

Quantum[®]

User's Guide

Quantum DXi6902

with DXi 3.1.0_69 Software



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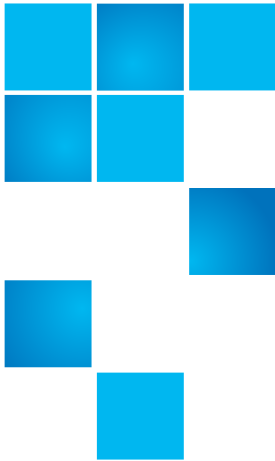
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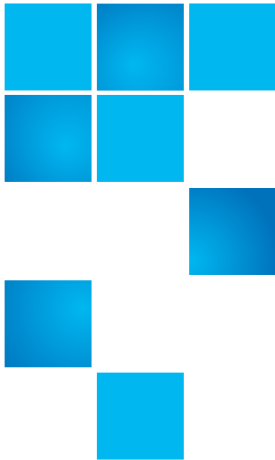


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Preface

This manual introduces the Quantum DXi6902 disk backup solution and discusses:

- System operations
- Configuration
- Web interface
- Basic troubleshooting

Audience

This manual is written for DXi6902 operators and administrators.

Note: It is useful for the audience to have a basic understanding of Windows, Linux, and UNIX® as well as backup/recovery systems.

Document Organization

Following is a brief description of chapter contents.

- [Chapter 1, DXi6902 System Description](#) provides an overview of the DXi6902.
- [Chapter 2, DXi6902 Basic Operations](#) provides basic operating instructions for the DXi6902.

- [Chapter 3, DXi6902 Remote Management](#) discusses using the DXi6902 remote management console to control the system remotely.
- [Chapter 4, DXi6902 Configuration Wizards](#) discusses the wizards that provide guidance for setting up the DXi6902.
- [Chapter 5, DXi6902 Home Page](#) discusses the information that appears on the **Home** page of the remote management console.
- [Chapter 6, DXi6902 Replication](#) discusses the remote replication capabilities of the DXi6902.
- [Chapter 7, DXi6902 Status](#) discusses DXi6902 status information.
- [Chapter 8, DXi6902 Alerts](#) discusses DXi6902 alert information and service tickets.
- [Chapter 9, DXi6902 Configuration](#) discusses configuration of the DXi6902.
- [Chapter 10, DXi6902 Utilities](#) discusses DXi6902 utilities such as diagnostic tools and rebooting the system.
- [Appendix A, DXi6902 System Specifications](#) provides system specifications for the DXi6902.
- [Appendix B, Troubleshooting](#) discusses problems you may encounter during the setup and operation of the DXi6902.
- [Glossary](#) provides definitions of terms used in this guide.

Notational Conventions

This manual uses the following conventions:

Note: Note emphasizes important information related to the main topic.

Caution: Caution indicates potential hazards to equipment or data.

WARNING: Warning indicates potential hazards to personal safety.

- Right side of the system - Refers to the right side as you face the component being described.

- Left side of the system - Refers to the left side as you face the component being described.
- Data sizes are reported in base 1000 rather than base 1024. For example:
 - 1 MB = 1,000,000 bytes
 - 1 GB = 1,000,000,000 bytes
 - 1 TB = 1,000,000,000,000 bytes

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WARNING: Before operating this product, read all instructions and warnings in this document and in the system, safety, and regulatory guide.

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AVERTISSEMENT Avant d'utiliser ce produit, lisez la totalité des instructions et avertissements de ce document et du *Guide d'informations sur le système, la sécurité et la réglementation*.

HINWEIS Lesen Sie vor der Verwendung dieses Produkts alle Anweisungen und Warnhinweise in diesem Dokument und im System, Safety, and Regulatory Information Guide (Info-Handbuch: System, Sicherheit und Richtlinien).

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ADVERTENCIA Antes de utilizar este producto, lea todas las instrucciones y advertencias en este documento y en la Guía informativa sobre sistema, seguridad y normas.

VARNING Läs alla anvisningar och varningar i detta dokument och i *System, säkerhet och krav från myndigheter - Informationshandbok* innan denna produkt tas i bruk.

Related Documents

The following Quantum documents are also available for the DXi6902:

Document No.	Document Title	Document Description
6-00618	<i>System Safety and Regulatory Information - Quantum Products</i>	Lists all safety and regulatory information for all Quantum products.
6-67079	<i>DXi-Series NetBackup and Backup Exec OST Configuration Guide</i>	Provides information for setting up the DXi6902 for OST operation with NetBackup and Backup Exec.
6-67081	<i>DXi-Series Command Line Interface (CLI) Guide</i>	Provides information on the DXi6902 command line interface.
6-67353	<i>DXi Advanced Reporting User's Guide</i>	Provides information about using DXi Advanced Reporting features.

For the most up-to-date documentation for the DXi6902, go to:

<http://www.quantum.com/ServiceandSupport/Index.aspx>

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For information about contacting Quantum, including Quantum office locations, go to:

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Chapter 1

DXi6902 System Description

This chapter describes the DXi6902 system and its components and includes the following sections:

- [Overview](#)
- [Features and Benefits](#)
- [What's New in DXi 3.0 Software](#)
- [Data Reduction](#)
- [Space Reclamation](#)
- [Remote Replication](#)
- [DXi6902 System](#)
- [Hard Drive Storage](#)
- [Supported RAID Configurations](#)
- [DXi Advanced Reporting](#)
- [Network Configuration](#)
- [Best Practices](#)

Overview

The DXi6902 is Quantum's new Enterprise disk backup solution that integrates data deduplication, replication, and direct tape creation technology to connect backup and disaster recovery protection across distributed corporate environments. The DXi6902 disk-based backup appliance uses Quantum's patented data deduplication technology to increase disk capacities by 10 to 50 times, and make WAN replication a practical, cost-effective part of disaster recovery planning. Scalable to 510 TB usable capacity, the DXi6902 is designed for larger sites and corporate data centers.

Advanced Data Deduplication Increasing Disk Retention for Backup Data

The DXi6902 leverages Quantum's patented data deduplication technology (U.S. Pat. No. 5,990,810) to dramatically increase the role that disk can play in the protection of critical data. With the DXi6902 solution, users can retain 10 to 50 times more backup data on fast recovery disk than with conventional arrays.

Remote Replication of Backup Data Providing Automated Disaster Recovery Protection

With the DXi6902, users can transmit backup data from single or multiple remote sites equipped with any other DXi™-Series model to a central, secure location to reduce or eliminate media handling. DXi-Series replication is asynchronous, automated, and operates as a background process.

Enterprise Features Provide Secure Repository

With up to 510 TB usable capacity, the DXi6902 supports large-scale Enterprise environments. Presentations include both VTL (Fibre Channel) and NAS (CIFS and NFS) as well as Symantec OpenStorage (OST) APIs. Integrated tape creation writes physical media directly over dedicated Fibre Channel connections, and supports ISV direct tape creation in NetBackup, Backup Exec, NetWorker, Oracle Secure Backup, and ASG-Time Navigator.

DXi Accent distributes deduplication between the DXi6902 and the backup server to accelerate backups over bandwidth-constrained networks. Compatibility with Quantum's vmPRO software provides consolidated support for backup of physical and virtual servers.

In addition, DXi6902 systems support Data-at-Rest Encryption to secure all data stored on the DXi6902. Data-at-Rest Encryption ensures that a hard drive that is physically removed from the DXi6902 cannot be read using another system or device

Features and Benefits

The DXi6902 system provides the following features and benefits:

- Inline data flow provides leading deduplication with an optimal combination of total system performance, manageability, and value.
- Flexibility of VTL, NAS, and OST (OpenStorage) presentation layers.
- High throughput connectivity options (10 GbE and 8 Gb Fibre Channel).
- 10 source to one target LAN/WAN replication compatible with DXi2500-D, DXi4000 family, DXi6000 family, DXi7500, and DXi8500 models.
- Common monitoring and management interface for multiple DXi™ units and Quantum tape libraries through Quantum Vision™.
- OST Optimized Duplication support with Symantec NetBackup™ 7.1.x or later or Symantec Backup Exec™ 2010 R3 or later.
- Path to tape (PTT) capability that writes data from virtual cartridges directly to a tape library to create removable media for long term retention. It is supported by:
 - Symantec™ NetBackup™ (under VTL and OST implementations)
 - Symantec Backup Exec
 - Oracle® Secure Backup
 - ASG-Time Navigator™
 - EMC® Networker® (versions prior to 8.1)

Note: When the path to tape feature is enabled and configured, backup data can be moved directly from the DXi6902 system to a tape library. For a list of supported tape libraries and tape drives, see [Table 1](#) on page 21 and [Table 2](#) on page 21.

- OST direct path to tape support with Symantec NetBackup™ 7.1.x or later.
- Tape Drives Emulated:
 - Quantum DLT-S4, SDLT600, SDLT320, or DLT7000
 - Certance LTO-2 and LTO-3
 - IBM LTO-1, LTO-2, LTO-3, LTO-4, or LTO-5
 - HP LTO-1, LTO-2, LTO-3, LTO-4, or LTO-5
- Libraries Emulated:
 - Quantum DXi7500
 - ADIC Scalar 100, ADIC Scalar i2000, or ADIC Scalar i500
 - ADIC Pathlight VX
 - Quantum Scalar i40/i80 or Quantum Scalar i6000
 - Quantum DXi6700, Quantum DXi6902, Quantum DXi6800, Quantum DXi4700, Quantum DXi4601, QuantumDXi4500, or Quantum DXi8500
 - Quantum DX3000 or Quantum DX5000
 - Quantum PX500 or Quantum PX720
 - ATL M2500, ATL P1000, or ATL P7000
- Supported by every major backup software vendor.
- Rack space requirements: 2U for Node and 2U for each Array module (RBOD) and Expansion module (EBOD).
- Installs in a standard rack with a minimum depth of 29.79 in (75.68 cm).

Note: Quantum recommends installing the DXi6902 system in a controlled or restricted area and using strong, private passwords to prevent access by untrained personnel. In addition, Quantum recommends that system installation be performed only by qualified IT personnel with strong networking experience.

What's New in DXi 3.0 Software

DXi 3.0 Software include the following significant enhancements:

- **StorNext 5 File System** - The StorNext 5 file system provides the foundation for DXi 3.0 Software. Completely re-designed for low-latency and high throughput, StorNext File System 5 delivers rapid file access in heterogeneous environments. Learn more about StorNext 5 at: <http://www.stornext.com>
- **CentOS 6 Base Operating System** - DXi 3.0 Software runs on the widely-adopted, enterprise-class CentOS 6 operating system. With numerous enhancements, CentOS 6 provides a platform for future DXi hardware and software innovation.

Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of reducing the amount of storage capacity required to store your data. The DXi6902 provides two techniques to optimize the storage space required on your system:

- [Data Deduplication](#)
- [Compression](#)

Data Deduplication

The DXi-Series disk backup and replication systems use Quantum's patented data deduplication technology to dramatically increase the role that disk can play in data protection. With DXi-Series solutions, users can retain 10 to 50 times more backup data on fast recovery disk than with conventional arrays. This advantage allows IT departments to cost-effectively retain months of backup data on disk for faster, more reliable restores and more data recovery points. Quantum's innovative implementation of this core technology means that users do not have to compromise on performance to take advantage of extended retention capability. Inline data flow provides streamlined deduplication that offers a maximum combination of total system performance, manageability, and value.

Quantum's deduplication technology uses a sub-file, variable-length approach to identify redundant blocks in a data stream—blocks that have appeared before in the same dataset or in datasets processed at an earlier time. When a block appears that has already been stored, the DXi system inserts a reference pointer to the earlier instance of the data segment instead of storing another copy. The result is a dramatic reduction in the storage capacity needed to store the data set, and a similar reduction in the bandwidth needed to replicate deduplicated data sets over a network. For more information on enabling data deduplication, see [Adding a VTL Partition](#) on page 230.

Compression

The DXi6902 systems use compression technology after duplicate blocks have been identified and replaced as part of the deduplication process. With compression, unique data that has been through the data deduplication process can be compressed at a typical ratio of approximately 2:1. This enables you to maximize the storage capacity of your system.

Space Reclamation

The space reclamation process performs multiple functions on the DXi6902.

When data is deduplicated it is stored in a blockpool—a pool of all unique data blocks that were captured during the data deduplication cycle. When subsequent backup jobs occur, the data deduplication engine searches for new data entering the DXi and uses a variable length compression algorithm to compare new data to existing data in the blockpool. Unique blocks are added to the blockpool and known blocks are indexed.

The space reclamation function searches the blockpool for data blocks that are not referenced by any pointers (that is, the files associated with the block have been expired and removed). Once such a data block is identified, the block is removed to make the space reusable.

For correct system operation, space reclamation *must* be run at regular intervals (at least once a week). Quantum recommends creating a schedule to automatically run space reclamation (see [Scheduling Space Reclamation](#) on page 313).

It may be beneficial to schedule space reclamation for a time when other operations are not normally being carried out. Therefore it is important to know when to schedule the space reclamation process. As best practice it is recommended that this process commences at least two hours after your backup job has completed on a daily basis. It is far more efficient to process a day's worth of new data than a week's worth.

Remote Replication

Today most backup occurs on isolated devices, making it difficult to deploy disk backup when disaster recovery protection is required. DXi-Series solutions use data deduplication and replication to decrease by up to 50 times the bandwidth required to move backup data over networks and between sites. This dramatic gain makes it practical and cost-effective for users to replicate backup data over WANs for secure, network-based disaster recovery protection, and it lets users combine rapid, local restores with sound disaster recovery protection.

With DXi-Series replication, users can transmit data from a single site or multiple sites to a central location using any DXi model. DXi-Series replication is an asynchronous, automated background process that includes encryption of data in transit. This model for protecting the

distributed enterprise allows users to combine disk, replication, and tape for an optimal combination of performance, simplicity, and security.

For more information on implementing a replication plan, see [Chapter 6, DXi6902 Replication](#).

DXi6902 System

The DXi6902 includes the following features (see [Figure 1](#)):

- 1 Node
- 1 or 2 Array modules (RBODs)
- 0 to 13 Expansion modules (EBODs)
- 3 x 1 GbE ports
- 2 x 10 GbE ports (optical or Twinax)
- (Optional) One of the following additional network connectivity options:
 - 4 x 1GbE ports
 - 2 x 10 GbE ports
- 6 x 8 Gb Fibre Channel ports (4 for VTL and 2 for path to tape, also configurable for VTL)
- 17 TB to 510 TB usable capacity

Usable storage capacity for installed Array or Expansion modules can be upgraded at any time after purchase in increments of 17 TB, up to a total of 34 TB per module. To purchase a storage capacity upgrade license, contact your Quantum sales representative.

Figure 1 DXi6902 System



Hard Drive Storage

The DXi6902 system is based upon high speed disk drives instead of tape drives (see [DXi6902 Hard Drives](#) on page 10). The usable capacity is 17–510 TB.

The DXi6902 can present its drive storage using multiple protocols:

- [Virtual Tape Storage](#)
- [Network Attached Storage \(NAS\)](#)
- [OpenStorage \(OST\)](#)

By making use of high speed drives, the DXi6902 greatly reduces the time required for backup/restore functions and improves confidence in completing the backup in the time allowed.

DXi Usage Scenarios

DXi storage presentations are optimized for backup usage rather than file sharing. Backup application usage is typically characterized by:

- Aggregated name spaces and file contents.
- Limited direct, active file access.
- Limited browsing, scanning, or stating.
- Limited metadata manipulation (including rename).

Usage diverging from these characteristics must be qualified to ensure acceptable behavior with respect to functionality, performance, replication, and recovery.

Note: Using Backup Exec with GRT (Granular Recovery Technology) over CIFS is not recommended usage. GRT requires frequently overwriting portions of and appending data to existing files, which is inconsistent with the DXi usage scenarios. Instead, Quantum recommends using OST.

DXi6902 Hard Drives

The DXi6902 Node supports sixteen high capacity (900 GB) hard disk drives (HDDs) ([Figure 2](#)). The Node hard drives are used for the operating system, system software, and indexes needed for data deduplication, replication, and space reclamation.

The DXi6902 Array modules (RBODs) and Expansion modules (EBODs) each support twelve high capacity (4 TB) hard disk drives ([Figure 3](#)). The Array and Expansion module hard drives are used for data storage.

All hard disk drives are mounted and pre-assembled in drive carriers (see [Figure 4](#) and [Figure 5](#)). All drives are hot swappable.

Figure 2 DXi6902 Node Drive Slot Numbering

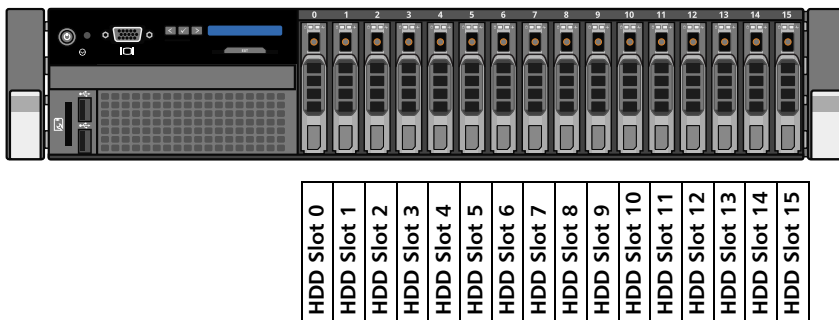
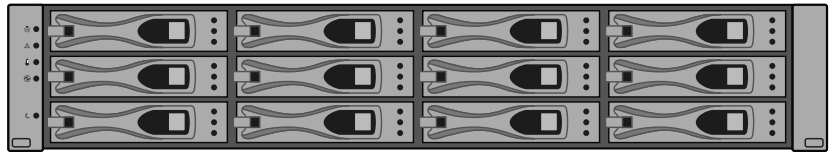


Figure 3 DXi6902 Array and Expansion Module Drive Slot Numbering



HDD Slot 1	HDD Slot 2	HDD Slot 3	HDD Slot 4
HDD Slot 5	HDD Slot 6	HDD Slot 7	HDD Slot 8
HDD Slot 9	HDD Slot 10	HDD Slot 11	HDD Slot 12

Figure 4 DXi6902 Hard Drive Carriers - Node

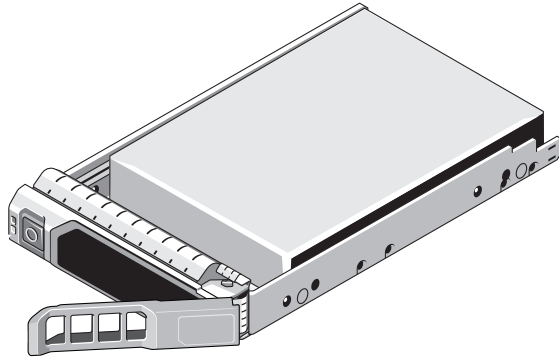
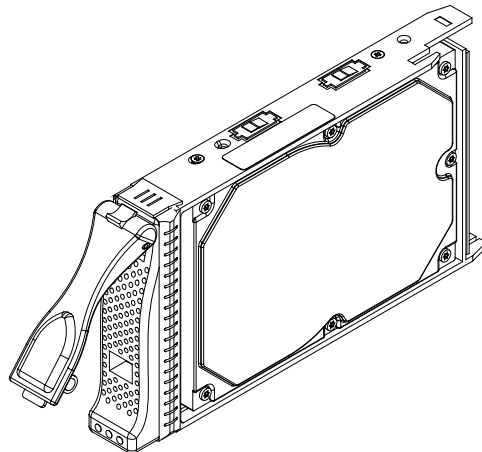


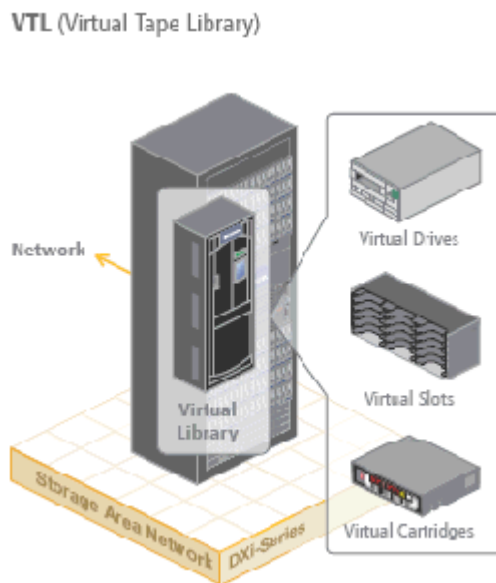
Figure 5 DXi6902 Hard Drive Carriers - Array and Expansion Modules



Virtual Tape Storage

A virtual tape storage or virtual tape library (VTL) presentation allows the storage space on these hard drives to appear to the backup application as tape cartridges (DLT or LTO). Data is stored on the hard drives through an interface that appears as a tape library, with virtual cartridges, virtual drives, and a virtual changer mechanism. A DXi6902 can be configured to present multiple VTL interfaces of different sizes and types at once. This allows backup applications to recognize and integrate a DXi series system into a data center environment just like one or more physical tape libraries.

Figure 6 VTL Example



Network Attached Storage (NAS)

The DXi6902 system has the ability to present itself as NAS backup systems (see [Figure 7](#)) where the following protocols are supported:

- [CIFS Protocol](#)
- [NFS Protocol](#)

CIFS Protocol

The CIFS (Common Internet File System) protocol defines a standard for remote file access from many computers at a time in Windows environments. This protocol allows users with different platforms to share files without installing additional software.

Active Directory Support

The DXi6902 supports ADS (Active Directory Services) as well as ACLs (Access Control Lists). This provides the following benefits:

- **Compatibility with CIFS domains** - NAS shares are able to join CIFS domains and use domain authentication.
- **Precise control of file system permissions** - Administrators can specify which users and groups can perform what actions.
- **Robust administrative support** - Administrators have the same implicit permissions as they do in Windows operating systems.

Note: Windows 2003, Windows 2003 R2, Windows 2008, Windows 2008 R2, and Windows 2012 R2 are supported for Active Directory domain membership.

Note: When you create a CIFS share, the initial permissions are the same as the default permissions for a Windows 2003 share with the addition of an ACE (Access Control Entry) that permits full access to the share for all authenticated users. Administrators can choose to remove this full access ACE, set up custom permissions, or leave the ACL (Access Control List) as is if the server is set up in a fully trusted environment.

NFS Protocol

The NFS (Network File System) protocol was originally designed by Sun™ Microsystems and allows all network users to access shared files stored on computers of different types. NFS provides access to shared files through an interface called the Virtual File System (VFS) that runs on top of TCP/IP. Users can manipulate shared files as if they were stored locally on the user's own hard disk. With NFS, computers connected to a network operate as clients while accessing remote files, and as servers while providing remote users access to local shared files. This protocol is

used with UNIX and Linux networks. It can also be used with Windows networks.

Figure 7 NAS Backup Via CIFS and NFS

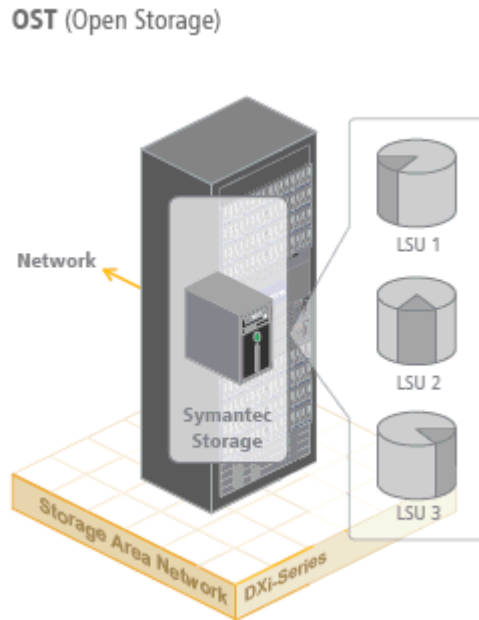


OpenStorage (OST)

With the OST presentation, the DXi system presents storage servers to a Symantec NetBackup or Backup Exec media server through a specific Symantec protocol. A storage server consists of logical storage units (LSUs), which are similar to directories in a NAS file system or tape cartridges in a VTL partition.

The OST presentation requires the Symantec NetBackup (7.1.x or later) or Backup Exec 2010 R3 or later host application and the OST Plug-in client installation on the media server. Plug-in clients are host-OS dependent and are supplied by Quantum. To use the DXi in OST mode, you must configure an OST storage server and LSUs on the DXi. You must also map the LSUs on the NetBackup server so that NetBackup can perform backups and restore from them. Additionally, policies for optimized duplication (OST replication) and OST direct to tape may need to be set on the NetBackup server.

Figure 8 OpenStorage (OST)
Example



Supported RAID Configurations

RAID is short for Redundant Array of Independent (or Inexpensive) Disks, which is a category of storage that employs two or more drives in combination for fault tolerance and performance.

DXi6902 systems use the following RAID levels:

- [RAID 1 Configuration](#)
- [Dynamic Disk Pool \(DDP\) Technology](#)

RAID 1 Configuration

RAID 1 provides redundancy and fault tolerance by mirroring disks. Each disk in the RAID set contains a copy of the same data. For example, in a RAID set with two disks, if one disk fails, all of the data still exists on the other disk.

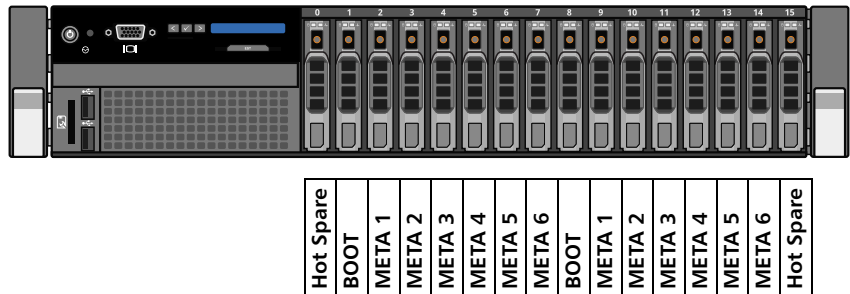
The DXi6902 Node uses RAID 1 sets for the boot disk (operating system) as well as for the blockpool index.

The Node contains the following RAID 1 sets ([Figure 9](#)):

- **BOOT** - HDD slots 1 and 8 (operating system and journal files)
- **META 1** - HDD slots 2 and 9 (blockpool index)
- **META 2** - HDD slots 3 and 10 (blockpool index)
- **META 3** - HDD slots 4 and 11 (blockpool index)
- **META 4** - HDD slots 5 and 12 (blockpool index)
- **META 5** - HDD slots 6 and 13 (blockpool index)
- **META 6** - HDD slots 7 and 14 (blockpool index)

Note: Node HDD slots 0 and 15 contain global hot spares.

Figure 9 DXi6902 Node RAID Sets



Dynamic Disk Pool (DDP) Technology

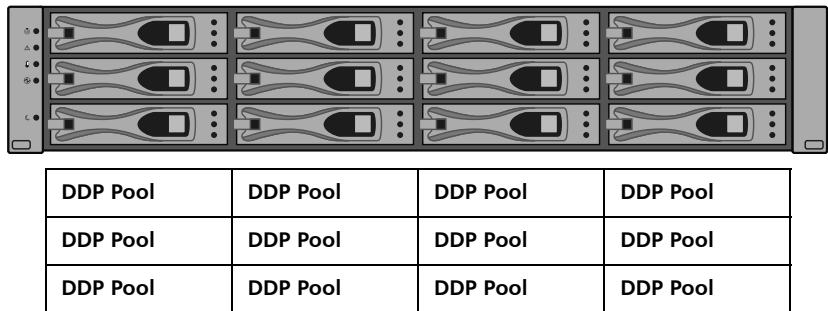
Dynamic Disk Pool (DDP) technology is a new alternative to traditional RAID configuration. DDP distributes data, parity information, and spare capacity across a pool of drives, providing the following benefits:

- Faster drive recovery
- Easier storage expansion
- Dynamic re-balancing of data across drives
- Better data availability

The DXi6902 Array modules (RBODs) and Expansion modules (EBODs) use Dynamic Disk Pool technology for data storage (Figure 9). All hard disk drives in an Array or Expansion module are configured in a single DDP pool.

Unlike RAID 6, a Dynamic Disk Pool does not include a physical hot spare. However, enough disk space is reserved to provide the equivalent of a hot spare. And similar to RAID 6, a DDP pool can tolerate up to two drive faults.

Figure 10 DXi6902 Array and Expansion Module DDP Pools



DXi Advanced Reporting

Quantum DXi Advanced Reporting works with all DXi-Series disk backup systems. DXi Advanced Reporting combines comprehensive performance data logging with powerful visual reporting and analysis tools to help you identify potential problems and optimize system operation. For more information, refer to the *DXi Advanced Reporting User's Guide* (6-67353).

Network Configuration

During network configuration, each individual network interface on the DXi6902 can be configured as a subnet with its own network settings. Each physical Ethernet port can be configured as a network device. In addition, you can also create bonded device (logical ports) consisting of two or more physical ports.

Keep in mind that any traffic can pass through any of the configured Ethernet ports. This means that the routing of different traffic types, as well as firewall capability, must be controlled using the network infrastructure (routers and switches) that the DXi6902 is connected to.

For more information about configuration network settings, see [Network](#) on page 315.

Note: Each configured network interface requires its own set of network settings (IP address, network mask, and gateway).

Caution: For effective bonded network use, a properly configured network switch is required. (A network switch is not supplied with the DXi6902.) The DXi6902 bonding settings must match the switch settings. If the switch settings and the DXi6902 settings do not match, your system may become inaccessible through the switch.

Best Practices

There are several items that should be considered when installing and configuring your DXi6902 system. By reviewing this information, you can help shorten the installation and configuration time for your system.

- [Licensing](#)
- [Virtual Media—How Many and What Size?](#)

Licensing

The features of the DXi6902 are enabled through licensing options, which are available through the remote management console (see [License Keys](#) on page 393).

Licenses are either factory-installed on the DXi6902, or they are available through a license certificate, which is included with the system.

Factory-Installed Licenses

The following DXi6902 licenses are factory-installed:

- [NAS](#)
- [VTL](#)
- [Backup Application Specific \(Path to Tape\)](#)
- [Data Deduplication](#)
- [Replication](#)
- [Storage Capacity](#)
- [OST](#)
- [Data-in-Flight Encryption](#)

NAS

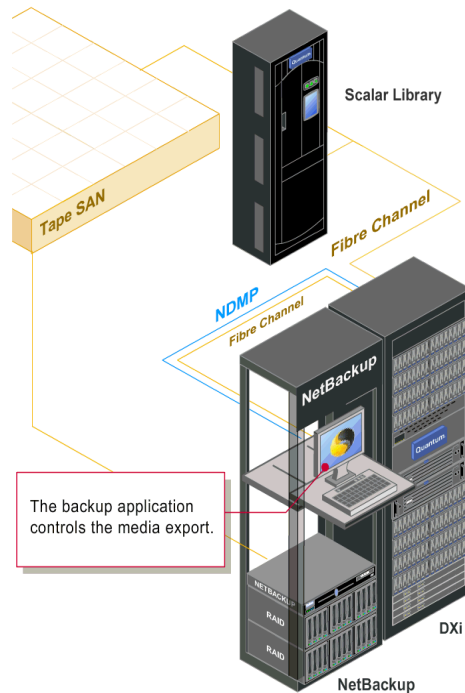
The *Network Attached Storage (NAS)* license allows NAS shares to be exposed to backup hosts and applications. (License key is pre-installed on all DXi6902 systems.)

VTL

The *Virtual Tape Library (VTL)* license allows virtual devices such as the media changer and tape drive to be exposed to the attached Fibre Channel hosts. (License key for 160 VTDs is pre-installed on all DXi6902 systems.)

Backup Application Specific (Path to Tape)

The *Backup Application Specific* license allows you to export virtual media directly to an attached physical tape library using Backup Application Specific NDMP or OST Direct to Tape. (License key is pre-installed on all DXi6902 systems.)



The Backup Application Specific option works with the following backup applications:

- Symantec NetBackup 7.1.x and higher — direct-to-tape feature
- Symantec Backup Exec 2010 R3 and higher
- EMC NetWorker

Note: EMC NetWorker 8.1 and later do not support Backup Application Specific Path to Tape.

- Oracle Secure Backup 10.3
- ASG-Time Navigator

Note: For more information, see the *DXi-Series Backup Application Specific Path to Tape Configuration Guide (6-67211)*.

When the Path to Tape feature is enabled and configured, backup data can be moved directly from the DXi6902 system to a tape library. For a

list of supported tape libraries and tape drives for Backup Application Specific, see [Table 1](#) and [Table 2](#).

Table 1 Supported Tape Libraries in Backup Application Specific

Vendor	Tape Library
Quantum	Scalar i40 and i80
	Scalar i500
	Scalar i2000 and i6000
	Scalar 24
	Scalar 50 (PX502)
	PX500
	PX720
Dell	PV132T
	PVT136T
	ML6000
HP	ESL E Series
	EML Series
IBM	TS3500
Oracle/STK	L180 (FC only)
	L700 (FC only)
	SL500 (FC only)
	SL3000 (FC only)

Table 2 Supported Tape Drives in Backup Application Specific

Vendor	Tape Drive
Quantum	SDLT320, SDLT600, DLT-S4, LTO-2, and LTO-3
HP	LTO-2, LTO-3, LTO-4, LTO-5, and LTO-6

Vendor	Tape Drive
IBM	LTO-2, LTO-3, LTO-4, LTO-5, and LTO-6

Data Deduplication

The *Data Deduplication* license allows the DXi6902 to reduce the size of data stored on the system through the deduplication process (see [Data Reduction](#) on page 5). (License key is pre-installed on all DXi6902 systems.)

Replication

The *Replication* license allows the DXi6902 to replicate data to up to two target systems and received replicated data from up to ten source systems. (License key is pre-installed on all DXi6902 systems.)

Storage Capacity

The *Storage Capacity* license is factory-installed for the installed capacity. Additional capacity requires a certificate license that comes with each Expansion module. This license allows the storage capacity of the DXi6902 to be increased. (License key is pre-installed on all DXi6902 systems.)

OST

The *OST* license, when enabled, allows a Open Storage Technology (OST) connection. For Symantec users with specific versions of the software, another replication option is available for DXi6902 models through the Symantec OpenStorage (OST) API. (License Certificate is included with all DXi6902 systems.)

Note: For more information, see the *DXi-Series NetBackup and Backup Exec OST Configuration Guide* (6-67079).

Data-in-Flight Encryption

The *Data-in-Flight Encryption* license enables use of AES encryption (128-bit or 256-bit) when sending data to another system. (Not available in all regions.)

Virtual Media—How Many and What Size?

There is no correct answer to this question as it really depends on your backup regime and the backup application in use. A DXi system does not preallocate disk space when a virtual tape cartridge is created, there can be an inclination to create a lot of large virtual tape cartridges, greater than the amount that is actually required. While this has no initial bearing on the DXi's capacity utilization, it can cause issues down the track.

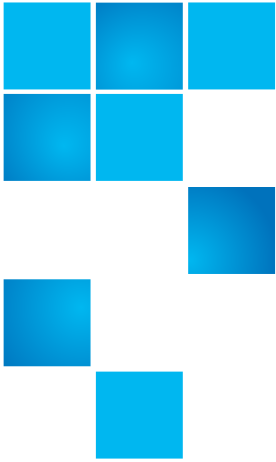
Regarding the quantity of virtual media you need to create, as long as there is sufficient media to hold the amount of backup data for the required retention period, the quantity does not really matter. However, it is extremely important, as mentioned earlier, that the aging and expiry rules of the media pool are defined early. If these rules are not defined, the virtual tape cartridges will never enter the scratch pool resulting in you running out of virtual media, and in turn space on the DXi system. As a rule of thumb, more is better than less; as long as expiry rules are defined.

Although there is no perfect size when it comes to creating virtual tape cartridges, there are a few factors to consider. If a virtual tape cartridge is created at 200 GB, then it will be presented as storing 200 GB of native data.

Creating smaller sized media is preferred, for example 50 GB or 100 GB, as it allows a virtual tape cartridge to be completely filled even when backing up smaller data sets. Smaller sized media also aids the transfer of data from virtual to physical tape platforms. Once again, virtual tape cartridge size will depend on the backup application in use.

It is important to note that the design of the DXi will not allow a virtual tape cartridge to be written to if its size is larger than the amount of free space available on the DXi. For example, if you have a virtual tape cartridge size of 400 GB but only 300 GB of free space is available on the DXi, the backup will fail when attempting to write data to the virtual tape cartridge. As a result, smaller virtual tape cartridge sizes are better.

Remember, the DXi system is always cautious of being filled up so that the integrity of stored data is not compromised.



Chapter 2

DXi6902 Basic Operations

This chapter describes the hardware features and basic operation of DXi6902 systems and includes the following sections:

- [DXi6902 Node](#)
- [DXi6902 Array and Expansion Modules](#)
- [Turning On and Shutting Down the System](#)
- [Locating DXi6902 Serial Numbers](#)

DXi6902 Node

The DXi6902 Node is a computer server that provides control for the DXi software (host OS and software applications). The Node also stores support data for the DXi6902 system, such as metadata and indexes. The Node contains 16 drive carriers. In addition, all network connections are made on the Node.

All DXi6902 systems include one Node.

The DXi6902 Node has a series of LED indicators and buttons located on the front and back of each component:

- [Node Front Panel Features and Indicators](#)

- [Node Rear Panel Connectors](#)
- [Node Hard Drive Carrier Indicators](#)
- [Node 1 GbE Ethernet Port Indicators](#)
- [Node 10 GbE Ethernet Port Indicators](#)
- [Node Power Supply Indicators](#)

Node Front Panel Features and Indicators

[Figure 11](#) shows the controls, indicators, and connectors located behind the optional rack bezel on the front panel of the Node. [Table 3](#) describes each item.

Figure 11 DXi6902 Node Front View

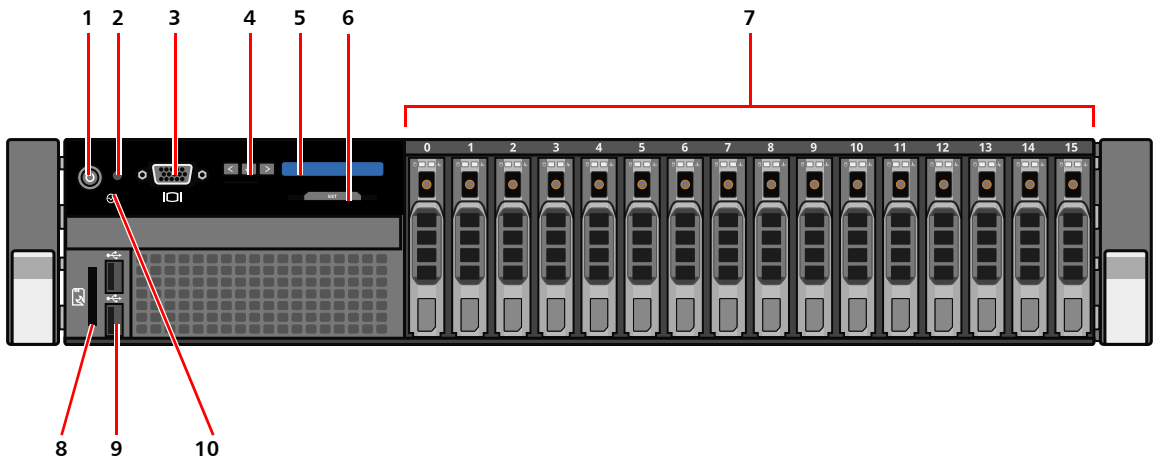








Table 3 DXi6902 Node - Front Panel LED Indicators, Buttons, and Connectors

Item	Indicator, Button, or Connector	Icon	Description
1	Power-on indicator, power button		<p>The power-on indicator lights when the system power is on. The power button controls the power supply output to the system.</p> <p>Warning: Turning off the power removes the main power but keeps standby power supplied to the Node. Because of this, you must unplug the Node before servicing.</p> <p>Caution: Turning off the power without properly shutting down the system may result in loss of data (see Turning On and Shutting Down the System on page 45).</p> <p>Note: To shut down the Node in the event of an emergency, press and hold the power button for 4 seconds. Warning: This may result in data loss and may cause a delay on next startup due to a blockpool verify operation.</p>
2	System identification button		<p>Press to toggle the system ID on and off.</p> <p>The identification buttons on the front and back panels can be used to locate a particular system within a rack. When one of these buttons is pressed, the LCD panel on the front and the system status indicator on the back flashes until one of the buttons is pressed again.</p>
3	Video connector		Allows you to connect a VGA display to the system.
4	LCD menu buttons		Not used.
5	LCD panel		Lights blue during normal system operation.

Item	Indicator, Button, or Connector	Icon	Description
6	Information tag		A slide-out label panel which displays the system serial number.
7	Hard drives		Sixteen 2.5 inch hot-swappable hard drives.
8	vFlash media card slot		Not used.
9	USB 2.0 connectors (2)		Allows you to connect USB devices to the system. The ports are USB 2.0-compliant. Caution: Use of connected peripheral devices, such as a USB or PS/2 keyboard and mouse or a VGA display, is <i>not</i> supported and may cause incorrect system operation.
10	NMI button		Not used.

Node Rear Panel Connectors

[Figure 12](#), [Figure 13](#), and [Figure 14](#) show the connectors located on the rear panel of the DXi6902 Node. [Table 4](#) describes each item.

Note: Refer to the port numbering labels on the back of the Node chassis to help you determine the correct port connections.

Caution: Do not disconnect any SAS cables from the Node during normal system operation. Unplugging a SAS cable while the system is powered on may result in data loss.

10 GbE Cable Types

Depending on the configuration, Quantum DXi6902 systems support one of the following 10 GbE cable types:

- **10 GbE optical cable lengths of up to 300 meters with OM3 cables and up to 100 meters with OM2 cables** - Quantum recommends using the two 10 meter LC to LC type optical cables

that are shipped with the DXi6902 system. Consult your 10 GbE optical switch/SFP documentation for additional information on optical cable requirements.

- **10 GbE Twinax cable** - Quantum recommends using the approved 5 meter Twinax cable type that is shipped with the DXi6902 system. This cable is compatible with Cisco 5000 Series Data Center Class switches.

Note: The 10 GbE Copper (Twinax) cable options that Quantum provides do not support all switches. Please note the supported switches during the purchase-configuration process, and if the Twinax cables supplied by Quantum are *not* compatible with your switch, then you will need to provide your own compatible Twinax cables from your switch vendor. Be sure to have these available before the system installation takes place.

Figure 12 Node Rear View - DXi6902

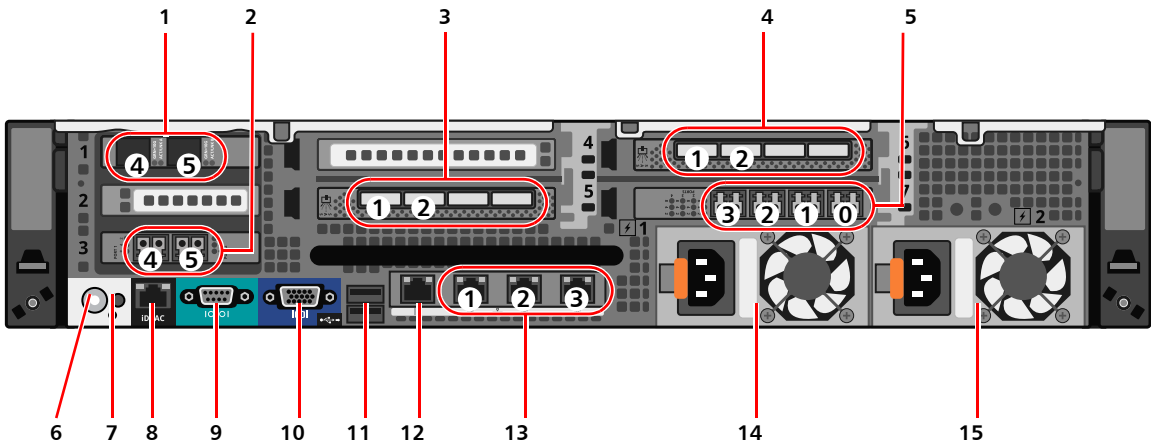


Figure 13 Rear View - DXi6902
With Optional 2 x 10GbE Ports

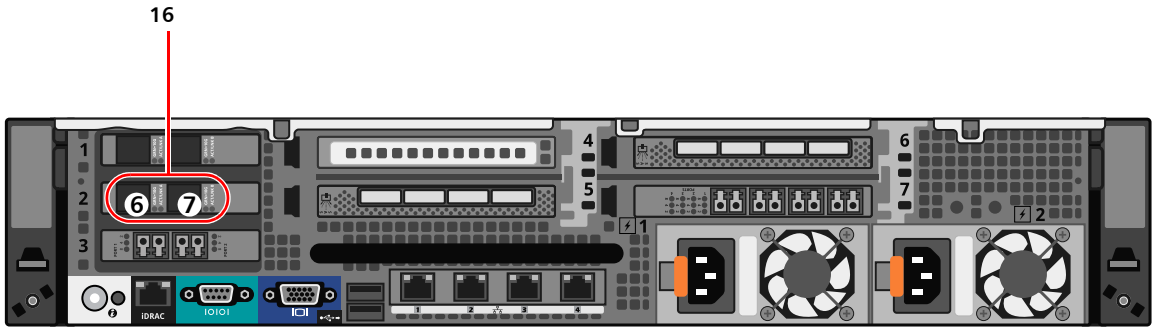


Figure 14 Rear View - DXi6902
With Optional 4 x 1GbE Ports

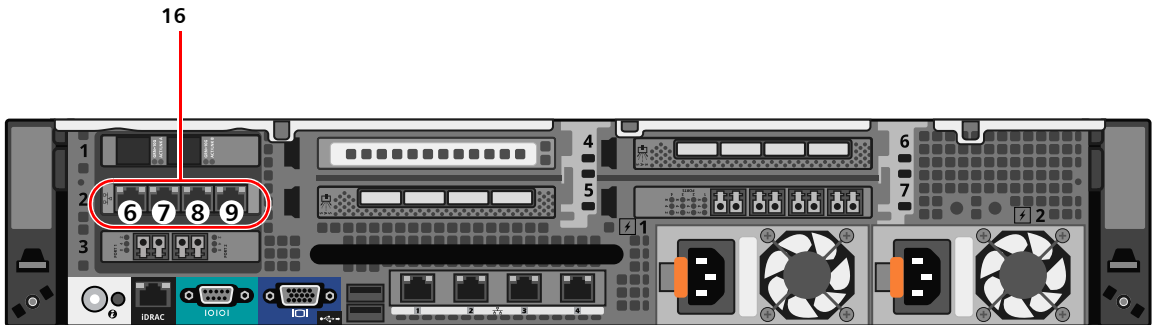









Table 4 Rear Panel Connectors
- DXi6902

Item	Indicator, Button, or Connector	Icon	Description
1	2 x 10 GbE (SFP+) Ethernet ports		For data ingest/read.
2	2 x 8 Gb Fibre Channel ports		For path to tape or VTL ingest/read.

Item	Indicator, Button, or Connector	Icon	Description
3	4 x 6 Gb SAS ports		For connection to Array modules (RBOD)s. Note: The rightmost two ports are not used.
4	4 x 6 Gb SAS ports		For connection to Array modules (RBOD)s. Note: The rightmost two ports are not used.
5	4 x 8 Gb Fibre Channel ports		For VTL ingest/read.
6	System identification button		Press to toggle the system ID on and off. The identification buttons on the front and back panels can be used to locate a particular system within a rack. When one of these buttons is pressed, the LCD panel on the front and the system status indicator on the back flashes until one of the buttons is pressed again.
7	System identification connector		Not used.
8	iDRAC port		For Quantum use only.
9	Serial connector		Allows you to connect a serial device to the system.
10	VGA connector		Caution: Use of connected peripheral devices, such as a USB or PS/2 keyboard and mouse or a VGA display, is <i>not</i> supported and may cause incorrect system operation.
11	USB 2.0 connectors (2)		Caution: Use of connected peripheral devices, such as a USB or PS/2 keyboard and mouse or a VGA display, is <i>not</i> supported and may cause incorrect system operation.
12	Service port		For Quantum use only.

Item	Indicator, Button, or Connector	Icon	Description
13	3 x 1 GbE Ethernet ports		For data ingest/read.
14	Power supply (PSU1)		750 watt hot-swappable power supply.
15	Power supply (PSU2)		750 watt hot-swappable power supply.
16	Optional 2 x 10 GbE (SFP+) Ethernet ports <i>or</i> Optional 4 x 1 GbE Ethernet ports		For data ingest/read.

Node Hard Drive Carrier Indicators

Each hard drive carrier has two LED indicators (see [Figure 15](#)):

- **Drive activity indicator (green)**
 - **Flashing** - Indicates hard disk drive activity.
- **Drive failure indicator (green and amber)**
 - **Off** - Drive ready for insertion or removal

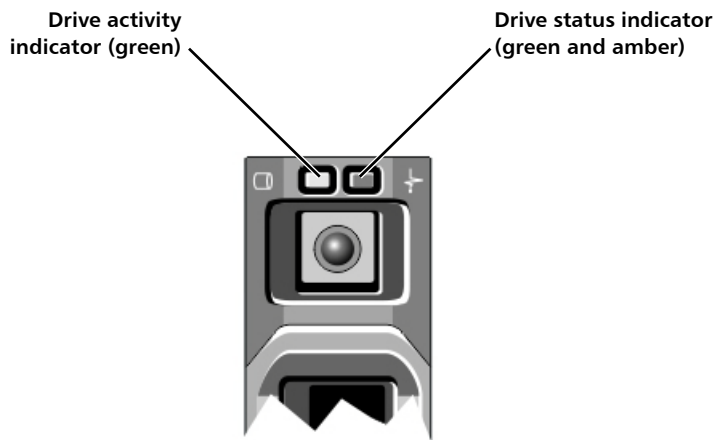
Note: The drive status indicator remains off until all hard drives are initialized after system power is applied. Drives are not ready for insertion or removal during this time.

- **Blinks green two times per second** - Identify drive/preparing for removal
- **Blinks green, amber, and off** - Drive predicted failure
- **Blinks amber four times per second** - Drive failed
- **Blinks green slowly** - Drive rebuilding
- **Steady green** - Drive online
- **Blinks green three seconds, amber three seconds, and off three seconds** - Rebuild aborted

Note: If a drive fails, you will be notified by a service ticket in the remote management console (see [Service Tickets](#) on page 201).

Caution: Do *not* remove a hard drive that has *not* failed. Instead, only remove a drive that has failed. If you accidentally remove a good drive, wait 30 seconds before reinserting the drive.

Figure 15 Hard Drive Carrier LEDs



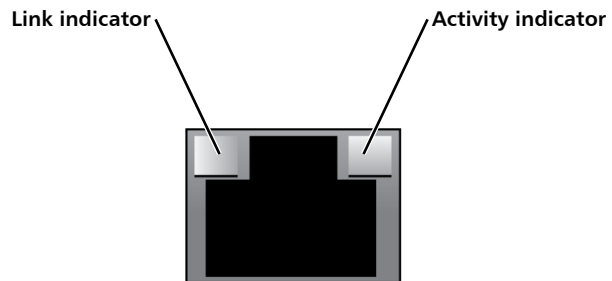
Node 1 GbE Ethernet Port Indicators

Depending on the configuration, Quantum DXi6902 systems include four or eight 1 GbE Ethernet ports. Each 1 GbE port on the back panel has two LED indicators (see [Figure 16](#)):

- **Link indicator**
 - **Off** - Indicates the port is not connected to the network.
 - **Green** - Indicates the port is connected to the network at maximum speed (1Gbps).
 - **Amber** - Indicates the port is connected to the network at less than its maximum port speed.
- **Activity Indicator**

- **Blinking green** - Indicates network data is being sent or received.

Figure 16 Ethernet Port LEDs



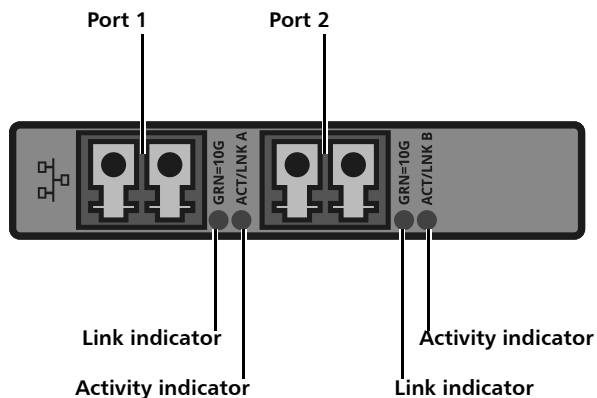
Node 10 GbE Ethernet Port Indicators

Depending on the configuration, Quantum DXi6902 systems include one or two 10 GbE adapter cards with dual optical ports or dual Twinax ports.

The 10 GbE adapter with dual optical or Twinax ports has two LED indicators for each 10 GbE port (see [Figure 17](#)):

- **Link indicator**
 - **Off** - Indicates the port is not connected to the network.
 - **Green** - Indicates the port is connected to the network at 10 Gbps speed.
 - **Yellow** - Indicates the port is connected to the network at 1 Gbps speed.
- **Activity Indicator**
 - **Blinking** - Indicates network data is being sent or received.

Figure 17 LEDs for 10 GbE Adapter With Dual Optical or Twinax Ports



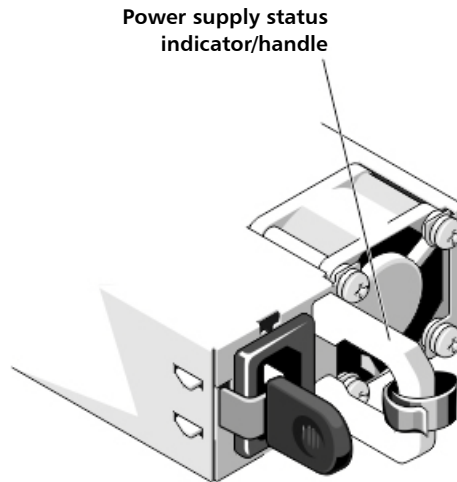
Node Power Supply Indicators

Each power supply has an illuminated translucent handle that serves as an indicator to show whether power is present or whether a power fault has occurred (see [Figure 18](#)):

- **Not lit** - Indicates power is not connected.
- **Green** - Indicates a valid power source is connected to the power supply and that the power supply is operational.
- **Flashing amber** - Indicates a problem with the power supply.
- **Flashing green** - When hot-adding a power supply, this indicates that the power supply is mismatched with the other power supply. Replace the power supply that has the flashing indicator with a power supply that matches the capacity of the other installed power supply.

Caution: All power supplies are hot swappable. When replacing power supplies, never remove more than one power supply at a time from the system. Also, before you remove one power supply, make sure the other power supply is operating correctly (indicator handle is green).

Figure 18 Power Supply LED



DXi6902 Array and Expansion Modules

The DXi6902 Array modules (RBODs) and Expansion modules (EBODs) are used to provide additional capacity (backup data storage) for the DXi6902 system. Each Array or Expansion module contains 12 drive carriers and provides 34 TB of licensable storage.

The DXi6902 includes 1 or 2 Array modules (RBODs). Array modules connect to the Node and contain dual RAID controllers, which provide storage management logic. The DXi6902 includes 0 to 13 Expansion modules (EBODs), which connect in a chain to the Array modules, and which provide additional storage capacity only.

Note: Storage capacity is licensed in 17 TB increments (see [Adding a License Key](#) on page 395). To purchase a storage capacity upgrade license, contact your Quantum sales representative.

The DXi6902 Array and Expansion modules have a series of LED indicators and buttons located on the front and back of each component:

- [Array and Expansion Module Front Panel Features and Indicators](#)

- [Array and Expansion Module Hard Drive Carrier Indicators](#)
- [Array Module Rear Panel Indicators](#)
- [Expansion Module Rear Panel Indicators](#)

Note: Refer to the port numbering labels on the back of the Array and Expansion module chassis to help you determine the correct port connections.

Caution: Do not disconnect any SAS cables from the Array or Expansion modules during normal system operation. Unplugging a SAS cable while the system is powered on may result in data loss.

Array and Expansion Module Front Panel Features and Indicators

LED indicators and buttons are located behind the optional rack bezel on the front of the Array modules (RBODs) and Expansion modules (EBODs) (see [Figure 19](#) and [Table 5](#)).

Figure 19 Array and Expansion Module LED Indicators – Front Panel

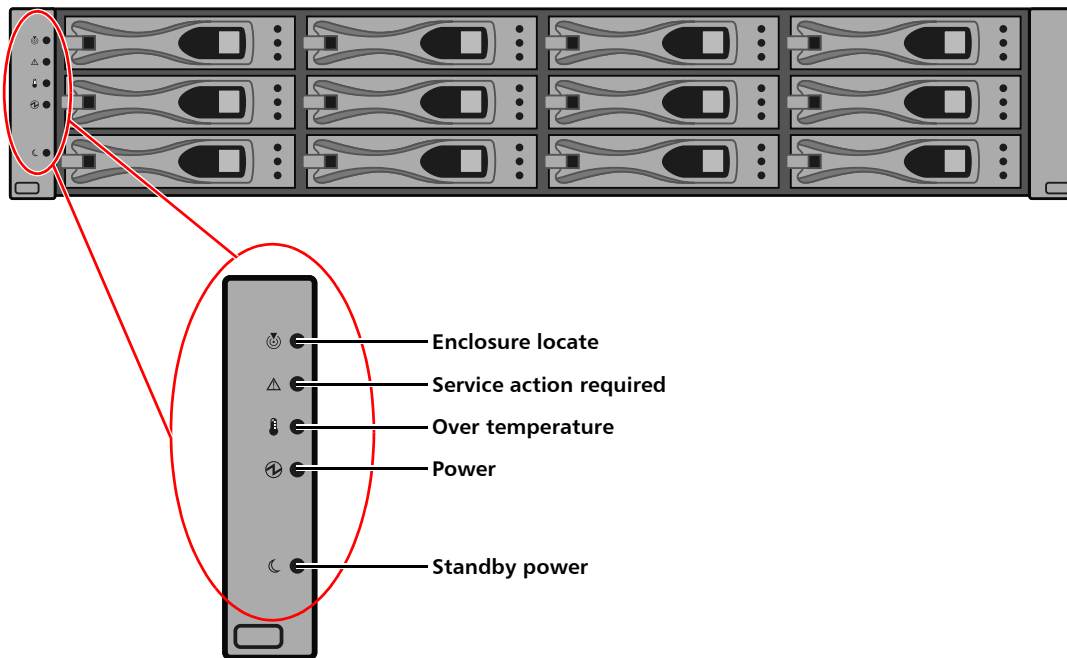


Table 5 Array and Expansion Module LEDs and Buttons

Button/LED	Description
Enclosure locate (white)	Indicates the location of the enclosure within the system.
Service action required (amber)	Indicates at least one of the components within the enclosure has detected a fault.
Over temperature (amber)	Indicates the environmental temperature has reached an unsafe level.
Power (green)	Indicates the enclosure has main power.
Standby power (green)	Indicates that the enclosure is in standby mode.

Array and Expansion Module Hard Drive Carrier Indicators

The individual hard drive sleds contain LEDs that indicate the health condition of the hard drive (see [Figure 20](#) and [Table 6](#)).

Figure 20 Hard Drive Sled LEDs

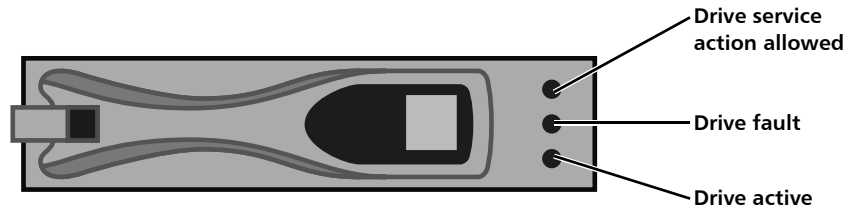


Table 6 Hard Drive Sled LEDs

LED	Description
LEDs off	No power.
Drive service action allowed LED (blue)	Solid – It is safe to remove the hard drive from the array for service.
Drive fault (amber)	Solid – The hard drive has failed. Contact Quantum customer support. Blinking – Drive volume or Array module locate function.
Drive active LED (green)	Solid – No activity on the hard drive. Blinking – There is activity on the hard drive. Note: It is normal to see drive activity even when the DXi is not reading or writing data.

Caution: Do *not* remove a hard drive that has *not* failed. Instead, only remove a drive that has failed. If you accidentally remove a good drive, wait 30 seconds before reinserting the drive.

Array Module Rear Panel Indicators

LED indicators and buttons are located on the back of the Array modules (RBODs) (see [Figure 21](#) and [Table 7](#)).

Figure 21 Array Module LED Indicators – Rear Panel

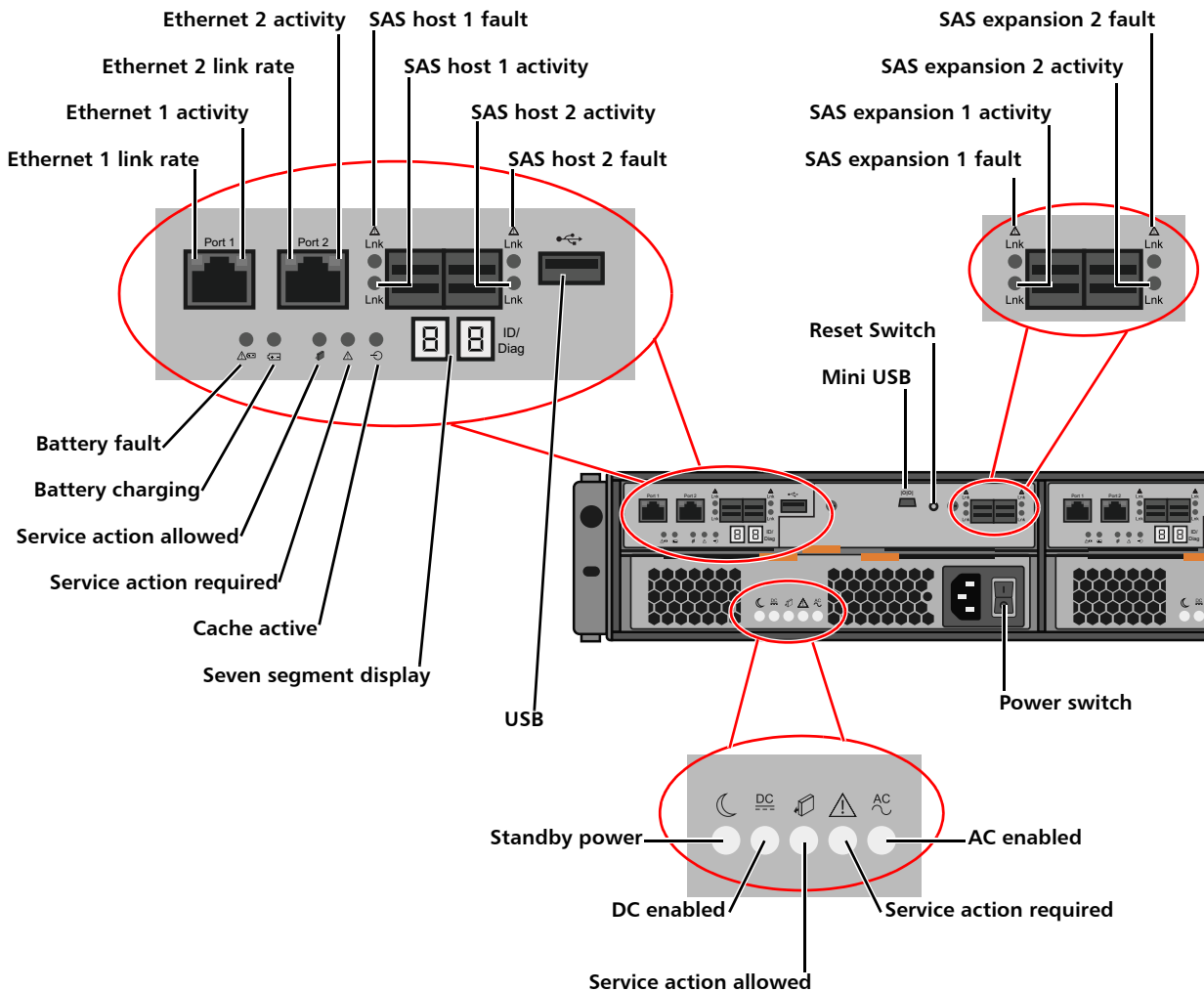


Table 7 Array Module LEDs and Buttons

Button/LED	Description
Ethernet link rate (green)	Solid - port speed 1000MB/sec. Off - port speed 10/100MB/sec.
Ethernet activity (green)	Solid - link established. Blinking - indicates port activity.
SAS host/expansion fault (amber) SAS host/expansion activity (green)	Both Off - cable unplugged. Fault Off and Activity On - all links operating. Fault On and Activity Off - at least one link active and at least one link fault.
Battery fault (amber)	On - battery has failed. Off - battery operating as normal.
Battery charging (green)	Blinking - battery is charging. On - battery is fully charged. Off - battery fault or no battery.
Service action allowed (blue)	Solid - safe for Quantum field service. to remove controller from slot.
Service action required (amber)	Solid - controller has failed and requires attention. Note: Fault light will be on during power up and will turn off after self-test sequence completes.
Cache active (green)	Solid - unwritten data is stored in cache. Blinking - during AC power failure, cache offload is occurring.
Seven segment display (green)	Displays tray ID and error code. (Displays 99 when the Array module is operating normally.)
USB	Not used.
Mini USB	Not used.
Reset switch	Not used.

Button/LED	Description
Standby power (green)	Solid - main DC power is off and 5V standby power is on.
DC enabled (green)	Solid - DC power rails are within specified limits.
Service action allowed (blue)	Solid - safe for Quantum field service. to remove power supply from slot.
Service action required (amber)	Solid - power supply has failed and requires attention.
AC enabled (green)	Solid - power is being applied to the power supply and the power switch is on.

Expansion Module Rear Panel Indicators

LED indicators and buttons are located on the back of the Expansion modules (EBODs) (see [Figure 22](#) and [Table 8](#)).

Figure 22 Expansion Module
LED Indicators – Rear Panel

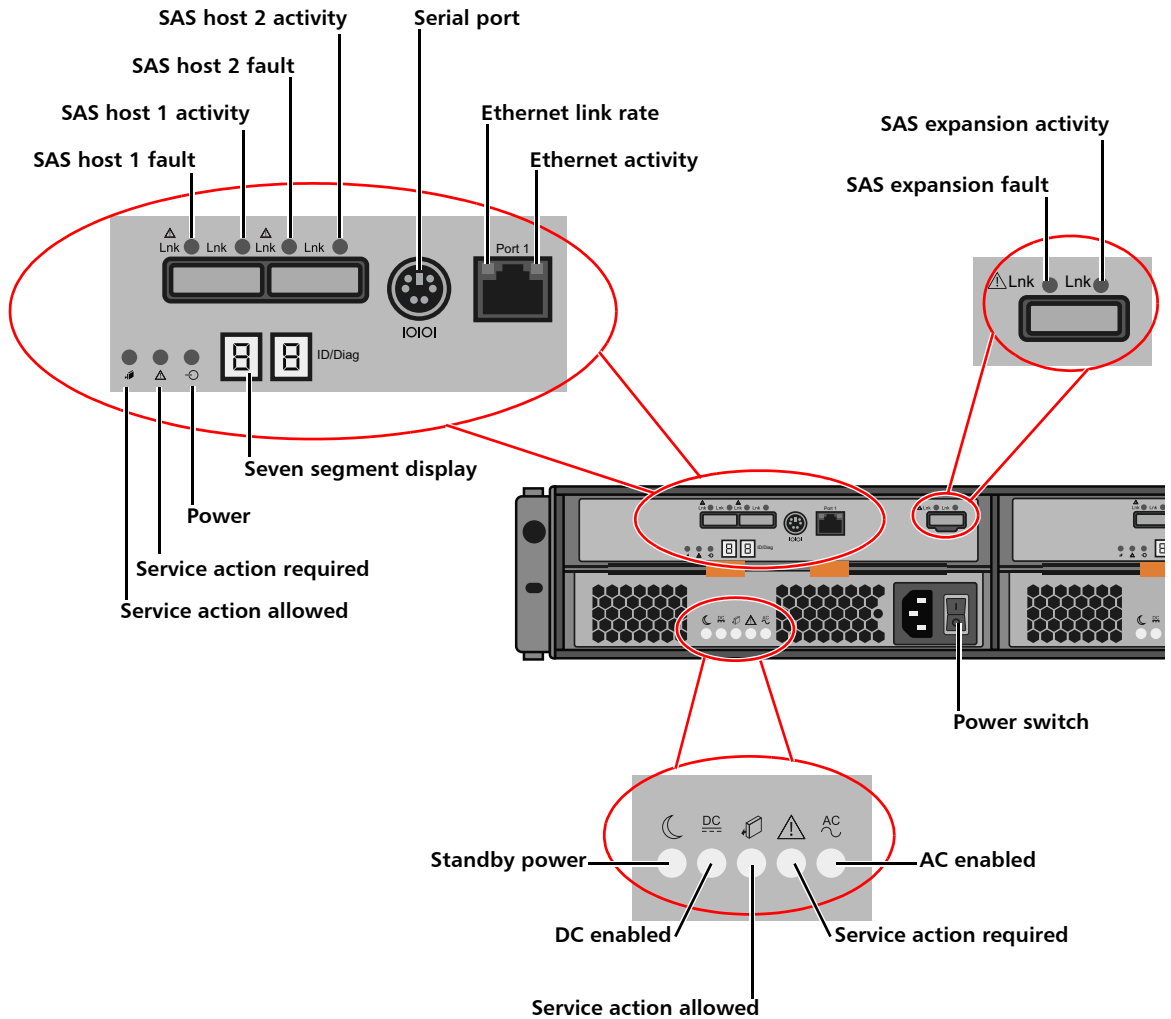


Table 8 Expansion Module
LEDs and Buttons

Button/LED	Description
SAS host/expansion fault (amber) SAS host/expansion activity (green)	Both Off - cable unplugged. Fault Off and Activity On - all links operating. Fault On and Activity Off - at least one link active and at least one link fault.
Ethernet link rate (green)	Solid - port speed 1000MB/sec. Off - port speed 10/100MB/sec.
Ethernet activity (green)	Solid - link established. Blinking - indicates port activity.
Service action allowed (blue)	Solid - safe for Quantum field service. to remove ESM from slot.
Service action required (amber)	Solid - ESM has failed and requires attention. Note: Fault light will be on during power up and will turn off after self-test sequence completes.
Power (green)	Solid - power is being applied to the ESM.
Seven segment display (green)	Displays tray ID and error code. (Displays 00 when the Array module is operating normally.)
Standby power (green)	Solid - main DC power is off and 5V standby power is on.
DC enabled (green)	Solid - DC power rails are within specified limits.
Service action allowed (blue)	Solid - safe for Quantum field service. to remove power supply from slot.
Service action required (amber)	Solid - power supply has failed and requires attention.
AC enabled (green)	Solid - power is being applied to the power supply and the power switch is on.

Turning On and Shutting Down the System

To turn on or shut down the DXi6902, refer to the following sections:

- [Turning on the DXi6902](#)
- [Turning off the DXi6902](#)

Turning on the DXi6902

To turn on the system, power on the DXi6902 system components in the following order:

- 1 Turn on both power switches on the back of each Expansion module (EBOD) (see [Figure 23](#)). Wait until the seven segment display on the rear of the module displays **00** (approximately 1 minute).
- 2 Turn on both power switches on the back of each Array module (RBOD) (see [Figure 24](#)). Wait until the seven segment display on the rear of the module displays **99** (approximately 3 minutes).
- 3 Press the power button on the front of the Node (see [Figure 25](#)). Wait for the system to boot before attempting to log on.

Note: The system can take approximately 30 minutes to start up, depending on the amount of installed storage capacity.

The system is now ready for operation (see [Chapter 3, DXi6902 Remote Management](#)).

Figure 23 Powering on the DXi6902 Expansion Modules (EBODs)

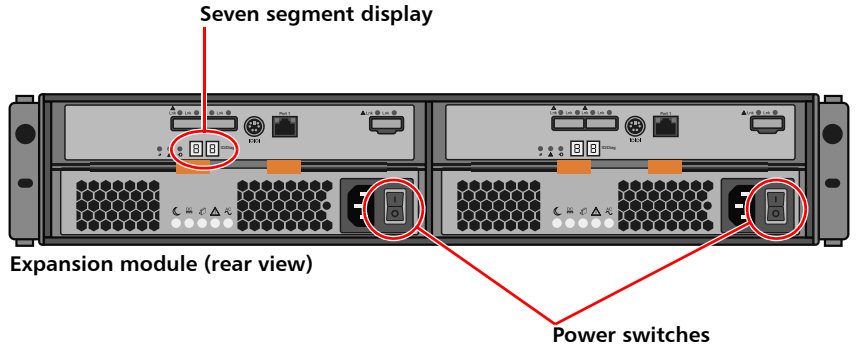


Figure 24 Powering on the DXi6902 Array Modules (RBODs)

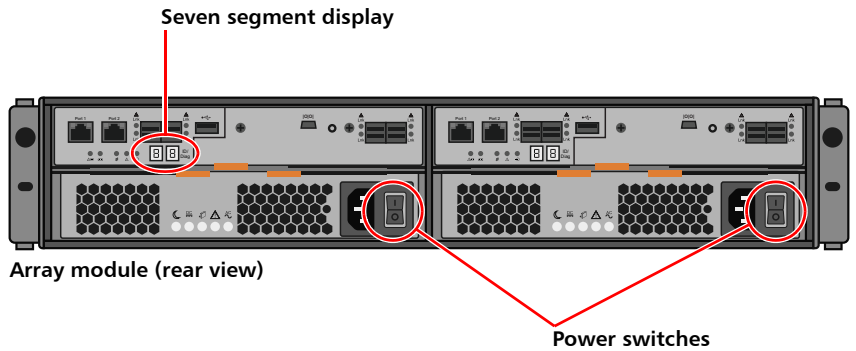
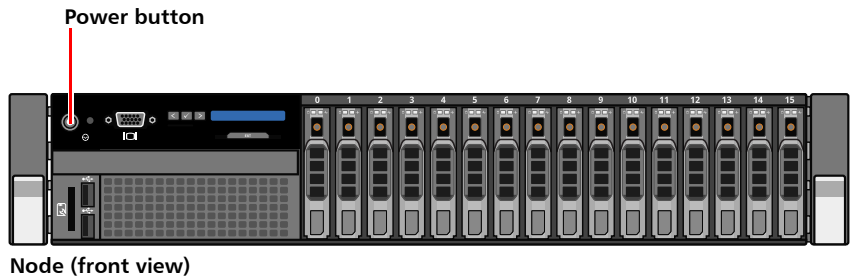


Figure 25 Powering on the DXi6902 Node



Turning off the DXi6902

To turn off the system:

Caution: Before shutting down the DXi6902, make sure that all backup and replication jobs are finished, and that space reclamation activity is complete.

- 1 Shut down the system from the remote management console using the **Shutdown** option on the **Utilities > Reboot & Shutdown** page (see [Reboot & Shutdown](#) on page 413).

Note: Shutting down the system can take up to 15 minutes. Only the Node will completely shut down.

- 2 After the Node shuts down, turn off both power switches on the back of each Array module (RBOD) (see [Figure 24](#)). Wait until the seven segment display on the rear of the module turns off.
- 3 Turn off both power switches on the back of each Expansion module (EBOD) (see [Figure 23](#)).

Locating DXi6902 Serial Numbers

You will need the system serial number, the Node serial number, and the Expansion module serial number at various times:

- **System Serial Number** - You need this number to contact Quantum Support or to add a licensed feature.
- **Node Serial Number** - You need this number for a Node replacement component.
- **Array Module (RBOD) and Expansion Module (EBOD) Serial Number** - You need this number for an Array module or Expansion module replacement component.

You can locate the system serial number on the **Home** page of the remote management console.

You can also locate the system serial number, the Node serial number, and the Array and Expansion module serial numbers by looking at the physical components.

- The system serial number is located on the pull-out information tag on the front of the Node (see [Figure 26](#)). The text **Service Call System Serial Number** appears on the label. The system serial number includes the letters **BVW**.
- The Node serial number is located to the left of the SAS ports on the rear of the Node. It is the same as the Node service tag.
- The Array module (RBOD) and Expansion module (EBOD) serial number is located on front top of the module and on the rear lip of the module.

Figure 26 DXi6902
Information Tag





Chapter 3

DXi6902 Remote Management

The Quantum DXi6902 provides a powerful Web-based user interface that allows you to configure and manage the system from a remote workstation on the same network as the DXi6902.

Use the DXi6902 remote management console to perform the following tasks:

- Set up the DXi6902 using guided procedures (see [DXi6902 Configuration Wizards](#) on page 61).
- View important system information at a glance (see [DXi6902 Home Page](#) on page 107).
- Manage data replication activities (see [DXi6902 Replication](#) on page 119).
- Monitor hardware status and system performance (see [DXi6902 Status](#) on page 171).
- View administration alerts and resolve service tickets (see [DXi6902 Alerts](#) on page 199).
- Configure storage presentation, data replication, and system settings (see [DXi6902 Configuration](#) on page 209).
- Run diagnostic tools and maintain the system (see [DXi6902 Utilities](#) on page 377).

Accessing Remote Management

Access the remote management console using a Web browser on a workstation that is on the same network as the DXi6902.

See the following sections for more information about accessing DXi6902 remote management:

- [Supported Browsers](#)
- [Logging On to the DXi6902](#)
- [Logging Off of the DXi6902](#)

Supported Browsers

Web browser software is not included with the DXi6902. You must obtain and install it separately. The DXi6902 remote management console supports the following Web browsers:

- Mozilla Firefox 17 or later
- Google Chrome 21 or later
- Microsoft Internet Explorer 9, 10, or 11

Note: For correct operation of the remote management console, including the display of the online help, disable any pop-up blockers and enable JavaScript in your Web browser. In the Google Chrome browser, the DXi help may not appear when Help is selected. If this occurs, select **Settings > Show Advanced Setting > Privacy > Pop-ups > Manage Exceptions**. Add the DXi IP address to the exceptions box, select **Allow**, and click **Done**.

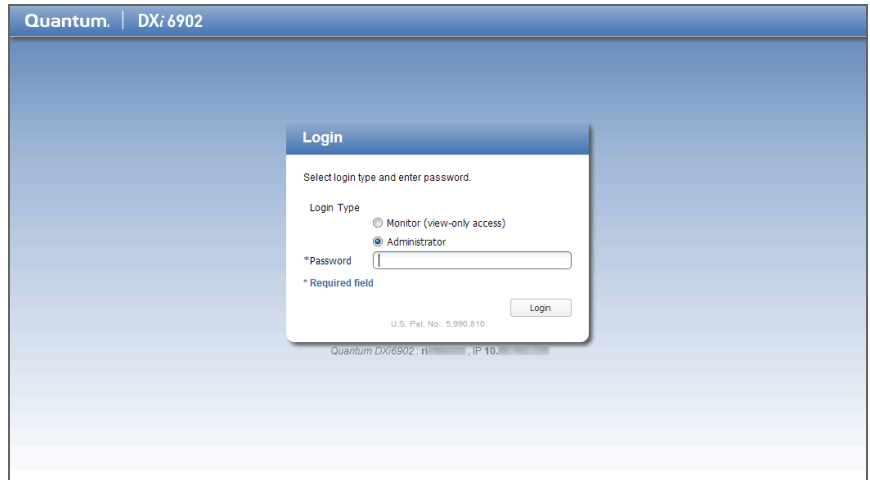
Logging On to the DXi6902

To log on to the DXi6902 remote management console:

- 1 Launch a supported Web browser on a workstation that has network access to the DXi6902.
- 2 In the browser address box, type the IP address of the DXi6902, and then press **<Enter>**.

The **Login** window displays (see [Figure 27](#)).

Figure 27 Login Window



If the **Login** window does not display, verify that the IP address is correct and that the network path to the DXi6902 is valid. Also verify that you are using a supported Web browser. Then try again. If you are still unable to access the Login window, contact your DXi6902 administrator.

Note: The default IP address is **10.1.1.1**. The IP address can be changed during installation using the **Getting Started Wizard** or at a later time on the **Network** page (see [Network](#) on page 315).

- 3 Select the login type and enter the corresponding password.
 - **Monitor** - Allowed to view information on the DXi6902 remote management console but cannot make changes. (The default password is **password**.)
 - **Administrator** - Allowed to view and change information on the DXi6902 remote management console. (The default password is **password**.)

Note: Passwords are limited to 15 characters. Alphanumeric characters and special characters are allowed. Passwords can be changed on the **Web & CLI Passwords** page (see [Web & CLI Passwords](#) on page 333).

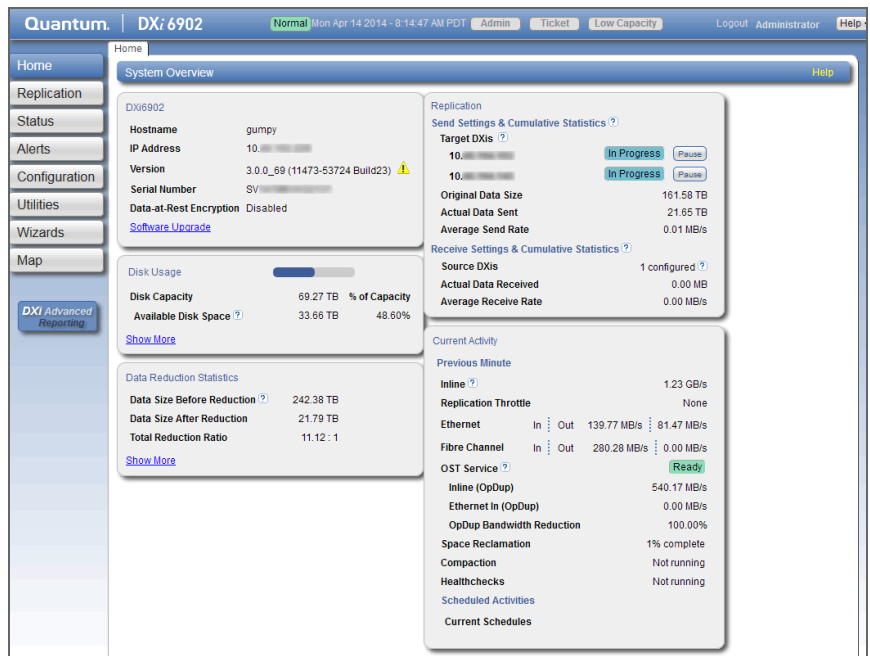
- 4 Click **Login**.

- 5 If a security banner message has been specified for the DXi6902, click **Accept**.

Note: For information about specifying a security banner message, see [Security Notice](#) on page 342.

The **Home** page displays (see [Figure 28](#)).

Figure 28 Home Page



If you are unable to log on, verify that the password is correct, then try again. If you are still unable to log on, contact your DXi6902 administrator.

Caution: More than one Administrator can log on to the DXi at a time. If two Administrators attempt to make configuration changes on the same page at the same time, it is possible that one Administrator's changes will overwrite the other's. Always coordinate configuration changes with other Administrator users.

Logging Off of the DXi6902

When you are done working in the DXi6902 remote management console, click **Logout** on the upper right of the remote management console to end your session.

Note: If the DXi6902 remote management console is idle for more than 30 minutes (default setting), the system logs off the user. The inactivity timeout can be changed on the **Login Session** page (see [Login Session](#) on page 341).

The Remote Management Console

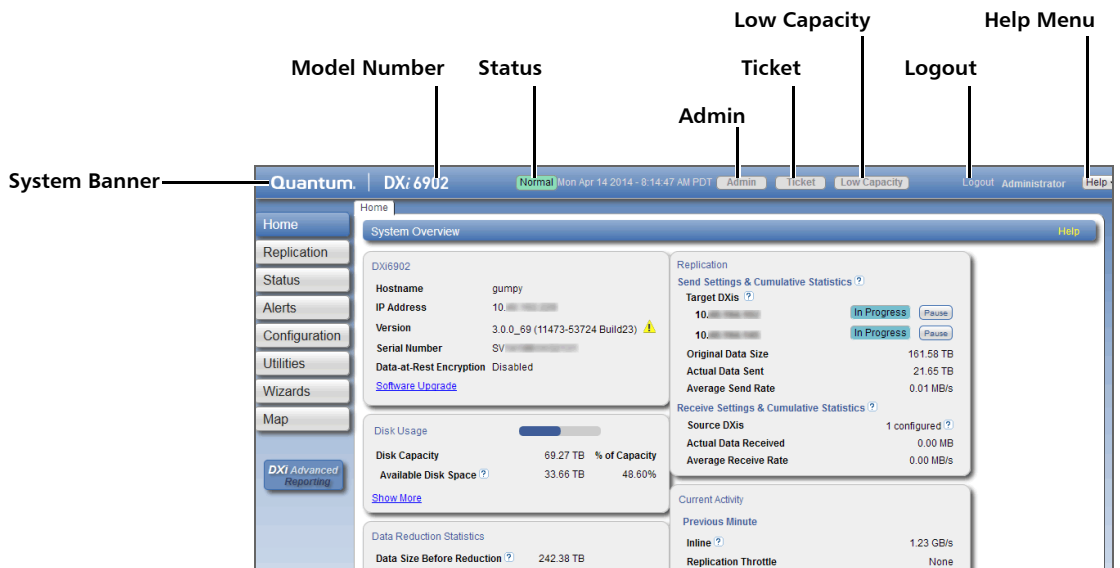
After you log on to the DXi6902, the remote management console displays. The remote management console includes the following features:

- [System Banner](#)
- [Main Menu](#)
- [DXi6902 Management Pages](#)

System Banner

The system banner displays at the top of the remote management console (see [Figure 29](#)). Use the system banner to see overall system status and alert information at a glance, and to quickly access additional information. The system banner also displays the time and date as well as the login type (administrator or monitor).

Figure 29 System Banner



The following items display on the system banner:

- **Model Number** - The model number of the DXi6902 (see [Model Number](#) on page 55).
- **Status** - Displays the operating state of the DXi6902:
 - **Normal** - (Green) The system is operating correctly.
 - **Attention** - (Yellow) There is a problem with the system.

Note: The state displays **Attention** during a blockpool verify operation (see [Blockpool Verify Behavior](#) on page 57).

- **Verify Failure** - (Red) The blockpool verify process has failed.
- **Low Space** - (Yellow) Available disk space is low. Ingest and replication continue, and space reclamation starts.
- **Critical Reserve Space** - (Red) Available disk space is critically low. Ingest and replication are stopped, and space reclamation continues.
- **No Space** - (Red) Available disk space is critically low. Ingest and replication are stopped, and space reclamation continues.

Click the **Status** button to display detailed status information about the system (see [Hardware](#) on page 172).

- **Admin** - The **Admin** button turns yellow when an administration alert occurs. Click the **Admin** button to manage administration alerts (see [Admin Alerts](#) on page 199).
- **Ticket** - The **Ticket** button turns yellow when open service tickets are present. Click the **Ticket** button to manage service tickets (see [Service Tickets](#) on page 201).
- **Low Capacity** - The **Low Capacity** button turns yellow when available disk space falls to a low level and the DXi enters **Low Space** state (see [Low Space Management](#) on page 56). Click the **Low Capacity** button to view the administration alerts related to low disk space (see [Admin Alerts](#) on page 199).

Note: When disk space is low, target replication to the system is paused (see [Replication Service](#) on page 167). In addition, space reclamation and compaction are automatically started to free up disk space (see [Space Reclamation](#) on page 389).

- **Logout** - Click to end your remote management session.
- **Help Menu** - Select from the following help options:
 - **Help Contents** - Open the DXi6902 online help.
 - **Online Documentation** - Access documentation resources on the Quantum Web site.
 - **About** - Display DXi software version information.

Model Number

The Model Number displays in the DXi6902 **System Overview** section on the **Home** page. The model number indicates the specific hardware configuration of the DXi6902.

[Table 9](#) describes the DXi6902 hardware configuration that is indicated by each model number.

Table 9 DXi6902 Model
Number

DXi6902 Model Number	DXi6902 Configuration
DXi6902	17–510 TB usable for data storage 3 x 1 GbE Ethernet ports 2 x 10 GbE Ethernet ports (Optional) Additional 4 x 1 GbE Ethernet ports or 2 x 10 GbE Ethernet ports 4 x 8 Gb Fibre Channel ports (for VTL) 2 x 8 Gb Fibre Channel ports (for path to tape, also configurable for VTL)

Low Space Management

As disk capacity is used and free disk space approaches low levels, the DXi6902 automatically responds as detailed in [Table 10](#).

When the DXi6902 enters the **Low Space** state, space reclamation and compaction are automatically started to free up disk space (see [Space Reclamation](#) on page 389). Space reclamation and compaction end when the DXi6902 exits the **Low Space** state.

When the DXi6902 enters the **Critical Reserve Space** state, backup ingest is stopped, and target replication to the system is paused. Backup ingest and target replication resume when the DXi6902 exits the **Critical Reserve Space** state.

