IBM TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication on Linux

Effectively use TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication

Manage replication services from one interface

Install and configure on Linux

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Note: Before using this information and the product it supports, read the information in “Notices” on page vii.
# Contents

## Notices
Notices vii

## Trademarks
Trademarks viii

## Preface
Preface ix

The team that wrote this book ix
Become a published author x
Comments welcome x

## Chapter 1. TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication introduction
1.1 TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication overview 2
1.1.1 Replication task management and automation 2
1.2 TotalStorage Productivity Center product set 4
1.2.1 TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication 4
1.2.2 TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication Two Site BC 5
1.2.3 Application design 6
1.3 Terminology 7
1.3.1 TPC for Replication session types and commands 10
1.4 GUI overview 12
1.4.1 Health Overview panel 13
1.5 TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication console 15
1.5.1 Command line interface overview 16

## Chapter 2. TPC for Replication planning
2.1 TPC for Replication installation planning 20
2.2 Hardware and software requirements 20
2.2.1 Minimum hardware requirements 20
2.2.2 Operating system requirements 20
2.2.3 GUI Client software requirements 21
2.2.4 Advanced Copy features and Licensed Internal Code requirements 22
2.3 Connect servers to storage subsystems 22
2.3.1 Physical planning and firewall considerations 22
2.3.2 TCP/IP ports used by TPC for Replication 23
2.3.3 SAN Volume Controller 23
2.3.4 TPC for Replication Server and ESS 800 connectivity 24
2.3.5 TPC for Replication server and DS6000 connectivity 25
2.3.6 TPC for Replication server and DS8000 connectivity 27
2.3.7 New DS8000 Ethernet card feature codes 28
2.3.8 DS8000 Ethernet card configuration 29
2.3.9 Define a DS6000 to TPC-RM through the GUI 29
2.3.10 Define a DS8000 to TPC-RM through the GUI 33
2.3.11 Invoke CSMCLI 33
2.4 TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication licensing 34
2.5 Pre-installation steps 34

## Chapter 3. Installation on Linux
3.1 DB2 installation 38
3.2 TPC for Replication installation 45
3.2.1 Verify the installation 52
3.3 TPC for Replication Two site BC installation 53
5.3.14 Adding Copy Sets to a Metro Mirror Session .......................... 165
5.3.15 Adding Copy Sets to a Metro Mirror Session using CLI .................. 172
5.3.16 Starting a Metro Mirror Session using the GUI .......................... 175
5.3.17 Starting a Metro Mirror Session using the CLI .......................... 177
5.3.18 Suspending a Metro Mirror Session using GUI .......................... 179
5.3.19 Stopping a Metro Mirror Session using GUI ............................ 182
5.3.20 Stopping a Metro Mirror Session using CLI ............................ 184
5.3.21 Recovering a Metro Mirror Session using GUI .......................... 185
5.3.22 Recovering a Metro Mirror Session using CLI .......................... 187
5.3.23 Terminating a Metro Mirror Session using GUI ......................... 188
5.3.24 Terminating a Metro Mirror Session using CLI .......................... 189
5.3.25 Adding a Global Mirror Session using GUI ............................ 190
5.3.26 Adding a Global Mirror Session using CLI ............................ 193
5.3.27 Adding Copy Sets to a Global Mirror Session using GUI .............. 193
5.3.28 Adding Copy Sets to a Global Mirror Session using CLI .............. 195
5.3.29 Starting a Global Mirror Session ........................................ 198
5.3.30 Suspending a Global Mirror Session .................................... 200
5.3.31 Recovering a Global Mirror Session .................................... 201
5.3.32 Terminating a Metro Mirror Session .................................... 203
5.3.33 Removing Copy Sets .................................................. 204
5.3.34 Removing a session .................................................. 210
5.3.35 Viewing or modifying session properties ............................... 212

Chapter 6. Useful hints and tips ............................................. 215
6.1 Uninstalling TPC for Replication manually on Windows ...................... 216
  6.1.1 Deleting the DB2 database ........................................... 216
6.2 Uninstalling TPC for Replication manually on AIX and Linux ............. 218
  6.2.1 Deleting the DB2 database ........................................... 219
6.3 Upgrading to TPC for Replication V3.1.1 .................................. 219
6.4 Sharing a DB2 instance .................................................. 220
6.5 TPC for Replication versus TPC for Replication Two Site BC ............. 220
6.6 High Availability server platforms ....................................... 221
6.7 SNMP setup ......................................................... 221
6.8 TPC for Replication logging ............................................. 222
  6.8.1 Collecting Logs using the TPC for Replication GUI .................. 222
  6.8.2 Collecting logs using the TPC for Replication CLI .................. 222
  6.8.3 Collecting logs manually ........................................... 222
  6.8.4 Viewing logs ................................................... 223
6.9 Global Mirror ..................................................... 224
6.10 Auto refresh ..................................................... 224

Related publications .......................................................... 225
IBM Redbooks ............................................................. 225
Other publications .......................................................... 225
Online resources ............................................................. 225
How to get IBM Redbooks .................................................. 225
Help from IBM .............................................................. 226

Index ................................................................. 227
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Preface

The IBM® TotalStorage® Productivity Center for Replication V3.1 is designed to manage the advanced copy services provided by IBM Enterprise Storage Server® (ESS) Model 800, IBM System Storage™ DS8000™, IBM System Storage DS6000™, and IBM SAN Volume Controller (SVC).

This IBM Redbooks® publication provides an introduction to TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication. It provides information about planning for the installation of TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication, step-by-step installation instructions, and how to setup and use it on a Linux® platform.

Additional TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication Redbooks for the Windows® and AIX® platforms are:
- *IBM TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication on Windows*, SG24-7250
- *IBM TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication on AIX*, SG24-7407

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TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication introduction

This chapter provides an overview of TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication and how it fits in the TotalStorage Productivity Center product suite. It reviews copy services functions and then describes how they are implemented in TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication. The architecture of TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication and the communication paths it uses are documented. Terms that are used throughout the book are explained.
1.1 TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication overview

The basic functions of TotalStorage Productivity Center (TPC) for Replication provide management of FlashCopy®, Metro Mirror and Global Mirror capabilities for the IBM ESS Model 800, IBM DS6000, and IBM DS8000. It also manages FlashCopy and MetroMirror for IBM SAN Volume Controller. Figure 1-1 shows the TPC for Replication environment.

TPC for Replication is designed to simplify management of advanced copy services by:
- Automating administration and configuration of these services with wizard-based session and copy set definitions
- Providing simple operational control of copy services tasks, including starting, suspending and resuming
- Offering tools for monitoring and managing copy sessions

![Figure 1-1  TPC for Replication environment](image)

1.1.1 Replication task management and automation

TPC for Replication is designed to automate key replication management tasks to help you improve the efficiency of your storage replication. A simple graphical user interface is used to configure automation, manage ongoing activities and monitor progress of all key tasks. Your IT experts can use a single integrated tool for storage management, a feature designed to save administrators time and effort. Here we review the copy services advanced functions.