Note: The system generates a service ticket and an admin alert when it enters the **Low Space**, **Critical Reserve Space**, and **No Space** states. In addition, a service ticket and an admin alert are generated when Used Disk Space reaches 85% and 95% of total disk capacity.

Table 10 Low Space States

DXi State	Disk Space Level	System Actions
Normal (Green)	Normal disk space	Low Capacity button is dark. Backup ingest and replication occur as normal. Space reclamation occurs at normally scheduled times.
Low Space (Yellow)	Free Space is less than: 500 GB + 100 GB x (total usable capacity in TB / 10 TB)	Low Capacity button is lit. Backup ingest and replication occur as normal. Space reclamation is automatically started.
Critical Reserve Space (Red)	Free Space is less than: 250 GB	Low Capacity button is lit. Backup ingest and replication are stopped. Space reclamation is automatically started. Note: VTL cartridge metadata files can still be updated.
No Space (Red)	Free Space is less than: 10 GB Note: No Space also occurs if the Used Metadata percentage is 85% or greater.	Low Capacity button is lit. Backup ingest and replication are stopped. Space reclamation is automatically started. Note: VTL cartridge metadata files <i>cannot</i> be updated.

Blockpool Verify Behavior

A blockpool verify operation occurs if data on the system requires repair, for example, after an unexpected shutdown due to a power loss. During a blockpool verify operation, the banner displays the **Attention** state. Clicking **Attention** displays the message: *A previous unclean shutdown of the DXi has required a data verification to commence. While in this*

condition the DXi is operational, but performance may be severely degraded.

While a blockpool verify operation is in progress, some system operations are affected.

- Mounting VTL cartridges created prior to the blockpool verify may fail.
- Retrieving data created prior to the blockpool verify may fail.
- Creating and mounting new VTL cartridges should succeed.
- Ingesting new data to new VTL cartridges or using NAS/OST should succeed.
- Sending data that existed prior to the blockpool verify to a replication target may fail.
- Sending new data to a replication target, or receiving replicated data, should succeed.
- Space reclamation and healthchecks will fail.

When the blockpool verify is complete, the banner displays Normal, and the system resumes normal operation

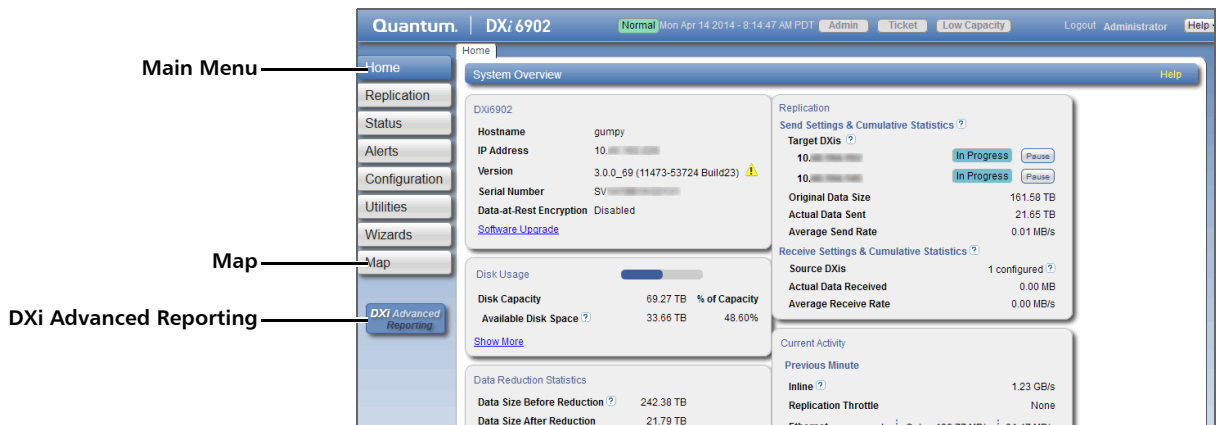
Main Menu

The main menu displays on the left side of the DXi6902 remote management console (see [Figure 30](#)). Click a menu item to display the corresponding management page.

To access **DXi Advanced Reporting**, click the link below the main menu. Quantum DXi Advanced Reporting provides performance data logging and visual reporting and graphing features for Quantum DXi-Series systems. For more information, see the *Quantum DXi Advanced Reporting User's Guide* (6-67353).

Note: Clicking **Wizards** on the main menu replaces the main menu with the wizards menu. Click a menu item to begin a wizard, or click **Exit** to return to the main menu (see [DXi6902 Configuration Wizards](#) on page 61).

Figure 30 Main Menu



DXi6902 Management Pages

Use the DXi6902 management pages to view information as well as configure and manage the system. To navigate to a page, first click a menu item, then click a tab to display the corresponding page. Some pages include sub-tabs that display pages with additional information and options.

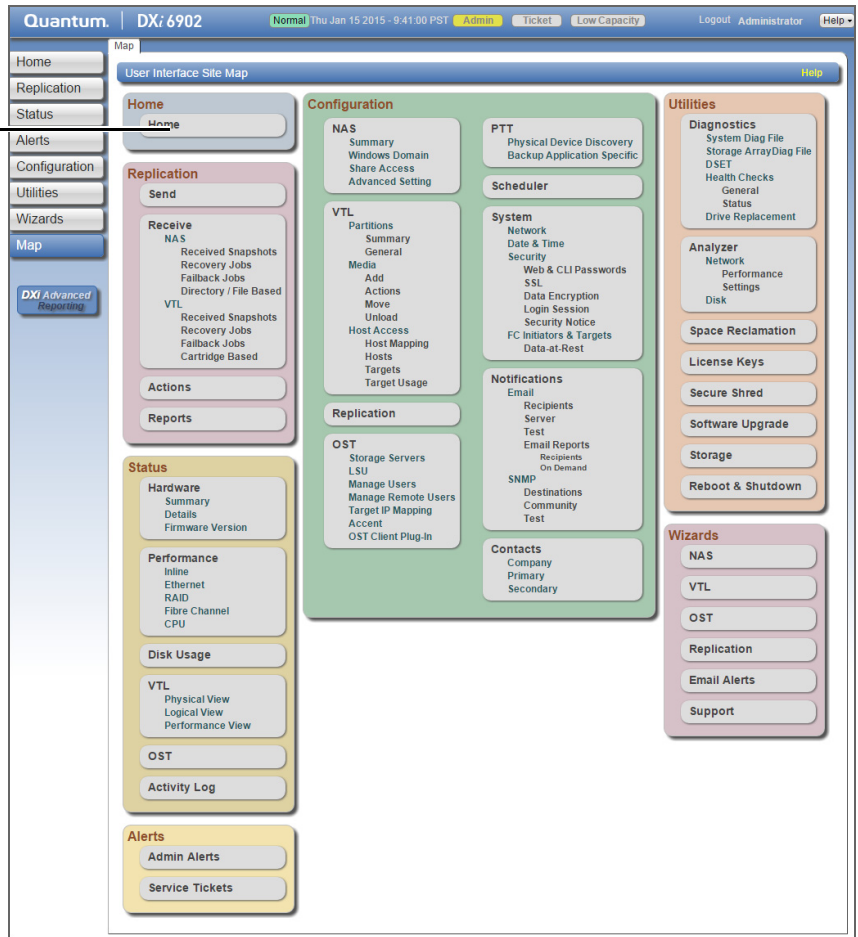
To view a graphical map of all remote management pages, click **Map** on the main menu (see [Figure 30](#)). On the map, click the name of a page to quickly navigate to that page (see [Figure 31](#)).

If you need help as you work, click **Help** in the page's title bar to see online help for that page. In addition, Quick Tips are available on many pages. Click the **Quick Tip** icon [?] next to a section or field to learn more about that item.

Caution: Unless directed to do so by the documentation, do not use your Web browser's **Back**, **Forward**, or **Refresh** buttons when navigating in the remote management console. Doing so may have unintended effects. Instead, always use the main menu and tabs to navigate in the remote management console.

Figure 31 Remote Management Pages Map

Click a page name to navigate to that page





Chapter 4

DXi6902 Configuration Wizards

The **Configuration Wizards** provide guided assistance for setting up the DXi6902. Use the wizards to quickly configure the most important features of the system, including storage presentation and data replication. Each wizard leads you step-by-step through the configuration process.

The **Configuration Wizards** page displays the first time you log on to the remote management console after completing the **Getting Started** wizard. After that, to access the **Configuration Wizards**, click **Wizards** on the main menu. This replaces the main menu with the **Wizards** menu (see [Figure 32](#)).

The **Wizards** menu includes the following wizards:

- **NAS** - Helps you configure the DXi6902 as a NAS (Network Attached Storage) appliance for use on a Windows or UNIX/Linux network (see [NAS Wizard](#) on page 63).
- **VTL** - Helps you configure the DXi6902 to present its storage as one or more VTL (Virtual Tape Library) partitions for use with a backup application (see [VTL Wizard](#) on page 70).
- **OST** - Helps you configure the DXi6902 to present its storage as one or more OST (OpenStorage) storage servers for use with a backup application (see [OST Wizard](#) on page 79).
- **Replication** - Helps you configure the DXi6902 to send replicated data to or receive replicated data from another DXi system (see [Replication Wizard](#) on page 86).

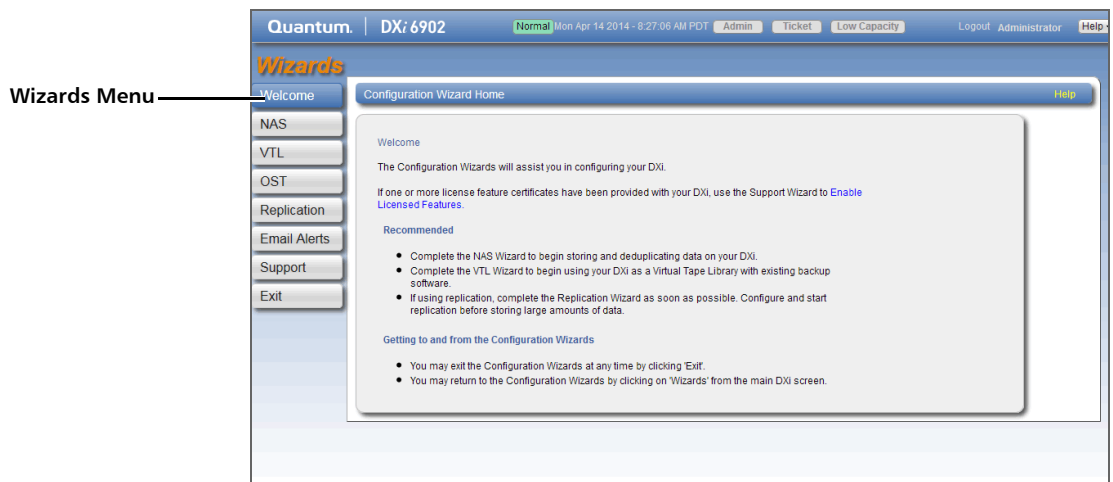
- **Email Alerts** - Helps you configure the DXi6902 to automatically send notifications and reports to selected recipients (see [Email Alerts Wizard](#) on page 95).

Note: Before exiting the **Wizards** menu, Quantum recommends configuring an e-mail server and enabling automatic e-mails. To help maintain system integrity, Quantum regularly collects system information through automatic e-mails. These e-mails contain configuration and status information only, and do not contain any customer data stored on the system

- **Support** - Helps you enable licensed features on the DXi6902, register your system with Quantum, and perform other tasks that will aid Quantum customer support in assisting you (see [Support Wizard](#) on page 100).

Click an item on the **Wizards** menu to begin a wizard. After you complete a wizard, a green check mark displays next to its name on the **Wizards** menu. To display the main menu again, click **Exit**.

Figure 32 Wizards Menu



NAS Wizard

The **NAS** wizard provides guided assistance for configuring the DXi6902 as a NAS (Network Attached Storage) appliance. The wizard helps you determine if the NAS shares will be used on a Windows or UNIX/Linux network, and if necessary helps you join the DXi6902 to a Windows domain. Then the wizard guides you through the process of adding one or more NAS shares to receive backup data.

Note:

Note: You cannot use the NAS wizard to edit existing shares. For more information about working with NAS shares, see [NAS](#) on page 210.

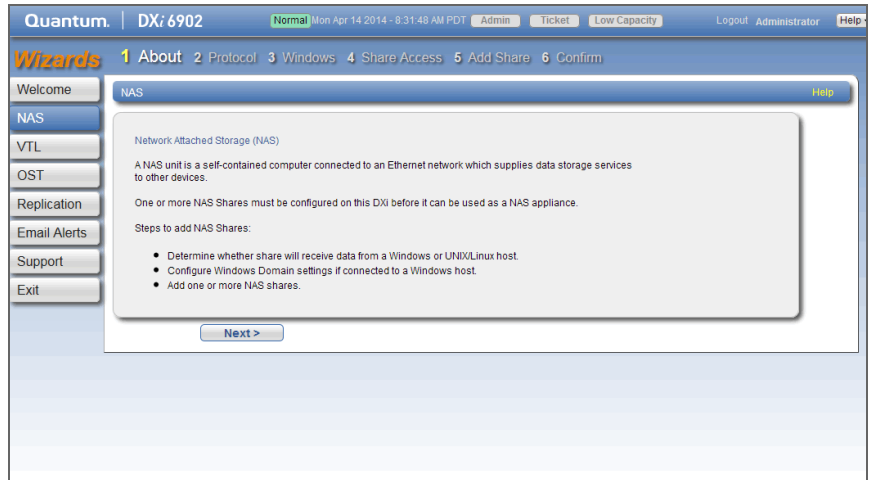
To begin the **NAS** wizard, on the **Wizards** menu, click **NAS**.

Step 1: About

- 1 Read the information about the wizard (see [Figure 33](#)).
- 2 Click **Next** to continue.

Note: At any time while using the wizard, you can click **Previous** to return to the previous step.

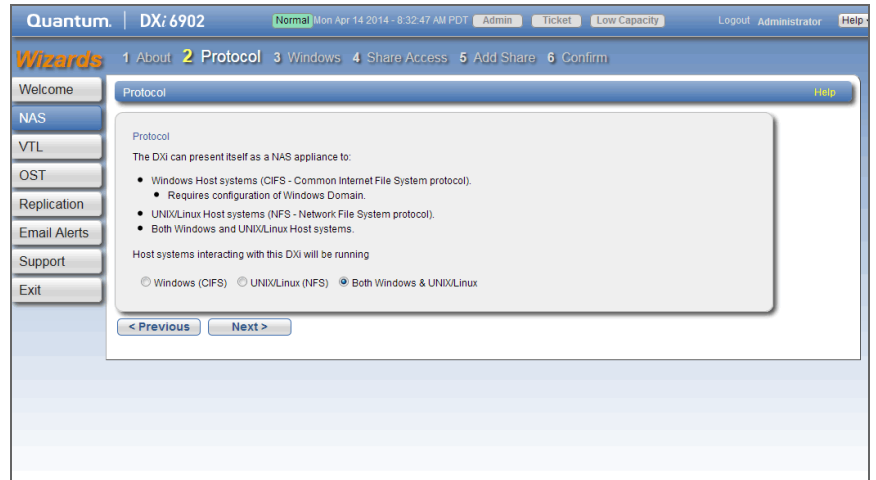
Figure 33 NAS Wizard: About



Step 2: Protocol

- 1 Select the type of host the DXi6902 will present NAS shares to (see [Figure 34](#)):
 - **Windows (CIFS)** - All hosts that will interact with the DXi6902 run Windows.
 - **UNIX/Linux (NFS)** - All hosts that will interact with the DXi6902 run UNIX or Linux.
 - **Both Windows & UNIX/Linux** - Both types of hosts (Windows and UNIX/Linux) will interact with the DXi6902.
- 2 Click **Next** to continue.

Figure 34 NAS Wizard:
Protocol



Step 3: Windows

Note: If you selected the **UNIX/Linux (NFS)** option in the previous step, the wizard automatically skips this step and the next step. Continue with [Step 5: Add Share](#) on page 68.

- 1 Select an option for joining the DXi6902 to the Windows network (see [Figure 35](#)):
 - **Active Directory** - Add the DXi6902 to a Windows network using Active Directory
 - **Workgroup** - Add the DXi6902 to a workgroup on a Windows network

Note: To disjoin a domain, see [Windows Domain](#) on page 217.

- 2 In the **Domain/Workgroup Name** box, enter the name of the domain or workgroup the DXi6902 is joining.
- 3 (Active Directory only) Enter information about the primary domain controller:
 - **Primary Domain Controller** - Select an option for the Primary Domain Controller (PDC):
 - **Use DNS Discovery** - Discover the PDC automatically.

- **Specify Address** - Enter the fully qualified name or the IP address of the PDC.
- **Organization Unit** - (Optional) Enter the name of the organizational unit in the domain.

The DXi6902 will become a member of this organization.

- **Administrator Name** - Enter **Administrator** or any user that has the right to join the domain.

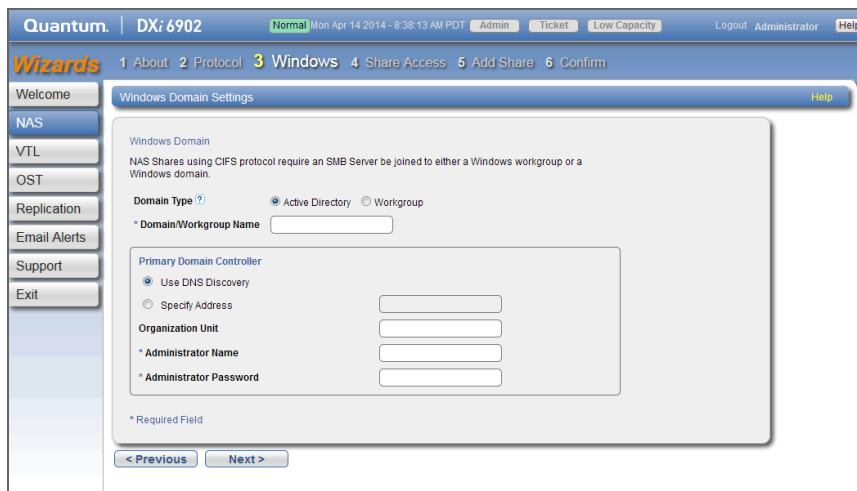
By default, any user belonging to the **Administrators** group or the **Domain Admins** group has the right to join the domain. In addition, any user can join the domain if they are specifically delegated this right by a member of the **Administrators** group.

- **Administrator Password** - Enter the password for the user entered above.

Note: To configure users, see [Share Access](#) on page 220.

4 Click **Next** to continue.

Figure 35 NAS Wizard:
Windows



Step 4: Share Access

- 1 Do one of the following depending on whether the DXi6902 is joining a Windows Workgroup or an Active Directory Domain:

- **Windows Workgroup** - Enter information about the workgroup user:
 - **User Name** - Enter the name of the workgroup user.
 - **Password** - Enter the password for the workgroup user.
 - **Confirm Password** - Enter the password again to confirm it.
 - **Description** - (Optional) Enter a brief description of the workgroup user.
 - **Grant Administrator Privileges** - Select the check box to add the workgroup user to the Windows Administrators group.

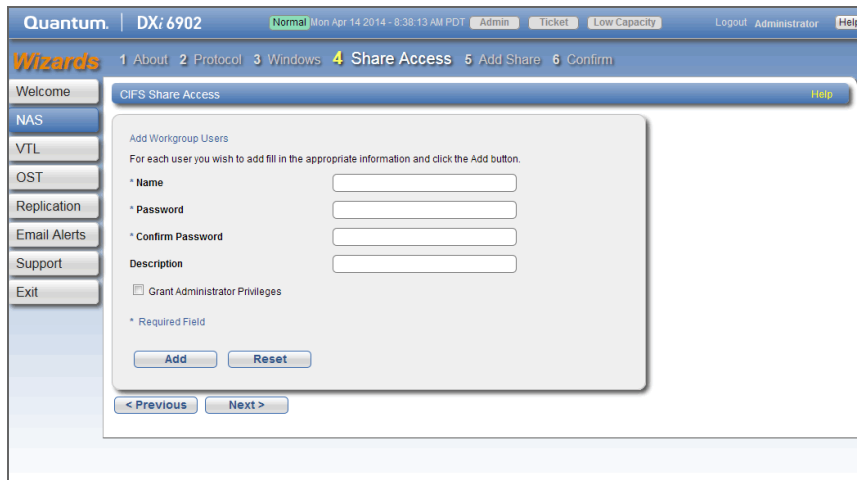
This allows the workgroup user to override certain permissions settings and prevents the workgroup user from being locked out of shares or directories.
- **Active Directory Domain** - Enter information about the share administrator:
 - **Fully Qualified User or Group Name** - Enter the administrator's user or group name.

2 Click **Add**.

3 (Optional) To add additional workgroup users or share administrators, repeat Steps 1–2.

4 Click **Next** to continue.

Figure 36 NAS Wizard: Share Access



Step 5: Add Share

1 Under **Add Share**, enter information about the NAS share (see [Figure 37](#)):

- **Name** - Enter the name of the NAS share.
- **Description** - (Optional) Enter a brief description of the share.
- **Enable deduplication** - Select the check box to enable data deduplication. Quantum recommends that you enable data deduplication to optimize disk usage.

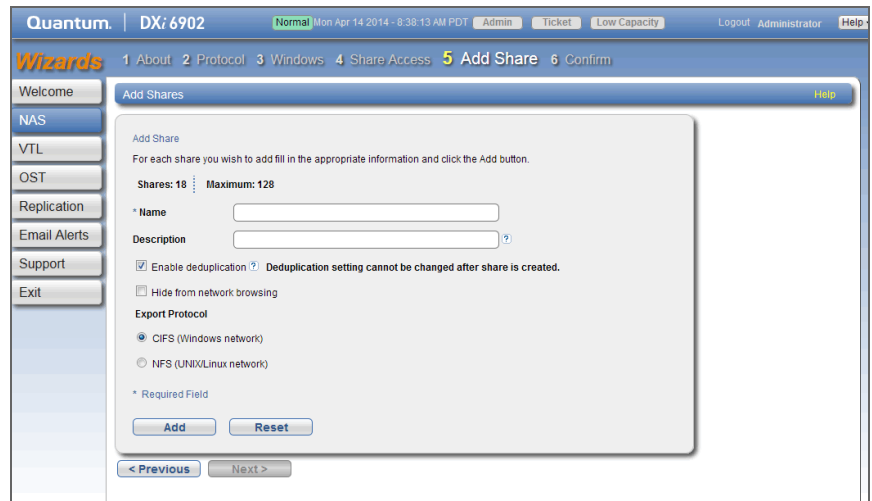
Note: Data deduplication is enabled by default. You cannot enable or disable data deduplication after the share is added.

- **Hide from network browsing** - (Windows shares only) Select the check box to hide the share from network browsing. If selected, you cannot see the share when browsing the network.
- **Export Protocol** - (Available only if you selected the **Both** option in [Step 2: Protocol](#) on page 64) Select the export protocol for the share:
 - **CIFS** - Select the CIFS option to use the share on a Windows network.

- **NFS** - Select the NFS option to use the share on a UNIX or Linux network.

- 2 Click **Add**.
- 3 (Optional) To add additional shares, repeat Steps 1–2.
- 4 Click **Next** to continue.

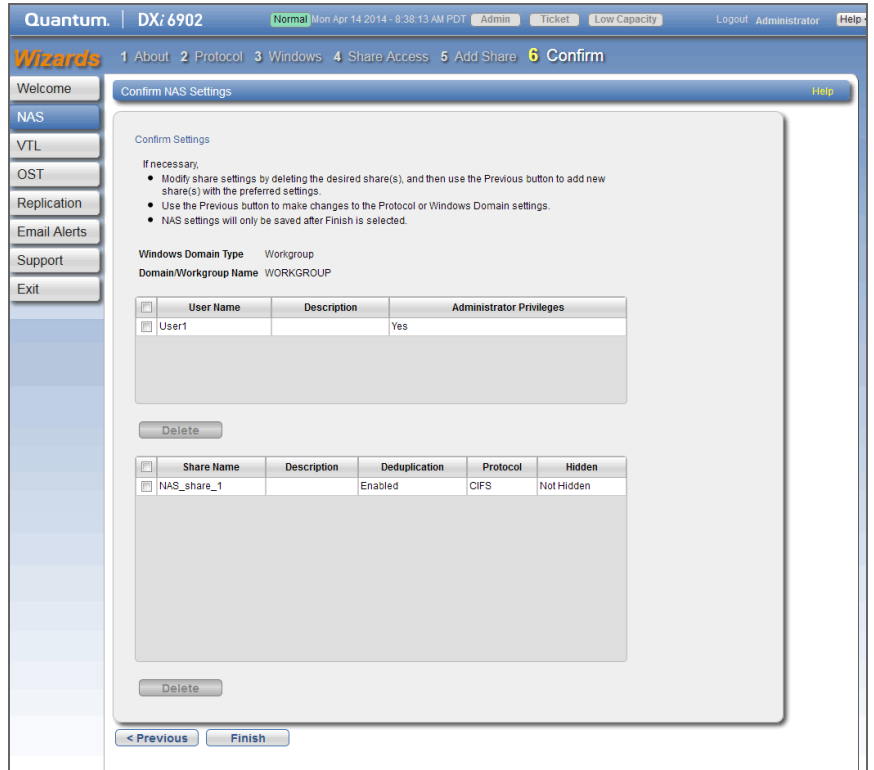
Figure 37 NAS Wizard: Add Share



Step 6: Confirm

- 1 Review the settings you selected to make sure they are correct (see [Figure 38](#)). If necessary, click **Previous** to return to a previous step to make changes.
- 2 To make changes to a NAS share you added, first select the share and click **Delete** to delete the share. Then click **Previous** to return to the previous step and add a new share.
- 3 After you have confirmed all settings, click **Finish**. The wizard configures the DXi6902 with the settings you selected.

Figure 38 NAS Wizard:
Confirm



VTL Wizard

The **VTL** wizard provides guided assistance for configuring the DXi6902 to present its storage as one or more VTL (Virtual Tape Library) partitions for use with a backup application. The wizard guides you through the process of adding one or more VTL partitions, adding virtual media, discovering hosts, and mapping partitions to hosts.

Note:

Note: You cannot use the VTL wizard to edit or add media to existing partitions, or to edit existing host access groups. For more information about working with VTL partitions, see [VTL](#) on page 227.

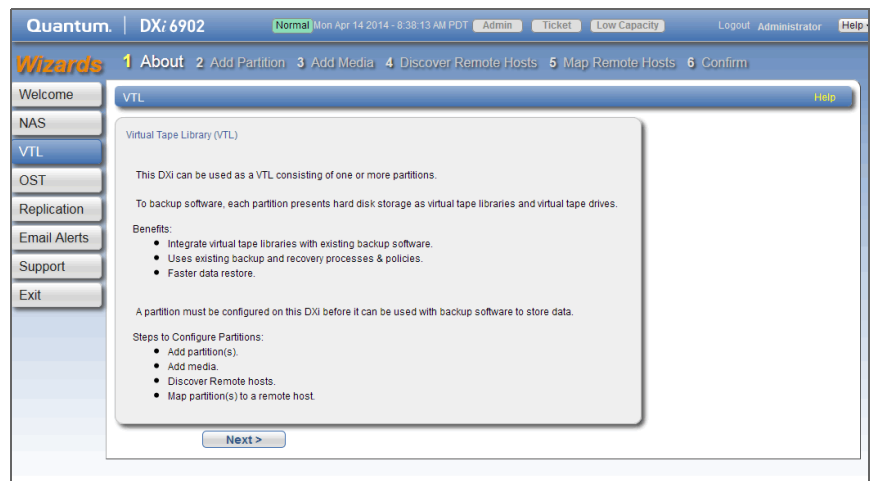
To begin the VTL wizard, on the **Wizards** menu, click **VTL**.

Step 1: About

- 1 Read the information about the wizard (see [Figure 39](#)).
- 2 Click **Next** to continue.

Note: At any time while using the wizard, you can click **Previous** to return to the previous step.

Figure 39 VTL Wizard: About



Step 2: Add Partition

- 1 Enter information about the partition (see [Figure 40](#)):
 - **Name** - Enter the name of the VTL partition.
 - **Library Model** - Select the library model emulated by the partition. The library model determines the inquiry string returned to the host by the DXi6902.

The following library models are available:

- Quantum DXi7500
- ADIC Scalar 100, ADIC Scalar i2000, or ADIC Scalar i500
- ADIC Pathlight VX
- Quantum Scalar i40/i80 or Quantum Scalar i6000
- Quantum DXi6700, Quantum DXi6902, Quantum DXi6800, Quantum DXi4700, Quantum DXi4601, QuantumDXi4500, or Quantum DXi8500
- Quantum DX3000 or Quantum DX5000
- Quantum PX500 or Quantum PX720
- ATL M2500, ATL P1000, or ATL P7000

If you select a library such as the ATL P1000 or ATL P7000, the DXi6902 appears as the selected library to the host and backup application. If you select Quantum DXi6902, the host and backup application recognize the device as a Quantum DXi6902.

Note: Quantum recommends that you set the library model to Quantum DXi6902 for best compatibility. If your backup application does not support the Quantum DXi6902 inquiry string, select a different library model. Check your software compatibility guide to verify what library models are supported.

- **Number of Storage Slots** - Accept the default number of storage slots (based on DXi model), or enter the number of storage slots in the partition (up to 9,000).

Note: One I/E slot is created for each storage slot up to a maximum of 240 I/E slots.

- **Virtual Tape Drive Model** - Select the tape drive model emulated by the virtual drives in the partition. All virtual tape drives in a partition must be the same model.

The following tape drive models are available:

- Quantum DLT-S4, SDLT600, SDLT320, or DLT7000
- Certance LTO-2 and LTO-3

- IBM LTO-1, LTO-2, LTO-3, LTO-4, or LTO-5
- HP LTO-1, LTO-2, LTO-3, LTO-4, or LTO-5
- **Number of Virtual Tape Drives** - Accept the default number of tape drives (based on DXi model), or enter the number of virtual tape drives in the partition.

Note: If all tape drives are currently assigned to other partitions, you must remove one or more tape drives from an existing partition to make them available for use in a new partition.

- **Enable deduplication** - Select the check box to enable data deduplication. Quantum recommends that you enable data deduplication to optimize disk usage.

Note: Data deduplication is enabled by default. You cannot enable or disable data deduplication after the partition is added.

- 2 Click **Add**.
- 3 (Optional) To add additional partitions, repeat Steps 1–2.
- 4 Click **Next** to continue.

Figure 40 VTL Wizard: Add Partition

Quantum DXi6902 Wizard: Add VTL

1 About 2 Add Partition 3 Add Media 4 Discover Remote Hosts 5 Map Remote Hosts 6 Confirm

Welcome NAS VTL Email Alerts Support Exit Support Exit

Add VTL

For each partition you wish to add, fill in the appropriate information and click the Add button.

New Partitions: 0	Existing Partitions: 6	Available Partitions: 58
Available Virtual Tape Drives: 424 of 512	Maximum Slots per Partition: 9000	Maximum Virtual Tape Drives per Partition: 160

* Name

Library Model

* Number of Storage Slots

Virtual Tape Drive Model

* Number of Virtual Tape Drives

Enable deduplication. Deduplication setting cannot be changed after partition is created.

* Required Field

Step 3: Add Media

- 1 In the **Partition** drop-down box, select the partition where the media will be created (see [Figure 41](#)).
- 2 Under **Add Contiguous Media**, enter information about the media:
 - **Initial Location** - The initial location for cartridges after they are created (**Storage Slot** or **I/E Slot**).

Note: You cannot create more cartridges than the number of available slots in the initial location. For example, if 50 I/E slots are available, you cannot create more than 50 cartridges if the initial location is set to **I/E Slot**.

- **Number of Media** - The number of cartridges to create in the partition.
- **Starting Barcode** - The first barcode number in the cartridge sequence.

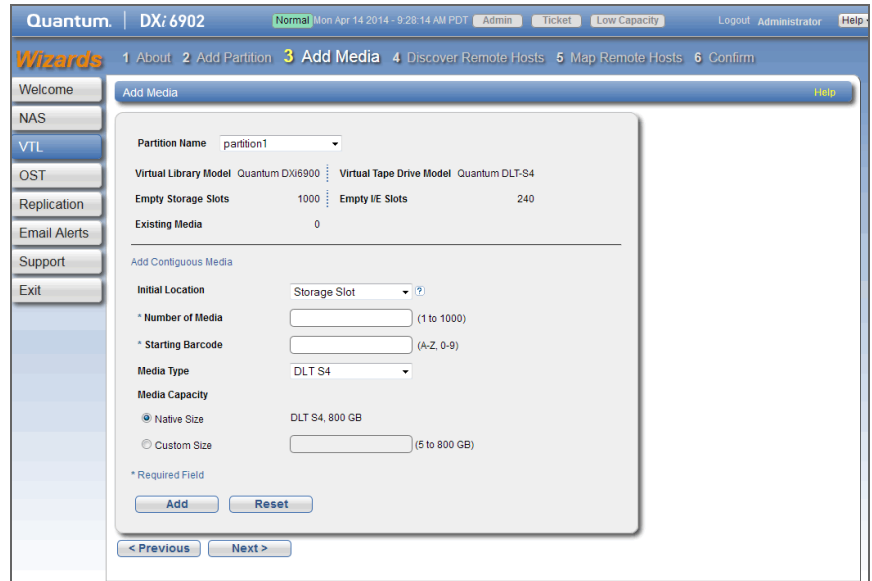
You can enter any alpha-numeric string for the starting barcode. Subsequent barcodes are incremented accordingly. For example, if you enter AA, the cartridges are numbered AA0000, AA0001, AA0002, and so on. If you enter a starting barcode with less than 6 characters, zeroes are appended to the barcode to make it 6 characters long.

- **Media Type** - The media type of the cartridges.

Note: The available media type options are determined by the type of tape drive selected when the partition was created (see [Adding a VTL Partition](#) on page 230).

- **Media Capacity** - The capacity of the cartridges. Select an option:
 - **Native Size** - The capacity is determined by the selected media type.
 - **Custom Size** - The capacity is a custom value. Enter the custom cartridge capacity in the box. Make sure the value is within the acceptable range displayed next to the box.
- 3 Click **Add**.
 - 4 (Optional) To add additional media, repeat Steps 1–3.
 - 5 Click **Next** to continue.

Figure 41 VTL Wizard: Add Media



Step 4: Discover Remote Hosts

- 1 Click **Discover Remote Hosts** to list all hosts that are known to the DXi6902 (see [Figure 41](#)).

A host is made known to the DXi6902 if you enter the host ID on this page, or if the host logs on to one or more Fibre Channel target ports.

If you do not see the world wide name (WWN) of the host, make sure the host is connected to a Fibre Channel port on the DXi6902 and click **Discover Remote Hosts** again.

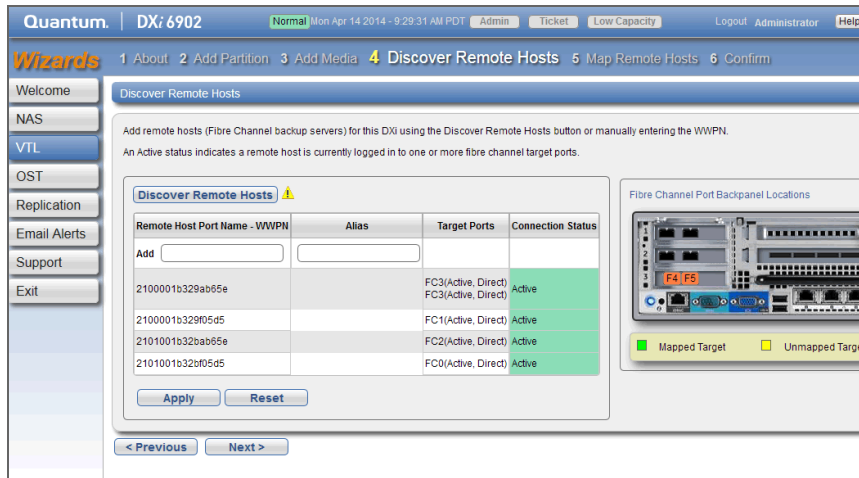
The **Backpanel Locations** section displays a graphical representation of the Fibre Channel and Ethernet ports as they appear on the rear of the system.

Note: An **Active** status indicates the host is currently logged on to one or more Fibre Channel target ports.

- 2 Enter information about the host:
 - **Remote Host WWPN** - Enter the World Wide Port Name (WWPN) of the host.

- **Alias** - Enter a descriptive alias for the host.
- 3 Click **Apply**.
 - 4 (Optional) To discover additional hosts, repeat Steps 1–3.
 - 5 Click **Next** to continue.

Figure 42 VTL Wizard: Discover Remote Hosts



Step 5: Map Remote Hosts

- 1 Enter information about the host access group (see [Figure 43](#)):
 - **Group Name** - Enter a name for the group.
 - **Partition** - Select the partition to associate with the group.
 - **Remote Host** - Select the host (initiator) to associate with the group.
 - **Target** - Select the target (port) to associate with the group.

The **Backpanel Locations** section displays a graphical representation of the Fibre Channel and Ethernet ports as they appear on the rear of the system. A dark border displays around the currently selected target.

Note: To change the LUN numbers assigned to a device, or to map virtual devices to a host, use the **Configuration > VTL > Host Access > Host Mapping** page (see [Remote Host Mapping](#) on page 246).

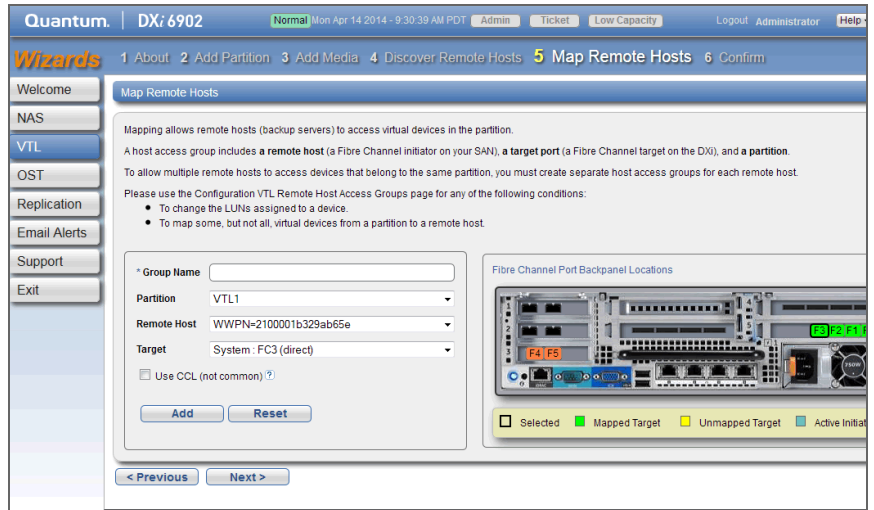
- 2 (Optional) Select the **Use CCL** check box to use the Command and Control LUN.

Note: The CCL (Command and Control LUN) is not used in most environments. This option is recommended for host access groups that contain an HP-UX host. It can also be used if hosts that are not assigned to any host access group exist in the SAN. The CCL is accessible to hosts only through LUN 0.

Caution: If you are not sure if you should use CCL, contact Quantum Customer Support before you enable this option.

- 3 Click **Add**.
- 4 (Optional) To map additional hosts, repeat Steps 1–3.
- 5 Click **Next** to continue.

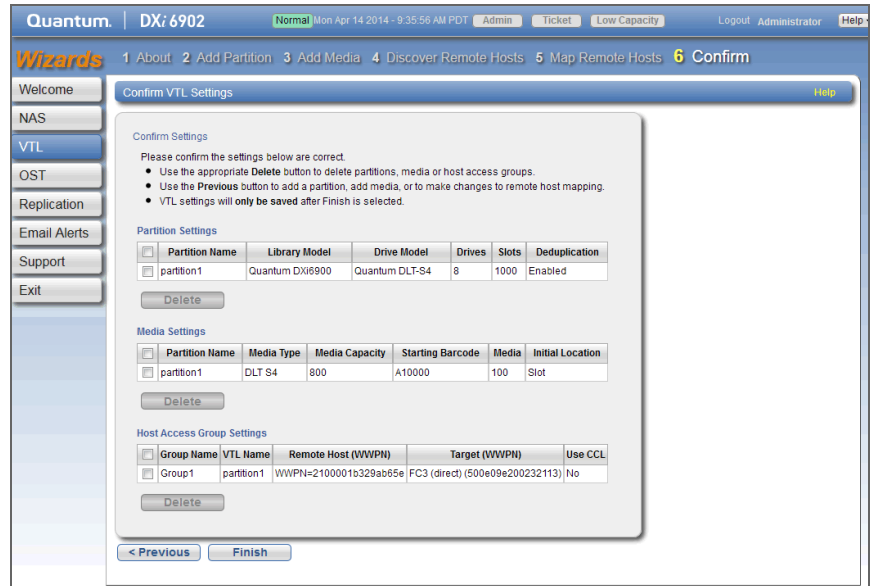
Figure 43 VTL Wizard: Map Remote Hosts



Step 6: Confirm

- 1 Review the settings you selected to make sure they are correct (see [Figure 44](#)). If necessary, click **Previous** to return to a previous step to make changes.
- 2 To make changes to a VTL partition, media, or host access group you added, first select the item and click **Delete** to delete it. Then click **Previous** to return to the appropriate step and add a new item.
- 3 After you have confirmed all settings, click **Finish**. The wizard configures the DXi6902 with the settings you selected.

Figure 44 VTL Wizard: Confirm



OST Wizard

The OST wizard provides guided assistance for configuring the DXi6902 to present its storage as one or more OST (OpenStorage) storage servers for use with a backup application. The wizard guides you through the process of adding one or more OST storage servers, configuring LSUs (logical storage units), and adding OST users. The wizard also provides a link for downloading and installing the OST Plug-in on your backup host.

Note:

Note: If you plan to use **Concurrent Optimized Duplication**, you should complete the Replication wizard before beginning the OST wizard (see [Replication Wizard](#) on page 86).

Note: You cannot use the OST wizard to edit existing storage servers or LSUs. For more information about working with OST, see [OST](#) on page 267.

To begin the **OST** wizard, on the **Wizards** menu, click **OST**.

Step 1: About

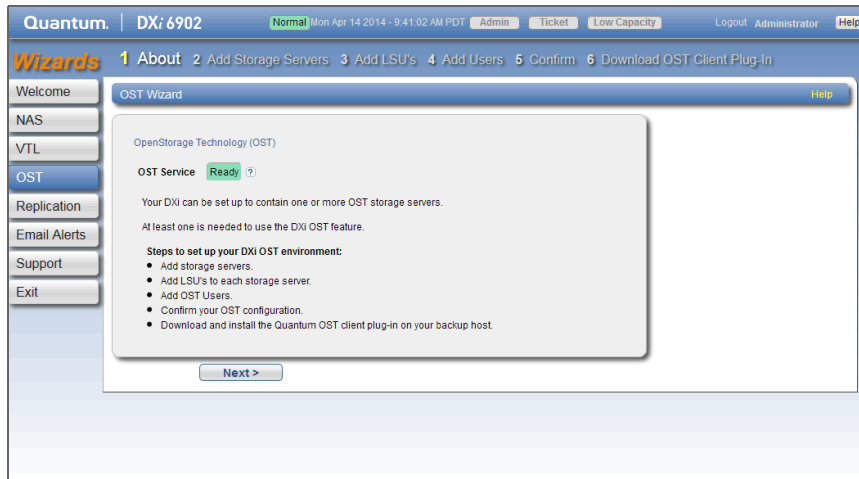
1 Read the information about the wizard (see [Figure 45](#)).

The **About** page displays the status of the OST service. OST settings can be configured in **Ready**, **Stopped**, or **Verifying** state. The OST server is available for backup only in **Ready** state.

2 Click **Next** to continue.

Note: At any time while using the wizard, you can click **Previous** to return to the previous step.

Figure 45 OST Wizard: About



Step 2: Add Storage Servers

1 Under **Add Storage Server**, enter information about the storage server (see [Figure 46](#)):

- **Name** - Enter the name of the storage server.

Caution: Do not use an underscore (_) in the name of the storage server.

- **Description** - (Optional) Enter a brief description of the storage server.
- **Max Connections** - Enter the maximum number of connections allowed to the storage server (3 to 65536).

Note: Quantum recommends setting **Max Connections** to 300.

- **Enable Concurrent Optimized Duplication** - Select the check box to enable optimized duplication during OST ingest.

Concurrent Optimized Duplication is disabled by default. If enabled, as data is written to the storage server, it is simultaneously replicated to the target DXi. When optimized duplication or Automatic Image Replication subsequently occurs, the operation is more efficient because a portion of the required data has already been replicated to the target storage server.

Note: To configure the target DXi, see [Replication Wizard](#) on page 86.

Note: When Concurrent Optimized Duplication is enabled, all data on the storage server is duplicated, not just the specified images.

- 2 Select the check box for each optimized duplication target you want to duplicate the storage server to. When the storage server is duplicated, its data will be sent to all selected targets.

- 3 Click **Add**.

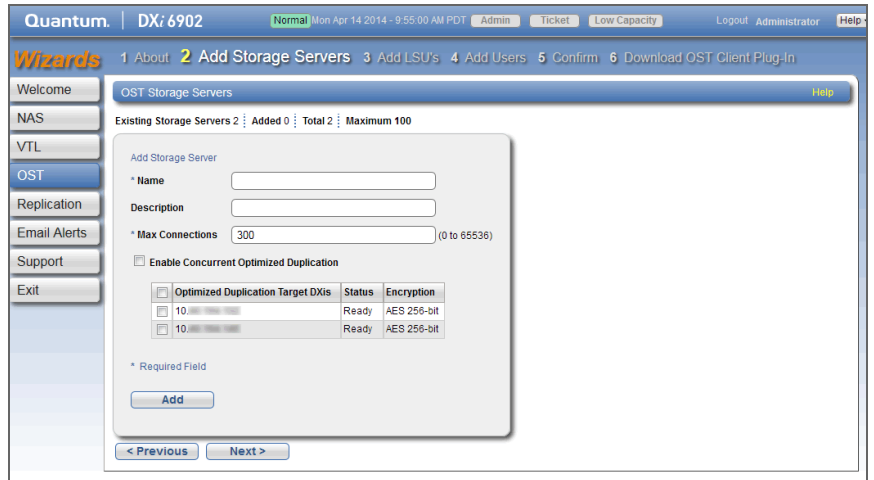
The storage server displays in the **Storage Servers Added** table.

- 4 (Optional) To add additional storage servers, repeat Steps 1–2.

To remove a storage server, select it in the **Storage Servers Added** table and click **Delete**.

- 5 Click **Next** to continue.

Figure 46 OST Wizard: Add Storage Servers



Step 3: Add LSUs

1 Enter information about the LSU (see [Figure 47](#)).

- **Storage Server** - Select the storage server that will contain the new LSU.
- **Use Available Capacity** - Select this option to add an LSU that uses the available capacity on the system.

You cannot add an available capacity LSU to a storage server that already contains an LSU. Also, if you add an available capacity LSU to a storage server, you cannot add additional LSUs to that same storage server.

Note: After you add an LSU that uses the **Available Capacity** option, you cannot change the LSU to use the **Specific Capacity** option. Instead, you must delete the LSU, then add a new LSU and choose the **Specific Capacity** option (see [Deleting an LSU](#) on page 286).

- **Specify Capacity** - Select this option to specify the physical capacity of the LSU, and then enter the following information.
 - **LSU Name** - Enter the name of the LSU.
 - **Physical Capacity** - Enter the physical capacity of the LSU (1 to 1048576 GB).

2 Click **Add**.

The LSU displays in the **LSUs Added** table.

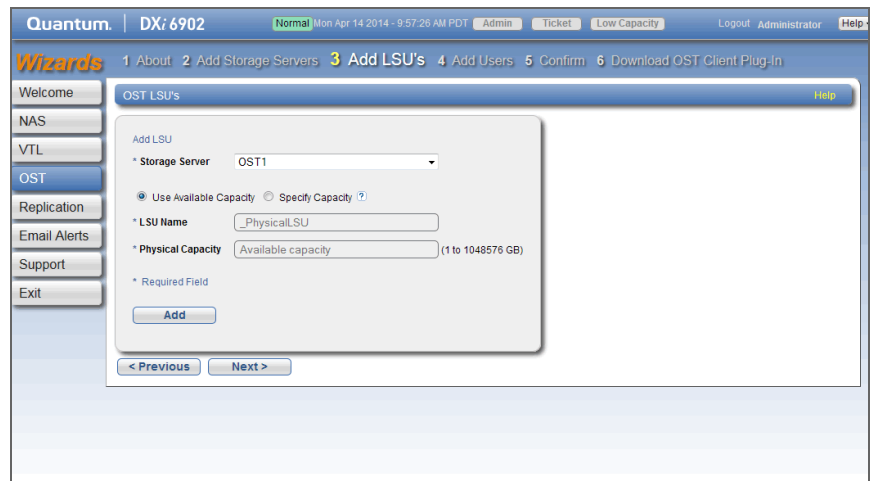
3 (Optional) To add additional LSUs, repeat Steps 1–2.

To remove an LSU, select it in the **LSUs Added** table and click **Delete**.

4 Click **Next** to continue.

Note: To configure the LSU for Automatic Image Replication, use the **Configuration > OST > LSU** page (see [LSU](#) on page 280).

Figure 47 OST Wizard: Add LSUs



Step 4: Add Users

1 Enter information about the authenticated user (see [Figure 48](#)):

- **Username** - Enter the name of the authenticated user.
- **Password** - Enter the password for the authenticated user.
- **Confirm Password** - Enter the password again to confirm it.
- **Description** - (Optional) Enter a brief description of the authenticated user.

2 Click **Apply**.

The user displays in the **Users Added** table.

- 3 (Optional) To add additional users, click **Add** and then repeat Steps 1–2.

To remove a user, select it in the **Users Added** table and click **Delete**.

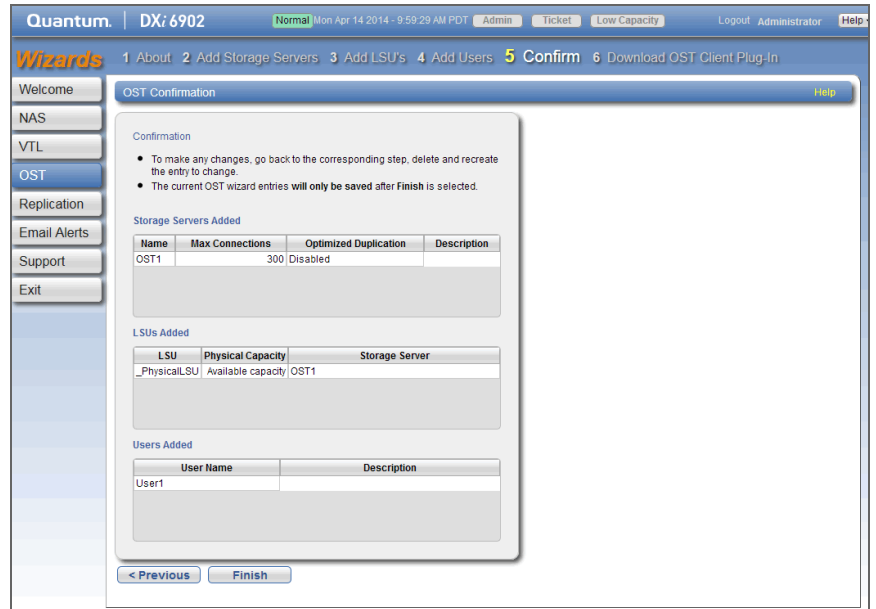
- 4 Click **Next** to continue.

Figure 48 OST Wizard: Add Users

Step 5: Confirm

- 1 Review the settings you selected to make sure they are correct (see [Figure 49](#)). The items to be added display in the **Storage Servers Added**, **LSUs Added**, and **Users Added** tables. If necessary, click **Previous** to return to a previous step to make changes.
- 2 To make changes to storage servers, LSUs, or users you added, click **Previous** to return to the appropriate step. Select the incorrect item and click **Delete** to remove it, and then add a new item.
- 3 After you have confirmed all settings, click **Finish**. The wizard configures the DXi6902 with the settings you selected.

Figure 49 OST Wizard:
Confirm

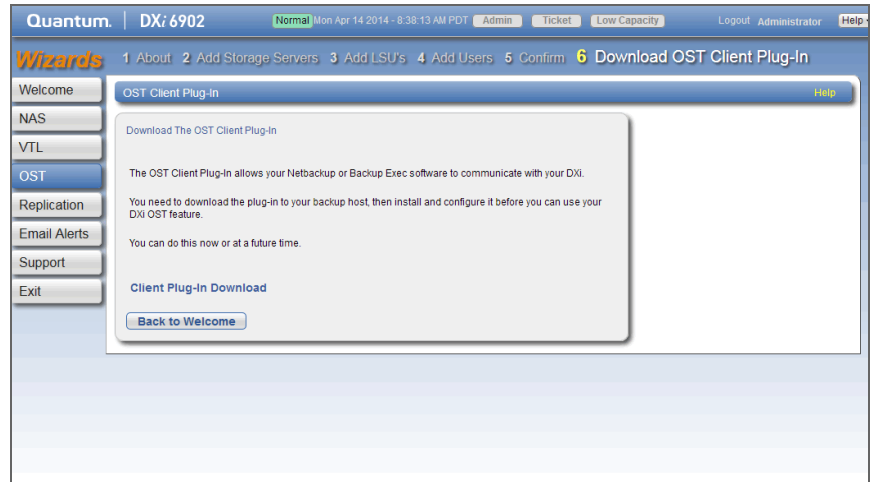


Step 6: Download OST Client Plug-In

To download the OST Plug-in, click **Client Plug-in Download** (see [Figure 50](#)). On the download page, download the correct OST Plug-in for your backup application and operating system.

Also on the download page, click **Installation Instructions**, to download the *OST Plug-in Installation Instructions*. Follow the instructions to install the OST Plug-in on your media server.

Figure 50 OST Wizard:
Download OST Client Plug-in



Replication Wizard

The **Replication** wizard provides guided assistance for configuring the DXi6902 to send replicated data to another DXi system as part of disaster recovery plan. The wizard can also help you configure the DXi6902 to receive replicated data from another DXi system.

Sources *send* replicated data, and targets *receive* replicated data. A target system can receive data from up to 10 sources. However, a source system can send data to only a single target. Finally, one system can act as both a source and a target.

Note: For more information about working with data replication, see [DXi6902 Replication](#) on page 119.

Note: Use the **Replication** wizard (or the **Configuration > Replication** page) to configure other DXi systems that this DXi6902 is configured to send replicated data to or receive replicated data from. You should configure a target system before configuring source systems.

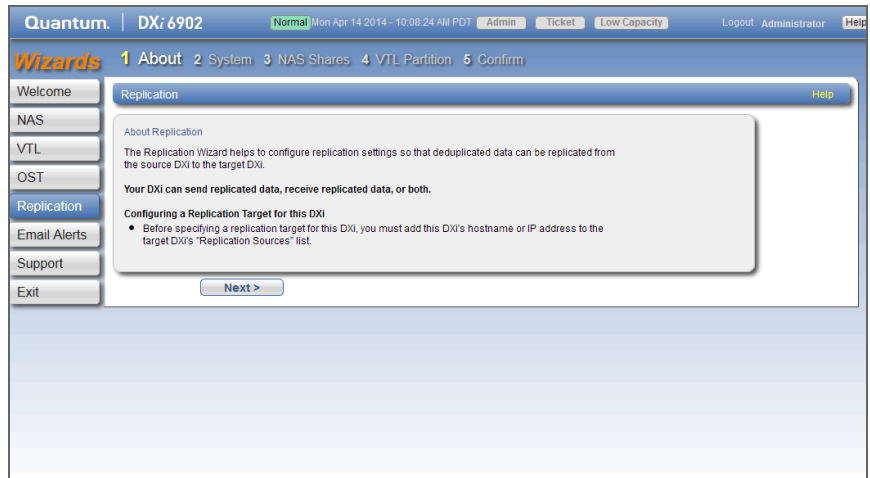
To begin the **Replication** wizard, on the **Wizards** menu, click **Replication**.

Step 1: About

- 1 Read the information about the wizard (see [Figure 51](#)).
- 2 Click **Next** to continue.

Note: At any time while using the wizard, you can click **Previous** to return to the previous step.

Figure 51 Replication Wizard:
About



Step 2: System

- 1 If data on this DXi6902 will be replicated to another DXi system, enter target information under **Target DXIs** (see [Figure 52](#)). You can specify up to two targets:

Note: If two targets are already specified, you must delete a target before adding another. First click **Pause** to pause replication to the target, and then click **Delete** to remove the target.

Note: Before specifying a target, make sure you have completed the **Replication** wizard on the target DXi. The target DXi must be configured to allow the source DXi hostname or IP address.

- a In the **Target Hostname or IP Address** box, enter the hostname or IP address of the system that will receive the replicated data.

Note: When entering IP addresses, never use an address that is in a reserved IP address range. To see a list of reserved IP address ranges, click the quick tip icon [?] located near the IP address field.

Note: To use hostname format, you must specify at least one DNS IP address on the **Network** page (see [Network](#) on page 315).

- b (Optional) Select an encryption option:

- **NONE** - Data is not encrypted when sending replication data to the target system.
- **AES 128-BIT** - Data is encrypted using AES 128-bit encryption when sending replication data to the target system.
- **AES 256 BIT** - Data is encrypted using AES 256-bit encryption when sending replication data to the target system.

Caution: Select 128-bit encryption if you are sending data to a DXi running a system software version prior to DXi 2.1 Software.

Note: AES encryption options are available only if the Data-in-Flight license is installed (see [License Keys](#) on page 393).

- c In the **Source IP Address** field, enter the IP address that is used to uniquely identify the source DXi to the target. This may be different than the actual network IP address of the source DXi.

If the target system is at DXi 2.1 Software or higher, this field is not required. If the target system is at DXi 2.0.1.x Software or below, then you must enter the IP address by which the target system recognizes the source system. The default value is **0.0.0.0**.

2 If data on other DXi systems will be replicated to this DXi6902, enter the following information under **Source DXis**:

a In the **Source Hostnames or IP Addresses** box, enter the hostname or IP address of the system that will send the replicated data to the DXi6902.

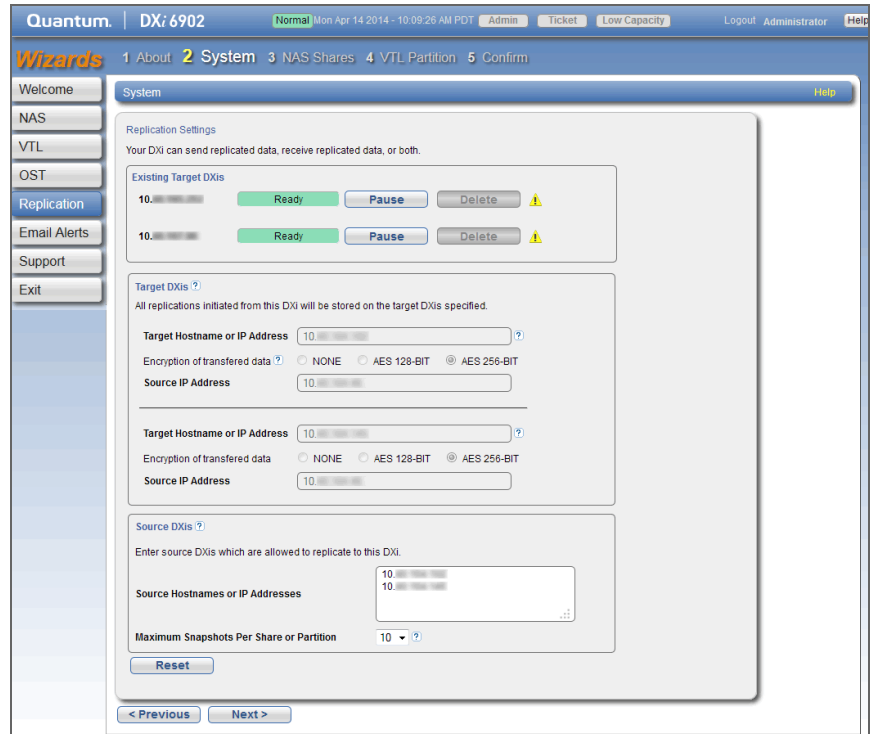
You can specify up to 10 replication sources. To enter multiple sources, press **<Enter>** after each entry.

b In the **Maximum Snapshots Per Share or Partition** drop-down box, select the number of snapshots to retain for each replicated share or partition (up to 32).

During scheduled or manual data replication, the DXi6902 receives a snapshot from the source system. A snapshot contains all of the data necessary to fully recover or failback a NAS share or VTL partition to the point in time when the snapshot was saved.

3 Click **Next** to continue.

Figure 52 Replication Wizard:
System



Step 3: NAS Shares

- 1 Select a NAS share in the **Replication Settings for NAS Shares** section to manage its replication settings (see [Figure 53](#)).

Note: For help adding NAS shares to the system, use the **NAS Configuration Wizard** (see [NAS Wizard](#) on page 63).

- 2 To configure the share to replicate its data to another DXi system, enter the following information under **Send**:
 - a Select the **Enable replication for selected share** check box to enable replication for the share.
 - b (Optional) Select the **Enable Directory/File based replication to target** check box to enable Directory/File Based Replication for the share, and then enter a **Sync ID** in the box.

With Directory/File Based Replication, a file is automatically replicated when it is closed or a period of time after it is

modified. After replication, the replicated files are immediately available on the target system.

The Sync ID is used to identify the target share that will receive replicated data from the source share. The Sync ID *must* be identical to the Sync ID of the target share on the target system.

- c Select the check box for each replication target you want to replicate the share to. When the share is replicated, its data will be sent to all selected targets.
- 3 To configure the share to receive replicated data from another DXi system, enter the following information under **Receive**:

- a (Optional) Select the **Enable Directory/File based replication to this DXi** check box to enable Directory/File Based Replication for the share, and then enter a **Sync ID** in the box.

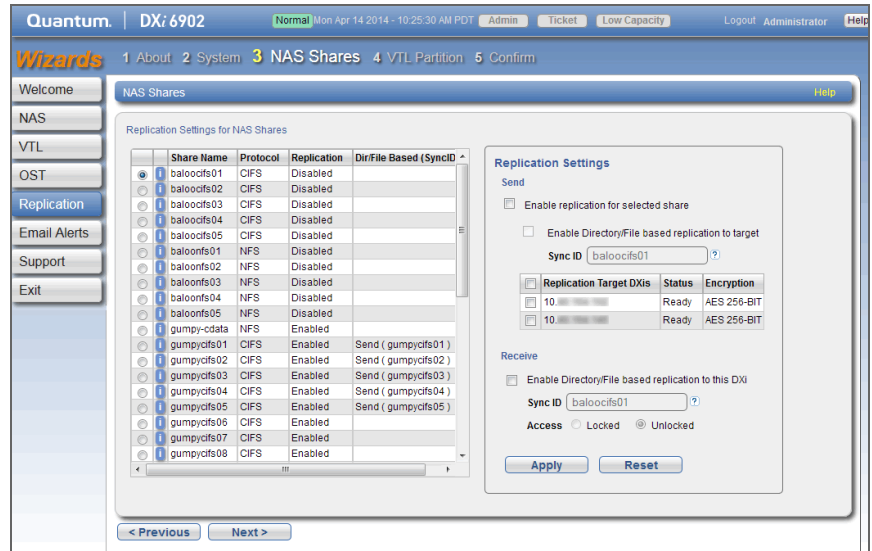
The Sync ID is used to identify the source share that will send replicated data to the target share. The Sync ID *must* be identical to the Sync ID of the source share on the source system.

- b If you enabled Directory/File Based Replication, select an **Access** option:
 - **Locked** - The share is not allowed to receive new Directory/File Based Replication data.
 - **Unlocked** - The share is allowed to receive new Directory/File Based Replication data.

Note: You cannot configure a share to both send and receive Directory/File Based Replication data.

- 4 Click **Apply**.
- 5 (Optional) To configure additional shares for replication, repeat Steps 1–4.
- 6 Click **Next** to continue.

Figure 53 Replication Wizard:
NAS Shares



Step 4: VTL Partition

- 1 Select a VTL partition in the **Replication Settings for VTL Partitions** section to manage its replication settings (see [Figure 54](#)).

Note: For help adding VTL partitions to the system, use the **VTL Configuration Wizard** (see [VTL Wizard](#) on page 70).

- 2 To configure the partition to replicate its data to another DXi system, enter the following information under **Send**:
 - a Select the **Enable replication for selected partition** check box to enable replication for the partition.
 - b (Optional) Select the **Enable Cartridge based replication to target** check box to enable Cartridge Based Replication for the partition, and then enter a **Sync ID** in the box.

With Cartridge Based Replication, a cartridge is automatically replicated when it is unmounted. After replication, the replicated cartridges are immediately available on the target system.

The Sync ID is used to identify the target partition that will receive replicated data from the source partition. The Sync ID

must be identical to the Sync ID of the target partition on the target system.

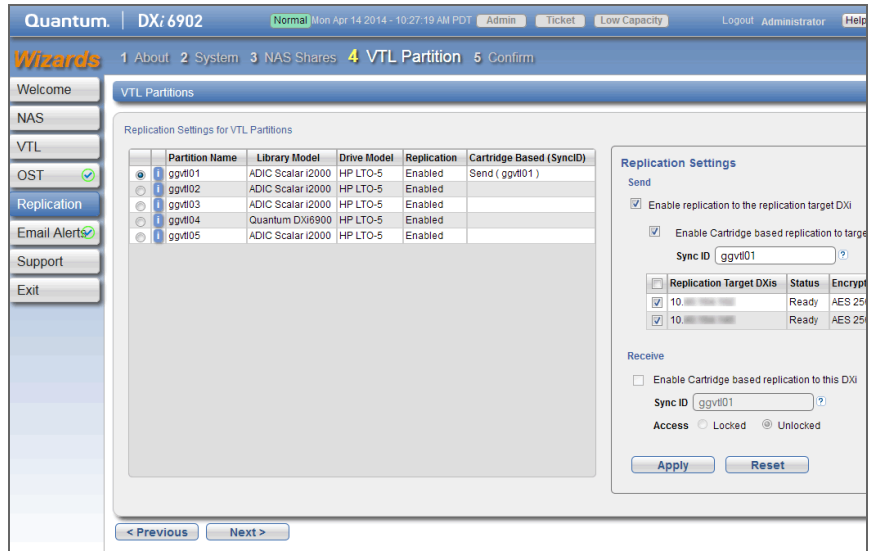
- c Select the check box for each replication target you want to replicate the partition to. When the partition is replicated, its data will be sent to all selected targets.
- 3 To configure the partition to receive replicated data from another DXi system, enter the following information under **Receive**:
- a (Optional) Select the **Enable Cartridge based replication to this DXi** check box to enable Cartridge Based Replication for the partition, and then enter a **Sync ID** in the box.

The Sync ID is used to identify the source partition that will send replicated data to the target partition. The Sync ID *must* be identical to the Sync ID of the source partition on the source system.
 - b If you enabled Cartridge Based Replication, select an **Access** option:
 - **Locked** - The partition is not allowed to receive new Cartridge Based Replication data.
 - **Unlocked** - The partition is allowed to receive new Cartridge Based Replication data.

Note: You cannot configure a partition to both send and receive Cartridge Based Replication data.

- 4 Click **Apply**.
- 5 (Optional) To configure additional partitions for replication, repeat Steps 1–4.
- 6 Click **Next** to continue.

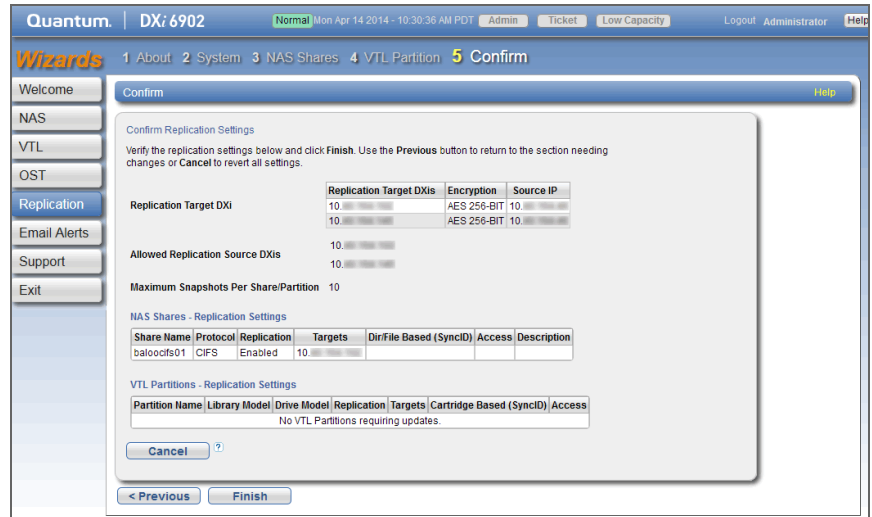
Figure 54 Replication Wizard:
VTL Partitions



Step 5: Confirm

- 1 Review the settings you selected to make sure they are correct. If necessary, click **Previous** to return to a previous step to make changes (see [Figure 55](#)).
- 2 After you have confirmed all settings, click **Finish**. The wizard configures the DXi6902 with the settings you selected.

Figure 55 Replication Wizard: Confirm



Email Alerts Wizard

The **Email Alerts** wizard provides guided assistance for configuring the DXi6902 to automatically send notifications and reports to selected recipients. The wizard helps you configure an outgoing e-mail server. Then the wizard guides you through the process of specifying e-mail recipients and selecting the notifications and reports to send to the recipients.

Note: For more information about sending e-mail alerts, see [Email](#) on page 352.

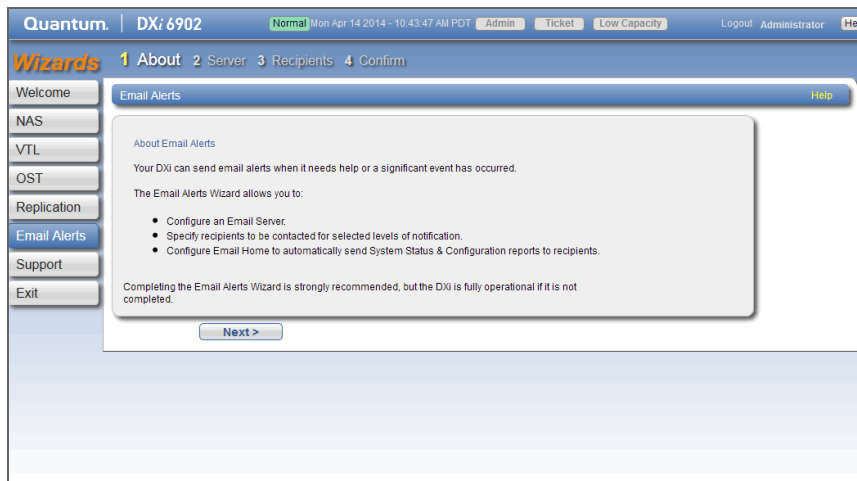
To begin the **Email Alerts** wizard, on the **Wizards** menu, click **Email Alerts**.

Step 1: About

- 1 Read the information about the wizard (see [Figure 56](#)).
- 2 Click **Next** to continue.

Note: At any time while using the wizard, you can click **Previous** to return to the previous step.

Figure 56 Email Alerts Wizard:
About



Step 2: Server

- 1 In the **Hostname or IP Address** box, enter the hostname or IP address of the outgoing e-mail server (see [Figure 57](#)).

Note: When entering IP addresses, never use an address that is in a reserved IP address range. To see a list of reserved IP address ranges, click the quick tip icon [?] located near the IP address field.

Note: To use hostname format, you must specify at least one DNS IP address on the **Network** page (see [Network](#) on page 315).

- 2 In the **From Email Address** box, enter the return e-mail address displayed in e-mails sent by the DXi6902.

Specify a return address that lets you easily identify the system that generated the e-mail (for example, systemname@any-domain.com). The return address must contain an @ symbol and a valid domain name, including a period.

- 3 (Optional) Select the **Enable Admin Alerts about Email Server not configured** check box to have system generate administration alerts to notify you if an e-mail server is not configured.
- 4 (Recommended) Select the **Enable automatic emails to Quantum** check box to periodically send system configuration and status information to Quantum, including any software upgrades you have installed using the **Software Upgrade Utility**. Quantum Support can use this information to provide a better support experience in the future.

Note: Automatic e-mails contain configuration and status information only, and do not contain any customer data stored on the system.

- 5 Click **Next** to continue.

Figure 57 Email Alerts Wizard: Server

The screenshot shows the 'Email Alerts Wizard: Server' configuration screen. The top navigation bar includes 'Quantum | DXi6902', a status indicator 'Normal Mon Apr 14 2014 - 10:45:10 AM PDT', and user information 'Admin | Ticket | Low Capacity | Logout Administrator Help'. The wizard progress bar shows '1 About 2 Server 3 Recipients 4 Confirm'. A left sidebar contains menu items: Welcome, NAS, VTL, OST, Replication, Email Alerts (highlighted), Support, and Exit. The main content area is titled 'Email Server' and contains the following fields and options:

- Outgoing Email Server**
- Hostname or IP Address**: Input field with a help icon.
- From Email Address**: Input field.
- Enable Admin Alerts about Email Server not configured.
- Note:** To help maintain system integrity, Quantum regularly collects system information through automatic emails. These emails contain configuration and status information only, and do not contain any customer data stored on the system. [Details...](#)
- Enable automatic emails to Quantum.

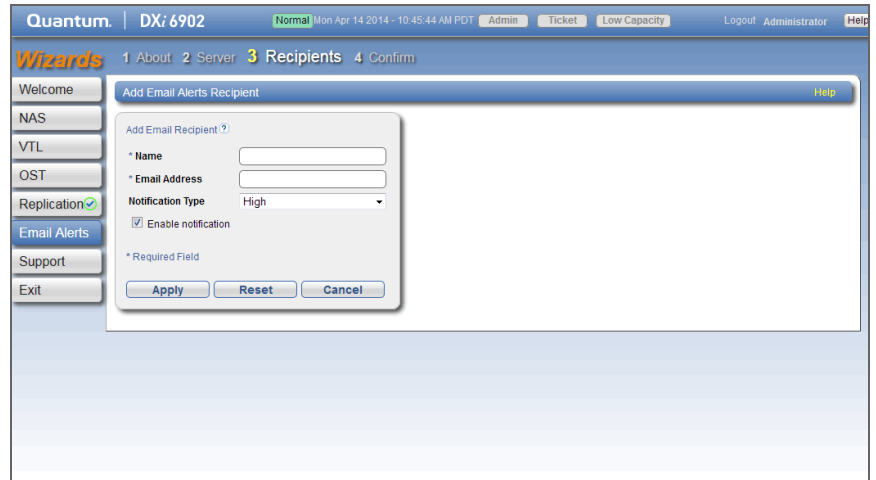
Navigation buttons at the bottom include '< Previous' and 'Next >'.

Step 3: Recipients

- 1 Click **Add** to add an e-mail recipient.
- 2 Under **Add Email Recipient**, enter information about the recipient (see [Figure 58](#)):
 - **Name** - The name of the recipient.
 - **Email Address** - The e-mail address of the recipient.

- **Notification Type** - Select the types of notifications to send to the recipient:
 - **High** - Send e-mail notifications for High service tickets.
High service tickets indicate that a critical problem has occurred and needs to be resolved immediately. The operation and performance of the DXi6902 are degraded, and there is a risk of system failure or data loss.
 - **High and Medium** - Send e-mail notifications for High and Medium service tickets.
Medium service tickets indicate that a serious problem occurred and needs to be resolved, but it does not necessarily need to be fixed immediately. The operation and performance of the DXi6902 may be degraded.
 - **All** - Send e-mail notifications for High, Middle, and Low service tickets, as well as any administration alerts.
Low service tickets indicate that a minor problem occurred and needs to be resolved, but the operation and performance of the DXi6902 are not significantly affected.
- 3 Select the **Notification Enabled** check box to enable sending of notifications to the recipient.
- 4 Click **Add**.
The recipient displays in the **Email Recipient** list.
- 5 (Optional) To add additional recipients, click **Add** and then repeat Steps 1–4.
To change a recipient, select it in the **Email Recipient** list and click **Edit**. To remove a recipient, select it in the **Email Recipient** list and click **Delete**.
- 6 Click **Next** to continue.

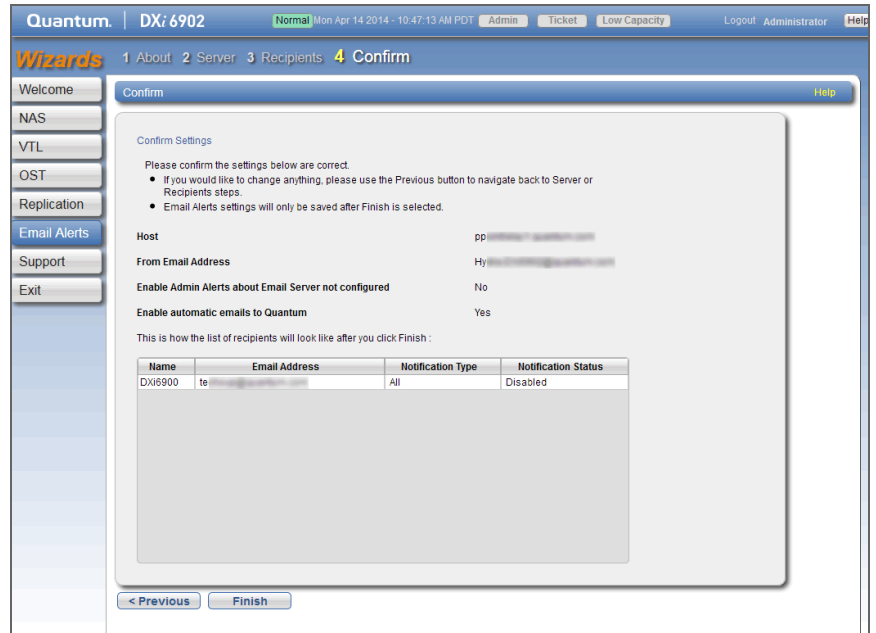
Figure 58 Email Alerts Wizard:
Recipients



Step 4: Confirm

- 1 Review the settings you selected to make sure they are correct. If necessary, click **Previous** to return to a previous step to make changes (see [Figure 59](#)).
- 2 To make changes to an e-mail recipient you added, click **Previous** to return to the appropriate step. Select the incorrect item and click **Delete** to remove it, and then add a new item.
- 3 After you have confirmed all settings, click **Finish**. The wizard configures the DXi6902 with the settings you selected.

Figure 59 Email Alerts Wizard:
Confirm



Support Wizard

The **Support** wizard provides guided assistance to help you enable licensed features on the DXi6902 and register your system with Quantum. The wizard also guides you through other tasks that will aid Quantum customer support in assisting you, such as downloading StorageCare Guardian and creating a system log.

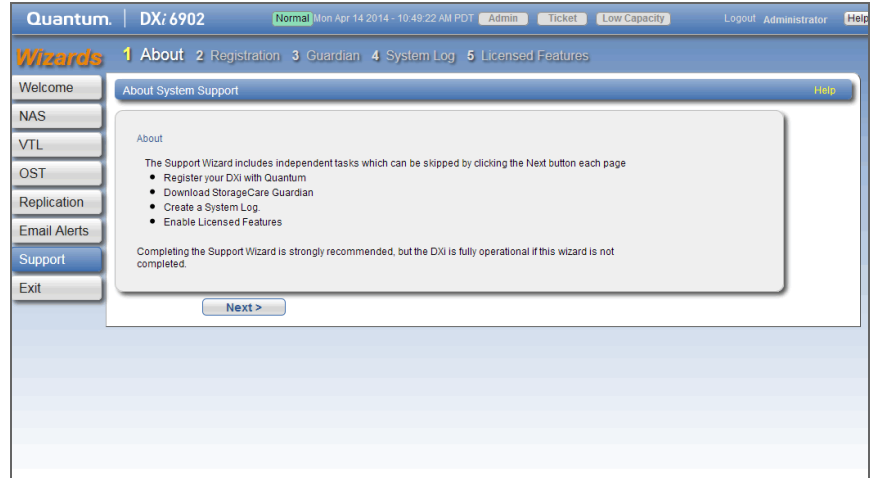
To begin the **Support** wizard, on the **Wizards** menu, click **Support**.

Step 1: About

- 1 Read the information about the wizard (see [Figure 60](#)).
- 2 Click **Next** to continue.

Note: At any time while using the wizard, you can click **Previous** to return to the previous step.

Figure 60 Support Wizard:
About

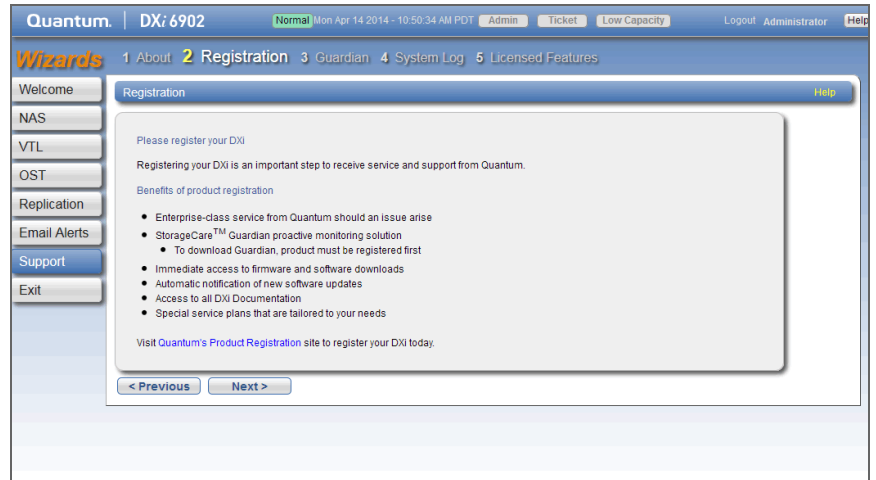


Step 2: Registration

You must register your DXi6902 to receive service and support from Quantum.

- 1 Click the link for [Quantum's Product Registration](#) site (see [Figure 61](#)).
- 2 Follow the onscreen instructions to register your system.
- 3 When you are finished, switch back to the **Support** wizard.
- 4 Click **Next** to continue.

Figure 61 Support Wizard:
Registration



Step 3: Guardian

StorageCare Guardian is a remote monitoring and diagnostic solution that enables Quantum to monitor the health of Quantum systems over the Internet and use the intelligent diagnostics data to remotely service the equipment if issues arise.

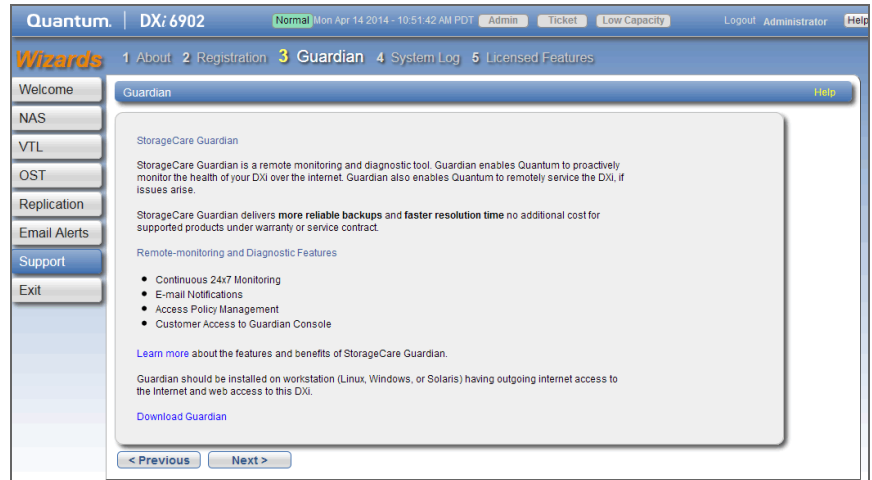
StorageCare Guardian delivers more reliable operation and faster resolution time for customers at no additional cost for supported products under warranty or service contract.

- 1 Click the link to [learn more](#) about the features and benefits of StorageCare Guardian (see [Figure 62](#)).
- 2 Click the link to [download StorageCare Guardian](#), and then install it on a workstation with outgoing Internet access.

For more information, see the *StorageCare Guardian Installation Guide*. You can download a copy of the *Installation Guide* by clicking the link under **Documentation** on the StorageCare Guardian download page.

- 3 When you are finished, switch back to the **Support** wizard.
- 4 Click **Next** to continue.

Figure 62 Support Wizard:
Guardian



Step 4: System Log

This system diagnostics file contains the diagnostic logs for all of the system components. The diagnostic files are helpful when troubleshooting problems on the DXi6902. You should generate a system diagnostic file after setting up your DXi6902 and save it for future reference.

- 1 Click **Generate New** to generate a new system diagnostics file (see [Figure 63](#)).

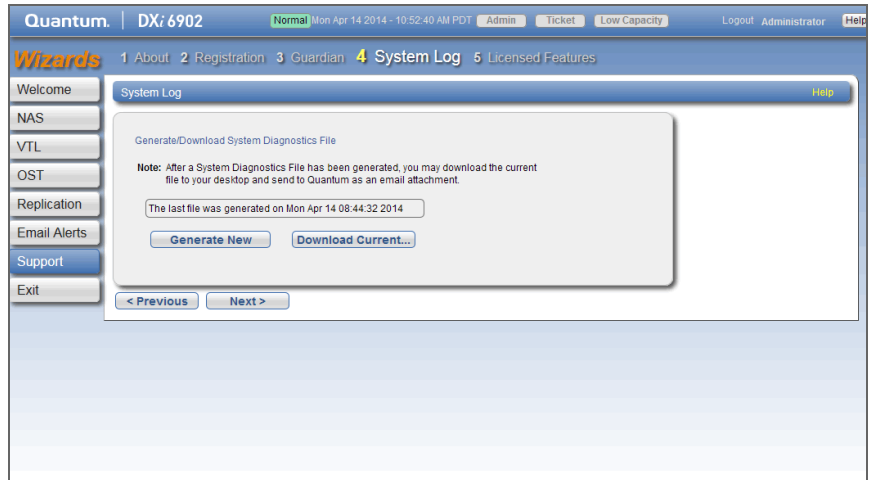
The system generates a new diagnostics file. This can take several minutes.

- 2 After the file finishes generating, click the link to enable the **Download Current** button.
- 3 To download the generated diagnostics file, click **Download Current**.

A dialog box displays asking if you want to open or save the file.

- 4 Click **Save** or **OK** to download the file.
- 5 Click **Next** to continue.

Figure 63 Support Wizard:
System Log



Step 5: Licensed Features

Add a license key to enable new functionality on the DXi6902. To install a license key, you must first obtain a License Certificate containing an authorization code.

Contact your Quantum sales representative to purchase a license. After you purchase the license, you will receive a License Certificate containing an authorization code.

Note: Some licenses are pre-installed on the DXi6902. In addition, License Certificates for some licenses may be included with the DXi6902. For more information about licensed features, see [License Keys](#) on page 393.

- 1 Select the DXi system serial number (displayed under **Enable Licensed Features**) and press **<Ctrl+C>** to copy it (see [Figure 64](#)).
- 2 Click the link for [Quantum's License Key Management](#) site.
The **License Key Management** page displays.
- 3 Click to place the cursor in the **Serial Number** box and press **<Ctrl+V>** to paste the DXi system serial number.
- 4 Click **Submit**.
The **Licensed Feature** page displays.

- 5 Enter the authorization code (printed on the License Certificate) and click **Get License Key**.

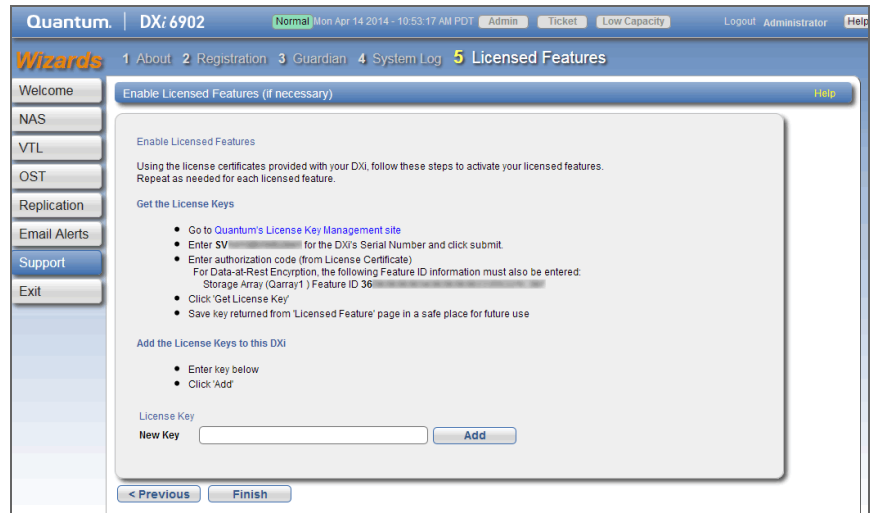
The **Licensed Feature** page returns a license key. Select the license key and press **<Ctrl+C>** to copy it. You should also print out or write down the license key, or save it to a text file, for future use.

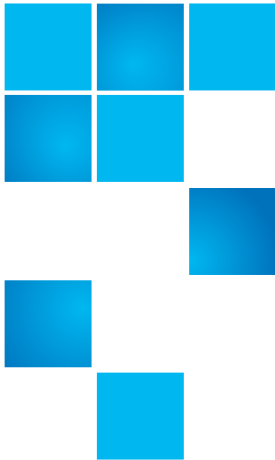
- 6 Switch back to the **Support** wizard.
- 7 Enter the license key in the **New Key** box, and then click **Add**.

The license key is added to the system, and the new feature is enabled.

- 8 (Optional) To add additional license keys, repeat Steps 1–7.
- 9 Click **Finish** to complete the **Support** wizard.

Figure 64 Support Wizard:
Licensed Features





Chapter 5

DXi6902 Home Page

The first page that displays after you log on to the DXi6902 remote management console is the **Home** page (see [Figure 65](#)). Use the **Home** page to see important performance information at a glance, including disk usage, data reduction statistics, and replication activity.

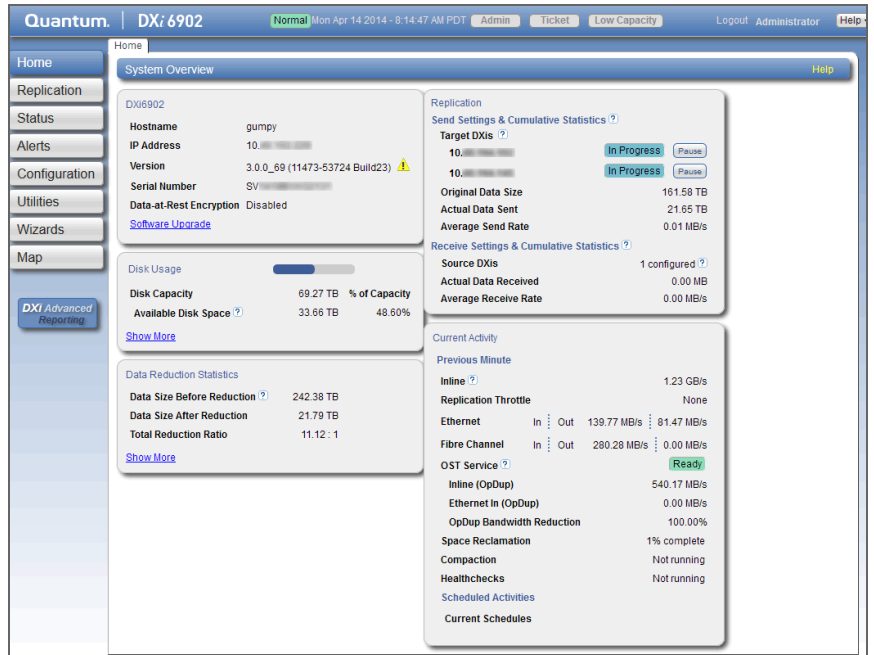
To return to the **Home** page at any time, click **Home** on the main menu.

The **Home** page contains the following overviews:

- [DXi6902 System Overview](#)
- [Disk Usage Overview](#)
- [Data Reduction Statistics Overview](#)
- [Replication Overview](#)
- [Current Activity Overview](#)

Note: Disk usage statistics, data reduction statistics, replication statistics, and current activity are updated every 30 seconds.

Figure 65 Home Page



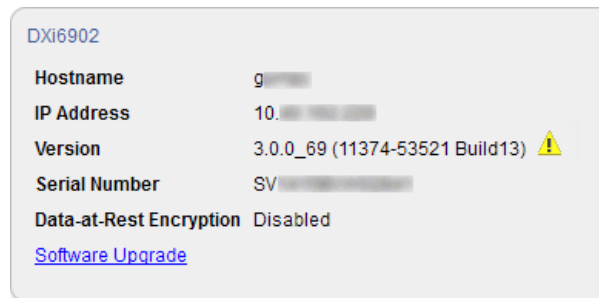
DXi6902 System Overview

The **DXi6902 System Overview** on the **Home** page (see [Figure 66](#)) displays the following information about the system:

- **Hostname** - The hostname of the DXi6902. Click to change the hostname (see [Network](#) on page 315).
- **IP Address** - The IP address of the DXi6902. Click to change the IP address (see [Network](#) on page 315).
- **Version** - The software version installed on the DXi6902. A Quick Tip icon indicates if a software upgrade is available for the DXi6902. Click to upgrade the software (see [Software Upgrades](#) on page 401).

- **Serial Number** - The serial number of the DXi6902. (You need to know the serial number to add a licensed feature. For more information, see [License Keys](#) on page 393.)
- **Data-at-Rest Encryption** - The status of Data-at-Rest encryption (**Enabled** or **Disabled**). (To enable Data-at-Rest encryption, see [Data-at-Rest Encryption](#) on page 343).
- **Software Upgrade** - Click to displays the **Software Upgrade Utility** (see [Software Upgrades](#) on page 401).

Figure 66 DXi6902 System Overview



Disk Usage Overview

The **Disk Usage** overview on the **Home** page (see [Figure 67](#)) displays the following information about disk usage as an amount and as a percentage of the total capacity in the system:

- **Disk Capacity** - The total usable disk capacity of the DXi6902.
- **Available Disk Space** - The disk space available for data storage (free space).

On the disk space meter, blue (left side of meter) indicates used disk space and gray (right side of meter) indicates available disk space. The left side of the meter changes color based on the amount of remaining free disk space and the state of the DXi6902. For more information, see [Low Space Management](#) on page 56.

Note: When disk space is low, click the **Quick Warning** icon [!] next to the space meter to see more information.

Note: When disk space is low, target replication to the system is paused (see [Replication Service](#) on page 167). In addition, space reclamation is automatically started to free up disk space (see [Space Reclamation](#) on page 389).

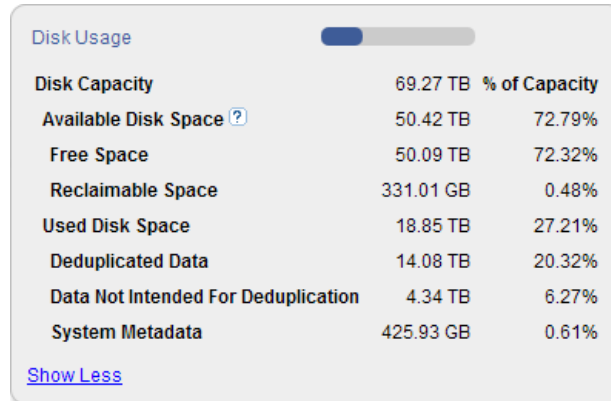
Note: For optimal system performance, Quantum recommends keeping the amount of **Available Disk Space** (free space) at 20% or more.

Click **Show More** to display additional information:

- **Free Space** - The disk space that can be used for new deduplicated or non-deduplicated data.
- **Reclaimable Space** - The disk space that is occupied by outdated deduplicated data and which will be automatically reused if additional space for new deduplicated data is needed.
- **Used Disk Space** - The disk space that already holds data, including deduplicated data, system metadata, and data not intended for deduplication.
- **Deduplicated Data** - The amount of data that has been deduplicated.
- **Data Not Intended for Deduplication** - The amount of data on shares or partitions that do not have deduplication enabled.
- **System Metadata** - The amount of disk space used for internal operations of the DXi, including system configuration files as well as temporary files created during replication, space reclamation, and healthchecks.

Click an item to view detailed statistics for disk usage (see [Disk Usage](#) on page 186).

Figure 67 Disk Usage Overview



Data Reduction Statistics Overview

The **Data Reduction Statistics** overview on the **Home** page (see [Figure 68](#)) displays the following information about the results of data reduction:

- **Data Size Before Reduction** - The original, native size of all data that has been processed by the data deduplication and compression engines.
- **Data Size After Reduction** - The final, reduced size of all data that has been processed by the data deduplication and compression engines.
- **Total Reduction Ratio** - The total reduction ratio of all data that has been processed by the data deduplication and compression engines (**Data Size Before Reduction** divided by **Data Size After Reduction**).

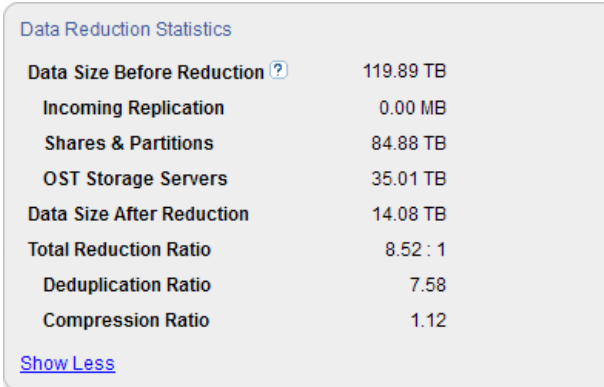
Click **Show More** to display additional information:

- **Incoming Replication** - The amount of data stored on the DXi via replication from another DXi. This does *not* include incoming data from Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication, or incoming data from Failback replication.

- **Shares & Partitions** - The amount of data stored on the DXi via local I/O. This includes incoming data from Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication, and incoming data from Failback replication.
- **OST Storage Servers** - The amount of data stored in deduplicated OpenStorage (OST) storage servers. This includes incoming data for OST and DXi Accent.
- **Deduplication Ratio** - The deduplication ratio of all data that has been processed by the data deduplication engine.
- **Compression Ratio** - The compression ratio of all data that has been processed by the compression engine.

Click an item to view detailed statistics for disk usage (see [Disk Usage](#) on page 186).

Figure 68 Data Reduction
Statistics Overview



Data Reduction Statistics	
Data Size Before Reduction ?	119.89 TB
Incoming Replication	0.00 MB
Shares & Partitions	84.88 TB
OST Storage Servers	35.01 TB
Data Size After Reduction	14.08 TB
Total Reduction Ratio	8.52 : 1
Deduplication Ratio	7.58
Compression Ratio	1.12

[Show Less](#)

Replication Overview

The **Replication** overview on the **Home** page (see [Figure 69](#)) displays the following information about target and source replication activity:

- [Send Settings & Cumulative Statistics](#)
- [Receive Settings & Cumulative Statistics](#)

Send Settings & Cumulative Statistics

The **Send Settings & Cumulative Statistics** section displays statistics for all data sent from the system since system installation or since **Send** cumulative replication statistics were last cleared by clicking **Clear Send** on the **Replication Actions** page (see [Replication Performance](#) on page 169).

- **Target DXis** - The IP address and replication status for each configured replication target (up to two). Click to specify a replication target (see [Replication Configuration](#) on page 256).
 - **Ready** - (Green) The system is ready to perform replication.
 - **In Progress** - (Blue) A replication job is currently in progress.
 - **Queued** - (Blue) A replication job is queued and will continue when the system is ready.
 - **Partial** - (Yellow) A replication job was partially completed. Generate a replication report to see the files that were not replicated (see [Reports](#) on page 169).
 - **Manually Paused** - (Yellow) Replication was manually paused. To resume replication, click **Resume**.
 - **System Paused** - (Yellow) The system has automatically paused replication due to a problem, for example, low disk space or a problem on the target system.

To see more information about the problem that occurred, click **Admin** at the top of the remote management console to view administration alerts (see [Admin Alerts](#) on page 199). You may also need to view alerts on the target DXi. In addition, make sure that the DXi is an allowed replication source on the target DXi (see [Replication Configuration](#) on page 256).
 - **Failed** - (Red) A replication job was not completed.
 - **Internal Error** - (Red) An error occurred during replication.
- **Pause/Resume** - The source DXi controls the replication pause behavior. To manually pause replication between the source and target, click **Pause** on the source DXi. To manually restart replication, click **Resume** on the source DXi.

Note: When the target DXi enters low disk space condition, replication on the source DXi is automatically paused. Replication will resume when the target leaves low disk space condition.

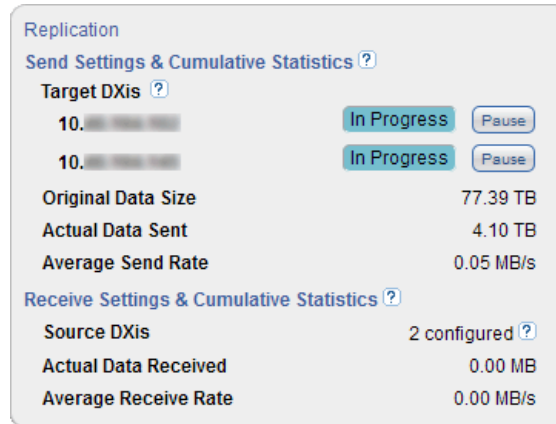
- **Original Data Size** - The original, native size of data sent during replication or failback. This value does not represent the amount of data actually sent over the network during replication or failback because data is deduplicated and compressed before being sent.
- **Actual Data Sent** - The amount of data actually sent over the network during replication or failback. This value is usually much less than the **Original Data Size** due to the benefits of data deduplication and compression.
- **Average Send Rate** - The average send rate (in MB/s) of data sent over the network during replication or failback (**Actual Data Sent** divided by the amount of time required to complete replication or failback).

Receive Settings & Cumulative Statistics

The **Receive Settings & Cumulative Statistics** section displays statistics for all data received by the system from all sources since system installation or since **Receive** cumulative replication statistics were last cleared by clicking **Clear Receive** on the **Replication Actions** page (see [Replication Performance](#) on page 169).

- **Source DXis** - The number of source systems configured to replicate data to the DXi6902. Click to specify replication sources (see [Replication Configuration](#) on page 256).
- **Actual Data Received** - The amount of data actually received over the network during replication or failback.
- **Average Receive Rate** - The average receive rate (in MB/s) of data received over the network during replication or failback (**Actual Data Received** divided by the amount of time required to complete replication or failback).

Figure 69 Replication
Overview



Current Activity Overview

The **Current Activity** overview on the **Home** page (see [Figure 70](#)) displays the following information about system activity that occurred in the previous minute:

- **Inline** - The inline data flow throughput (in MB/s). Inline data flow includes deduplicated and non-deduplicated backup data as well as received OST data. Click to view detailed statistics for inline performance (see [Inline](#) on page 180).
- **Replication Throttle** - The system replication throttle currently in effect (in KB/s or MB/s). When a constant throttle is enabled, the DXi limits the amount of data it sends during source replication so that it does not exceed the specified bandwidth. Click to enable or disable system throttling (see [Replication Configuration](#) on page 256).
- **Ethernet** - The amount of data received (**In**) and sent (**Out**) by all Ethernet ports (in MB/s). Click to view details statistics for Ethernet performance (see [Ethernet](#) on page 181).
- **Fibre Channel** - The amount of data received (**In**) and sent (**Out**) by all Ethernet ports (in MB/s). Click to view details statistics for Fibre Channel performance (see [Fibre Channel](#) on page 184).

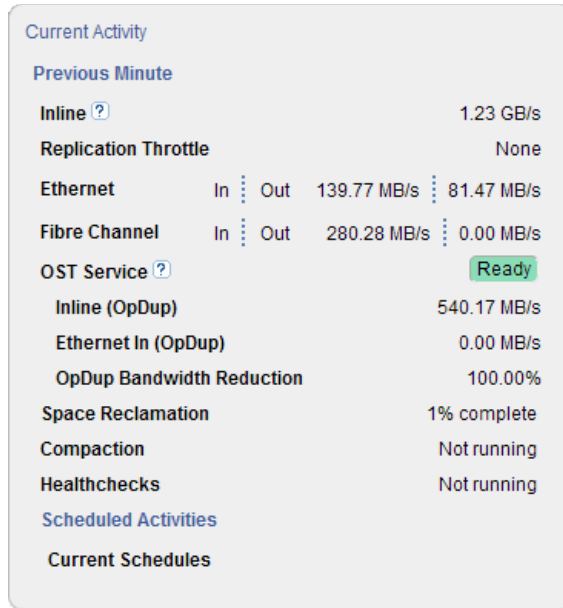
- **OST Service** - The status of the OST service. OST settings can be configured in **Ready**, **Stopped**, or **Verifying** state. The OST server is available for backup only in **Ready** state.
 - **Inline (OpDup)** - The inline data flow throughput (in MB/s). Inline data flow represents the original, native size of the data protected by the DXi.
 - **Ethernet In (OpDup)** - The amount of data received by all Ethernet ports (in MB/s). This amount represents the reduced size of the data protected by the DXi (after deduplication and compression on the media servers).
 - **OpDup Bandwidth Reduction** - The percentage by which network bandwidth utilization was reduced by using Optimized Duplication.
 - **Inline (Accent)** - The inline data flow throughput (in MB/s). Inline data flow represents the original, native size of the data protected by the DXi.
 - **Ethernet In (Accent)** - The amount of data received by all Ethernet ports (in MB/s). This amount represents the reduced size of the data protected by the DXi (after deduplication and compression on the media servers).
 - **Accent Bandwidth Reduction** - The percentage by which network bandwidth utilization was reduced by enabling Accent.
- **Space Reclamation** - The status of space reclamation (**Not running** or **Percent complete**). Click to start or stop space reclamation (see [Space Reclamation](#) on page 389).
- **Compaction** - The status of space reclamation (**Not running** or **Running**). Click to start or stop compaction (see [Space Reclamation](#) on page 389).
- **Healthchecks** - The status of healthchecks (**Not running** or **Percent complete**). Click to start or stop space healthchecks (see [Healthchecks](#) on page 382).

To view or modify scheduled system activity, click **Current Schedules** (see [Scheduler](#) on page 304).

Note: For more detailed information about all system activity, see [DXi6902 Status](#) on page 171.

Note: DXi Accent activity displays only if DXi Accent is currently enabled or was previously enabled (see [DXi Accent](#) on page 296).

Figure 70 Current Activity Overview





Chapter 6

DXi6902 Replication

The DXi6902 provides data replication capabilities that you can use as an integral part of a disaster recovery plan. Replication allows you to configure the DXi6902 to create a copy of your data on another DXi system at scheduled intervals (or manually as needed).

In the event of a disaster in which the original data is lost, you can quickly recover the replicated data on the remote system, allowing your business to resume normal operations. Once the original system is available again, you can restore all data back to its original location.

Note: Quantum recommends that you configure and start replication before storing large amounts of data on the DXi6902.

See the following sections for more information about the data replication capabilities of the DXi6902:

- [Understanding Data Replication](#)
- [Performing Data Replication](#)

Note: To schedule replication for a share or partition, use the **Configuration > Scheduler** page (see [Scheduling a Share or Partition for Replication](#) on page 309). To limit the amount of network bandwidth used for replication, enable a constant throttle (see [Enabling System Throttling](#) on page 263), or schedule replication throttling (see [Scheduling Replication Throttling](#) on page 310).

Understanding Data Replication

During data replication, data is sent from one system (the source) to another system, usually in another location (the target). For example, you might replicate data from a branch office (the source) to a central office (the target).

Sources *send* replicated data, and targets *receive* replicated data. A target system can receive data from up to ten sources. A source system can send data to up to two targets. Finally, one system can act as both a source and a target.

Replication works only with deduplicated data, and data is compressed before it is replicated. Because of this, the amount of data transmitted between systems during replication is greatly reduced compared to the original amount of data stored. In addition, a data block is transmitted only if the target does not already have a copy of the block. Finally, data can optionally be encrypted before it is transmitted.

The DXi6902 can perform the following types of replication:

- [Replication](#)
- [Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication](#)
- [OST Optimized Duplication](#)
- [Multiple Target Replication](#)

Replication

Replication occurs when replication is enabled for a deduplicated NAS share or VTL partition and a replication schedule is configured (or manual replication is performed on a regular basis). For replication to occur, the source system must be configured to point to the target system. Similarly, the target system must be configured to accept data from the source system.

To optimize the replication process, deduplicated data is continuously sent in the background from the source system to the target system. However, a snapshot that preserves the file structure of your data is sent to the target system only when a scheduled or manual replication job occurs. A snapshot contains all of the information that is necessary to recreate a share or partition just as it was at the point in time when the snapshot was created.

Caution: A saved snapshot is necessary to recover your data at a later time. For this reason, it is not enough to simply enable replication for a share or partition. You must also configure a replication schedule (recommended) or perform manual replication on a regular basis to send snapshots of the share or partition to the target system.

If the source system ever becomes unavailable, you can recover the share or partition on the target system using a saved snapshot. After you recover a share or partition, it is recreated on the target system and is available for use. Once the source system becomes available again, you can perform a failback operation to restore the share or partition to its original location.

Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication

Like replication, Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication sends data from a NAS share or VTL partition to another system where it can be accessed. However, Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication differs in a number of important ways:

- Both replication and Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication must be enabled for the share or partition.
- A unique Sync ID is used to associate the replicated share or partition on the source system with the share or partition that will receive the replicated data on the target system.
- You do not need to schedule or manually perform Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication through the remote management console. Instead, replication is triggered when a file is closed or a period of time after it is modified (NAS shares), or when a tape cartridge is unmounted (VTL partitions).

Note: For CIFS shares, a file is replicated immediately after it is closed. For NFS shares, a file is replicated after it has been idle (not accessed) for several minutes.

Note: To optimize the replication process, deduplicated data is continuously sent in the background from the source system to the target system. Any remaining data is sent (along with metadata) at the time a file is closed or a tape cartridge is unmounted.

- After files or cartridges are replicated using Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication, they are automatically recovered on the target system and are immediately available for use. There is no need to first recover the share or partition to access its data.
- Deletions are automatically propagated from the source system to the target system in order to free up space on the target. In addition, you can manually initiate a synchronization from the source system at any time. Synchronizing ensures that the contents of the source share or partition are exactly the same as the target share or partition.

Caution: Cartridge barcodes for all source systems that are replicating to the same target must be unique.

Note: If you delete a share configured for Directory/File Based Replication on the source DXi, the share is *not* automatically deleted on the target DXi. If you do not want to retain the share on the target DXi, you can manually delete it.

OST Optimized Duplication

The DXi6902 can duplicate the data on an LSU (logical storage unit) to another location using the OST optimized duplication (OST replication) feature supported by Symantec NetBackup and Backup Exec. If you are using Symantec NetBackup 7.1 or higher, you can configure an LSU for Automatic Image Replication.

For information about configuring and using OST optimized duplication and Automatic Image Replication, see [Replicating OST Data](#) on page 268.

Multiple Target Replication

The DXi6902 can send replicated data to multiple target systems. First, configure up to two replication targets (see [Adding a Replication Target](#) on page 259). Then, for each share or partition, select which targets to replicate data to—one, both, or neither (see [Enabling Replication For a Share or Partition](#) on page 132).

Below are two possible scenarios in which multiple replication targets are configured.

All Shares or Partitions Replicate to Multiple Targets

For enhanced disaster recovery, all shares or partitions on the DXi6902 are configured to replicate to multiple targets. In this scenario, even if one target system is lost, the other target system still retains a full copy of all data on the source DXi6902.

Some Shares or Partitions Replicate to Multiple Targets

For increased flexibility, each share or partition on the DXi6902 is configured to replicate only to the targets where needed. In this scenario, shares or partitions fall into three categories:

- Some shares or partitions replicate to Target 1. (They may also replicate to Target 2.)
- Some shares or partitions replicate to Target 2. (They may also replicate to Target 1.)
- Some shares or partitions are not replicated.

Performing Data Replication

The **Replication** page allows you to set up replication for NAS shares or VTL partitions and to replicate and recover data.

To access the **Replication** page, click the **Replication** menu.

The **Replication** page contains the following tabs:

- [Replication Send](#)

- [Receive NAS](#)
- [Receive VTL](#)
- [Actions](#)
- [Reports](#)

Use the DXi6902 data replication features to perform the following tasks:

- Replicate all data on a share or partition to another system where it can be recovered at a later time (see [Task Overview: Setting Up and Performing Replication](#) on page 124).
- Automatically replicate files or cartridges to another system where they are immediately available (see [Task Overview: Setting Up and Performing Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication](#) on page 126).
- Recover data from a lost or damaged share or partition (see [Task Overview: Recovering a Replicated Share or Partition](#) on page 127).
- Restore a lost or damaged share or partition back to its original location (see [Task Overview: Performing a Share or Partition Failback](#) on page 127).

Note: The **Replication** wizard provides guided assistance for configuring data replication (see [DXi6902 Configuration Wizards](#) on page 61).

Task Overview: Setting Up and Performing Replication

To replicate all data on a NAS share or VTL partition from a source system to a target system:

- 1 On the target system, add the source system to the list of allowed replication sources (see [Adding a Replication Source](#) on page 265).
- 2 On the source system, specify the target system that will receive replicated data (see [Adding a Replication Target](#) on page 259).
- 3 On the source system, create a new share or partition with deduplication enabled (see [Adding a NAS Share](#) on page 213 or [Adding a VTL Partition](#) on page 230).
- 4 Enable replication for the new share or partition (see [Enabling Replication For a Share or Partition](#) on page 132).

- 5 Before writing any data to the new share or partition, replicate the new share or partition (see [Replicating a Share or Partition](#) on page 136)

Quantum recommends that you always replicate a new share or partition immediately after creating it. This establishes the initial data structure on the target system and greatly increases the speed of the first replication.

- 6 Choose one of the following methods to regularly replicate the new share or partition:
 - (Recommended) Use the **Scheduler** page to set up a schedule for performing replication automatically after backups complete (see [Scheduling a Share or Partition for Replication](#) on page 309).
 - Manually perform replication at frequent intervals (see [Replicating a Share or Partition](#) on page 136).

After replication, a snapshot is sent to the target system. You can use the snapshot to recover the replicated share or partition on the target system (see [Task Overview: Recovering a Replicated Share or Partition](#) on page 127) or restore the share or partition to its original location on the source system (see [Task Overview: Performing a Share or Partition Failback](#) on page 127).

Caution: If you do not configure a replication schedule or manually replicate the share or partition on a regular basis, your data is *not* protected. While the DXi6902 continually sends data to the target system in the background to optimize the replication process, a snapshot that preserves the complete structure of your data is sent to the target system *only* when a scheduled or manual replication job occurs. If you do not regularly and frequently replicate your data as described in [Step 6](#) above, it cannot be restored at a later time.

Note: To limit the amount of network bandwidth used for replication, enable a constant throttle (see [Enabling System Throttling](#) on page 263), or schedule replication throttling (see [Scheduling Replication Throttling](#) on page 310).

Task Overview: Setting Up and Performing Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication

To automatically replicate files or cartridges from a source system and immediately recover them for use on a target system:

- 1 Perform the following steps on the target system:
 - a Add the source system to the list of allowed replication sources (see [Adding a Replication Source](#) on page 265).
 - b Create a new share or partition with deduplication enabled (see [Adding a NAS Share](#) on page 213 or [Adding a VTL Partition](#) on page 230).
 - c Enable Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication for the new share or partition and specify the Sync ID (see [Configuring a Target Share for Directory/File Based Replication](#) on page 150 or [Configuring a Target Partition for Cartridge Based Replication](#) on page 164).
- 2 Perform the following steps on the source system:
 - a Specify the target system that will receive replicated data (see [Adding a Replication Target](#) on page 259).
 - b Create a new share or partition with deduplication enabled (see [Adding a NAS Share](#) on page 213 or [Adding a VTL Partition](#) on page 230).
 - c Enable Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication for the new share or partition and specify the Sync ID (see [Configuring Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication](#) on page 133).

A file is automatically replicated when it is closed or a period of time after it is modified. A cartridge is automatically replicated after it is unmounted. After replication, the replicated files or cartridges are immediately available on the target system. There is no need to recover the share or partition to make the files or cartridges available.

Caution: Cartridge barcodes for all source systems that are replicating to the same target must be unique.

Note: To limit the amount of network bandwidth used for replication, enable a constant throttle (see [Enabling System Throttling](#) on page 263), or schedule replication throttling (see [Scheduling Replication Throttling](#) on page 310).

Task Overview: Recovering a Replicated Share or Partition

If a NAS share or VTL partition is lost or damaged on the source system, you can recover it on the target system using a received snapshot. When you recover a share or partition, it is recreated on the target system just as it was at the point in time when the snapshot was saved.

To recover a replicated share or partition:

- 1 On the target system, select a received snapshot and perform a recover operation (see [Recovering a Share](#) on page 142 or [Recovering a Partition](#) on page 155).

The share or partition is now available on the target system.

- 2 (Optional) Map your backup application to the recovered share or partition on the target system to continue making backups.
- 3 When the source system is operating correctly again, choose one of the following actions:
 - Failback the share or partition to restore it on the original source system (see [Task Overview: Performing a Share or Partition Failback](#) on page 127). Then, if necessary, map your backup application to the restored share or partition on the original source system.
 - Continue to make backups to the recovered share or partition on the original target system. In addition, set up replication to replicate the share or partition back to the original source system (see [Task Overview: Setting Up and Performing Replication](#) on page 124). In this scenario, the original source system is now the target, and the original target system is now the source.

Task Overview: Performing a Share or Partition Failback

If a NAS share or VTL partition is lost or damaged on the source system, you can failback the share or partition to the source system using a received snapshot on the target system. When you failback a share or partition, it is restored on the source system just as it was at the point in time when the snapshot was saved.

To perform a share or partition failback:

- 1 On the original source system, add the original target system to the list of allowed replication sources (see [Adding a Replication Source](#) on page 265).

Note: For the purposes of failback, the original source system is now acting as a target because it will receive the snapshot from the original target system.

- 2 On the original target system, select a received snapshot and perform a failback operation pointing to the original source system, and then recover the share or partition on the original source system (see [Performing a Failback For a Share](#) on page 143 or [Performing a Failback For a Partition](#) on page 157).

The share or partition is now available on the original source system.

- 3 (Optional) If necessary, map your backup application to the restored share or partition on the original source system.

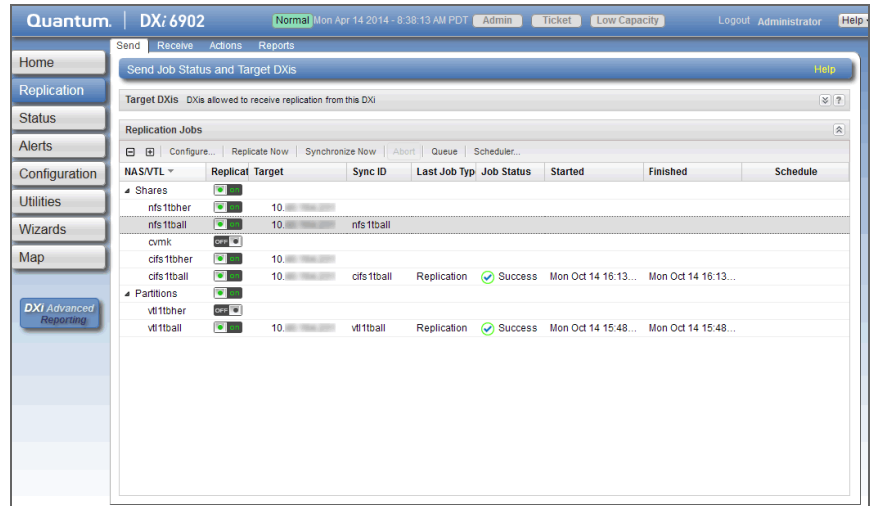
Replication Send

The **Replication Send** page allows you to manage outgoing replication activity for NAS shares or VTL partitions. You can replicate shares or partitions on the DXi6902 (the source) to other DXi systems (the targets). You can also schedule replication, and view the status of current and recent replication jobs.

Note: Before you can replicate shares or partitions, you must specify a replication target (see [Adding a Replication Target](#) on page 259).

To access the **Replication Send** page, click the **Replication** menu, and then click the **Send** tab (see [Figure 71](#)).

Figure 71 Replication Send Page



Use the **Replication Send** page to perform the following tasks:

- View replication information for shares or partitions (see [Replication Jobs List](#) on page 130).
- Enable or disable replication for a share or partition (see [Enabling Replication For a Share or Partition](#) on page 132).
- Configure Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication for a share or partition (see [Configuring Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication](#) on page 133).
- Initiate replication for a share or partition (see [Replicating a Share or Partition](#) on page 136).
- Synchronize a share or partition configured for Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication (see [Synchronizing a Share or Partition](#) on page 136).
- View replication statistics for a share or partition configured for Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication (see [Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication Queue](#) on page 137).
- Schedule a share or partition for replication (see [Scheduling a Share or Partition For Replication](#) on page 139).
- Manage replication targets (see [Target DXIs List](#) on page 140)

Replication Jobs List

The **Replication Jobs** list displays replication statistics for all NAS shares or VTL partitions on the DXi6902 that are eligible for replication. To be eligible for replication, a share or partition must have data deduplication enabled at the time it is created.

Note: For information about creating NAS shares or VTL partitions, see [Adding a NAS Share](#) on page 213 or [Adding a VTL Partition](#) on page 230.

The **Replication Jobs** list displays the following information:

Note: Click the arrow next to **Shares** or **Partitions** to display all shares or partitions in the list. Alternately, click the plus [+] or minus [-] icons to show or hide all shares or partitions.

- **NAS/VTL** - The name of the share or partition. Hold the cursor over the name to display detailed information about the share or partition.

Note: If multiple targets are configured for a share or partition, click the arrow next to the share or partition to view all targets.

- **Replication** - The replication state (**On** or **Off**). Click the toggle switch to turn replication on or off for the share or partition.

Note: Clicking the toggle next to **Shares** or **Partitions** will turn replication on or off for all shares or partitions.

- **Target** - The hostname or IP address of the configured replication target. If the share or partition is configured to replicate to multiple targets, click the arrow next to the share or partition name to display all targets.
- **Sync ID** - The Sync ID of the share or partition if Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication is enabled.
- **Last Job Type** - The type of the most recent replication job (**Replication** or **Synchronization**).
- **Job Status** - The status of the most recent replication job (see [Replication and Synchronization Status](#) on page 131). Hold the cursor over the job status to display detailed job statistics.

- **Started** - The time the most recent replication job was started.
- **Finished** - The time the most recent replication job was completed.
- **Schedule** - A watch icon displays if replication is scheduled for the share or partition, as well as the next scheduled event (see [Scheduling a Share or Partition For Replication](#) on page 139).

You can customize the appearance of the **Replication Jobs** list in the following ways:

- Click the top banner row of the list to collapse or expand the list.
- Click the arrow to the right of a column heading and select **Sort Ascending** or **Sort Descending** to sort the rows in the table by that column.
- To show or hide a column, click the arrow to the right of a column heading, and then click **Columns**. Select the check box to show a column, or clear the check box to hide a column. (The following columns are hidden by default: **Original Data Size**, **Actual Data Sent**, and **Average Data Sent**.)
- To filter content in a column, click the arrow to the right of a column heading, and then click **Filters**. Type or select the desired filter. (If one row for a share or partition matches the filter, all rows for the share or partition are displayed.)

Replication and Synchronization Status

A replication job can have one of the following statuses:

- **In Progress** - The replication job is in progress.
- **Partial** - A replication job was partially completed. Generate a replication report to see the files that were not replicated (see [Reports](#) on page 169).
- **Queued** - The replication job is queued and will continue when the system is ready.
- **Success** - The replication job was completed successfully.
- **Failed** - The replication job was not completed.

A synchronization job can have one of the following statuses:

- **Queued** - The synchronization job is queued and will continue when the system is ready.

- **Success** - The synchronization job was completed successfully.
- **Recovering** - The recover operation is in process.
- **Replicating** - The replication operation is in process.
- **Failed** - The synchronization job was not completed.

Enabling Replication For a Share or Partition

Enable replication for a NAS share or VTL partition to allow the data on the share or partition to be replicated to other DXi systems (the targets). Disable replication if you do not want to replicate the share or partition to other DXi systems.

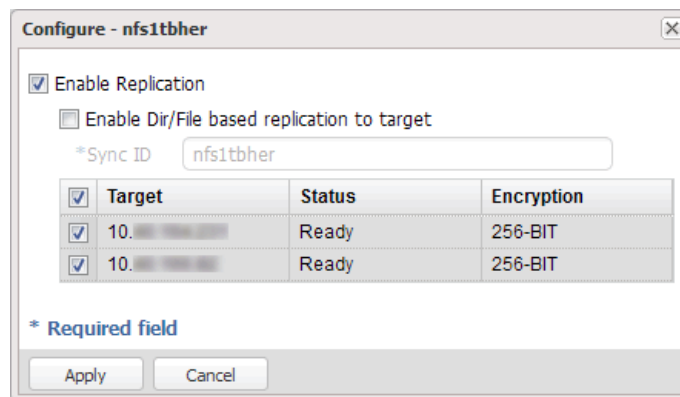
Note: To be eligible for replication, a share or partition must have data deduplication enabled at the time it is created.

To enable or disable replication for a share or partition:

- 1 Select the share or partition and click **Configure**.

The **Share or Partition Configure** window displays (see [Figure 72](#)).

Figure 72 Share or Partition
Configure Window



- 2 Select the **Enable Replication** check box to enable replication for the share or partition.

Or clear the **Enable Replication** check box to disable replication for the share or partition. Any jobs from that share or partition that are in progress or queued will transition to failure. Also, all replication

job history for that combination of target and share or partition will be removed.

- 3 Select the check box for each replication target you want to replicate the share or partition to. (You must select at least one target.) When the share or partition is replicated, its data will be sent to all selected targets.
- 4 Click **Apply**.

Note: Quantum recommends scheduling replication to run after backups are complete (see [Scheduling a Share or Partition For Replication](#) on page 139). If you do not enable scheduled replication, replication will only occur if you manually replicate a share or partition (see [Replicating a Share or Partition](#) on page 136) or if you configure Directory/File Based Replication (see [Configuring Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication](#) on page 133).

Note: Disabling replication for a share or partition does not delete any scheduled replication events for that share or partition. If you no longer want to schedule the share or partition for replication, manually delete the schedule (see [Deleting a Scheduled Event](#) on page 314).

Configuring Directory/ File or Cartridge Based Replication

Configure a NAS share or VTL partition for Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication to automatically replicate files or cartridges to other DXi systems (the targets). A file is automatically replicated when it is closed or a period of time after it is modified. A cartridge is automatically replicated when it is unmounted. After replication, the replicated files or cartridges are immediately available on the target systems. There is no need to recover the share or partition to make the files or cartridges available. Disable Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication if you do not want to automatically replicate files or cartridges.

When you configure a share or partition for Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication, you must specify a Sync ID. The Sync ID associates the share or partition on the source system with the share or partition on the target systems that will receive the replicated data. The **Sync ID** for

the source share or partition must match the **Sync ID** for the target share or partition.

If Cartridge Based Replication is enabled for a VTL partition, the following media behaviors apply:

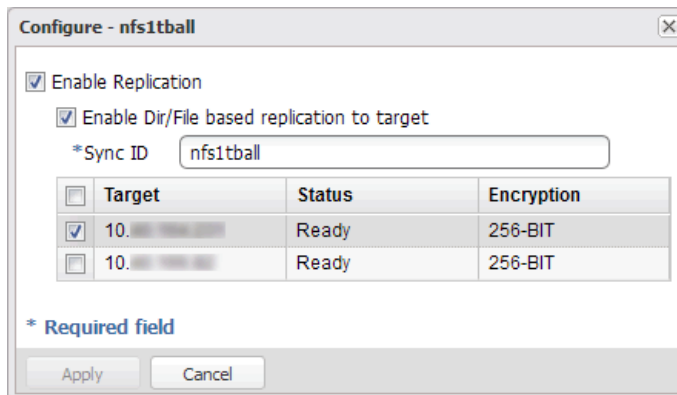
- When a cartridge is exported from the partition, the cartridge is deleted from the configured target systems.
- When a cartridge is imported into the partition, the cartridge is replicated to the configured target systems.
- When a cartridge is deleted on a source system, it is in the **Unassigned** partition, thus this action has no effect on Cartridge Based Replication activity.

To configure a source share or partition for Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication:

- 1 If you have not already done so, configure the target share or partition on the target DXi (see [Configuring a Target Share for Directory/File Based Replication](#) on page 150 or [Configuring a Target Partition for Cartridge Based Replication](#) on page 164.)
- 2 On the source DXi, select the source share or partition and click **Configure**.

The **Share or Partition Configure** window displays (see [Figure 73](#)).

Figure 73 Share or Partition
Configure Window



- 3 If it is not already selected, select the **Enable Replication** check box to enable replication for the share or partition.

- 4 Select the **Enable Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication to target** check box to enable Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication for the share or partition.

Or clear the **Enable Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication to target** check box to disable Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication for the share or partition.

- 5 Enter a **Sync ID** in the box.

The **Sync ID** is used to identify the target share or partition that will receive replicated data from the source share or partition. The **Sync ID** *must* be identical to the **Sync ID** of the target share or partition on the target system.

The **Sync ID** must contain no more than 32 characters (NAS share) or 12 characters (VTL partition) and can contain only alphanumeric characters, underscores, and hyphens. (An underscore or hyphen must not be the first character.)

Note: If you are performing Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication with a system running a DXi software version prior to 2.3, you may need to change the **Sync ID** on the system running pre-2.3 software to match the above **Sync ID** name restrictions.

- 6 Select the check box for each replication target you want to replicate the share or partition to. (You must select at least one target.) When the share or partition is replicated, its data will be sent to all selected targets.

Note: Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication will be configured for all selected targets. You cannot configure one share or partition for multiple replication types.

- 7 Click **Apply**.

Note: After you configure a share or partition for Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication, you should synchronize it to ensure it is in sync with the target share or partition (see [Synchronizing a Share or Partition](#) on page 136).

Replicating a Share or Partition

Replicate a NAS share or VTL partition to send a snapshot of the share or partition to the target systems. A snapshot is required to recover the data on the targets at a later time. If you have not configured a replication schedule for a share or partition, replication only occurs when you manually initiate it (see [Scheduling a Share or Partition For Replication](#) on page 139).

Caution: Do not replicate a partition containing media in an **Exported** state.

To replicate a share or partition:

- 1 Select the share or partition to replicate.

If multiple targets are configured, click the arrow next to the share or partition to display all targets, and then select the desired target.

- 2 Click **Replicate Now**.

The status of the replication job displays in the **Job Status** column.

To cancel the replication job, select the share or partition and click **Abort**.

Synchronizing a Share or Partition

Synchronize a NAS share or VTL partition to synchronize its contents with the corresponding share or partition on the target systems. To synchronize a share or partition, it must be configured for Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication (see [Configuring Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication](#) on page 133).

Synchronizing a share or partition ensures that the contents of the source share or partition are the same as the target share or partition. The synchronization verifies that the same files or cartridges exist in both locations, and that no additional files or cartridges exist in either location.

You should perform a synchronization in any of the following situations:

- When Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication is first enabled for a share or partition.
- If a Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication job fails.
- If Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication is disabled for a time and then is re-enabled.

Manually performing a synchronization is not necessary except in the cases described above. When synchronization is manually initiated for a share or partition, the replication queue for that share or partition is cleared. All file write and delete requests are queued after the synchronization, and they are not processed until the synchronization is complete. This can cause replication to appear to be slow, especially for a share or partition that is frequently accessed.

Caution: Before synchronizing a share or partition, make sure all media are unmounted and there are no active backup jobs to the share or partition. (After the synchronization reaches the **Replicating** state, backup jobs are allowed.)

Note: Even when replication is paused, the system continues to queue Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication operations. Each time an operation is queued, the system logs an administration alert that reports the total number of queued Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication requests.

Note: If a synchronization fails, make sure the target share or partition is unlocked (see [Configuring a Target Share for Directory/File Based Replication](#) on page 150 or [Configuring a Target Partition for Cartridge Based Replication](#) on page 164).

To synchronize a share or partition:

- 1 Select the share or partition to synchronize.

If multiple targets are configured, click the arrow next to the share or partition to display all targets, and then select the desired target.

- 2 Click **Synchronize Now**.

The status of the synchronization job displays in the **Job Status** column.

To cancel the synchronization job, select the share or partition and click **Abort**.

Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication Queue

The Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication Queue displays replication statistics for shares or partitions that are configured for Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication (see [Configuring Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication](#) on page 133).

To view the Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication Queue:

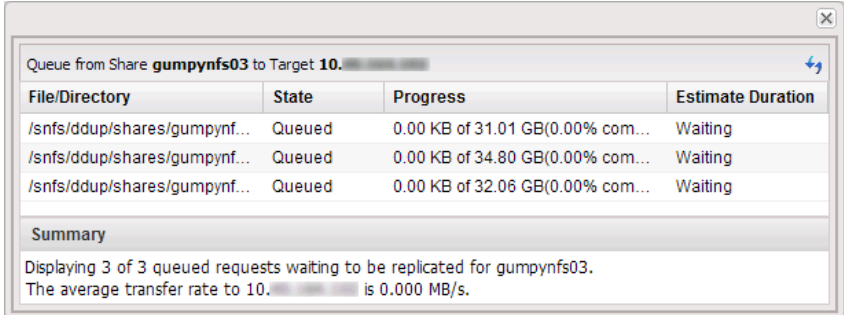
- 1 Select a share or partition that is configured for Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication.

If multiple targets are configured, click the arrow next to the share or partition to display all targets, and then select the desired target.

- 2 Click **Queue**.

The Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication Queue displays (see [Figure 74](#)).

Figure 74 Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication Queue



File/Directory	State	Progress	Estimate Duration
/snfs/ddup/shares/gumpynf...	Queued	0.00 KB of 31.01 GB(0.00% com...	Waiting
/snfs/ddup/shares/gumpynf...	Queued	0.00 KB of 34.80 GB(0.00% com...	Waiting
/snfs/ddup/shares/gumpynf...	Queued	0.00 KB of 32.06 GB(0.00% com...	Waiting

Summary

Displaying 3 of 3 queued requests waiting to be replicated for gumpynfs03.
The average transfer rate to 10.0.0.100 is 0.000 MB/s.

The Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication Queue displays the following information for the share or partition:

- **File/Directory or Barcode** - The file/directory or cartridge to be replicated.
- **State** - The replication state for the file/directory or cartridge.
- **Progress** - The percentage complete for replication of the file/directory or cartridge.
- **Estimated Duration** - The estimated time it will take to complete replication for the file/directory or cartridge.

Note: The estimated duration may display as **unknown** if replication has been very recently initiated. After the system has enough information to calculate a value, the estimated duration will display.

Note: The contents of the Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication Queue are dynamic. Because of this, statistics are subject to change if items are added to the queue.

Note: The queue may show a large number of deletion entries after a single directory is deleted. This is expected behavior, and occurs because several recursive file or subdirectory deletions may be required.

- 3 To close the **Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication Queue**, click the **Close** icon.

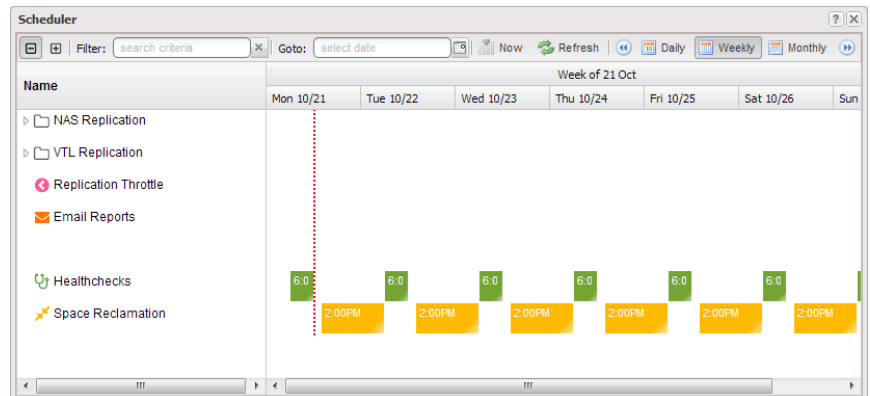
Scheduling a Share or Partition For Replication

When a share or partition is enabled for replication, it is important to regularly replicate the share or partition to the target systems. Quantum recommends scheduling replication to run after backups are complete.

To schedule a share or partition for replication, click **Scheduler**. The **Scheduler** window displays (see [Figure 75](#)).

For details about using the **Scheduler** to add or edit a replication schedule, see [Scheduling a Share or Partition for Replication](#) on page 309.

Figure 75 Scheduler Window



Target DXis List

The **Target DXis** list allows you to configure and manage replication targets on the DXi6902. Click the arrows at the upper right, or click the top banner row, to expand or collapse the **Target DXis** list. For details about working with targets, see [Target DXis List](#) on page 258.

Receive NAS

The **Receive NAS** page allows you to manage incoming replication activity for NAS shares. You can recover a replicated share on the target system if the source system is unavailable. Once the source system becomes available, you can failback the share to make it available on the source system again.

Note: Before you can receive replicated shares, you must specify one or more replication sources (see [Adding a Replication Source](#) on page 265).

To access the **Receive NAS** page, click the **Replication** menu, and then click the **Receive > NAS** tab.

Use the **Receive NAS** page to perform the following tasks:

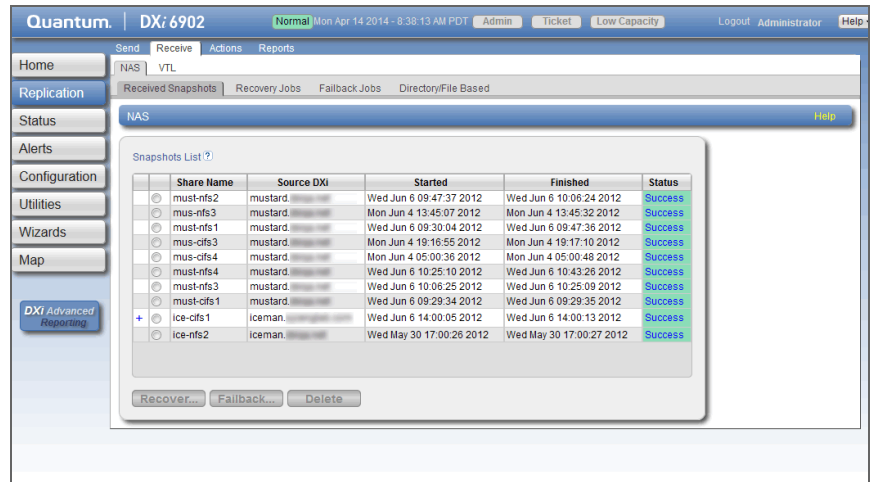
- View received snapshots and recover, failback, or delete snapshots (see [Received Snapshots](#) on page 140).
- Manage recovery jobs (see [Recovery Jobs](#) on page 146).
- Manage failback jobs (see [Failback Jobs](#) on page 147).
- Manage shares configured for Directory/File Based Replication (see [Directory/File Based](#) on page 148).

Received Snapshots

The **Received Snapshots** page allows you to view and work with received snapshots. When a replicated NAS share is received from a source system, it is saved as a snapshot. The snapshot contains all of the data necessary to fully recover or failback the share to the point in time when the snapshot was saved.

To access the **Received Snapshots** page, on the **Receive NAS** page, click the **Received Snapshots** tab (see [Figure 76](#)).

Figure 76 Received Snapshots Page



Use the **Received Snapshots** page to perform the following tasks:

- View information about received snapshots (see [Snapshots List](#) on page 141).
- Recover a share on the target system (see [Recovering a Share](#) on page 142).
- Failback a share to the source system (see [Performing a Failback For a Share](#) on page 143).
- Delete a received snapshot (see [Deleting a Snapshot](#) on page 145).

Note: The target system will retain up to 10 replication snapshots (default setting) for each replicated share. Once 10 snapshots have been saved, the oldest snapshot is deleted to make room for each new snapshot that is received. (To change the maximum number of snapshots retained for each share, see [Changing the Maximum Number of Snapshots](#) on page 267).

Snapshots List

The **Snapshots List** displays all available snapshots that have been received from configured replication sources. Snapshots are grouped by

NAS share. To see all available snapshots for a share, click the plus icon [+] next to the share name.

The **Snapshots List** displays the following information about each snapshot:

- **Share Name** - The name of the share.
- **Source DXi** - The hostname of the system that the snapshot was sent from.
- **Started** - The time the most recent replication job was started.
- **Finished** - The time the most recent replication job finished.
- **Status** - The status of the most recent replication job (see [Replication and Synchronization Status](#) on page 131). Click the status to display detailed information about the most recent replication job.

Note: Click a column heading to sort the rows in the table by that column. Click the column heading again to reverse the sort order.

Recovering a Share

Recover a NAS share if the source system is unavailable and you need to access the share (for example, to continue performing backups). When you recover a share, you select a received snapshot. The DXi6902 uses the snapshot to recreate the share on the target system just as it was at the point in time when the snapshot was saved.

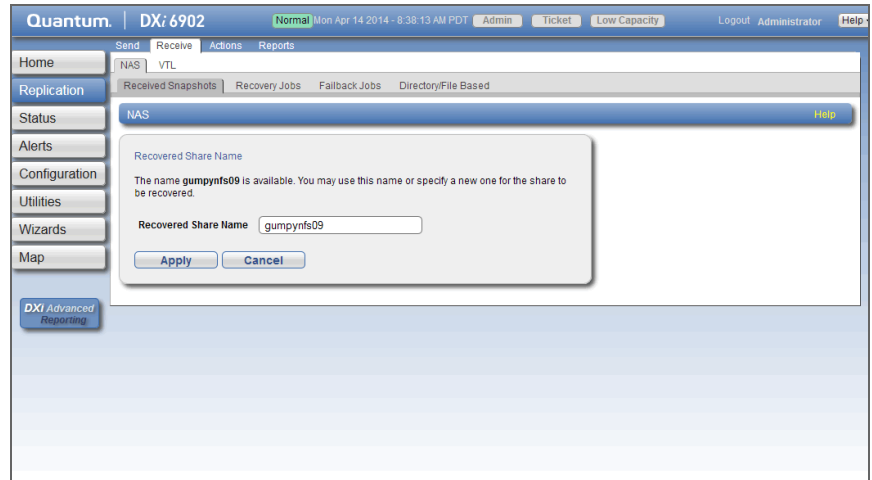
Note: Before recovering a share, you must enable CIFS on the DXi (see [Windows Domain](#) on page 217). Also, if the DXi is not using Active Directory, you must configure at least one workgroup user to own recovered CIFS shares (see [Share Access](#) on page 220).

To recover a share:

- 1 On the target system, select a snapshot in the **Snapshots List** and click **Recover**.

The **Recovered Share Name** page displays (see [Figure 77](#)).

Figure 77 Recovered Share Name Page



- 2 (Optional) In the **Recovered Share Name** box, type a new name for the recovered share. (The default name is the original share name.)
- 3 Click **Apply**.
- 4 If the DXi is joined to a Windows workgroup, select the workgroup user that will own the recovered share, and then click **Apply**.

The share is recovered on the target system. All data stored on the share at the time the snapshot was saved is available. The original export protocol of the share (NFS or CIFS) is retained in the recovery process.

Note: After you recover a share, if you want to continue backing up data to the share, you must remap your backup application to point to the target system instead of the source system.

Performing a Failback For a Share

Perform a failback of a NAS share if a source system that was previously unavailable becomes available again. When you failback a share, you select a received snapshot. The DXi6902 copies the snapshot from the target system back to the source system. You can then perform a recover operation to recreate the share on the source system just as it was at the point in time when the snapshot was saved.

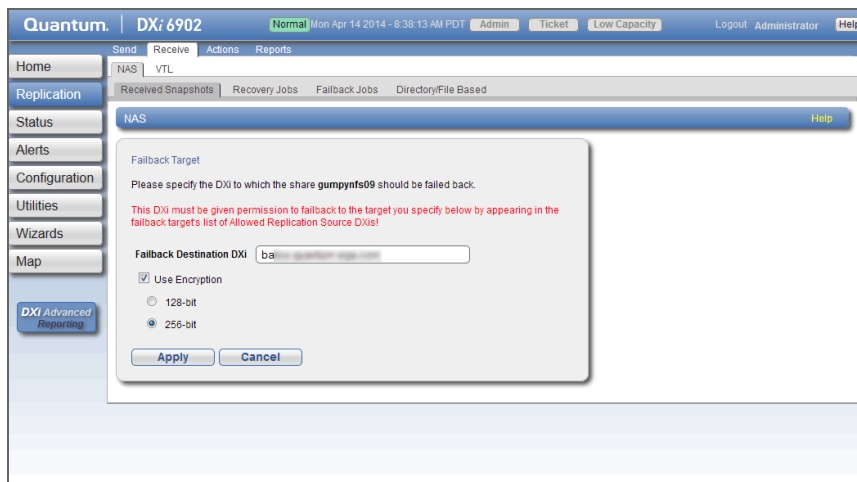
Note: Before you can failback a share, on the original source system, you must add the original target system to the list of allowed replication sources (see [Adding a Replication Source](#) on page 265). This is because, during failback, the original target is acting as a source when it sends a snapshot to the original source.

To perform a share failback:

- 1 On the target system, select a snapshot in the **Snapshots List** and click **Failback**.

The **Failback Target** page displays (see [Figure 78](#)).

Figure 78 Failback Target Page



- 2 (Optional) In the **Failback Destination DXi** box, type the hostname or IP address of a new destination system to failback the share to. (The default destination is the original source system.)

Note: To use hostname format, you must specify at least one DNS IP address on the **Network** page (see [Network](#) on page 315).

- 3 (Optional) Leave the **Use Encryption** check box selected to enable encryption when sending the snapshot to the destination. Or clear the **Use Encryption** check box to disable encryption when sending the snapshot to the destination.

Caution: Select 128-bit encryption if you are sending data to a DXi running a system software version prior to DXi 2.1 Software.

Note: AES encryption options are available only if the Data-in-Flight license is installed (see [License Keys](#) on page 393).

4 Click Apply.

The snapshot is sent to the source system.

5 On the source system, in the Snapshots List, select the snapshot that was sent during the failback operation and click Recover.

The **Recovered Share Name** page displays (see [Figure 77](#)).

6 (Optional) In the Recovered Share Name box, type a new name for the recovered share. (The default name is the original share name.)

7 Click Apply.

The share is recovered on the source system. All data stored on the share at the time the snapshot was saved is available. The original export protocol of the share (NFS or CIFS) is retained in the recovery process.

Note: If you previously remapped your backup application to a recovered share on the target system, after you failback the share, you must remap your backup application again to point to the source system.

Deleting a Snapshot

Delete a snapshot if it is no longer needed. After you delete a snapshot, it can no longer be used to recover or failback a NAS share.

Note: You cannot delete a snapshot if a failback operation is in progress for the snapshot. Wait for the failback operation to complete, or abort the operation (see [Failback Jobs](#) on page 147).

To delete a snapshot:

- 1 Do one of the following actions:
 - On the source system, disable replication for the share associated with the snapshot (see [Enabling Replication For a Share or Partition](#) on page 132).
 - On the target system, delete the source system associated with the snapshot from the list of allowed replication sources (see [Deleting a Replication Source](#) on page 266).
- 2 On the target system, select a snapshot in the **Snapshots List** and click **Delete**.

Note: If you delete the last snapshot for a share while replication for the share (to this target) is still enabled, any replicated data not yet protected by a replicated share is *not* deleted. To delete this data, on the source system, disable replication for the share before deleting the last snapshot.

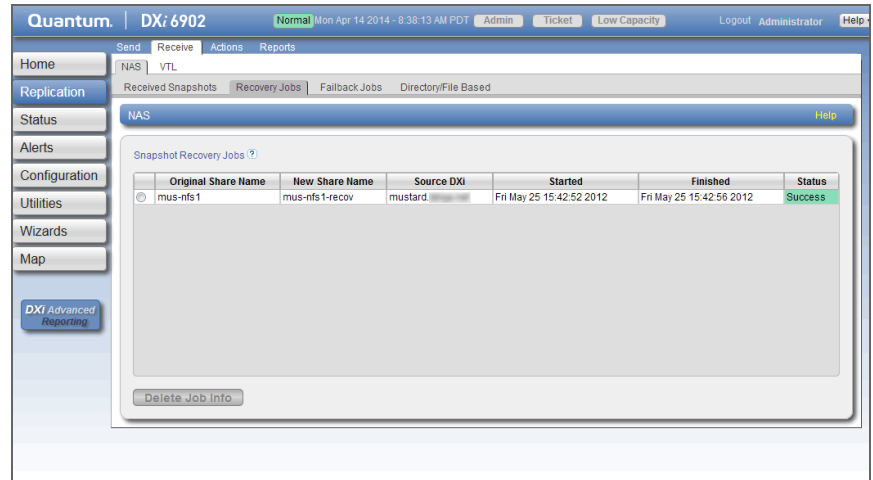
- 3 Click **Yes** to confirm the action.

Recovery Jobs

The **Recovery Jobs** page allows you to view information about snapshot recover operations that were previously completed.

To access the **Recovery Jobs** page, on the **Receive NAS** page, click the **Recovery Jobs** tab (see [Figure 79](#)).

Figure 79 Recovery Jobs Page



The **Snapshot Recovery Jobs** section displays the following information about recovery jobs:

- **Original Share Name** - The name of the share the snapshot was created from.
- **New Share Name** - The name of the share the snapshot was recovered to.
- **Source DXi** - The hostname of the system that the snapshot was received from.
- **Started** - The time the recovery job was started.
- **Finished** - The time the recovery job finished.
- **Status** - The status of the recovery job (**Success**, **In Progress**, or **Failed**).

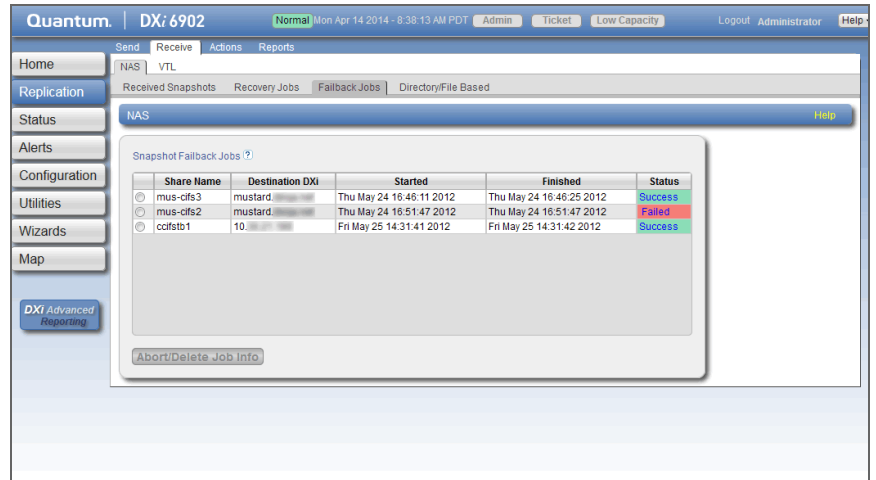
To delete information for a recovery job, select it in the **Snapshot Recovery Jobs** list and click **Delete Job Info**.

Failback Jobs

The **Failback Jobs** page allows you to view information about snapshot failback operations that were previously completed. You can also abort a failback that is currently in progress.

To access the **Failback Jobs** page, on the **Receive NAS** page, click the **Failback Jobs** tab (see [Figure 80](#)).

Figure 80 Failback Jobs Page



The **Snapshot Failback Jobs** section displays the following information about failback jobs:

- **Share Name** - The name of the share the snapshot was created from.
- **Destination DXi** - The hostname of the system that the snapshot was sent to.
- **Started** - The time the failback job was started.
- **Finished** - The time the failback job finished.
- **Status** - The status of the failback job (**Success**, **In Progress**, or **Failed**).

Use the **Failback Jobs** page to perform the following tasks:

- To delete information for a failback job, select it in the **Snapshot Failback Jobs** section and click **Delete Job Info**.
- To abort a failback job that is in progress, select it in the **Snapshot Failback Jobs** section and click **Abort**.

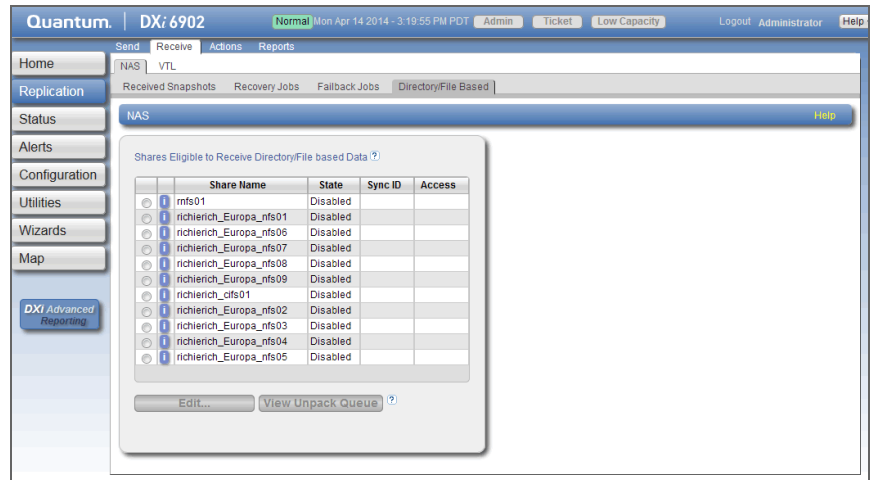
Directory/File Based

The **Directory/File Based** page allows you to manage Directory/File Based Replication on the target system. You can configure a NAS share to receive Directory/File Based Replication data sent from a source system and view replication statistics for the share.

Note: For information about creating NAS shares, see [Adding a NAS Share](#) on page 213.

To access the **Directory/File Based** page, on the **Receive NAS** page, click the **Directory/File Based** tab (see [Figure 81](#)).

Figure 81 Directory/File Based Page



Use the **Directory/File Based** page to perform the following tasks:

- View shares eligible to receive Directory/File Based data (see [Shares Eligible to Receive Directory/File Based Data](#) on page 149)
- Configure a share to receive Directory/File Based Replication data (see [Configuring a Target Share for Directory/File Based Replication](#) on page 150)
- View statistics for shares configured for Directory/File Based Replication (see [Unpack Queue](#) on page 152)

Shares Eligible to Receive Directory/File Based Data

The **Shares Eligible to Receive Directory/File Based Data** section displays information for all NAS shares on the DXi6902 that are eligible to receive Directory/File Based Replication data from a source share. To be eligible to receive Directory/File Based Replication data, a share must have data deduplication enabled at the time it is created.

The **Shares Eligible for Replication** section displays the following information:

- **Share Name** - The name of the share.
- **State** - The state of Directory/File Based Replication for the share (**Enabled** or **Disabled**).
- **Sync ID** - The Sync ID used to identify the source share that will send replicated data to the share.
- **Access** - The selected access option for the share (**Locked** or **Unlocked**).

Note: Click the Information button [i] next to a share to display detailed information about the share and recent replication activity.

Configuring a Target Share for Directory/File Based Replication

Configuring a NAS share for Directory/File Based Replication enables the automatic replication of files and directories on the source share to the target share. Before you configure a share on the source system for Directory/File Based Replication, you must configure a share on the target system to receive the replicated data from the source share.

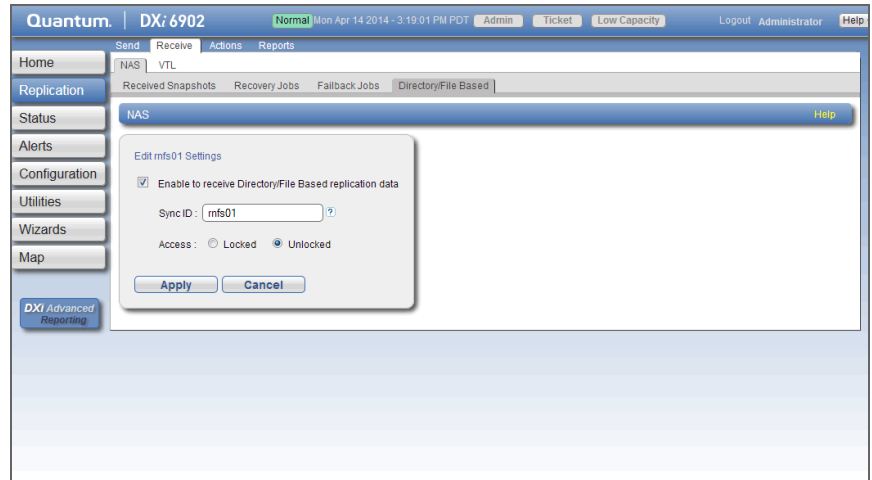
Note: For information about configuring Directory/File Based Replication on the source system, see [Configuring Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication](#) on page 133.

To configure a target share for Directory/File Based Replication:

- 1 Select the share and click **Edit**.

The **Edit Share Settings** page displays (see [Figure 82](#)).

Figure 82 Edit Share Settings
Page



- 2 Select the **Enable to receive Directory/File Based replication data** check box to enable Directory/File Based Replication for the share.

Or clear the **Enable to receive Directory/File Based replication data** check box to disable Directory/File Based Replication for the share.

- 3 Enter a **Sync ID** in the box.

The Sync ID is used to identify the source share that will send replicated data to the target share. The Sync ID *must* be identical to the Sync ID of the source share on the source system.

- 4 Select an **Access** option:
 - **Locked** - The share is not allowed to receive new Directory/File Based Replication data.
 - **Unlocked** - The share is allowed to receive new Directory/File Based Replication data.

Note: If a share configured for Directory/File Based Replication is locked on the target system, synchronization jobs may fail on the source system.

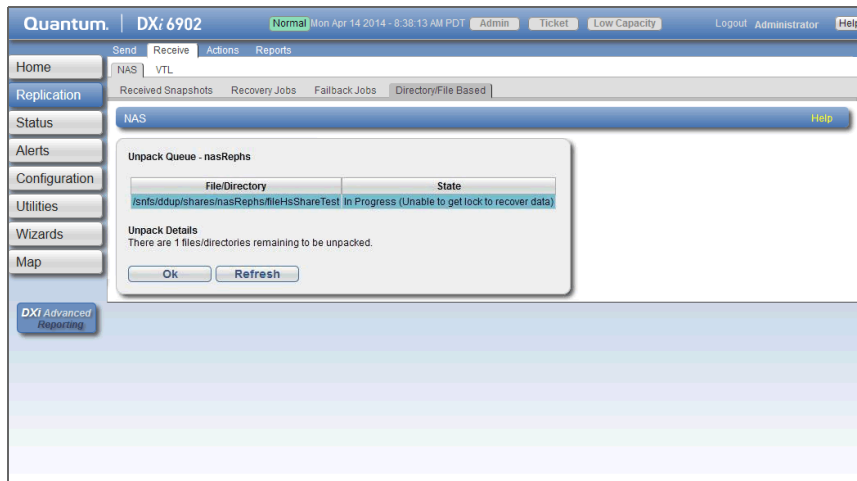
- 5 Click **Apply**.

Unpack Queue

Use the **Unpack Queue** to view Directory/File Based Replication statistics for data received from the source system.

To view the **Unpack Queue**, select a share and click **View Unpack Queue** (see [Figure 83](#)).

Figure 83 Unpack Queue



The **Unpack Queue** displays the following information:

- **File/Directory** - The file or directory to be replicated.
- **State** - The replication state of the file or directory.

Click **Refresh** to update the statistics in the Unpack Queue. Click **OK** to return to the **Directory/File Based** page.

Receive VTL

The **Receive VTL** page allows you to manage incoming replication activity for VTL partitions. You can recover a replicated partition on the target system if the source system is unavailable. Once the source system becomes available, you can failback the partition to make it available on the source system again.

Note: Before you can receive replicated partitions, you must specify one or more replication sources (see [Adding a Replication Source](#) on page 265).

To access the **Receive VTL** page, click the **Replication** menu, and then click the **Receive > VTL** tab.

Use the **Receive VTL** page to perform the following tasks:

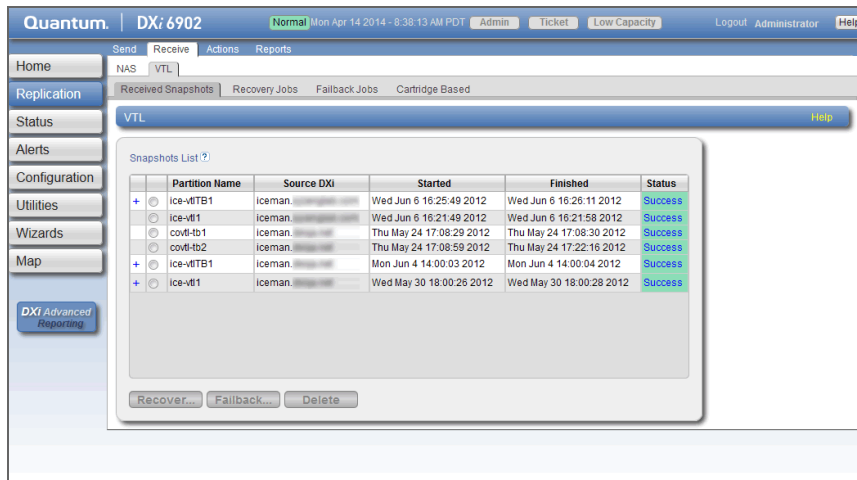
- View received snapshots and recover, failback, or delete snapshots (see [Received Snapshots](#) on page 153).
- Manage recovery jobs (see [Recovery Jobs](#) on page 160).
- Manage failback jobs (see [Failback Jobs](#) on page 161).
- Manage partitions configured for Cartridge Based Replication (see [Cartridge Based](#) on page 162).

Received Snapshots

The **Received Snapshots** page allows you to view and work with received snapshots. When a replicated VTL partition is received from a source system, it is saved as a snapshot. The snapshot contains all of the data necessary to fully recover or failback the partition to the point in time when the snapshot was saved.

To access the **Received Snapshots** page, on the **Receive VTL** page, click the **Received Snapshots** tab (see [Figure 84](#)).

Figure 84 Received Snapshots
Page



Use the **Received Snapshots** page to perform the following tasks:

- View information about received snapshots (see [Snapshots List](#) on page 154).
- Recover a partition on the target system (see [Recovering a Partition](#) on page 155).
- Failback a partition to the source system (see [Performing a Failback For a Partition](#) on page 157).
- Delete a received snapshot (see [Deleting a Snapshot](#) on page 159).

Note: The target system will retain up to 10 replication snapshots (default setting) for each replicated partition. Once 10 snapshots have been saved, the oldest snapshot is deleted to make room for each new snapshot that is received. (To change the maximum number of snapshots retained for each partition, see [Changing the Maximum Number of Snapshots](#) on page 267).

Snapshots List

The **Snapshots List** displays all available snapshots that have been received from configured replication sources. Snapshots are grouped by VTL partition. To see all available snapshots for a partition, click the plus icon [+] next to the partition name.

The **Snapshots List** displays the following information about each snapshot:

- **Partition Name** - The name of the partition.
- **Source DXi** - The hostname of the system that the snapshot was sent from.
- **Started** - The time the most recent replication job was started.
- **Finished** - The time the most recent replication job finished.
- **Status** - The status of the most recent replication job (see [Replication and Synchronization Status](#) on page 131). Click the status to display detailed information about the most recent replication job.

Note: Click a column heading to sort the rows in the table by that column. Click the column heading again to reverse the sort order.

Recovering a Partition

Recover a VTL partition if the source system is unavailable and you need to access the partition (for example, to continue performing backups). When you recover a partition, you select a received snapshot. The DXi6902 uses the snapshot to recreate the partition on the target system just as it was at the point in time when the snapshot was saved.

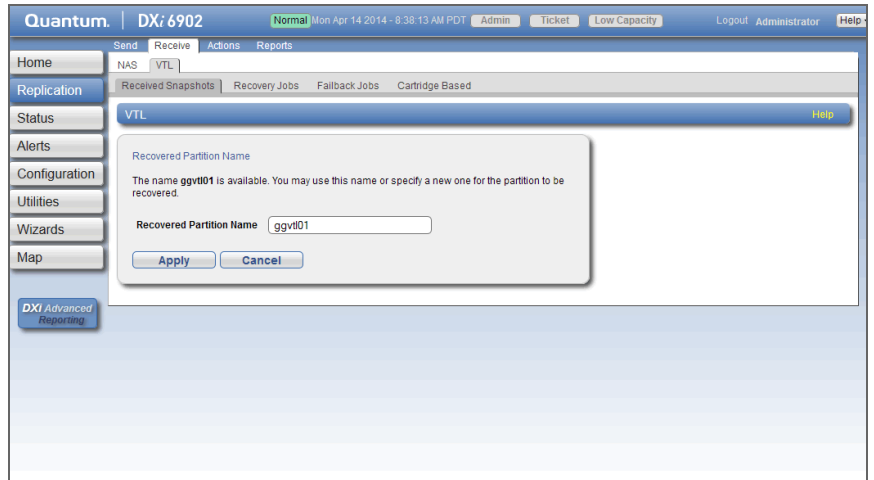
Note: To recover a partition, the target system must support the library emulation and drive type used in the original partition. For a list of the available library emulations and drive types on the target system, see [Adding a VTL Partition](#) on page 230.

To recover a partition:

- 1 On the target system, select a snapshot in the **Snapshots List** and click **Recover**.

The **Recovered Partition Name** page displays (see [Figure 85](#)).

Figure 85 Recovered Partition
Name Page



- 2 (Optional) In the **Recovered Partition Name** box, type a new name for the recovered partition. (The default name is the original partition name.)
- 3 Click **Apply**.

The partition and its cartridges are recovered on the target system. All data stored on the partition at the time the snapshot was saved is available.

After recovering the partition, you must add tape drives to the partition. The tape drive type must be identical to the original partition so that the media is compatible. In addition, you must map the devices before the VTL partition is accessible.

If the partition contains media, you will only be able to select the highest capacity tape drive for that media type. For example, if the partition contains SDLT600 tape cartridges, you will only be able to select DLT-S4 tape drives when mapping devices to the recovered partition.

Note: When a VTL partition is recovered on a target system, a new serial number is created for the partition.

Note: After you recover a partition, if you want to continue backing up data to the partition, you must remap your backup application to point to the target system instead of the source system.

Performing a Failback For a Partition

Perform a failback of a VTL partition if a source system that was previously unavailable becomes available again. When you failback a partition, you select a received snapshot. The DXi6902 copies the snapshot from the target system back to the source system. You can then perform a recover operation to recreate the partition on the source system just as it was at the point in time when the snapshot was saved.

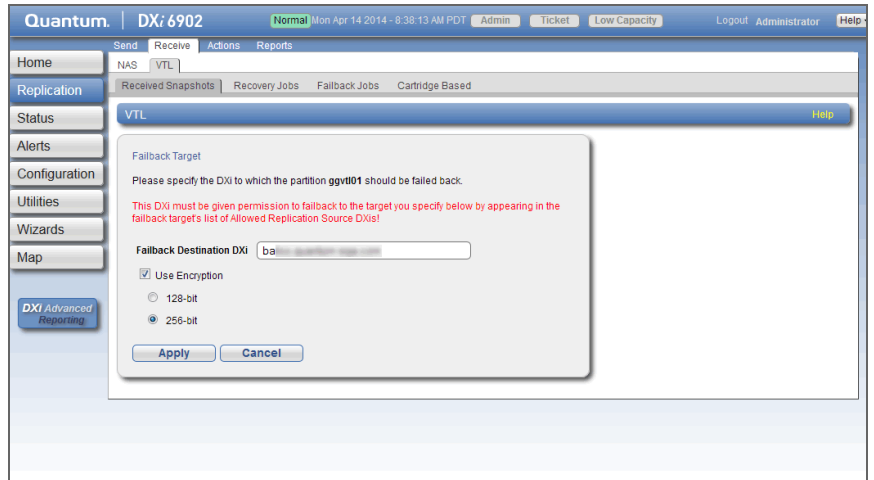
Note: Before you can failback a partition, on the original source system, you must add the original target system to the list of allowed replication sources (see [Adding a Replication Source](#) on page 265). This is because, during failback, the original target is acting as a source when it sends a snapshot to the original source.

To perform a partition failback:

- 1 On the target system, select a snapshot in the **Snapshots List** and click **Failback**.

The **Failback Target** page displays (see [Figure 86](#)).

Figure 86 Failback Target Page



- 2 (Optional) In the **Failback Destination DXi** box, type the hostname or IP address of a new destination system to failback the partition to. (The default destination is the original source system.)

Note: To use hostname format, you must specify at least one DNS IP address on the **Network** page (see [Network](#) on page 315).

- 3 (Optional) Leave the **Use Encryption** check box selected to enable encryption when sending the snapshot to the destination. Or clear the **Use Encryption** check box to disable encryption when sending the snapshot to the destination.

Caution: Select 128-bit encryption if you are sending data to a DXi running a system software version prior to DXi 2.1 Software.

Note: AES encryption options are available only if the Data-in-Flight license is installed (see [License Keys](#) on page 393).

- 4 Click **Apply**.
The snapshot is sent to the source system.
- 5 On the source system, in the **Snapshots List**, select the snapshot that was sent during the failback operation and click **Recover**.

The **Recovered Partition Name** page displays (see [Figure 85](#)).

- 6 (Optional) In the **Recovered Partition Name** box, type a new name for the recovered partition. (The default name is the original partition name.)
- 7 Click **Apply**.

The partition and its cartridges are recovered on the source system. All data stored on the partition at the time the snapshot was saved is available.

After recovering the partition, you must add tape drives and a robot to the partition, and you must map the devices before the VTL partition is accessible. If the partition contains media, you will only be able to select the highest capacity tape drive for that media type. For example, if the partition contains SDLT600 tape cartridges, you will only be able to select DLT-S4 tape drives when mapping devices to the recovered partition.

Note: When a VTL partition is recovered on a target system, a new serial number is created for the partition.

Note: If you previously remapped your backup application to a recovered partition on the target system, after you failback the partition, you must remap your backup application again to point to the source system.

Deleting a Snapshot

Delete a snapshot if it is no longer needed. After you delete a snapshot, it can no longer be used to recover or failback a VTL partition.

Note: You cannot delete a snapshot if a failback operation is in progress for the snapshot. Wait for the failback operation to complete, or abort the operation (see [Failback Jobs](#) on page 161).

To delete a snapshot:

- 1 Do one of the following actions:

- On the source system, disable replication for the partition associated with the snapshot (see [Enabling Replication For a Share or Partition](#) on page 132).
 - On the target system, delete the source system associated with the snapshot from the list of allowed replication sources (see [Deleting a Replication Source](#) on page 266).
- 2 On the target system, select a snapshot in the **Snapshots List** and click **Delete**.

Note: If you delete the last snapshot for a partition while replication for the partition (to this target) is still enabled, any replicated data not yet protected by a replicated partition is *not* deleted. To delete this data, on the source system, disable replication for the partition before deleting the last snapshot.

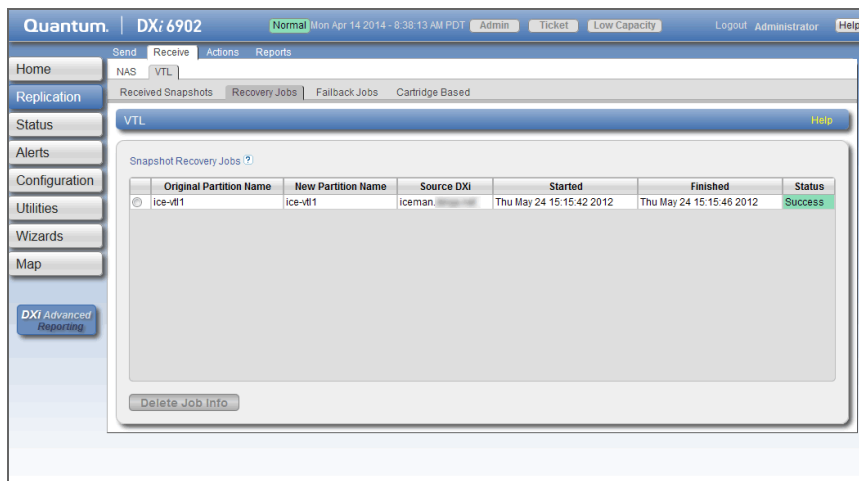
- 3 Click **Yes** to confirm the action.

Recovery Jobs

The **Recovery Jobs** page allows you to view information about snapshot recover operations that were previously completed.

To access the **Recovery Jobs** page, on the **Receive VTL** page, click the **Recovery Jobs** tab (see [Figure 87](#)).

Figure 87 Recovery Jobs Page



The **Snapshot Recovery Jobs** section displays the following information about recovery jobs:

- **Original Partition Name** - The name of the partition the snapshot was created from.
- **New Partition Name** - The name of the partition the snapshot was recovered to.
- **Source DXi** - The hostname of the system that the snapshot was received from.
- **Started** - The time the recovery job was started.
- **Finished** - The time the recovery job finished.
- **Status** - The status of the recovery job (**Success**, **In Progress**, or **Failed**).

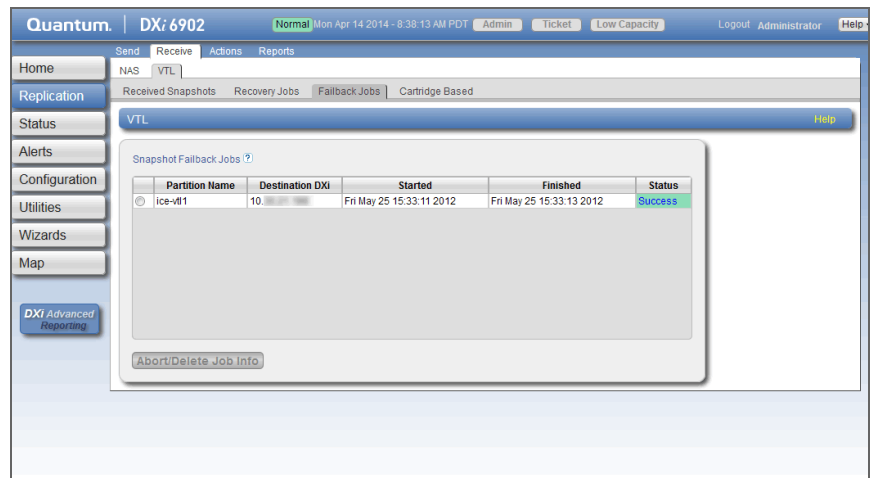
To delete information for a recovery job, select it in the **Snapshot Recovery Jobs** list and click **Delete Job Info**.

Failback Jobs

The **Failback Jobs** page allows you to view information about snapshot failback operations that were previously completed. You can also abort a failback that is currently in progress.

To access the **Failback Jobs** page, on the **Receive VTL** page, click the **Failback Jobs** tab (see [Figure 88](#)).

Figure 88 Failback Jobs Page



The **Snapshot Failback Jobs** section displays the following information about failback jobs:

- **Partition Name** - The name of the partition the snapshot was created from.
- **Destination DXi** - The hostname of the system that the snapshot was sent to.
- **Started** - The time the failback job was started.
- **Finished** - The time the failback job finished.
- **Status** - The status of the failback job (**Success, In Progress, or Failed**).

Use the **Failback Jobs** page to perform the following tasks:

- To delete information for a failback job, select it in the **Snapshot Failback Jobs** section and click **Delete Job Info**.
- To abort a failback job that is in progress, select it in the **Snapshot Failback Jobs** section and click **Abort**.

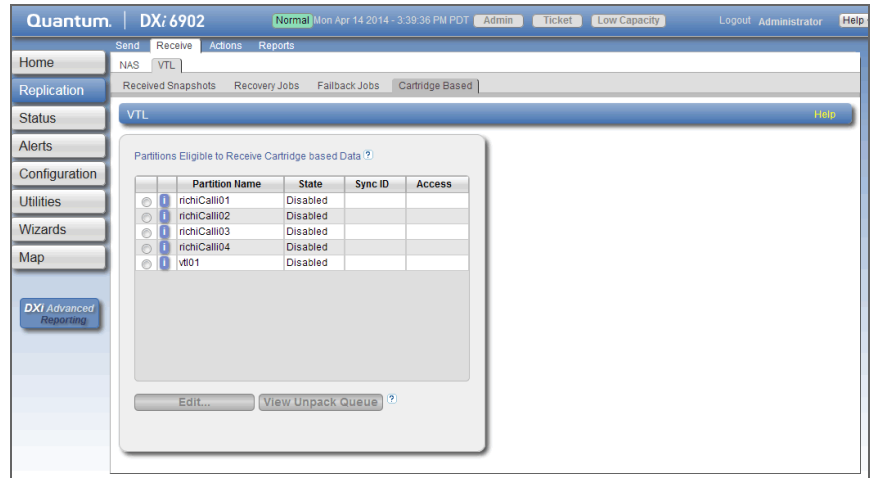
Cartridge Based

The **Cartridge Based** page allows you to manage Cartridge Based Replication on the target system. You can configure a VTL partition to receive Cartridge Based Replication data sent from a source system and view replication statistics for the partition.

Note: For information about creating VTL partitions, see [Adding a VTL Partition](#) on page 230.

To access the **Cartridge Based** page, on the **Receive VTL** page, click the **Cartridge Based** tab (see [Figure 89](#)).