**FlashCopy**

The IBM FlashCopy feature is a point-in-time copy capability that can be used to help reduce application outages caused by backups and other data copy activities. FlashCopy is designed to enable data to be copied in the background while making both source and copied data available to users almost immediately. With its copy-on-write capability, the only data copied is that which is about to be changed or overlaid. Copies can be made quickly, after which data can be backed up and capacity reallocated.
This form of replication creates a replica (or T-zero copy) of the source within the same physical storage subsystem. Both the source and target volumes exist within the same storage subsystem. The ESS and DS8000 products provide multiple LSS (Logical Subsystems) within a single physical subsystem box. These products support local (same box) replication where the source volume is in one LSS and the target volume is in another LSS. For a FlashCopy session in TPC for Replication, Figure 1-2 shows the volume relationship established as part of the session creation.

![Figure 1-2 Flashcopy session](image)

**Metro Mirror**

Metro Mirror is designed to constantly maintain an up-to-date copy of the primary location data at a remote site within the metropolitan area. Synchronous mirroring techniques are designed to maintain data currency between two sites. Because mirrored data is a time-consistent image of the original data, this can help you avoid a long and complicated data recovery process before restoring business operations.

A Metro Mirror session is a form of synchronous remote replication designed to operate over distances under 300 kilometers. With Metro Mirror, the source is located in one subsystem and the target is located in another subsystem. Metro Mirror replication maintains identical data in both the source and target. In synchronous replication, changes made to the source data are propagated to the target before the write is committed to the requesting host. Figure 1-3 shows a Metro Mirror session icon in TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication.

![Figure 1-3 Metro Mirror session](image)

**Global Mirror**

Global Mirror (DS6000, DS8000 and ESS 800 only) is designed to help maintain data currency at a remote site within a few seconds of the local site, regardless of distance. It includes exceptional capabilities such as self-managed cross-system data consistency groups, which help protect data integrity for large applications across a wide variety of flexible system configurations. TPC for Replication V3.1 also extends support for ESS Model 800 by providing management support for the Global Mirror feature.

These copying and mirroring capabilities are designed to help give users constant access to critical information during both planned and unplanned local outages. And TPC for Replication provides key configuration, administration and monitoring tools to manage these capabilities. For businesses in on demand fields, these capabilities are essential for managing data availability and resiliency and sustaining business continuity.
Global Mirror is a method of continuous asynchronous replication. It is intended to enable data replication at distances over 300 kilometers. When a write is issued to the source copy, the change is propagated to the target copy, but subsequent changes are allowed to the source copy before the target copy verifies that it has received the change. However, because data changes are not applied synchronously, you can potentially lose some data. Figure 1-4 shows a Global Mirror session icon in TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication.

![Global Mirror session icon](image)

**Figure 1-4  Global Mirror session**

**Note:** While TPC for Replication supports a multiple of defined Global Mirror sessions, only a single active session per subsystem pair can be supported due to the limitations imposed at the underlying hardware. SVC Global Mirror is not currently supported.

### 1.2 TotalStorage Productivity Center product set

The IBM TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication product is designed to support customers management requirements for data replication utilizing IBM storage subsystems. There are two components of the TPC for Replication package.

- **TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication**
- **TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication Two Site BC**

TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication is considered the base, while TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication Two Site BC adds advanced features to assist in disaster recovery events. Figure 1-5 shows the relationship between the generally available TotalStorage Productivity Center product components and TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication. As you can see, TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication is a standalone package which complements the TotalStorage Productivity Center product.

![TotalStorage Productivity Center product set](image)

**Figure 1-5  TotalStorage Productivity Center product set**

### 1.2.1 TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication

As we have seen TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication is a member of the IBM TotalStorage Productivity Center product family. The product offers the following features:
- Metro Mirror for ESS model 800, DS6000, and / or DS8000 (unidirectional from source to target)
- Metro Mirror for SVC (unidirectional from source to target)
- Global Mirror for ESS model 800, DS6000, and / or DS8000 (unidirectional from source to target)
- FlashCopy for ESS model 800, DS6000, and / or DS8000.
- FlashCopy for SVC

1.2.2 TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication Two Site BC

TPC for Replication Two Site Business Continuity (BC) provides disaster recovery management through planned and unplanned failover and failback automation for the IBM ESS Model 800, IBM DS6000, and IBM DS8000.

TPC for Replication Two Site BC helps you manage replication to a remote backup site through Metro Mirror or Global Mirror. The software is designed to allow you to monitor the progress of the copy services so you can verify the amount of replication that has been done as well as the amount of time needed to complete the replication.

Automated failover is designed to keep your critical data online and available to your users even if your primary site fails. When the primary site comes back on, the software manages failback to the default configuration as well.

Like TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication, TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication Two Site BC is a member of the TotalStorage Productivity Center product family and requires TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication to be installed first. In addition to the base features already described, TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication Two Site BC offers:

- Support for redundant TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication servers.
- Support for the following additional session types for ESS model 800, DS6000, and / or DS8000.
  - Two site Metro Mirror, ability to control the session in both directions (from site 1 to site 2 or vice versa).
  - Two site Global Mirror, ability to control the session in both directions (from site 1 to site 2 or vice versa).
- Replication Performance Monitoring showing the progress towards completion of hardware replication.
  - For Metro Mirror, the progress towards getting all data to full duplex.
  - For Global Mirror, the progress towards getting all data to fully joined in the session.
  - For FlashCopy without persistent specified, the progress of getting background copy complete

TPC for Replication offers a high availability capability, so you can manage your replication even if the main TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication server experiences a failure. With a second server operating as an active standby, services can switch quickly to the backup server to maintain copy services operations if the primary server goes off-line.
1.2.3 Application design

TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication is designed to scale to large numbers of volumes, supporting up to 100,000 copy sets, providing the capability to issue freeze and run commands for a metro mirror environment, and providing FlashCopy (FC) establish capabilities for FlashCopy operations with virtually no overhead.

The TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication product utilizes Java, WebSphere® and DB2® to provide the required copy services management functions.

To ensure that environmental consistency is maintained during server restarts, persistent data from the TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication environment is maintained within the IBM DB2 UDB database built as part of the installation process. This data is accessed using standard JDBC™ calls from within the WebSphere application. The WebSphere application name CSM stands for Copy Services Manager.

As we can see in Figure 1-6 the CSM module manages the aspects of the environment except for the relevant communications interfaces.

Commands from the TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication server are passed from the CSM to the hardware layer and then packaged via the relevant subsystem interface. These packets are then passed to the destination storage subsystem via the IP communications path established as part of the storage subsystem add process. In Figure 1-7 on page 7, we can see the communications from the CSM to an ESS or DS storage subsystem. In this instance a command from CSM is received by the ESS or DS interface and packaged as a CCW packet. This CCW packet is then sent to the CCW server (listening on TCP/IP port 2433) which then passes the CCW commands to the functional code residing in the storage subsystem. The return journey is achieved in the same way.
1.3 Terminology

It is essential that you understand the following concepts and how they are used to enable the functionality of the replication environment. As such, the terminology is captured here along with a brief explanation of the term itself.
- **Copy Set**: A set of volumes that represent copies of the same data. All volumes in a Copy set must be of the same type and size. The number of volumes in a Copy set and the roles that each volume in a Copy set plays in the replication session is determined by the session policy.

- **Session**: The replication session is the fundamental concept which TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication is built upon. The Copy sets within a session form a consistency group. Actions taken against the session are taken against all of the Copy sets within the session. The session policy determines what type of replication is to be controlled via the session and determines what actions and states are allowable in the session.

- **Source**: This is a Copy Set role, used in hardware support type sessions. The volume that plays this role in the Copy Set is the source volume of the Copy Set.

- **Target**: This is a Copy Set role, used in hardware support type sessions. The volume that plays this role in the Copy Set is the target volume of the Copy Set.

- **HostSite1 (H1)**: This is a Copy Set role. The volume that plays this role in the Copy Set is the volume that is to be mounted and online to the application when the session has site 1 as the production site.

- **HostSite2 (H2)**: This is a Copy Set role. The volume that plays this role in the Copy Set is the volume that is to be mounted and online to the application when the session has site 2 as the production site.

- **JournalSite2 (J2)**: This is a Copy Set role. The volume that plays this role in the Copy Set is the volume that is used to maintain Global Mirror consistency when production is on site 1.

Figure 1-9 shows the terms and how they relate to each other.

*Figure 1-9  TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication terminology*
In addition, sessions themselves can exist in different states depending on the situation.

- **Defined**: Session created with or without Copy Sets but not started
- **Preparing**: Started and in the process of initialization or re-initialization. Will automatically transition to Prepared when all pairs are initialized (prepared).
- **Prepared**: All volumes are initialized (prepared).
- **Suspending**: Transitory state caused by Suspend command or suspending event. In the process of suspending copy operations.
- **Suspended**: Copying has stopped. For Metro Mirror, the application can continue writes. An additional recoverable flag indicates if data is consistent and recoverable.
- **TargetAvailable**: Recover command processing has completed. The target volume are write enabled. An additional recoverable flag indicates if data is consistent and recoverable.

Figure 1-10 shows the transitional relationship of these session states for a continuous replication session.

![Diagram](image)

**Figure 1-10  Session state transition - continuous replication**

Figure 1-11 on page 10 shows the transitional relationship of these session states for a FlashCopy session.
It is important to understand these transitions since these can and will at times determine which TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication commands are required to move to the next state.

### 1.3.1 TPC for Replication session types and commands

TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication enables you to configure a number of different sessions with different copy types as follows:

- FlashCopy
- Metro Mirror Single Direction
- Global Mirror Single Direction
- Metro Mirror Failover / Failback
- Global Mirror Failover / Failback

### Session commands

The following tables show the commands which can be issued against any defined session. These commands represent the GUI interface and not the CLI command which may require specific syntax to be valid.

Table 1-1 contains the FlashCopy commands.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flash</td>
<td>Perform the FlashCopy operation using the specified options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiate Background Copy</td>
<td>Copy all tracks from the source to the target immediately, instead of waiting until the source track is written to. This command is valid only when the background copy is not already running.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start</td>
<td>Perform any steps necessary to define the relationship before performing a FlashCopy operation. For ESS or DS, you do not need to issue this command. For SVC, use this command to put the session in the prepared state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminate</td>
<td>Removes all physical copies from the hardware. This command can be issued at any point during an active session. If you want the targets to be data consistent before removing their relationship, you must issue the Initiate Background Copy command if NOCOPY was specified, and then wait for the background copy to complete by checking the copying status of the pairs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1-2 shows Metro Mirror commands.

### Table 1-2  Metro Mirror commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recover</td>
<td>Issue the Recover command to suspended sessions. This command performs the steps necessary to make the target available as the new primary site. Upon completion of this command, the session becomes Target Available. This command does not apply for SVC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start</td>
<td>Establishes a single-direction session with the hardware and begins the synchronization process between the source and target volumes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start H1 → H2</td>
<td>Applies only to failover/failback BC sessions. Indicates the direction between two hosts in a Metro Mirror failover/fallback session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start H2 → H1</td>
<td>Indicates direction of a failover/failback between two hosts in a Metro Mirror session. If the session has been recovered with the failover/failback function such that the production site is now H2, you can issue the Start H2-H1 command to start production on H2 and provide protection. This command is not supported for SVC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop</td>
<td>Suspends updates to all the targets of pairs in a session. This command can be issued at any point during an active session. Note, however, that updates are not considered to be consistent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspend</td>
<td>Causes all target volumes to remain at a data-consistent point and stops all data that is moving to the target volumes. This command can be issued at any point during a session when the data is actively being copied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminate</td>
<td>Removes all physical copies from the hardware during an active session. If you want the targets to be data consistent before removing their relationship, you must issue the Suspend command, the Recover command, and then the Terminate command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1-3 contains the Global Mirror commands.
1.4 GUI overview

The TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication GUI is a Web based interface which presents the user with a single point of control to configure, manage and monitor copy services. The GUI reports on the status and availability of the administration components as well as management information for the established copy operations in real-time.

The user interface consists of four main content panes:

- The masthead
- The navigation menu (labeled "My Work")
- Health Overview
  - Indicates the overall health of the system at all times
- The Work Area
  - Contains the interface elements to perform specific tasks

### Table 1-3  Global Mirror

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recover</td>
<td>Issue the Recover command to suspended sessions. This command performs the steps necessary to make the target available as the new primary site. Upon completion of this command, the session becomes Target Available. This command does not apply for SVC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start H1 → H2</td>
<td>Indicates direction between two hosts in a Global Mirror failover/fallback session. Suspend Stops all consistency group formation when the data is actively being copied. This command can be issued at any point during a session when the data is actively being copied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start H2 → H1</td>
<td>Indicates direction of a failover/failback session. If a recover has been performed on a session such that the production site is now H2, you can issue Start H2→H1 to start moving data back to Site 1. However, this start does not provide consistent protection as it copies only asynchronously back because of the long distance. An extended distance (XD) relationship is used. When you are ready to move production back to Site 1, issue a suspend to the session; this puts the relationships into a synchronized state and suspends them consistently. This command is not supported for SVC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminate</td>
<td>Removes all physical copies from the hardware. This command can be issued at any point in an active session. If you want the targets to be data consistent before removing their relationship, you must issue the Suspend command, the Recover command, and then the Terminate command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 1-12 shows the HTML layout of the interface

![HTML layout of the interface](image)

1.4.1 Health Overview panel

The Health Overview panel is the first panel you see after you log in. This panel provides the following information:

- **Overall session status**: Indicates the session status, which can be normal, warning, or severe.
- **Overall storage subsystem status**: Indicates the connection status of the storage subsystem.
- **Management server status** (applicable only if you are using the TPC for Replication BC license).