Figure 89 Cartridge Based Page



Use the **Cartridge Based** page to perform the following tasks:

- View partitions eligible to receive Cartridge Based data (see [Partitions Eligible to Receive Cartridge Based Data](#) on page 163)
- Configure a partition to receive Cartridge Based Replication data (see [Configuring a Target Partition for Cartridge Based Replication](#) on page 164)
- View statistics for partitions configured for Cartridge Based Replication (see [Unpack Queue](#) on page 165)

Partitions Eligible to Receive Cartridge Based Data

The **Partitions Eligible to Receive Cartridge Based Data** section displays information for all VTL partitions on the DXi6902 that are eligible to receive Cartridge Based Replication data from a source partition. To be eligible to receive Cartridge Based Replication data, a partition must have data deduplication enabled at the time it is created.

The **Partitions Eligible for Replication** section displays the following information:

- **Partition Name** - The name of the partition.
- **State** - The state of Cartridge Based Replication for the partition (**Enabled** or **Disabled**).
- **Sync ID** - The Sync ID used to identify the source partition that will send replicated data to the partition.

- **Access** - The selected access option for the partition (**Locked** or **Unlocked**).

Note: Click the Information button [i] next to a partition to display detailed information about the partition and recent replication activity.

Configuring a Target Partition for Cartridge Based Replication

Configuring a VTL partition for Cartridge Based Replication enables the automatic replication of cartridges on the source partition to the target partition. Before you configure a partition on the source system for Cartridge Based Replication, you must configure a partition on the target system to receive the replicated data from the source partition.

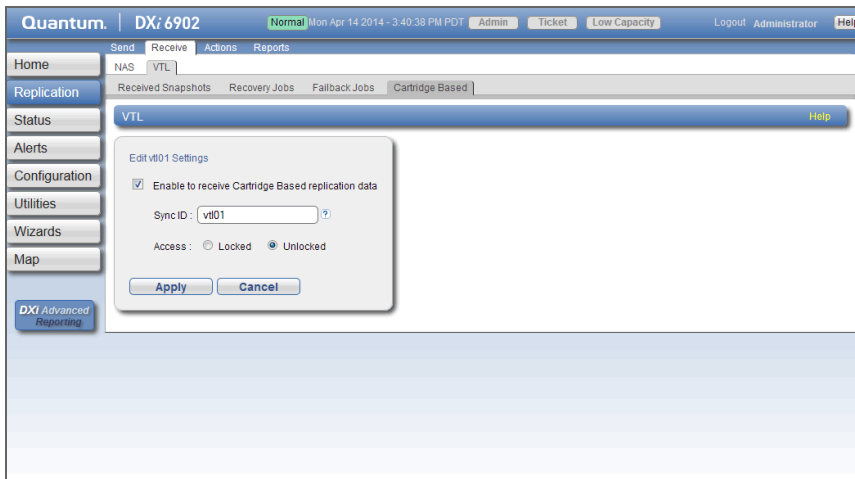
Note: For information about configuring Cartridge Based Replication on the source system, see [Configuring Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication](#) on page 133.

To configure a target partition for Cartridge Based Replication:

- 1 Select the partition and click **Edit**.

The **Edit Partition Settings** page displays (see [Figure 90](#)).

Figure 90 Edit Partition Settings Page



2 Select the **Enable to receive Cartridge Based replication data** check box to enable Cartridge Based Replication for the partition.

Or clear the **Enable to receive Cartridge Based replication data** check box to disable Cartridge Based Replication for the partition.

3 Enter a **Sync ID** in the box.

The Sync ID is used to identify the source partition that will send replicated data to the target partition. The Sync ID *must* be identical to the Sync ID of the source partition on the source system.

4 Select an **Access** option:

- **Locked** - The partition is not allowed to receive new Cartridge Based Replication data.
- **Unlocked** - The partition is allowed to receive new Cartridge Based Replication data.

Note: If a partition configured for Cartridge Based Replication is locked on the target system, synchronization jobs may fail on the source system.

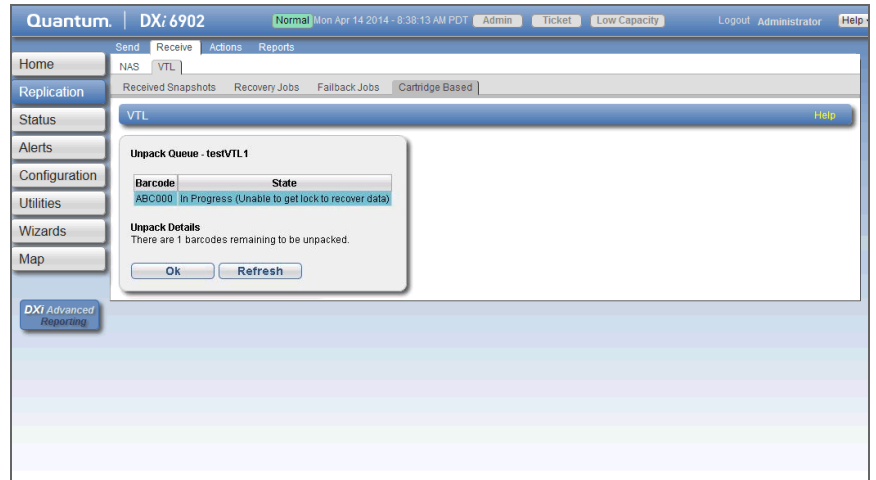
5 Click **Apply**.

Unpack Queue

Use the **Unpack Queue** to view Cartridge Based Replication statistics for data received from the source system.

To view the **Unpack Queue**, select a partition and click **View Unpack Queue** (see [Figure 91](#)).

Figure 91 Unpack Queue



The **Unpack Queue** displays the following information:

- **Barcode** - The barcode of the cartridge to be replicated.
- **State** - The replication state of the cartridge.

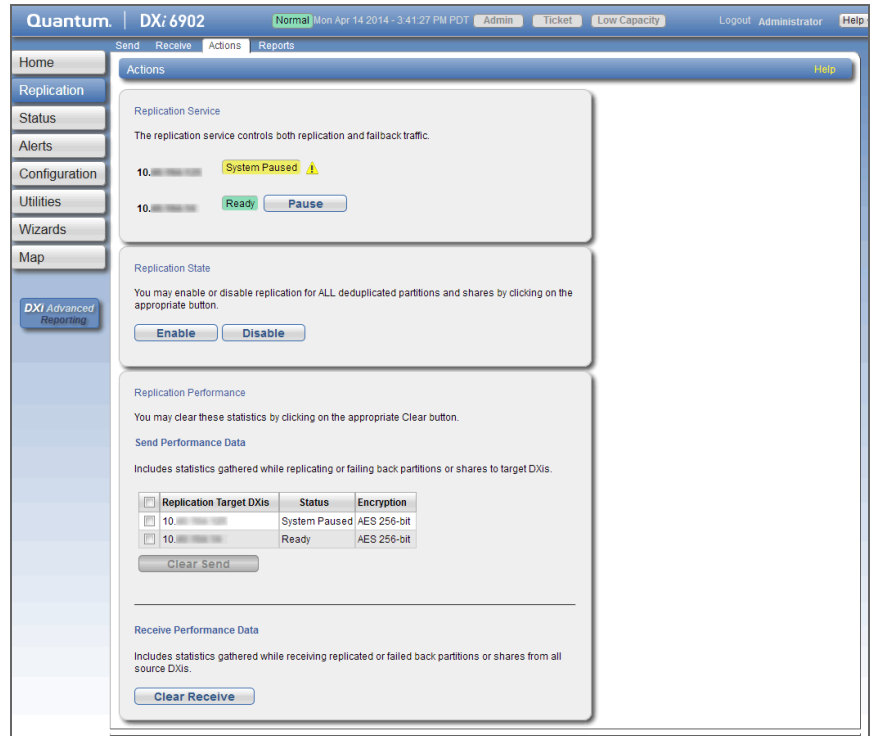
Click **Refresh** to update the statistics in the Unpack Queue. Click **OK** to return to the **Cartridge Based** page.

Actions

The **Actions** page allows you to manage replication activity on the DXi6902. You can pause the replication service, enable the replication state, and clear performance statistics.

To access the **Actions** page, click the **Replication** menu, and then click the **Actions** tab (see [Figure 92](#)).

Figure 92 Actions Page



Use the **Actions** page to perform the following tasks:

- Pause or resume the replication service (see [Replication Service](#) on page 167).
- Enable or disable the replication state (see [Replication State](#) on page 168).
- Clear cumulative replication statistics (see [Replication Performance](#) on page 169).

Replication Service

The replication service controls replication and failback traffic on the DXi6902. You can pause each replication target independently.

- Click **Pause** next to a target to pause all replication and failback traffic to that target.

If a replication job is currently in progress, the system continues to replicate the current block of data. The process of replicating the

current block can take up to 15 minutes to complete. After the block has completed replication, the system pauses replication.

Note: If you pause a replication job that is in process, a Failure event is logged in the replication report (see [Reports](#) on page 169).

- Click **Resume** next to a target to resume all incoming and outgoing replication and failback traffic to that target.

If a replication job was in progress when replication was paused, the replication job continues.

Replication State

The replication state applies to all NAS shares or VTL partitions on the DXi6902 that are eligible for replication (that is, all deduplicated shares or partitions).

Note: The **Replication Actions** page may appear busy for a few moments when enabling or disabling the replication state. Wait for the process to complete before performing other actions.

- Click **Enable** to enable replication for all shares or partitions.
- Click **Disable** to disable replication for all shares or partitions.

If a replication job is currently in progress, the system continues until the entire replication job is complete. After the replication job has completed, the system disables replication. The system will not be able to replicate data for any shares or partitions until you click **Enable**.

Note: To disable replication for a single share or partition, select it on the **Replication > Send** page and click **Edit**. Clear the **Enable replication** and the **Enable scheduled replication** check boxes, and then click **Apply**. For more information, see [Replication Send](#) on page 128

Replication Performance

The DXi6902 maintains cumulative performance statistics for send and receive replication activity. The statistics appear on the **Home** page and elsewhere. You can reset these statistics so the system will calculate them with new data going forward.

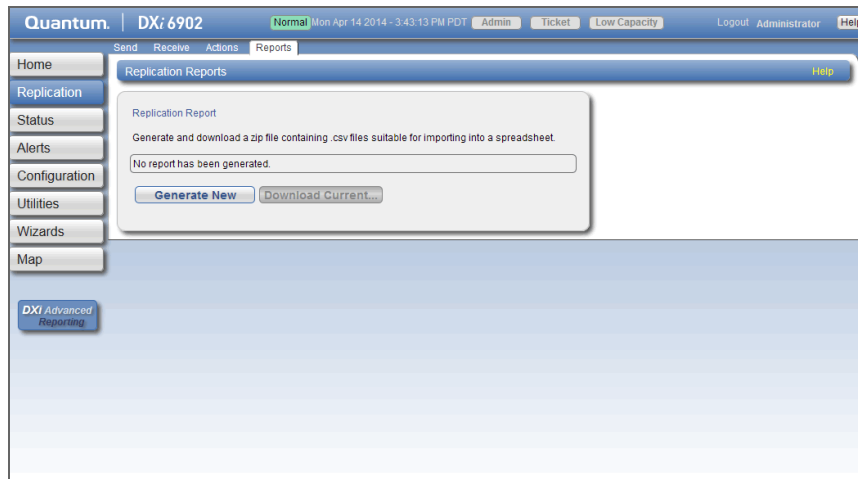
- To clear send statistics, first select one or more targets to clear statistics for, and then click **Clear Send**. This resets cumulative performance statistics gathered while replicating shares or partitions to the selected target systems, or when sending a snapshot during a failback operation.
- To clear receive statistics, click **Clear Receive**. This resets cumulative performance statistics gathered while receiving replicated shares or partitions from source systems, or when receiving a snapshot during a failback operation.

Reports

The **Reports** page allows you to generate and download a replication report. The report includes detailed information about all replication activity, including Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication.

To access the **Reports** page, click the **Replication** menu, and then click the **Reports** tab (see [Figure 93](#)).

Figure 93 Reports Page



Use the **Reports** page to perform the following tasks:

- To generate a new replication report, click **Generate New**.
- To download the most recently generated replication report, click **Download Current**.

Save the replication report to your local workstation, and then unzip the downloaded file. The report consists of a ZIP file that contains multiple CSV (comma separated value) files. To view the CSV files, open them in a compatible spreadsheet application.



Chapter 7

DXi6902 Status

The **Status** page allows you to view status information for the DXi6902 hardware as well as performance and disk usage information.

Note: Status information is gathered by the system every two minutes.

To access the **Status** pages, click the **Status** menu.

The **Status** pages contains the following tabs:

- [Hardware](#)
- [Performance](#)
- [Disk Usage](#)
- [VTL Status](#)
- [OST Status](#)
- [Activity Log](#)

Hardware

The **Hardware** page allows you to view information about the hardware components of the DXi6902. You can view the overall status of the node as well as detailed status information for components such as the system board, host bus adapters, network ports, and storage arrays.

To access the **Hardware** page, click the **Status** menu, and then click the **Hardware** tab.

The **Hardware** page contains the following tabs:

- [Summary](#)
- [Details](#)
- [Firmware Version](#)

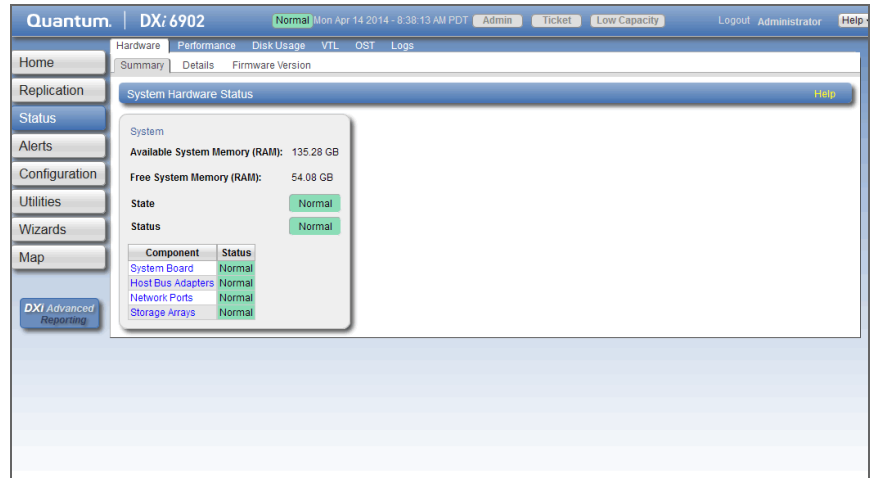
Summary

The **Hardware Summary** page allows you to view the overall status of the node and its main components. The system and each component can have one of the following statuses:

- **Normal** - (Green) The hardware is operating correctly.
- **Attention** - (Yellow) There is a problem with the hardware.
- **Failed** - (Red) The hardware has failed.

To access the **Hardware Summary** page, on the **Hardware** page, click the **Summary** tab (see [Figure 94](#)).

Figure 94 Hardware Summary Page



The **Hardware Summary** page displays the following information:

- **Available System Memory (RAM)** - The total amount of memory (RAM) installed in the system.
- **Free System Memory (RAM)** - The amount of system memory (RAM) that is currently free.
- **State** - The status of the node.
- **Status** - The overall status of all components in the node.
- **Component Name** - The name of the main component.
Click the component name to see detailed information (see [Details](#) on page 173).
- **Component Status** - The overall status of the main component.

Details

The **Details** page allows you to view detailed information about the hardware components of the DXi6902.

To access the **Details** page, on the **Hardware** page, click the **Details** tab.

Use the **Details** page to view information for the following components:

- [System Board](#)
- [Host Bus Adapters](#)
- [Network Ports](#)

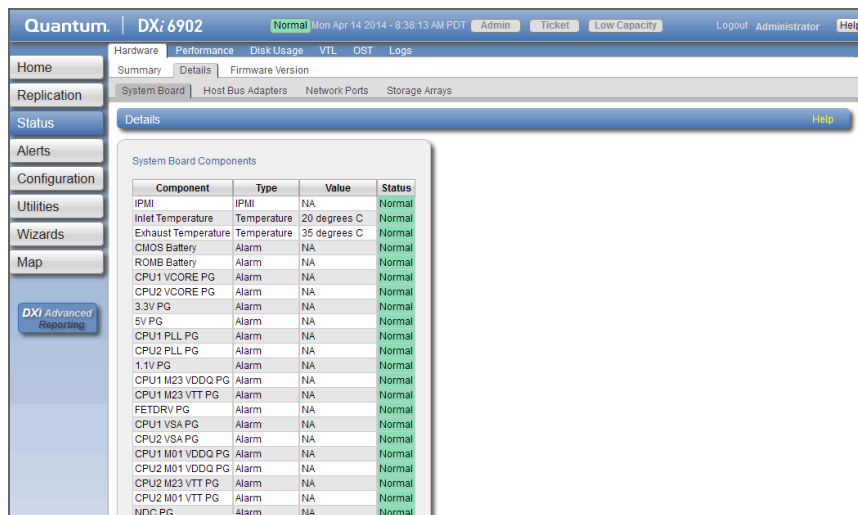
- [Storage Arrays](#)

System Board

The **System Board** page allows you to view information reported by the main system board in the node, such as temperature, voltage, fan, and power supply information.

To access the **System Board** page, on the **Details** page, click the **System Board** tab (see [Figure 95](#)).

Figure 95 System Board Page



The screenshot shows the Quantum DXi6902 System Board page. The page title is "Quantum DXi6902" with a status of "Normal" and a timestamp of "Mon Apr 14 2014 - 8:38:13 AM PDT". The page has a navigation menu on the left with options like Home, Replication, Status, Alerts, Configuration, Utilities, Wizards, and Map. The main content area is titled "System Board Components" and contains a table with the following data:

Component	Type	Value	Status
IPMI	IPMI	NA	Normal
Inlet Temperature	Temperature	20 degrees C	Normal
Exhaust Temperature	Temperature	35 degrees C	Normal
CMOS Battery	Alarm	NA	Normal
ROMB Battery	Alarm	NA	Normal
CPU1 VCCORE PG	Alarm	NA	Normal
CPU2 VCCORE PG	Alarm	NA	Normal
3.3V PG	Alarm	NA	Normal
5V PG	Alarm	NA	Normal
CPU1 PLL PG	Alarm	NA	Normal
CPU2 PLL PG	Alarm	NA	Normal
1.1V PG	Alarm	NA	Normal
CPU1 M23 VDDO PG	Alarm	NA	Normal
CPU1 M23 VTT PG	Alarm	NA	Normal
FETDRV PG	Alarm	NA	Normal
CPU1 VSA PG	Alarm	NA	Normal
CPU2 VSA PG	Alarm	NA	Normal
CPU1 M01 VDDO PG	Alarm	NA	Normal
CPU2 M01 VDDO PG	Alarm	NA	Normal
CPU2 M23 VTT PG	Alarm	NA	Normal
CPU2 M01 VTT PG	Alarm	NA	Normal
NDC PG	Alarm	NA	Normal

The **System Board** page displays the following information:

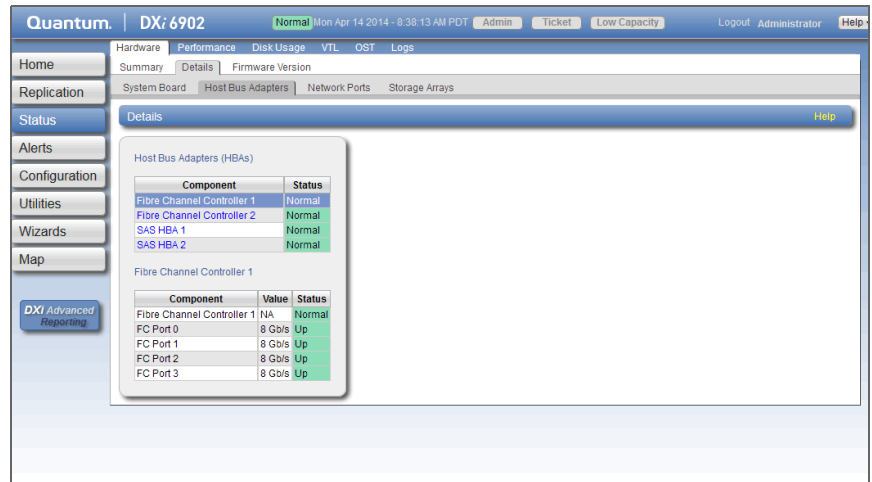
- **Component** - The name of the component on the system board.
- **Type** - The component type (Sensor, Fan, or Power Supply).
- **Value** - The value reported by the sensor or component.
- **Status** - The status of the component.
 - **Normal** - (Green) The component is operating correctly.
 - **Attention** - (Yellow) There is a problem with the component.
 - **Failed** - (Red) The component has failed.

Host Bus Adapters

The **Host Bus Adapters** page allows you to view information about installed Fibre Channel or SAS cards and their ports.

To access the **Host Bus Adapters** page, on the **Details** page, click the **Host Bus Adapters** tab (see [Figure 96](#)).

Figure 96 Host Bus Adapters Page



The **Host Bus Adapters** section displays the following information about each Fibre Channel or SAS card:

- **Component** - The name of the Fibre Channel or SAS card.
Click the name of the card to view detailed information for the card below.
- **Status** - The status of the Fibre Channel or SAS card.
 - **Normal** - (Green) The component is operating correctly.
 - **Attention** - (Yellow) There is a problem with the component.
 - **Failed** - (Red) The component has failed.

The **Fibre Channel Controller** or **SAS HBA** section displays the following information about the ports in the selected Fibre Channel or SAS controller:

- **Component** - The number of the Fibre Channel or SAS port.
- **Value** - The throughput capacity of the port (if connected).

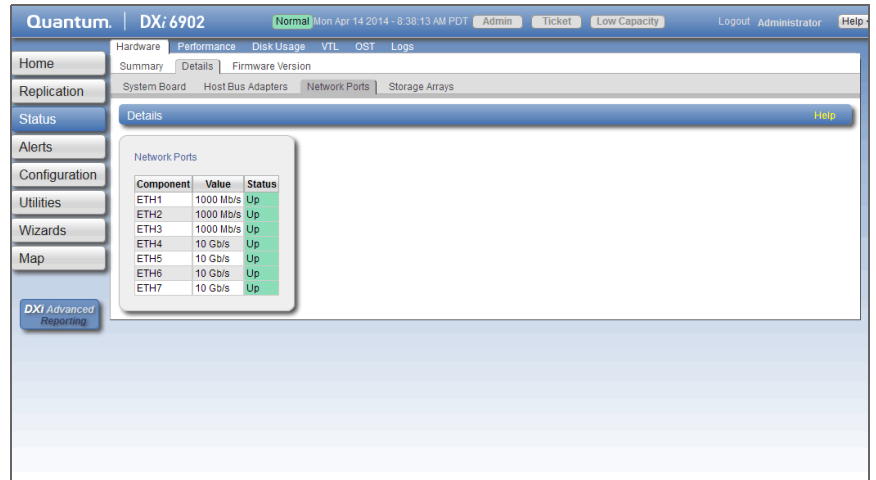
- **Status** - The status of the port.
 - **Up** - (Green) The port is connected.
 - **Down** - (Green) The port is not connected.

Network Ports

The **Network Ports** page allows you to view information about Ethernet ports in the system. The DXi6902 includes three or more Ethernet ports (depending on the configuration).

To access the **Network Ports** page, on the **Details** page, click the **Network Ports** tab (see [Figure 97](#)).

Figure 97 Network Ports Page



The **Network Ports** page displays the following information:

- **Component** - The number of Ethernet port.
- **Value** - The speed of the port in Mb/s.
- **Status** - The status of the Ethernet port.
 - **Up** - (Green) The port is connected.
 - **Down** - (Green) The port is not connected.

Storage Arrays

The **Storage Arrays** page allows you to view information about storage arrays and controllers in the DXi6902.

To access the **Storage Arrays** page, on the **Details** page, click the **Storage Arrays** tab (see [Figure 98](#)).

Figure 98 Storage Arrays Page

The screenshot shows the Quantum DXi6902 web interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Hardware', 'Performance', 'Disk Usage', 'VTL', 'OST', and 'Logs'. The left sidebar contains a menu with 'Home', 'Replication', 'Status', 'Alerts', 'Configuration', 'Utilities', 'Wizards', and 'Map'. The main content area is titled 'Storage Arrays' and contains the following information:

Component	Status
Qarray1	Normal
PERC H710 Mini (Embedded)	Normal

Components in Qarray1

Component	Count	Status
Controllers	2	Normal
Volumes	2	Normal
Drives	12	Normal
Fans	4	Normal
Batteries	2	Normal
Power Supplies	2	Normal
Thermal Sensors	8	Normal

Controllers in Qarray1

Component	Location	Value	Status
Controller B	Qarray1		Normal
Controller A	Qarray1		Normal

The **Storage Arrays** section displays the following information about each storage array:

- **Component** - The name of the storage array.
Click the name of the storage array to view detailed information for the array in the **Component** section.
- **Status** - The status of the storage array.
 - **Normal** - (Green) The component is operating correctly.
 - **Attention** - (Yellow) There is a problem with the component.
 - **Failed** - (Red) The component has failed.

The **Components** section displays the following information about the components in the selected storage array:

- **Component** - The name of the component.
Click the name of the component to view detailed information for the component in the subcomponent section.

- **Count** - The number of that component type in the system.
- **Status** - The status of the component.
 - **Normal** - (Green) The component is operating correctly.
 - **Attention** - (Yellow) There is a problem with the component.
 - **Failed** - (Red) The component has failed.

The subcomponent section displays the following information about the subcomponents in the selected component:

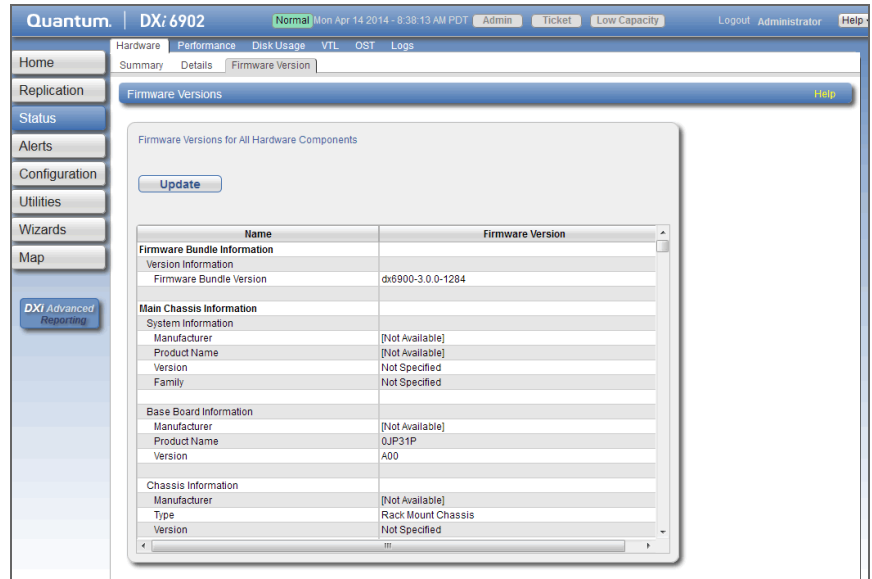
- **Component** - The name of the subcomponent.
- **Location** - The location of the subcomponent within the system.
- **Value** - The value reported by the subcomponent.
- **Status** - The status of the subcomponent.
 - **Normal** - (Green) The component is operating correctly.
 - **Attention** - (Yellow) There is a problem with the component.
 - **Failed** - (Red) The component has failed.

Firmware Version

The **Firmware Version** page allows you to view information about hardware components installed in the DXi6902, such as the firmware version, hardware revision, and manufacturer.

To access the **Firmware Version** page, on the **Hardware** page, click the **Firmware Version** tab (see [Figure 99](#)).

Figure 99 Firmware Version
Page



The **Firmware Version** page displays the following information:

- **Name** - Displays a hardware component or a property of the component (for example, **Manufacturer**, **Version**, or **Release Date**).

Note: The properties that are listed vary depending on the hardware component.

- **Firmware Version** - The value of the corresponding item in the **Name** column (for example, the specific manufacturer, version number, or release date for the item).

Click **Update** to refresh the table with the latest information.

Note: In some cases, when updating firmware versions, the remote management console may time out and then return to the **Home** page. If this occurs, simply navigate back to the **Status > Hardware > Firmware Version** page to see the updated information.

Performance

The **Performance** page allows you to view information about system performance, including inline throughput, network throughput, read/write throughput, and CPU usage.

To access the **Performance** page, click the **Status** menu, and then click the **Performance** tab.

The **Performance** page contains the following tabs:

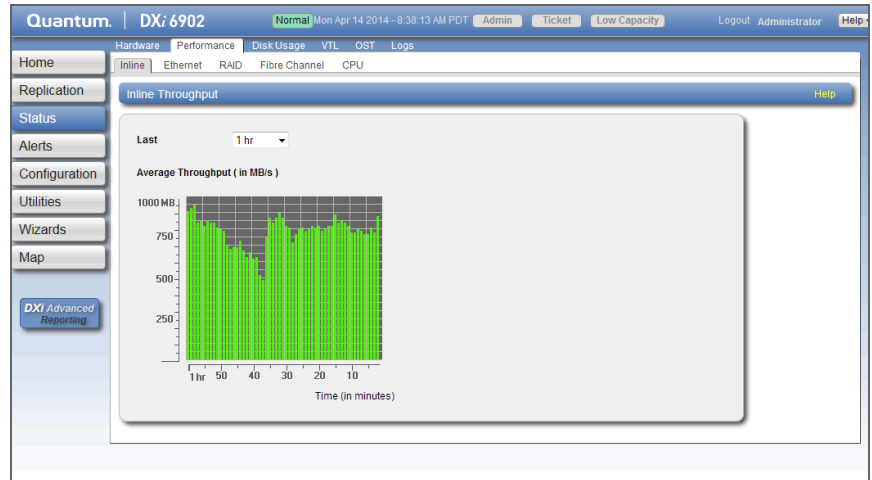
- [Inline](#)
- [Ethernet](#)
- [RAID](#)
- [Fibre Channel](#)
- [CPU](#)

Inline

The **Inline** page allows you to view throughput performance for inline data flow. Inline data flow includes deduplicated and non-deduplicated backup data as well as received replication data.

To access the **Inline** page, on the **Performance** page, click the **Inline** tab (see [Figure 100](#)).

Figure 100 Inline Page



Use the **Inline** page to display recent inline data flow activity in a dynamic graph:

- Select the amount of time to display in the **Last** list (1–24 hours).
- The horizontal axis displays time (in minutes).
- The vertical axis displays inline throughput (0–2,000 MB/s).

Note: The range represented by the Y-axis changes based on the maximum value, increasing in 200 MB increments as needed.

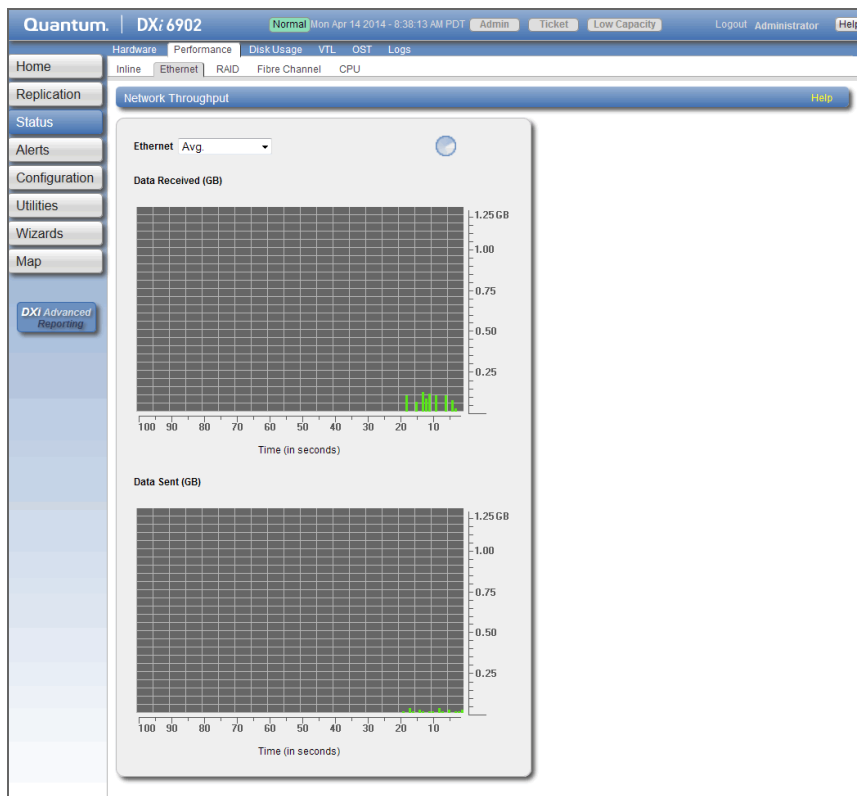
- Each bar on the graph represents approximately 1 minute of time.
- Hold the cursor over a bar to display the value of the bar.

Ethernet

The **Ethernet** page allows you to view throughput performance for network send and receive activity.

To access the **Ethernet** page, on the **Performance** page, click the **Ethernet** tab (see [Figure 101](#)).

Figure 101 Ethernet Page



Use the **Ethernet** page to display recent network activity in dynamic graphs:

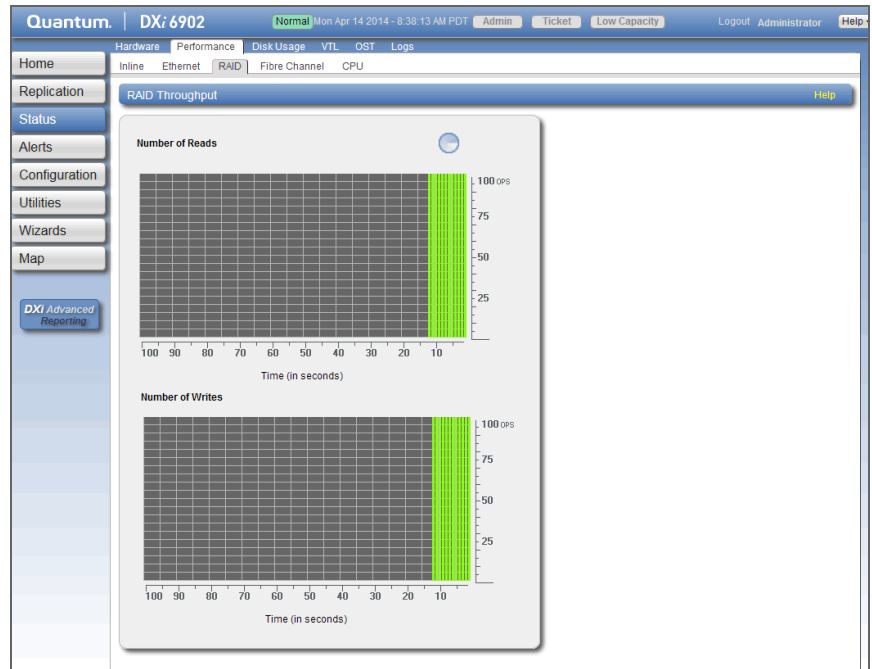
- The top graph reports data received and the bottom graph reports data sent.
- Select the port to monitor in the **Ethernet** drop-down box, or select **Avg** to display an average of all ports.
- The horizontal axis displays time (0–100 seconds).
- The vertical axis displays data throughput (0–125 MB/s for 1 GbE ports or 0–1.25 GB/s for 10 GbE ports).
- Values that exceed the maximum value of the vertical axis are shown in lighter green.
- Each bar on the graph represents approximately 1 second of time.
- Hold the cursor over a bar to display the value of the bar.

RAID

The **RAID** page allows you to view throughput performance for RAID read and write activity.

To access the **RAID** page, on the **Performance** page, click the **RAID** tab (see [Figure 102](#)).

Figure 102 RAID Page



Use the **RAID** page to display recent RAID activity in dynamic graphs:

- The top graph reports data reads and the bottom graph reports data writes.
- The horizontal axis displays time (0–100 seconds).
- The vertical axis displays the amount of data read or written (100 OPS/s).
- Values that exceed the maximum value of the vertical axis are shown in lighter green.
- Each bar on the graph represents approximately 1 second of time.
- Hold the cursor over a bar to display the value of the bar.

Fibre Channel

The **Fibre Channel** page allows you to view throughput performance for Fibre Channel send and receive activity.

To access the **Fibre Channel** page, on the **Performance** page, click the **Fibre Channel** tab (see Figure 74).

Figure 103 Fibre Channel Page



Use the **Fibre Channel** page to display recent fibre channel activity in dynamic graphs:

- The top graph reports data received and the bottom graph reports data sent.
- Select the port to monitor in the **Fibre Channel** drop-down box, or select **Avg** to display an average of all ports.
- The horizontal axis displays time (0–100 seconds).
- The vertical axis displays data throughput (0–500 MB/s).
- Values that exceed the maximum value of the vertical axis are shown in lighter green.

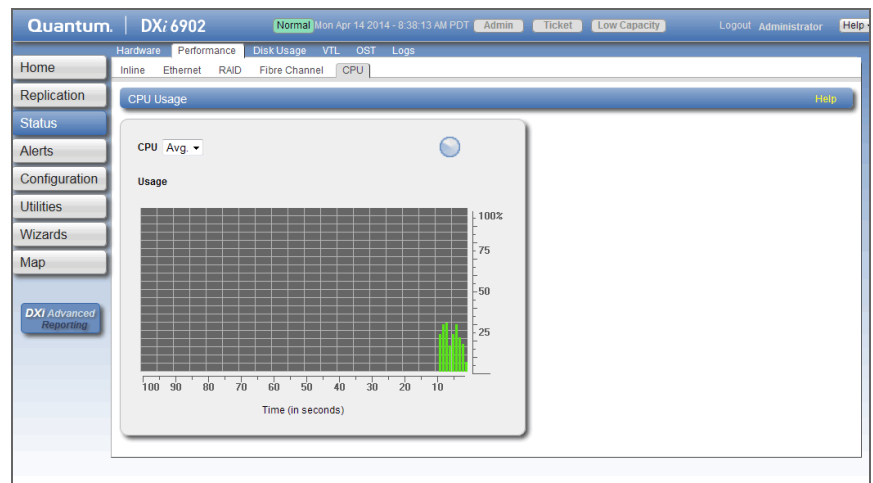
- Each bar on the graph represents approximately 1 second of time.
- Hold the cursor over a bar to display the value of the bar.

CPU

The **CPU** page allows you to view CPU usage.

To access the CPU page, on the **Performance** page, click the **CPU** tab (see [Figure 104](#)).

Figure 104 CPU Page



Use the **CPU** page to display recent CPU usage in a dynamic graph:

- Select the CPU core to monitor in the **CPU** drop-down box, or select **Avg** to display an average of all CPUs.

Note: The **CPU** drop-down box lists all CPU threads. Each hyper-threaded CPU core counts as two threads.

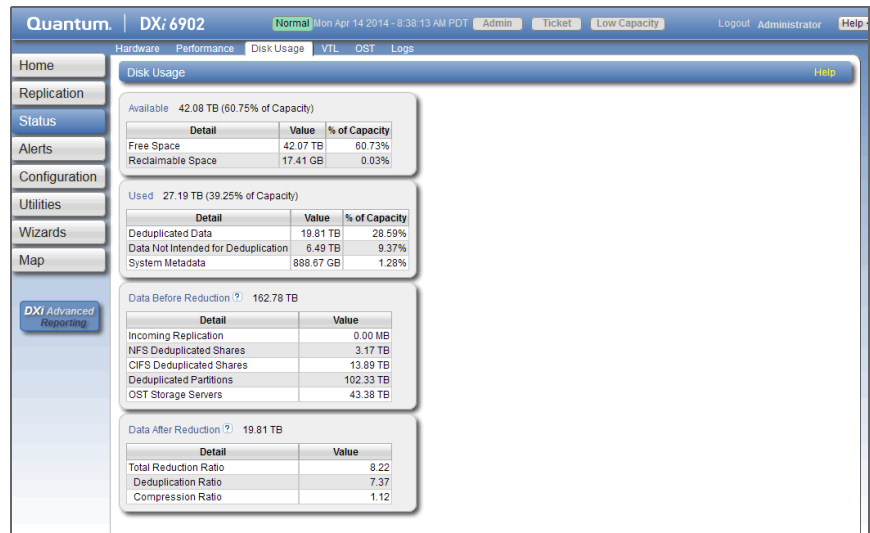
- The horizontal axis displays time (0–100 seconds).
- The vertical axis displays CPU usage (0–100%).
- Each bar on the graph represents approximately 1 second of time.
- Hold the cursor over a bar to display the value of the bar.

Disk Usage

The **Disk Usage** page allows you to view information about free and used disk space on the system. You can also view data reduction statistics.

To access the **Disk Usage** page, click the **Status** menu, and then click the **Disk Usage** tab (see [Figure 105](#)).

Figure 105 Disk Usage Page



Use the **Disk Usage** page to view the following information:

- [Available](#)
- [Used](#)
- [Data Before Reduction](#)
- [Data After Reduction](#)

Available

Available space is the area that is available for data storage. The **Available** value is displayed as an amount and as a percentage of the total capacity in the system.

Available space is divided into the following categories:

- **Free Space** - The disk space that can be used for new deduplicated or non-deduplicated data.
- **Reclaimable Space** - The disk space that is occupied by outdated deduplicated data and which will be automatically reused if additional space for new deduplicated data is needed.

Note: For optimal system performance, Quantum recommends keeping the amount of **Available** disk space at 20% or more.

Used

Used space is the area that already holds data. The **Used** value is displayed as an amount and as a percentage of the total capacity in the system.

Used space is divided into the following categories:

- **Deduplicated Data** - The amount of data that has been deduplicated.
- **Data Not Intended For Deduplication** - The amount of data that will not be deduplicated (data on shares or partitions that do not have deduplication enabled).
- **System Metadata** - The amount of disk space used for internal operations of the DXi, including system configuration files as well as temporary files created during replication, space reclamation, and healthchecks.

Data Before Reduction

The **Data Before Reduction** value represents the original, native size of all data that has been processed by the data deduplication and compression engines.

Data before reduction is divided into the following categories:

- **Incoming Replication** - The amount of data stored on the DXi via replication from another DXi. This does *not* include incoming data from Directory/File or Cartridge Based Replication, or incoming data from Failback replication.
- **NFS Deduplicated Shares** - The amount of data stored in deduplicated shares configured in Network File System (NFS) format

for Linux systems. This includes incoming data from Directory/File Based Replication, and incoming data from Failback replication.

- **CIFS Deduplicated Shares** - The amount of data stored in deduplicated shares configured in Common Internet File System (CIFS), also known as Server Message Block (SMB), format for Windows systems. This includes incoming data from Directory/File Based Replication, and incoming data from Failback replication.
- **Deduplicated Partitions** - The amount of data stored in deduplicated partitions. This includes incoming data from Cartridge Based Replication, and incoming data from Failback replication.
- **OST Storage Servers** - The amount of data stored in deduplicated OpenStorage (OST) storage servers. This includes incoming data for OST and DXi Accent.

Data After Reduction

The **Data After Reduction** value represents the final, reduced size of all data that has been processed by the data deduplication and compression engines.

Data after reduction is divided into the following categories:

- **Total Reduction Ratio** - The total reduction ratio of all data that has been processed by the data deduplication and compression engines (**Data Before Reduction** divided by **Data After Reduction**).
- **Deduplication Ratio** - The deduplication ratio of all data that has been processed by the data deduplication engine.
- **Compression Ratio** - The compression ratio of all data that has been processed by the compression engine.

VTL Status

The **VTL Status** page allows you to view information about virtual tape library (VTL) components, including tape drives, storage slots, and cartridges. You can view a physical or logical representation of VTL components, or view VTL performance statistics.

Note: For information about creating VTLs, see [Adding a VTL Partition](#) on page 230.

To access the **VTL Status** page, click the **Status** menu, and then click the **VTL** tab.

The **VTL Status** page contains the following tabs:

- [Physical View](#)
- [Logical View](#)
- [Performance View](#)

Physical View

The **Physical View** page allows you to view a physical representation of the virtual components in a VTL. You can view information about virtual tapes drives, storage slots, and cartridges.

To access the **Physical View** page, on the **VTL Status** page, click the **Physical View** tab (see [Figure 106](#)).

Figure 106 Physical View Page

The screenshot displays the Quantum DXi6902 VTL Physical View page. The interface includes a navigation menu on the left with options like Home, Replication, Status, Alerts, Configuration, Utilities, Wizards, and Map. The main content area is titled "VTL Physical View Information" and displays "Tape Drives" on the left and "Storage Slots Details" on the right. The Storage Slots table lists 20 slots (000-019) with columns for Slot, Barcode, WP, Capacity, Used, and Used Percent. All slots show 1.50 TB capacity and 0.00 MB used. The page footer indicates "Page: 1 Total: 4000 Show: 500 Rows".

Slot	Barcode	WP	Capacity	Used	Used Percent
000	GA0000		1.50 TB	0.00 MB	0.00 %
001	GA0001		1.50 TB	0.00 MB	0.00 %
002	GA0002		1.50 TB	0.00 MB	0.00 %
003	GA0003		1.50 TB	0.00 MB	0.00 %
004	GA0004		1.50 TB	0.00 MB	0.00 %
005	GA0005		1.50 TB	0.00 MB	0.00 %
006	GA0006		1.50 TB	0.00 MB	0.00 %
007	GA0007		1.50 TB	0.00 MB	0.00 %
008	GA0008		1.50 TB	0.00 MB	0.00 %
009	GA0009		1.50 TB	0.00 MB	0.00 %
010	GA0010		1.50 TB	0.00 MB	0.00 %
011	GA0011		1.50 TB	0.00 MB	0.00 %
012	GA0012		1.50 TB	0.00 MB	0.00 %
013	GA0013		1.50 TB	0.00 MB	0.00 %
014	GA0014		1.50 TB	0.00 MB	0.00 %
015	GA0015		1.50 TB	0.00 MB	0.00 %
016	GA0016		1.50 TB	0.00 MB	0.00 %
017	GA0017		1.50 TB	0.00 MB	0.00 %
018	GA0018		1.50 TB	0.00 MB	0.00 %
019	GA0019		1.50 TB	0.00 MB	0.00 %

Use the controls in the **VTL Physical View Information** section to select the information to display:

- Select the VTL to display in the **Partition** drop-down box.
- Click **Hide Drives** or **Show Drives** to hide or show the virtual tape drives in the VTL (see [Tape Drives](#) on page 190).
- Click **Hide Storage Slots** or **Show Storage Slots** to hide or show the virtual storage slots in the VTL (see [Storage and I/E Slots](#) on page 190).
- Click **Hide I/E Slots** or **Show I/E Slots** to hide or show the virtual I/E slots in the VTL (see [Storage and I/E Slots](#) on page 190).

Tape Drives

The **Tape Drives** section displays information about virtual tape drives in the VTL:

- If a cartridge is mounted in the tape drive, the barcode of the cartridge displays beneath the drive.
- Click a tape drive to view detailed information about the drive.

Storage and I/E Slots

The **Storage Slots** and **I/E Slots** sections displays information about the virtual cartridges located in the storage and I/E slots:

- The following information is displayed for each cartridge:
 - **Slot** - The slot where the cartridge is located.
 - **Barcode** - The barcode of the cartridge.
 - **WP** - The write protect status of the cartridge.
 - **Capacity** - The capacity of the cartridge.
 - **Used** - The amount of space on the cartridge currently used to store data. The value for **Used** might be less than the original, native (raw) data size because the data is compressed before it is written to the media.
 - **Used Percent** - The amount of currently used space on the cartridge expressed as a percentage of the total capacity ([Used / Capacity] x 100).

- Click a cartridge to view detailed information about the cartridge.
- When the storage system is degraded, all tape cartridges are shown in a degraded state.
- When the storage system has failed or is inaccessible due to failure, all tape cartridges are shown as unavailable.

Logical View

Use the **Logical View** page to view information about the virtual (logical) components in a VTL partition. You can also view information about used space in the partition.

To access the **Logical View** page, on the **VTL Status** page, click the **Logical View** tab (see [Figure 107](#)).

Figure 107 Logical View Page

The screenshot shows the Quantum DXi6902 management interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Quantum. DXi6902' and various status indicators like 'Normal', 'Admin', 'Ticket', 'Low Capacity', 'Logout', and 'Administrator'. Below the navigation bar, there are tabs for 'Physical View', 'Logical View', and 'Performance View'. The 'Logical View' tab is active, displaying a 'Partitions' section with a table of VTL partitions. The table has columns for 'Partition #', 'Drives', 'Capacity', 'Used', and 'Used Percent'. The data in the table is as follows:

Partition #	Drives	Capacity	Used	Used Percent
ggv#01	20	6.00 PB	31.60 TB	0.53 %
ggv#02	20	13.50 PB	26.52 TB	0.20 %
ggv#03	20	13.50 PB	25.15 TB	0.19 %
ggv#04	12	3.00 PB	16.00 TB	0.53 %
ggv#05	8	3.00 PB	1.17 TB	0.04 %
ggv#06	8	1.50 PB	5.28 TB	0.35 %

The **Partitions** section displays the following information about VTL partitions:

- **Partition** - The name of the partition.
- **Number of Drives** - The number of virtual tape drives in the partition.
- **Capacity** - The storage capacity of the partition.
- **Used** - The amount of space on all cartridges in the partition currently used to store data. The value for **Used** might be less than

the original, native (raw) data size because the data is compressed before it is written to the media.

- **Used Percent** - The amount of currently used space on all cartridges in the partition expressed as a percentage of the total capacity ($[\text{Used} / \text{Capacity}] \times 100$).

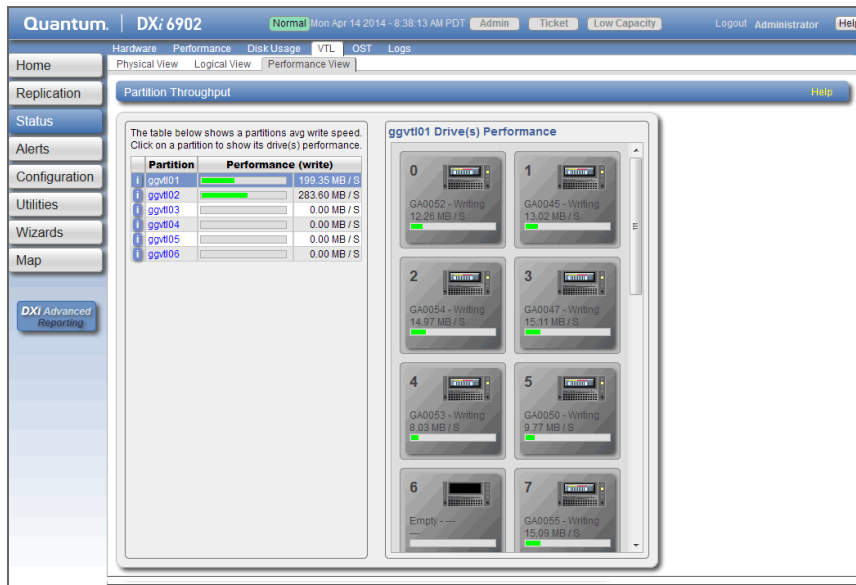
Note: Click the **Information** button [i] next to a partition to display detailed information about the partition.

Performance View

Use the **Performance View** page to view information about the throughput of VTL partitions. You can also view performance for virtual tape drives.

To access the **Performance View** page, on the **VTL Status** page, click the **Performance View** tab (see [Figure 108](#)).

Figure 108 Performance View Page



The **Partition Throughput** section displays the following information about VTL partitions:

- **Partition** - The name of the partition.

Click the partition name to display the tape drives in the partition. Click a tape drive to see individual performance information for that drive.

- **Performance (write)** - The average write speed to the partition in MB/s.

Note: Click the **Information** button [i] next to a partition to display detailed information about the partition. Click a tape drive to view detailed information about the drive.

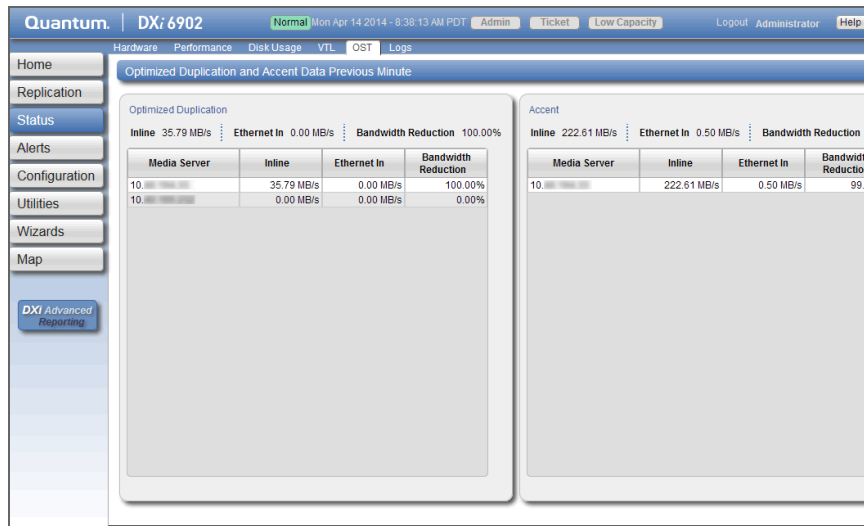
OST Status

Use the **OST Status** page to view statistics for OST optimized duplication and DXi Accent activity that occurred in the previous minute.

Note: DXi Accent statistics display only if DXi Accent is currently enabled or was previously enabled (see [DXi Accent](#) on page 296).

To access the **OST Status** page, click the **Status** menu, and then click the **OST** tab (see [Figure 109](#)).

Figure 109 OST Status Page



Combined statistics for all media servers display at the top of each section (**Optimized Duplication** and **Accent**):

- **Inline** - The inline data flow throughput (in MB/s). Inline data flow represents the original, native size of the data protected by the DXi.
- **Ethernet In** - The amount of data received by all Ethernet ports (in MB/s). This amount represents the reduced size of the data protected by the DXi (after deduplication and compression on the media servers).
- **Bandwidth Reduction** - The percentage by which network bandwidth utilization was reduced by using optimized duplication or enabling Accent.

Statistics for individual media servers display in the tables in each section (**Optimized Duplication** and **Accent**):

- **Media Server** - The IP address of the media server.
- **Inline** - The inline data flow throughput (in MB/s). Inline data flow represents the original, native size of the data protected by the DXi.
- **Ethernet In** - The amount of data received by all Ethernet ports (in MB/s). This amount represents the reduced size of the data protected by the DXi (after deduplication and compression on the media server).

- **Bandwidth Reduction** - The percentage by which network bandwidth utilization was reduced by using optimized duplication or enabling Accent.

Activity Log

The **Activity Log** page allows you to view a record of all activities performed by administrative and service users in the past 90 days. You can view the user who performed the activity, the time the activity was performed, and other information. You can also download the activity log to an XML file.

To access the **Activity Log** page, click the **Status** menu, and then click the **Logs** tab (see [Figure 110](#)).

Figure 110 Activity Log Page

The screenshot displays the Quantum DXi6902 web interface. At the top, the status bar shows 'Normal Mon Apr 14 2014 - 8:38:13 AM PDT' and user 'Admin'. The main navigation menu includes 'Home', 'Replication', 'Alerts', 'Configuration', 'Utilities', 'Wizards', and 'Map'. The 'Activity Log' page is active, showing a table titled 'Administrative Activity Log'. The table has columns: User, Date/Time, Origin, Action, Category, Role, and Summary. The toolbar above the table includes 'Home', 'Replication', 'Alerts', 'Configuration', 'Utilities', 'Wizards', 'Map', and 'DXi Advanced Reporting'. Navigation controls at the bottom of the table show 'Page 1 of 112' and 'Displaying Items 1 - 50 of 590'.

User	Date/Time	Origin	Action	Category	Role	Summary
Administrator	2014-04-15 9:33:42 AM MST	GUI	CREATE	UTILITY	ADMIN	ACTIONSTATUS=Success CLIENTID=10...-authenticate --name=admin --encrypted password=*** --client=10...@GUI --apicalname=QSys_Authenticate
Administrator	2014-04-15 8:46:28 AM MST	GUI	CREATE	UTILITY	ADMIN	ACTIONSTATUS=Success CLIENTID=10...-authenticate --name=admin --encrypted password=*** --client=10...@GUI --apicalname=QSys_Authenticate
root	2014-04-15 8:40:44 AM MST	CLI	CREATE	REPLICATION	ADMIN	ACTIONSTATUS=Success CLIENTID=localhost --replicate=0 --name=egg#01 --barcode=GA0060 --disableok
root	2014-04-15 8:40:38 AM MST	CLI	CREATE	REPLICATION	ADMIN	ACTIONSTATUS=Success CLIENTID=localhost --replicate=0 --name=egg#01 --barcode=GA0061 --disableok
root	2014-04-15 8:40:37 AM MST	CLI	CREATE	REPLICATION	ADMIN	ACTIONSTATUS=Success CLIENTID=localhost --replicate=0 --name=egg#01 --barcode=GA0059 --disableok
root	2014-04-15 8:21:45 AM MST	CLI	CREATE	REPLICATION	ADMIN	ACTIONSTATUS=Success CLIENTID=localhost --replicate=0 --name=egg#01 --barcode=GA0058 --disableok

Use the **Activity Log** page to perform the following tasks:

- View information about activities that have been recorded in the log (see [Viewing Logged Activities](#) on page 196).

- Enable or disable the recording of activities in the log (see [Enabling or Disabling Activity Logging](#) on page 197).
- Delete one or more activities from the log (see [Deleting Logged Activities](#) on page 198).
- Download the activity log in XML format (see [Downloading the Activity Log](#) on page 198).

Viewing Logged Activities

The **Administrative Activity Log** list displays the following information for each entry:

- **User** - The user that performed the activity (**Administrator, Monitor, Service, Engineering, cliadmin, or root**).
- **Date/Time** - The date and time the activity was performed.
- **Origin** - The interface where the activity originated. Possible origins are the **GUI** (remote management console) or the **CLI** (command line interface).
- **Action** - The type of activity performed (**Create, Update, or Delete**).
- **Category** - The category of the activity (**Alert, Analyzer, Cluster, Date Time, Email, Event, Hard Drive Security, Healthcheck, NAS, Network, OST, PTT, Replication, Security, SNMP, Utility, or VTL**).
- **Role** - The role of the user that performed the activity (**Admin**).
- **Summary** - Details about the activity that was performed, including CLI commands and field values.

Note: Click a column heading to sort the rows in the table by that column. Click the column heading again to reverse the sort order.

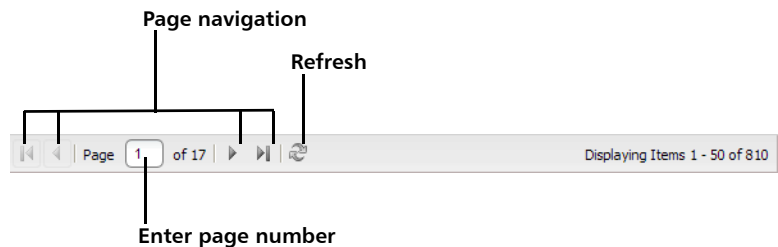
Note: To rearrange the order of the columns, click and drag a column heading left or right. To show or hide columns, click the arrow to the right of a column heading. In the pop-up menu, point to **Columns**, then select the name of a column to show or hide it.

Navigating in the Activity Log

Use the controls at the bottom of the **Administrative Activity Log** list to adjust the activity log view (see [Figure 111](#)):

- To navigate between pages in the list, use the left and right arrows.
- To view a specific page, type the page number in the box.
- To update the activity log with latest data, click the **Refresh** icon.

Figure 111 Activity Log View Controls

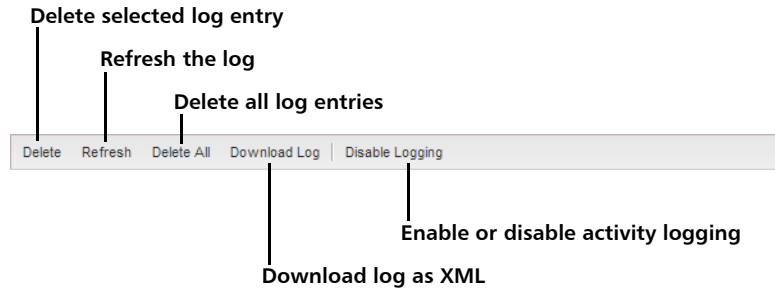


Enabling or Disabling Activity Logging

By default, activity logging is enabled on the DXi6902. Use the toolbar above the **Administrative Activity Log** list to enable or disable activity logging (see [Figure 112](#)).

- To enable the logging of administrative and service actions, click **Enable Logging** on the toolbar.
- To disable the logging of administrative and service actions, click **Disable Logging** on the toolbar.
- To update the activity log with latest data, click **Refresh** on the toolbar.

Figure 112 Activity Log View
Controls



Deleting Logged Activities

Use the toolbar above the **Administrative Activity Log** list to delete one or more entries in the activity log (see [Figure 112](#)).

- To delete a log entry, select the entry and click **Delete**.
- To delete all entries in the activity log, click **Delete All**.

Downloading the Activity Log

Use the toolbar above the **Administrative Activity Log** list to save the activity log in XML format (see [Figure 112](#)). You can then open the log file in another program that is compatible with XML.

To download the activity log, click **Download Log**. Specify a location to save the file, and then click **OK** or **Save**.



Chapter 8

DXi6902 Alerts

The **Alerts** page allows you to view and work with administration alerts and service tickets. The DXi6902 generates administration alerts and service tickets when a hardware or software event occurs.

To access the **Alerts** page, click the **Alerts** menu.

The **Alerts** page contains the following tabs:

- [Admin Alerts](#)
- [Service Tickets](#)

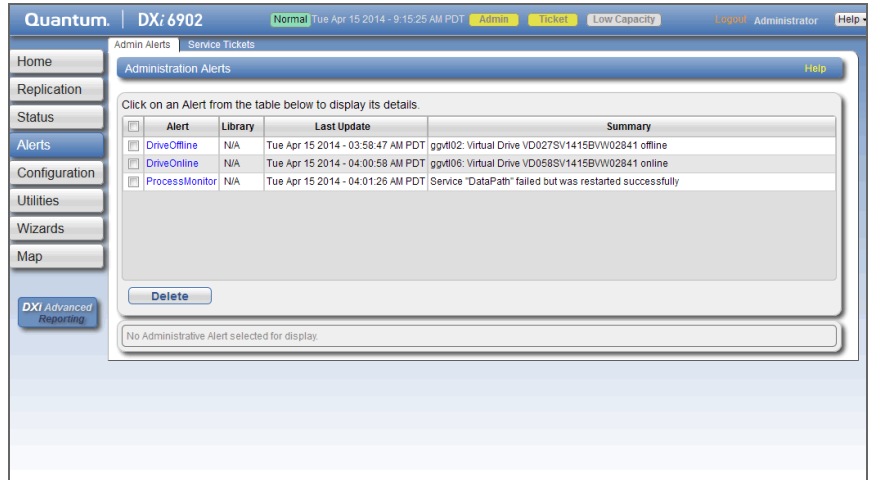
Admin Alerts

The **Admin Alerts** page allows you to view and work with administration alerts. The DXi6902 generates an administration alert when the condition of the system has changed, such as going from the offline state to the online state.

Note: In addition to viewing administration alerts on the **Admin Alerts** page, you can configure the system to send alerts to an e-mail address (see [Recipients](#) on page 352).

To access the **Admin Alerts** page, click the **Alerts** menu, and then click the **Admin Alerts** tab (see [Figure 113](#)).

Figure 113 Admin Alerts Page



The **Admin Alerts** page displays the following information about administration alerts:

- **Alert** - The name of the administration alert.
- **Library** - The library or partition where the admin alert was generated.
- **Last Update** - The date when the administration alert was last updated by the system.
- **Summary** - A brief description of the administration alert.

Note: Click a column heading to sort the rows in the table by that column. Click the column heading again to reverse the sort order.

Use the **Admin Alerts** page to perform the following tasks:

- To view details about an administration alert, click the alert name. Detailed information about the alert appears in the **Activity Status History** section.
- To delete an administration alert, select it and click **Delete**.

Service Tickets

The DXi6902 has the capability to automatically detect and resolve problems encountered by the system during operation. If a problem cannot be resolved automatically and requires user intervention or servicing, the system generates a service ticket.

A service ticket contains detailed information about the problem and, if appropriate, steps you can take to resolve it. If the DXi6902 detects that the problem is resolved, the system automatically closes the service ticket. You can also manually close a service ticket after the problem is corrected.

Note: Tickets that are not resolved are generated again after 24 hours.

See the following sections for more information about service tickets:

- [Service Ticket Priority](#)
- [Recommended Actions](#)
- [Working With Service Tickets](#)

Service Ticket Priority

The system assigns each service ticket a priority based on the criticality of the problem that caused the system to generate the ticket. There are three priority levels:

- **Low** - A minor problem occurred and needs to be resolved, but the operation and performance of the DXi6902 are not significantly affected.
- **Middle** - A serious problem occurred and needs to be resolved, but it does not necessarily need to be fixed immediately. The operation and performance of the DXi6902 may be degraded.
- **High** - A critical problem has occurred and needs to be resolved immediately. The operation and performance of the DXi6902 are degraded, and there is a risk of system failure or data loss.

Recommended Actions

If appropriate, a service ticket includes recommended actions. The recommended actions provide instructions for resolving the problem that caused the system to generate the ticket.

Perform the recommended actions to try to resolve the problem before contacting Quantum customer support. If you are able to resolve the problem, you can close the service ticket.

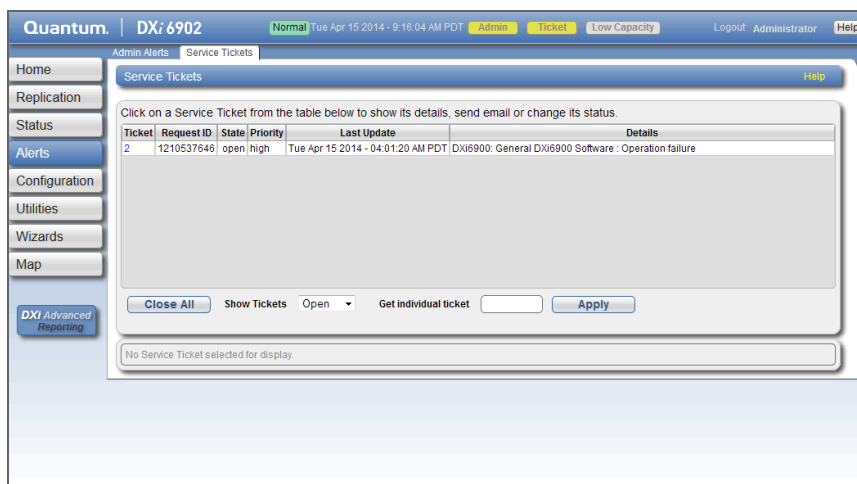
Note: The recommended actions should be performed by a user who is familiar with operating the DXi6902.

Working With Service Tickets

The **Service Tickets** page allows you to view and work with service tickets.

To access the **Service Tickets** page, click the **Alerts** menu, and then click the **Service Tickets** tab (see [Figure 114](#)).

Figure 114 Service Tickets Page



The **Service Tickets** page displays the following information about open service tickets:

- **Ticket** - The service ticket number.
- **Request ID** - The Request ID of the ticket.
- **State** - The current status of the service ticket (**Open** or **Closed**).

- **Priority** - The priority level of the service ticket (**Low**, **Middle**, or **High**).
- **Last Update** - The date when the service ticket was last updated by the system.
- **Details** - A brief description of the service ticket.
- **Close All** - Click to close all open service tickets.
- **Show Tickets** - Select an option to display **Open** tickets, **Closed** tickets, or **All** tickets.
- **Get individual ticket** - To display a specific ticket in the list, enter a ticket number and click **Apply**.

Note: Click a column heading to sort the rows in the table by that column. Click the column heading again to reverse the sort order.

Use the **Service Tickets** page to perform the following tasks:

- View details for a service ticket, including recommended actions (see [Viewing a Service Ticket](#) on page 203).
- Add information to a service ticket (see [Modifying a Service Ticket](#) on page 205).
- Send a service ticket to an e-mail address (see [Sending a Service Ticket](#) on page 206).
- Close a service ticket that has been resolved (see [Closing a Service Ticket](#) on page 207).

Viewing a Service Ticket

View a service ticket to see detailed information about the problem that caused the system to generate the ticket and to view recommended actions.

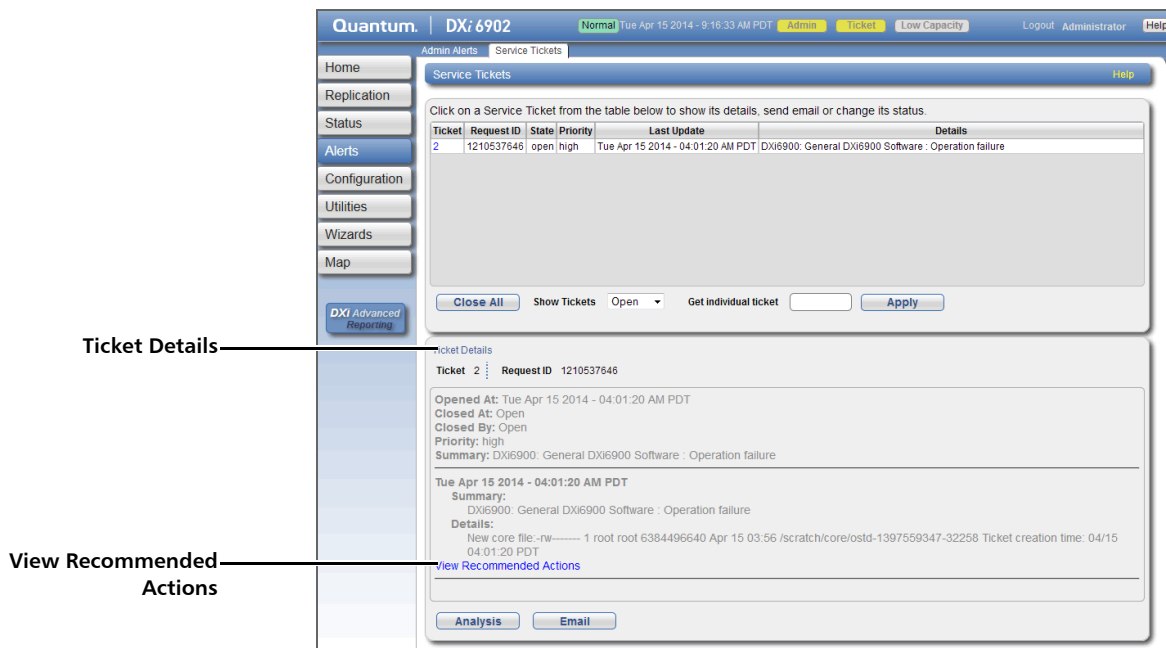
To view a service ticket:

- 1 In the list of service tickets, click the ticket number.

The **Ticket Details** section at the bottom of the page displays information about the service ticket, including the time the ticket was opened and closed, the ticket status, and detailed information about the problem (see [Figure 115](#)).

Note: The time indicated in the service ticket may not match the DXi6902 system time.

Figure 115 Ticket Details



2 (Optional) Click **View Recommended Actions** to view instructions for resolving the problem.

The recommended actions display in a new Web browser window (see [Figure 116](#)). Follow the instructions to resolve the problem. When you are finished, click the close button [x] on the upper right corner of the window.

Figure 116 Recommended Actions

Recommended Actions	
Quota Limit or Fragmentation Warnings	
IF	THEN
You receive a warning that the quota hard limit is reached for a user:	Either increase the user's quota, or notify the user.
You receive a warning that fragmentation has been detected in an inode:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consult the snfsdefrag man page for instructions on performing fragmentation analysis and defragmenting files. 2. See ExtentCountThreshold in the cvfs_config documentation for information on adjusting this RAS event.
The problem IS resolved:	Close the service ticket. Refer to Closing Service Tickets .
The problem is NOT resolved:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Modify the ticket according to the troubleshooting steps taken. Refer to Analyzing Service Tickets. 2. Contact the Quantum Technical Assistance Center. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the USA: 1+800-284-5101 UK, France and Germany: 00800 4 QUANTUM EMEA: +49 6131 3241 1164 / Asia Pacific: +603 7953 3010 On the Web: http://www.quantum.com/support
Print Document Close Window	
<small>©2010 Quantum Corporation © All rights reserved.</small>	

Modifying a Service Ticket

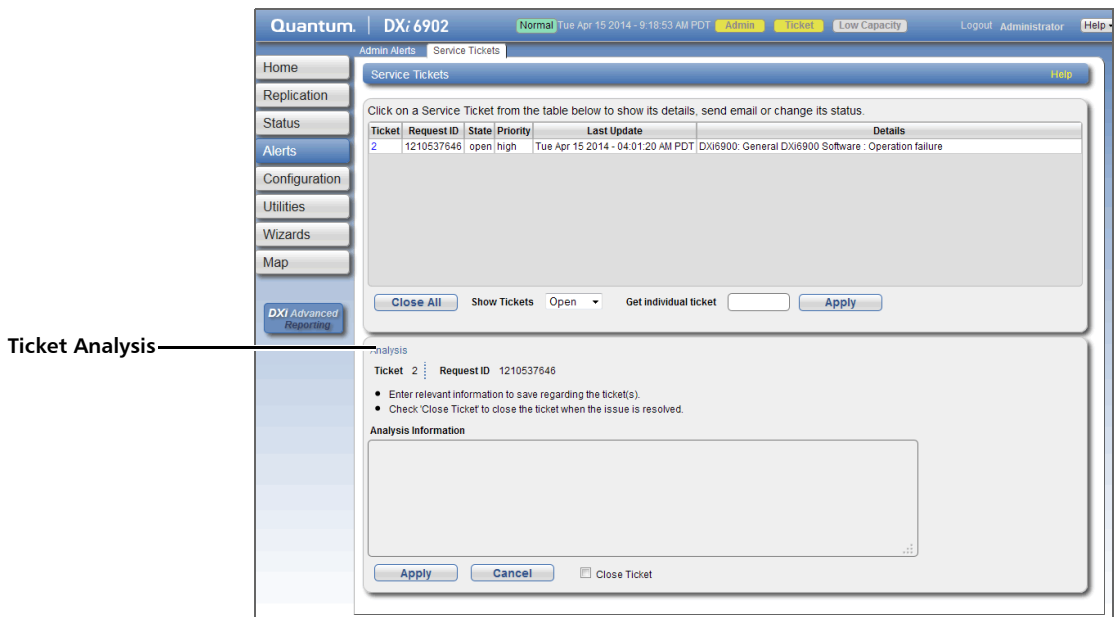
Modify a service ticket to add additional information to the ticket, for example, troubleshooting steps you have taken or a record of calls made to Quantum customer support. The additional information is saved with the service ticket and remains associated with the ticket even after it is closed.

To modify a service ticket:

- 1 In the list of service tickets, click the ticket number.
- 2 Click **Analysis** at the bottom of the page.

The **Ticket Analysis** section displays at the bottom of the page (see [Figure 117](#)).

Figure 117 Ticket Analysis



Ticket Analysis

- 3 In the **Analysis Information** box, enter all relevant information about actions taken to resolve the issue.
- 4 Click **Apply**.

Sending a Service Ticket

Send a service ticket to send the ticket details to an e-mail address. You can also add optional comments to the e-mail.

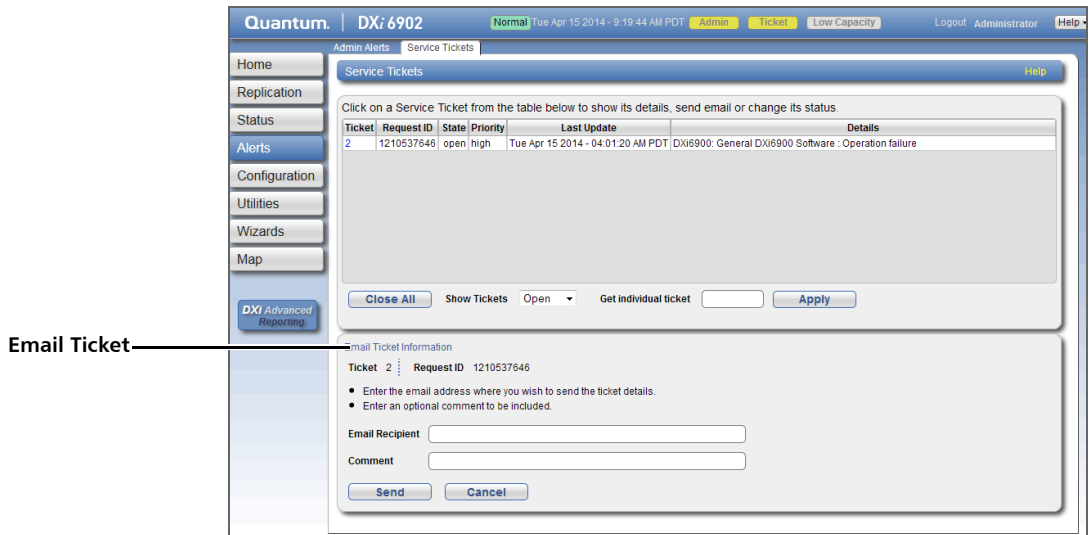
Note: To enable the DXi6902 to send e-mail, you must specify an outgoing e-mail server (see [Server](#) on page 357).

To send a service ticket:

- 1 In the list of service tickets, click the ticket number.
- 2 Click **Email** at the bottom of the page.

The **Email Ticket Information** section displays at the bottom of the page (see [Figure 118](#)).

Figure 118 Email Ticket Information



- 3 In the **Email Recipient** box, enter the e-mail address where you want to send the ticket details.
- 4 (Optional) In the **Comment** box, enter additional information to send with the ticket.
- 5 Click **Send**.

Closing a Service Ticket

Close a service ticket if the problem the caused the system to generate the ticket is resolved. You can also close all service tickets that are currently open.

Note: You can still view and modify a ticket after it has been closed.

To close all service tickets that are currently open, below the list of service tickets, click **Close All**.

To close a single service ticket:

- 1 In the list of service tickets, click the ticket number.
- 2 Click **Analysis** at the bottom of the page.

The **Ticket Analysis** section displays at the bottom of the page (see [Figure 117](#)).

- 3 Select the **Close Ticket** check box.
- 4 Click **Apply**.



Chapter 9

DXi6902 Configuration

The **Configuration** page allows you to configure the features of the DXi6902, including storage presentation, data replication, path to tape, system settings, and notifications.

To access the **Configuration** page, click the **Configuration** menu.

The **Configuration** page contains the following tabs:

- [NAS](#)
- [VTL](#)
- [Replication Configuration](#)
- [OST](#) (including DXi Accent with OST)
- [PTT](#)
- [Scheduler](#)
- [System](#)
- [Notifications](#)
- [Contacts](#)

NAS

The **NAS** page allows you to configure the DXi6902 to present its storage capacity as NAS (network attached storage) shares that are compatible with standard backup applications. You can create NAS shares for use with Windows or Linux networks. You can also join the DXi6902 to a Windows domain or workgroup and manage users.

Note:

Note: The **NAS** wizard provides guided assistance for configuring NAS shares (see [DXi6902 Configuration Wizards](#) on page 61).

Caution: Filenames on NAS shares are limited to a length of 256 bytes. If a filename uses Japanese characters, the filename can be no longer than 85 characters. This is because each Japanese character is represented by 3 bytes.

To access the **NAS** page, click the **Configuration** menu, and then click the **NAS** tab.

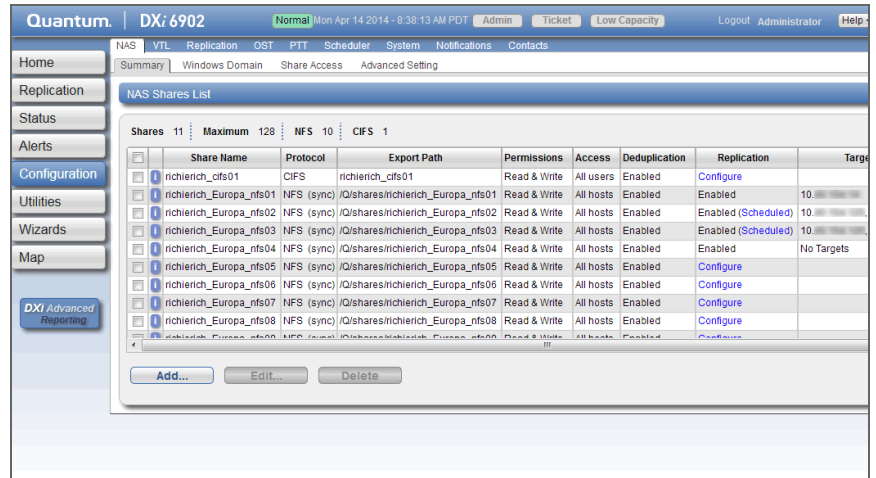
The **NAS** page contains the following tabs:

- [NAS Summary](#)
- [Windows Domain](#)
- [Share Access](#)
- [Advanced Setting](#)

NAS Summary

The **NAS Summary** page allows you to manage NAS shares on the DXi6902. You can view information about existing shares, add or edit shares, and delete shares.

To access the **NAS Summary** page, on the **NAS** page, click the **Summary** tab (see [Figure 119](#)).

Figure 119 NAS Summary
Page

Use the **NAS** page to perform the following tasks:

- View information about existing NAS shares (see [NAS Shares List](#) on page 211).
- Add a new NAS share to the system (see [Adding a NAS Share](#) on page 213).
- Edit properties for an existing NAS share (see [Editing a NAS Share](#) on page 214).
- Delete a NAS share from the system (see [Deleting a NAS Share](#) on page 216).

NAS Shares List

The **NAS Shares List** section displays the following information for all NAS shares on the DXi6902:

- **Shares** - The number of shares that have been added to the system.
- **Maximum** - The maximum number of shares that can be added to the system.
- **NFS** - The number of existing shares configured to use the NFS protocol (for Linux networks).
- **CIFS** - The number of existing shares configured to use the CIFS protocol (for Windows networks).
- **Share Name** - The name of the share.

- **Protocol** - The protocol (**CIFS** or **NFS**) the share is configured to use.
For NFS shares, the **Protocol** column displays the commit type of the share (**sync** for synchronous or **async** for asynchronous). For information about changing the commit type of NFS shares, see the *DXi-Series Command Line Interface (CLI) Guide* (6-67081).
- **Export Path** - The export path of the share (different for CIFS and NFS shares).
- **Permissions** - The permissions in use on the share (**Read & Write** or **Read Only**).
- **Access** - The access type of the share (**all hosts** or specific users).
- **Deduplication** - The data deduplication state of the share (**Enabled** or **Disabled**).
- **Replication** - The current state of replication for the share:
 - **Enabled** - Replication is enabled.
 - **Send/Receive Sync ID** - Directory/File Based Replication is enabled.
 - **Configure** - Click to configure replication for the share (see [Editing a NAS Share](#) on page 214)
 - **Scheduled** - Replication is scheduled for the share. Click to view or modify the schedule (see [Scheduling a Share or Partition for Replication](#) on page 309).
- **Targets** - The targets the share is configured to replicate to.
- **Description** - A brief description of the NAS share (if available).

Note: Click a column heading to sort the rows in the table by that column. Click the column heading again to reverse the sort order.

Note: Click the Information button [i] next to a share to display detailed information about the share and recent replication activity.

Adding a NAS Share

Add a NAS share to present the storage capacity of the DXi6902 as a NAS share that is compatible with standard backup applications. You can add up to 128 shares. When you add a share, you must specify whether it uses the NFS protocol (for Linux networks) or the CIFS protocol (for Windows networks).

Note: If you are adding a CIFS share for use with a Windows network, you must configure the Windows domain before adding the new share (see [Windows Domain](#) on page 217).

To add a NAS share:

- 1 Click **Add**.

The **Add NAS Share** page displays (see [Figure 120](#)).

Figure 120 Add NAS Share Page

The screenshot shows the 'Add NAS Share' configuration page in the Quantum DXi6902 web interface. The page is divided into two main sections: 'NAS Share Settings' and 'Replication Settings'.
NAS Share Settings:
 - * Name: [Text input field]
 - Description: [Text input field]
 - Options:
 - Hide from network browsing
 - Enable deduplication
 - Cannot enable/disable deduplication once share is created.
 - Export Protocol:
 - CIFS (Windows network)
 - NFS (UNIX/Linux network)
 - * Required Field
 - Buttons: Apply, Reset, Cancel
Replication Settings:
 - Send:
 - Enable replication to the replication target DXi
 - Enable Directory/File Based replication to target
 - Sync ID: [Text input field]
 - Table:

Replication Target DXis	Status	Encryption
10. [redacted]	Ready	AES 256-bit
10. [redacted]	Ready	AES 256-bit

 - Receive:
 - Enable Directory/File Based replication to this DXi
 - Sync ID: [Text input field]
 - Access: Locked Unlocked

- 2 Under **NAS Share Settings**, enter information about the share:

- **Name** - Enter the name of the NAS share.

Note: NAS share names are not case-sensitive. For example, if you create a share named **nas1**, you cannot create another share named **NAS1** because the system considers the names to be the same.

- **Description** - (Optional) Enter a brief description of the share.
- **Hide from network browsing** - (CIFS shares only) Select the check box to hide the share from network browsing. If selected, you cannot see the share when browsing the network.
- **Enable data deduplication** - Select the check box to enable data deduplication. Quantum recommends that you enable data deduplication to optimize disk usage.

Note: Data deduplication is enabled by default. You cannot enable or disable data deduplication after the share is added. If data duplication is disabled, then data compression is also disabled.

- **Export Protocol** - Select the export protocol for the share:
 - **CIFS** - Select the CIFS option to use the share on a Windows network.
 - **NFS** - Select the NFS option to use the share on a UNIX or Linux network.

3 (Optional) Under **Replication Settings**, specify replication settings.

For more information about configuring replication for a share, or to set up replication for the share at a later time, see [DXi6902 Replication](#) on page 119.

4 Click **Apply**.

Note: When you create a CIFS share, the initial permissions are the same as the default permissions for a Windows 2003 share with the addition of an ACE (Access Control Entry) that permits full access to the share for all authenticated users. Administrators can choose to remove this full access ACE, set up custom permissions, or leave the ACL (Access Control List) as it is if the server is set up in a fully trusted environment.

Editing a NAS Share

Edit a NAS share to modify the settings for the share, for example, to change the description of the share or to select different options.

To edit a NAS share:

1 Select the share and click **Edit**.

The **Edit NAS Share & Replication Settings** page displays (see [Figure 121](#)).

Figure 121 Edit NAS Share & Replication Settings Page

The screenshot shows the 'Edit NAS Share & Replication Settings' page in the Quantum DXi6902 web interface. The page is titled 'Edit NAS Share & Replication Settings' and has a 'Help' link. The interface is divided into two main sections: 'NAS Share Settings' and 'Replication Settings'.

NAS Share Settings:

- Name:** baloo05
- Description:** (empty text box)
- Options:**
 - Enforce read-only access ⚠️
 - Hide from network browsing
- Deduplication:** Enabled ?
- Export Protocol:**
 - CIFS (Windows network)
 - Use Active Directory MMC to manage users and share security.

Replication Settings:

Send:

- Enable replication to the replication target DXi
- Enable Directory/File Based replication to target
 - Sync ID:** baloo05

Replication Target DXis	Status	Encryption
10	Ready	AES 256-bit
10	Ready	AES 256-bit

Receive:

- Enable Directory/File Based replication to this DXi
 - Sync ID:** baloo05
- Access:** Locked Unlocked

Buttons: Apply, Reset, Cancel

2 Under **NAS Share Settings**, enter information about the share:

Note: If you are editing a share, only the **Description**, **Enforce read-only access**, **Hide from network browsing**, and **Allow all users to access this share** options can be changed.

- **Description** - (Optional) Enter a brief description of the share.
- **Enforce read-only access** - Select the check box to make the share read only. If selected, you cannot write to the share.
- **Hide from network browsing** - (CIFS shares only) Select the check box to hide the share from network browsing. If selected, you cannot see the share when browsing the network.
- **Allow all users/hosts to access this share** - Select this check box to allow all users (CIFS shares) or hosts (NFS shares) to access the share.

Or clear the check box to allow only specified users or hosts to access the share. To add a user or host to the access list, click **Add**. Specify the **Workgroup User** (CIFS shares) or the

Hostname or IP Address (NFS shares) and the associated permissions (**Read Only** or **Read & Write**), and then click **Apply**.

Note: To modify the users that are available in the **Workgroup User** list, see [Share Access](#) on page 220.

Note: After you add a user or host to the access list, you cannot change their permissions. Instead, select the user or host in the access list and click **Delete** to remove them from the list. Then add the user or host again with the correct permissions.

3 (Optional) Under **Replication Settings**, specify replication settings.

For more information about configuring replication for a share, or to set up replication for the share at a later time, see [DXi6902 Replication](#) on page 119.