**Note**: With two TPC for Replication servers running and if you are logged on to the active server, this indicates the status of the standby server. If you are logged on to the standby server, this indicates the status of the active server.

Status indicators are used to simply describe the various states for defined TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication components. In addition, various icons are used to represent the status and these are shown below in Table 1-4.

- **Green** - TPC Copy Services is in "normal" mode. The session is in Prepared state for all defined volumes and maintaining a current consistent copy of the data. Or, the session has successful processed a Recover command and is in TargetAvailable state with all volumes consistent and no exceptions.
- **Yellow** - TPC Copy Services is not maintaining a current consistent copy at this time but is working toward that goal. In other words, sessions may have volumes that are actively being copied or pending to be copied, there are no suspended volumes and copy services is temporarily inconsistent but actions are in place to come into duplex state. No action is required to make this become Green as states will automatically, without customer interaction, change the session to Green.
- **Red** - TPC Copy Services has one or more exceptions that need to be dealt with immediately. This could be one or more suspended volumes, a down session (both planned and unplanned), or a volume that should be copying and for some reason is not.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Green Checkmark]</td>
<td>The sessions are in a normal state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Exclamation Mark]</td>
<td>The sessions are in the warning state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![X Mark]</td>
<td>The sessions are in an error state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Folder]</td>
<td>All storage subsystems can communicate with both the active and standby servers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Folder with Error]</td>
<td>At least one storage subsystem cannot communicate with the active servers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Folder with Question Mark]</td>
<td>No storage subsystems are defined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Peso]</td>
<td>The session is in an inactive state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Peso with X Mark]</td>
<td>The standby server is defined and synchronized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Folder with Exclamation Mark]</td>
<td>No standby server is defined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Folder with Peso]</td>
<td>The standby server is synchronizing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.5 TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication console

To assist you with diagnosis and problem determination, TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication provides a console which is opened its own window when the Console hyperlink is selected from the main GUI left-hand panel as shown in Figure 1-13.

As you undertake various actions within TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication you will find hyperlinks listed (such as adding Storage Subsystems) which will open the console page. In Figure 1-14 on page 15 you see a number of activities have occurred and the related messages. We can also see that the user ID being used is also displayed, in this case u703979.

To assist in error correction, the console lists the message ID as hyperlinks. Clicking on these hyperlinks takes you to the associated Help panels as shown in Figure 1-15.
1.5.1 Command line interface overview

In addition to the GUI interface, a command line interface (CLI) is also provided with your installation. A command-line interface command consists of one to four types of components, arranged in the following order:

- The command name.
- One or more flags,
- each followed by any flag parameters it might require.
- The command parameter.

Example 1-1 shows the CLI structure.

Example 1-1 CLI structure

csmcli command name -flag flag parameter -command parameter

The command name specifies the task that the command-line interface is to perform. For example, lssess tells the command-line interface to list sessions, and mksess tells the command-line interface to create a session.

Flags modify the command. They provide additional information that directs the command-line interface to perform the command task in a specific way. For example, the -v flag tells the command-line interface to display the command results in verbose mode. Some flags may be used with every command-line interface command. Others are specific to a command and are invalid when used with other commands. Flags are preceded by a hyphen (-), and may be followed immediately by space and a flag parameter.

Flag parameters provide information that is required to implement the command modification that is specified by a flag. If you do not provide a parameter, then a default value is assumed.
For example, you can specify \(-v\) on, or \(-v\) off to turn verbose mode on or off; but if you specify \(-v\) only, then the flag parameter is assumed to be on.

The command parameter provides basic information that is necessary to perform the command task. When a command parameter is required, it is always the last component of the command; and it is not preceded by a flag. Some commands permit multiple command parameters with each parameter separated by a blank space and not a comma (unlike flag parameters that allow multiple values).

The CLI can be invoked in three different ways:

- Single-shot
  - cli> csmcli mkcpset –cptype fc mySession
- Script
  - cli> csmcli –script ~/scripts/volreport
- Interactive
  - cli> csmcli

Full details of the CLI can be found in the manual IBM TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication Command-Line Interface User’s Guide, SC32-0104.

Help can be obtained for the relevant syntax via the commands shown in Figure 1-16 on page 18. In the first command csmcli help, we request generic help and as a result we are presented with a list of valid commands. In the second instance we are requesting help on a specific command via the csmcli help rmsess.
Figure 1-16  CSMCLI help

C:\CSM-CLI> csmcli help
adddevice  lsdevice  lsvol  rmsess
chdevice  lshaservers  mkcpset  rmssnp
chsess  lslls  mklogpkg  rmstdby
cmdsess  lspair  mksess  setoutput
chsess  lsllss  mkpath  setasstdby
exit  lspath  mksess  setoutput
hareconnect  lsrolepairs  mksnmp  setparameter
hatakeover  lsrolecpset  quit  setstdby
help  lssess  repcli  showcpset
lsavailports  lssessactions  rmcpset  showdevice
lsbcpset  lssessdetails  rmdevice  showha
lsctypes  lssnmp  rmpath  showsess

C:\CSM-CLI> csmcli help rmsess
rmsess

Use the rmsess command to delete an existing session.

Syntax

>>-rmsess-- --++++++++--- --session_name---+[...]-----++++++---<<

'- -quiet-'                   '- ------'

-quiet
    An optional parameter that turns off the confirmation prompt for this
    command.

session_name [ ...] | -
    Specifies the session name to delete. Separate multiple session names
    with a white space between each name. Alternatively, use the dash (-)
    to specify that input for this parameter comes from an input stream
    (STDIN).

You can use the rmsess command to delete an existing session.

*  Session session_name successfully deleted.

*  Session session_name does not exist.
*  Cannot delete a session currently in progress. Stop the session
  before attempting to delete it.

An invocation example:

rmsess session2

The resulting output:

Are you sure you want to delete session session2? Y/N
Y
Session session2 successfully deleted.

C:\CSM-CLI>
Chapter 2. TPC for Replication planning

In this chapter we explain the necessary activities to successfully deploy TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication within your environment.

This includes:

- Hardware and software requirements
- How to connect TPC for Replication servers to storage subsystems
- TPC for Replication licensing

Additional planning information and documents which provide information about how to plan for TPC for Replication are listed in the bibliography under, “Related publications” on page 225.
2.1 TPC for Replication installation planning

The IBM TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication V3.1 installation is completed in two steps:

1. Installation of IBM DB2 UDB Express V8.2
2. Installation of IBM TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication V3.1 and the optional upgrade to IBM TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication Two Site BC.

The following sections describe the hardware and software prerequisites for a successful installation.

2.2 Hardware and software requirements

This section contains the hardware and software requirements for the TPC for Replication V3.1 servers and subsystems. Note that the hardware and software requirements for the TPC for Replication servers are the same for the back-up servers for a High Availability environment. Thus both the active and the standby servers need to meet all minimum requirements specified below.

2.2.1 Minimum hardware requirements

These requirements must be met before installation of DB2 and TPC for Replication.

For Windows and Linux:

- IBM eServer™ xSeries or other Intel® compatible Workstation with a 1.5 GHz Intel Pentium® III processor
- 2 GB RAM minimum
- 10 GB of disk space for TPC-RM code and DB2 UDB minimum
- CD-ROM drive

For AIX:

- IBM eServer pSeries® server with IBM POWER4™ or IBM POWER5™ processor, 1 GHz
- 2 GB RAM minimum
- 10 GB of free disk space for TPC-RM code and DB2 UDB minimum

2.2.2 Operating system requirements

One of the following operating systems is required for your TPC for Replication workstation or server:

- Windows 2003 Server Edition
- Windows 2003 Enterprise Edition SP1
- AIX 5.3 ML3
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4, RHEL 4 with Update 1
- SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9 SP2

If you attempt to install TPC for Replication on a server that does not meet the operating system requirements, the message in Figure 2-1 on page 21 is displayed.
2.2.3 GUI Client software requirements

This section details the GUI Client software requirements.

**Web browser requirements**

The following Web browsers are supported by TPC for Replication V3.1:

- Windows Internet Explorer® Version 6.02 or greater
- Mozilla Firefox Version 1.5 or greater
- FireFox Version 1.5 or greater

**Internet security settings**

Note that all connections between the server, clients and hardware components are secured via Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol. The default Internet Explorer security settings on Windows 2003 Server inhibit some GUI features from working properly. Therefore if you run the TPC for Replication GUI with Internet Explorer on Windows 2003 server, you need to lower your security settings.

To lower your Internet Explorer browser security settings, open your Internet Explorer browser and click **Tools → Internet Options**. Click the Security tab. On the security Panel click the **Custom Level** button and this will open the Security Settings panel. Then select Low in the reset custom settings drop-down menu and then click the **Reset button** (see Figure 2-2).

![Figure 2-2 Resetting custom settings to Low](image)

**Database requirements**

IBM DB2 UDB Express V8.2 is a required prerequisite for TPC for Replication.
When you install IBM TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication a DB2 database instance is created as well.

2.2.4 Advanced Copy features and Licensed Internal Code requirements

Your IBM Storage Subsystem(s) require advanced copy feature codes to support Copy Services like FlashCopy, Metro Mirror, and Global Mirror with ESS 800, DS6000, and DS8000.

Note that Copy Services links are based on FCP only and there is no support any more for DS6000 and DS8000 with PPRC over ESCON®.

You need corresponding SVC licenses for Copy Services when utilizing a SVC configuration.

In order to support TPC for Replication the following minimum LIC levels are required:
- ESS 800 requires LIC level of 2.4.3.26 or greater
- DS6000 requires a code level 6.2.2.49 or later
- DS8000 requires a code level 6.2.200.99 or later

DS8000 additionally requires feature codes 1801/1802/1803 for Ethernet adapter pairs to connect to TPC for Replication servers. See 2.3.6, “TPC for Replication server and DS8000 connectivity” on page 27.

2.3 Connect servers to storage subsystems

TPC for Replication is an outboard approach and its software runs on a dedicated server or on two servers for a high availability configuration.

TPC for Replication servers connect through a LAN to the storage subsystems. When connecting to SAN Volume Controllers (SVCs), TPC for Replication connects to the SVC Master Console but not directly to the actual storage subsystems which are managed by the SVC. With the ESS800, DS6000 and DS8000, TPC for Replication connects through a LAN directly to the actual storage servers, although it is a bit different for each of the three storage servers (ESS 800, DS6000, and DS8000). The following sections discuss this in more detail.

2.3.1 Physical planning and firewall considerations

Since TPC for Replication communicates down an IP path, you must ensure that your TPC for Replication Server has the necessary access to all required infrastructure.

If you will be running in a High Availability environment where you have TPC for Replication installed on two servers with one server running in active mode and the second one in standby mode, make sure that both servers can communicate with each other and that they are authenticated through all firewalls. Remember that if the firewall times out on either server, it will require re-authentication to allow communication between servers.

Also ensure that your ICAT server is authenticated to enable communication with the TPC for Replication server. The firewall may timeout and block communication, thus re-authentication is necessary to allow communication between servers.
2.3.2 TCP/IP ports used by TPC for Replication

TPC for Replication utilizes a range of ports to communicate with various aspects of the environment. In certain circumstances the TPC for Replication will spawn additional ports either locally or remotely for communication purposes. Since these ports are random, it may be necessary to establish a VPN between endpoints or put in place a firewall rule to ensure communications continue where firewalls are in the IP path.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Usage</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Direction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TPC to SVC CIMOM</td>
<td>5999</td>
<td>bidirectional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPC to ESS/DS CCW</td>
<td>2433</td>
<td>bidirectional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote CSMCLI to TPC</td>
<td>5110</td>
<td>bidirectional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPC to TPC (HA)</td>
<td>5120</td>
<td>bidirectional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPC GUI - HTTPS</td>
<td>9443</td>
<td>bidirectional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPC GUI - HTTP</td>
<td>9080</td>
<td>bidirectional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>bidirectional</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3.3 SAN Volume Controller

We can see in Figure 2-3 that the communications interface between the SVC and TPC for Replication is the CIMOM installed on the SVC Master Console.

Figure 2-3  SVC communications

We can see in Figure 2-4 on page 24 that the SVC IP connections for the Master Console and individual nodes must be network accessible. No additional SVC infrastructure is required.
2.3.4 TPC for Replication Server and ESS 800 connectivity

With the Enterprise Storage Server, ESS 800, the communications between the ESS and the TPC for Replication server is carried over a CCW interface to enable faster processing of application requests. In this case the TCP/IP port used is 2433.