4 Click **Apply**.

Note: If you modify a NAS share that uses the CIFS protocol, you must restart the CIFS service for the changes to take effect. To restart the CIFS service, first disjoin the Windows workgroup, then join it again (see [Windows Domain](#) on page 217). Restarting the CIFS service will close all active connections to the share. Most Windows workstations will automatically reconnect, but some applications may be affected.

Deleting a NAS Share

Delete a NAS share if it is no longer needed. When you delete a share, all data stored on the share is lost, and any schedules associated with the share are deleted.

Note: If you delete a share configured for Directory/File Based Replication on the source DXi, the share is *not* automatically deleted on the target DXi. If you do not want to retain the share on the target DXi, you can manually delete it.

To delete a NAS share:

1 Select the share and click **Delete**.

Note: You can select multiple shares to delete at once.

2 Click **Yes** to confirm the deletion.

Windows Domain

The **Windows Domain** page allows you to join the DXi6902 to a Windows workgroup or a Windows domain using **SMB**. To use a NAS share configured for the CIFS protocol on a Windows network, you must first join the DXi6902 to a workgroup or a domain. After you join the DXi6902 to a workgroup or a domain, CIFS shares are available for use on the Windows network.

To access the **Windows Domain** page, on the **NAS** page, click the **Windows Domain** tab (see [Figure 122](#)).

Figure 122 Windows Domain Page

The screenshot shows the Quantum DXi6902 management interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Home', 'Replication', 'Status', 'Alerts', 'Configuration', 'Utilities', 'Wizards', and 'Map'. The 'Configuration' section is active, showing the 'Windows Domain' tab. A message states 'This DXi has not joined a Windows Domain'. The configuration form includes the following fields:

- * Domain Type:** A dropdown menu with 'Select a Type'.
- * Domain/Workgroup Name:** A text input field.
- Primary Domain Controller:** Two radio buttons: 'Use DNS Discovery' (selected) and 'Specify Address'.
- Organization Unit:** A text input field.
- * Administrator Name:** A text input field.
- * Administrator Password:** A text input field.

A note at the bottom indicates '* Required Field'. An 'Apply' button is located at the bottom of the form.

Use the **Windows Domain** page to perform the following tasks:

- Join the DXi6902 to a Windows workgroup (see [Joining a Windows Workgroup](#) on page 218).
- Join the DXi6902 to a Windows domain (see [Joining a Windows Domain](#) on page 218).
- Remove the DXi6902 from a Windows workgroup or domain (see [Disjoining a Workgroup or Domain](#) on page 219).

Joining a Windows Workgroup

Join a Windows workgroup to add the DXi6902 to a workgroup on a Windows network. After you join a workgroup, CIFS shares are available for use on the Windows network.

To join a Windows workgroup:

1 Enter the following information about the Windows domain:

- **Domain Type** - Select Workgroup.
- **Domain/Workgroup Name** - Enter the workgroup name.

The workgroup name can be the name of an existing workgroup or a new workgroup (for example, **Workgroup** or **Sales**).

2 Click **Apply**.

Note: When an SMB server is joined to a workgroup, share security is managed directly from the remote management console. For a CIFS share, security is provided through the read only or read/write access to the share. By default, when a CIFS share is created, the default security setting allows access for all users. Any access restrictions on individual users can be managed by editing a share on the NAS Summary page (see [Editing a NAS Share](#) on page 214).

Joining a Windows Domain

Join a Windows domain to add the DXi6902 to a Windows network using Active Directory. After you join a domain, CIFS shares are available for use on the Windows network.

Before joining a Windows domain, make sure the date and time on the DXi6902 is correct and is synchronized with the Active Directory Services (ADS) server (see [Date & Time](#) on page 331). The time difference between the DXi6902 and the ADS server (domain controller) must be less than 300 seconds. Quantum recommends using the same NTP server for the DXi6902 and the ADS server to keep them synchronized.

To join a Windows domain:

1 Enter the following information about the Windows domain:

- **Domain Type** - Select **Active Directory**.

- **Domain/Workgroup Name** - Enter the domain name.
- **Primary Domain Controller** - Select an option for the Primary Domain Controller (PDC):
 - **Use DNS Discovery** - Discover the PDC automatically.
 - **Specify Address** - Enter the fully qualified name or the IP address of the PDC.
- **Organization Unit** - (Optional) Enter the name of the organizational unit in the domain.
The DXi6902 will become a member of this organization.
- **Administrator Name** - Enter **Administrator** or any user that has the right to join the domain.

By default, any user belonging to the **Administrators** group or the **Domain Admins** group has the right to join the domain. In addition, any user can join the domain if they are specifically delegated this right by a member of the **Administrators** group.
- **Administrator Password** - Enter the password for the user entered above.

2 Click **Apply**.

Note: When the system is joined to the Active Directory domain, share security is managed by the MMC (Microsoft Management Console) that is running on the domain controller. By default, when a CIFS share is created, the default security setting allows access for all users. Any access restrictions on individual users must be managed from the MMC.

Disjoining a Workgroup or Domain

Disjoin a workgroup or a domain to remove the DXi6902 from a Windows workgroup or domain. After you disjoin the workgroup or domain, CIFS shares are no longer available for use on the Windows network

To disjoin a workgroup or domain, click **Disjoin**.

Share Access

The **Share Access** page allows you to manage workgroup users when the DXi6902 is joined to a Windows workgroup, or manage share administrators when the DXi6902 is joined to a Windows domain using Active Directory. You can add users or administrators, change user privileges, and delete users or administrators. Available users or administrators can be granted access to NAS shares configured for the CIFS protocol.

Note: You must join a Windows workgroup or domain before you can add workgroup users or share administrators (see [Windows Domain](#) on page 217). The **Share Access** page is different depending on whether the DXi is joined to a workgroup or domain.

To access the **Share Access** page, on the **NAS** page, click the **Share Access** tab (see [Figure 123](#) and [Figure 124](#)).

Figure 123 Share Access Page
(Windows Workgroup)

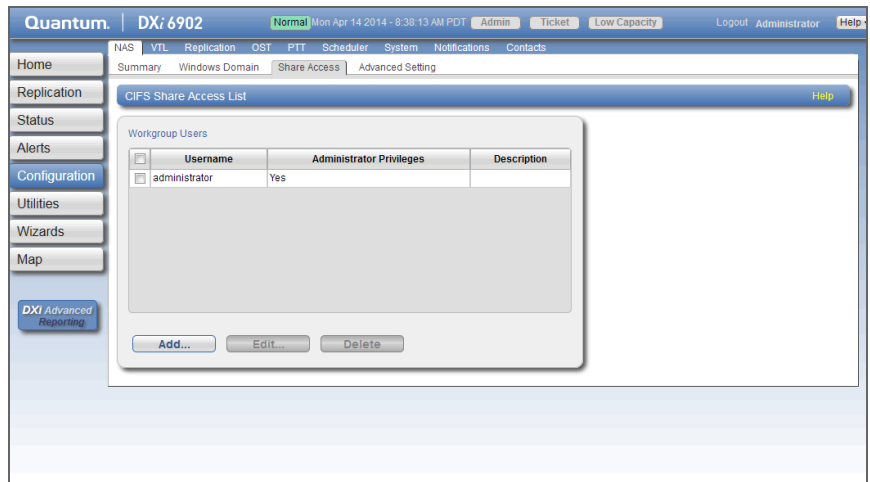
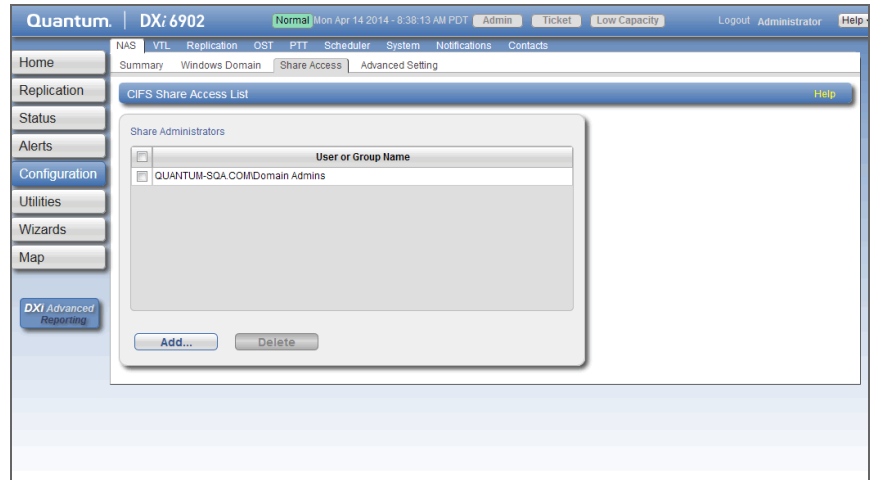


Figure 124 Share Access Page
(Active Directory)



Use the **Share Access** page to perform the following tasks:

- View information about workgroup users or share administrators (see [Workgroup Users or Share Administrators](#) on page 221).
- Add a workgroup user or a share administrator (see [Adding a Workgroup User or Share Administrator](#) on page 222).
- Edit a workgroup user (see [Editing a Workgroup User](#) on page 223).
- Delete a workgroup user or a share administrator (see [Deleting a Workgroup User or Share Administrator](#) on page 225).

Workgroup Users or Share Administrators

If the DXi6902 is joined to a Windows workgroup, the **Workgroup Users** section displays the following information about workgroup users:

- **Username** - The name of the workgroup user.
- **Administrator Privileges** - The privileges of the workgroup user (**Yes** if the user has administrator privileges, **No** if they do not.)
- **Description** - A brief description of the workgroup user (if available).

If the DXi6902 is joined to a Windows domain using Active Directory, the **Share Administrators** section displays the following information about share administrators:

- **User or Group Name** - The fully qualified name of the user or group.

Adding a Workgroup User or Share Administrator

Add a workgroup user or share administrator to be able to grant that user or administrator access to CIFS shares.

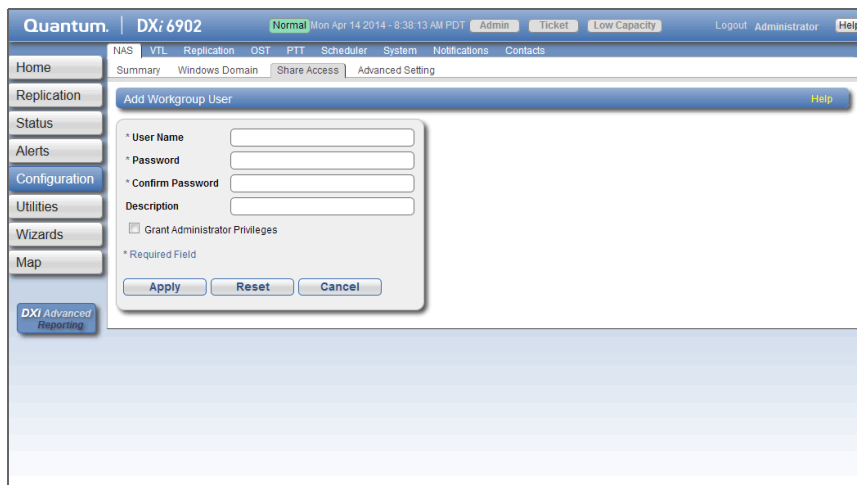
Windows Workgroup

To add a workgroup user for a Windows workgroup:

- 1 Click **Add**.

The **Add Workgroup User** page displays (see [Figure 125](#)).

Figure 125 Add Workgroup User Page



The screenshot shows the Quantum DXi6902 web interface. The top navigation bar includes 'NAS', 'VTL', 'Replication', 'OST', 'PTT', 'Scheduler', 'System', 'Notifications', and 'Contacts'. The main content area is titled 'Add Workgroup User' and contains the following fields and options:

- * User Name: [Text Input Field]
- * Password: [Text Input Field]
- * Confirm Password: [Text Input Field]
- Description: [Text Input Field]
- Grant Administrator Privileges
- * Required Field

At the bottom of the form are three buttons: 'Apply', 'Reset', and 'Cancel'. The left sidebar contains navigation links: Home, Replication, Status, Alerts, Configuration (highlighted), Utilities, Wizards, and Map. The bottom left corner features a 'DXi Advanced Reporting' button.

- 2 Enter information about the workgroup user:

- **User Name** - Enter the name of the workgroup user.
- **Password** - Enter the password for the workgroup user.
- **Confirm Password** - Enter the password again to confirm it.
- **Description** - (Optional) Enter a brief description of the workgroup user.
- **Grant Administrator Privileges** - Select the check box to add the workgroup user to the Windows Administrators group.

This allows the workgroup user to override certain permissions settings and prevents the workgroup user from being locked out of shares or directories.

3 Click Apply.

After you create a workgroup user, you can grant the user access to a NAS share (see [Editing a NAS Share](#) on page 214).

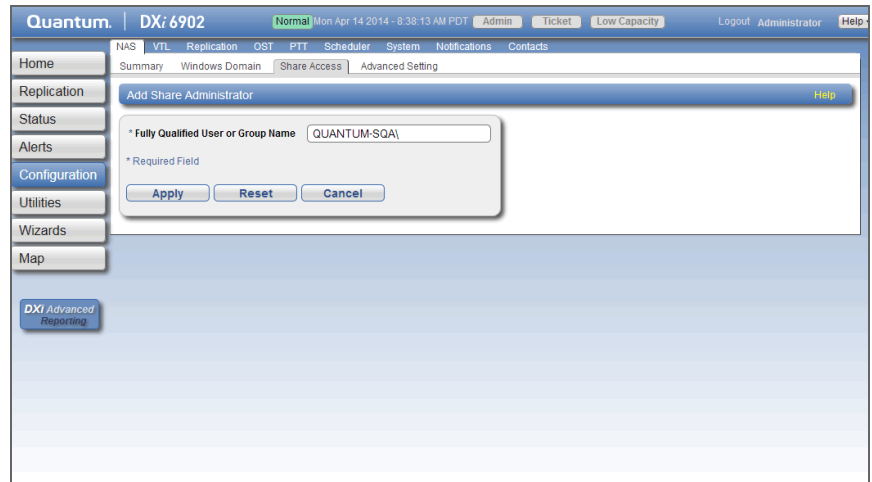
Windows Domain

To add a share administrator for a Windows domain:

1 Click Add.

The **Add Share Administrator** page displays (see [Figure 126](#)).

Figure 126 Add Share Administrator Page



2 Enter the Fully Qualified User or Group Name of the share administrator.

3 Click Apply.

Use the MMC (Microsoft Management Console) to manage users (see [ADS Share Permissions](#) on page 225).

Editing a Workgroup User

Edit a workgroup user to change the user's password or description, or to change the user's administrator privileges.

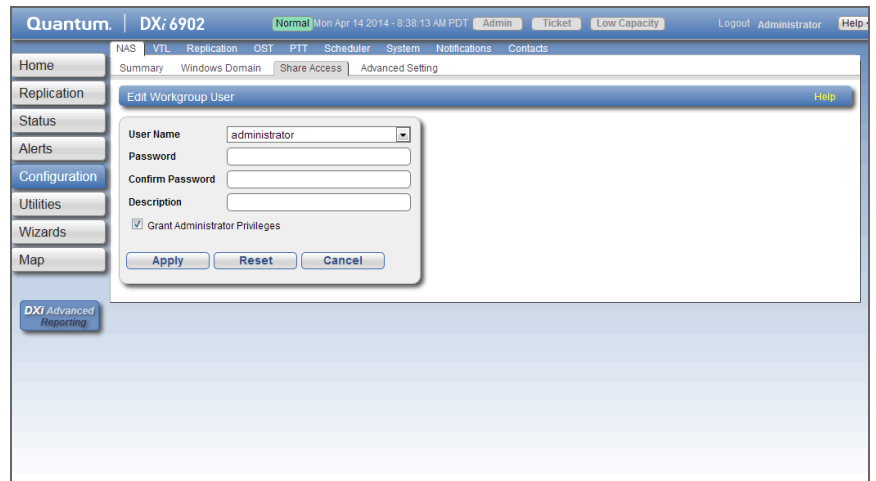
Note: You cannot edit a share administrator. Instead, delete the share administrator, then add a new share administrator.

To edit a workgroup user:

- 1 Select the user and click **Edit**.

The **Edit Workgroup User** page displays (see [Figure 127](#)).

Figure 127 Edit Workgroup User Page



- 2 Enter information about the workgroup user:

Note: If you are editing a workgroup user, you cannot change the **User Name**.

- **User Name** - (Optional) Select a different workgroup user to edit.
- **Password** - Enter the password for the workgroup user.
- **Confirm Password** - Enter the password again to confirm it.
- **Description** - (Optional) Enter a brief description of the workgroup user.
- **Grant Administrator Privileges** - Select the check box to add the workgroup user to the Windows Administrators group.

This allows the workgroup user to override certain permissions settings and prevents the workgroup user from being locked out of shares or directories.

3 Click Apply.

Deleting a Workgroup User or Share Administrator

Delete a workgroup user or share administrator if the user or administrator no longer needs to access CIFS shares.

To delete a workgroup user or share administrator, select the user or administrator and click **Delete**.

Note: You can select multiple users or administrators to delete at once.

ADS Share Permissions

To manage user access to CIFS shares when the DXi6902 is joined to a Windows domain, use the MMC (Microsoft Management Console). Log onto the MMC on the domain controller and access a share's properties to set share permissions for users.

Note: In some cases, when you view file permissions on a Windows system, you will not see the user and group information. Instead you will see the SID (security ID) which appears as a series of numbers. This occurs when you move files (for example, using a backup utility or DOS **xcopy**) from one system to another system, and the user and group from the source system do not exist on the target system.

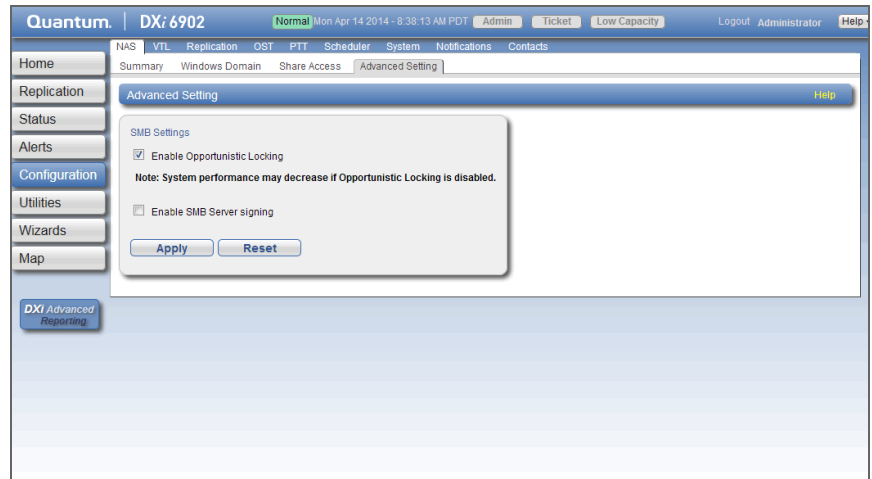
Often users and groups are unique to a particular scope, such as a Windows system or an ADS domain. As a result, some assigned permissions might not be available on the target system because the associated user and group do not exist there. However, common groups (for example, **Administrators**, **Users**, and **Everyone**) are recognized on most Windows systems and domains.

Advanced Setting

The **Advanced Setting** page allows you to enable or disable advanced SMB settings.

To access the **Advanced Setting** page, on the **NAS** page, click the **Advanced Setting** tab (see [Figure 128](#)).

Figure 128 Advanced Setting Page



To enable or disable advanced SMB settings:

- 1 Select the check box to enable, or clear the check box to disable, the following settings:
 - **Enable Opportunistic Locking** - (Enabled by default)
Opportunistic locking lets clients lock files and locally cache information without the risk of another user changing the file. This increases performance for many file operations, but it may decrease performance in other operations because the server that grants the opportunistic lock must manage the breaking of that lock when another user requests access to the file.
-
- Note:** System performance may decrease if **Opportunistic Locking** is disabled.
-
- **Enable SMB Server signing** - (Disabled by default) SMB server signing improves security on Windows networks by requiring clients to provide a security signature to connect to a server. If the DXi is joined to a Windows domain that is configured to require signing, you should enable SMB server signing.

2 Click **Apply**.

VTL

The **VTL** page allows you to configure the DXi6902 to present its storage capacity as VTL (virtual tape library) partitions that are compatible with standard backup applications. You can add virtual tape drives and storage slots to VTL partitions, as well as create and work with virtual tape cartridges. You can also map partitions to hosts.

Note:

Note: The **VTL** wizard provides guided assistance for configuring VTL partitions (see [DXi6902 Configuration Wizards](#) on page 61).

To access the **VTL** page, click the **Configuration** menu, and then click the **VTL** tab.

The **VTL** page contains the following tabs:

- [Partitions](#)
- [Media](#)
- [Remote Host Access](#)

Partitions

The **Partitions** page allows you to manage VTL partitions on the DXi6902. Use partitions to allocate the DXi6902 virtual tape drives and storage elements to separate partitions that can be accessed by different host systems.

To access the **Partitions** page, on the **VTL** page, click the **Partitions** tab.

The **Partitions** page contains the following tabs:

- [Partitions Summary](#)
- [Partitions General](#)

Partitions Summary

The **Partitions Summary** page allows you to view information about existing partitions. You can also add or edit partitions, and delete partitions.

To access the **Partitions Summary** page, on the **Partitions** page, click the **Summary** tab (see [Figure 129](#)).

Figure 129 Partitions Summary Page

	Name	Mode	Model	Drive Model	Drives	Host Mapping	Media	Slots	Deduplication	Replication
<input type="checkbox"/>	ggv#01	Online	ADIC Scalar i2000	HP LTO-5	20	Yes	4000	4000	Enabled	Enabled (Scheduled) Send Sync ID: ggv#01
<input type="checkbox"/>	ggv#02	Online	ADIC Scalar i2000	HP LTO-5	20	Yes	9000	9000	Enabled	Enabled (Scheduled)
<input type="checkbox"/>	ggv#03	Online	ADIC Scalar i2000	HP LTO-5	20	Yes	9000	9000	Enabled	Enabled (Scheduled)
<input type="checkbox"/>	ggv#04	Online	Quantum DXi6900	HP LTO-5	12	Yes	2000	2000	Enabled	Enabled (Scheduled)
<input type="checkbox"/>	ggv#05	Online	ADIC Scalar i2000	HP LTO-5	8	Map No	2000	2000	Enabled	Enabled (Scheduled)
<input type="checkbox"/>	ggv#06	Online	ADIC Scalar i2000	HP LTO-5	8	Yes	1000	1000	Disabled	N/A

Use the **Partitions Summary** page to perform the following tasks:

- View information about existing VTL partitions (see [Partition List](#) on page 229).
- Add a new VTL partition to the system (see [Adding a VTL Partition](#) on page 230).
- Edit properties for an existing VTL partition (see [Editing a VTL Partition](#) on page 233).
- Delete a VTL partition from the system (see [Deleting a VTL Partition](#) on page 235).
- Change the mode of a partition (see [Changing Partition Mode](#) on page 236).

Partition List

The **Partition List** section displays the following information for all VTL partitions on the DXi6902:

- **Available Partitions** - The number of partitions that have been added to the system and the maximum number of partitions that can be added.
- **Available Virtual Tape Drives** - The number of virtual tape drives that have been added to the system and the maximum number of drives that can be added.
- **Name** - The name of the partition.
- **Mode** - The current mode of the partition (**Online** or **Offline**).
- **Model** - The library model emulated by the partition.
- **Drive Model** - The tape drive model emulated by the virtual drives in the partition.
- **Drives** - The number of virtual tape drives in the partition.
- **Host Mapping** - The current state of host mapping for the partition (**Yes** or **No**). If no hosts have been mapped, click **Map** to map hosts to partitions (see [Remote Host Mapping](#) on page 246).
- **Media** - The number of virtual tape cartridges in the partition. If no cartridges have been created, click **Create** to add media (see [Media Add](#) on page 238).
- **Slots** - The number of storage slots in the partition.
- **Deduplication** - The data deduplication state of the partition (**Enabled** or **Disabled**).
- **Replication** - The current state of replication for the partition:
 - **Enabled** - Replication is enabled.
 - **Send/Receive Sync ID** - Cartridge Based Replication is enabled.
 - **Configure** - Click to configure replication for the partition (see [Editing a VTL Partition](#) on page 233)
 - **Scheduled** - Replication is scheduled for the partition. Click to view or modify the schedule (see [Scheduling a Share or Partition for Replication](#) on page 309).
- **Targets** - The targets the partition is configured to replicate to.

Note: Click a column heading to sort the rows in the table by that column. Click the column heading again to reverse the sort order.

Note: Click the Information button [i] next to a partition to display detailed information about the partition and recent replication activity.

Adding a VTL Partition

Add a VTL partition to present the storage capacity of the DXi6902 as a VTL partition that is compatible with standard backup applications. You can add up to 64 partitions. When you add a partition, you must specify the type of physical library to emulate and configure virtual tape drives and storage slots.

The number of virtual tape drives (VTDs) totaled across all configured partitions must not exceed a maximum value. The maximum number of VTDs allowed varies depending on the system configuration:

- **DXi6902** - 512 VTDs (no more than 160 VTDs active at any one time)

Note: The maximum number of virtual tape drives allowed per VTL partition is 80 VTDs.

Note: A license key for 160 VTDs is pre-installed on all DXi6902 models. To obtain a license for additional VTDs, contact your Quantum Sales Representative.

A virtual tape drive is considered active if a cartridge is loaded in the VTD. Make sure to configure the backup application software so that the maximum number of active VTDs is not exceeded at any time. Exceeding the maximum number of active VTDs may cause backup jobs to time out.

Caution: Make sure the backup application on the host is configured for the correct number of tape drives and storage slots emulated by the VTL partition. If you do not, the backup application might not operate correctly.

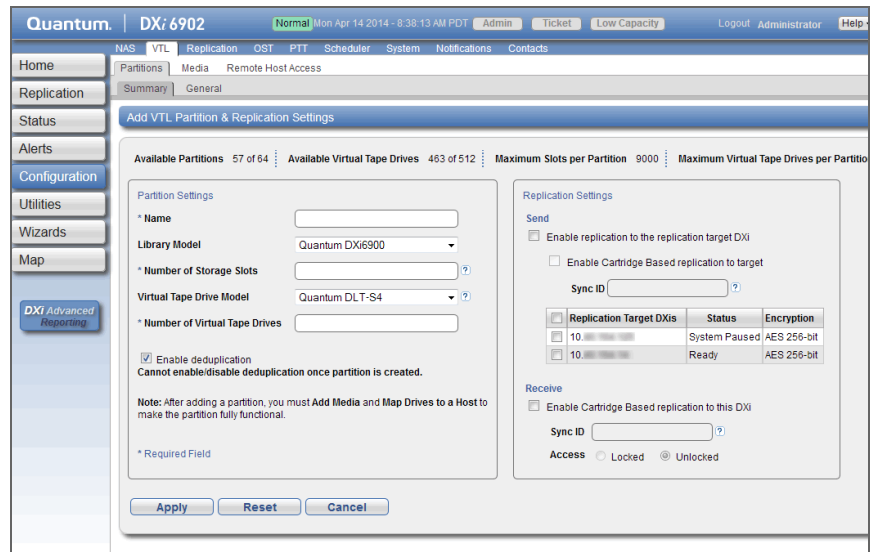
Note: If you plan to replicate partitions to another DXi, make sure that every partition name and barcode number on each DXi is unique. There cannot be duplicate partition names or barcode numbers on the DXi6902 or on a DXi receiving a replicated partition.

To add a VTL partition:

1 Click **Add**.

The **Add VTL Partition & Replication Settings** page displays (see [Figure 130](#)).

Figure 130 Add VTL Partition & Replication Settings Page



2 Under **Partition Settings**, enter information about the partition:

- **Name** - Enter the name of the VTL partition.
- **Library Model** - Select the library model emulated by the partition. The library model determines the inquiry string returned to the host by the DXi6902. (The library model does not restrict the number of slots or drives in a partition because library emulation is not a representation of a physical library.)

The following library models are available:

- Quantum DXi7500

- ADIC Scalar 100, ADIC Scalar i2000, or ADIC Scalar i500
- ADIC Pathlight VX
- Quantum Scalar i40/i80 or Quantum Scalar i6000
- Quantum DXi6700, Quantum DXi6902, Quantum DXi6800, Quantum DXi4700, Quantum DXi4601, QuantumDXi4500, or Quantum DXi8500
- Quantum DX3000 or Quantum DX5000
- Quantum PX500 or Quantum PX720
- ATL M2500, ATL P1000, or ATL P7000

If you select a library such as the ATL P1000 or ATL P7000, the DXi6902 appears as the selected library to the host and backup application. If you select Quantum DXi6902, the host and backup application recognize the device as a Quantum DXi6902.

Note: Quantum recommends that you set the library model to Quantum DXi6902 for best compatibility. If your backup application does not support the Quantum DXi6902 inquiry string, select a different library model. Check your software compatibility guide to verify what library models are supported.

- **Number of Storage Slots** - Enter the number of storage slots in the partition (up to 9,000).

Note: One I/E slot is created for each storage slot up to a maximum of 240 I/E slots.

- **Virtual Tape Drive Model** - Select the tape drive model emulated by the virtual drives in the partition. All virtual tape drives in a partition must be the same model.

The following tape drive models are available:

- Quantum DLT-S4, SDLT600, SDLT320, or DLT7000
- Certance LTO-2 and LTO-3
- IBM LTO-1, LTO-2, LTO-3, LTO-4, or LTO-5
- HP LTO-1, LTO-2, LTO-3, LTO-4, or LTO-5

- **Number of Virtual Tape Drives** - Enter the number of virtual tape drives in the partition.

Note: If all tape drives are currently assigned to other partitions, you must remove one or more tape drives from an existing partition to make them available for use in a new partition.

- **Enable deduplication** - Select the check box to enable data deduplication. Quantum recommends that you enable data deduplication to optimize disk usage.

Note: Data deduplication is enabled by default. You cannot enable or disable data deduplication after the partition is added. If data duplication is disabled, then data compression is also disabled.

- 3 (Optional) Under **Replication Settings**, specify replication settings.

For more information about configuring replication for a partition, or to set up replication for the partition at a later time, see [DXi6902 Replication](#) on page 119.

- 4 Click **Apply**.

After you add a partition, you must add media and map drives to a host before the partition can be used for backups (see [Media Add](#) on page 238 and [Remote Host Mapping](#) on page 246).

Editing a VTL Partition

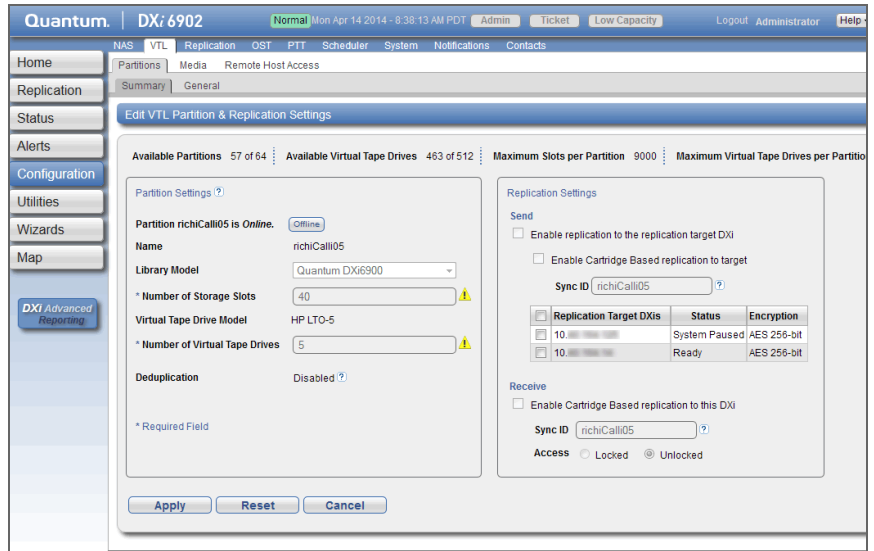
Edit a VTL partition to modify the settings for the partition, for example, to change the emulated library model or the number of storage slots and virtual tape drives.

To edit a VTL partition:

- 1 Select the partition and click **Edit**.

The **Edit VTL Partition & Replication Settings** page displays (see [Figure 131](#)).

Figure 131 Edit VTL Partition & Replication Settings Page



- 2 If the partition is online, click **Offline** to take the partition offline. To edit a partition, it must be offline.
- 3 Under **Partition Settings**, enter information about the partition:

Note: If you are editing a partition, only the **Library Model**, **Number of Storage Slots**, and **Number of Virtual Tape Drives** options can be changed.

- **Library Model** - Select the library model emulated by the partition. The library model determines the inquiry string returned to the host by the DXi6902.

The following library models are available:

- Quantum DXi7500
- ADIC Scalar 100, ADIC Scalar i2000, or ADIC Scalar i500
- ADIC Pathlight VX
- Quantum Scalar i40/i80 or Quantum Scalar i6000
- Quantum DXi6700, Quantum DXi6902, Quantum DXi6800, Quantum DXi4700, Quantum DXi4601, QuantumDXi4500, or Quantum DXi8500
- Quantum DX3000 or Quantum DX5000

- Quantum PX500 or Quantum PX720
- ATL M2500, ATL P1000, or ATL P7000

If you select a library such as the ATL P1000 or ATL P7000, the DXi6902 appears as the selected library to the host and backup application. If you select Quantum DXi6902, the host and backup application recognize the device as a Quantum DXi6902.

Note: Quantum recommends that you set the library model to Quantum DXi6902 for best compatibility. If your backup application does not support the Quantum DXi6902 inquiry string, select a different library model. Check your software compatibility guide to verify what library models are supported.

- **Number of Storage Slots** - Enter the number of storage slots in the partition (up to 9,000).

Note: One I/E slot is created for each storage slot up to a maximum of 240 I/E slots.

- **Number of Virtual Tape Drives** - Enter the number of virtual tape drives in the partition.

Note: If all tape drives are currently assigned to other partitions, you must remove one or more tape drives from an existing partition to make them available for use in a new partition.

- 4 (Optional) Under **Replication Settings**, specify replication settings.

For more information about configuring replication for a partition, or to set up replication for the partition at a later time, see [DXi6902 Replication](#) on page 119.

- 5 Click **Apply**.
- 6 Click **Online** to return the partition to an online state.

Deleting a VTL Partition

Delete a VTL partition if it is no longer needed. When you delete a partition, all data stored on the partition is lost.

Note: If you delete a partition configured for Cartridge Based Replication on the source DXi, the partition is *not* automatically deleted on the target DXi. If you do not want to retain the partition on the target DXi, you can manually delete it.

To delete a VTL partition:

- 1 If the partition is online, select the partition and click **Offline** to take the partition offline. To delete a partition, it must be offline.
- 2 If there are tape cartridges in any of the tape drives in the partition, move the cartridges to storage slots (see [Media Move](#) on page 242). To delete a partition, all drives must be empty.
- 3 Select the partition and click **Delete**.

Note: You can select multiple partitions to delete at once.

- 4 Click **Yes** to confirm the deletion.

If the partition contains tape cartridges, they are exported from the partition before it is deleted.

Changing Partition Mode

Change the mode of a VTL partition to take it online or offline. To make backups to a partition, it must be online. To edit or delete a partition, it must be offline.

- To change the partition mode to online, select the partition and click **Online**.
- To change the partition mode to offline, select the partition and click **Offline**.

Note: Taking a partition offline might disrupt backup operations.

Partitions General

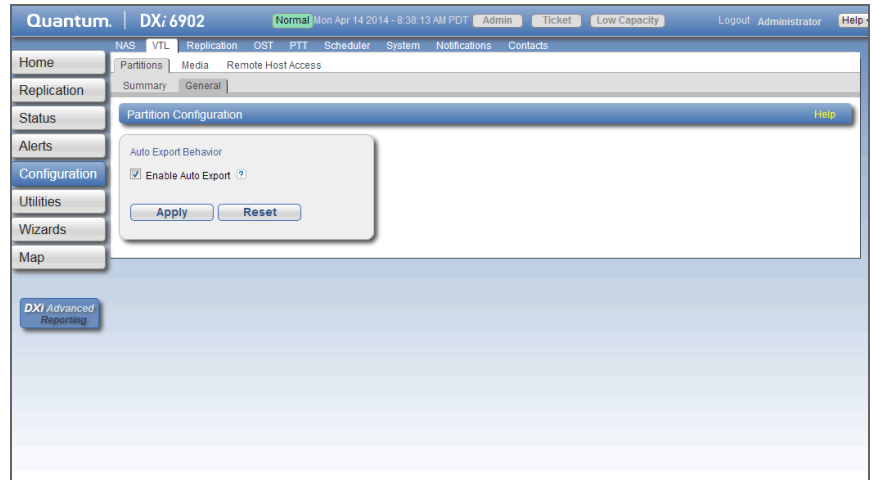
Use the **Partitions General** page to configure the Auto Export feature. When a tape is exported by the backup application, it is placed in a virtual I/E slot. After this, one of the following actions occurs:

- (Default) If Auto Export is enabled, the media is removed from the virtual I/E slot.

- If Auto Export is disabled, the media remains in the virtual I/E slot.

To access the **Partitions General** page, on the **Partitions** page, click the **General** tab (see [Figure 132](#)).

Figure 132 Partitions General Page



To configure Auto Export:

- 1 Select the **Enable Auto Export** check box to enable Auto Export.
Or clear the **Enable Auto Export** check box to disable Auto Export.
- 2 Click **Apply**.

Media

The **Media** page allows you to manage virtual tape cartridges in VTL partitions on the DXi6902. Backup applications can write data to virtual tape cartridges just as they would to physical media.

To access the **Media** page, on the **VTL** page, click the **Media** tab.

The **Media** page contains the following tabs:

- [Media Add](#)
- [Media Actions](#)
- [Media Move](#)
- [Media Unload](#)

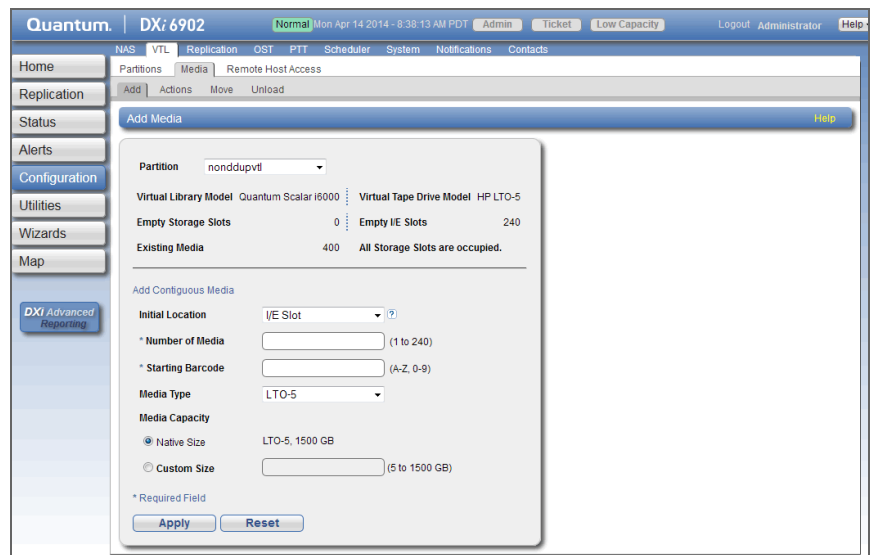
Media Add

Use the **Media Add** page to add a contiguous range of virtual tape cartridges to a VTL partition. You can specify the initial location, starting barcode, media type, and media capacity. After the cartridges are created, they are available for backing up data.

Note: It is possible to oversubscribe space on the DXi6902. In this case, the total capacity of all media is more than the capacity of the DXi. For guidance on selecting media quantity and size, see [Virtual Media—How Many and What Size?](#) on page 23.

To access the **Media Add** page, on the **Media** page, click the **Add** tab (see [Figure 133](#)).

Figure 133 Media Add Page



To add virtual tape cartridges to a partition:

- 1 In the **Partition** drop-down box, select the partition where the media will be created.
- 2 Under **Add Contiguous Media**, enter information about the media:
 - **Initial Location** - The initial location for cartridges after they are created (**Storage Slot** or **I/E Slot**).

Note: You cannot create more cartridges than the number of available slots in the initial location. For example, if 50 I/E slots are available, you cannot create more than 50 cartridges if the initial location is set to **I/E Slot**.

- **Number of Media** - The number of cartridges to create in the partition.
- **Starting Barcode** - The first barcode number in the cartridge sequence.

You can enter any alpha-numeric string for the starting barcode (uppercase letters only). Subsequent barcodes are incremented accordingly. For example, if you enter AA, the cartridges are numbered AA0000, AA0001, AA0002, and so on. If you enter a starting barcode with less than 6 characters, zeroes are appended to the barcode to make it 6 characters long.

- **Media Type** - The media type of the cartridges.

Note: The available media type options are determined by the type of tape drive selected when the partition was created (see [Adding a VTL Partition](#) on page 230).

- **Media Capacity** - The capacity of the cartridges. Select an option:
 - **Native Size** - The capacity is determined by the selected media type.
 - **Custom Size** - The capacity is a custom value. Enter the custom cartridge capacity in the box. Make sure the value is within the acceptable range displayed next to the box.

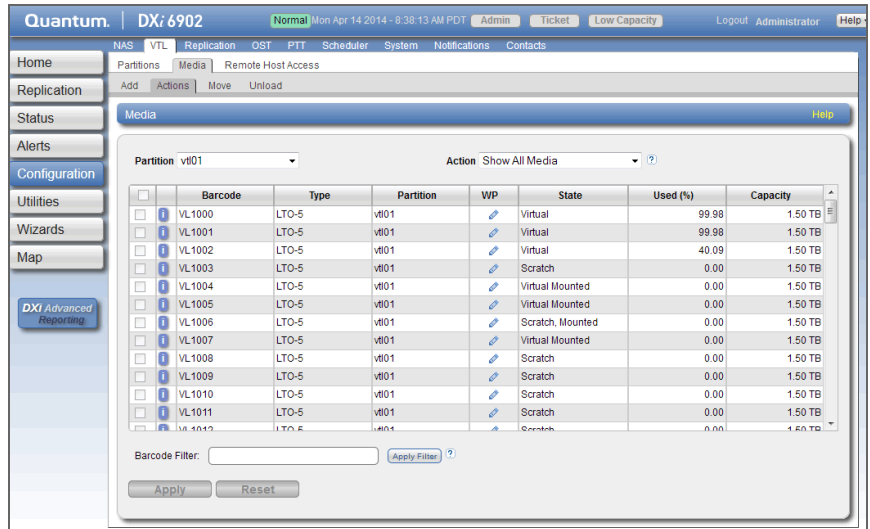
3 Click **Apply**.

Media Actions

Use the **Media Actions** page to perform actions on virtual tape cartridges. You can import, export, and remove cartridges from VTL partitions. You can also configure cartridges to be write protected to prevent access.

To access the **Media Actions** page, on the **Media** page, click the **Actions** tab (see [Figure 134](#)).

Figure 134 Media Actions
Page



To perform actions on virtual tape cartridges:

- 1 In the **Partition** drop-down box, select the partition that contains the cartridges to work with.

Note: Select **UNASSIGNED** to work with cartridges that are not assigned to any partition.

The table displays the following information for all virtual tape cartridges in the partition:

- **Barcode** - The barcode number of the cartridge.
- **Type** - The cartridge type (**LTO** or **SDLT**).
- **Partition** - The partition where the cartridge is located.
- **WP** - The write protect status of the cartridge (**Write Enabled** or **Write Protected**).
- **State** - The state of the cartridge:
 - **Scratch** - Scratch newly created virtual media or virtual media that has been recycled with no data on it.
 - **Virtual** - Virtual media with data on it.
 - **Virtual, Mounted** - Virtual media with data that is mounted in a tape drive.

- **Vaulted** - Virtual media with data that has been exported from a partition. Data is still intact on the virtual media.
- **Exported** - Virtual media with no data that has been exported from a partition. Media has to be in this state before it can be deleted from the DXi6902.
- **Pool** - The type of cartridge pool such as application, cleaning, service, or unknown.
- **Used (%)** - The percentage of the tape cartridge that is used.

Caution: The **Used (%)** value is not updated while the media is mounted. Because of this, the displayed **Used (%)** value may be different from the real value for mounted media.

- **Capacity** - The total capacity of the tape cartridge.

Note: Click a column heading to sort the rows in the table by that column. Click the column heading again to reverse the sort order.

Note: Click the Information button [i] next to a cartridge to display detailed information about the cartridge.

2 In the **Action** drop-down box, select the action to perform:

- **Delete** - Deletes a cartridge from the *UNASSIGNED partition. The cartridge must be in the exported state.
- **Export** - Removes a cartridge from the virtual media changer and places it in an exported state. Perform this action if an export cannot be performed from the backup application. The cartridge must be in the vaulted, scratch, or virtual state.
- **Recycle** - Recycles (erases) a cartridge so it can be reused by the partition.
- **Write Protect (WP)** - Enables or disables write protection for the cartridge.
- **Import Media** - Imports cartridges into the currently selected partition. Cartridges that are in the exported or vaulted state can be imported from another partition with the same media type and data deduplication settings.

After you select an action, the table is updated to show only the cartridges that support the selected action. Select **Show All Media** in the **Action** drop-down box to see all cartridges.

- 3 (Optional) To reduce the number of cartridges displayed in the table, enter a barcode or barcode range in the **Barcode Filter** box and click **Apply Filter**.

Use a hyphen (-) to indicate a range, and use an asterisk (*) to indicate a wildcard. Separate multiple entries with commas, and do not use spaces.

For example, enter **AAA*** to display all cartridge barcodes beginning with AAA. Or enter **AAA010-AAA020** to display all barcodes in the specified range. Click the **Quick Tip** icon [?] for additional examples.

- 4 Select the cartridges to perform the action on. The action is performed only for selected cartridges on the current page.

Or select the check box in the table heading row to perform the action on all cartridges in the partition.

Note: If necessary, use the controls at the bottom of the table to navigate between multiple pages of results. Select the number of rows to display in the **Show** drop-down box.

- 5 Click **Apply**.

Media Move

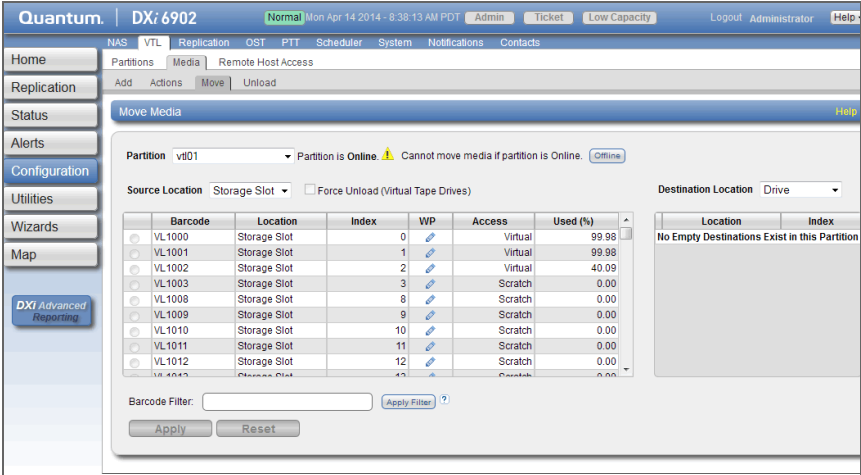
Use the **Media Move** page to move a virtual tape cartridge from a source location (drive, storage slot, or I/E slot) to a destination location (drive, storage slot, or I/E slot). The location and destination must be in the same partition.

Note: If you do not create and associate a host access group with a partition, the virtual devices are not visible from the host, and drives cannot be destinations for move operations (see [Remote Host Access](#) on page 246).

Caution: Moving a virtual tape cartridge might disrupt backup jobs.

To access the **Media Move** page, on the **Media** page, click the **Move** tab (see [Figure 135](#)).

Figure 135 Media Move Page



To move a virtual tape cartridge:

- 1 In the **Partition** drop-down box, select the partition that contains the cartridge to move.
- 2 If the partition is online, click **Offline** to take the partition offline. To move media, the partition must be offline.
- 3 In the **Source Location** drop-down box, select the type of location you want to move a cartridge from (**Drive**, **Storage Slot**, **I/E Slot**).
- 4 (Optional) If you are moving a cartridge from a drive, select the **Force Unload (Virtual Tape Drives)** check box to force the drive to unload the cartridge before ejecting it.
- 5 (Optional) To reduce the number of cartridges displayed in the table, enter a barcode or barcode range in the **Barcode Filter** box and click **Apply Filter**.

Use a hyphen (-) to indicate a range, and use an asterisk (*) to indicate a wildcard. Separate multiple entries with commas, and do not use spaces.

For example, enter **AAA*** to display all cartridge barcodes beginning with AAA. Or enter **AAA010-AAA020** to display all barcodes in the specified range. Click the **Quick Tip** icon [?] for additional examples.

- 6 Select the cartridge to move from the source location.

Note: If necessary, use the controls at the bottom of the table to navigate between multiple pages of results. Select the number of rows to display in the **Show** drop-down box.

- 7 In the **Destination Location** drop-down box, select the type of location you want to move the cartridge to (**Drive, Storage Slot, I/E Slot**).
- 8 Select the destination location to move the cartridge to.

Note: The destination section displays empty drives, storage slots, and I/E slots. Offline drives are *not* displayed. A drive might be offline if it has not been mapped to a host (see [Remote Host Access](#) on page 246).

- 9 Click **Apply**.
- 10 Return the partition to an online state (see [Changing Partition Mode](#) on page 236).

Media Unload

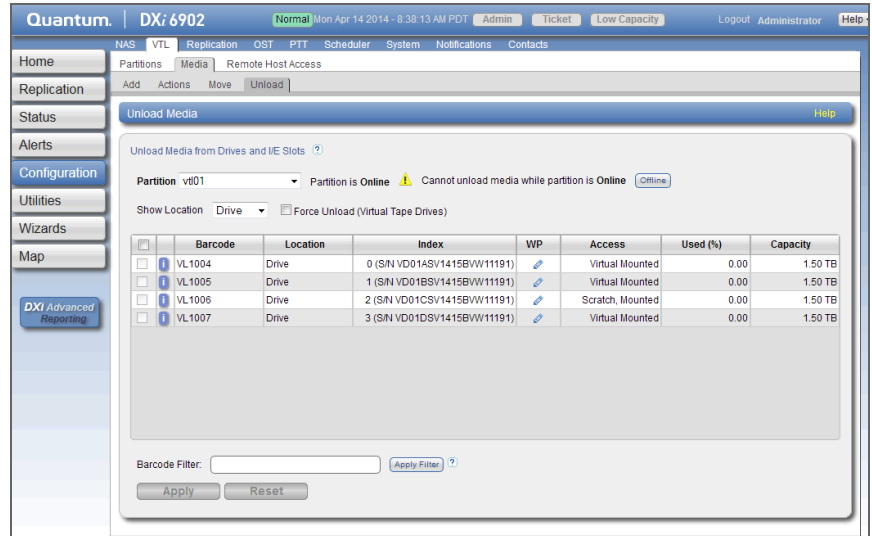
Use the **Media Unload** page to perform a bulk unload of virtual tape cartridges from drives or I/E slots.

Note: If you do not create and associate a host access group with a partition, the virtual devices are not visible from the host, and drives cannot be destinations for move operations (see [Remote Host Access](#) on page 246).

Caution: If you unload a virtual tape cartridge from a drive while a backup to that drive is in progress, the backup job will fail.

To access the **Media Unload** page, on the **Media** page, click the **Unload** tab (see [Figure 136](#)).

Figure 136 Media Unload Page



To unload virtual tape cartridges:

- 1 In the **Partition** drop-down box, select the partition that contains the cartridges to unload.
- 2 If the partition is online, click **Offline** to take the partition offline. To unload media, the partition must be offline.
- 3 In the **Show Location** drop-down box, select the type of location you want to unload cartridges from (**Drive, I/E Slot**).
- 4 (Optional) If you are unloading cartridges from a drive, select the **Force Unload (Virtual Tape Drives)** check box to force drives to unload the cartridges before ejecting them.
- 5 (Optional) To reduce the number of cartridges displayed in the table, enter a barcode or barcode range in the **Barcode Filter** box and click **Apply Filter**.

Use a hyphen (-) to indicate a range, and use an asterisk (*) to indicate a wildcard. Separate multiple entries with commas, and do not use spaces.

For example, enter **AAA*** to display all cartridge barcodes beginning with AAA. Or enter **AAA010-AAA020** to display all barcodes in the specified range. Click the **Quick Tip** icon [?] for additional examples.

- 6 Select the cartridges to unload.

Note: If necessary, use the controls at the bottom of the table to navigate between multiple pages of results. Select the number of rows to display in the **Show** drop-down box.

7 Click **Apply**.

Cartridges are moved to a previous storage slot if available. Otherwise, they are moved to the first available storage slot.

8 Return the partition to an online state (see [Changing Partition Mode](#) on page 236).

Remote Host Access

The **Remote Host Access** page allows you to configure virtual media changers and tape drives on the DXi6902 to communicate with Fibre Channel hosts (initiators). You can add, edit, and delete hosts as well as view Fibre Channel target ports on the DXi.

Note: If you do not create and associate a host access group with a partition, the virtual devices are not visible from the host, and drives cannot be destinations for move operations.

To access the **Remote Host Access** page, on the **VTL** page, click the **Remote Host Access** tab.

The **Remote Host Access** page contains the following tabs:

- [Remote Host Mapping](#)
- [Remote Hosts](#)
- [Targets](#)
- [Target Usage](#)

Remote Host Mapping

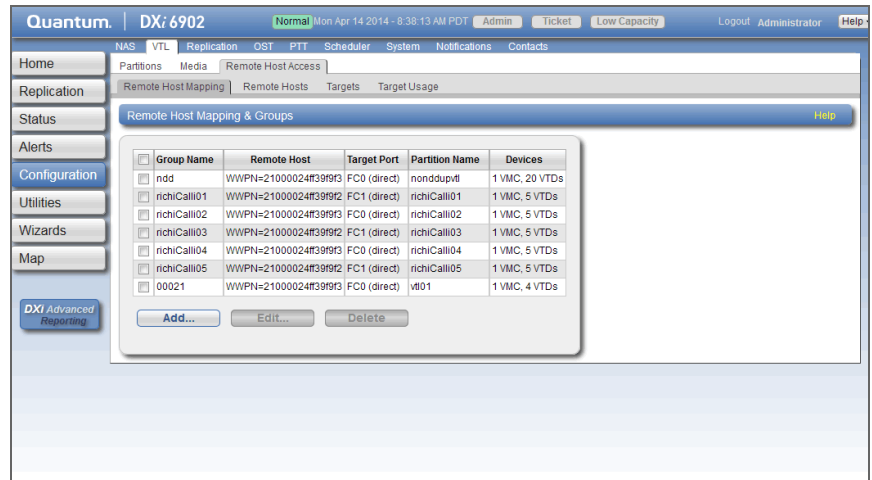
The **Remote Host Mapping** page allows you to view information about existing host access groups. You can also add or edit groups, and delete groups.

Host access groups allow backup hosts to access virtual devices on a DXi6902. A host access group is associated with a partition, a host (a Fibre Channel initiator on the SAN), and a target (a Fibre Channel port on the DXi6902). This association allows the host to access one or more

devices in the partition using different host LUNs on the port. To allow multiple hosts to access devices that belong to the same partition, you must create separate host access groups for each host.

To access the **Remote Host Mapping** page, on the **Remote Host Access** page, click the **Remote Host Mapping** tab (see [Figure 137](#)).

Figure 137 Remote Host Mapping Page



Use the **Remote Host Mapping** page to perform the following tasks:

- View information about existing host access groups (see [Remote Host Mapping And Groups](#) on page 247).
- Add a new host access group to a partition (see [Adding a Remote Host Access Group](#) on page 248).
- Edit properties for an existing host access group (see [Editing a Remote Host Access Group](#) on page 250).
- Delete a host access group from a partition (see [Deleting a Remote Host Access Group](#) on page 252).

Remote Host Mapping And Groups

The **Remote Host Mapping And Groups** section displays the following information for all host access groups on the DXi6902:

- **Group Name** - The name of the group.
- **Remote Host** - The host (initiator) associated with the group.

- **Target Port** - The Fibre Channel port (target) associated with the group.
- **Partition Name** - The VTL partition associated with the group.
- **Devices** - The number of virtual media changers (VMCs) and virtual tape drives (VTDs) associated with the group.

Note: Click a column heading to sort the rows in the table by that column. Click the column heading again to reverse the sort order.

Adding a Remote Host Access Group

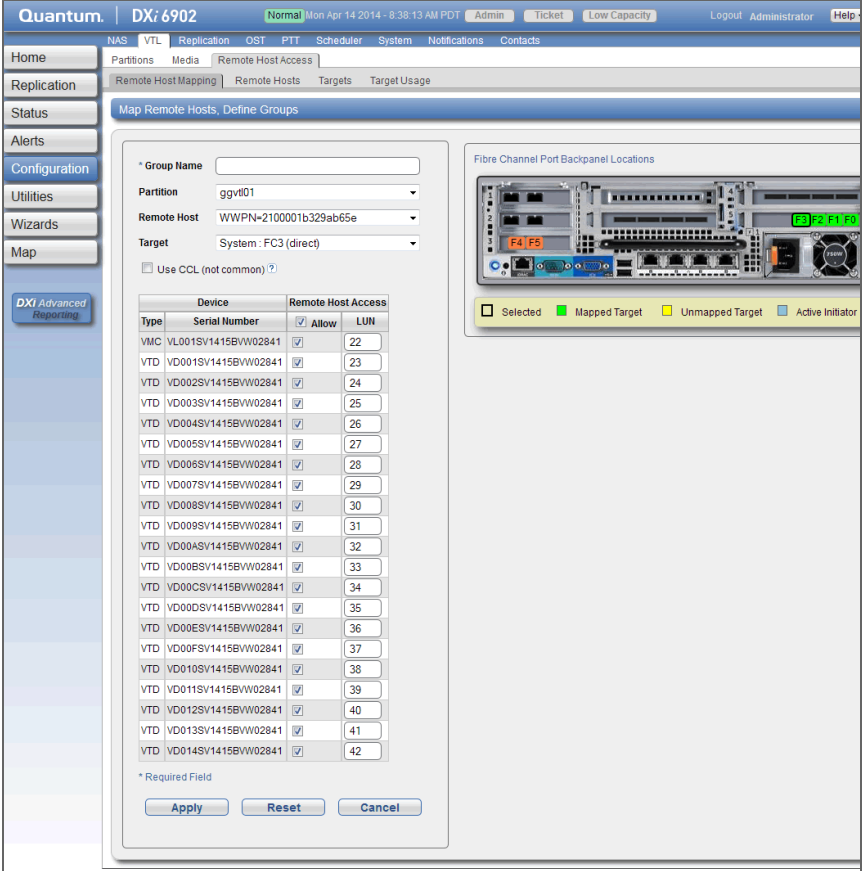
Add a host access group to associate a VTL partition with a host (a Fibre Channel initiator on the SAN) and a target (a Fibre Channel port on the DXi6902).

To add a host access group:

- 1 Click **Add**.

The **Map Remote Hosts, Define Groups** page displays (see [Figure 138](#)).

Figure 138 Map Remote Hosts, Define Groups Page



2 Enter information about the host access group:

- **Group Name** - Enter a name for the group.
- **Partition** - Select the partition to associate with the group.
- **Remote Host** - Select the host (initiator) to associate with the group.

Note: You must configure a host before it is available in the **Host** drop-down box (see [Remote Hosts](#) on page 252).

- **Target** - Select the target (port) to associate with the group.

The **Backpanel Locations** section displays a graphical representation of the Fibre Channel and Ethernet ports as they

appear on the rear of the system. A dark border displays around the currently selected target.

Note: If a target is directly connected to the DXi, only the directly connected ports are displayed. Otherwise, all ports are displayed.

- 3 (Optional) Select the **Use CCL** check box to use the Command and Control LUN.

Note: The CCL (Command and Control LUN) is not used in most environments. This option is recommended for host access groups that contain an HP-UX host. It can also be used if hosts that are not assigned to any host access group exist in the SAN. The CCL is accessible to hosts only through LUN 0.

Caution: If you are not sure if you should use CCL, contact Quantum Customer Support before you enable this option.

- 4 Select the check boxes for the media changer and tape drives to add to the host access group.

The LUN assignment displays next to the device.

- 5 Click **Apply**.

Editing a Remote Host Access Group

Edit a host access group to change the CCL setting. You can also add or remove virtual media changers or tape drives.

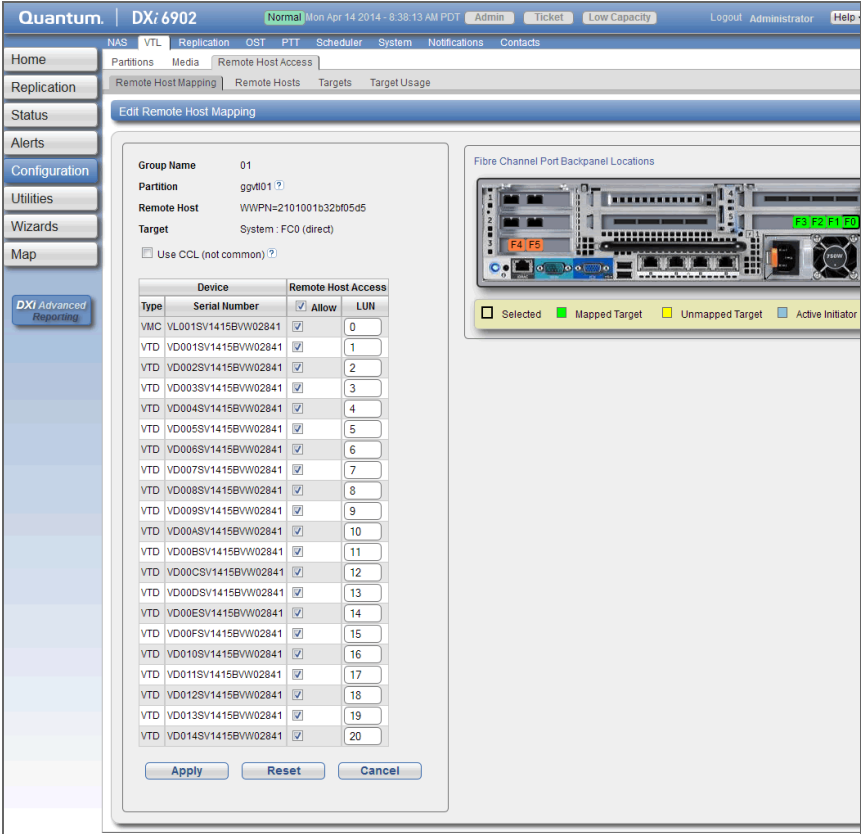
To edit a host access group:

- 1 Select the group and click **Edit**.

The **Edit Remote Host Mapping** page displays (see [Figure 139](#)).

Note: If you are editing a host access group, you cannot change the **Group Name**, **Partition**, **Host**, or **Target**.

Figure 139 Edit Remote Host Mapping Page



2 (Optional) Select the **Use CCL** check box to use the Command and Control LUN.

Note: The CCL (Command and Control LUN) is not used in most environments. This option is recommended for host access groups that contain an HP-UX host. It can also be used if hosts that are not assigned to any host access group exist in the SAN. The CCL is accessible to hosts only through LUN 0.

Caution: If you are not sure if you should use CCL, contact Quantum Customer Support before you enable this option.

- 3 Select the check boxes for the media changer and tape drives to add to the host access group.

The LUN assignment displays next to the device.

- 4 Click **Apply**.

Deleting a Remote Host Access Group

Delete a host access group if it is no longer needed.

To delete a host access group:

- 1 Select the group and click **Delete**.

Note: You can select multiple groups to delete at once.

- 2 Click **Yes** to confirm the deletion.

Remote Hosts

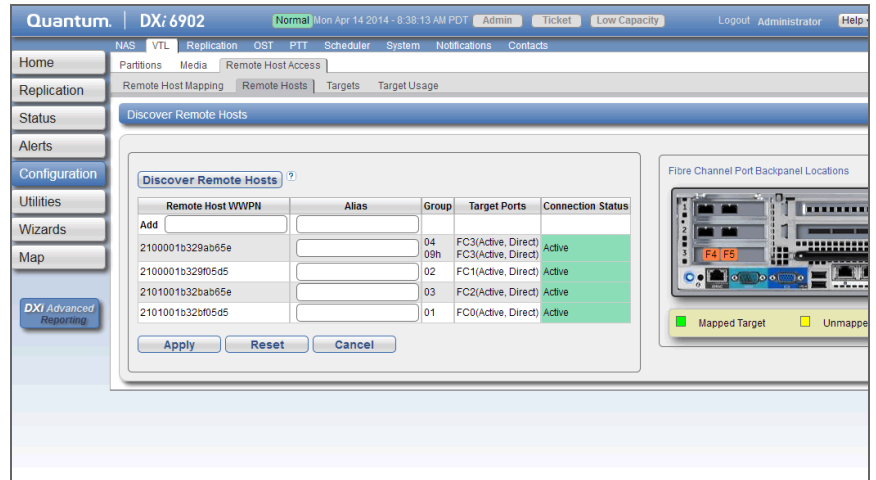
Use the **Remote Hosts** page to discover and add Fibre Channel hosts to the available host list for the DXi6902.

Note: You must configure a host before you can assign it to a new host access group (see [Adding a Remote Host Access Group](#) on page 248).

Caution: If you are connecting the DXi6902 directly to a host without using a Fibre Channel switch, you must know the WWPN connecting to each DXi6902 port. If you do not specify this information, the virtual medium changer and tape drives will not display on the device manager.

To access the **Remote Hosts** page, on the **Remote Host Access** page, click the **Remote Hosts** tab (see [Figure 140](#)).

Figure 140 Remote Hosts Page



To add a host:

- 1 Click **Discover Remote Hosts** to list all hosts that are known to the DXi6902.

A host is made known to the DXi6902 if you enter the host ID on this page, or if the host logs on to one or more Fibre Channel target ports.

If you do not see the world wide name (WWN) of the host, make sure the host is connected to a Fibre Channel port on the DXi6902 and click **Discover Hosts** again.

The **Backpanel Locations** section displays a graphical representation of the Fibre Channel and Ethernet ports as they appear on the rear of the system.

Note: A mapped (green) status indicates the host is currently logged on to one or more Fibre Channel target ports.

- 2 Enter information about the host:
 - **Remote Host WWPN** - Enter the World Wide Port Name (WWPN) of the host. (This value is entered automatically by the system.)
 - **Alias** - (Optional) Enter a descriptive alias for the host.
- 3 Click **Apply**.

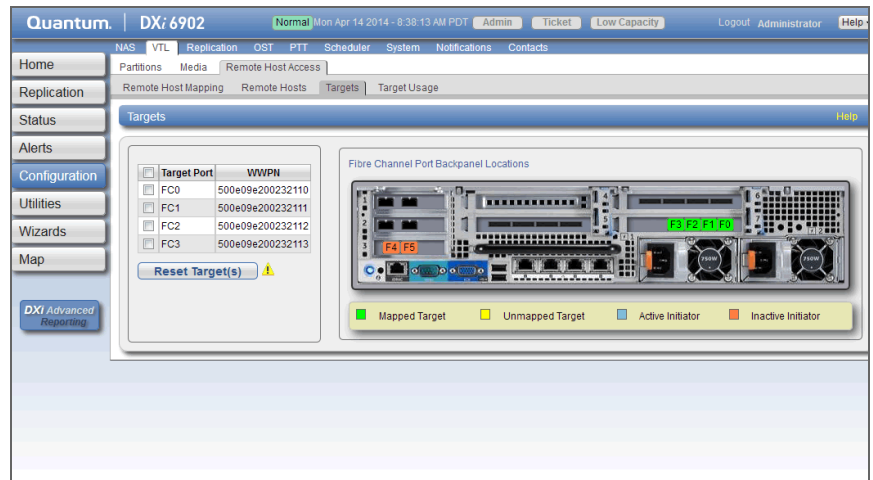
Note: To delete a host that is no longer needed, click **Delete** next to the host. You cannot delete a host if it is currently assigned to a host access group.

Targets

Use the **Targets** page to view the current target (Fibre Channel) configuration.

To access the **Targets** page, on the **Host Access** page, click the **Targets** tab (see [Figure 141](#)).

Figure 141 Targets Page



The **Targets** page displays the **Target Port** and **WWPN** for the currently configured targets. The **Backpanel Locations** section displays a graphical representation of the Fibre Channel and Ethernet ports as they appear on the rear of the system.

Note: A mapped (green) status indicates the host is currently logged on to one or more Fibre Channel target ports.

Select one or more targets and click **Reset Target(s)** to initiate a Fibre Channel reset on the selected ports. A reset causes the ports to go through LIP (Loop Initialization Protocol).

Target Usage

Use the **Target Usage** page to view current target and device mappings for the DXi6902.

To access the **Target Usage** page, on the **Host Access** page, click the **Target Usage** tab (see [Figure 142](#)).

Figure 142 Target Usage Page

The screenshot shows the Quantum DXi6902 Target Usage page. The page title is "Quantum DXi6902" with a status of "Normal" and a timestamp of "Mon Apr 14 2014 - 8:38:13 AM PDT". The navigation menu includes "Home", "Replication", "Status", "Alerts", "Configuration", "Utilities", "Wizards", and "Map". The main content area is titled "Target Usage" and contains a section for "Fibre Channel Port Backpanel Locations" with a graphical representation of the backpanel. Below the graphical representation is a legend: "Mapped Target" (green square), "Unmapped Target" (yellow square), "Active Initiator" (blue square), and "Inactive Initiator" (orange square). The page displays four tables, one for each target port (FC0, FC1, FC2, FC3), showing device and serial number mappings. The tables are as follows:

Target Port FC0		Target Port FC1		Target Port FC2		Target Port FC3	
Partition	gg#001	Partition	gg#002	Partition	gg#003	Partition	gg#004
Device	Serial Number	Device	Serial Number	Device	Serial Number	Device	Serial Number
VMC	VL001SV1415BW02841	VMC	VL002SV1415BW02841	VMC	VL003SV1415BW02841	VMC	VL004SV1415BW02841
VTD	VD001SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD015SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD029SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD03D5V1415BW02841
VTD	VD002SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD016SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD02ASV1415BW02841	VTD	VD03E5V1415BW02841
VTD	VD003SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD017SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD02BSV1415BW02841	VTD	VD03F5V1415BW02841
VTD	VD004SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD018SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD02CSV1415BW02841	VTD	VD040SV1415BW02841
VTD	VD005SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD019SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD02DSV1415BW02841	VTD	VD041SV1415BW02841
VTD	VD006SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD01ASV1415BW02841	VTD	VD02ESV1415BW02841	VTD	VD042SV1415BW02841
VTD	VD007SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD01BSV1415BW02841	VTD	VD02FSV1415BW02841	VTD	VD043SV1415BW02841
VTD	VD008SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD01CSV1415BW02841	VTD	VD030SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD044SV1415BW02841
VTD	VD009SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD01DSV1415BW02841	VTD	VD031SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD045SV1415BW02841
VTD	VD00ASV1415BW02841	VTD	VD01ESV1415BW02841	VTD	VD032SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD046SV1415BW02841
VTD	VD00BSV1415BW02841	VTD	VD01FSV1415BW02841	VTD	VD033SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD047SV1415BW02841
VTD	VD00CSV1415BW02841	VTD	VD020SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD034SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD048SV1415BW02841
VTD	VD00DSV1415BW02841	VTD	VD021SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD035SV1415BW02841		
VTD	VD00ESV1415BW02841	VTD	VD022SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD036SV1415BW02841		
VTD	VD00FSV1415BW02841	VTD	VD023SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD037SV1415BW02841		
VTD	VD010SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD024SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD038SV1415BW02841		
VTD	VD011SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD025SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD039SV1415BW02841		
VTD	VD012SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD026SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD03ASV1415BW02841		
VTD	VD013SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD027SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD03BSV1415BW02841		
VTD	VD014SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD028SV1415BW02841	VTD	VD03CSV1415BW02841		

The **Backpanel Locations** section displays a graphical representation of the Fibre Channel and Ethernet ports as they appear on the rear of the system.

Note: A mapped (green) status indicates the host is currently logged on to one or more Fibre Channel target ports.

Each target Fibre Channel port is displayed, along with the partition and virtual media changer and tape drives (VMC and VTDs) mapped to the port.

Replication Configuration

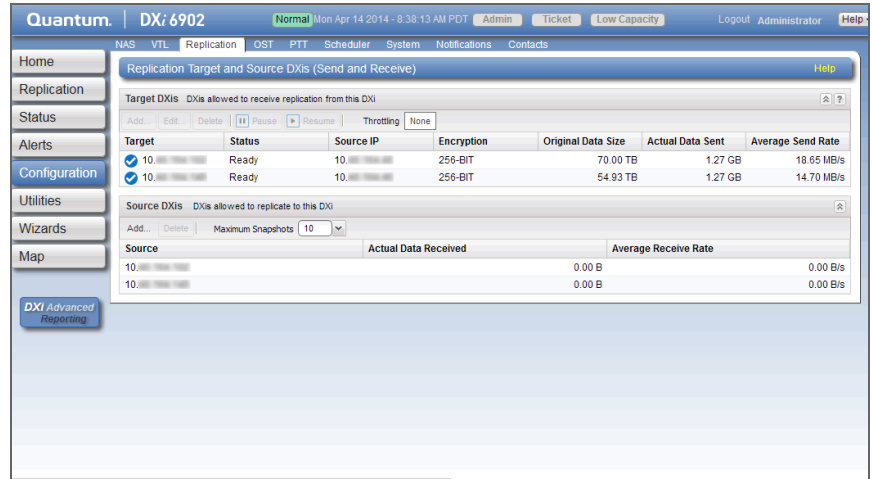
The **Replication Configuration** page allows you to configure and manage replication targets and allowed replication sources on the DXi6902. A source *sends* replicated data to 1 or 2 targets, and a target *receives* replicated data from up to 10 sources. A DXi6902 can act as both a source and a target.

Note: For more information about data replication, or to perform data replication, see [DXi6902 Replication](#) on page 119.

Note: If the DXi is configured as a replication target *and* replication is performed across a public network, with the source and target located behind NAT-enabled routers, you *must* specify a NAT IP address for the DXi on the **Network** page (see [Configuring Interface IP Addresses](#) on page 321).

To access the **Replication Configuration** page, click the **Configuration** menu, and then click the **Replication** tab (see [Figure 143](#)).

Figure 143 Replication Configuration Page



Use the **Replication Configuration** page to perform the following tasks:

- View information about configured replication target systems (see [Target DXIs List](#) on page 258).
- Add, edit, or delete a replication target (see [Adding a Replication Target](#) on page 259, [Editing a Replication Target](#) on page 261, or [Deleting a Replication Target](#) on page 263).
- Pause or resume replication to a target (see [Pausing or Resuming Replication to a Target](#) on page 263).
- Configure a constant replication throttle (see [Enabling System Throttling](#) on page 263).
- View information about allowed replication source systems (see [Source DXIs List](#) on page 265).
- Add or delete an allowed replication source (see [Adding a Replication Source](#) on page 265 or [Deleting a Replication Source](#) on page 266).
- Specify the maximum number of received snapshots to retain for each source (see [Changing the Maximum Number of Snapshots](#) on page 267).

Target DXis List

The **Target DXis** list displays the following information for each target DXi:

- **Target** - The IP address of the target system that the DXi6902 is configured to send data to.
- **Status** - The replication status of the DXi6902. For a detailed description of all possible replication statuses, see [Replication Overview](#) on page 112.
- **Source IP** - The IP address that is used to uniquely identify the source DXi to the target.
- **Encryption** - The type of encryption used when sending replicated data to the target system (**None**, **128-bit**, or **256-bit**).
- **Original Data Size** - The original, native size of data sent during replication or failback. This value does not represent the amount of data actually sent over the network during replication or failback because data is deduplicated and compressed before being sent.
- **Actual Data Sent** - The amount of data actually sent over the network during replication or failback. This value is usually much less than the **Original Data Size** due to the benefits of data deduplication and compression.
- **Average Send Rate** - The average send rate (in B/s) of data sent over the network during replication or failback (**Actual Data Sent** divided by the amount of time required to complete replication or failback).

You can customize the appearance of the **Target DXis** list in the following ways:

- Click the top banner row of the list to collapse or expand the list.
- Click the arrow to the right of a column heading and select **Sort Ascending** or **Sort Descending** to sort the rows in the table by that column.
- To show or hide a column, click the arrow to the right of a column heading, and then click **Columns**. Select the check box to show a column, or clear the check box to hide a column.

Note: The statistics in the **Target DXis** list are for each target DXi rather than a cumulative total for all targets as is displayed on the **Home** page.

Adding a Replication Target

Add a replication target to configure the DXi6902 to send replicated data to that target. You can add up to two targets. After you add a target, you can enable replication to that target for a NAS share or VTL partition. When replication is enabled for a share or partition, replicated data is sent to the target system during scheduled or manual replication.

Note: Before you can add a replication target, you must add the DXi to the list of allowed replication sources on the target DXi (see [Adding a Replication Source](#) on page 265).

Note: To add a new target when two targets are already configured, first delete one target (see [Deleting a Replication Target](#) on page 263). Then add the new target.

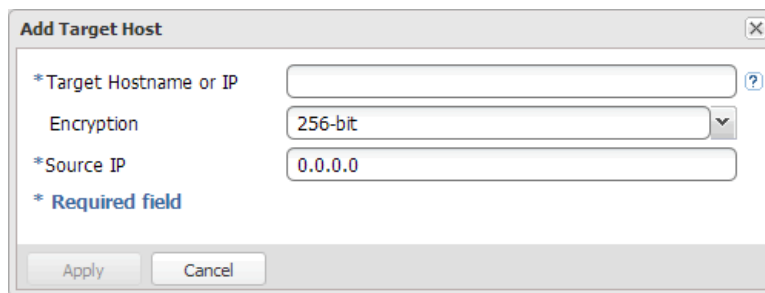
Note: For more information about enabling and scheduling replication for a share or partition, see [Replication Send](#) on page 128.

To add a replication target:

- 1 Under **Target DXis**, click **Add**.

The **Add Target Host** window displays (see [Figure 144](#)).

Figure 144 Add Target Host



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Add Target Host" with a close button in the top right corner. It contains three input fields: "*Target Hostname or IP" (empty), "Encryption" (set to "256-bit" with a dropdown arrow), and "*Source IP" (set to "0.0.0.0"). A blue asterisk and the text "* Required field" are positioned to the left of the Source IP field. At the bottom are "Apply" and "Cancel" buttons.

- 2 In the **Target Hostname or IP** box, enter the hostname or IP address of the system that will receive the replicated data.

Note: When entering IP addresses, never use an address that is in a reserved IP address range. To see a list of reserved IP address ranges, click the quick tip icon [?] located near the IP address field.

Note: To use hostname format, you must specify at least one DNS IP address on the **Network** page (see [Network](#) on page 315).

- 3 In the **Encryption** drop-down box, select the type of encryption to use when sending replication data to the target system (**None**, **128-bit**, or **256-bit**).

Caution: For encryption, select **None** or **128-bit** if you are sending data to a DXi running a system software version prior to DXi 2.1 Software.

Note: AES encryption options are available only if the Data-in-Flight license is installed (see [License Keys](#) on page 393).

- 4 In the **Source IP** box, enter the IP address that is used to uniquely identify the source DXi to the target. This may be different than the actual network IP address of the source DXi.

If the target system is at DXi 2.1 Software or higher, the **Source IP** field is not required. If the target system is at DXi 2.0.1.x Software or below, then you must enter the IP address by which the target system recognizes the source system. The default value is **0.0.0.0**.

Note: The **Source IP** field does not accept fully qualified domain names. You must enter a valid IP address. Make sure this IP address is configured in the allowable sources list on the target DXi.

Note: When configuring segmented network interfaces, if the source DXi replication, data, and management interfaces are on the same subnet, you must add a host route on the source DXi to make sure the replication interface is correctly selected when replicating data to the target DXi (see [Understanding Interface Routing](#) on page 327).

5 Click Apply.

Note: The new target is not automatically added to existing replication schedules. You must add or edit scheduled events to schedule replication to the new target (see [Scheduler](#) on page 304).

Editing a Replication Target

Edit a replication target to change encryption options or the source IP address.

To edit a replication target:

- 1 Under **Target DXIs**, select the target and click **Pause** to pause replication.
- 2 Select the target again and click **Edit**.

The **Edit Target Host** window displays (see [Figure 145](#)).

Note: If you are editing a target, you cannot change the **Target Hostname or IP**.

Figure 145 Edit Target Host

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Edit Target Host" with a close button in the top right corner. The dialog contains three input fields: "*Target Hostname or IP" with the value "10.40.165.181", "Encryption" with a dropdown menu showing "256-bit", and "*Source IP" with the value "0.0.0.0". Below the fields is a legend for "* Required field". At the bottom are "Apply" and "Cancel" buttons.

- 3 In the **Encryption** drop-down box, select the type of encryption to use when sending replication data to the target system (**None**, **128-bit**, or **256-bit**).

Caution: For encryption, select **None** or **128-bit** if you are sending data to a DXi running a system software version prior to DXi 2.1 Software.

Note: AES encryption options are available only if the Data-in-Flight license is installed (see [License Keys](#) on page 393).

- 4 In the **Source IP Address** box, enter the IP address that is used to uniquely identify the source DXi to the target. This may be different than the actual network IP address of the source DXi.

If the target system is at DXi 2.1 Software or higher, the **Source IP Address** field is not required. If the target system is at DXi 2.0.1.x Software or below, then you must enter the IP address by which the target system recognizes the source system. The default value is **0.0.0.0**.

Note: The **Source IP Address** field does not accept fully qualified domain names. You must enter a valid IP address. Make sure this IP address is configured in the allowable sources list on the target DXi.

Note: When configuring segmented network interfaces, if the source DXi replication, data, and management interfaces are on the same subnet, you must add a host route on the source DXi to make sure the replication interface is correctly selected when replicating data to the target DXi (see [Understanding Interface Routing](#) on page 327).

- 5 Click **Apply**.
- 6 Under **Target DXis**, select the target and click **Resume** to pause replication.

Deleting a Replication Target

Delete a replication target if the DXi6902 no longer needs to send replicated data to that target. After the target system is deleted, the DXi6902 will no longer send replicated data to that system.

When a target is deleted:

- All replication jobs to that target that are in progress or queued will transition to failed.
- All replication job history for that combination of target and share or partition is removed.
- All shares or partitions will be reconfigured to no longer replicate to that target.

To delete a replication target:

- 1 Under **Target DXis**, select one or more targets to delete.
- 2 Click **Pause** to pause replication to the target.
- 3 Click **Delete**.

Note: The deleted target is not automatically removed from existing replication schedules. You must edit scheduled events to remove the deleted target (see [Scheduler](#) on page 304).

Pausing or Resuming Replication to a Target

The source DXi controls the replication pause behavior.

- To pause replication, select a target under **Target DXis** and click **Pause**. The DXi temporarily stops sending replicated data to the selected target.
- To resume replication, select a target under **Target DXis** and click **Resume**. The DXi resumes sending replicated data to the selected target.

Enabling System Throttling

Enable system throttling to limit the network bandwidth used for replication to all targets. When a constant throttle is enabled, the DXi limits the amount of data it sends during source replication so that it does not exceed the specified bandwidth.

Note: If multiple targets are configured, replication to all targets counts against the same bandwidth limit.

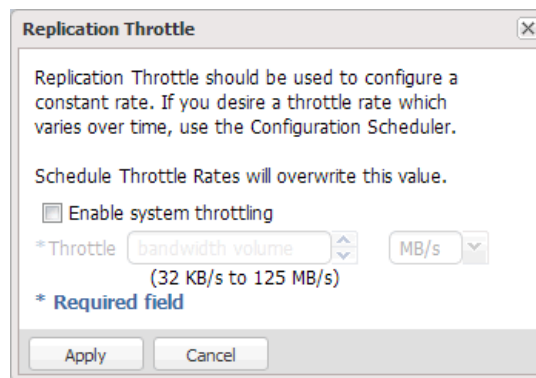
Note: To vary the replication throttle rate over time, use the **Configuration > Scheduler** page (see [Scheduler](#) on page 304). Do *not* enable a constant throttle if a throttle schedule is configured. The scheduled replication throttling bandwidth settings take precedence over the constant throttle value. (The currently active replication throttle rate appears on the **Home** page under **Current Activity**.)

To enable system replication throttling:

- 1 Under **Target DXis**, click the box next to **Throttling**.

The **Replication Throttle** window displays (see [Figure 144](#)).

Figure 146 Replication Throttle



- 2 Select the **Enable system throttling** check box.

Or clear the check box to disable system throttling.

- 3 In the **Throttle** box, enter the maximum allowed bandwidth, and select the units you want to use to specify the constant throttle (**KB/s** or **MB/s**). The lowest value you can set is 32 KB/s. The highest value you can set is 125 MB/s for 1GbE and 500 MB/s for 10GbE.

- 4 Click **Apply**.

Caution: Do not set the maximum allowed bandwidth to a value that is lower than necessary. If the maximum allowed bandwidth is set to the lowest value, large replication jobs may fail.

Source DXis List

The **Source DXis** list displays the following information for each source DXi:

- **Source** - The IP address of the source system that is allowed to send data to the DXi6902.
- **Actual Data Received** - The amount of data actually received over the network during replication or failback.
- **Average Receive Rate** - The average receive rate (in MB/s) of data received over the network during replication or failback (**Actual Data Received** divided by the amount of time required to complete replication or failback).

You can customize the appearance of the **Source DXis** list in the following ways:

- Click the top banner row of the list to collapse or expand the list.
- Click the arrow to the right of a column heading and select **Sort Ascending** or **Sort Descending** to sort the rows in the table by that column.
- To show or hide a column, click the arrow to the right of a column heading, and then click **Columns**. Select the check box to show a column, or clear the check box to hide a column.

Note: The statistics in the **Source DXis** list are for each source DXi rather than a cumulative total for all sources as is displayed on the **Home** page.

Adding a Replication Source

Add a system to the list of replication sources to allow it to send replicated data to the DXi6902. You must add a source system to the list of allowed replication sources on the target DXi before you configure the source DXi to send replicated data to the target. The DXi can receive replicated data from up to 10 sources.

Note: For more information about working with received snapshots, see [Receive NAS](#) on page 140.

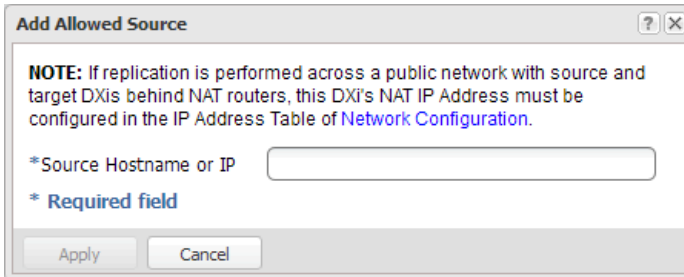
Note: It is typical for the target DXi to require additional disk space for replication data compared to the source DXi. This is because complete replication data is sent to the target before old data is deleted. For optimal performance, if the DXi is a replication target, Quantum recommends keeping the amount of free space at 20% or more (see [Disk Usage](#) on page 186).

To add a replication source:

- 1 Under **Source DXis**, click **Add**.

The **Add Allowed Source** window displays (see [Figure 144](#)).

Figure 147 Add Allowed Source



- 2 In the **Source Hostname or IP** box, enter the hostname or IP address of the system that will send the replicated data to the DXi6902.

Note: To use hostname format, you must specify at least one DNS IP address on the **Network** page (see [Network](#) on page 315).

- 3 Click **Apply**.

Deleting a Replication Source

Delete a system from the list of replication sources if it will no longer send replicated data to the DXi6902. After the source system is deleted, the DXi6902 will no longer accept replicated data from that system.

To delete a replication source:

- 1 Under **Source DXis**, select one or more sources to delete.
- 2 Click **Delete**.

Note: If a source DXi is deleted from the list, its contribution to the cumulative totals on the **Home** page are not removed until you clear **Receive** statistics (see [Replication Performance](#) on page 169).

Changing the Maximum Number of Snapshots

During scheduled or manual data replication, the DXi6902 receives a snapshot from the source system. A snapshot contains all of the data necessary to fully recover or failback a NAS share or VTL partition to the point in time when the snapshot was saved.

The DXi6902 can retain up to 32 snapshots for each replicated share or partition. Once the maximum number of snapshots have been saved, the oldest snapshot is deleted to make room for each new snapshot that is received.

To change the maximum number of received snapshots:

- Under **Source DXis**, in the **Maximum Snapshots** drop-down box, select the number of snapshots to retain for each replicated share or partition.
- The default value is 10. The maximum value is 32.

Note: Retaining more than the default number of snapshots will use additional disk space on the target DXi. This can cause the target DXi to fill up more quickly.