As with the SVC the ESS subsystem will have established IP connectivity as part of its deployment. TPC for Replication needs access to the IP network to enable the two environments to communicate. We can once again see in Figure 2-6 the attachment schema.
2.3.5 TPC for Replication server and DS6000 connectivity

As with the SVC and ESS 800 the DS6000 subsystem needs IP connectivity as part of its deployment. As such TPC for Replication requires access to the IP network to enable the two environments to communicate with each other. Figure 2-7 on page 26 displays the basic connectivity layout for TPC for Replication server and how to its connects to the DS6000.
Note that TPC for Replication does not connect to the SMC. The SMC as an external server does provide the interface to the DS6000 and through its software stack it offers access to the DS6000 controllers through the GUI or the DSCLI. Both applications execute against the SMC.

As Figure 2-8 on page 27 shows this is different with TPC for Replication and how the server connects to the DS6000. TPC for Replication shares the same internal DS6000 network which the SMC already utilizes. But TPC for Replication communicates directly to the DS6000 servers which are server0 and server1 as shown in Figure 2-8 on page 27.
After TPC for Replication server connects to the DS6000 network, define the storage server, here the DS6000, to the TPC for Replication server.

### 2.3.6 TPC for Replication server and DS8000 connectivity

The connectivity from a TPC for Replication server to a DS8000 is different from all other storage servers.

The actual connectivity between the TPC for Replication server and the storage servers is based on particular Ethernet ports in the Series p in the DS8000. This particular Ethernet card is a new card and slides into the first slot out of these four or five slots in the p570 in the rear of the DS8000 base frame as Figure 2-9 on page 28 shows.
The HMC is used to configure these new Ethernet ports. This is done either through the DSCLI or via the GUI. Note that this only assigns an IP address to the ports and also defines the internal DS8000 network of the DS8000, but does not actually connect the TPC for Replication server to the ports. Figure 2-9 shows that only the upper port in each Ethernet card is used and defined to which the TPC for Replication server later connects to and communicate directly to the DS8000 servers, server0 and server1.

Once the Ethernet ports are defined and have an IP address assigned to them, define the DS8000 to the TPC for Replication server through a corresponding task in the TPC for Replication server.

2.3.7 New DS8000 Ethernet card feature codes

This new Ethernet card is required for TPC for Replication and available for the following DS8000 models:

- 921, 922, 931, and 932 with feature code 1801 for the Ethernet adapter pair. Note that you always need a pair of cards, because one Ethernet card installs in server0 and a second card installs in server1.
- 9A2 and 9B2 with feature code 1802 for the Ethernet adapter pair for the first LPAR.
- 9A2 and 9B2 with feature code 1803 for the Ethernet adapter pair for the second LPAR.

These features are chargeable and carry a minimum monthly maintenance charge.

This new Ethernet card may come installed from the plant site or they install concurrently in the field.
2.3.8 DS8000 Ethernet card configuration

You need to plan and install Ethernet cards in pairs for the DS8000 in order to connect to the TPC for Replication servers. Note you can perform the definition of the Ethernet ports at any time when these ports are installed and ready to be configured. TPC for Replication cannot connect to the DS8000 if these ports are not properly configured.

These Ethernet cards are not required for other supported storage servers such as SVC, ESS 800, and DS6000. The TPC for Replication server connects to the existing internal network to the storage servers.

This new Ethernet card may come already installed from the plant site or they install concurrently in the field.

To configure the Ethernet ports Release 2 Licensed Internal Code is required for the DS8000. This is a code bundle which starts with 6.2.xxx.xx.

Port numbers on the first card are I9801 and I9802. This is the card which installs in server0. Port numbers on the second card are I9B01 and I9B02. This is the card which installs in server1. Note that only the first port on each card is currently being used.

Communication through these ports uses static IP addresses. DHCP is not supported.

You may configure these new ports either through the GUI or the DSCLI. Note this is not done through the TPC for Replication server but through the management means provided through the DS8000 HMC.

2.3.9 Define a DS6000 to TPC-RM through the GUI

The following GUI screen capture sequence shows the steps which are necessary to define a DS6000 to the TPC for Replication server.

These screen captures look very similar to the windows which describe how to define an ESS 800 or a SVC to the TPC for Replication server.

Figure 2-10 shows the window to start with. After logging in to the TPC-RM server through the GUI the Storage Subsystems overview displays four subsystems which are already defined to this TPC-RM server.

To add another subsystem, click the Add Subsystem button.
Figure 2-10  Add Storage Subsystem to RM server - start with Storage Subsystems in My Work

Figure 2-11 is the next window which details the type of storage subsystem to add to TPC-RM. Because we plan to add a DS6000, we select the radio button for ESS or DS storage subsystems, and then click OK to continue.

Figure 2-11  Add Storage Subsystem to RM server - Select ESS / DS radio button

Figure 2-12 displays the most important panel in this sequence of panels. Here you specify the connectivity details to define the DS6000, or a DS8000, to this TPC-RM server.

Figure 2-12  Add Storage Subsystem to RM server - Specify connectivity details
Figure 2-12  Add Storage Subsystem to RM server - Details to connect RM server to DS6000

Note that the IP addresses you specify here are the IP addresses of the internal DS6000 servers. The panel in Figure 2-12 calls these servers Cluster 0 and Cluster 1.

The port in Figure 2-12 is predefined and you do not change this number.

The Username and Password have the following rules:

- During installation and setup of the DS6000 or when TPC-RM is going to be implemented the IBM CE defines through root level access to the Linux system in the DS6800 a file named /persost/etc/fccwUsers with two lines.
  a. The first line must contain the digit 1 in position 1
  b. The second line contains the <Username> and <Password> which go into the panel as Figure 2-12 on page 31 displays. Note that there is only a single space between Username and Password and not a tab or any other separator character.

A certain permission activates this setting which the IBM CE performs. Remember that this file has to go to both controllers.

Example 2-1 shows an example of the DS6800 based username and password file.

Example 2-1  DS6800 based file which contains username and password

```
1
tpc passw0rd
```

In Figure 2-12 on page 31, you click OK when this is the only storage subsystem to connect for now, or you click Apply when you have to define another storage subsystem to this TPC for Replication server. In our scenario we click OK. The next window is shown in Figure 2-13. It shows the new box with a warning mark and in the process of Connecting.
Figure 2-13 Add Storage Subsystem to RM server - RM server is about to connect to DS6000

After a brief period, Figure 2-14 displays the final results. The newly added storage subsystem jumps to the top of the list and is now the fifth storage subsystem defined to this TPC for Replication server. Note that the UNKNOWN BOX changed to DS6000 storage server.

Figure 2-14 Add Storage Subsystem to RM server - completed

This completes the process to define a new storage subsystem, here a DS6000, to the STPC for Replication server.
2.3.10 Define a DS8000 to TPC-RM through the GUI

You define a DS8000 in exactly the same manner to the TPC for Replication server as the previously defined DS6000.

As Figure 2-12 on page 31 shows you need a pair of IP addresses. In the case of a DS8000 this is not the internal servers IP address of the DS8000 but the IP address of the Ethernet ports which have been installed before.

The only actual difference between DS6000 and DS8000 is the **Username** and **password** which you need to define a DS8000 to TPC for Replication servers. It is not a file as for the DS6000 but it is rather a static solution and follows these rules:

- **Username** is just a constant and the default **username** is `tpcruser`. Note the `r` between `tpc` and `user`.
- **Password** is the serial number of the storage facility image (SFI). Note that it is not the unit number. For example the unit number is `27550`. Then the SFI is `27551`. The SFI number is preceded by the code of the manufacturing site which is usually `75` for the European manufacturing site or a `13` when the DS8000 has been built in San Jose. The corresponding password in this case is then `7527551`. This would go in Figure 2-12 on page 31 for **username** and **password** when you define a DS8000 to the TPC for Replication server.

When you want to change the default **username** and **password** contact the IBM CE.

With Release 2.4 of the DS8000 microcode you may alter the password without the help of an IBM CE. Release 2.4 provides a new DSCLI command to alter the **password** and Example 2-2 shows this new command.

**Example 2-2**  New DSCLI command to alter the password

```
setrmpw -dev sfi_image_id -server 0 | 1 | both -rmpw new_rm_password
```

It is useful to specify **both** to create the same password for both DS8000 servers.

Note that the **username** remains as `tpcruser`.

Before discussing how to add a DS6000 or a DS8000 to a TPC for Replication server through the CSMCLI we briefly cover first some basics about the CSMCLI.

2.3.11 Invoke CSMCLI

CSMCLI commands are usually invoked interactively or through scripts.

We start first the scripts approach scripts which you may consider in a more automated or semi-automated way to manage a Copy Services environment. In the following examples we invoke the CSMCLI with the `-script` parameter which points to a file which contains the actual TPC-RM CSMCLI commands.

Example 2-3 contains the actual script file with two commands. The `setoutput` command in this example causes the output to format with a delimiter, which is a comma by default. The actual command which provides output is a `lsdevice` command which lists all DS6000 and DS8000 which are currently defined to the TPC-RM server.
Example 2-3   Script file lsdevice.txt with delimiter separator request for output

```
#
# list device
# -----------
setoutput -fmt delim

lsdevice -l -devtype ds
# ------------------------ end of script -----------------------------
```

2.4 TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication licensing

IBM TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication and IBM TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication Two Site BC use a new capacity pricing model. The new model consists of six tiers, which are to be used cumulatively. All tiers must be used, in order, to get to the desired total amount of terabytes (TBs). This model will help ease the pricing for larger environments or as your environment grows.

![License tiering methodology](image)

2.5 Pre-installation steps

Before you begin the installation of IBM TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication, ensure that the system environment is set correctly and install the prerequisite applications. Complete the following steps to ensure your system environment is ready.

- Ensure you have authority to log on as a local administrator with Administrator authority for Windows systems or root authority for Linux and AIX systems.
- Ensure that you do not have any port conflicts. See “TCP/IP ports used by TPC for Replication” on page 23 to see the list of ports used by TPC for Replication. To find the port numbers used in a Windows system use the netstat command as shown in
Example 2-4. This example shows that all these ports are already active which tells us this system has a TPC for Replication server installed and active.

Example 2-4  Check port assignments in the system which is going to host TPC-RM server

C:\> **netstat -a**

Active Connections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TCP</th>
<th>Stops:5110</th>
<th>Stops:0</th>
<th>LISTENING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Stops:5120</td>
<td>Stops:0</td>
<td>LISTENING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>....</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Stops:9080</td>
<td>Stops:0</td>
<td>LISTENING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>....</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Stops:9443</td>
<td>Stops:0</td>
<td>LISTENING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>....</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Stops:1258</td>
<td>9.155.51.58:2433</td>
<td>ESTABLISHED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Stops:1259</td>
<td>9.155.51.59:2433</td>
<td>ESTABLISHED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>....</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Stops:5110</td>
<td>Stops:1050</td>
<td>ESTABLISHED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Stops:5110</td>
<td>Stops:1286</td>
<td>ESTABLISHED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Stops:5110</td>
<td>Stops:1689</td>
<td>ESTABLISHED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>....</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C:\>

- Ensure your TPC for Replication servers meet all minimum hardware and software requirements as described in 2.2, “Hardware and software requirements” on page 20.

- Ensure your server(s) are authenticated if behind a firewall and that it can communicate with your storage devices and with your secondary server if running in High Availability mode.

- Ensure your storage devices have the advanced copy feature codes and licenses installed.

You are now ready to install DB2 and IBM TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication.
Installation on Linux

This chapter takes you through the installation of TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication on the Linux platform. In our example we used SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9.

The TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication (TPC for Replication) product utilizes DB2 as its information repository. Therefore DB2 is an installation prerequisite for the installation of TPC for Replication.

After installing DB2 you complete the installation of TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication in two parts:

- TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication Basic
- TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication Two Site BC
3.1 DB2 installation

As we stated previously, DB2 must be installed before you install TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication. Should you attempt to install TPC for Replication without DB2 installed, you will receive the following message as shown in Figure 3-1.

![Figure 3-1 TPC for Replication - DB2 warning window](image)

For installation on Linux, you begin the installation of DB2 by starting the `db2setup` command, as shown in Figure 3-2, from the `db2_82_express` directory found within your installation package or CD.

```
sles9spig:/media/cdrom/db2_82_express # ./db2setup
```

![Figure 3-2 Running the db2setup command](image)

The following figures contain the installation windows for the installation of DB2 UDB on to your designated TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication Linux server. Upon starting the command `db2setup`, the DB2 launchpad window will be displayed as shown in Figure 3-3 on page 39.
Figure 3-3  DB2 UDB Launchpad

From this window, select and click the Install Product tab located on the left-hand side of the launchpad window as shown in Figure 3-3.

After clicking Install Product you will see the DB2 UDB Express Setup window as shown in Figure 3-4.

Figure 3-4  DB2 UDB installation

Click the Next button, you will see the DB2 Setup Wizard panel as shown in Figure 3-5 on page 40.
Click the **Next** button and the Licensing window is displayed as in Figure 3-6.

Read and accept the licensing terms, then click **Next** to continue. The Select the installation type window will be displayed as shown in Figure 3-7 on page 41.
We recommend that you select **Typical** as your installation type as this will install all the prerequisite components needed for your TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication Server to function. Upon selection of Typical, click the **Next** button to display the **Set user information for the DB2 Administration Server** window as shown in Figure 3-8.