OST

The **OST** page allows you to configure the DXi6902 to present its storage capacity as storage servers using OpenStorage (OST) technology. You can add one or more Logical Storage Units (LSUs) to a storage server. Storage servers and LSUs are compatible with backup

applications that support OST, such as Symantec NetBackup and Symantec Backup Exec. In addition, OST data can be duplicated (replicated) between DXi systems using NetBackup (see [Replicating OST Data](#) on page 268).

To authenticate OST devices on a media server, you must create OST user credentials. After you create the OST user credentials, enter them in the backup application to authenticate OST devices on the media server.

To access the **OST** page, click the **Configuration** menu, and then click the **OST** tab.

The **OST** page contains the following tabs:

- [Storage Servers](#)
- [LSU](#)
- [Manage Users](#)
- [Manage Remote Users](#)
- [Target IP Mapping](#)
- [DXi Accent](#)
- [OST Client Plug-In](#)

Replicating OST Data

The DXi6902 can replicate (duplicate) OST data to another DXi using the following methods:

- **Optimized Duplication** - With optimized duplication, backup images on a storage server can be replicated to another storage server on a DXi that resides in the same NetBackup domain. The duplication occurs when it is initiated in NetBackup. With optimized duplication can specify up to two replication targets.
- **Automatic Image Replication (AIR)** - If you are using Symantec NetBackup 7.1 or higher, you can configure an LSU for Automatic Image Replication (see [Task Overview: Setting Up Automatic Image Replication](#) on page 269). If enabled, data on an LSU is automatically replicated to a remote LSU that resides on a DXi in a different NetBackup domain. The timing of the duplication, as well as the backup images that are duplicated, are determined by the storage lifecycle policies (SLPs) configured in NetBackup. With AIR, you can specify a single replication target.

- **Concurrent Optimized Duplication** - For both optimized duplication and Automatic Image Replication, you can optionally enable Concurrent Optimized Duplication. If enabled, as data is written to the storage server, it is simultaneously replicated to the target DXi. When optimized duplication or Automatic Image Replication subsequently occurs, the operation is more efficient because a portion of the required data has already been replicated to the target storage server.

It is important to remember that, with Automatic Image Replication, the local and remote LSUs reside in *different* NetBackup domains. This differs from optimized duplication, which occurs between two LSUs residing within *the same* NetBackup domain.

Note: For more information about configuring the DXi6902 for optimized duplication or Automatic Image Replication, see the *DXi-Series NetBackup and Backup Exec OST Configuration Guide (6-67079)*.

Note: For information about configuring NetBackup for optimized duplication or Automatic Image Replication (also referred to as duplicating images to a remote master server domain), see the *Symantec NetBackup Administrator's Guide*.

Task Overview: Setting Up Automatic Image Replication

Setting up Automatic Image Replication (AIR) requires that you first configure the target (remote) DXi and then the source DXi (see [Figure 148](#)). In addition, you must create storage lifecycle policies (SLPs) in NetBackup that define when the automatic replication occurs and which backup images are duplicated.

To automatically replicate (duplicate) all data on an LSU to a remote LSU that resides on a DXi in a different NetBackup domain:

- 1 On the target system, add the source system to the list of allowed replication sources (see [Adding a Replication Source](#) on page 265).
- 2 On the target system, create a local OST user (see [Manage Users](#) on page 286).

Caution: On the target system, make sure to create a *local* user on the **Configuration > OST > Manage Users** page.

- 3 On the target system, create a storage server and LSU to receive the replicated OST data (see [Adding a Storage Server](#) on page 273).

Note: Quantum recommends selecting the **Available Capacity** option when creating an LSU for use with Automatic Image Replication.

- 4 On the source system, specify the target system that will receive the replicated data (see [Adding a Replication Target](#) on page 259).
- 5 On the source system, create a remote OST user with the same user name and password that you used in step 2 above (see [Manage Remote Users](#) on page 290).

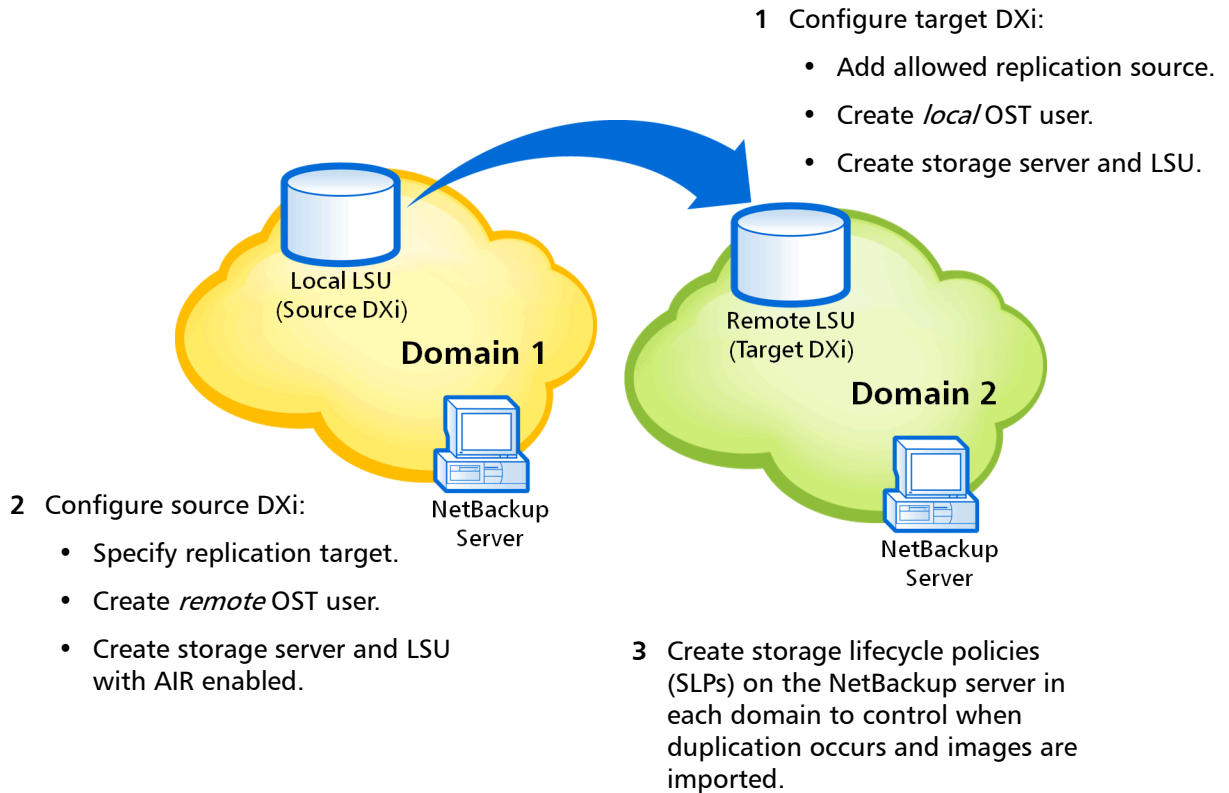
Caution: On the source system, make sure to create a *remote* user on the **Configuration > OST > Manage Remote Users** page.

- 6 On the source system, create a storage server and LSU, and enable the LSU for Automatic Image Replication (see [Adding a Storage Server](#) on page 273).

For **Remote Storage Server** and **Remote LSU**, make sure to specify the storage server and LSU created in step 3 above. Also, for **Remote User**, make sure to select the remote user created in step 5 above.

- 7 Configure storage lifecycle policies in NetBackup to control when automatic replication of the LSU occurs (see the *Symantec NetBackup Administrator's Guide*).

Figure 148 Setting Up OST Automatic Image Replication

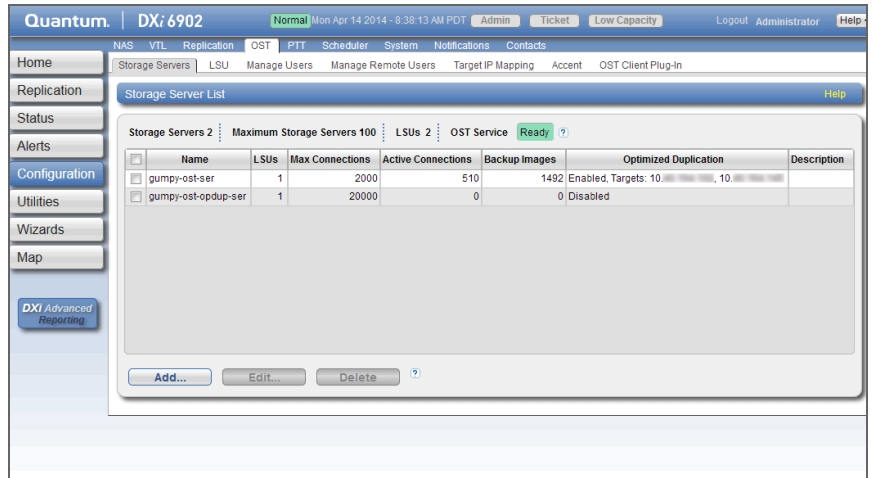


Storage Servers

The **Storage Servers** page allows you to manage OST storage servers on the DXi6902. You can view information about existing storage servers, add or edit storage servers, and delete storage servers.

To access the **Storage Servers** page, on the **OST** page, click the **Storage Servers** tab (see [Figure 149](#)).

Figure 149 Storage Servers
Page



Use the **Storage Servers** page to perform the following tasks:

- View information about existing storage servers (see [Storage Server List](#) on page 272).
- Add a new storage server to the system (see [Adding a Storage Server](#) on page 273).
- Edit properties for an existing storage server (see [Editing a Storage Server](#) on page 277).
- Delete a storage server from the system (see [Deleting a Storage Server](#) on page 279).

Storage Server List

The **Storage Server List** displays the following information for all storage servers on the DXi6902:

- **Storage Servers** - The number of storage servers that have been added to the system.
- **Maximum Storage Servers** - The maximum number of storage servers that can be added to the system.
- **LSUs** - The number of logical storage units (LSUs) that have been added to the system (see [LSU](#) on page 280).

- **OST Service** - The status of the OST service. OST settings can be configured in **Ready**, **Stopped**, or **Verifying** state. The OST server is available for backup only in **Ready** state.
- **Name** - The name of the storage server.
- **LSUs** - The number of LSUs that have been added to the storage server.
- **Max Connections** - The maximum number of connections allowed to the storage server.
- **Active Connections** - The number of currently active connections to the storage server.
- **Backup Images** - The number of backup images on the storage server.
- **Optimized Duplication** - The status of Concurrent Optimized Duplication for the storage server (**Enabled** or **Disabled**), as well as the configured targets (if any).
- **Description** - A brief description of the storage server (if available).

Note: Click a column heading to sort the rows in the table by that column. Click the column heading again to reverse the sort order.

Note: The connections of a storage server that are used equals the data streams plus one for each LSU polling. A backup job may generate more than one data stream if the data can be read in parallel. For example, a policy that is backing up A, B, C, and D drives of a Windows system can generate four data streams in parallel.

Adding a Storage Server

Add a storage server to present the storage capacity of the DXi6902 as LSUs that are compatible with backup applications that support OST. You can add up to 100 storage servers. When adding a storage server, you must also add an LSU to the storage server. (For more information about LSUs, see [LSU](#) on page 280.)

Note: Data on storage servers is always deduplicated.

To add a storage server:

- 1 Click **Add**.

The **Add Storage Server** page displays (see [Figure 150](#)).

Figure 150 Add Storage Server Page

The screenshot shows the 'Add Storage Server' configuration page in the Quantum DXi6902 web interface. The page is titled 'Add Storage Server' and contains several sections for configuring a new storage server. The 'Add Storage Server' section includes fields for Name, Description, and Max Connections (set to 300). Below this is a section for 'Enable Concurrent Optimized Duplication' with a table of targets. The 'Logical Storage Unit' section has radio buttons for 'Available Capacity' and 'Specific Capacity', and fields for LSU Name, Physical Capacity, and Description. The 'Enable Automatic Image Replication' section has a table of targets. The 'Remote Storage Server Name', 'Remote LSU Name', and 'Remote User' fields are also present. At the bottom are 'Apply', 'Reset', and 'Cancel' buttons.

Optimized Duplication Target DXis	Status	Encryption
10.40.164.125	Ready	AES 256-bit
10.40.164.14	Ready	AES 256-bit

Replication Target DXis
10.40.164.125
10.40.164.14

- 2 Under **Add Storage Server**, enter information about the storage server:

- **Name** - Enter the name of the storage server.

Caution: Do not use an underscore (_) in the name of the storage server.

Note: OST storage server names are not case-sensitive. For example, if you create a storage server named **ost1**, you cannot create another storage server named **OST1** because the system considers the names to be the same.

- **Description** - (Optional) Enter a brief description of the storage server.
- **Max Connections** - Enter the maximum number of connections allowed to the storage server (3 to 65536).

Note: Quantum recommends setting **Max Connections** to 300.

- **Enable Concurrent Optimized Duplication** - Select the check box to enable optimized duplication during OST ingest.

Concurrent Optimized Duplication is disabled by default. If enabled, as data is written to the storage server, it is simultaneously replicated to the target DXi. When optimized duplication or Automatic Image Replication subsequently occurs, the operation is more efficient because a portion of the required data has already been replicated to the target storage server.

Note: To configure the target DXi, see [Adding a Replication Target](#) on page 259.

Note: When Concurrent Optimized Duplication is enabled, all data on the storage server is duplicated, not just the specified images.

- 3 Select the check box for each optimized duplication target you want to duplicate the storage server to. When the storage server is duplicated, its data will be sent to all selected targets.
- 4 Under **Logical Storage Unit**, select the type of LSU to add to the new storage server:
 - **Available Capacity** - (Recommended for best performance) Select this option to add an LSU that uses the available capacity on the system.

You cannot add an available capacity LSU to a storage server that already contains an LSU. Also, if you add an available capacity LSU to a storage server, you cannot add additional LSUs to that same storage server.

Note: After you add an LSU that uses the **Available Capacity** option, you cannot change the LSU to use the **Specific Capacity** option. Instead, you must delete the LSU, then add a new LSU and choose the **Specific Capacity** option (see [Deleting an LSU](#) on page 286).

- **Specific Capacity** - Select this option to specify the physical capacity of the LSU, and then enter the following information.
 - **LSU Name** - Enter the name of the LSU.
 - **Physical Capacity** - Enter the physical capacity of the LSU (1 to 1048576 GB).

Note: Quantum recommends setting LSUs to maximum size (1048576 GB) because spanning them on a backup is not possible.

- 5 (Optional) In the **Description** box, enter a brief description of the LSU.
- 6 (Optional) Select the **Enable Automatic Image Replication** check box to automatically replicate (duplicate) data on the LSU to a remote LSU on another DXi.

Automatic Image Replication (AIR) is disabled by default. If enabled, data on an LSU is automatically replicated to a remote LSU that resides on a DXi in a different NetBackup domain. The timing of the duplication, as well as the backup images that are duplicated, are determined by the storage lifecycle policies (SLPs) configured in NetBackup.

OST AIR requires NetBackup 7.1 or higher. For information about configuring NetBackup for Automatic Image Replication, see the *DXi-Series NetBackup and Backup Exec OST Configuration Guide* (6-67079).

Note: You must configure at least one remote user before you can enable Automatic Image Replication (see [Manage Remote Users](#) on page 290).

- 7 If Automatic Image Replication is enabled, select the replication target you want to replicate images to. (You can select only a single target.) When images are replicated, data will be sent to the selected target.
- 8 If Automatic Image Replication is enabled, specify the following information:
 - **Remote Storage Server Name** - The name of the remote storage server (on the target DXi) to replicate data to. The source DXi and target DXi must reside in different NetBackup domains.

Note: To configure the target DXi, see [Adding a Replication Target](#) on page 259.

 - **Remote LSU Name** - The name of the LSU in the remote storage server that will receive the replicated data.
 - **Remote User** - The OST user credentials to use for authentication on the remote (target) DXi. The selected remote user *must* match a local user on the **Configuration > OST > Manage Users** page on the target DXi (see [Manage Users](#) on page 286).
- 9 Click **Apply**.

Editing a Storage Server

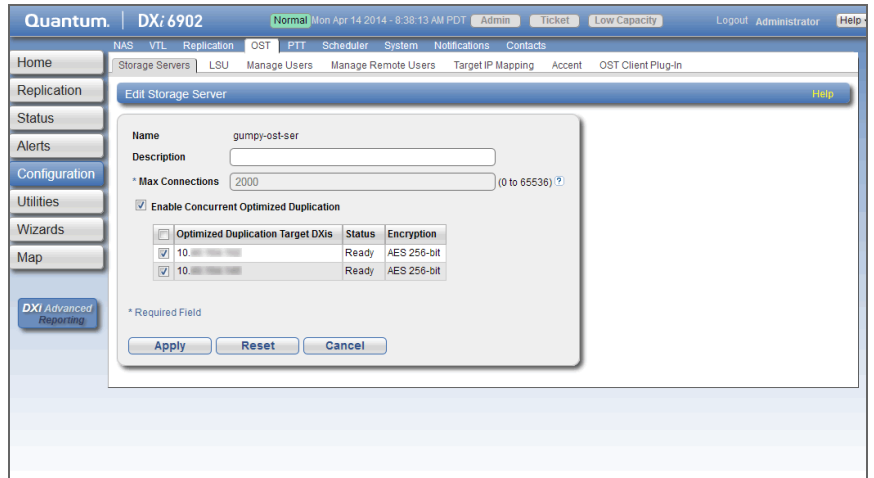
Edit a storage server to change the description of the storage server or the maximum number of allowed connections.

To edit a storage server:

- 1 Select the storage server and click **Edit**.

The **Edit Storage Server** page displays (see [Figure 151](#)).

Figure 151 Edit Storage Server
Page



2 Enter information about the storage server:

Note: If you are editing a storage server, the **Name** option cannot be changed.

- **Description** - (Optional) Enter a brief description of the storage server.
- **Max Connections** - Enter the maximum number of connections allowed to the storage server (3 to 65536).

The maximum number of connections cannot be changed if the storage server has more than zero currently active connections. The number of active connections is displayed on the **OST** page (see [Storage Server List](#) on page 272).

Note: Quantum recommends setting **Max Connections** to 300.

- **Enable Concurrent Optimized Duplication** - Select the check box to enable optimized duplication during OST ingest.
- Concurrent Optimized Duplication is disabled by default. If enabled, as data is written to the storage server, it is simultaneously replicated to the target DXi. When optimized duplication or Automatic Image Replication subsequently occurs, the operation is more efficient because a portion of the

required data has already been replicated to the target storage server.

Note: To configure the target DXi, see [Adding a Replication Target](#) on page 259.

Note: When Concurrent Optimized Duplication is enabled, all data on the storage server is duplicated, not just the specified images.

- 3 Select the check box for each optimized duplication target you want to duplicate the storage server to. When the storage server is duplicated, its data will be sent to all selected targets.
- 4 Click **Apply**.

Deleting a Storage Server

Delete a storage server if it is no longer needed. When you delete a storage server, all data stored on the storage server is lost.

Note: If you deleted the storage server from Symantec NetBackup or Symantec Backup Exec, you must wait several minutes before deleting the storage server from the DXi6902.

To delete a storage server:

- 1 Select the storage server in the **Storage Server List**.

You cannot delete a storage server if it has more than zero currently active connections. The number of active connections is displayed on the **OST** page (see [Storage Server List](#) on page 272). Also, you cannot delete a storage server if it contains LSUs. Before deleting the storage server, you must first delete any LSUs it contains (see [Deleting an LSU](#) on page 286).

Note: You can select multiple storage servers to delete at once.

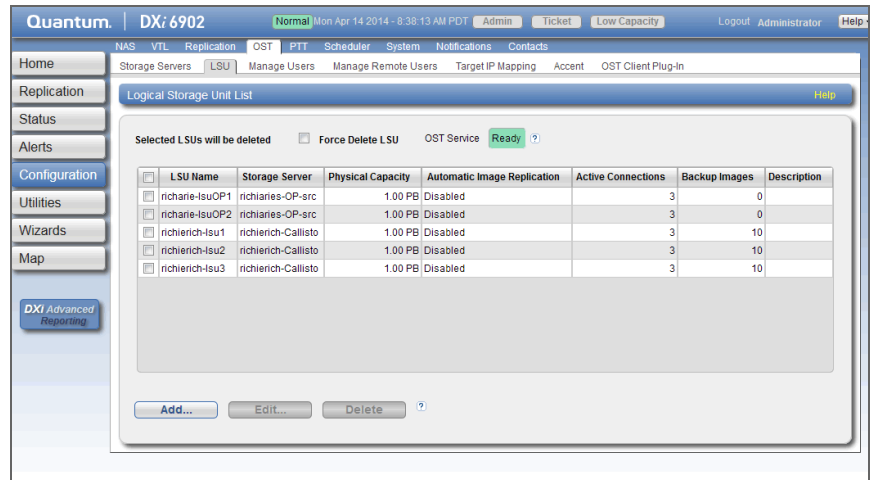
- 2 Click **Delete**.

LSU

The **LSU** page allows you to manage the logical storage units (LSUs) contained on OST storage servers on the DXi6902. You can view information about existing LSUs, add or edit LSUs, and delete LSUs.

To access the **LSU** page, on the **OST** page, click the **LSU** tab (see [Figure 152](#)).

Figure 152 LSU Page



Use the **LSU** page to perform the following tasks:

- View information about existing LSUs (see [Logical Storage Unit List](#) on page 280).
- Add a new LSU to the system (see [Adding an LSU](#) on page 281).
- Edit properties for an existing LSU (see [Editing an LSU](#) on page 284).
- Delete an LSU from the system (see [Deleting an LSU](#) on page 286).

Logical Storage Unit List

The **Logical Storage Unit List** displays the following information for all LSUs on the DXi6902:

- **OST Service** - The status of the OST service. OST settings can be configured in **Ready**, **Stopped**, or **Verifying** state. The OST server is available for backup only in **Ready** state.
- **LSU Name** - The name of the LSU.

- **Storage Server** - The storage server that contains the LSU.
- **Physical Capacity** - The physical storage capacity of the LSU.
- **Automatic Image Replication** - The status of Automatic Image Replication (AIR) for the LSU (**Enabled** or **Disabled**), as well as the configured targets (if any).

Note: To view details about the remote LSU if AIR is enabled, use the **Edit Logical Storage Unit** page (see [Editing an LSU](#) on page 284).

- **Active Connections** - The number of currently active connections to the LSU.
- **Backup Images** - The number of backup images on the LSU.
- **Description** - A brief description of the LSU (if available).

Note: Click a column heading to sort the rows in the table by that column. Click the column heading again to reverse the sort order.

Adding an LSU

Add an LSU to a storage server to present the storage capacity of the DXi6902 as an LSU that is compatible with backup applications that support OST. You can add an LSU with a specific capacity, or you can add an LSU that uses the available capacity of the DXi6902.

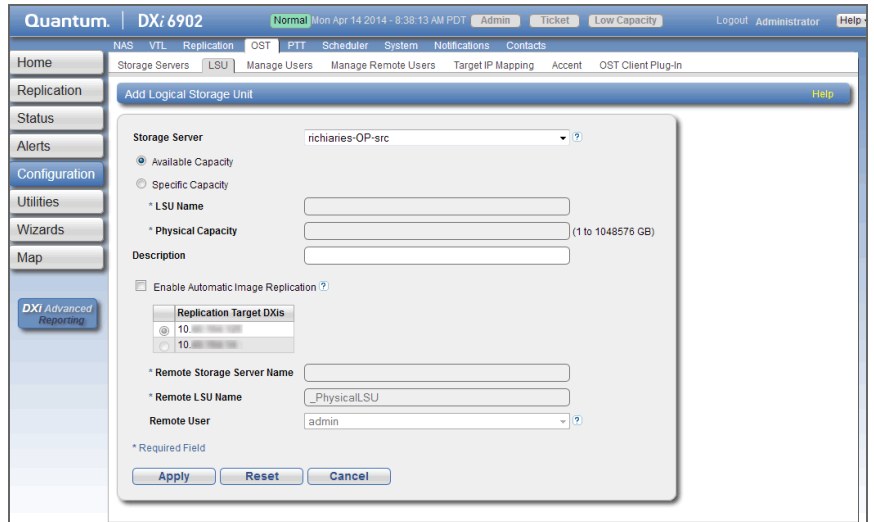
Note: You must create a storage server before you can add an LSU (see [Adding a Storage Server](#) on page 273).

To add an LSU to a storage server:

- 1 Click **Add**.

The **Add Logical Storage Unit** page displays (see [Figure 153](#)).

Figure 153 Add Logical Storage Unit Page



2 Enter information about the LSU.

- **Storage Server** - Select the storage server that will contain the new LSU.
- **Available Capacity** - (Recommended for best performance) Select this option to add an LSU that uses the available capacity on the system.

You cannot add an available capacity LSU to a storage server that already contains an LSU. Also, if you add an available capacity LSU to a storage server, you cannot add additional LSUs to that same storage server.

Note: After you add an LSU that uses the **Available Capacity** option, you cannot change the LSU to use the **Specific Capacity** option. Instead, you must delete the LSU, then add a new LSU and choose the **Specific Capacity** option (see [Deleting an LSU](#) on page 286).

- **Specific Capacity** - Select this option to specify the physical capacity of the LSU, and then enter the following information.
 - **LSU Name** - Enter the name of the LSU.
 - **Physical Capacity** - Enter the physical capacity of the LSU (1 to 1048576 GB).

Note: Quantum recommends setting LSUs to maximum size (1048576 GB) because spanning them on a backup is not possible.

- 3 (Optional) In the **Description** box, enter a brief description of the LSU.
- 4 (Optional) Select the **Enable Automatic Image Replication** check box to automatically replicate (duplicate) data on the LSU to a remote LSU on another DXi.

Automatic Image Replication (AIR) is disabled by default. If enabled, data on an LSU is automatically replicated to a remote LSU that resides on a DXi in a different NetBackup domain. The timing of the duplication, as well as the backup images that are duplicated, are determined by the storage lifecycle policies (SLPs) configured in NetBackup.

OST AIR requires NetBackup 7.1 or higher. For information about configuring NetBackup for Automatic Image Replication, see the *DXi-Series NetBackup and Backup Exec OST Configuration Guide* (6-67079).

Note: You must configure at least one remote user before you can enable Automatic Image Replication (see [Manage Remote Users](#) on page 290).

- 5 If Automatic Image Replication is enabled, select the replication target you want to replicate images to. (You can select only a single target.) When images are replicated, data will be sent to the selected target.
- 6 If Automatic Image Replication is enabled, specify the following information:
 - **Remote Storage Server Name** - The name of the remote storage server (on the target DXi) to replicate data to. The source DXi and target DXi must reside in different NetBackup domains.

Note: To configure the target DXi, see [Adding a Replication Target](#) on page 259.

- **Remote LSU Name** - The name of the LSU in the remote storage server that will receive the replicated data.
- **Remote User** - The OST user credentials to use for authentication on the remote (target) DXi. The selected remote user *must* match a local user on the **Configuration > OST > Manage Users** page on the target DXi (see [Manage Users](#) on page 286).

7 Click **Apply**.

Editing an LSU

Edit an LSU to change its capacity, description, or automatic image replication settings.

To edit an LSU:

- 1 Select the LSU and click **Edit**.

The **Edit Logical Storage Unit** page displays (see [Figure 154](#)).

Figure 154 Edit Logical Storage Unit Page

The screenshot shows the 'Edit Logical Storage Unit' page in the Quantum DXi6902 web interface. The page has a navigation menu on the left with options like Home, Replication, Status, Alerts, Configuration, Utilities, Wizards, and Map. The main content area contains a form with the following fields:

- Name:** richarie-lsuOP1 (disabled)
- Storage Server Name:** richaries-OP-src
- * Physical Capacity:** 1048576 (1 to 1048576 GB)
- Description:** (empty)
- Enable Automatic Image Replication**
- Replication Target DXIs:** 10.10.10.10, 10.10.10.10
- * Remote Storage Server Name:** (empty)
- * Remote LSU Name:** Physical.SU
- Remote User:** admin

At the bottom of the form are buttons for **Apply**, **Reset**, and **Cancel**. A note at the bottom of the page states: **Note:** If you are editing an LSU, the **Name** option cannot be changed.

- 2 Enter information about the LSU:

Note: If you are editing an LSU, the **Name** option cannot be changed.

- **Physical Capacity** - (Specific capacity LSUs only) Enter the physical capacity of the LSU (1 to 1048576 GB).

The physical capacity cannot be changed if the LSU has more than zero currently active connections. The number of active connections is displayed on the **LSU** page (see [Logical Storage Unit List](#) on page 280).

- **Description** - (Optional) Enter a brief description of the LSU.

- 3 (Optional) Select the **Enable Automatic Image Replication** check box to automatically replicate (duplicate) data on the LSU to a remote LSU on another DXi.

Automatic Image Replication (AIR) is disabled by default. If enabled, data on an LSU is automatically replicated to a remote LSU that resides on a DXi in a different NetBackup domain. The timing of the duplication, as well as the backup images that are duplicated, are determined by the storage lifecycle policies (SLPs) configured in NetBackup.

OST AIR requires NetBackup 7.1 or higher. For information about configuring NetBackup for Automatic Image Replication, see the *DXi-Series NetBackup and Backup Exec OST Configuration Guide* (6-67079).

Note: You must configure at least one remote user before you can enable Automatic Image Replication (see [Manage Remote Users](#) on page 290).

- 4 If Automatic Image Replication is enabled, select the replication target you want to replicate images to. (You can select only a single target.) When images are replicated, data will be sent to the selected target.
- 5 If Automatic Image Replication is enabled, specify the following information:
 - **Remote Storage Server Name** - The name of the remote storage server (on the target DXi) to replicate data to. The source DXi and target DXi must reside in different NetBackup domains.

Note: To configure the target DXi, see [Adding a Replication Target](#) on page 259.

- **Remote LSU Name** - The name of the LSU in the remote storage server that will receive the replicated data.
- **Remote User** - The OST user credentials to use for authentication on the remote (target) DXi. The selected remote user *must* match a local user on the **Configuration > OST > Manage Users** page on the target DXi (see [Manage Users](#) on page 286).

6 Click **Apply**.

Deleting an LSU

Delete an LSU if it is no longer needed. When you delete an LSU, all data stored on the LSU is lost.

Note: If you deleted the LSU from Symantec NetBackup or Symantec Backup Exec, you must wait several minutes before deleting the LSU from the DXi6902.

To delete an LSU:

1 Select the LSU in the **Logical Storage Unit List**.

You cannot delete an LSU if it has more than zero currently active connections. The number of active connections is displayed on the **LSU** page (see [Logical Storage Unit List](#) on page 280).

Note: You can select multiple LSUs to delete at once.

2 (Optional) Select the **Force Delete LSU** check box to delete LSUs that are not empty.

Normally, you cannot delete an LSU if it contains existing backup images. If for some reason you cannot remove files from the LSU, selecting the **Force Delete LSU** check box allows you to delete the LSU even though it is not empty.

3 Click **Delete**.

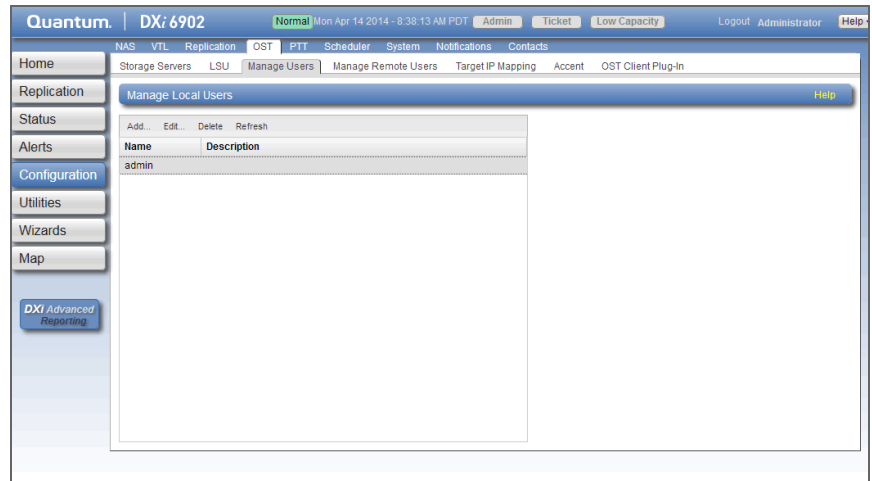
Manage Users

The **Manage Users** page allows you to create and manage local authenticated users for use with OST. After you create the OST user credentials, enter them in the backup application to authenticate OST devices on the media server. When using OST Automatic Image

Replication (AIR), the remote user credentials specified on the source DXi must match the local user credentials on the target (remote) DXi.

To access the **Manage Users** page, on the **OST** page, click the **Manage Users** tab (see [Figure 155](#)).

Figure 155 Manage Users Page



Use the **Manage Users** page to perform the following tasks:

- View information about local authenticated users (see [Manage Local Users List](#) on page 287).
- Add a local authenticated user (see [Adding an Authenticated User](#) on page 288).
- Edit a local authenticated user (see [Editing an Authenticated User](#) on page 288).
- Delete a local authenticated user (see [Deleting an Authenticated User](#) on page 289).

Manage Local Users List

The **Manage Local Users** list displays the following information for all local authenticated users:

- **Name** - The name of the local authenticated user.
- **Description** - A brief description of the local authenticated user (if available).

Note: To update the list with the latest information, click **Refresh**.

Adding an Authenticated User

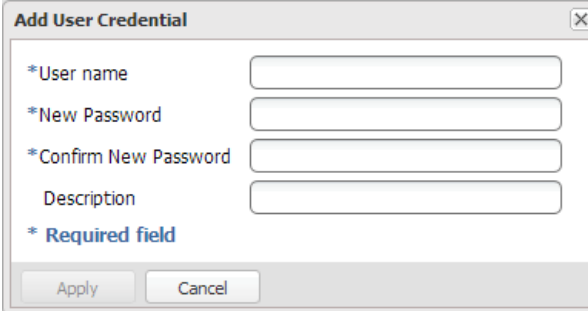
Add an authenticated user to create local OST user credentials. The OST user credentials are required to authenticate OST devices on a media server, or to enable the DXi to receive duplicated data using OST AIR.

To add an authenticated user:

- 1 Click **Add**.

The **Add User Credential** window displays (see [Figure 156](#)).

Figure 156 Add User
Credential



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Add User Credential" with a close button in the top right corner. The dialog contains the following fields and labels:

- *User name
- *New Password
- *Confirm New Password
- Description

Below the fields is a legend: * Required field. At the bottom of the dialog are two buttons: "Apply" and "Cancel".

- 2 Enter information about the authenticated user:

- **User name** - Enter the name of the authenticated user.
- **New Password** - Enter the password for the authenticated user.
- **Confirm New Password** - Enter the password again to confirm it.
- **Description** - (Optional) Enter a brief description of the authenticated user.

- 3 Click **Apply**.

Editing an Authenticated User

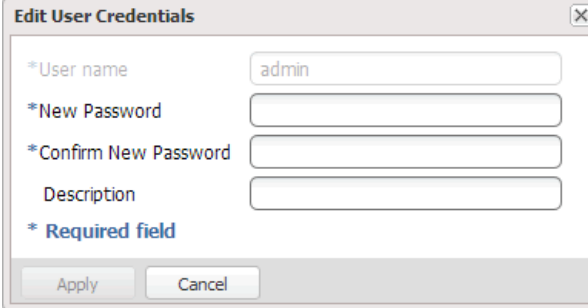
Edit an authenticated user to change the user's password or description.

To edit an authenticated user:

- 1 Select the user and click **Edit**.

The **Edit User Credentials** window displays (see [Figure 157](#)).

Figure 157 Edit User
Credentials



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Edit User Credentials". It contains the following fields and controls:

- *User name: Input field containing "admin".
- *New Password: Empty input field.
- *Confirm New Password: Empty input field.
- Description: Empty input field.
- * Required field: Legend indicating that fields with an asterisk are required.
- Buttons: "Apply" and "Cancel".

- 2 Enter information about the authenticated user:

Note: If you are editing an authenticated user, you cannot change the **User name**.

- **New Password** - Enter the password for the authenticated user.
- **Confirm New Password** - Enter the password again to confirm it.
- **Description** - (Optional) Enter a brief description of the authenticated user.

- 3 Click **Apply**.

Deleting an Authenticated User

Delete an authenticated user if the OST user credentials are no longer needed to authenticate OST devices on a media server.

To delete an authenticated user, select the user and click **Delete**.

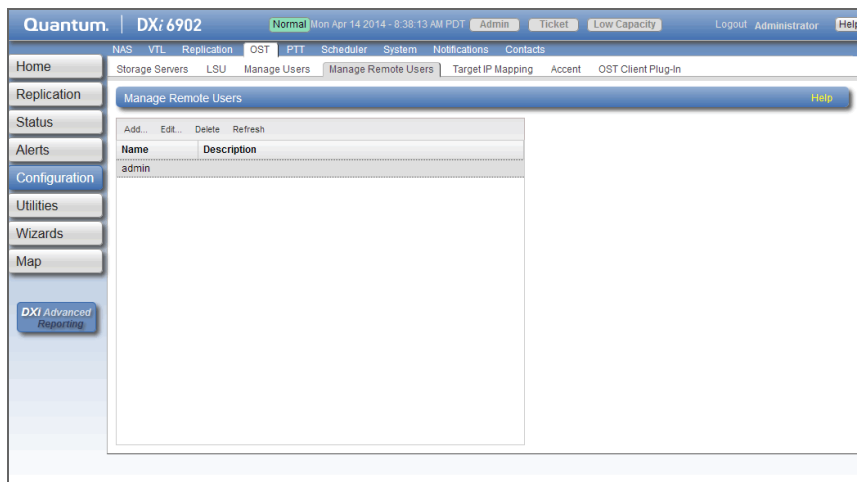
Note: You can select multiple users to delete at once.

Manage Remote Users

The **Manage Remote Users** page allows you to create and manage remote users for use with OST Automatic Image Replication (AIR). You must configure at least one remote user before you can enable Automatic Image Replication for an LSU (see [Adding an LSU](#) on page 281). When using OST Automatic Image Replication (AIR), the remote user credentials specified on the source DXi must match the local user credentials on the target (remote) DXi.

To access the **Manage Remote Users** page, on the **OST** page, click the **Manage Remote Users** tab (see [Figure 158](#)).

Figure 158 Manage Remote Users Page



Use the **Manage Users** page to perform the following tasks:

- View information about remote users (see [Manage Remote Users List](#) on page 290).
- Add a remote user (see [Adding a Remote User](#) on page 291).
- Edit a remote user (see [Editing a Remote User](#) on page 292).
- Delete a remote user (see [Deleting a Remote User](#) on page 292).

Manage Remote Users List

The **Manage Remote Users** list displays the following information for all remote users:

- **Name** - The name of the remote user.

- **Description** - A brief description of the remote user (if available).

Note: To update the list with the latest information, click **Refresh**.

Adding a Remote User

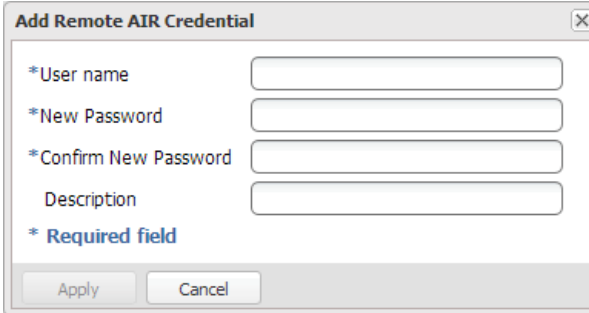
Add a remote user to create OST user credentials for use with OST AIR. When you enable Automatic Image Replication for an LSU, you specify a remote user. The remote user credentials on the source DXi must match the local user credentials on the target (remote) DXi.

To add a remote user:

- 1 Click **Add**.

The **Add Remote AIR Credential** window displays (see [Figure 159](#)).

Figure 159 Add Remote AIR Credential



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Add Remote AIR Credential" with a close button in the top right corner. The dialog contains four text input fields: "*User name", "*New Password", "*Confirm New Password", and "Description". Below the fields is a legend for "* Required field". At the bottom of the dialog are "Apply" and "Cancel" buttons.

- 2 Enter information about the remote user:

- **User name** - Enter the name of the remote user.
- **New Password** - Enter the password for the remote user.
- **Confirm New Password** - Enter the password again to confirm it.
- **Description** - (Optional) Enter a brief description of the remote user.

- 3 Click **Apply**.

Editing a Remote User

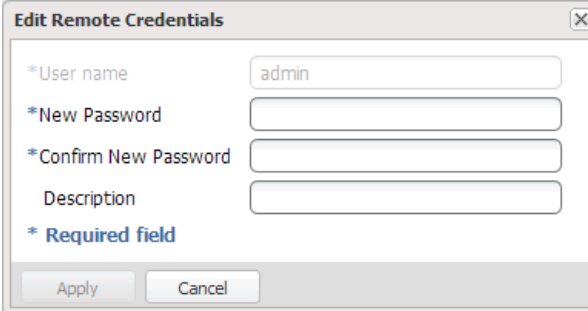
Edit a remote user to change the user's password or description.

To edit a remote user:

- 1 Select the user and click **Edit**.

The **Edit Remote Credentials** window displays (see [Figure 160](#)).

Figure 160 Edit Remote
Credentials



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Edit Remote Credentials" with a close button in the top right corner. The dialog contains the following fields and labels:

- *User name: A text box containing the value "admin".
- *New Password: An empty password field.
- *Confirm New Password: An empty password field.
- Description: An empty text box.

Below the fields is a legend: *** Required field**. At the bottom of the dialog are two buttons: "Apply" and "Cancel".

- 2 Enter information about the remote user:

Note: If you are editing a remote user, you cannot change the **User name**.

- **New Password** - Enter the password for the remote user.
- **Confirm New Password** - Enter the password again to confirm it.
- **Description** - (Optional) Enter a brief description of the remote user.

- 3 Click **Apply**.

Deleting a Remote User

Delete a remote user if the OST user credentials are no longer needed to authenticate an LSU for Automatic Image Replication.

To delete a remote user, select the user and click **Delete**.

Note: You can select multiple users to delete at once.

Target IP Mapping

The **Target IP Mapping** page allows you to map a target data IP address to route all network traffic sent to the data IP address to the specified replication IP address instead. This can be necessary if the target DXi is configured with different network interfaces (and therefore different IP addresses) for data and replication traffic (see [Network](#) on page 315).

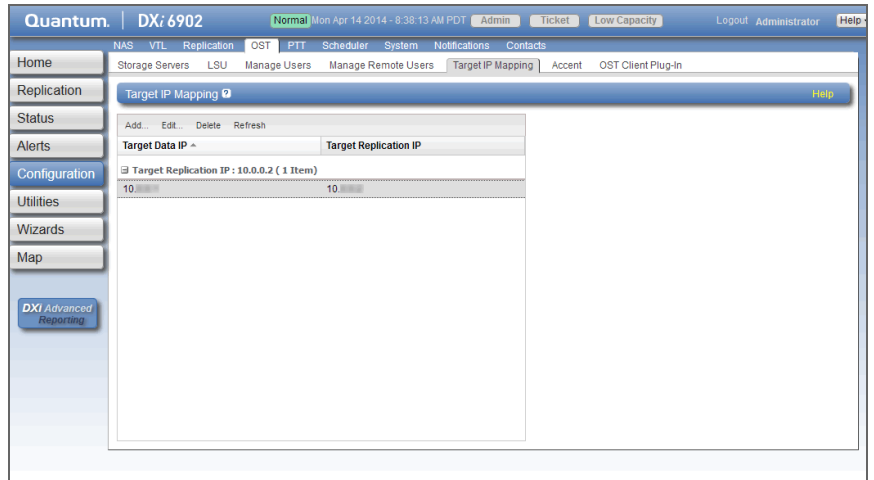
Generally, OST traffic is routed to the data network segment. However, the OST Automatic Image Replication (AIR) and Concurrent Optimized Duplication features use the replication network segment to transmit data to the target system. (Optimized duplication can optionally use the replication channel.) When a data IP address is mapped to a replication IP address, OST traffic that is sent to one of the IP addresses is routed to the other IP address as necessary.

Note: You must add target IP mapping information if you are performing optimized duplication on a segmented network and replication is not configured between the source DXi and target DXi.

Note: Quantum does not recommend mapping multiple data IP addresses to a single replication IP address. If you have mapped multiple data IP addresses and the routing is not working, try removing the additional data IP addresses, and map only a single data IP address.

To access the **Target IP Mapping** page, on the **OST** page, click the **Target IP Mapping** tab (see [Figure 161](#)).

Figure 161 Target IP Mapping
Page



Use the **Target IP Mapping** page to perform the following tasks:

- View information about mapped data and replication IP addresses (see [Target IP Mapping List](#) on page 294).
- Map a target data IP address to a replication IP address (see [Mapping a Target IP Address](#) on page 295).
- Edit the mapping for a target data IP address (see [Editing a Mapped IP Address](#) on page 295).
- Delete the mapping for a target data IP address (see [Deleting a Mapped IP Address](#) on page 296).

Target IP Mapping List

The **Target IP Mapping** list displays the following information for all mapped IP addresses:

- **Target Data IP** - The mapped target data IP address.
- **Target Replication IP** - The replication IP address to which the data IP address is mapped.

By default, items in the list are grouped by target replication IP address. To turn off grouping, click the arrow to the right of a column heading and clear the **Show in groups** check box.

Note: To update the list with the latest information, click **Refresh**.

Mapping a Target IP Address

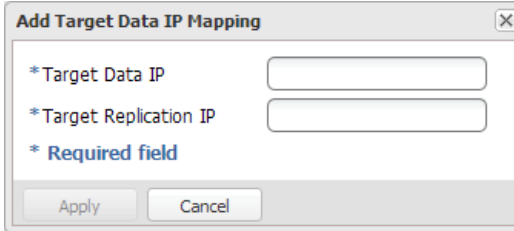
Add mapping for a target data IP address to route all network traffic sent to the address to the specified replication IP address instead.

To map a target IP address:

- 1 Click **Add**.

The **Add Target Data IP Mapping** window displays (see [Figure 162](#)).

Figure 162 Add Target Data IP Mapping



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Add Target Data IP Mapping" with a close button (X) in the top right corner. Inside the dialog, there are two text input fields. The first is labeled "* Target Data IP" and the second is labeled "* Target Replication IP". Below these fields, the text "* Required field" is displayed. At the bottom of the dialog, there are two buttons: "Apply" and "Cancel".

- 2 Enter information about the mapping:
 - **Target Data IP** - The target data IP address to map.
 - **Target Replication IP** - The replication IP address to map the data IP address to.
- 3 Click **Apply**.

Editing a Mapped IP Address

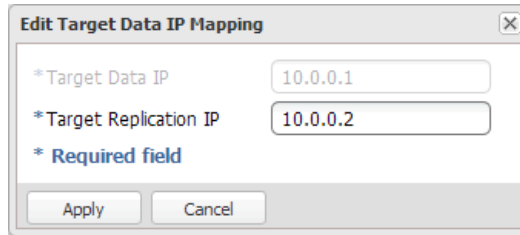
Edit a mapped IP address to route traffic sent to the target data IP address to a different replication IP address.

To edit a mapped IP address:

- 1 Select the mapped IP address and click **Edit**.

The **Edit Target Data IP Mapping** window displays (see [Figure 163](#)).

Figure 163 Edit Target Data IP Mapping



- 2 In the **Target Replication IP** box, enter the replication IP address to map the data IP address to.

Note: If you are editing a mapped IP address, you cannot change the target data IP address.

- 3 Click **Apply**.

Deleting a Mapped IP Address

Delete a mapped IP address if traffic sent to the target data IP address no longer needs to be routed to a replication IP address

To delete a mapped IP address, select the IP address and click **Delete**.

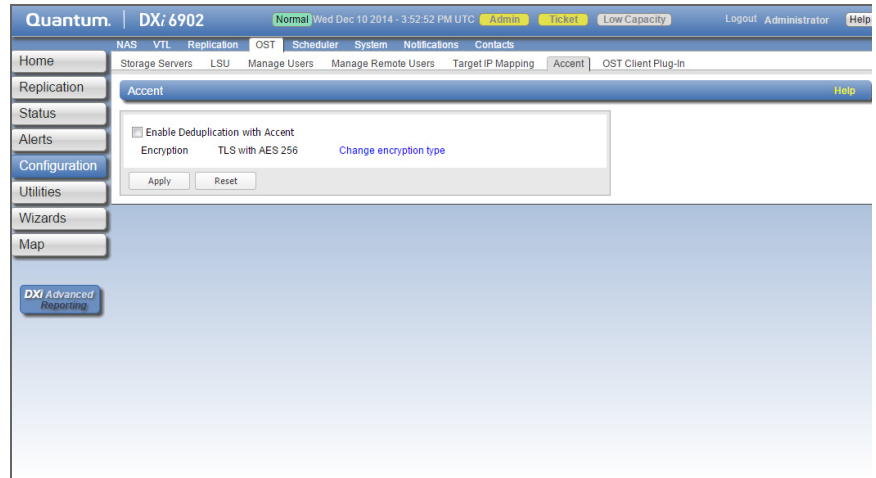
Note: You can select multiple mapped IP addresses to delete at once.

DXi Accent

Use the **Accent** page to enable or disable DXi Accent. Quantum's DXi Accent software accelerates backups and reduces network bandwidth requirements by distributing deduplication between the backup server and the DXi. OST data sent from the media server to the DXi can be encrypted using AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) encryption methods.

To access the **Accent** page, on the **OST** page, click the **Accent** tab (see [Figure 164](#)).

Figure 164 Accent Page



To configure DXi Accent:

- 1 To enable DXi Accent, select the **Enable Deduplication with Accent** check box.

Or to disable DXi Accent, clear the **Enable Deduplication with Accent** check box.

Note: You cannot use DXi Accent if you are currently using NetBackup Accelerator or Optimized Synthetic Backups. If you are using Accelerator, please make sure that Accent is not enabled. For more information on using NetBackup Accelerator, see the *DXi-Series Configuration and Best Practices Guide for NetBackup from Symantec (6-67850)*.

- 2 Click **Apply**.

Note: Click the **Change Encryption Type** link to change the OST data encryption type (see [Data Encryption](#) on page 339).

Note: To use DXi Accent, you must install the Quantum OST Client Plug-in on the media server. For information about installing the OST Plug-in and using DXi Accent, see the *DXi-Series NetBackup and Backup Exec OST Configuration Guide (6-67079)*.

OST Client Plug-In

Use the **OST Client Plug-In** page to download the Quantum OST Plug-in.

OST (OpenStorage) technology allows Symantec NetBackup and Backup Exec to seamlessly integrate with the DXi6902. Using OST, NetBackup and Backup Exec can manage backups through the DXi6902 and can take advantage of the system's capabilities, such as data deduplication and replication. To use OST, you must first download the OST Plug-in and install it on the NetBackup or Backup Exec media server.

To download the OST Plug-in, click **Client Plug-in Download**. On the download page, download the correct OST Plug-in for your backup application and operating system. Also on the download page, click **Installation Instructions**, to download the *OST Plug-in Installation Instructions*. Follow the included instructions to install the OST Plug-in on your media server.

Note: For information about configuring and using OST with the DXi6902, see the *DXi-Series NetBackup and Backup Exec OST Configuration Guide (6-67079)*.

PTT

The **PTT** page allows you to configure the path to tape (PTT) feature of the DXi6902. There are two types of path to tape:

- Backup application specific path to tape allows you to move data from the DXi to physical tape cartridges in an attached physical tape library using an NDMP (Network Data Management Protocol) connection. The DXi supports NDMP V4.
- OST path to tape (also called Direct To Tape) allows you to use Symantec NetBackup to copy LSUs from a storage server on the DXi to a physical tape library.

For information about working with storage servers and LSUs, see [OST](#) on page 267. For detailed information about configuring and using OST path to tape, see the *DXi-Series NetBackup and Backup Exec OST Configuration Guide (6-67079)*.

To access the **PTT** page, click the **Configuration** menu, and then click the **PTT** tab.

The **PTT** page contains the following tabs:

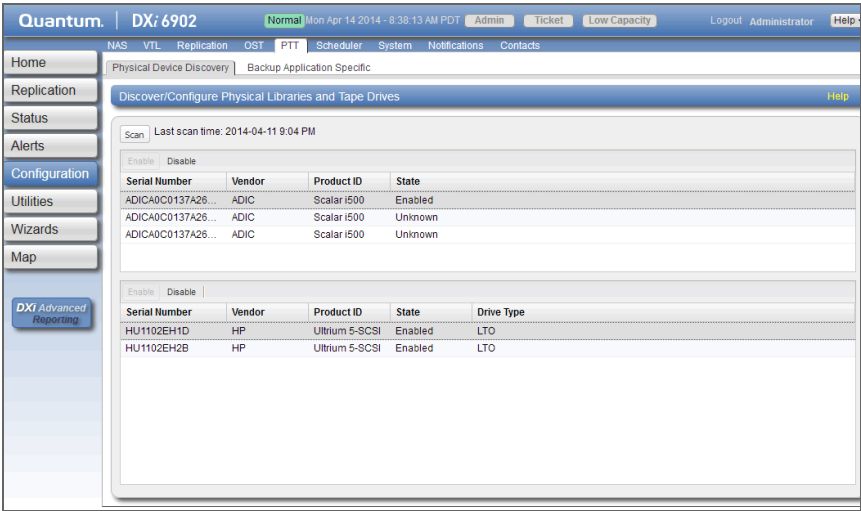
- [Physical Device Discovery](#)
- [Backup Application Specific](#)

Physical Device Discovery

The **Physical Device Discovery** page allows you to discover attached physical tape libraries and tape drives. After you discover the libraries and drives, you can use them for path to tape data movement.

To access the **Physical Device Discovery** page, on the **PTT** page, click the **Physical Device Discovery** tab (see [Figure 165](#)).

Figure 165 Physical Device Discovery Page



The **Physical Device Discovery** page displays the following information for all discovered physical libraries and tape drives:

- **Last scan time** - The date and time a scan for attached libraries was last performed.
- **Serial Number** - The serial number of the library or drive.
- **Vendor** - The vendor of the library or drive.
- **Product ID** - The product ID (name) of the library or drive.

- **State** - The state of the library or drive (**Enabled** or **Disabled**).
- **Drive Type** - (Tape drives only) The drive type of the drive.

Use the **Physical Device Discovery** page to perform the following tasks:

- To discover an attached physical tape library and tape drives, click **Scan**. Attached physical libraries display in the list.
- To enable or disable a physical library, select it in the list, and then click **Enable** or **Disable**. (You can also right-click a library to enable or disable it.)

Note: To use a physical library, it must be enabled. If you enable or disable a library, all tape drives in the library are also enabled or disabled.

- To view the drives in an attached library, select the library in the list. All drives in the selected library display below.
- To enable or disable tape drives, select one or more drives in the list, and then click **Enable** or **Disable**. (You can also right-click a drive to enable or disable it.)

Note: To use a tape drive, it must be enabled. To enable a drive, the parent library must be enabled.

- To remove a physical library from the list, first disconnect the Fibre Channel cables that connect the library to the DXi6902, and then click **Scan**.
- To update the libraries or drives list with the latest information, click **Refresh**.

Backup Application Specific

The **Backup Application Specific** page allows you to create and manage authenticated users for use with the path to tape capability.

The following applications are supported for backup application specific path to tape:

- Symantec NetBackup
- Symantec Backup Exec
- EMC Networker

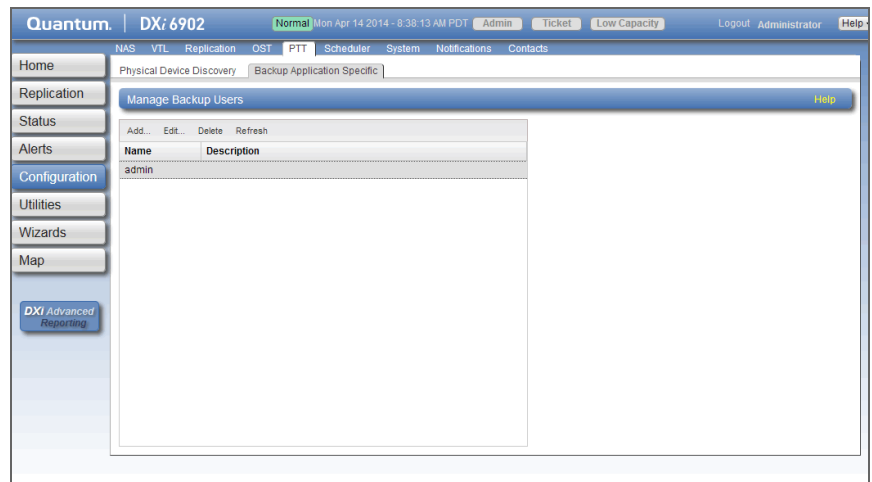
- Oracle Secure Backup
- ASG-Time Navigator

Note: You must dedicate a partition within the DXi6902 for use with NetBackup Direct to Tape (Path to Tape). The partition cannot be shared with another backup application.

Caution: The virtual media changer and tape drives *must* be assigned to the backup server (on the SAN) being used for Backup Application Specific path to tape functionality.

To access the **Backup Application Specific** page, on the **PTT** page, click the **Backup Application Specific** tab (see [Figure 166](#)).

Figure 166 Backup Application Specific Page



Use the **Backup Application Specific** page to perform the following tasks:

- View information about backup application specific users (see [Backup Application Specific User List](#) on page 302).
- Add a backup application specific user (see [Adding a Backup Application Specific User](#) on page 302).
- Edit a backup application specific user (see [Editing a Backup Application Specific User](#) on page 303).

- Delete a backup application specific user (see [Deleting a Backup Application Specific User](#) on page 304).

Backup Application Specific User List

The **Backup Application Specific User** section displays the following information for all backup application specific users:

- **Username** - The name of the backup application specific user.
- **Description** - A brief description of the backup application specific user (if available).

Note: To update the list with the latest information, click **Refresh**.

Adding a Backup Application Specific User

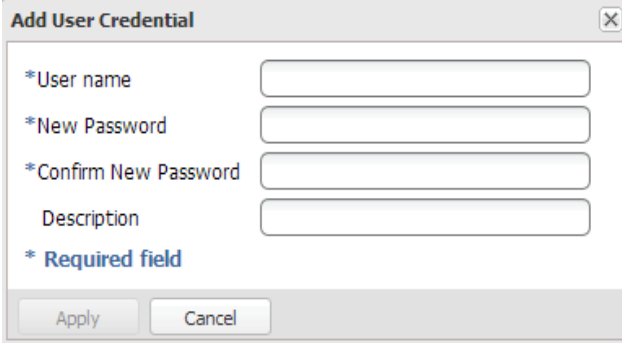
Add a backup application specific user to create user credentials. The user credentials are required to authenticate devices on a media server.

To add a backup application specific user:

- 1 Click **Add**.

The **Add Backup Application Specific User** page displays (see [Figure 167](#)).

Figure 167 Add Backup Application Specific User Page



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Add User Credential" with a close button (X) in the top right corner. It contains four input fields: "*User name", "*New Password", "*Confirm New Password", and "Description". The first three fields are marked as required. At the bottom, there are "Apply" and "Cancel" buttons.

- 2 Enter information about the backup application specific user:

- **Username** - Enter the name of the backup application specific user.

- **New Password** - Enter the password for the backup application specific user.
- **Confirm Password** - Enter the password again to confirm it.
- **Description** - (Optional) Enter a brief description of the backup application specific user.

3 Click **Apply**.

Editing a Backup Application Specific User

Edit a backup application specific user to change the user's password or description.

To edit a backup application specific user:

1 Select the user and click **Edit**.

The **Edit Backup Application Specific User** page displays (see [Figure 168](#)).

Figure 168 Edit Backup Application Specific User Page

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Edit User Credentials" with a close button in the top right corner. The dialog contains the following fields and labels:

- *User name: A text input field containing the text "admin".
- *New Password: An empty password input field.
- *Confirm New Password: An empty password input field.
- Description: An empty text input field.

Below the input fields is a legend: "* Required field". At the bottom of the dialog are two buttons: "Apply" and "Cancel".

2 Enter information about the backup application specific user:

Note: If you are editing a backup application specific user, you cannot change the **Username**.

- **Username** - (Optional) Select a different backup application specific user to edit.
- **New Password** - Enter the password for the backup application specific user.

- **Confirm New Password** - Enter the password again to confirm it.
- **Description** - (Optional) Enter a brief description of the backup application specific user.

3 Click **Apply**.

Deleting a Backup Application Specific User

Delete a backup application specific user if the user credentials are no longer needed to authenticate devices on a media server.

To delete a backup application specific user, select the user and click **Delete**.

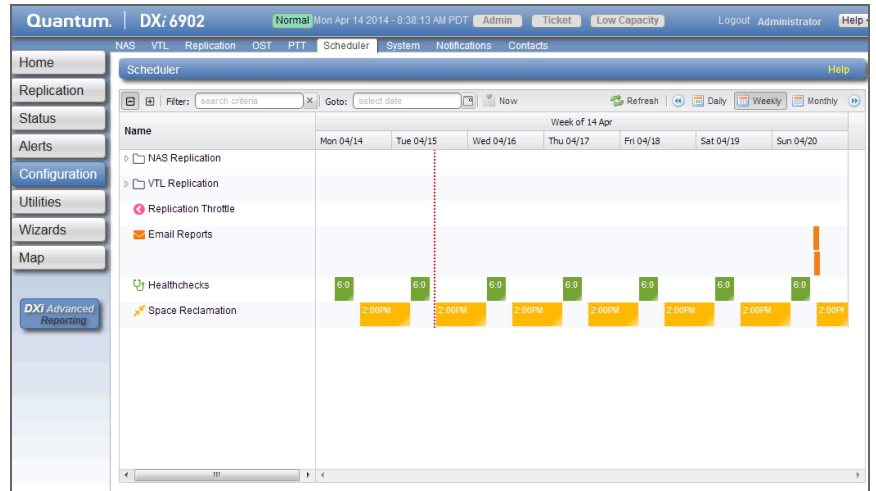
Note: You can select multiple users to delete at once.

Scheduler

The **Scheduler** page allows you to manage scheduled events on the DXi6902, including replication and replication throttling, e-mail reports, healthchecks, and space reclamation. With schedules, you specify when certain events should occur, and the system automatically performs those events at the specified time. Events can be one-time only, or they can reoccur at defined intervals.

To access the **Scheduler** page, click the **Configuration** menu, and then click the **Scheduler** tab (see [Figure 169](#)).

Figure 169 Scheduler Page



Use the **Scheduler** page to perform the following tasks:

- View currently scheduled events (see [Viewing Scheduled Events](#) on page 306).
- Add a new scheduled event or edit an existing event (see).
- Configure NAS shares or VTL partitions for scheduled replication (see [Scheduling a Share or Partition for Replication](#) on page 309).
- Configure replication throttle events (see [Scheduling Replication Throttling](#) on page 310).
- Configure the DXi6902 to send status and configuration reports (see [Scheduling E-mail Reports](#) on page 312).
- Configure the DXi6902 to run healthchecks (see [Scheduling Healthchecks](#) on page 312).
- Configure the DXi6902 to run space reclamation (see [Scheduling Space Reclamation](#) on page 313).
- Specify when and how often an event reoccurs (see [Setting Recurrence for a Scheduled Event](#) on page 313).
- Remove an event occurrence or event series from the schedule (see [Deleting a Scheduled Event](#) on page 314).

Viewing Scheduled Events

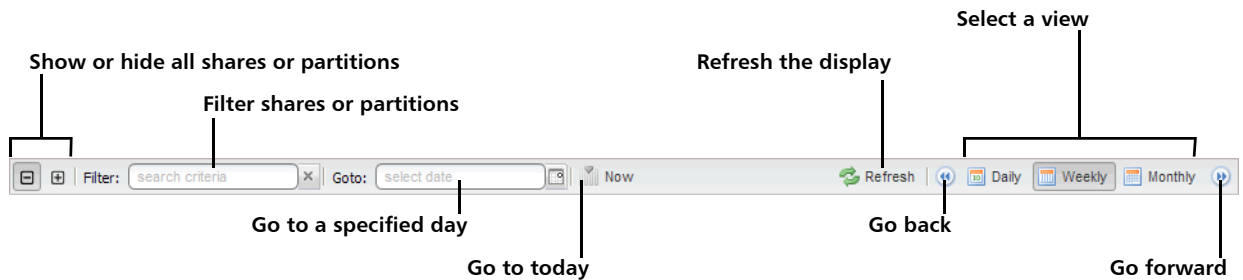
The **Scheduler** page displays all replication, replication throttle, e-mail report, healthchecks, and space reclamation events scheduled to occur in a selected time period. To view scheduled replication events for NAS shares or VTL partitions, click the arrow next to the folder to display all shares or partitions.

Use the following toolbar controls to adjust the schedule view (see [Figure 169](#)):

- To show or hide all shares or partitions, click the plus [+] or minus [-] icons.
- To filter shares or partitions based on name, begin typing in the **Filter** box. Click the **x** to clear the filter.
- To view the schedule for a specific day, select it in the **Goto** pop-up calendar.
- To view the schedule for today, click **Now**.
- To update the schedule view with the latest data, click the **Refresh** icon.
- To move the view backward or forward in time, click the arrows.
- To change the number of days displayed at a time, click **Daily**, **Weekly**, or **Monthly**.

Note: The thickness of the bars on the schedule view varies based on the type of event and the selected time frame. Healthcheck events have an estimated span of 6 hours. Space Reclamation events have an estimated span of 16 hours. All other open-ended events have a default span of 2 hours.

Figure 170 Scheduler Toolbar



Adding or Editing a Scheduled Event

To add or edit a scheduled event:

- 1 On the **Scheduler** page, adjust the schedule view to display the time period when the event will occur (see [Viewing Scheduled Events](#) on page 306). Then do one of the following actions (see [Figure 171](#)):
 - To add a new event, click and drag on the schedule in the row for the type of event to add. A new event is added where you dragged the cursor.

To schedule replication for NAS shares or VTL partitions, click the arrow next to the folder to display all shares or partitions. Then click and drag in the row for the share or partition to schedule.

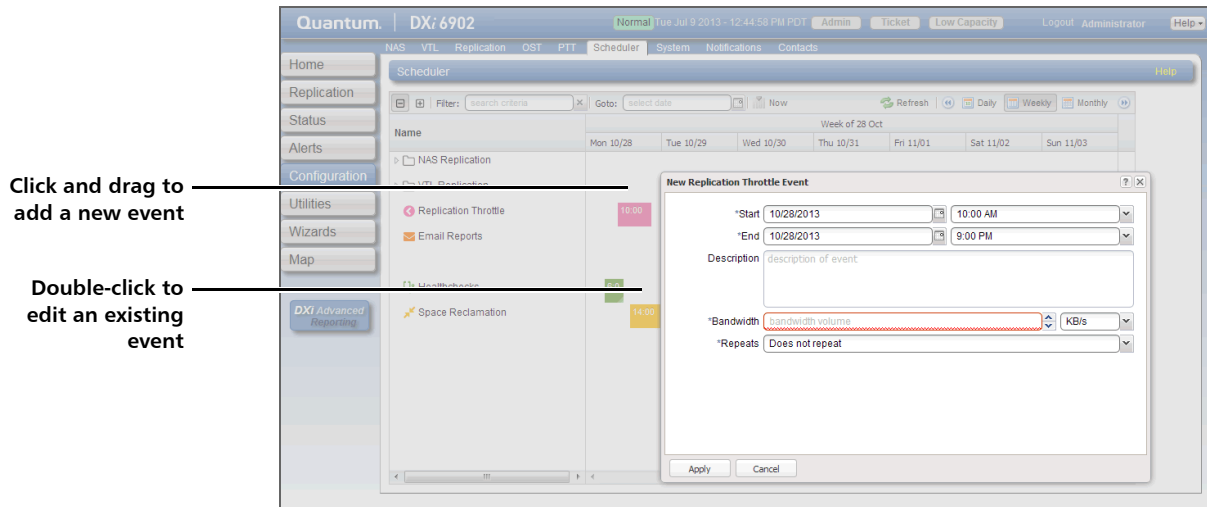
Note: The new event must begin after the current time, which is indicated by the dotted vertical line.

- To edit an existing event, double-click the event. If the event is recurring, select **Open this occurrence** to edit only the one instance of the event, or select **Open the series** to edit the entire recurring series, and then click **OK**.

Note: You cannot edit an event that occurred in the past.

Note: You can also right-click an existing event to see options for editing an event.

Figure 171 Adding a New Event



2 Define the start and, if applicable, the end of the event.

- Specify the **Start Date** and **Start Time** using the pop-up calendar and drop-down box.
- (Replication throttle events only) Specify the **End Date** and **End Time**. The end date and time must occur after the start date and time.

Note: For a new event, you can click and drag to adjust the start and end time. For an existing event, you can drag the event to change when it occurs. You can also drag the left or right edge of the event to adjust the start or end time.

3 Enter a brief description of the event in the **Description** box. (This description will display on the schedule view.)

4 Specify options specific to the type of event. See the following sections:

- [Scheduling a Share or Partition for Replication](#) on page 309
- [Scheduling Replication Throttling](#) on page 310
- [Scheduling E-mail Reports](#) on page 312
- [Scheduling Healthchecks](#) on page 312

- [Scheduling Space Reclamation](#) on page 313
- 5 (Required for healthchecks and space reclamation) Specify when and how often the event reoccurs (see [Setting Recurrence for a Scheduled Event](#) on page 313).
 - 6 Click **Apply**.
 - 7 Refresh the browser window to make sure the event settings are applied.

Caution: When adding multiple events of the same type, make sure the events do not overlap. If two events of the same type overlap, the later event takes precedence over the earlier event.

Note: After a system reboot, all open-ended events (for example, replication) will restart at their next scheduled time. Events with end times (for example, replication throttle) that are past their start time will have their end action occur.

Scheduling a Share or Partition for Replication

Configure a replication schedule for a NAS share or VTL partition to automatically replicate the share or partition data to the target system at regular intervals. Disable scheduled replication if you do not want to automatically replicate the share or partition data to the target.

Note: Note: To schedule a share or partition for replication, you must first add one or more replication targets (see [Replication Configuration](#) on page 256). In addition, you must add one or more shares or partitions with deduplication enabled and at least one target selected (see [NAS Summary](#) on page 210 or [Partitions](#) on page 227).

Note: Disabling replication for a share or partition, or deleting a share or partition, does not delete any scheduled replication events for that share or partition. If you no longer want to schedule the share or partition for replication, manually delete the schedule (see [Deleting a Scheduled Event](#) on page 314).

To configure a replication schedule for a share or partition:

- 1 On the **Scheduler** page, add or edit an event in the **NAS Replication** or **VTL Replication** row (see [Adding or Editing a Scheduled Event](#) on page 307).

- 2 In the **Share** or **Partition** drop-down box, select the share or partition to schedule for replication.

Only shares or partitions that are enabled for deduplication appear in the drop-down box.

Note: Scheduling a share or partition that has replication disabled will automatically enable replication.

- 3 In the **Target** drop-down box, select the replication target you want to replicate the share or partition to.

- 4 Click **OK**.

- 5 (Optional) Specify when and how often the event reoccurs (see [Setting Recurrence for a Scheduled Event](#) on page 313).

- 6 Click **Apply**.

Scheduling Replication Throttling

During replication throttling, the DXi6902 limits the amount of source replication data it sends to not exceed a specified maximum bandwidth. Schedule replication throttling to control the amount of network bandwidth used by source replication at certain times. For example, you might configure replication throttling to occur during planned backup times to avoid network contention.

Note: For more information about configuring the DXi6902 for replication, see [DXi6902 Replication](#) on page 119.

To schedule replication throttling:

- 1 On the **Scheduler** page, add or edit an event in the **Replication Throttle** row (see [Adding or Editing a Scheduled Event](#) on page 307).

- 2 Specify the maximum allowed bandwidth by entering a value in the **Bandwidth** box and selecting the units in the drop-down box (**KB/s** or **MB/s**). The lowest value you can set is 32 KB/s. The highest value you can set is 125 MB/s.

Caution: Do not set the maximum allowed bandwidth to a value that is lower than necessary. If the maximum allowed bandwidth is set to the lowest value, large replication jobs may fail.

During the replication throttle event, the DXi will limit the amount of data it sends during source replication so that it does not exceed the specified bandwidth. After the replication throttle event ends, the DXi will no longer throttle the sending of source replication data (until the next replication throttle event occurs).

Do *not* configure a throttle schedule if a constant throttle is enabled (see [Enabling System Throttling](#) on page 263). The scheduled replication throttling bandwidth settings take precedence over the constant throttle value. (The currently active replication throttle rate appears on the **Home** page under **Current Activity**.)

- 3 (Optional) Specify when and how often the event reoccurs (see [Setting Recurrence for a Scheduled Event](#) on page 313).
- 4 Click **Apply**.

About Replication Throttling Statistics

Keep in mind the following information when observing actual network bandwidth usage during a replication throttle event:

- During a replication throttle event, only outgoing replication data traffic is throttled, not other outgoing traffic. Because of this, you may observe network usage to be higher than the specified maximum bandwidth. Differences in the sampling time period may also cause discrepancies between the specified maximum bandwidth and observed traffic.
- If the DXi is configured to use a bonded network interface for replication traffic, load balancing is determined independently by the bonding mode selected for the interface (see [Network](#) on page 315). Because of this, you may need to sum the values for all slave devices in the bonded interface to calculate the overall outgoing traffic rate.
- The replication throttle bandwidth maximum is specified in KB/s or MB/s, so depending on the statistic or report you are observing, you may need to convert the bandwidth maximum to Kb/s or Mb/s in order to correctly compare it to the observed values.

Scheduling E-mail Reports

The DXi6902 can automatically generate a report with system status data or with configuration data and send it to all configured e-mail recipients.

Note: To enable the DXi6902 to send e-mail, you must specify an outgoing e-mail server (see [Server](#) on page 357). In addition, you must specify one or more recipients (see [Email Reports](#) on page 360).

To configure a schedule for e-mail reports:

- 1 On the **Scheduler** page, add or edit an event in the **Email Reports** row (see [Adding or Editing a Scheduled Event](#) on page 307).
- 2 In the **Report Type** drop-down box, select the type of e-mail report to schedule (**Status** or **Configuration**).
- 3 (Optional) Specify when and how often the event reoccurs (see [Setting Recurrence for a Scheduled Event](#) on page 313).
- 4 Click **Apply**.

Scheduling Healthchecks

During healthchecks, the DXi6902 performs tests to verify the health and integrity of the data deduplication blockpool. Schedule healthchecks regularly to make sure the system is healthy and operating correctly. When you schedule healthchecks, only the healthchecks that are currently enabled are run.

Note: For more information about enabling healthchecks, see [Healthchecks](#) on page 382.

To configure a schedule for healthchecks:

- 1 On the **Scheduler** page, add or edit an event in the **Healthchecks** row (see [Adding or Editing a Scheduled Event](#) on page 307).
- 2 Specify when and how often the event reoccurs (see [Setting Recurrence for a Scheduled Event](#) on page 313).

Caution: For correct system operation, healthchecks *must* be run at regular intervals (at least once a week). You can schedule healthchecks to occur daily or weekly but not monthly or yearly. Also, recurrence is required.

3 Click **Apply**.

Scheduling Space Reclamation

During space reclamation, the DXi6902 deletes unneeded tags from the blockpool to free up disk space. Schedule space reclamation regularly to make sure there is enough disk space to store data.

Caution: Because space reclamation can affect system performance, avoid running space reclamation during known backup periods.

Note: For more information about space reclamation, see [Space Reclamation](#) on page 389.

To configure a schedule for space reclamation:

- 1 On the **Scheduler** page, add or edit an event in the **Space Reclamation** row (see [Adding or Editing a Scheduled Event](#) on page 307).
- 2 Specify when and how often the event reoccurs (see [Setting Recurrence for a Scheduled Event](#) on page 313).

Caution: For correct system operation, space reclamation *must* be run at regular intervals (at least once a week). You can schedule space reclamation to occur daily or weekly but not monthly or yearly. Also, recurrence is required.

3 Click **Apply**.

Setting Recurrence for a Scheduled Event

To specify when and how often the event reoccurs:

- 1 On the **Scheduler** page, add or edit an event (see [Adding or Editing a Scheduled Event](#) on page 307).
- 2 In the **Repeats** drop-down box, select **Does not repeat** to disable recurrence. Or to enable recurrence, select how often the event reoccurs:

Note: Healthchecks and space reclamation must occur at least every seven days or once a week.

- **Daily** - Specify the recurrence interval in days.
 - **Weekly** - Specify the recurrence interval in weeks, and select the days the event occurs on.
- 3 For recurring events, specify how long the recurrence continues (**forever**, for a certain number of occurrences, or **until** a specific date).

Note: For healthchecks and space reclamation, recurrence is always **forever**.

- 4 Click **Apply**.

Deleting a Scheduled Event

To delete an event occurrence or event series.

- 1 On the **Scheduler** page, right-click an event.
- 2 On the pop-up menu, select an option:
 - **Delete this occurrence** - Remove the selected occurrence in an event series from the schedule.
 - **Delete all occurrences** - Remove the entire event series from the schedule.

The event or series is deleted from the schedule and will no longer occur.

System

The **System** page allows you to configure system settings for the DXi6902, including network settings, system date and time, and security settings. You can also change Fibre Channel port settings.

To access the **System** page, click the **Configuration** menu, and then click the **System** tab.

The **System** page contains the following tabs:

- [Network](#)
- [Date & Time](#)
- [Security](#)
- [FC Initiators and Targets](#)

Network

The **Network** page allows you to view and change network configuration information for the DXi6902. The DXi6902 uses this information to connect to the network.

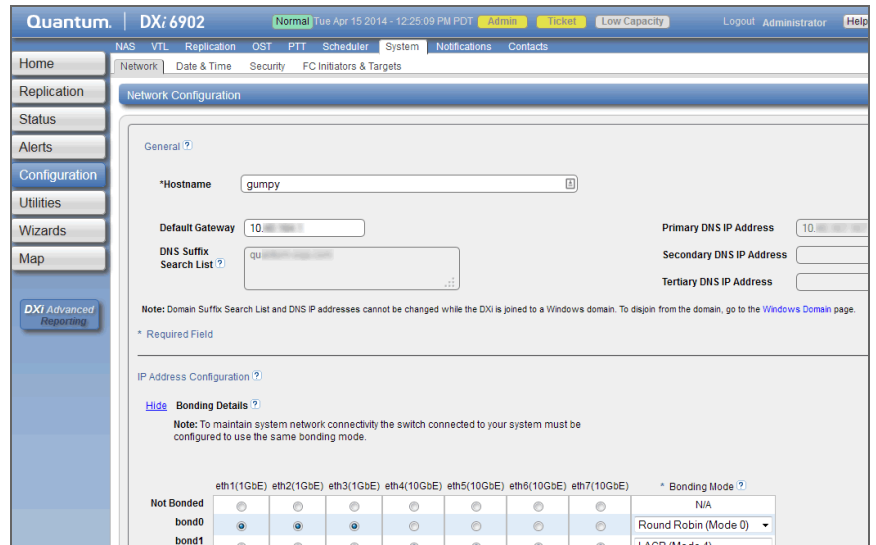
Network configuration information is entered during initial setup DXi6902. You should consult your network administrator before making any changes to the network settings.

Caution: Changing the network configuration requires a system reboot to allow all system services to function correctly. Changing the network configuration requires a system reboot immediately after the changes are applied.

Note: Rebooting the system can take several minutes. After the new network configuration is saved, close your Web browser and wait 15 minutes before logging in again. If you change the IP address that you use to log in to the system, you will temporarily lose your connection to the remote management console. Because of this, you might not see a confirmation page informing you that the new settings have been saved.

To access the **Network** page, on the **System** page, click the **Network** tab (see [Figure 172](#)).

Figure 172 Network Configuration



Configuring the Network

Using the **Network** page, each Ethernet port in the DXi can be configured as a separate device. In addition, you can create bonded devices (logical ports) consisting of two or more ports of the same link speed (1GbE or 10GbE). For each port or device, you can specify the MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) frame size.

After you define devices (single port or bonded), you can create up to ten network interfaces for each device. Each interface has its own IP address information. In addition, you can configure the following options for each interface:

- Assign the interface to a VLAN (Virtual Local Area Network).
- Indicate whether the interface IP address will be used to externally identify the system (external host IP address).
- Specify the types of traffic allowed on the interface (management, replication, or data).
- Specify the NAT address that the interface is mapped to if it is used for replication through a NAT firewall.

- Add routing information for an interface to enable connectivity with devices on different subnets.

Note: You can choose to allow any traffic type (management, replication, or data) on an interface. In this case, the routing of different traffic types, as well as firewall capability, must be controlled using the network infrastructure (routers and switches) that the DXi is connected to.

Configuring the network includes the following major steps:

Note: Before configuring the network, work with your network administrator to determine the network settings that will be required to properly integrate the DXi6902 with your company's network.

- 1 [Configuring General Network Settings](#) on page 317
- 2 [Configuring Bonding Details](#) on page 319
- 3 [Configuring Interface Details](#) on page 321
- 4 [Configuring Interface IP Addresses](#) on page 321
- 5 [Configuring Interface Routing](#) on page 325
- 6 [Applying Network Settings](#) on page 326

Configuring General Network Settings

Under **General**, enter the following network information as provided by your network administrator (see [Figure 173](#)):

Figure 173 Network Page:
General

The screenshot shows the 'General' configuration page for network settings. It includes the following fields and values:

- *Hostname:** gumpy
- Default Gateway:** 10.10.10.1
- DNS Suffix Search List:** qu
- Primary DNS IP Address:** 10.10.10.1
- Secondary DNS IP Address:** (empty)
- Tertiary DNS IP Address:** (empty)

A note at the bottom states: "Note: Domain Suffix Search List and DNS IP addresses cannot be changed while the DXi is joined to a Windows domain. To disjoin from the domain, go to the [Windows Domain](#) page." A legend indicates that an asterisk (*) denotes a required field.

Note: When entering IP addresses, never use an address that is in a reserved IP address range. To see a list of reserved IP address ranges, click the quick tip icon [?] located near the IP address field.

- **Hostname** - The hostname of the DXi6902.

The **Hostname** cannot be blank and must contain only letters [A–Z, a–z], numbers [0–9], and hyphens [-].

- **Default Gateway** - The default gateway IP address.

Specifying a default gateway is optional if all access is local to a particular subnet. For example, if the DXi6902 and all of its clients are on the same subnet, you do not need to specify a default gateway.

Caution: Specifying a default gateway is required to enable connectivity with all subnets other than those that the DXi6902 is directly connected to. For example, if the DXi6902 and its clients are on different subnets, or you are using an external NTP server, you must specify a default gateway.

- **DNS Suffix Search List** - (Optional) The domain list to search when resolving domain names.

The list may be either a single domain name or a comma-separated list of up to 6 domain names. The first domain name listed is used as the local domain. Domain names must contain only letters [A–Z, a–z], numbers [0–9], dots [.], and hyphens [-].

- **Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary DNS IP Address** - (Optional) The IP addresses of up to three DNS servers used to resolve domain names and translate them into IP addresses.

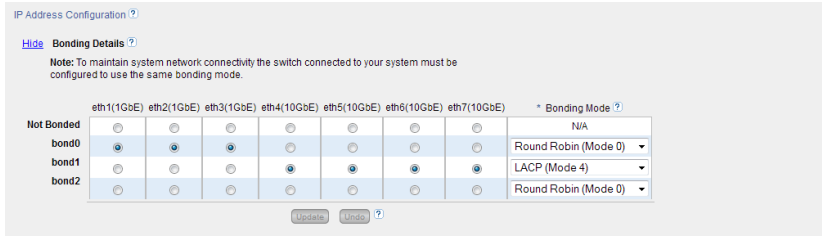
Note: You must specify a DNS IP address if you plan to use hostname format when configuring an NTP time server, outgoing e-mail server, replication sources and targets, and other information.

Note: The **DNS Suffix Search List** and **DNS IP Addresses** cannot be modified if the DXi6902 is currently joined to a Windows domain. To disjoin a Windows domain, see [Windows Domain](#) on page 217.

Configuring Bonding Details

Under **IP Address Configuration > Bonding Details**, configure bonded devices (see [Figure 174](#)):

Figure 174 Network Page: Bonding Details



- 1 If necessary, click the **Show** link to show the bonding details table.
- 2 For each available bonded device (**bond0**, **bond1**, and so on), select two or more Ethernet ports with the same link speed to assign to the bond. Or select **Not Bonded** to leave a port unassigned to any bond.

If no ports are assigned to a bond, the bond cannot be configured. That is, settings cannot be entered for the bond in the **Interface Details** or **IP Address** tables because no Ethernet ports are assigned to the device.

All ports assigned to the same device are bonded together into a single logical port. For example, if you select **bond0** for port **eth0** and port **eth1**, both ports are bonded together in the **bond0** device. A bonded device can contain two or more ports.

Note: All ports associated with a bond must have the same link speed (1GbE or 10GbE).

- 3 For each bonded device, specify the bonding mode:

Note: To maintain network connectivity, the switch connected to the DXi6902 must be configured to use the same bonding mode. The best time to change the bonding mode on the switch is during the next reboot of your system, after saving the new network settings. Changing the bonding mode on the switch before saving these settings and rebooting may result in the loss of network connectivity to the system.

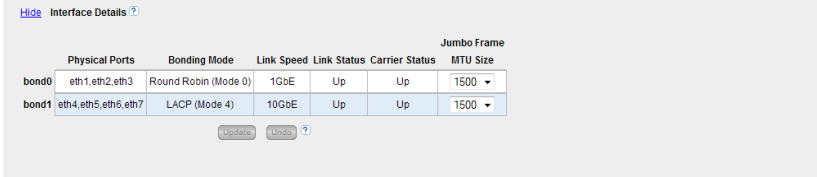
- **Round Robin (Mode 0)** - This option sends Ethernet frames using the bonded Ethernet ports with a valid MII link. Frames are sent in a round-robin fashion, starting with the first slave device and then the rest of the devices. This only applies to the traffic sent from the DXi6902. The Ethernet switch needs to aggregate the ports, so the connected ports are treated as a logical port. The DXi frame reception is completely dependent on the transmission algorithm of the Ethernet switch. The bonding mechanism does not balance the frame reception.
 - **LACP (Mode 4)** - This option (Link Aggregation Control Protocol) is based on the 802.3ad IEEE standard for aggregating Ethernet ports. If the bonding algorithm is set to LACP, the Ethernet switch ports must be configured in a 802.3ad based Link Aggregation group (LAG) in LACP mode. The DXi frame reception and transmission is controlled by the LACP between the bonded ports and the Ethernet switch ports.
 - **Active Backup (Mode 1)** - This option does not require switch configuration but may not provide the same level of load balancing and performance as other bonding modes. Only one port in the bond is active at a time. If the active port fails, another port becomes active to take its place. Because only the MAC address of the active port is visible to the Ethernet switch, the switch does not require additional configuration.
- 4 Click **Update** to save the changes you made to the **Bonding Details** table. (Clicking **Update** does not yet apply the new network settings to the DXi6902.)

Click **Undo** to revert to all current Bonding Details changes to the last update.

Configuring Interface Details

Under **IP Address Configuration > Interface Details**, configure jumbo Ethernet frame settings for each port or device (see [Figure 175](#)):

Figure 175 Network Page: Interface Details



The screenshot shows a web interface titled "Interface Details" with a "Hide" link and a help icon. Below the title is a table with columns: Physical Ports, Bonding Mode, Link Speed, Link Status, Carrier Status, and Jumbo Frame MTU Size. There are two rows of data for bond0 and bond1. Below the table are "Update" and "Undo" buttons with a help icon.

	Physical Ports	Bonding Mode	Link Speed	Link Status	Carrier Status	Jumbo Frame MTU Size
bond0	eth1,eth2,eth3	Round Robin (Mode 0)	1GbE	Up	Up	1500
bond1	eth4,eth5,eth6,eth7	LACP (Mode 4)	10GbE	Up	Up	1500

- 1 If necessary, click the **Show** link to show the interface details table.
- 2 For each device, select the MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) frame size in the **Jumbo Frame MTU Size** drop-down box.
 - **1500 MTU** - (Default) The standard (STD) MTU frame size of 1,500 bytes is used.
 - **9000 MTU** - The jumbo MTU frame size of 9,000 bytes is used. (For best performance, make sure the entire network path to the DXi is configured to use 9000 MTU.)
- 3 Click **Update** to save the changes you made to the **Interface Details** table. (Clicking **Update** does not yet apply the new network settings to the DXi6902.)

Click **Undo** to revert to all current Interface Details changes to the last update.

Configuring Interface IP Addresses

Under **IP Address Configuration > IP Address Table**, configure one or more network interfaces for each port or device (Ethernet port or bonded device) (see [Figure 176](#)):

Figure 176 Network Page: IP Address Table

IP Address Table

Note: A maximum of 10 IP addresses per interface are allowed.

If replication is performed across public network with source and target DXi behind NAT routers, you must configure this DXi's NAT IP Address.

IP Config	Type	Interface	VLAN ID	External Host IP ?	* IP Address	* Netmask	* Gateway	Replication NAT IP Config ?		Traffic Type Allowed ?			
								NATed	NAT IP Address	Mgmt	Repl	Data	Any
bond0	Static	<input checked="" type="radio"/> bond0:2 Add IP	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10.0.0.1	255.255.255.0	10.0.0.1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Static	<input type="radio"/> bond0:1 Add IP	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10.0.0.2	255.255.255.0	10.0.0.1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
bond1	Static	<input type="radio"/> bond1:2 Add IP	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	10.0.0.1	255.255.255.0	10.0.0.1	-	<input type="text"/>	-	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Static	<input type="radio"/> bond1:1 Add IP	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	10.0.0.2	255.255.255.0	10.0.0.1	-	<input type="text"/>	-	-	-	<input type="checkbox"/>

[Update](#) [Delete](#) [Undo](#)

- 1 Click **Add IP** to add a network interface to a device.

Or select an interface to edit the IP address, netmask, gateway and traffic type. (To select an interface, click the radio button next to the interface index name, for example, **bond0:2**.)

Note: A maximum of 10 IP addresses are allowed per device. All IP addresses in the IP Address Table (added or modified) must be valid and unique, and must have a valid gateway and netmask.

- 2 In the **VLAN ID** column, select the check box to enable VLAN tagging for the interface. (Or clear the check box to disable VLAN tagging for the interface.)

VLAN tagging allows you to assign an interface to a virtual local area network (VLAN). With VLAN tagging, you can route different traffic types (management, data, and replication) over different VLANs, making sure traffic types do not mix.

If VLAN tagging is enabled, enter the **VLAN Tag ID** for the interface. (Valid values are 2 to 4094. You can assign only one tag ID to an interface.)

Note: The maximum allowed number of VLAN tag IDs is 64. If you attempt to add more than 64 VLAN tag IDs, an error displays.

Note: To maintain connectivity, the switch ports connected to the DXi must be configured to accept the correct VLAN tag ID.

Caution: If VLAN tagging is enabled for an interface, DXi Advanced Reporting is unable to collect and record statistics for traffic moving over the VLAN interface (for example, eth1.400). Statistics are still collected for the base device (for example, eth1.)

- 3 In the **External Host IP** column, select the check box to designate the interface as an external host IP. This associates the interface IP address with the host name of the DXi, and the DXi is externally identified by the host IP. The following restrictions apply:
 - You can designate only one external host IP for the network configuration.
 - You must specify a traffic type of **Mgmt** (management) or **Any** for the external host IP interface.
 - You must specify a valid **Default Gateway** in the **General** section. In addition, the external host IP must be on the same subnet as the **Default Gateway** to ensure external communication.
- 4 Enter the following network information as provided by your network administrator (all fields are required):
 - **IP Address** - The IP address of the interface.
 - **Netmask** - The network mask of the interface.
 - **Gateway** - The gateway of the DXi6902. (This is usually not the same as the default gateway.)
- 5 If necessary, specify NAT (Network Address Translation) settings for the interface:

Note: If the DXi6902 is a replication target and is behind a NAT router, you *must* configure a NAT IP Address

- **NATed** - Select the check box if the IP address of the DXi is translated by a firewall to a NAT IP address when the DXi communicates to the outside world.

- **NAT IP Address** - The IP address used to access the DXi from the public network. The router that connects the DXi to the Internet performs Network Address Translation that maps the IP address of the DXi to the NAT IP address, providing a valid replication interface for a source DXi.

6 Select the check box for each type of network traffic allowed on the interface (segmentation):

Note: At least one interface must allow management traffic.

Note: If the DXi is configured for source or target replication, you should configure at least one interface to allow replication traffic (select **Repl** or **Any**) before applying changes to network settings.

Note: If you configure segmentation for non-bonded interfaces (Ethernet ports) that are on the same subnet, all traffic will use the lowest numbered Ethernet port first, no matter how segmentation is configured. To avoid this issue, create bonded interfaces, and then select the desired traffic type for each bonded interface.

- **Mgmt** - Select to allow management traffic.
- **Repl** - Select to allow replication traffic.
- **Data** - Select to allow data traffic.
- **Any** - Select to allow all types of traffic (management, replication, and data).

7 Click **Update** to save the changes you made to the **IP Address** table. (Clicking **Update** does not yet apply the new network settings to the DXi6902.)

Click **Delete** to remove IP address information for the selected interface. Or click **Undo** to revert all current IP Address Table changes to the last update.

Note: When you add a network interface, a default route (via the default gateway) is automatically created for the interface after network settings are applied and the DXi reboots. For example, if you add an interface with IP address 10.20.185.172, a route with the destination IP address 10.20.185.0 is automatically added. If you delete the default route, it is automatically added again the next time network settings are applied and the DXi reboots. For more information about interface routing, see [Understanding Interface Routing](#) on page 327.

Configuring Interface Routing

Some network configurations require that you specify routing details for an interface. You need to specify routing details if the host or client the interface connects to is on a different subnet that is not reachable using the default gateway. You also need to specify routing details if you have configured multiple network segments (replication, data, or management) on the same subnet. For more information and examples, see [Understanding Interface Routing](#) on page 327.

Under **IP Address Configuration > Routing Details**, enter routing information for one or more interfaces (see [Figure 177](#)):

Figure 177 Network Page: Routing Details

Hide Routing Details for bond0:2 ?			
	* Destination	* Dest Netmask	Dest Gateway
<input checked="" type="radio"/> bond0:2	10.255.10.0	255.255.0.0	10.255.10.1
	<input type="button" value="Add Route"/>		
	<input type="button" value="Update"/>	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>	<input type="button" value="Undo ?"/>

- 1 In the **IP Address Table** (above routing details), select an interface to add or modify routing data. (To select an interface, click the radio button next to the interface index name, for example, **bond0:2**.)

After selecting an interface in the **IP Address Table**, the **Routing Details** table below expands to display available routes (if any).

Note: A maximum of 8 routes per interface are allowed.

- 2 If necessary, click the **Show** link to show the routing details table.
- 3 Click **Add Route** to add a route to the selected interface.

Or select a route to edit its settings.

- 4 Enter the following network information as provided by your network administrator:
 - **Destination** - The destination network for the route.
 - **Dest Netmask** - The network mask for the route.
 - **Dest Gateway** - The gateway IP address used for *outgoing* traffic sent from the interface to a host or client. (This is usually not the same as the default gateway.)

Note: The destination gateway of each route *must* match the subnet of at least one configured IP address listed in the **IP Address Table**. If no match is found, an error displays stating that the route's destination gateway is not reachable.

Note: In the example shown in [Figure 178](#), to reach a host on the 10.50.50.x subnet, you would enter 10.50.50.0 for destination network, 255.255.255.0 for the destination netmask, and 10.20.20.1 as the destination gateway.

- 5 Click **Update** to save the changes you made to the **Routing Details** table. (Clicking **Update** does not yet apply the new network settings to the DXi6902.)

Click **Delete** to remove IP routing information for the selected interface. Or click **Undo** to revert all current Routing Details changes to the last update.

Applying Network Settings

For network changes to take effect, you must apply the changes, finalize the confirmation, and reboot the system. To apply all changed settings on the **Network** page to the DXi6902, click **Apply** at the bottom of the page. Follow the prompts to confirm the changes and reboot the system.

Note: To revert all network settings to the initial state and undo all changes, click the **Reset** button.

Understanding Interface Routing

For a network on the interface to communicate with a host located on a different subnet, you must specify routing information in the **Routing Details** section. Routing is used to direct outgoing traffic from a network interface on the DXi to an IP address in another subnet by means of a destination gateway. Responses from the destination are routed back to the DXi using the gateway specified for the interface in the **IP Address Table** section.

In addition, when configuring segmented network interfaces, if the source DXi replication, data, and management interfaces are on the same subnet, you must add a host route on the source DXi to make sure the replication interface is correctly selected when replicating data to the target DXi.

See the following examples for details:

- [Example 1: Segments and Target on Different Subnets](#)
- [Example 2: Segments and Target on the Same Subnet](#)
- [Example 3: Segments on the Same Subnet and Target on a Different Subnet](#)

Example 1: Segments and Target on Different Subnets

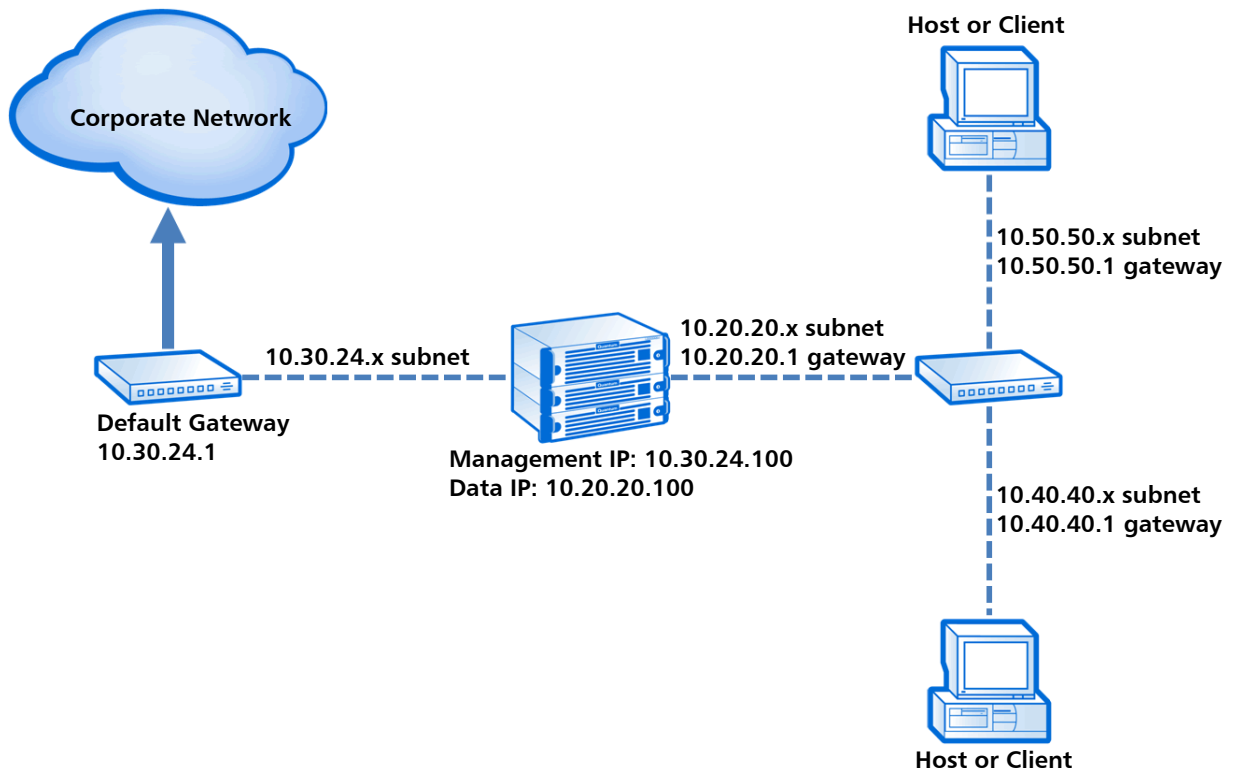
In the example below (see [Figure 178](#)), the DXi has two segmented interfaces, one for management traffic and one for data traffic:

- The management interface is assigned to the 10.30.24.x subnet in the **IP Address Table** section. This subnet connects to the corporate network by mean of the default gateway (10.30.24.1).
- The data interface is assigned to the 10.20.20.x subnet in the **IP Address Table** section. This subnet connects to a gateway at 10.20.20.1.
- Using the data interface, the DXi needs to connect to a backup host that is on the 10.50.50.x subnet. Because this host is not on the same subnet as the data interface, the DXi cannot communicate with the host unless you specify routing information in the **Routing Details** section.

In this example, you would specify 10.50.50.0 for destination network, 255.255.255.0 for the destination netmask, and 10.20.20.1 as the destination gateway.

Note: The gateway specified in the **IP Address Table** section is for *incoming* traffic to the interface. The gateway specified in the **Routing Details** section is for *outgoing* traffic from the interface.

Figure 178 Interface Routing: Example 1



Example 2: Segments and Target on the Same Subnet

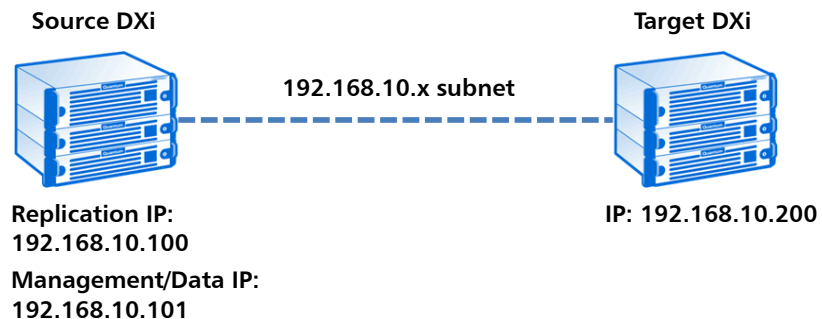
In the example below (see [Figure 179](#)), the DXi has two segmented interfaces, one for data and management traffic, and one for replication traffic:

- The source DXi management/data IP address, the source DXi replication IP address, and the target DXi IP address are all on the same subnet (192.168.10.x).
- To make sure the replication segment is used when communicating with the target DXi, you must add a host route in the **Routing Details** section on the source DXi.

In this example, you would specify the following routing details for the replication interface on the source DXi:

- **Destination** - Use the IP address of the target DXi (192.168.10.200).
- **Dest Netmask** - Use 255.255.255.255.
- **Dest Gateway** - Use the replication IP address of the source DXi (192.168.10.100).

Figure 179 Interface Routing: Example 2



Example 3: Segments on the Same Subnet and Target on a Different Subnet

In the example below (see [Figure 180](#)), the DXi has two segmented interfaces, one for data and management traffic, and one for replication traffic:

- The source DXi management/data IP address and the source DXi replication IP address are on the same subnet (192.168.10.x). The target DXi IP address is on a different subnet (192.168.20.x)

- To make sure the replication segment is used when communicating with the target DXi, you must add a network route in the **Routing Details** section on the source DXi.

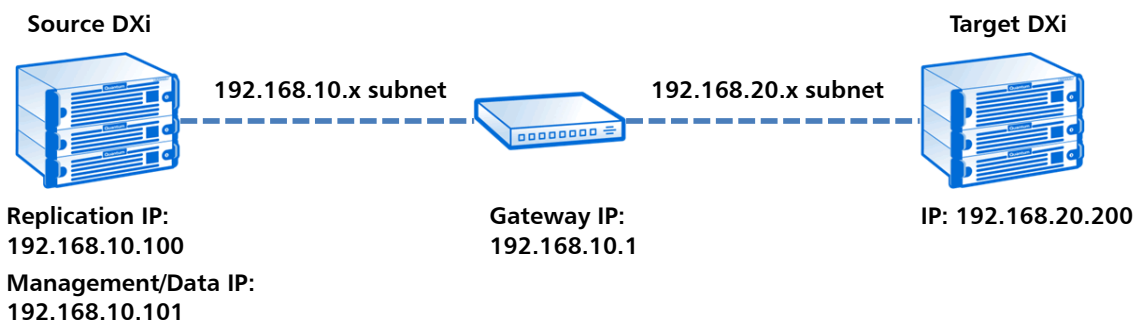
In this example, you would specify the following routing details for the replication interface on the source DXi:

- **Destination** - Use the subnet of the target DXi (192.168.20.0).
 - **Dest Netmask** - Use 255.255.255.0.
 - **Dest Gateway** - Use the IP address of the gateway (192.168.10.1).
- In addition, to enable communication with the target DXi by means of the gateway, you must add a second host route in the **Routing Details** section on the source DXi.

In this example, you would specify a second set of routing details for the replication interface on the source DXi:

- **Destination** - Use the IP address of the gateway (192.168.10.1).
- **Dest Netmask** - Use 255.255.255.255.
- **Dest Gateway** - Use the replication IP address of the source DXi (192.168.10.100).

Figure 180 Interface Routing: Example 3



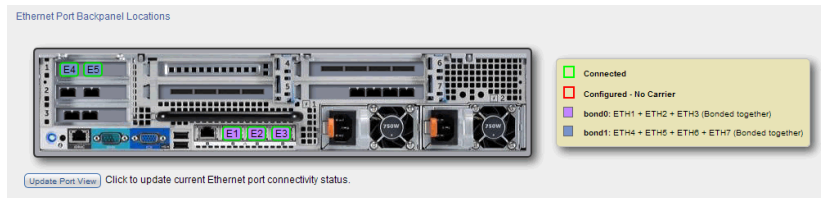
Backpanel Locations

The **Backpanel Locations** section at the bottom of the **Network** page displays a graphical representation of the Ethernet ports as they appear on the rear of the system (see [Figure 181](#)).

The diagram indicates the current bonding configuration and connectivity status for all Ethernet ports.

- Ports that are bonded together in an interface are shaded the same color.
- A green border indicates a port is connected to a network.
- A red border indicates a port is configured but is not connected to a network.
- Click **Update Port View** to update the information on the diagram.

Figure 181 Network Page: Backpanel Locations



Date & Time

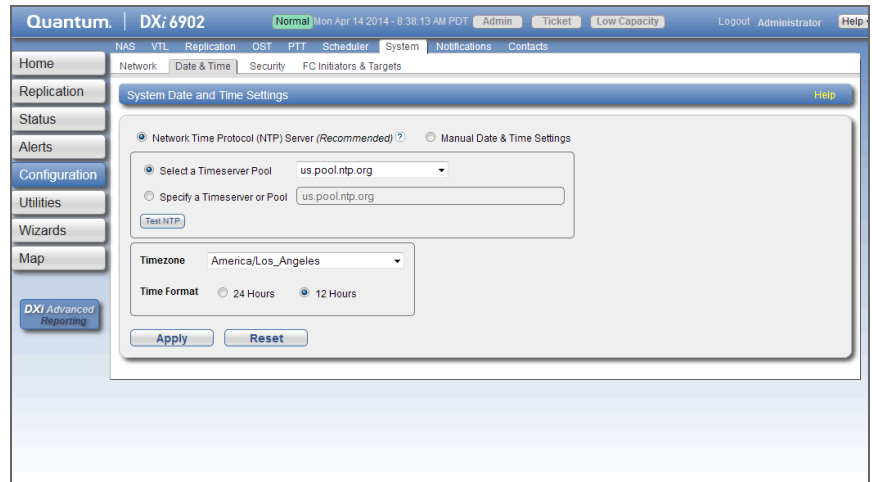
The **Date & Time** page allows you to set the system date and time of the DXi6902. You can specify a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server to synchronize the system time with, or you can manually enter the date and time.

Caution: Changing the date and time settings requires a system reboot immediately after the changes are applied. Wait for at least 15 minutes before logging back in.

Note: If you intend to join the DXi6902 to a Windows network using Active Directory for NAS storage, Quantum recommends using an NTP Server to set the system date and time (see [Windows Domain](#) on page 217).

To access the **Date & Time** page, on the **System** page, click the **Date & Time** tab (see [Figure 182](#)).

Figure 182 Date & Time Page



To set the system date and time:

1 Select one of the following options:

- **Network Time Protocol (NTP) Server - (Recommended)** Select this option to synchronize the DXi6902 with an NTP timeserver or pool. Then select or specify a timeserver or pool.
- **Select a Timeserver Pool - (Recommended)** Select one of the well-known, geographically-based NTP timeserver pools in the drop-down box.

Note: To select a timeserver pool, you must first specify at least one DNS IP address on the **Network** page (see [Network](#) on page 315). Otherwise, you must specify the IP address of the timeserver pool.

- **Specify a Timeserver or Pool -** Type the name or IP address of the NTP server or pool. (See <http://support.ntp.org> for information about publicly available NTP servers)

To verify that the DXi6902 can communicate with the NTP server or pool, click **Test NTP**.

- **Manual Date & Time Settings** - Select this option to manually set the system date and time.

Specify the **New System Date** by clicking the calendar icon.
Specify the **New System Time** using the drop-down boxes.

- 2 In the **Timezone** drop-down box, select the time zone where the DXi6902 is located.
- 3 Next to **Time Format**, select the format to use when displaying times (**24 hours** or **12 hours**).
- 4 Click **Apply**.

Security

The **Security** page allows you to configure security settings for the DXi6902, including access passwords, SSL settings, and the inactivity timeout.

To access the **Security** page, click the **Configuration** menu, and then click the **Security** tab.

The **Security** page contains the following tabs:

- [Web & CLI Passwords](#)
- [SSL](#)
- [Data Encryption](#)
- [Login Session](#)
- [Security Notice](#)
- [Data-at-Rest Encryption](#)

Web & CLI Passwords

The **Web & CLI Passwords** page allows you to change the account passwords for the remote management console (**Web**) and the command line interface (**CLI**). You can also enable or disable the CLI account.

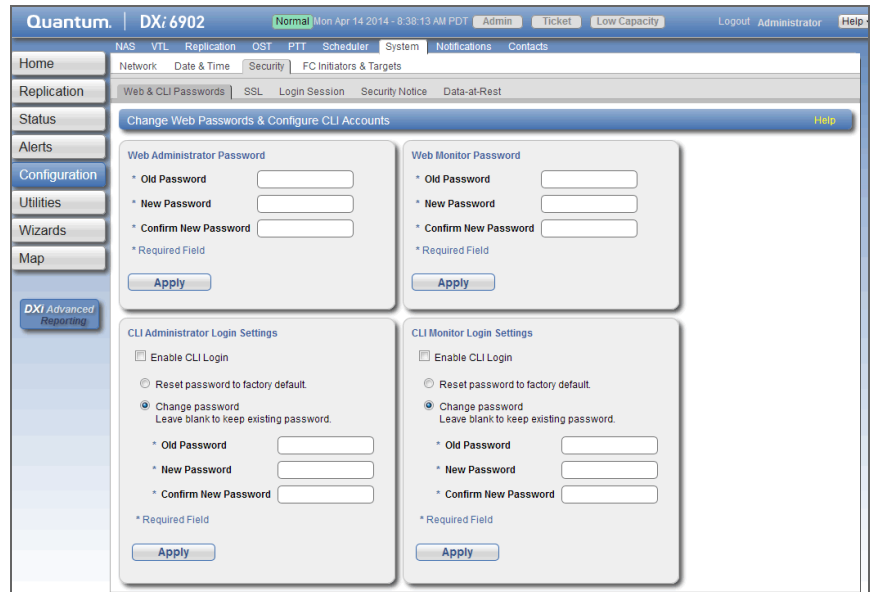
The DXi6902 has two access levels for logging onto the remote management console or the CLI:

- **Monitor** - Allowed to view information on the DXi6902 remote management console or the CLI but cannot make changes.

- **Administrator** - Allowed to view and change information on the DXi6902 remote management console or the CLI.

To access the **Web & CLI Passwords** page, on the **Security** page, click the **Web & CLI Passwords** tab (see [Figure 183](#)).

Figure 183 Web & CLI Passwords Page



Use the **Web & CLI Passwords** page to perform the following tasks:

- Change the administrator or monitor password for Web access (see [Changing Web Passwords](#) on page 334).
- Enable or disable CLI access for the administrator or monitor account (see [Enabling CLI Accounts](#) on page 335).
- Change the administrator or monitor password for CLI access (see [Changing CLI Passwords](#) on page 335).
- Reset the CLI administrator or monitor password to the factory default (see [Resetting CLI Passwords](#) on page 336).

Changing Web Passwords

Use the Web passwords when logging onto the remote management console as an administrator or monitor (see [Accessing Remote Management](#) on page 50).

To change the Web passwords:

- 1 Under **Web Administrator Password** or under **Web Monitor Password**, enter the following information:
 - **Old Password** - Enter the old password.
 - **New Password** - Enter the new password.
 - **Confirm New Password** - Enter the new password again to confirm it.

Note: The default password is **password**.

Note: Passwords are limited to 15 characters. Alphanumeric characters and special characters are allowed.

- 2 Click **Apply**.

Enabling CLI Accounts

The CLI accounts provide access to the DXi6902 command line interface as an administrator or monitor.

Note: For more information about using the CLI, see the *DXi6902 Command Line Interface (CLI) Guide*.

To enable or disable the CLI accounts:

- 1 Under **CLI Administrator Login Settings** or under **CLI Monitor Login Settings**, do one of the following steps:
 - Select the **Enable CLI Login** check box to enable the CLI account.
 - Clear the **Enable CLI Login** check box to disable the CLI account.

- 2 Click **Apply**.

Changing CLI Passwords

Use the CLI passwords when logging onto the command line interface as an administrator or monitor.

To change the CLI passwords:

- 1 Under **CLI Administrator Login Settings** or under **CLI Monitor Login Settings**, select the **Change password** option.
- 2 Enter the following information:
 - **Old Password** - Enter the old password.
 - **New Password** - Enter the new password.
 - **Confirm New Password** - Enter the new password again to confirm it.

Note: The default password for the CLI Administrator account is **cliadmin**. The default password for the CLI Monitor account is **cliviewer**.

Note: Passwords are limited to 15 characters. Alphanumeric characters and special characters are allowed.

- 3 Click **Apply**.

Resetting CLI Passwords

The default password for the CLI Administrator account is **cliadmin**. The default password for the CLI Monitor account is **cliviewer**.

To reset the CLI account passwords to their default values:

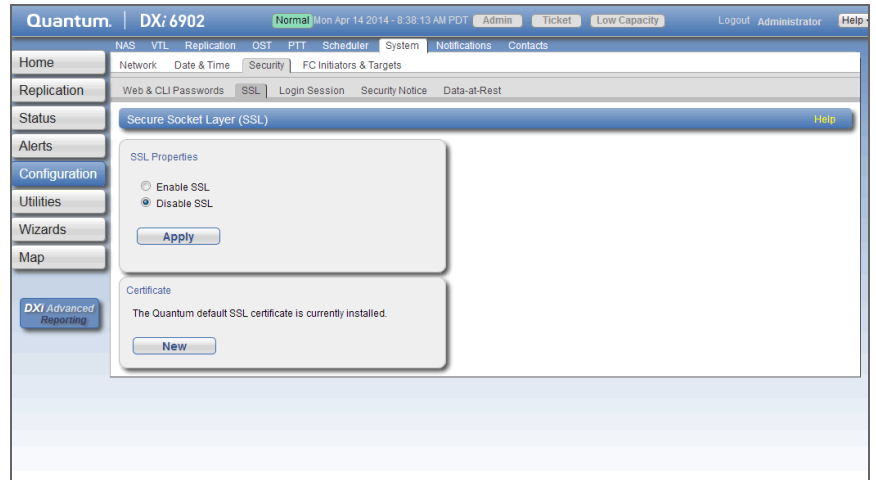
- 1 Under **CLI Administrator Login Settings** or under **CLI Monitor Login Settings**, select the **Reset password to factory default** option.
- 2 Click **Apply**.

SSL

The **SSL** page allows you to enable or disable SSL on the DXi6902. You can also install a new SSL certificate to replace the Quantum default SSL certificate.

To access the **SSL** page, on the **Security** page, click the **SSL** tab (see [Figure 184](#)).

Figure 184 SSL Page



Use the **SSL** page to perform the following tasks:

- Enable or disable SSL on the DXi6902 (see [Enabling SSL](#) on page 337).

Note: If you enable SSL, see [Server Authentication Warnings](#) on page 338 for important information about Web browser settings.

- Install a new SSL certificate (see [Installing an SSL Certificate](#) on page 338).

Enabling SSL

SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) is a protocol that provides security and privacy over the Internet by negotiating encryption keys before transmitting data between a client and a server.

To establish a secure connection, the DXi6902 must have an encryption key assigned to it by a Certification Authority in the form of a certificate file, private key file, and pass phrase. After you install these components, you can establish a secure connection using the SSL protocol. The DXi6902 comes with a Quantum default SSL certificate.

To enable or disable SSL:

- 1 Under **SSL Properties**, select the **Enable SSL** option to enable SSL.
Or select the **Disable SSL** option to disable SSL.

Note: The default setting is disabled.

2 Click **Apply**.

Server Authentication Warnings

Enabling SSL with the default Quantum certificate allows you to securely communicate with the DXi6902 Web-based interface using SSL encryption. However, you may receive a warning from your Web browser and network security scanners stating that the server you are attempting to connect to does not match the server embedded within the certificate.

This is expected behavior because the default certificate can only be used for encryption and not server authentication. Quantum recommends the default Quantum certificate be replaced with your own official certificate specific to your DXi system. You can install your own custom certificate in order to take advantage of server authentication in addition to encrypted communication.

To suppress server authentication warnings for the default certificate:

- **Internet Explorer** - If a dialog box displays warning you of a possible certificate error, add the IP address for the DXi6902 to the **Trusted Sites** list (**Tools > Internet Options > Security > Trusted Sites**). If subsequent warning pages display along with an option to close your Web browser or continue to the Web site, click **Continue**. This suppresses the warnings until you restart your Web browser.
- **Firefox** - If the **Secure Connection Failed** dialog box displays, click the link at the bottom of the dialog box and follow the instructions to add an exception for your DXi6902.

Installing an SSL Certificate

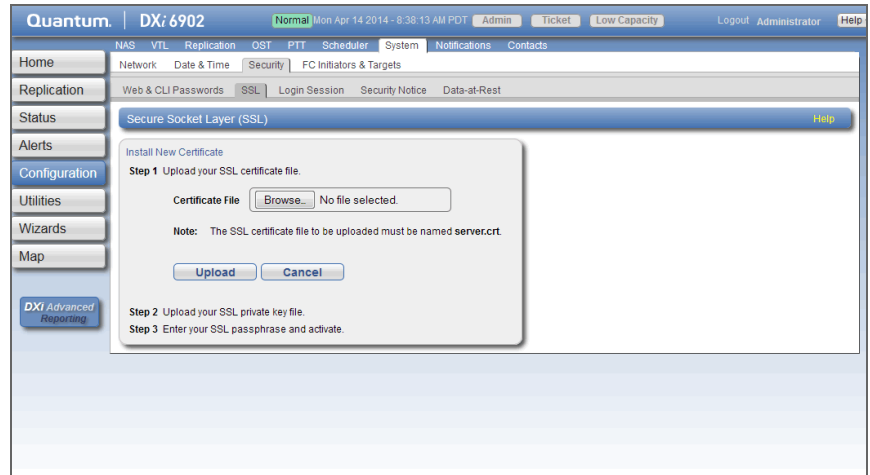
You can purchase and install your own custom SSL certificate in order to take advantage of server authentication in addition to encrypted communication on the DXi6902.

To install an SSL certificate:

1 Under **Certificate**, click **New**.

The **Install New Certificate** page displays (see [Figure 185](#)).

Figure 185 Install New Certificate Page



2 In the **Certificate File** box, type the location and filename of the new SSL certificate file.

Or click **Browse** to browse the system and locate the SSL certificate file. The SSL certificate file must be named **server.crt**.

3 Click **Upload**.

4 Type your SSL private key and press **<Enter>**.

5 Type your SSL passphrase and press **<Enter>**.

A **Successful Upload** page displays stating that the SSL certificate file has been installed on the system.

6 Click **OK**.

The certificate displays in the **Certificate** section.

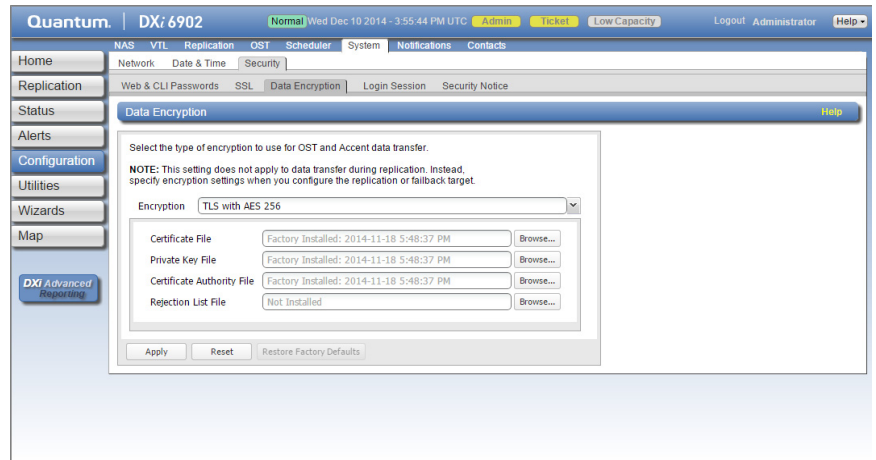
Data Encryption

The **Data Encryption** page allows you to select the type of encryption to use for OST data transfers. OST data sent from the media server to the DXi can be encrypted using AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) encryption methods.

This setting does not apply to data transfers during replication. For replication, specify encryption settings when configuring the replication or failback targets (see [DXi6902 Replication](#) on page 119).

To access the **Data Encryption** page, on the **Security** page, click the **Data Encryption** tab (see [Figure 186](#)).

Figure 186 Data Encryption Page



To enable or disable data encryption:

- 1 Select an option in the **Encryption** drop-down box:
 - **None** - OST data is not encrypted.
 - **Default AES 128** - OST data is encrypted using AES 128-bit encryption.
 - **Default AES 256** - OST data is encrypted using AES 256-bit encryption.
 - **TLS with AES 256** - OST data is encrypted using AES 256-bit encryption with Transport Layer Security (TLS).

Note: AES encryption options are available only if the Data-in-Flight license is installed (see [License Keys](#) on page 393).

- 2 If you selected the **TLS with AES 256** encryption option, you must install the required certificate and key files on the DXi:
 - Certificate File
 - Private Key File
 - Certificate Authority File

- Rejection List File

To install a file, click the **Browse** button to browse the system and locate the file, and then click **Open**.

Caution: Installing certificate files requires a system reboot immediately after the changes are applied. Wait for at least 15 minutes before logging back in.

Note: You can install new certificate and key files at any time, as long as there are no active network connections between the OST media server and the DXi.

3 Click **Apply**.

Note: To clear all changes without saving them, click **Reset**. To remove user installed certificate and key files, click **Restore Factory Defaults**.

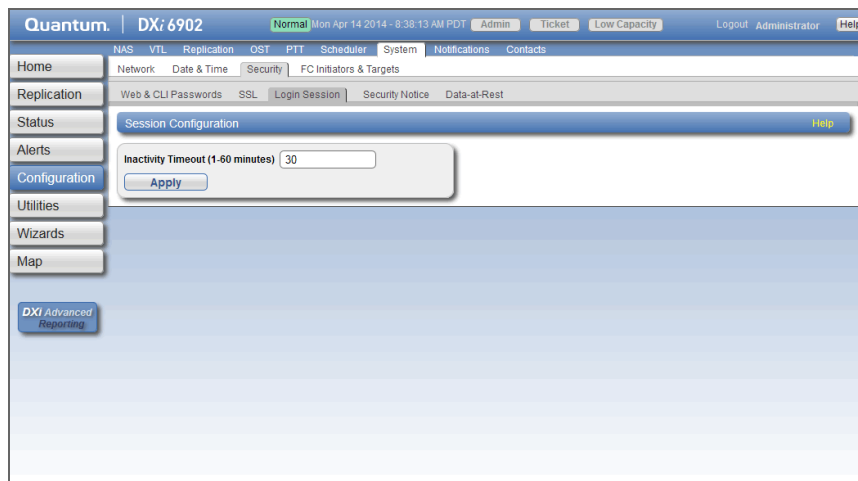
Login Session

The **Login Session** page allows you to specify the inactivity timeout for the DXi6902 remote management console. The default timeout is 30 minutes.

When the remote management console is inactive for the specified period of time, the user is automatically logged off and must log back on to continue (see [Accessing Remote Management](#) on page 50).

To access the **Login Session** page, on the **Security** page, click **Login Session** (see [Figure 187](#)).

Figure 187 Login Session Page



To specify the inactivity timeout:

- 1 In the **Inactivity Timeout** box, enter the number of minutes of inactivity before a user is automatically logged off (1–60 minutes).
- 2 Click **Apply**.

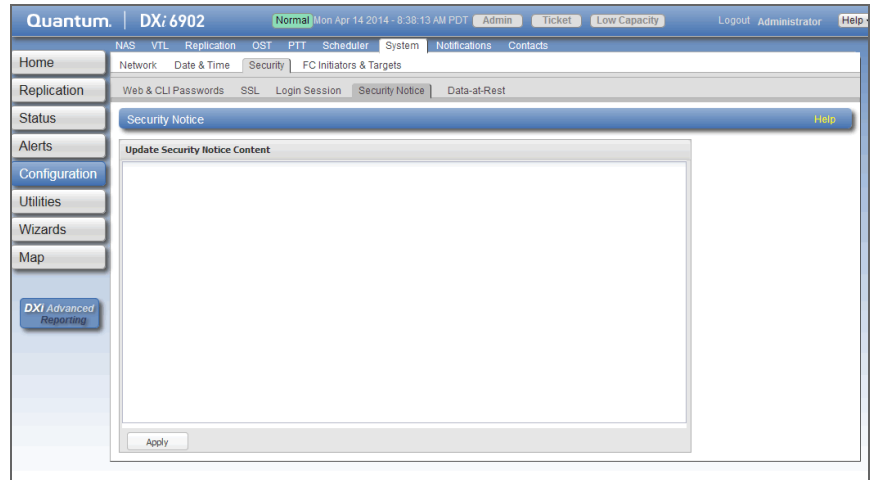
Security Notice

The **Security Notice** page allows you to specify a message that will appear to all users when logging on to the remote management console or the CLI (command line interface).

If a security notice message has been specified, the user must accept the message in order to begin using the system. If no security notice has been specified, the user can use the system immediately after logging on.

To access the **Security Notice** page, on the **Security** page, click **Security Notice** (see [Figure 188](#)).

Figure 188 Security Notice Page



To add or update a security notice message, enter the message in the box and click **Apply**.

Data-at-Rest Encryption

The **Data-at-Rest** page allows you to enable Data-at-Rest Encryption on the DXi6902 and manage security keys.

Data-at-Rest Encryption uses Self Encrypting Drive (SED) technology to secure all data stored on the DXi6902. This includes file data and metadata, configuration files, and the DXi software and operating system. To enable Data-at-Rest Encryption, you must supply a passphrase. The passphrase ensures that all physical disks are paired with their respective controllers, and that data can only be read back from the disk by the same controller that wrote it. If a controller must be replaced, the passphrase is needed to enable the new controller to access the data on the physical disks.

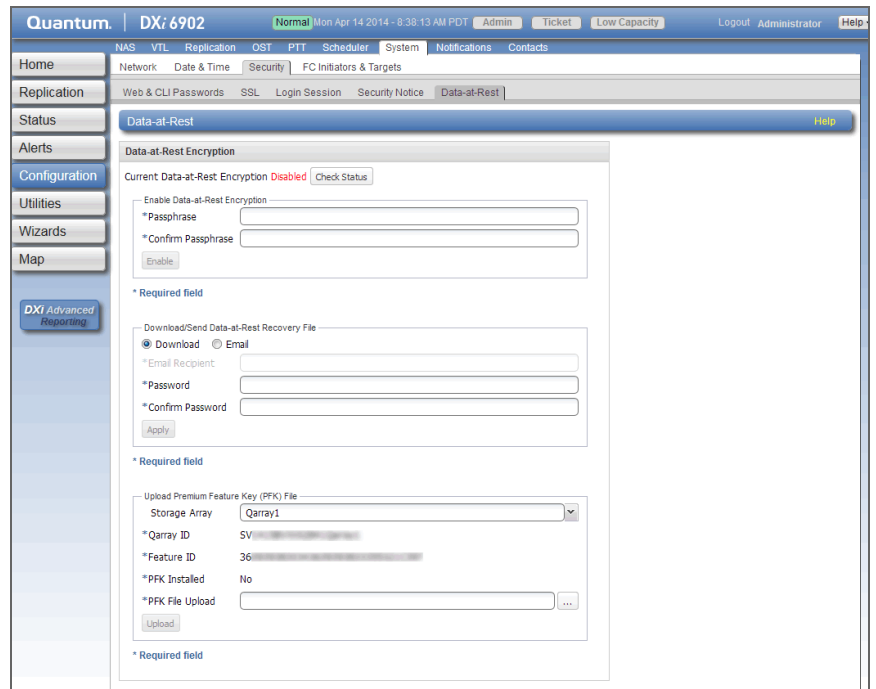
To enable Data-at-Rest Encryption, the feature must be licensed, and all of the drive controllers and hard drives (active and hot spares) in the DXi must support Self Encrypting Drive (SED) technology (not available in all regions). A DXi6902 configuration with all 4TB SED hard drives meets the requirements for Data-at-Rest Encryption.

Note: The **Data-at-Rest** page displays only if the Data-at-Rest Encryption feature is supported on the DXi6902 and is licensed for use. For information about installing the Data-at-Rest Encryption license, see [Licensing Data-at-Rest Encryption and Obtaining Premium Feature Keys](#) on page 397.

Caution: After you enable Data-at-Rest Encryption, you cannot disable it or turn it off. Make sure to back up your passphrase and recovery files, as they may be required for future capacity expansion or in certain, rare hardware failure scenarios (see [Managing Recovery Files](#) on page 347).

To access the **Data-at-Rest** page, on the **Security** page, click the **Data-at-Rest** tab (see [Figure 189](#)).

Figure 189 Data-at-Rest Page



Use the **Data-at-Rest** page to perform the following tasks:

- Check the current status of Data-at-Rest Encryption (see [Checking Data-at-Rest Encryption Status](#) on page 345).
- Enable Data-at-Rest Encryption for all hard drives in the DXi6902 (see [Enabling Data-at-Rest Encryption](#) on page 345).
- Save or e-mail a Data-at-Rest Recovery file to back up your encryption keys (see [Managing Recovery Files](#) on page 347).
- Upload a premium feature key (PFK) file to enable Data-at-Rest Encryption on a supported Array module (see [Uploading a PFK File](#) on page 348).

Checking Data-at-Rest Encryption Status

The current status of Data-at-Rest Encryption can be **Disabled** (default) or **Enabled**. If it is enabled, all drives in the DXi6902 are securely encrypted and cannot be read if removed from the system.

Click **Check Status** to view detailed information about the status of Data-at-Rest Encryption and to see if the DXi6902 supports all requirements for enabling the feature.

Enabling Data-at-Rest Encryption

When Data-at-Rest Encryption is enabled, all hard drives in the DXi6902 are paired to their respective RAID controllers using encryption keys. These keys are generated using a passphrase that you supply.

Note: Before you can enable Data-at-Rest Encryption, you must install the required license (see [Licensing Data-at-Rest Encryption and Obtaining Premium Feature Keys](#) on page 397). You must also upload a Premium Feature Key (PFK) file for each Array module in the DXi6902 (see [Uploading a PFK File](#) on page 348).

Caution: Make sure you are certain you want to enable Data-at-Rest Encryption before proceeding. After you enable Data-at-Rest Encryption, you cannot disable it or turn it off.

To enable Data-at-Rest Encryption:

- 1 Verify that the system is in an optimal state:
 - All hardware statuses on the system are **Normal** (see [Hardware](#) on page 172).

Caution: All storage arrays *must* show **Normal** condition (see [Storage Arrays](#) on page 177). If any storage arrays are degraded, do *not* enable Data-at-Rest Encryption.

- All outstanding administration alerts are deleted (see [Admin Alerts](#) on page 199).
 - All service tickets are closed (see [Service Tickets](#) on page 201).
- 2 Under **Enable Data-at-Rest Encryption**, type a security passphrase in the **Passphrase** box.

Caution: If you are re-enabling Data-at-Rest Encryption, you *must* enter the same passphrase that was used when encryption was originally enabled.

The passphrase must meet all of the following requirements:

- Must be 8–32 characters long.
- Must contain at least 1 digit [0–9].
- Must contain at least 1 uppercase letter [A–Z].
- Must contain at least 1 lowercase letter [a–z].
- Must contain at least 1 non-alphanumeric character, for example, '+' or '@'.

Note: An underscore [_] is considered an alphanumeric character.

- Must *not* contain a space, tab, single quote ['], double quote ["], or dollar sign [\$].
- 3 Enter the passphrase again in the **Confirm Passphrase** box.
- 4 Click **Enable**.

Data-at-Rest Encryption is now enabled, and all hard drives are secured so that, if they are removed from the DXi6902, they cannot be read using another system or device.

Note: Be sure to record the passphrase in a safe location. You should also save a backup copy of the Data-at-Rest Recovery file (see [Managing Recovery Files](#) on page 347).

Managing Recovery Files

When Data-at-Rest Encryption is enabled, the system generates security keys based on the supplied passphrase. The DXi6902 maintains a copy of the security keys on the system, and they are accessed automatically as needed.

There are a few, rare situations which may require manual entry of the passphrase or security key, such as performing a capacity expansion, or in the case of certain hardware failure scenarios. For this reason, you should record the passphrase in a safe location. In addition, you should back up the security keys by downloading or sending a Data-at-Rest Recovery file.

To download or send a copy of the recovery file:

- 1 Under **Download/Send Data-at-Rest Recovery File**, select an option:
 - **Download** - Downloads a copy of the recovery file using the Web browser.
 - **Email** - Sends a copy of the recovery file using e-mail. If selecting this option, type the e-mail address where you want to send the recovery file in the **Email Recipient** box.

Note: For the DXi6902 to send an e-mail, you must specify an outgoing e-mail server (see [Server](#) on page 357).

- 2 Type a security password in the **Password** box, and type it again in the **Confirm Password** box.

This password is used to protect the recovery file. You will be prompted for this password when opening the recovery file.

The password must meet all of the following requirements:

- Must be 8–32 characters long.
- Must contain at least 1 digit [0–9].
- Must contain at least 1 uppercase letter [A–Z].
- Must contain at least 1 lowercase letter [a–z].

- Must contain at least 1 non-alphanumeric character, for example, '+' or '@'.

Note: An underscore [_] is considered an alphanumeric character.

- Must *not* contain a space, tab, single quote ['], double quote ["], or dollar sign [\$].

3 Click **Apply**.

For the download option, click **OK** or **Save** to save the recovery file to your computer. For the e-mail option, the recovery file is automatically sent to the e-mail address you specified.

Keep a copy of the recovery file in a safe location in case it is needed later. The recovery file is a password-protected ZIP format file. To unzip the file, you must enter the password specified in step 2 above. The recovery file contains the passphrase used to enable Data-at-Rest Encryption as well as the security keys.

Uploading a PFK File

To enable Data-at-Rest Encryption, a Premium Feature Key (PFK) file is required for each Array module in the DXi6902. After you have uploaded a PFK file to an Array module, it can be enabled for Data-at-Rest Encryption.

Typically you will upload a PFK for each Array module prior to enabling Data-at-Rest Encryption. A PFK file must also be uploaded when adding an Array module to a DXi6902 that has Data-at-Rest Encryption enabled, or else the module will not be encrypted.

Note: The **Upload Premium Feature Key (PFK) File** section displays only if a PFK file is required. For instructions on how to obtain the required PFK file for each Array module, see [Licensing Data-at-Rest Encryption and Obtaining Premium Feature Keys](#) on page 397.

Note: Before uploading a PFK file, make sure you are using a supported Web browser (see [Supported Browsers](#) on page 50).

To upload a PFK file to an Array module:

- 1 Under **Upload Premium Feature Key (PFK) File**, select an Array module in the **Storage Array** drop-down box. The PFK will be uploaded to this module (**Qarray1** or **Qarray2**).

The following information displays:

- **Qarray ID** - The identification number of the Array module.
- **Feature ID** - The feature identification number of the Array module.
- **PFK Installed** - The PFK status (**No** for not installed, or **Yes** for installed).

Note: The Qarray ID and Feature ID are required to initially obtain the PFK file. If a PFK is already installed, there is no need to upload a PFK file.

- 2 In the **PFK File Upload** box, type the location and filename of the PFK file. Or click the button to browse the system and locate the PFK file.

Caution: If you are uploading more than one PFK file, check the file names carefully, and make sure to upload the correct file to each Array module.

- 3 Click **Upload**.

The PFK file is uploaded to the selected Array module. The module can now be enabled for Data-at-Rest Encryption.

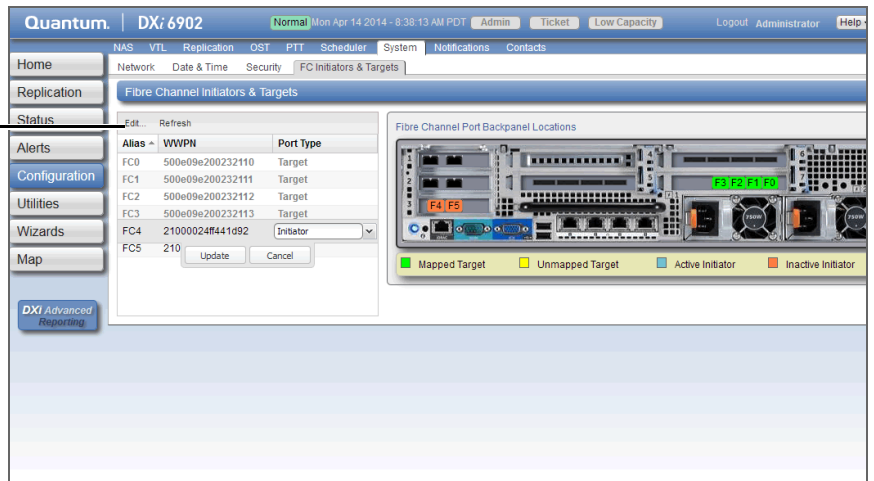
FC Initiators and Targets

The **FC Initiators & Targets** page allows you to see all path to tape initiator and target ports and their associated World Wide Port Numbers (WWPNs). You can also change a Fibre Channel port to initiator or target mode.

To access the **FC Initiators & Targets** page, on the **System** page, click the **FC Initiators & Targets** tab (see [Figure 190](#)).

Figure 190 FC Initiators and Targets Page

To change the port type, select the port and click Edit



Use the **FC Initiators & Targets** page to perform the following tasks:

- View information about initiator and target Fibre Channel ports (see [Fibre Channel Initiators and Targets List](#) on page 350).
- Change the mode of a Fibre Channel port (see [Editing the Fibre Channel Port Type](#) on page 351).

Fibre Channel Initiators and Targets List

The **Fibre Channel Initiators & Targets** section displays the following information for all Fibre Channel ports:

- **Alias** - The alias of the Fibre Channel port.
- **WWPN** - The World Wide Port Number of the Fibre Channel Port.
- **Port Type** - The current mode of the Fibre Channel port (**Initiator** or **Target**).

Note: Click **Refresh** to update the list with the latest port information.

The **Backpanel Locations** section displays a graphical representation of the Fibre Channel ports as they appear on the rear of the system. The diagram shows the status of each Fibre Channel port: **Mapped Target**

(green), **Unmapped Target** (yellow), **Active Initiator** (blue), or **Inactive Initiator** (orange).

Editing the Fibre Channel Port Type

Edit the port type to change the mode of a Fibre Channel port to initiator or target mode. You can change the port mode only on inactive connections:

- Before changing a Fibre Channel port type from initiator to target, unplug the Fibre Channel port wire connection.
- Before changing a Fibre Channel port type from target to initiator, un-map any host mapping on the Fibre Channel port, and unplug the Fibre Channel port wire connection.

To edit the Fibre Channel Port type:

- 1 Select the port in the list and click **Edit**.
- 2 Select the new port mode (**Initiator** or **Target**) in the drop-down box (see [Figure 190](#)).
- 3 Click **Update**.

Notifications

The **Notifications** page allows you to manage the methods the DXi6902 uses to send notifications. The DXi6902 can send notifications by e-mail, or using SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol).

To access the **Notifications** page, click the **Configuration** menu, and then click the **Notifications** tab.

The **Notifications** page contains the following tabs:

- [Email](#)
- [SNMP](#)

Email

The **Email** page allows you to specify the recipients to notify by e-mail when administration alerts or service tickets occur. You can specify e-mail recipients, notification levels, and information about your e-mail configuration. You can also configure the DXi6902 to generate and send configuration and status reports.

Note: For more information about administration alerts and service tickets, see [DXi6902 Alerts](#) on page 199.

To access the **Email** page, on the **Notifications** page, click the **Email** tab.

The **Email** page contains the following tabs:

- [Recipients](#)
- [Server](#)
- [Test](#)
- [Email Reports](#)

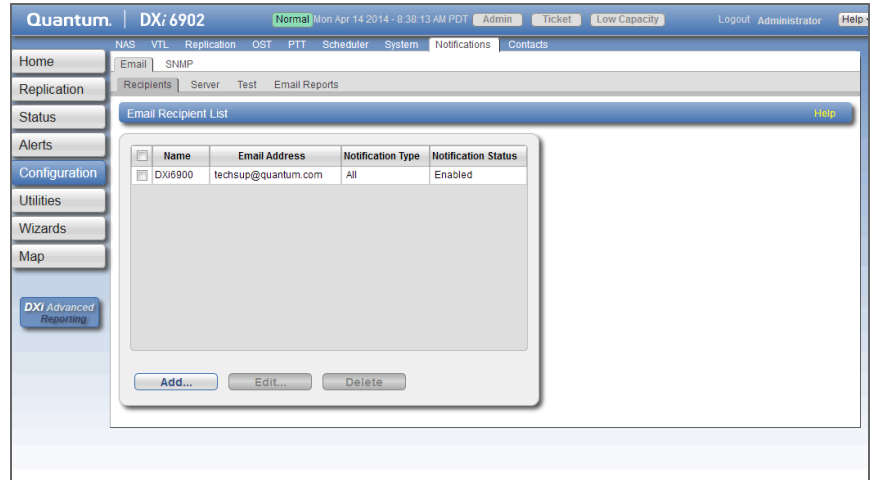
Recipients

The **Recipients** page allows you to manage the e-mail recipients the DXi6902 sends notifications to. You can add, edit, and delete e-mail recipients, and you can specify the types of notifications to send.

Note: To enable the DXi6902 to send e-mail, you must specify an outgoing e-mail server (see [Server](#) on page 357).

To access the **Recipients** page, on the **Email** page, click the **Recipients** tab (see [Figure 191](#)).

Figure 191 Recipients Page



Use the **Recipients** page to perform the following tasks:

- View information about e-mail recipients (see [Email Recipient List](#) on page 353).
- Add an e-mail recipient (see [Adding an E-mail Recipient](#) on page 354).
- Edit an e-mail recipient (see [Editing an E-mail Recipient](#) on page 355).
- Delete an e-mail recipient (see [Deleting an E-mail Recipient](#) on page 357).

Email Recipient List

The **Email Recipient List** displays the following information about e-mail recipients:

- **Name** - The name of the recipient.
- **Email Address** - The e-mail address of the recipient.

- **Notification Type** - The types of notifications sent to the recipient (**High, High and Medium, or All**).
- **Notification Status** - The status of e-mail notifications for the recipient (**Enabled or Disabled**).

Adding an E-mail Recipient

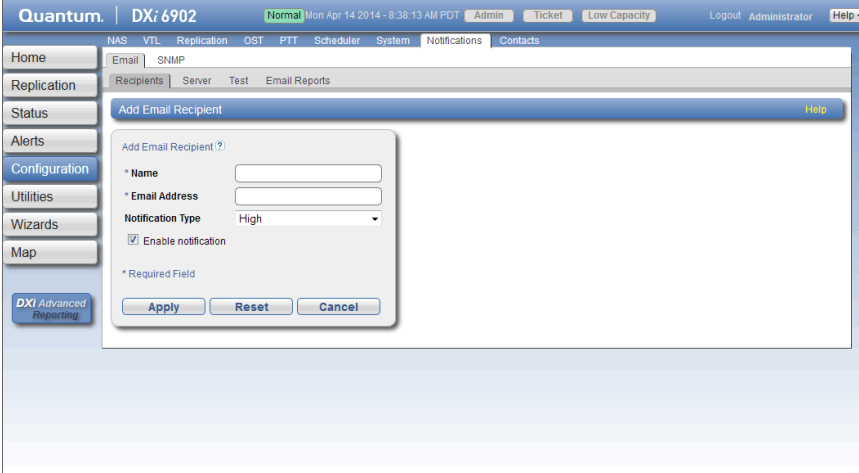
Add an e-mail recipient to send notifications about administration alerts or service tickets to the recipient by e-mail.

To add an e-mail recipient:

- 1 Click **Add**.

The **Add Email Recipient** page displays (see [Figure 192](#)).

Figure 192 Add Email
Recipient Page



The screenshot shows the Quantum DXi6902 web interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Home', 'Replication', 'Status', 'Alerts', 'Configuration', 'Utilities', 'Wizards', and 'Map'. The main content area displays the 'Add Email Recipient' dialog box. The dialog box has the following fields and options:

- * Name: [Text Input Field]
- * Email Address: [Text Input Field]
- Notification Type: High (Dropdown Menu)
- Enable notification
- * Required Field

Buttons at the bottom of the dialog are 'Apply', 'Reset', and 'Cancel'.

- 2 Enter information about the recipient:

- **Name** - The name of the recipient.
- **Email Address** - The e-mail address of the recipient.
- **Notification Type** - Select the types of notifications to send to the recipient:
 - **High** - Send e-mail notifications for High service tickets. High service tickets indicate that a critical problem has occurred and needs to be resolved immediately. The

operation and performance of the DXi6902 are degraded, and there is a risk of system failure or data loss.

- **High and Medium** - Send e-mail notifications for High and Medium service tickets.

Medium service tickets indicate that a serious problem occurred and needs to be resolved, but it does not necessarily need to be fixed immediately. The operation and performance of the DXi6902 may be degraded.

- **All** - Send e-mail notifications for High, Middle, and Low service tickets, as well as any administration alerts.

Low service tickets indicate that a minor problem occurred and needs to be resolved, but the operation and performance of the DXi6902 are not significantly affected.

- 3 Select the **Enable notification** check box to enable sending of notifications to the recipient.

Or clear the **Enable notification** check box to disable sending of notifications to the recipient.

- 4 Click **Apply**.

Editing an E-mail Recipient

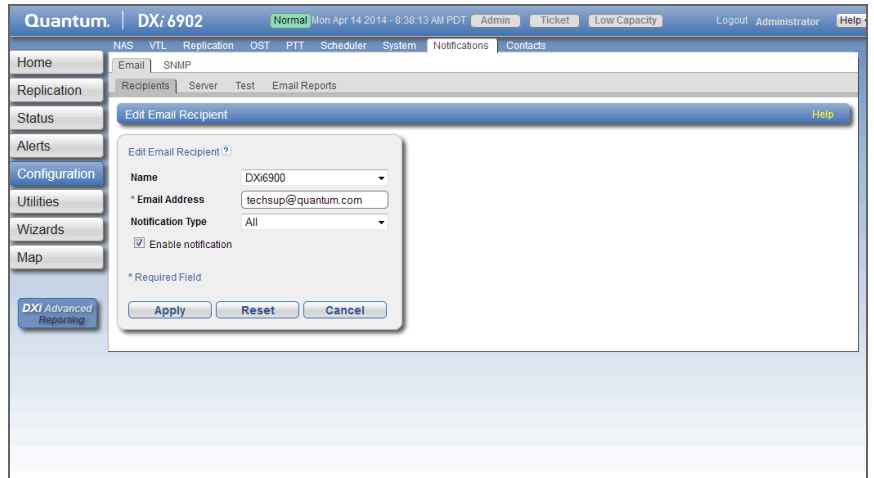
Edit an e-mail recipient to change the recipient's e-mail address or the types of notifications sent to the recipient. You can also enable or disable sending of notifications to the recipient.

To edit an e-mail recipient:

- 1 Click **Edit**.

The **Edit Email Recipient** page displays (see [Figure 193](#)).

Figure 193 Edit Email
Recipient Page



2 Enter information about the recipient:

Note: If you are editing an e-mail recipient, you cannot change the **Name**.

- **Name** - (Optional) Select a different e-mail recipient to edit.
- **Email Address** - The e-mail address of the recipient.
- **Notification Type** - Select the types of notifications to send to the recipient:
 - **High** - Send e-mail notifications for High service tickets.
High service tickets indicate that a critical problem has occurred and needs to be resolved immediately. The operation and performance of the DXi6902 are degraded, and there is a risk of system failure or data loss.
 - **High and Medium** - Send e-mail notifications for High and Medium service tickets.
Medium service tickets indicate that a serious problem occurred and needs to be resolved, but it does not necessarily need to be fixed immediately. The operation and performance of the DXi6902 may be degraded.
 - **All** - Send e-mail notifications for High, Middle, and Low service tickets, as well as any administration alerts.

Low service tickets indicate that a minor problem occurred and needs to be resolved, but the operation and performance of the DXi6902 are not significantly affected.

- 3 Select the **Enable notification** check box to enable sending of notifications to the recipient.

Or clear the **Enable notification** check box to disable sending of notifications to the recipient.

- 4 Click **Apply**.

Deleting an E-mail Recipient

Delete an e-mail recipient if you no longer want the DXi6902 to send e-mail notifications to the recipient.

To delete an e-mail recipient, select the recipient and click **Delete**.

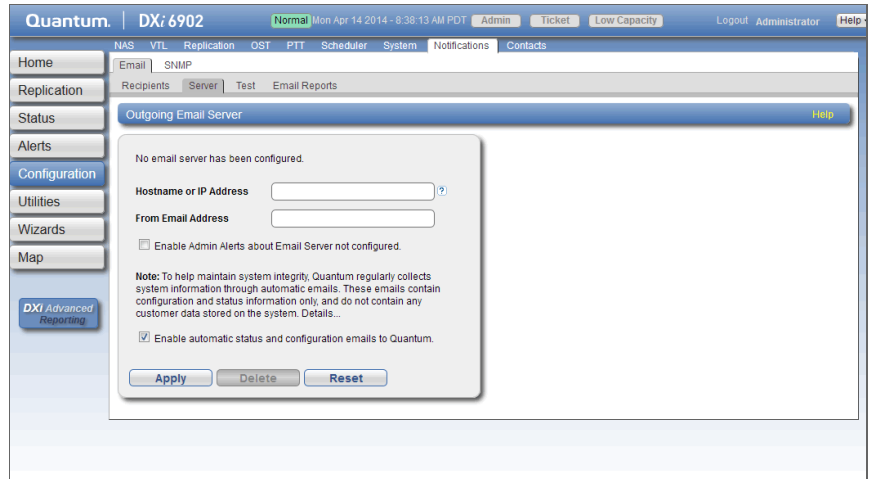
Note: You can select multiple recipients to delete at once.

Server

The **Server** page allows you to specify the server for outgoing e-mail. The DXi6902 cannot send e-mail notifications until you specify the outgoing e-mail server.

To access the **Server** page, on the **Email** page, click the **Server** tab (see [Figure 194](#)).

Figure 194 Server Page



To specify the outgoing e-mail server:

- 1 In the **Hostname or IP Address** box, enter the hostname or IP address of the outgoing e-mail server.

Note: When entering IP addresses, never use an address that is in a reserved IP address range. To see a list of reserved IP address ranges, click the quick tip icon [?] located near the IP address field.

Note: To use hostname format, you must specify at least one DNS IP address on the **Network** page (see [Network](#) on page 315).

- 2 In the **From Email Address** box, enter the return e-mail address displayed in e-mails sent by the DXi6902.
Specify a return address that lets you easily identify the system that generated the e-mail (for example, systemname@any-domain.com). The return address must contain an @ symbol and a valid domain name, including a period.
- 3 (Optional) Select the **Enable Admin Alerts about Email Server not configured** check box to have system generate administration alerts to notify you if an e-mail server is not configured.
- 4 (Recommended) Select the **Enable automatic emails to Quantum** check box to periodically send system configuration and status

information to Quantum, including any software upgrades you have installed using the **Software Upgrade Utility**. Quantum Support can use this information to provide a better support experience in the future.

Note: Automatic e-mails contain configuration and status information only, and do not contain any customer data stored on the system.

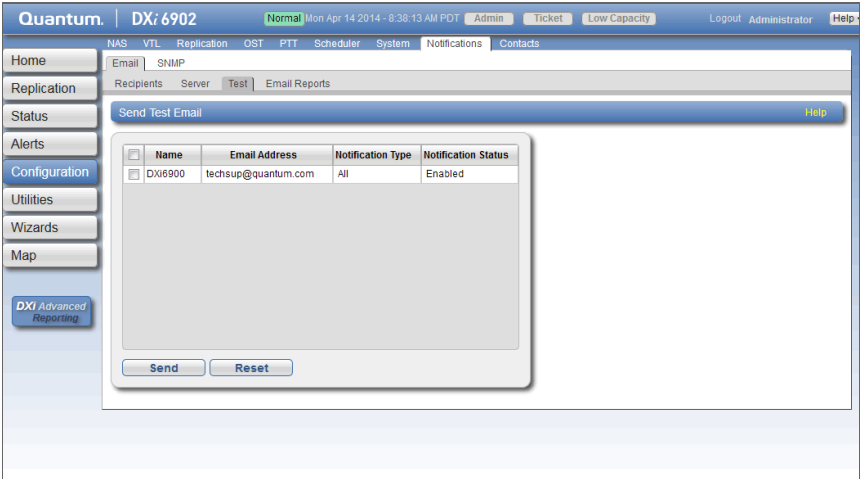
5 Click **Apply**.

Test

The **Email Test** page allows you to send a test e-mail to verify that e-mail notifications are correctly configured on the DXi6902.

To access the **Email Test** page, on the **Email** page, click the **Test** tab (see [Figure 195](#)).

Figure 195 Email Test Page



To send a test e-mail, select a recipient in the list and click **Send**. If the recipient does not receive the e-mail, make sure that the recipient's e-mail address is correct (see [Editing an E-mail Recipient](#) on page 355). Also make sure that the outgoing e-mail server is correct (see [Server](#) on page 357).

Email Reports

The **Email Reports** page allows you to specify the e-mail recipients for automatically generated reports. You can also generate reports on demand.

The system can generate a report with system status data or with configuration data. Each report also includes the system serial number, date and time, and a message that informs the recipient that the e-mail is automated and they should not respond to it.

Note: To enable the DXi6902 to send e-mail, you must specify an outgoing e-mail server (see [Server](#) on page 357).

To access the **Email Reports** page, on the **Email** page, click the **Email Reports** tab.

The **Email Reports** page contains the following tabs:

- [Recipients](#)
- [On Demand](#)

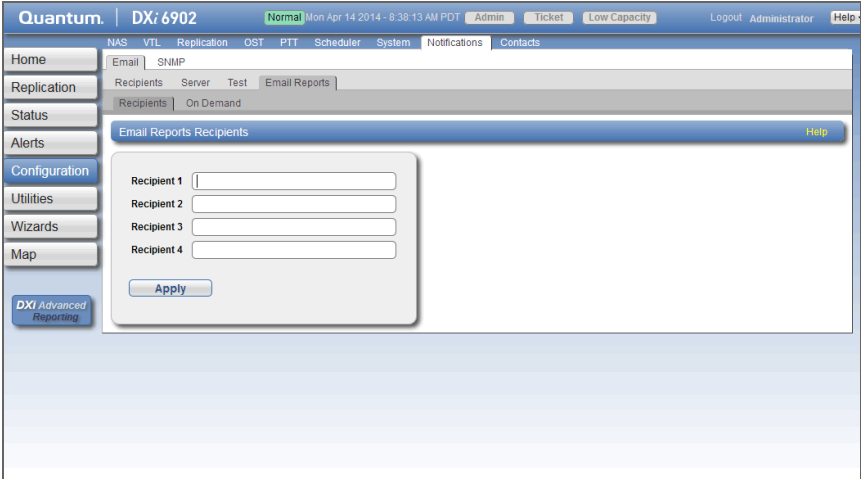
Recipients

The **Recipients** page allows you to specify the e-mail recipients who will receive all scheduled status data and configuration data reports.

Note: To configure the schedule when e-mail reports are sent, use the **Configuration > Scheduler** page (see [Scheduling E-mail Reports](#) on page 312).

To access the **Recipients** page, on the **Email Reports** page, click the **Recipients** tab (see [Figure 196](#)).

Figure 196 Recipients Page



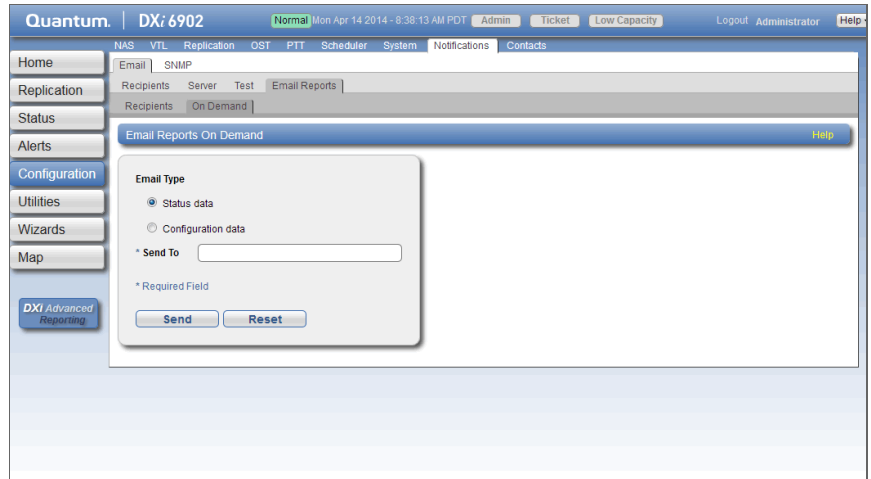
Enter the e-mail addresses of up to four recipients in the boxes, and then click **Apply**. When the DXi generates scheduled e-mail reports, they will be sent to the specified addresses.

On Demand

The **On Demand** page allows you to manually generate a status data or configuration data report. The report is immediately sent to the specified e-mail recipient. You can also view configuration data.

To access the **On Demand** page, on the **Email Reports** page, click the **On Demand** tab (see [Figure 197](#)).

Figure 197 On Demand Page



Use the **On Demand** page to perform the following tasks:

- Manually send a status data or configuration data report (see [Sending a Report](#) on page 362).
- View a configuration data report (see [Viewing Configuration Data](#) on page 362).

Sending a Report

To manually send a status data or configuration data report:

- 1 Under **Email Type**, select the type of report to send (**Status data** or **Configuration data**).
- 2 In the **Send To** box, enter the e-mail address of the recipient.
- 3 Click **Send**.

Viewing Configuration Data

To view a configuration data report:

- 1 Under **Email Type**, select **Configuration data**.
- 2 Click **View**.

The **System Configuration Report** window displays.

- 3 (Optional) Click **Save** to save a local copy of the report in TXT format.

SNMP

The **SNMP** page allows you to configure the DXi6902 to send status messages using SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol). The DXi6902 supports SNMP v1 and v2c.

SNMP works by sending messages, called protocol data units (PDUs), to different parts of a network, or communities. SNMP compliant devices, called agents, store data about themselves in Management Information Bases (MIBs) and return this data to the SNMP requesters.

You can configure the DXi6902 to act as an agent and send traps to a specified destination. You can also add SNMP community information.

To access the **SNMP** page, on the **Notifications** page, click the **SNMP** tab.

The **SNMP** page contains the following tabs:

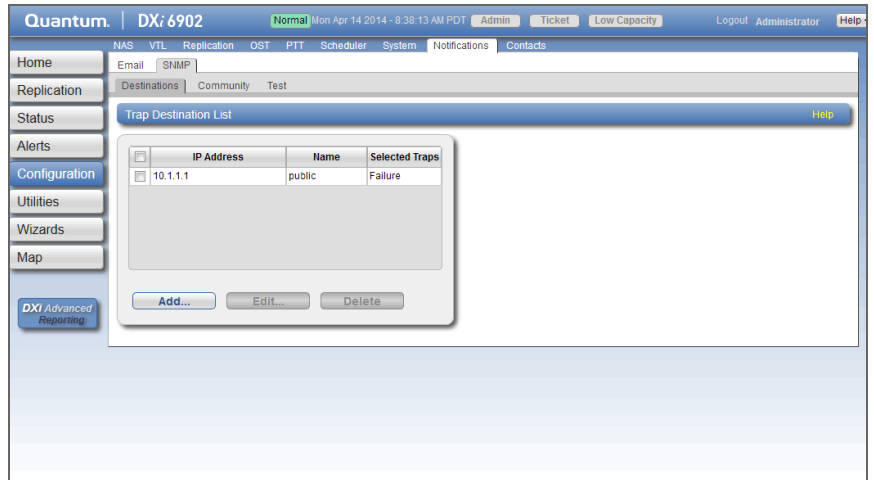
- [Destinations](#)
- [Community](#)
- [Test](#)

Destinations

The **Destinations** page allows you to manage the destinations the DXi6902 sends SNMP traps to. You can add, edit, and delete SNMP destinations, and you can specify the types of traps to send.

To access the **Destinations** page, on the **SNMP** page, click the **Destinations** tab (see [Figure 198](#) on page 364).

Figure 198 Destinations Page



Use the **Destinations** page to perform the following tasks:

- View information about SNMP destinations (see [Trap Destination List](#) on page 364).
- Add an SNMP destination (see [Adding a Destination](#) on page 364).
- Edit an SNMP destination (see [Editing a Destination](#) on page 366).
- Delete an SNMP destination (see [Deleting a Destination](#) on page 367).

Trap Destination List

The **Trap Destination List** displays the following information about SNMP destinations:

- **IP Address** - The IP address of the destination.
- **Name** - The name of the destination.
- **Selected Traps** - The traps the DXi6902 sends to the destination (**Failure**, **Warning**, **Informational**, **Available**, or **Unavailable**).

Adding a Destination

Add an SNMP destination to send traps from the DXi6902 to the destination.

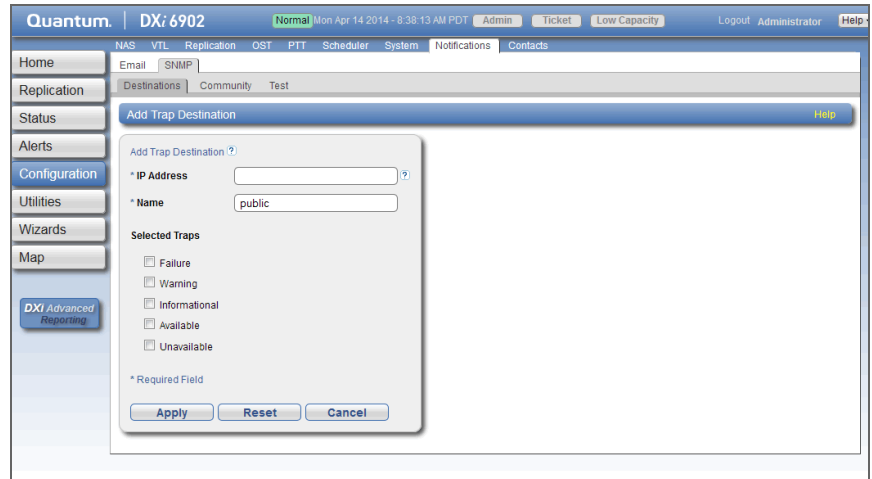
Note: You can add up to 5 destinations.

To add a destination:

- 1 Click **Add**.

The **Add Trap Destination** page displays (see [Figure 199](#)).

Figure 199 Add Trap
Destination Page



- 2 Enter information about the destination:

- **IP Address** - Enter the IP address of the system that will receive the traps generated by the DXi6902.

Note: When entering IP addresses, never use an address that is in a reserved IP address range. To see a list of reserved IP address ranges, click the quick tip icon [?] located near the IP address field.

Note: To use hostname format, you must specify at least one DNS IP address on the **Network** page (see [Network](#) on page 315).

- **Name** - Enter the name of the destination.

- 3 Select one or more traps to send to the destination:

- **Failure** - Sends failure traps.
- **Warning** - Sends warning traps.
- **Informational** - Sends informational traps.

- **Available** - Sends a trap when the system transitions from an unavailable to an available state.
- **Unavailable** - Sends a trap when the system transitions from an available to an unavailable state.

4 Click **Apply**.

Editing a Destination

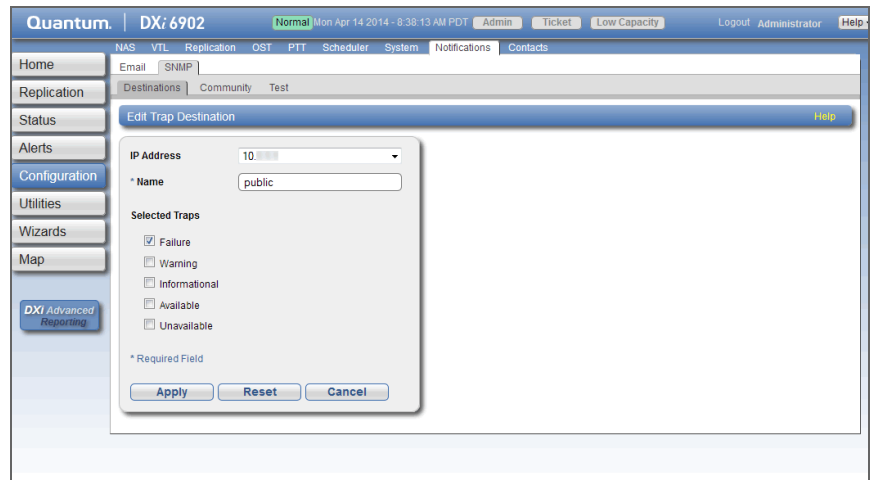
Edit an SNMP destination to change the name of the destination or the types of traps the DXi6902 sends to the destination.

To edit a destination:

1 Click **Edit**.

The **Edit Trap Destination** page displays (see [Figure 200](#)).

Figure 200 Edit Trap Destination Page



2 Enter information about the destination:

Note: If you are editing a destination, you cannot change the **IP Address**.

- **IP Address** - (Optional) Select a different destination to edit.
- **Name** - Enter the name of the destination.

3 Select one or more traps to send to the destination:

- **Failure** - Sends failure traps.
- **Warning** - Sends warning traps.
- **Informational** - Sends informational traps.
- **Available** - Sends a trap when the system transitions from an unavailable to an available state.
- **Unavailable** - Sends a trap when the system transitions from an available to an unavailable state.

4 Click **Apply**.

Deleting a Destination

Delete an SNMP destination if you no longer want the DXi6902 to send traps to the destination.

To delete a destination, select the destination and click **Delete**.

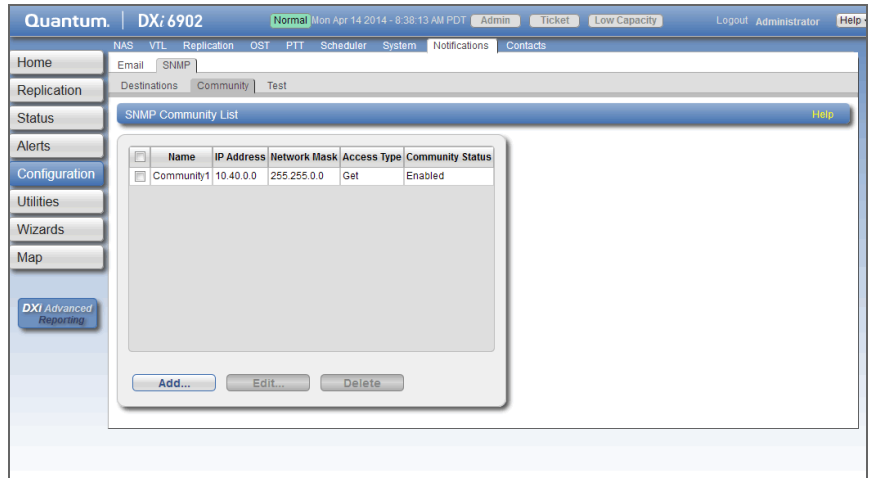
Note: You can select multiple destinations to delete at once.

Community

The **Community** page allows you to manage SNMP community information for the DXi6902. You can add, edit, and delete communities, and you can specify the community access type.

To access the **Community** page, on the **SNMP** page, click the **Community** tab (see [Figure 201](#)).

Figure 201 Community Page



Use the **Community** page to perform the following tasks:

- View information about SNMP communities (see [SNMP Community List](#) on page 368).
- Add an SNMP community (see [Adding a Community](#) on page 368).
- Edit an SNMP community (see [Editing a Community](#) on page 370).
- Delete an SNMP community (see [Deleting a Community](#) on page 372).

SNMP Community List

The **SNMP Community List** displays the following information about SNMP communities:

- **Name** - The name of the community.
- **IP Address** - The IP address of the community.
- **Network Mask** - The network mask of the community.
- **Access Type** - The access type of the community (**Get** or **Get/Set**).
- **Community Status** - The status of the community (**Enabled** or **Disabled**).

Adding a Community

Add an SNMP community to include the DXi6902 in a group of devices that are monitored by a common management station.

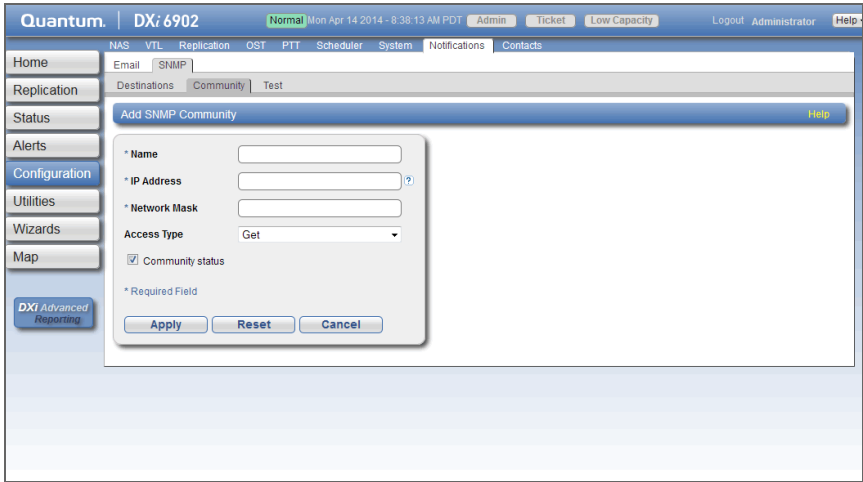
Note: If no communities are defined, the SNMP agent is not accessible.

To add a community:

- 1 Click **Add**.

The **Add SNMP Community** page displays (see [Figure 202](#)).

Figure 202 Add SNMP Community Page



- 2 In the **Name** box, enter a unique **Name** for the community (up to 20 characters).

Valid characters are letters, numbers, hyphens, and underscores.

- 3 Enter a valid **IP Address** and **Network Mask** pair.

A pair is valid if performing a logical bitwise **AND** operation on the IP address and the network mask results in the IP address. See the table below for examples:

IP Address / Network Mask	Result
10.40.166.87 255.255.255.255	Allows access only from 10.40.166.87
10.40.166.87 10.40.166.87	Allows access only from 10.40.166.87

IP Address / Network Mask	Result
10.40.166.87 10.40.166.0	Invalid because the logical bitwise operation (address AND mask) is not equal to the address
10.40.166.87 255.255.0.0	Invalid because the logical bitwise operation (address AND mask) is not equal to the address
10.40.0.0 255.255.0.0	Allows access from any client with address 10.40.xx.xx

Note: If you define a single community and set both the IP address and network mask to 0.0.0.0 (or leave both blank), then IP address-based access control is disabled. In this case, the SNMP agent is accessible from any IP address.

Note: When entering IP addresses, never use an address that is in a reserved IP address range. To see a list of reserved IP address ranges, click the quick tip icon [?] located near the IP address field.

- 4 In the **Access Type** drop-down box, select the access type for the community:
 - **Get** - Allows SNMP get operations.
 - **Get/Set** - Allows both SNMP **get** and **put** operations.
- 5 Select the **Community status** check box to enable the community.
Or clear the **Community status** check box to disable the community.
- 6 Click **Apply**.

Editing a Community

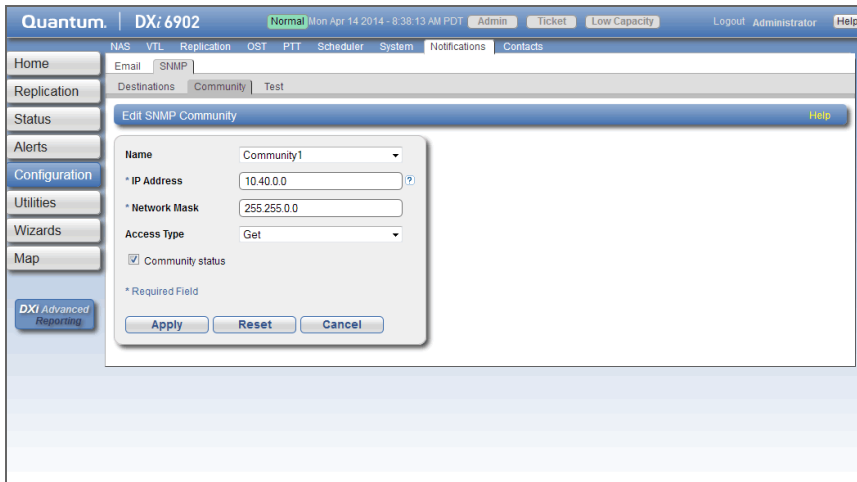
Edit an SNMP community to change the IP address or access type for the community. You can also enable or disable the community.

To edit a community:

1 Click **Edit**.

The **Edit SNMP Community** page displays (see [Figure 202](#)).

Figure 203 Edit SNMP Community Page



2 (Optional) In the **Name** box, select a different community to edit.

3 Enter a valid **IP Address and Network Mask** pair.

A pair is valid if performing a logical bitwise **AND** operation on the IP address and the network mask results in the IP address. See the table below for examples:

IP Address / Network Mask	Result
10.40.166.87 255.255.255.255	Allows access only from 10.40.166.87
10.40.166.87 10.40.166.87	Allows access only from 10.40.166.87
10.40.166.87 10.40.166.0	Invalid because the logical bitwise operation (address AND mask) is not equal to the address

IP Address / Network Mask	Result
10.40.166.87 255.255.0.0	Invalid because the logical bitwise operation (address AND mask) is not equal to the address
10.40.0.0 255.255.0.0	Allows access from any client with address 10.40.xx.xx

Note: If you define a single community and set both the IP address and network mask to 0.0.0.0 (or leave both blank), then IP address-based access control is disabled. In this case, the SNMP agent is accessible from any IP address.

Note: When entering IP addresses, never use an address that is in a reserved IP address range. To see a list of reserved IP address ranges, click the quick tip icon [?] located near the IP address field.

- 4 In the **Access Type** drop-down box, select the access type for the community:
 - **Get** - Allows SNMP get operations.
 - **Get/Set** - Allows both SNMP **get** and **put** operations.
- 5 Select the **Community status** check box to enable the community.
Or clear the **Community status** check box to disable the community.
- 6 Click **Apply**.

Deleting a Community

Delete an SNMP community if you no longer want the DXi6902 to belong to a group of devices that are monitored by a common management station.

To delete a community, select the community and click **Delete**.

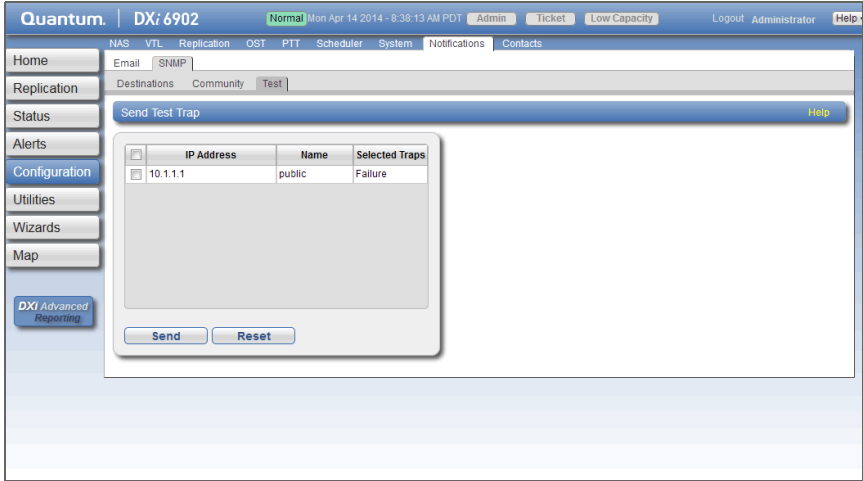
Note: You can select multiple communities to delete at once.

Test

The **SNMP Test** page allows you to send a test SNMP trap to verify that SNMP is correctly configured on the DXi6902.

To access the **SNMP Test** page, on the **SNMP** page, click the **Test** tab (see [Figure 204](#)).

Figure 204 SNMP Test Page



To send a test SNMP trap, select a destination in the list and click **Send**. If the destination does not receive the SNMP trap, make sure that the destination IP address is correct (see [Editing a Destination](#) on page 366). Also make sure that the community information is correct (see [Community](#) on page 367).

Contacts

The **Contacts** page allows you to enter company information. You can also enter individual contact information for primary and secondary contacts.

To access the **Contacts** page, click the **Configuration** menu, and then click the **Contacts** tab.

The **Contacts** page contains the following tabs:

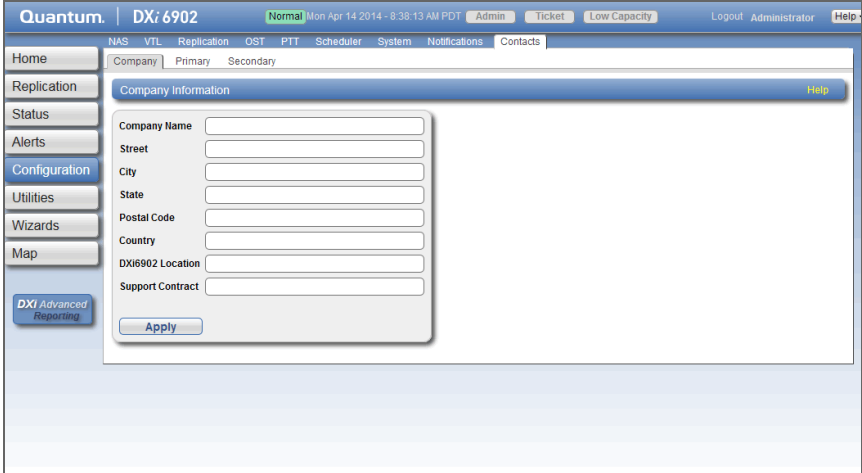
- [Company](#)
- [Primary and Secondary](#)

Company

The **Company** page allows you to enter information about the company and location of the DXi6902.

To access the **Company** page, on the **Contacts** page, click the **Company** tab (see [Figure 205](#)).

Figure 205 Company Page



The screenshot shows the Quantum DXi6902 web interface. The top navigation bar includes links for Home, Replication, Status, Alerts, Configuration, Utilities, Wizards, and Map. The Configuration menu is expanded, showing sub-tabs for Company, Primary, and Secondary. The Company tab is selected, displaying a form titled "Company information" with the following fields: Company Name, Street, City, State, Postal Code, Country, DXi6902 Location, and Support Contract. An "Apply" button is located at the bottom of the form. The interface also shows a "DXi Advanced Reporting" button and a "Help" link.

To enter company information:

- 1 Enter the following information:

- **Company Name** - Enter the company name.
- **Street** - Enter the company street address.
- **City** - Enter the company city.
- **State** - Enter the company state.
- **Postal Code** - Enter the company postal code.
- **Country** - Enter the company country.
- **DXi6902 Location** - Enter the physical location of the DXi6902 (for example, data center).
- **Support Contract** - Enter the support contract number for the DXi6902.

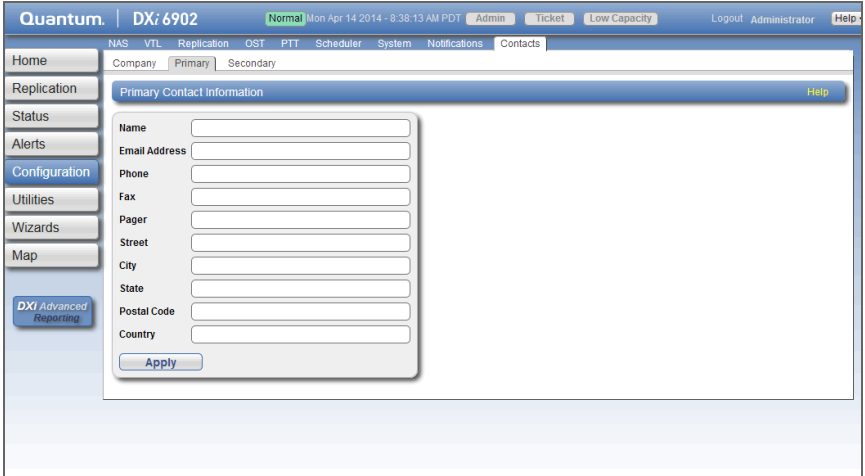
2 Click **Apply**.

Primary and Secondary

The **Primary** and **Secondary** pages allow you to enter information about the primary and secondary contacts for the DXi6902.

To access the **Primary** or **Secondary** page, on the **Contacts** page, click the **Primary** or **Secondary** tab (see [Figure 206](#)).

Figure 206 Primary and Secondary Pages



The screenshot displays the Quantum DXi6902 web interface. At the top, the navigation bar includes 'Quantum | DXi6902' and a status indicator 'Normal' with the date and time 'Mon Apr 14 2014 - 8:38:13 AM PDT'. User options include 'Admin', 'Ticket', 'Low Capacity', 'Logout', and 'Administrator'. A main menu contains 'Home', 'Replication', 'Status', 'Alerts', 'Configuration', 'Utilities', 'Wizards', and 'Map'. A secondary menu under 'Configuration' includes 'Company', 'Primary', and 'Secondary'. The 'Primary' tab is selected, showing a 'Primary Contact Information' form with the following fields: Name, Email Address, Phone, Fax, Pager, Street, City, State, Postal Code, and Country. An 'Apply' button is located at the bottom of the form. A 'Help' link is visible in the top right corner of the form area.

To enter primary or secondary contact information:

- 1 Enter the following information:

- **Name** - Enter the contact name.
- **Email Address** - (Required) Enter the contact e-mail address.
- **Phone** - Enter the contact phone number.
- **Fax** - Enter the contact fax number.
- **Pager** - Enter the contact pager number.
- **Street** - Enter the contact street address.
- **City** - Enter the contact city.
- **State** - Enter the contact state.
- **Postal Code** - Enter the contact postal code.
- **Country** - Enter the contact country.

2 Click **Apply**.



Chapter 10

DXi6902 Utilities

The **Utilities** pages to perform maintenance tasks on the DXi6902, such as generating and downloading diagnostic files, analyzing disk and network performance, managing space reclamation, and securely erasing the system. You can also install license keys, upgrade the system software, and reboot or shut down the DXi6902.

To access the **Utilities** pages, click the **Utilities** menu.

The **Utilities** pages contain the following tabs:

- [Diagnostics](#)
- [Analyzer](#)
- [Space Reclamation](#)
- [Secure Shred](#)
- [License Keys](#)
- [Software Upgrades](#)
- [Storage](#)
- [Reboot & Shutdown](#)

Diagnostics

The **Diagnostics** page allows you to generate and download diagnostic files. You can also perform healthchecks to verify the health and integrity of the data deduplication blockpool.

The diagnostic files are helpful when troubleshooting problems on the DXi6902. Generate and download the diagnostic files before contacting Quantum customer support.

To access the **Diagnostics** page, click the **Utilities** menu, and then click the **Diagnostics** tab.

The **Diagnostics** page contains the following tabs:

- [System Diag File](#)
- [Storage Array Diag File](#)
- [DSET](#)
- [Healthchecks](#)
- [Drive Replacement](#)

System Diag File

The **System Diag File** page allows you to generate and download a system diagnostics file. This file contains the diagnostic logs for all of the system components.

To access the **System Diag File** page, on the **Diagnostics** page, click the **System Diag File** tab (see [Figure 207](#)).

Figure 207 System Diag File
Page



To generate and download a system diagnostics file:

- 1 Click **Generate New** to generate a new system diagnostics file.

The system generates a new diagnostics file. This can take several minutes.

- 2 After the file finishes generating, click the link to enable the **Download Current** button.

- 3 To download the generated diagnostics file, click **Download Current**.

A dialog box displays asking if you want to open or save the file.

- 4 Click **Save** or **OK** to download the file.

Storage Array Diag File

The **Storage Array Diag File** page allows you to generate and download a storage array diagnostics file. This file contains the diagnostic logs for the storage arrays.

To access the **Storage Array Diag File** page, on the **Diagnostics** page, click the **Storage Array Diag File** tab (see [Figure 208](#)).

Figure 208 Storage Array Diag
File Page



To generate and download a system diagnostics file:

- 1 Click **Generate New** to generate a new storage array diagnostics file.

The system generates a new diagnostics file. This can take several minutes.

- 2 After the file finishes generating, click the link to enable the **Download Current** button.
- 3 To download the generated diagnostics file, click **Download Current**.

A dialog box displays asking if you want to open or save the file.

- 4 Click **Save** or **OK** to download the file.

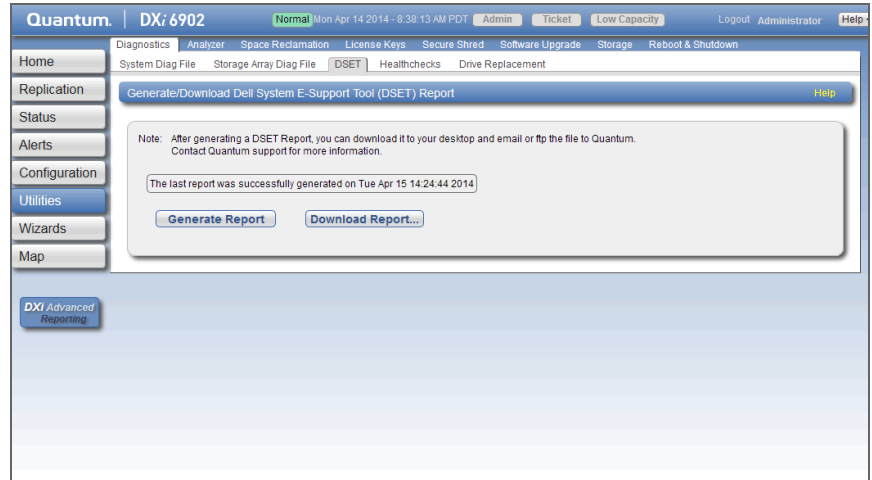
DSET

The **DSET** page allows you to generate a DSET report. DSET is a hardware diagnostic utility included with the DXi6902. A DSET report contains an array of status information about the DXi6902 hardware. A Quantum customer support representative can use this information to help identify and diagnose problems.

Note: Generate a DSET report only if directed to do so by a Quantum customer support representative.

To access the **DSET** page, on the **Diagnostics** page, click the **DSET** tab (see [Figure 209](#)).

Figure 209 DSET Page



To generate a DSET report:

1 Click Generate Report.

Click **OK** to continue. The system generates a new DSET report. This can take several minutes.

Note: You may see error or warning messages in the status text as the DSET report is generated. This is expected and does not indicate a problem with the report.

2 To download the newly generated DSET report, click Download Report.

A dialog box displays asking if you want to open or save the file.

3 Click Save or OK to download the file.

The DSET report is saved as a compressed zip file to the specified location.

4 Locate the DSET report you downloaded and send it to the e-mail or FTP address provided by Quantum Customer Support.

Healthchecks

The **Healthchecks** page allows you to perform tests that verify the health and integrity of the data deduplication blockpool. You can also enable and disable healthchecks.

Note: To configure the DXi6902 to automatically run the healthchecks at specified intervals, use the **Configuration > Scheduler** page (see [Scheduling Healthchecks](#) on page 312).

To access the **Healthchecks** page, on the **Diagnostics** page, click the **Healthchecks** tab.

The **Healthchecks** page contains the following tabs:

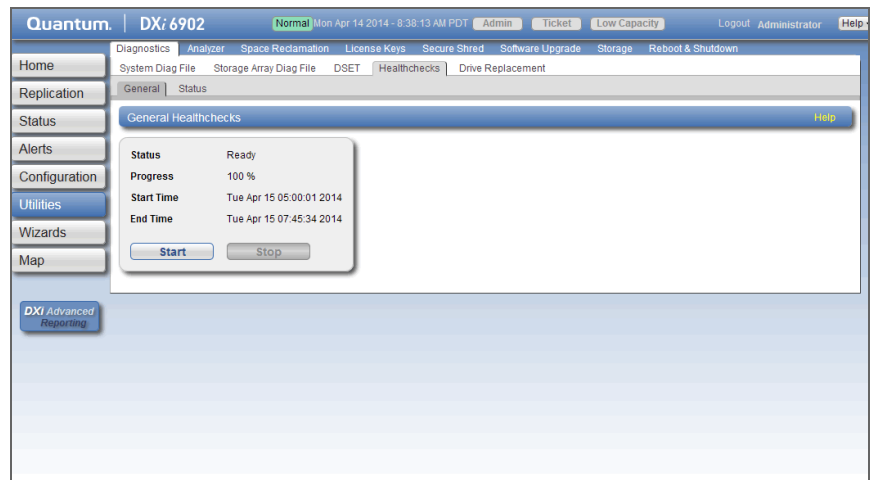
- [General](#)
- [Status](#)

General

The **General** page allows you to start running the healthchecks or stop them if they are already running. When you start the healthchecks, only the healthchecks that are currently enabled are run (see [Status](#) on page 383).

To access the **General** page, on the **Healthchecks** page, click the **General** tab (see [Figure 210](#)).

Figure 210 General Page



The **General** page displays the following information about the most recently run healthchecks:

- **Status** - The status of the healthchecks (**In Progress**, **Success**, **Failed**, or **Interrupted**).
- **Progress** - The percentage complete of the healthchecks.
- **Start Time** - The time the healthchecks started.
- **End Time** - The time the healthchecks ended.

Use the **General** page to perform the following tasks:

- To start all enabled healthchecks, click **Start**.
- To stop all healthchecks in progress, click **Stop**.

Status

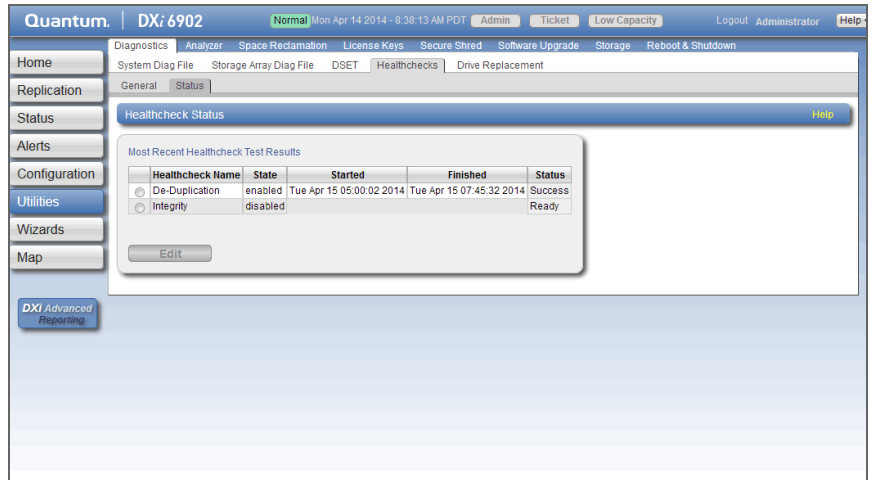
The **Status** page allows you to view information about the most recent test results for each healthcheck. You can also enable or disable a healthcheck.

The following healthchecks are available:

- **De-Duplication** - Checks the overall health of the blockpool. This healthcheck verifies that the metadata in the namespace file and the data tags in the blockpool are correctly in sync.
- **Integrity** - Checks the integrity of data in the blockpool. This healthcheck examines a sample of data tags in the blockpool and verifies that the data has been properly stored without errors or corruption.

To access the **Status** page, on the **Healthchecks** page, click the **Status** tab (see [Figure 211](#)).

Figure 211 Status Page



The **Status** page displays the following information about the most recently run test for each healthcheck:

- **Healthcheck Name** - The name of the healthcheck.
- **State** - The state of the healthcheck (**enabled** or **disabled**).
- **Started** - The time the healthcheck started.
- **Finished** - The time the healthcheck ended.
- **Status** - The status of the healthcheck (**Success** or **Failed**).

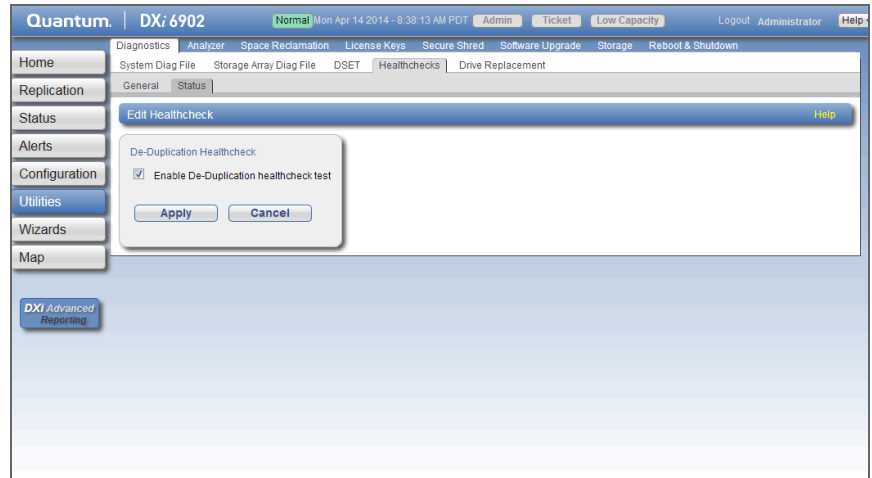
Note: If running a healthcheck results in the Contact Support status, contact Quantum Customer Support for further assistance.

To enable or disable a healthcheck:

- 1 Select the healthcheck and click **Edit**.

The **Edit Healthcheck** page displays (see [Figure 212](#)).

Figure 212 Edit Healthcheck Page



- 2 Select the check box to enable the healthcheck.
Or clear the check box to disable the healthcheck.
- 3 Click **Apply**.

Note: When healthchecks are run (manually or scheduled), only enabled healthchecks are run.

Caution: If a healthcheck fails when it is run, there may be a problem in the blockpool that could cause replication or restore operations to fail. Contact Quantum customer support if a healthcheck fails.

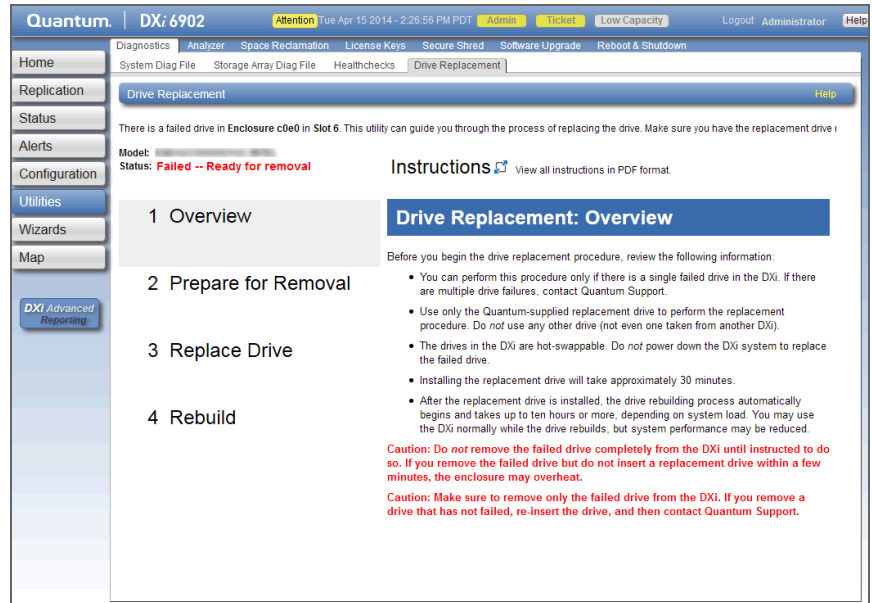
Drive Replacement

The **Drive Replacement** page can guide you through the process of replacing a failed drive in your DXi6902.

To access the **Drive Replacement** page, on the **Diagnostics** page, click the **Drive Replacement** tab.

To begin replacing a drive, make sure you have the replacement drive ready, then follow the onscreen instructions (see [Figure 213](#)).

Figure 213 Drive Replacement Page



Analyzer

The **Analyzer** page allows you to analyze the network and disk performance of the DXi6902.

To access the **Analyzer** page, click the **Utilities** menu, and then click the **Analyzer** tab.

The **Analyzer** page contains the following tabs:

- [Network](#)
- [Disk](#)

Network

The **Network Analyzer** page allows you to analyze network performance by measuring network throughput between the DXi6902 and another system (such as another DXi system).

To access the **Network Analyzer** page, on the **Analyzer** page, click the **Network** tab.

The **Network Analyzer** page contains the following tabs:

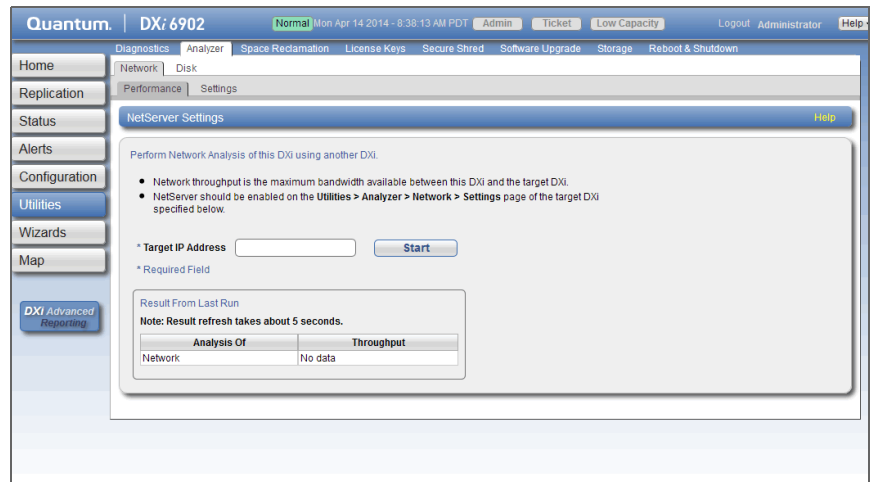
- [Performance](#)
- [Settings](#)

Performance

The **Performance** page allows you to perform network analysis with another system (the target). You can also view results from the most recently run test

To access the **Performance** page, on the **Network Analyzer** page, click the **Performance** tab (see [Figure 214](#)).

Figure 214 Performance Page



To perform network analysis:

- 1 In the **Target IP Address** box, enter the IP address of the system to perform network analysis with.

The target system must have NetServer enabled (see [Settings](#) on page 388).

- 2 Click **Start**.

The throughput result is displayed under **Result From Last Run** in MB/s.

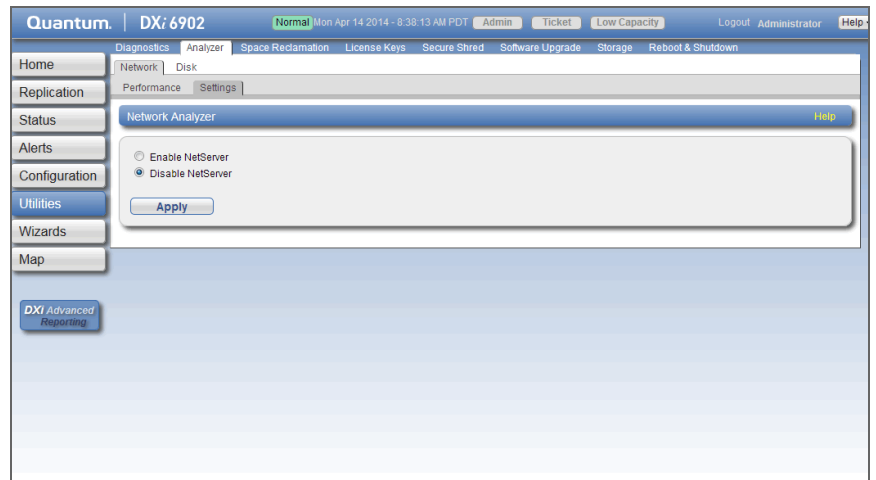
Note: It takes approximately 5 seconds to refresh the results.

Settings

The **Settings** page allows you to enable or disable NetServer on the DXi6902. NetServer must be enabled on the target DXi system to perform network analysis with the system (see [Performance](#) on page 387).

To access the **Settings** page, on the **Network Analyzer** page, click the **Settings** tab (see [Figure 215](#)).

Figure 215 Settings Page



To enable or disable NetServer on the target DXi6902:

- 1 Select **Enable NetServer** to enable NetServer.
Or select **Disable NetServer** to disable NetServer.
- 2 Click **Apply**.

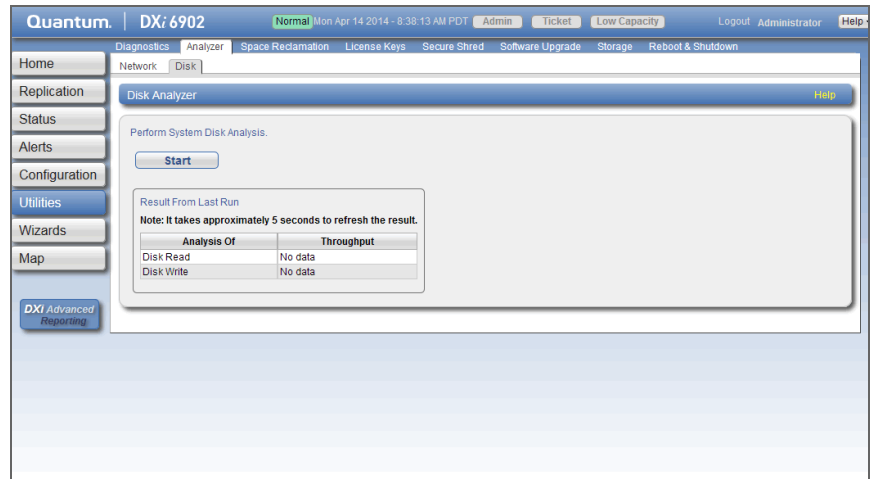
Note: You should disable NetServer on the target system when you are done analyzing network performance.

Disk

The **Disk Analyzer** page allows you to analyze disk performance by measuring disk read and write throughput.

To access the **Disk Analyzer** page, on the **Analyzer** page, click the **Disk** tab (see [Figure 216](#)).

Figure 216 Disk Analyzer Page



To perform disk analysis, click **Start**. The throughput result is displayed under **Result From Last Run** in KB/s.

Note: It takes approximately 5 seconds to refresh the results.

Space Reclamation

The **Space Reclamation** page allows you to manage space reclamation activity on the DXi6902. You can start or stop space reclamation. You can also monitor the progress of space reclamation activity.

During space reclamation, the DXi6902 searches the blockpool for tags that are no longer referenced and then deletes the unneeded tags to free up space.

In addition, the DXi automatically compacts reclaimable space in the following ways:

- During data ingest, reclaimable space is compacted as needed to provide space for new, deduplicated data.
- If the DXi is not in Low Space state, compaction starts when used disk space reaches a high level and there is sufficient reclaimable space. Compaction stops when used disk space falls below the high threshold state. The reclaimed space can be used to store new deduplicated or non-deduplicated data.
- If the DXi is in Low Space state, compaction starts and continues to run until the DXi exits Low Space state. The reclaimed space can be used to store new deduplicated or non-deduplicated data.

Note: The current compaction status is displayed on the **Home** page (see [DXi6902 Home Page](#) on page 107).

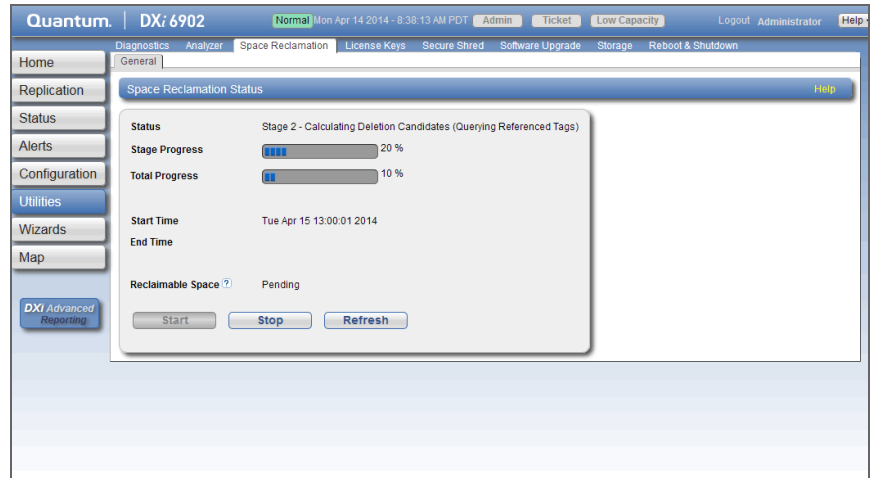
Caution: For correct system operation, space reclamation *must* be run at regular intervals (at least once a week). Quantum recommends creating a schedule to automatically run space reclamation (see [Scheduling Space Reclamation](#) on page 313). Because space reclamation can affect system performance, avoid running space reclamation during known backup periods.

The space reclamation process can include up to four stages (see [Space Reclamation Status](#) on page 392).

- **New or Normal Mode** - To increase performance, when space reclamation is initiated on the **Space Reclamation** page or as a scheduled event, only Stage 2 (Calculating Deletion Candidates) and Stage 3 (Deleting New Candidates) are run.
- **Low Space or Legacy Mode** - When disk capacity is low, space reclamation is automatically started to free up disk space. In this case, all four stages of space reclamation are run.

To access the **Space Reclamation** page, click the **Utilities** menu, and then click the **Space Reclamation** tab (see [Figure 217](#)).

Figure 217 Space Reclamation Page



The **Space Reclamation** page displays the following information about the current or most recent space reclamation activity:

- **Status** - The status of space reclamation (see [Space Reclamation Status](#) on page 392).
- **Stage Progress** - The progress of the current space reclamation stage.
- **Total Progress** - The overall progress of space reclamation activity.
- **Start Time** - The time space reclamation started.
- **End Time** - The time space reclamation ended.
- **Reclaimable Space** - The disk space that is occupied by outdated deduplicated data and which will be automatically reused if additional space for new deduplicated data is needed. Displays **Pending** when space reclamation is running.

Note: Because the DXi can automatically use reclaimable space to store new deduplicated data, space reclamation statistics may be affected (appear lower) if ingest occurs at the same time as space reclamation.

Use the **Space Reclamation** page to perform the following tasks:

- To start space reclamation, click **Start**.
- To stop space reclamation, click **Stop**.

- To update the display while space reclamation is running, click **Refresh**.

Space Reclamation Status

Space reclamation can have one of the following statuses:

- **Reclamation Completed** - Space reclamation completed without errors.
- **Reclamation Started by User** - Space reclamation was started manually by a user.
- **Reclamation Interrupted** - Space reclamation was interrupted and must be restarted.
- **Reclamation Interrupted by User** - Space reclamation was interrupted by a user and must be restarted.
- **Reclamation Interrupted - Error Encountered** - Space reclamation was interrupted because an error was encountered and must be restarted.
- **Reclamation Interrupt by User - Cannot be interrupted at this time** - Because the system is in a Low Space state, space reclamation cannot be stopped. Wait for space reclamation to finish freeing up disk space.
- **Reclamation Completed - No Candidates To Delete** - Space reclamation completed, but there were no candidates for reclamation.
- **Reclaim Existing Blockpool Freed Space** - The existing blockpool space has been reclaimed for use.
- **Stage 1 of 4** - Reclaim Disk Space (Initial).
- **Stage 2 of 4** - Calculating Deletion Candidates.
- **Stage 3 of 4** - Deleting New Candidates.
- **Stage 4 of 4** - Reclaim Disk Space.

License Keys

The **License Keys** page allows you to add a license key to the DXi6902 to enable new functionality. You can also see the licenses that are installed on the system.

For all DXi6902 systems, you can add a storage capacity upgrade license key to enable installed hardware capacity. For more information, see [Adding a License Key](#) on page 395.

For DXi6902 systems configured with all 4TB hard drives that support Self Encrypting Drive (SED) technology, you can add a license for Data-at-Rest Encryption (not available in all regions). Adding this license also requires uploading one or more Premium Feature Key (PFK) files to the DXi. For more information, see [Licensing Data-at-Rest Encryption and Obtaining Premium Feature Keys](#) on page 397.

To access the **License Keys** page, click the **Utilities** menu, and then click the **License Keys** tab (see [Figure 218](#)).

Figure 218 License Keys Page

The screenshot displays the Quantum DXi6902 web interface for the License Keys page. The top navigation bar includes tabs for Diagnostics, Analyzer, Space Reclamation, License Keys (selected), Secure Shred, Software Upgrade, Storage, and Reboot & Shutdown. The left sidebar contains a menu with options like Home, Replication, Status, Alerts, Configuration, Utilities (selected), Wizards, Map, and DXi Advanced Reporting. The main content area is titled 'License Keys' and contains a 'License Key List' section. Below this is a table of installed licenses:

Name	Installed	Date Installed	Description
VTL	Yes	2014-04-12 03:37:32	Enables VTL interface to host
NAS	Yes	2014-04-12 03:37:32	Enables NAS (NFS, CIFS) connectivity
Backup Application Specific	Yes	2014-04-12 03:37:33	Enables backup application specific
Data Deduplication	Yes	2014-04-12 03:37:32	Enables data deduplication and compression
Replication	Yes	2014-04-12 03:37:33	Enables replication to other DXi
Storage Capacity	Yes	2014-04-12 03:37:32	Enables storage capacity
OST	Yes	2014-04-12 03:37:34	Enables Open Storage backup with Symantec OST
Data-at-Rest Encryption	Yes	2014-04-12 03:37:34	Enables Data-at-Rest encryption
Data-in-Flight Encryption	No	-- Not Installed --	Enables Data-in-Flight encryption

Below the table, there are fields for 'Serial Number' (SV) and 'Storage Array (Carray1) Feature ID' (36). A 'License Key' section includes a 'New Key' input field and an 'Add' button. At the bottom, a message states 'No License Name selected for display.'

Use the **License Keys** page to perform the following tasks:

- View information about available and installed licenses (see [License Key Information](#) on page 394).

- Add a license key (see [Adding a License Key](#) on page 395).
- License the Data-at-Rest Encryption feature ([Licensing Data-at-Rest Encryption and Obtaining Premium Feature Keys](#) on page 397).

License Key Information

The **License Key List** displays the following information about licenses that are available for the DXi6902:

- **Name** - The name of the license.
To display details for a license, click the license name. For a description of the licenses that are available on the DXi6902, see [Available Licenses](#) on page 394.
- **Installed** - The state of the license (**Yes** if the license is installed, **No** if the license is not installed).
- **Date Installed** - If installed, the date the license was installed.
- **Description** - A brief description of the license.

Available Licenses

The following licenses are available from Quantum:

- **VTL** - Enables the VTL interface to hosts. Additional virtual tape drives licenses are added through the VTL license area. (License key for 160 VTDs is pre-installed on all DXi6902 models.)
- **NAS** - Enables NAS (NFS, CIFS) connectivity. (License key is pre-installed on all DXi6902 models.)
- **Backup Application Specific** - Enables the backup application specific path to tape capability. (License key is pre-installed on all DXi6902 models.)
- **Data Deduplication** - Enables data deduplication and compression. (License key is pre-installed on all DXi6902 models.)
- **Replication** - Enables replication to other DXi systems. (License key is pre-installed on all DXi6902 models.)
- **Storage Capacity** - Enables the purchased storage capacity for the system. (License key for 17 TB storage capacity is pre-installed on all DXi6902 configurations.)

For configurations larger than 17 TB, a license for the total purchased storage capacity ships with the system. In addition, usable storage capacity can be upgraded at any time after purchase by adding a storage capacity upgrade license to enable installed hardware capacity, up to a total of 510 TB.

Note: If you purchase a storage capacity upgrade, you will receive a License Certificate you can use to enable the additional capacity (see [Adding a License Key](#) on page 395).

- **OST** - Enables OpenStorage backup with Symantec OST. (License key is pre-installed on all DXi6902 models.)
- **Data-at-Rest Encryption** - Enables the use of the Data-at-Rest Encryption capability to secure all data stored on the DXi6902.

For more information, see [Licensing Data-at-Rest Encryption and Obtaining Premium Feature Keys](#) on page 397.

- **Data-in-Flight Encryption** - Enables use of AES encryption (128-bit or 256-bit) when sending data to another system using DXi replication or OST Accent. (Not available in all regions.)

Adding a License Key

Add a license key to enable additional storage capacity on the DXi6902. To add a license key, you must first obtain a License Certificate containing an authorization code.

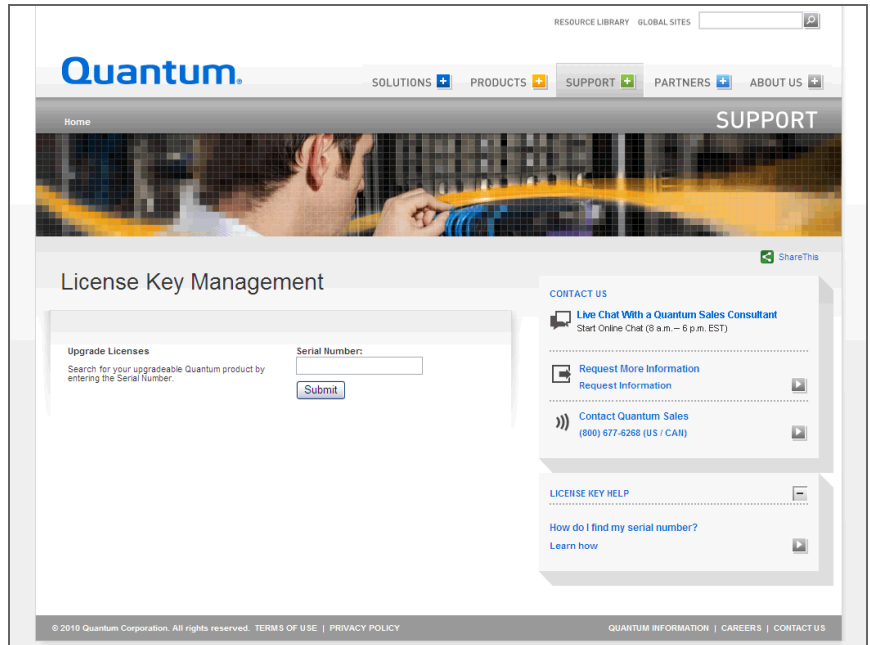
To purchase a storage capacity upgrade license, contact your Quantum sales representative. You will receive a License Certificate containing an authorization code.

To add a license key, locate the License Certificate, and then perform the following steps:

- 1 Open a Web browser on a computer with Internet access.
- 2 Enter <http://www.quantum.com/licensekeys> in the browser address box.

The **License Key Management** page displays (see [Figure 219](#)).

Figure 219 License Key Management Page



- 3 Enter the DXi system serial number in the **Serial Number** box and click **Submit**.

The **Licensed Feature** page displays.

Note: The serial number displays on the **License Keys** page, above the **New Key** box.

- 4 Enter the authorization code (printed on the License Certificate) and click **Get License Key**.

The **Licensed Feature** page returns a license key. Print out or write down the license key, or save it to a text file.

- 5 Access the DXi remote management console (see [Accessing Remote Management](#) on page 50).
- 6 Click the **Utilities** menu, and then click the **License Keys** tab.
The **License Keys** page displays (see [Figure 218](#)).
- 7 Enter the license key in the **New Key** box, and then click **Add**.
The license key is added to the system.

Note: When adding a **Storage Capacity** license, it may take up to 10 minutes for the system to recognize the new storage capacity.

Licensing Data-at-Rest Encryption and Obtaining Premium Feature Keys

Data-at-Rest Encryption secures all data stored on the DXi6902, including file data and metadata, configuration files, and the DXi software and operating system (see [Data-at-Rest Encryption](#) on page 343).

Before you can enable Data-at-Rest Encryption to encrypt all hard drives, you must add the Data-at-Rest Encryption license. In addition, you must upload a Premium Feature Key (PFK) file for each Array module in the DXi6902. Contact your Quantum sales representative to obtain a Data-at-Rest Encryption license. After you obtain the license, you will receive a License Certificate containing an authorization code.

To add the license key and required PFK files to the DXi6902, locate the License Certificate, and then perform the following steps:

- 1 Open two Web browser windows on a computer with Internet access.

Note: During this procedure, you can copy and paste required numbers between these two windows.

- a In one browser, navigate to the **Utilities > License Keys** page in the DXi remote management console.

Note that the system serial number and Storage Array Feature IDs display directly above the **New Key** box.

- b In the other browser, enter the address for the **License Key Management** Web site (see [Figure 219](#)):

<http://www.quantum.com/licensekeys>

- 2 On the **License Key Management** Web site, perform the following steps:
 - a Enter the system serial number in the **Serial Number** box and click **Submit**.
 - b Enter the authorization code (printed on the License Certificate) and click **Get License Key**.

- c Enter the **Feature ID** for each storage array.
If entering more than one Feature ID, make sure to enter the correct Feature ID for Storage Array 1 (Qarray1) and Storage Array 2 (Qarray2).
- d Click **Get License Key**.
The **License Key Details** section displays the Data-at-Rest Encryption license key. Print out or write down the license key, or save it to a text file.
- e For each Storage Array, click **Generate PFK File** to generate a Premium Feature Key file, and then click **Save** to save the PFK file to your computer.

Note: Make sure to keep a copy of the PFK files for backup purposes.

- 3 In the DXi remote management console, on the **Utilities > License Keys** page, enter the Data-at-Rest Encryption license key in the **New Key** box, and then click **Add**.

The Data-at-Rest Encryption license key is added to the system.

- 4 In the DXi remote management console, navigate to the **Configuration > System > Security > Data-at-Rest** page and perform the following steps:
 - a Upload the correct PFK file to each Storage Array (see [Uploading a PFK File](#) on page 348).
 - b Enable Data-at-Rest Encryption for all hard drives in the DXi6902 (see [Enabling Data-at-Rest Encryption](#) on page 345).
 - c Make a backup copy of your encryption keys (see [Managing Recovery Files](#) on page 347).

Secure Shred

The **Secure Shred** page allows you to securely and permanently erase sensitive data stored on the DXi6902. To securely erase data, first delete files on NAS shares or storage servers or erase tape cartridges on VTL

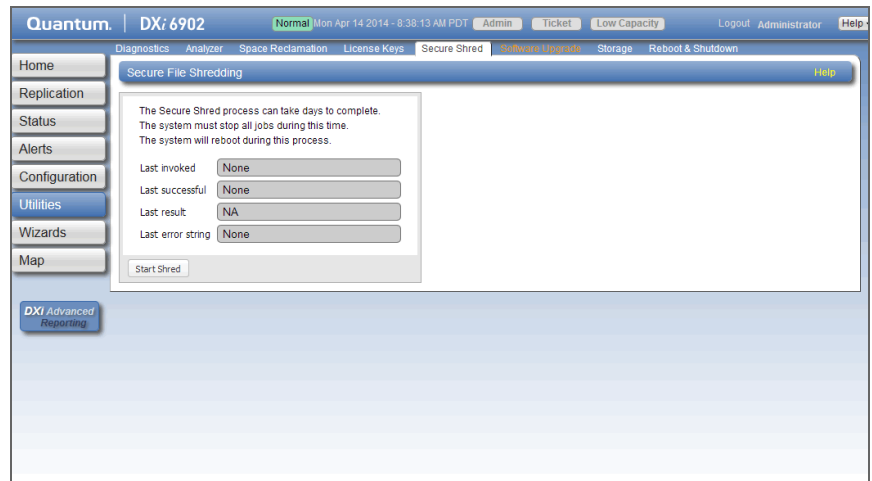
partitions, then start secure shred. During secure shred, all residual data associated with the deleted files or cartridges is securely erased from the disk drives by performing a single-pass overwrite with zeros.

While secure shred is running, the DXi6902 operates in limited mode. This means you cannot perform backups or restores, all scheduled jobs (including replication jobs) are stopped, and you cannot access or use any other features of the DXi. If necessary, you can cancel secure shred at any time and return the DXi to normal operation.

Caution: The secure shred process can take multiple days to complete.

To access the **Secure Shred** page, click the **Utilities** menu, and then click the **Secure Shred** tab (see [Figure 220](#)).

Figure 220 Secure Shred Page



To securely erase data on the DXi6902:

1 Delete the data you want to securely erase:

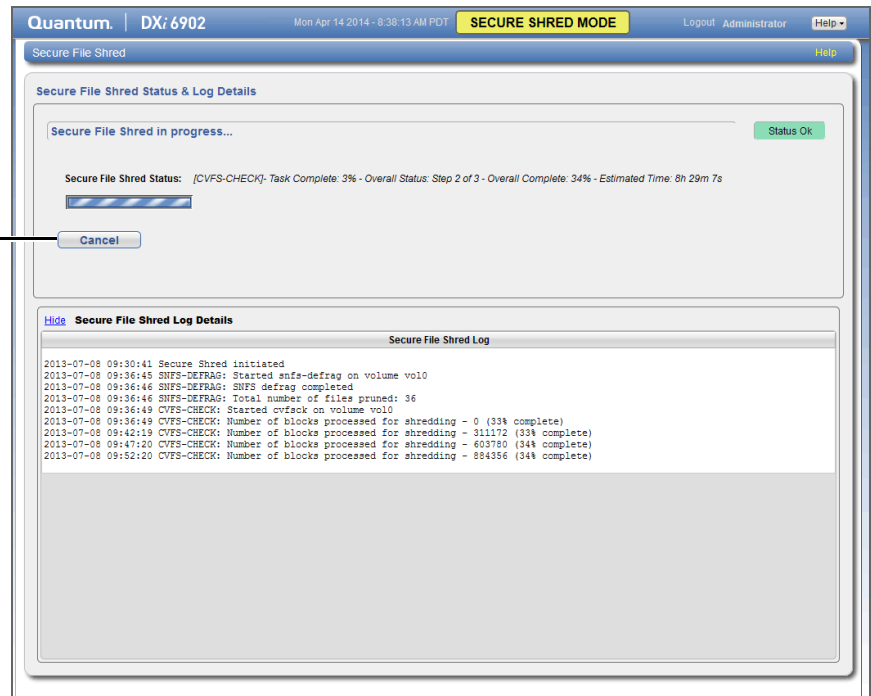
- Delete files on NAS shares, or delete the shares (see [NAS](#) on page 210).
- Delete backup images on OST logical storage units (LSUs), or delete the LSUs and storage servers (see [OST](#) on page 267).
- Recycle (erase) tape cartridges on VTL partitions, or delete the partitions (see [VTL](#) on page 227).

- 2 Run space reclamation from the **Utilities > Space Reclamation** page (see [Space Reclamation](#) on page 389).
- 3 Make sure all replication and backup jobs are completed (see [DXi6902 Replication](#) on page 119).
- 4 On the **Secure Shred** page, click **Start Shred**.
A warning message displays.
- 5 Click **Yes**.
The system reboots and begins the secure shred process. This process can take multiple days to complete.
- 6 To check the status of secure shred, log onto the DXi6902 to view the limited **Secure Shred Mode** interface (see [Figure 221](#)).
 - The **Secure File Shred Log** displays details about the secure shred progress. Click **Hide** to hide the log.
 - To cancel the secure shred process, click **Cancel**. The DXi reboots and resumes normal operation.
 - When the secure shred process is complete, the **Reboot** button displays.

Note: You must log on as an Admin user to cancel secure shred or reboot the system.

Figure 221 Secure Shred Mode Interface

When secure shred is complete, Cancel changes to Reboot



- 7 Click **Reboot** to finalize the secure shred process and reboot the DXi.

After the DXi finishes rebooting, you can resume normal system operation.

Software Upgrades

Software upgrades allow you to update the software running on the DXi6902 to the latest version. Software upgrades can include new features as well as bug fixes.

There are two methods for upgrading the DXi software:

- **Check for an upgrade (Home page)** - The DXi can automatically check for software upgrades on the **Home** page, or you can manually perform an upgrade check (see [Checking For Software Upgrades](#) on page 402). If an upgrade is found, you can choose to download and install it.

This is the recommended method for upgrading, but it requires that the DXi be able to access the Internet.

Caution: Configure your firewall so that the DXi can send data to and received data from updates.quantum.com using port 80 (HTTP).

- **Upload a software upgrade file (Software Upgrade page)** - You can download a software upgrade file from the Quantum Service and Support Web site and then manually upload it to the DXi using the **Software Upgrade** page (see [Uploading a Software Upgrade File](#) on page 406).

You can use this method if the DXi cannot access the Internet.

Note: Uploading a software upgrade file may be useful if you are upgrading multiple DXi systems, as the file only needs to be downloaded once. Also, this method assures that all systems will be running the same software version following the upgrade.

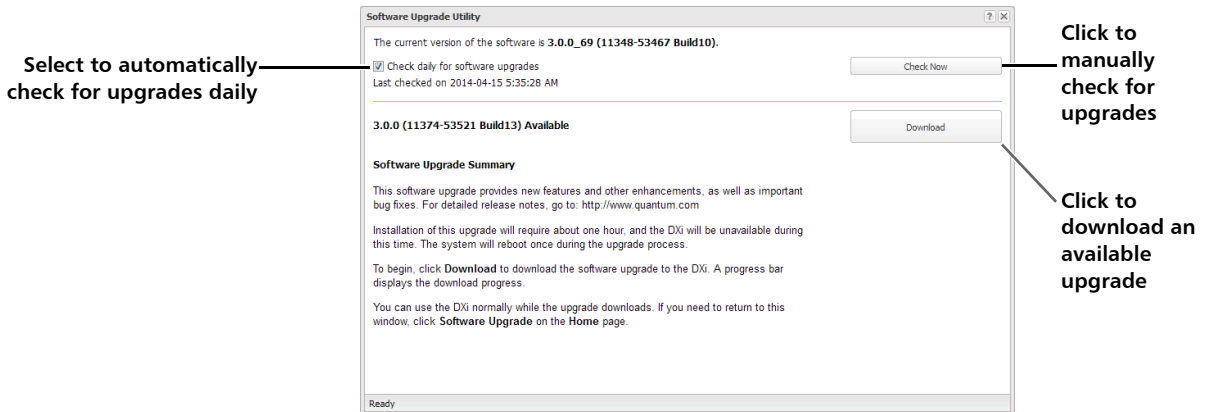
Checking For Software Upgrades

The **Software Upgrade Utility** (accessible from the **Home** page) allows you to check for available DXi software upgrades and, if available, download and install them. You can also configure the DXi6902 to automatically check for software upgrades.

Note: To check for and download software upgrades, the DXi must be able to access the Internet. If the DXi cannot access the Internet, see [Uploading a Software Upgrade File](#) on page 406.

To access the **Software Upgrade Utility**, click **Home** on the main menu, and then click the **Software Upgrade** link (see [Figure 222](#)).

Figure 222 Software Upgrade Utility



Use the **Software Upgrade Utility** to perform the following tasks:

- Configure the DXi6902 to automatically check for software upgrades (see [Automatically Checking for Upgrades](#) on page 403).
- Manually check for software upgrades (see [Manually Checking for Upgrades](#) on page 404).
- Download and install available software upgrades (see [Downloading and Installing Upgrades](#) on page 404).

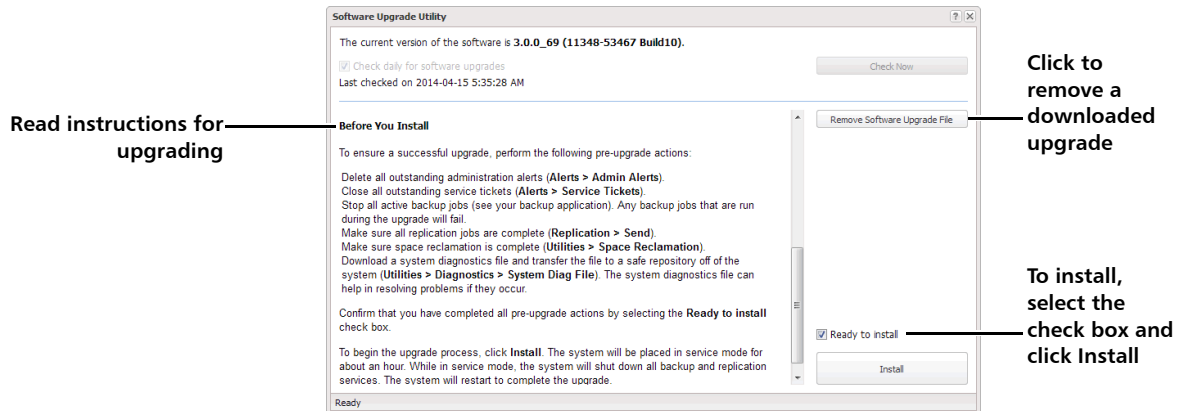
Automatically Checking for Upgrades

The DXi6902 can automatically check for available software upgrades on a daily basis. If a software upgrade is found, you will be notified by an admin alert as well as by a Quick Tip icon on the **Home** page, next to the current software version (see [Figure 223](#)).

On the **Software Upgrade Utility**, select the **Check daily for software upgrades** check box to enable automatic upgrade checking. Automatic upgrade checking is enabled by default. To disable automatic upgrade checking, clear the **Check daily for software upgrades** check box (not recommended).

When the download is complete, a list of pre-upgrade actions displays (see [Figure 224](#)). These are important actions you should take prior to installing the upgrade.

Figure 224 Software Upgrade Utility - Software Upgrade Downloaded



2 To ensure the system is healthy before upgrading, read and follow the instructions in each of the pre-upgrade actions. The pre-upgrade actions can differ depending on the type of upgrade, but typical actions include the following:

- Address and delete all outstanding administration alerts (see [Admin Alerts](#) on page 199).
- Resolve and close all outstanding service tickets (see [Service Tickets](#) on page 201).

Note: Quantum recommends taking the following actions before upgrading.

- Stop all active backup jobs (see your backup application). Any backup jobs that are run during the upgrade will fail.
- Make sure all replication jobs are complete (see [DXi6902 Replication](#) on page 119). If replication or synchronization jobs are nearly complete, Quantum recommends allowing them to complete before upgrading.

- Make sure space reclamation is complete (see [Space Reclamation](#) on page 389). If space reclamation is nearly complete, Quantum recommends allowing it to complete before upgrading.
 - Download a system diagnostics file and transfer the file to a safe repository off of the DXi (see [System Diag File](#) on page 378). The system diagnostics file can help in resolving problems if they occur.
- 3 Confirm that you have completed all pre-upgrade actions by selecting the **Ready to install** check box.

Note: The **Ready to install** check box and the **Install** button are disabled if there are any outstanding administration alerts or service tickets.

- 4 To begin the upgrade process, click **Install**.

Read the onscreen information to learn what to expect during the upgrade. The bottom status bar displays installation progress, and a message displays if a reboot is required.

Depending on the type of upgrade, the DXi may be placed in service mode for about an hour. While in service mode, the system will shut down all backup and replication services. If necessary, the DXi will restart one or more times to complete the upgrade.

Note: If you decide not to install the software upgrade after downloading it, click **Remove Software Upgrade File** to remove the current download from the DXi.

Note: Clear your Web browser cache before logging on to the remote management console for the first time following the software upgrade. This will ensure the remote management console displays correctly.

Uploading a Software Upgrade File

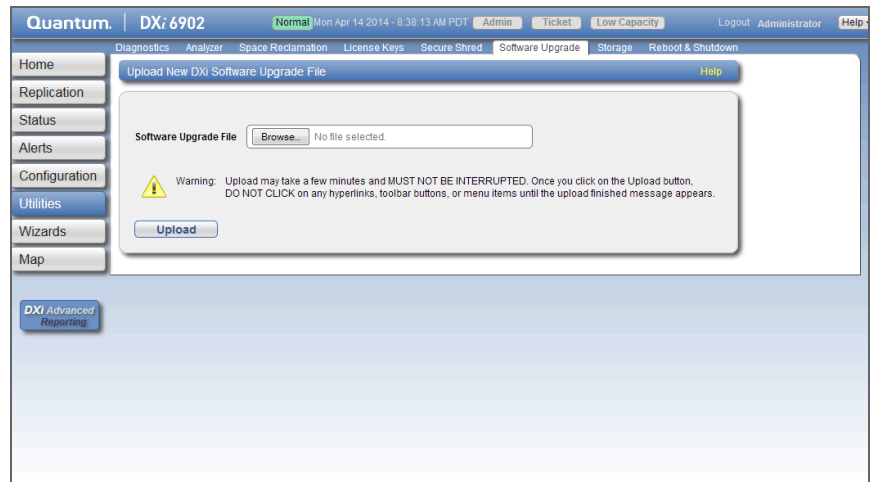
The **Software Upgrade** page allows you to upload and install a software upgrade file on the DXi6902. Use this upgrade method if the DXi cannot access the Internet.

Before you begin, download the software upgrade file on a computer connected to the Internet, and then copy the software upgrade file (.fw) to the computer you will use to access the DXi remote management console. You can download the software upgrade file and release notes from the Quantum Service and Support Web site:

<http://www.quantum.com/ServiceandSupport/Index.aspx>

To access the **Software Upgrade** page, click the **Utilities** menu, and then click the **Software Upgrade** tab (see [Figure 225](#)).

Figure 225 Software Upgrade Page



To upload a software upgrade file:

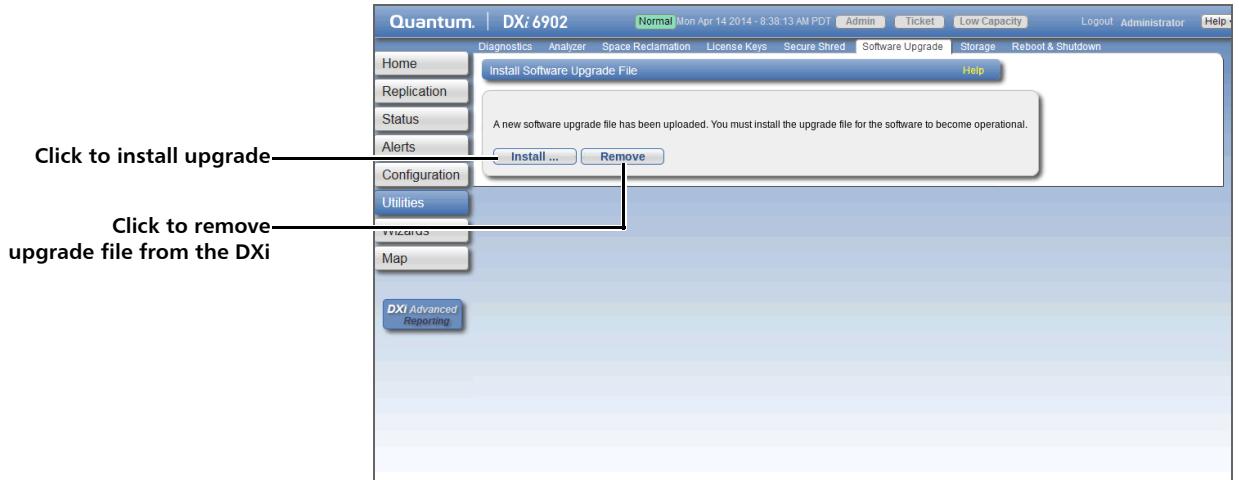
- 1 Click the **Browse** button to browse the system and locate the software upgrade file.
- 2 Click **Upload**.
- 3 Click **Start** to begin the upload process.

Do not close the window until the uploading and unpacking process is complete. An **Information** message displays stating the software upgrade file was uploaded successfully.

- 4 Click **OK**.

The **Software Upgrade** page indicates that a software upgrade file has been uploaded (see [Figure 226](#)).

Figure 226 Software Upgrade
Page - Software Upgrade File
Uploaded



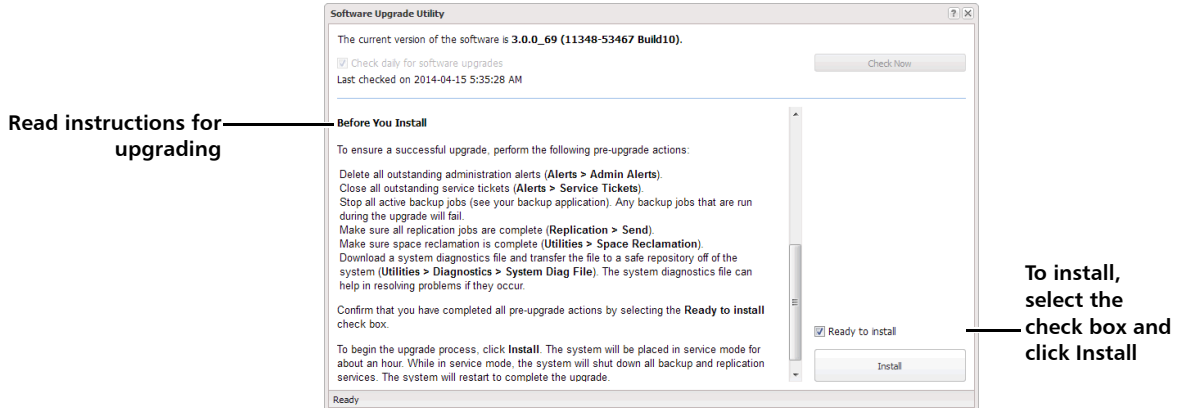
5 Click Install.

Note: If necessary, click the link to delete any outstanding administration alerts before proceeding.

Note: If you decide not to install the software upgrade file after uploading it, click **Remove** on the **Utilities > Software Upgrade** page to remove the uploaded software upgrade file from the DXi.

The **Software Upgrade Utility** displays (see [Figure 227](#)).

Figure 227 Software Upgrade Utility - Software Upgrade File Uploaded



6 To ensure the system is healthy before upgrading, read and follow the instructions in each of the pre-upgrade actions. The pre-upgrade actions can differ depending on the type of upgrade, but typical actions include the following:

- Address and delete all outstanding administration alerts (see [Admin Alerts](#) on page 199).
- Resolve and close all outstanding service tickets (see [Service Tickets](#) on page 201).

Note: Quantum recommends taking the following actions before upgrading.

- Stop all active backup jobs (see your backup application).
- Make sure all replication jobs are complete (see [DXi6902 Replication](#) on page 119). If replication or synchronization jobs are nearly complete, Quantum recommends allowing them to complete before upgrading.
- Make sure space reclamation is complete (see [Space Reclamation](#) on page 389). If space reclamation is nearly complete, Quantum recommends allowing it to complete before upgrading.

- Download a system diagnostics file and transfer the file to a safe repository off of the DXi (see [System Diag File](#) on page 378). The system diagnostics file can help in resolving problems if they occur.
- 7 After you have completed all pre-upgrade actions, confirm that you are ready to continue by selecting the **Ready to install** check box.

Note: The **Ready to install** check box and the **Install** button are disabled if there are any outstanding administration alerts or service tickets.

- 8 To begin the upgrade process, click **Install**.

Read the on-screen information to learn what to expect during the upgrade. The bottom status bar displays installation progress, and a message displays if a reboot is required.

Depending on the type of upgrade, the DXi may be placed in service mode for about an hour. While in service mode, the system will shut down all backup and replication services. If necessary, the DXi will restart one or more times to complete the upgrade.

Note: Clear your Web browser cache before logging on to the remote management console for the first time following the software upgrade. This will ensure the remote management console displays correctly.

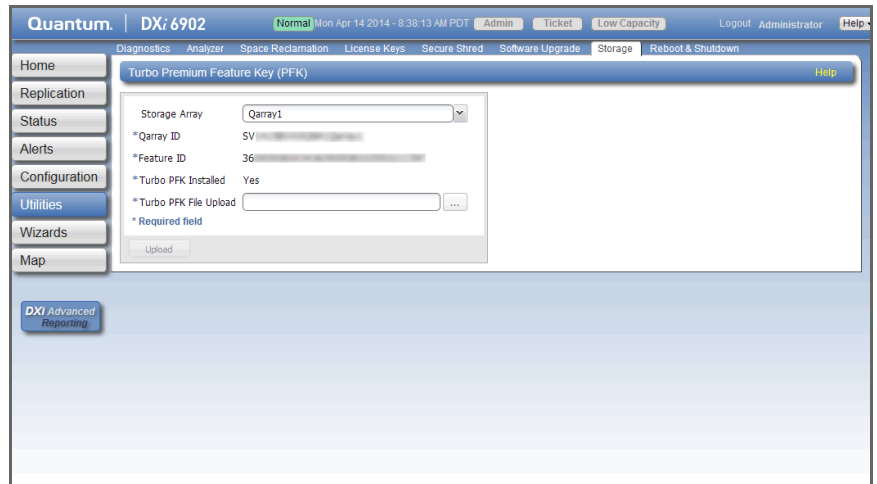
Storage

The **Storage** page allows you to manage Premium Feature Key (PFK) files for the Turbo feature, which is used to increase disk performance in DXi6902 systems that include Expansion modules. When an Expansion module (EBOD) is added to the DXi6902 during a capacity expansion, a Turbo PFK must be uploaded to the Array module (RBOD) to which the Expansion module is connected. The new Expansion module will include a License Certificate containing an authorization code.

Note: Before uploading a PFK file, make sure you are using a supported Web browser (see [Supported Browsers](#) on page 50).

To access the **Storage** page, click the **Utilities** menu, and then click the **Storage** tab (see [Figure 228](#)).

Figure 228 Storage Page



To obtain a Turbo PFK file and upload it to an Array module (RBOD):

- 1 Open two Web browser windows on a computer with Internet access.

Note: During this procedure, you can copy and paste required numbers between these two windows.

- a In one browser, navigate to the **Utilities > License Keys** page in the DXi remote management console.

Note that the system serial number and Storage Array Feature IDs display directly above the **New Key** box.

- b In the other browser, enter the address for the **License Key Management** Web site:

<http://www.quantum.com/licensekeys>

- 2 On the **License Key Management** Web site, perform the following steps:

- a Enter the system serial number in the **Serial Number** box and click **Submit**.
- b Enter the authorization code (printed on the License Certificate) and click **Get License Key**.
- c Enter the Feature ID for each storage array.
If entering more than one Feature ID, make sure to enter the correct Feature ID for Storage Array 1 (Qarray1) or Storage Array 2 (Qarray2).
- d Click **Get License Key**.
- e For each Storage Array, click **Generate PFK File** to generate a Premium Feature Key file, and then click **Save** to save the PFK file to your computer.

Note: Make sure to keep a copy of the PFK files for backup purposes.

- 3 In the DXi remote management console, navigate to the **Utilities > Storage** page.
- 4 Select an Array module in the **Storage Array** drop-down box. The PFK will be uploaded to this module (**Qarray1** or **Qarray2**).

The following information displays:

- **Qarray ID** - The identification number of the Array module.
- **Feature ID** - The feature identification number of the Array module.
- **Turbo PFK Installed** - The PFK status (No for not installed, or Yes for installed).

Note: The Qarray ID and Feature ID are required to initially obtain the PFK file. If a PFK is already installed, there is no need to upload a PFK file.

- 5 In the **Turbo PFK File Upload** box, type the location and filename of the PFK file. Or click the button to browse the system and locate the PFK file.

Caution: If you are uploading more than one PFK file, check the file names carefully, and make sure to upload the correct file to each Array module.

6 Click **Upload**.

The PFK file is uploaded to the selected Array module. The module is now enabled for Turbo.

Note: You must also add a Storage Capacity license to enable the capacity on the Expansion module (EBOD). To add a Storage Capacity license, see [License Keys](#) on page 393.

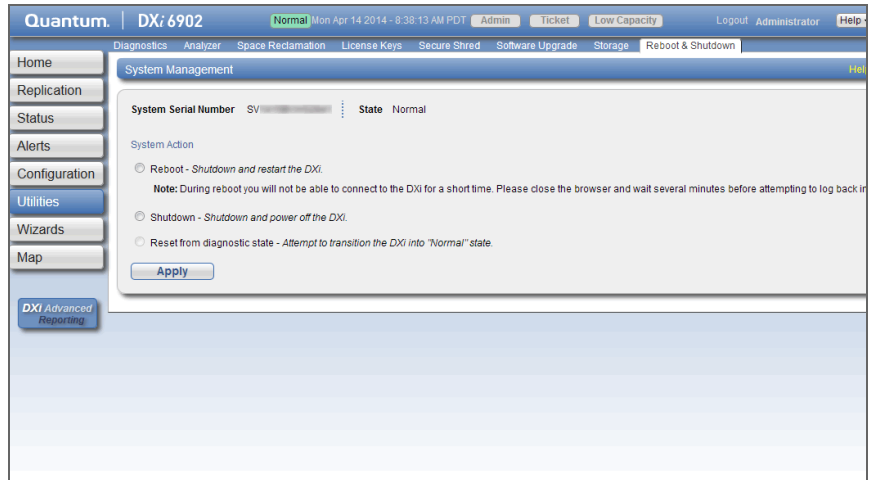
Reboot & Shutdown

The **Reboot & Shutdown** page allows you to reboot or shut down the DXi6902.

To access the **Reboot & Shutdown** page, click the **Utilities** menu, and then click the **Reboot & Shutdown** tab (see [Figure 229](#)).

Caution: Before shutting down the DXi6902, make sure that all backup and replication jobs are finished, and that space reclamation activity is complete.

Figure 229 Reboot & Shutdown Page



To reboot or shutdown the DXi6902:

1 Under **System Action**, select an option:

- **Reboot** - Reboots the DXi6902.
Rebooting the system closes the Web browser connection. You must log on again after the system has rebooted.
- **Shutdown** - Shuts down the DXi6902.
- **Reset from diagnostic state** - (Only available when the node is in degraded mode) Restarts the services on the node without rebooting the system.

2 Click **Apply**.

3 Close the browser window.

Note: Shutting down the system can take up to 15 minutes. Only the node will completely shut down. When rebooting, the system can take approximately 30 minutes to start up, depending on the amount of installed storage capacity.



Appendix A

DXi6902 System Specifications

This appendix lists the following DXi6902 specifications:

- [Physical Characteristics](#)
- [Environmental Specifications](#)

Physical Characteristics

The following tables provide dimensions and other physical characteristics of the DXi6902 system components:

- [Table 11 - Physical Characteristics](#)
- [Table 12 - Storage Capacity](#)
- [Table 13 - Cable Drops](#)
- [Table 14 - Virtual Device Limits and Hardware Interfaces](#)
- [Table 15 - Power Requirements](#)

Table 11 Physical Characteristics

	DXi6902 Node	Array Module (RBOD)	Expansion Module (EBOD)
Height	2U, 3.4 inches (8.7 cm)	2U, 3.4 inches (8.7 cm)	2U, 3.4 inches (8.7 cm)

Width (side to side)	17.5 inches (44.4 cm)	17.8 inches (45.1 cm)	17.8 inches (45.1 cm)
Depth (front to back)	28.6 Inches (72.6 cm)	21.8 inches (55.2 cm)	21.8 inches (55.2 cm)
Weight (stand alone)	53.0 pounds (24.0 kg)	59.0 pounds (26.8 kg)	57.0 pounds (25.9 kg)
Rack Space Required	2U	2U	2U
Air clearance	Open 4 in. (10.2 cm) behind unit for proper air flow		

Table 12 Storage Capacity

DXi6902 Storage Capacity	
Usable capacity	From 17 to 510 TB
Capacity increments	Each Array Module (RBOD) and Expansion Module (EBOD) provides 34 TB of usable capacity, licensable in 17 TB increments.

Table 13 Cable Drops

DXi6902 Cable Drops

Ethernet Cable Drops

DXi6902 (3 x 1GbE ports and 2 x 10GbE ports) - 1 to 3 1GbE Ethernet connections and 1 to 2 10GbE Ethernet connections (optical or Twinax, see below) for NAS or OST connectivity, replication, and remote management.

DXi6902 (7 x 1GbE ports and 2 x 10GbE ports) - 1 to 7 1GbE Ethernet connections and 1 to 2 10GbE Ethernet connections (optical or Twinax, see below) for NAS or OST connectivity, replication, and remote management.

DXi6902 (3 x 1GbE ports and 4 x 10GbE ports) - 1 to 3 1GbE Ethernet connections and 1 to 4 10GbE Ethernet connections (optical or Twinax, see below) for NAS or OST connectivity, replication, and remote management.

Note: For Cisco 5000 Series Data Center Class switches, Quantum recommends using the approved 5 meter Twinax cable type that is shipped with the DXi6902 system. Otherwise, Quantum recommends using optical (SFP+) connectivity.

The 10GbE Copper (Twinax) cable options that Quantum provides do not support all switches. Please note the supported switches during the purchase-configuration process, and if the Twinax cables supplied by Quantum are *not* compatible with your switch, then you will need to provide your own compatible Twinax cables from your switch vendor. Be sure to have these available before the system installation takes place.

10GbE Optical Cable



10GbE Copper (Twinax) Cable





DXi6902 Cable Drops	
Fibre Channel Drops	1 to 4 Fibre Channel connections for data transfer and 1 to 2 Fibre Channel connections path-to-tape (also configurable for data transfer).
Power Outlets	<p>Node - 2 USA type 3-prong power outlets (Nema 5-15) or 2 C13 type 3-prong power outlets (IEC320 C13). For additional information, see Table 15.</p> <p>Array Module and Expansion Module (each) - 2 USA type 3-prong power outlets (Nema 5-15) or 2 C13 type 3-prong power outlets (IEC320 C13).</p>

Table 14 Virtual Device Limits and Hardware Interfaces

DXi6902 Virtual Device Limits and Hardware Interfaces	
Virtual Device Limits	<p>VTL backup target: 64 partitions maximum, 512 virtual tape drives (VTDs) maximum</p> <p>NAS backup target: 128 shares maximum (NFS or CIFS)</p> <p>OST backup target: 100 storage servers maximum</p> <p>Note: NFS version: NFSv2 and NFSv3</p> <p>Note: Samba version: 3.6.12</p>
Hardware / Interfaces	<p>3 ports 100/1000BASE-T Ethernet (RJ45 connector), 2 ports 10GbE Ethernet (optical 10GBASE-SR via LC connector or Twinax copper 10GBASESFP+Cu via SFP+), and 6 ports 8 Gb Fibre Channel (LC connector)</p> <p>Note: An optional network adapter may be added providing 4 additional 100/1000BASE-T Ethernet ports <i>or</i> 2 additional 10GbE Ethernet ports.</p>

Table 15 Power Requirements

DXi6902 Power Requirements		
Power Supplies and Cords	Node	Two (2) hot-swappable redundant power supplies
	Array Module (RBOD)	Two (2) USA type 3-prong power cords with IEC320 C13 to Nema 5-15 connectors: 
	Expansion Module (EBOD)	Two (2) C13 to C14 type 3-prong power cords with IEC320 C13 to IEC320 C14 connectors: 
Voltage	Node	100–240 VAC
	Array Module (RBOD)	100–240 VAC
	Expansion Module (EBOD)	100–240 VAC
Frequency	Node	50–60Hz
	Array Module (RBOD)	50–60Hz
	Expansion Module (EBOD)	50–60Hz

Average AC Current	Node	586 Watts, 5.9A @100 VAC 2000 BTU/hr 586 Watts, 2.3A @240 VAC 2000 BTU/hr
	Array Module (RBOD)	334 Watts, 3.3A @100 VAC 1140 BTU/hr 334 Watts, 1.4A @240 VAC 1140 BTU/hr
	Expansion Module (EBOD)	228 Watts, 2.3A @100 VAC 780 BTU/hr 228 Watts, 1.0A @240 VAC 780 BTU/hr
Inrush Peak AC Current	Maximum Configuration	42A @ 100 VAC 18A @ 240 VAC

Caution: To safeguard backups and to avoid potential data loss in the event of a power outage, Quantum recommends that you connect the DXi6902 to an uninterruptable power supply (UPS) with a minimum UPS capacity rating that meets the power requirements stated above.

Environmental Specifications

[Table 16](#) provides various DXi6902 environmental specifications.

Table 16 Environmental Specifications

Climatic Environment		
Temperature	Operating	10° to 35°C (50° to 95°F) with a maximum temperature gradient of 10°C per hour Note: 35°C (95°F) is the maximum temperature for the DXi6902 at sea level. For every 1,000 feet (305 meters) of altitude, the maximum temperature is reduced by 0.9°C.
	Shipping and storage	-20° to 60°C (-4° to 140°F) with a maximum temperature gradient of 20°C per hour

Relative humidity	Operating	20% to 80% (non-condensing) with a maximum humidity gradient of 10% per hour
	Shipping and storage	5% to 95% (non-condensing) with a maximum humidity gradient of 10% per hour
Altitude	Operating	-16m to 3048 m (-50 to 10,000 ft)
	Shipping and storage	-16m to 10,600 m (-100 to 35,000 ft)

Vibration and Shock

Sine Vibration	Operating	Random 0.26 G's, 5-350 Hz, Operational axis 10 minutes, psd: 0.0002 G ² /Hz
	Non-operating	Random 0.5 G's, 5-350 Hz, Operational axis 10 minutes, psd: 0.0007 G ² /Hz
Shock Vibration	Operating	2 G's for 11 ms, half-sine input, 3 shock pulses in both + and - directions operational axis
	Non-operating	3.5 G's for 11 ms, half-sine input, 3 shock pulses in both + and - directions operational axis

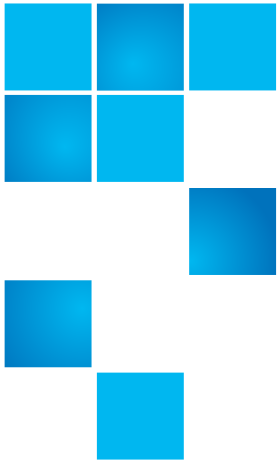
Acoustic

Acoustic output	Operating	Sound Pressure Level 72 dbA maximum at any operation position
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DXi6902 Agency Approvals

<p>EMC/Safety</p>	<p>47 CFR part 15 Class A CNS 13438 Class A CISPR 22 Class A CISPR 24 Class A EN 55022 Class A EN 55024 EN 61000-3-2 EN 61000-3-3 ICES-003 Class A VCCI V-3/2000 Class A AS/NZS 3548 Class A KCC RRL Class A</p>
<p>Immunity Tests</p> <p>Standards: EN55024: 1998 +A1: 2001 +A2:2003 KN24</p>	<p>IEC 61000-4-2 (Ed. 2.0 2008-12) - Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) IEC 61000-4-3 (Ed. 3.1 2008-04) - Radiated RF Immunity IEC 61000-4-4 (Ed. 2.0 2004-07) - Electrical Fast Transient/Burst IEC 61000-4-5 (Ed. 2.0 2005-11) - Surge Immunity IEC 61000-4-6 (Ed. 2.2 2006-05) - Conducted RF Immunity IEC 61000-4-8 (Ed. 1.1 2001-03) - Magnetic Field IEC 61000-4-11 (Ed. 2.0 2004-03) - AC Dips and Interrupts</p>

Caution: The DXi6902 systems are designed to be installed in a rack enclosure. Ensure that the operating temperature inside the rack enclosure does not exceed the maximum rated ambient temperature. Do not restrict air flow to the DXi6902 components.



Appendix B

Troubleshooting

This appendix describes the status and problem reporting features of the DXi6902 as well as problems you might encounter during setup and operation of the system. Corrective information is provided to help you resolve these problems.

For information about troubleshooting the DXi6902, see the following sections:

- [DXi6902 Status and Problem Reporting](#)
- [General Troubleshooting Actions](#)
- [Common Problems and Solutions](#)

DXi6902 Status and Problem Reporting

To maintain system health and help you identify and correct problems that occur, the DXi6902 constantly performs the following actions:

- Monitors the system software and hardware components.
- Detects system problems.
- Attempts to isolate each problem to a specific field replaceable component.

- Attempts to recover from the problem.
- Logs the problem.
- If the problem requires service, the system reports the problem in a service ticket associated with the field replaceable component.

General Troubleshooting Actions

For information about general troubleshoot actions you can take, see the following sections:

- [Viewing Service Tickets](#)
- [Checking Hardware Status](#)
- [Downloading a System Diagnostics File](#)

Viewing Service Tickets

Service tickets include time and date information, status (open or closed), information about each error, and links to recommended troubleshooting procedures. The DXi6902 generates service tickets according to the following scenarios:

- If the component associated with the problem does not have an open service ticket, the DXi6902 opens a service ticket for the component and reports the problem in a service ticket.
- If the problem reoccurs, the DXi6902 logs the number of times that it detects the problem in the existing report.
- If a different problem occurs with the same component, the DXi6902 adds a new report to the same service ticket.
- If a problem occurs with a different component, the DXi6902 uses the above scenario to open a new service ticket for the component or report the problem in an existing service ticket associated with the component.

To access the **Service Tickets** page, click the **Alerts** menu, and then click the **Service Tickets** tab.

For more information about working with service tickets, see [Service Tickets](#) on page 201.

Checking Hardware Status

The **Hardware** page allows you to view information about the hardware components of the DXi6902. You can view the overall status of the node as well as detailed status information for components such as the system board, Fibre Channel adapters, network ports and storage arrays.

To access the **Hardware** page, click the **Status** menu, and then click the **Hardware** tab.

For information about using the **Status** page, see [Hardware](#) on page 172.

Downloading a System Diagnostics File

The **System Diag File** page allows you to generate and download a system diagnostics file. This file contains the diagnostic logs for all of the system components.

To access the **System Diag File** page, on the **Diagnostics** page, click the **System Diag File** tab.

For information about downloading the system diagnostics file, see [System Diag File](#) on page 378.

Common Problems and Solutions

The troubleshooting information in this section covers the following topics:

- [Start-up Problems](#)
- [Hardware Problems](#)
- [Ethernet Network Problems](#)
- [Replication Problems](#)
- [Temperature Problems](#)

Start-up Problems

[Table 17](#) describes problems that can occur during system start-up.

Table 17 Start-up Problems

Problem	Corrective Action
FATAL ERROR Unable to start SNFS! Message displays.	Contact your Quantum Customer Support representative (see Getting More Information or Help on page xxviii).
FATAL ERROR Unable to start blockpool! Message displays.	Contact your Quantum Customer Support representative (see Getting More Information or Help on page xxviii).

Hardware Problems

[Table 18](#) describes corrective actions for problems occurring with the system hardware.

Table 18 Hardware Problems

Problem	Corrective Action
The system does not power on.	Make sure the power cords are connected to a grounded electrical outlet and the power switches located on the back of the power supplies are on. If the problem persists, contact your Quantum Customer Support representative to arrange for service (see Getting More Information or Help on page xxviii).
One power supply is not functioning.	Determine which power supply has failed by observing the fault LED on the power supply. Contact your Quantum Customer Support representative to arrange for service (see Getting More Information or Help on page xxviii).
Both power supplies are not functioning.	Determine which power supply has failed by observing the fault LED on the power supply. Contact your Quantum Customer Support representative to arrange for service (see Getting More Information or Help on page xxviii).

Problem	Corrective Action
One fan is not operating.	Determine which fan has failed by reading the service ticket generated by the system. Contact your Quantum Customer Support representative to arrange for service (see Getting More Information or Help on page xxviii).
Multiple fans are not operating.	Caution: Turn the system off immediately! The system will overheat with multiple fans not operating. Contact your Quantum Customer Support representative to arrange for service (see Getting More Information or Help on page xxviii).
A hard drive is not responding	Determine which drive has failed by observing the fault LED on the drive carrier. Contact your Quantum Customer Support representative for a drive carrier replacement (see Getting More Information or Help on page xxviii).
A SAS cable is removed during normal operation.	The system will shut down as soon as it recognizes the problem. There is a potential for data loss. Power off the system, re-insert the SAS cable and restart the system. Depending on the state of the system when the SAS cable was removed, a long-running, mandatory data verification may occur.

Ethernet Network Problems

[Table 19](#) describes corrective actions for problems occurring with the Ethernet network.

Table 19 Ethernet Network Problems

Problem	Corrective Action
<p>The Ethernet link light on the DXi6902 is not lit when a cable is connected to a hub or switch.</p>	<p>Check to make sure the Ethernet cable is not a cross-over cable. Use only "straight" CAT-6 Ethernet cables.</p> <p>Port on the hub or switch is not active or damaged.</p> <p>Port on the DXi6902 is damaged. Contact the Quantum Customer Support department (see Getting More Information or Help on page xxviii).</p>
<p>The Ethernet link light on the switch or hub is not lit when a cable is connected to DXi6902 system.</p>	<p>Check to make sure the Ethernet cable is not a cross-over cable. Use only "straight" CAT-6 Ethernet cables.</p> <p>Port on the hub or switch is not active or damaged.</p> <p>Port on the DXi6902 is damaged. Contact the Quantum Customer Support department (see Getting More Information or Help on page xxviii).</p>
<p>DXi6902 system is not visible on the Ethernet network.</p>	<p>Try to ping the DXi6902 system IP address from a host on the same network. If the ping reports round trip times, the DXi6902 system is active. If not, check the cables, switches, or hubs for damaged components. If everything checks out, contact the Quantum Customer Support department (see Getting More Information or Help on page xxviii).</p>

Problem	Corrective Action
DXi6902 remote management pages are not visible.	<p>IF you cannot connect to the DXi6902 remote management pages, verify that the following network settings for the DXi6902 are correct:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hostname • IP addresses • Default gateway • Subnet mask • Domain name (optional)
An Ethernet cable is removed during normal operation.	<p>The system will discontinue use of the associated Ethernet port. A Service ticket will be issued. The possibility of errors exist; data corruption will not occur.</p> <p>Reconnect the cable as soon as possible. It is not necessary to power the system off. Depending on the state of the system when the Ethernet cable was removed, replication, system management, or ingest may need to be restarted.</p>

Replication Problems

[Table 20](#) describes corrective actions for problems occurring with the replication.

Table 20 Replication Problems

Problem	Explanation/Corrective Action
The replication was paused, but the replication is still in process.	<p>When you click Pause, the system will continue to replicate the current tag or block of information in process. The process of completing the current tag replication can take up to 15 minutes to complete. Once that tag has completed replication the system will pause and wait to resume.</p>

Problem	Explanation/Corrective Action
The replication was paused and a Failure event was generated in the Replication Events page.	This is normal. When a replication is paused, a failure event is generated on the Replication Events page. The system will continue the replication when you click Resume .
Replication was disabled while a replication was in process and the replication completed.	If you click Disable during a replication in process, the system will complete the entire replication and then disable replication on the system. The system will be unable to replicate until you click Enable .
Enabled replication on a NAS share and received the following Event: No destination host is specified for replication.	You must configure the target system prior to configuring the source. If the target system is not configured first, you will not be able to designate the replication target.
Able to enable and schedule replication for NAS even though no target IP configured.	It is possible to enable and schedule a replication when a target system has not been configured. The replication will not start until a target system is configured.

Temperature Problems

Temperature problems are generally caused by incorrect room temperature, poor air circulation inside the DXi6902 rack or components, or a malfunctioning cooling fan.

Use the following procedure if a temperature problem is reported:

- 1 Check the ambient temperature of the room containing the DXi6902 system to verify that the temperature falls within the specified range.
- 2 Inspect for adequate air circulation inside the rack. Some racks may provide additional fans to improve air circulations. Check the fan for proper operation. Clean or replace any air filter as necessary.

- 3 If a component reports a temperature problem, verify that the associated fan is operating correctly. If necessary, contact Quantum customer support to replace the fan (see [Getting More Information or Help](#) on page xxviii).

Appendix B: Troubleshooting
Common Problems and Solutions



Glossary

B

Blockpool A pool of all unique data blocks that were captured during the data deduplication cycle. When backup jobs occur, the data deduplication engine searches for new data entering the DXi6902 and uses a variable length compression type algorithm to compare this to existing data in the blockpool. Unique blocks are added to the blockpool and all known blocks are indexed.

Byte The basic unit of computer memory which is large enough to hold one character.

C

Compress A process of removing fine-grained redundancy from data prior to storing or transmitting it. The granularity may vary, but generally compression deals with redundancy in grains of a few bytes.

D

Data Deduplication A process of removing coarse-grained redundancy from data prior to storing or transmitting it. The granularity may vary, but generally data deduplication deals with redundancy in grains of several kilobytes. When you select **Enable Data Deduplication** for a NAS share or VTL partition, data deduplication is running all of the time. Backup data is

sent to the DXi6902 and data deduplication is performed on data as it is ingested.

Disk A fixed set of sectors with sequential numbers starting from zero, directly and independently accessible and mutable by those numbers without affecting any other sector.

F

Filesystem An abstraction layered over storage devices (typically disks) obscuring the physical details of the storage devices it supports in favor of a presentation oriented at storing and organizing files.

H

Host The device or devices to which the system is connected.

I

Ingest The throughput performance of data writes to the system.

L

LSU Logical Storage Unit. A logical storage entity defined under the Symantec OpenStorage API.

N

NAS Network Attached Storage is file-level computer data storage connected to a computer network providing data access to network clients.

NDMP Network Data Management Protocol is a protocol meant to transport data between NAS devices, also known as filers, and backup devices. This removes the need for transporting the data through the backup server itself, thus enhancing speed and removing load from the backup server.

O

OST OpenStorage API. An interface specific to Symantec NetBackup and Backup Exec for writing data to disk backup appliances, replicating it, and, in the case of NetBackup, writing data directly to disk, under control of the backup application.

-
- R**
- RAID** Redundant Array of Independent Disks is a technology through which several physical storage disks are grouped into an array that appears to an operating system as one or more physical devices.
-
- S**
- SNFS** StorNext[®] File System
- SNMP** Short for *Simple Network Management Protocol*, a set of protocols for managing complex networks.
- Sync ID** When you configure a share for Directory/File Based Replication, you specify a Sync ID for the share. The Sync ID associates the share on the source system with the share on the target system that will received the replicated data. The Sync ID of the source share and the target share *must* be identical.
-
- T**
- Terabyte** A unit of measure for digital data equal to 1,000 gigabytes.