**Figure 3-7  DB2 UDB Select the installation type**

**Figure 3-8  DB2 UDB Set user information for the DB2 Administration Server**
Enter the desired settings for this user ID and click the **Next** button. This will display the Set up a DB2 instance window as shown in Figure 3-9.

![Figure 3-9   DB2 UDB Set up a DB2 instance](image)

Select **Create a DB2 instance** and click the **Next** button to display the Set user information for the DB2 instance owner as shown in Figure 3-10.

![Figure 3-10   DB2 UDB Set user information for the DB2 instance owner](image)
Type in desired settings for this user ID and click the **Next** button to display the Set user information for the fenced user window as shown in Figure 3-11.

![DB2 UDB Set user information for the fenced user](image)

**Figure 3-11** DB2 UDB Set user information for the fenced user

Type in desired settings for this user ID and click the **Next** button to display the Start copying files window as shown in Figure 3-12 on page 44. Should you want to change anything specific, now is your last chance. If you are satisfied with the options and configurations which you have supplied previously, select the **Finish** button to proceed with the DB2 installation.
Once all the files are installed, the **Setup is Complete** window is displayed as shown in Figure 3-13. From here, click the **Finish** button.

**Figure 3-13  DB2 UDB installation complete**

You have now completed the prerequisite DB2 installation and are now ready to install TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication.
3.2 TPC for Replication installation

Before starting the installation you should verify that host name can be resolved. If you are not using DNS you should check for correct entry in `/etc/hosts` file. The example of `/etc/hosts` file for our installation is shown in Figure 3-14.

```
sles9spig:~ # cat /etc/hosts
#
# hosts         This file describes a number of hostname-to-address
# mappings for the TCP/IP subsystem. It is mostly
# used at boot time, when no name servers are running.
# On small systems, this file can be used instead of a
# "named" name server.
# Syntax:
#
# IP-Address  Full-Qualified-Hostname  Short-Hostname
#
127.0.0.1     localhost
# special IPv6 addresses
::1           localhost ipv6-localhost ipv6-loopback
fe00::0       ipv6-localnet
ff00::0       ipv6-mcastprefix
ff02::1       ipv6-allnodes
ff02::2       ipv6-allrouters
ff02::3       ipv6-allhosts
172.31.4.63   sles9spig.site sles9spig
```

Figure 3-14  `/etc/hosts`

To start the Linux installation of TPC for Replication V3.1, run the `setuplinux.bin` found in the source installation directory or CD as shown in Figure 3-15.

```
sles9spig:/media/cdrom # ll
total 47141
dr-xr-xr-x  9 root root  2048 May 31  00:37  .
drwxr-xr-x  4 root root   96 Aug 10  2005 ..
dr-xr-xr-x 12 root root  2048 May 31  00:40 .rr Moved
dr-xr-xr-x 20 root root  4096 May 22 16:53 EmbeddedExpress_linux_ia32
dr-xr-xr-x  2 root root  2048 May 30  23:05 Scripts
dr-xr-xr-x  7 root root  2048 May 30  23:05 TPCRM
-dr-xr-xr-x  4 root root  2048 May 22 16:54 db2_82_express
dr-xr-xr-x  2 root root  4096 May 22 16:54 eula
-rwxr-xr-x  1 root root 48249856 May 30  23:00 setuplinux.bin
dr-xr-xr-x  2 root root  4096 May 30  23:05 supportfiles
sles9spig:/media/cdrom # ./setuplinux.bin
```

Figure 3-15  TPC for Replication directory
After the start of installation Welcome window will be displayed as shown in Figure 3-16 on page 46.

Click **Next** to continue installation. In this step the installation program will check your system for prerequisites. If your system has all the required prerequisites you will see window similar to Figure 3-17.

Click **Next** to continue installation and the License window will be displayed as shown in Figure 3-18 on page 47.
Chapter 3. Installation on Linux

47

Figure 3-18 TPC for Replication License window

Read and accept the license, then click Next to continue. The installation program will check for the presence of DB2 and report findings as shown in Figure 3-19.

Figure 3-19 TPC for Replication DB2 check

Click Next to continue the installation. The Target directory window will be displayed as shown in Figure 3-20 on page 48.
Specify the desired target directory. In our example we accepted the defaults as shown in Figure 3-20. Once the target directory is specified click Next to continue the installation. The DB2 user window will be displayed as shown in Figure 3-21.

Type in the user ID and password for the DB2 instance user which will be used to create the TPC for Replication database. When you are done click Next to continue, the Ports window will be displayed as shown in Figure 3-22 on page 49.
Chapter 3. Installation on Linux

49

Figure 3-22   TPC for Replication Ports

On this panel you can specify ports needed for installation of Embedded WebSphere Express V6.0. Embedded WAS is used by TPC for Replication in order to perform its functions. It is recommended that you accept default values unless you have specific needs. Once the ports are defined click **Next** to continue, the *Database* window will be displayed as shown in Figure 3-23.

Figure 3-23   TPC for Replication Database

Type in the database name and click **Next** to continue. The CSM User window will be displayed as shown in Figure 3-24 on page 50.
CSM User is used to authenticate in TPC for Replication. Enter the desired user ID and password. If user ID does not exist on the system it will be created. Once the user ID is defined, click **Next** to continue. The Group window will be displayed as shown in Figure 3-25.

Enter the group name for the users of TPC for Replication. The users who are members of this group will be able to access the TPC for Replication application. If the group does not exist on the system it will be created. Once the group is defined, click **Next** to continue. The Summary window will be displayed as shown in Figure 3-26 on page 51.
Figure 3-26  TPC for Replication Summary

Should you want to change anything specific, now is your last chance. If you are happy with the options and configurations which you have supplied previously, click the Install button to proceed with the TPC for Replication installation. During the installation the database parameters will be updated as shown in Figure 3-27. Click OK to continue.

Figure 3-27  TPC for Replication Database parameters

As the installation progresses the installation Progress window will be displayed as shown in Figure 3-28 on page 52.
Once the installation is finished the Installation summary window will be displayed as shown in Figure 3-29. Click Finish to end the installation.

Congratulations. You have now completed the Linux Server, TPC for Replication installation.

3.2.1 Verify the installation

You can check if the installation was successful by pointing your Web browser to the following address: https://hostname:9443/CSM/WelcomePage.jsp, where hostname is the name or IP of the server where you performed installation of TPC for Replication. After doing that you should see a window similar to Figure 3-30 on page 53.
3.3 TPC for Replication Two site BC installation

If you want to utilize the TPC for Replication Business Continuity feature which allows the use of a standby server in case of a disaster, you need to install the advanced version of TPC for Replication. If you previously installed the basic version this can be upgraded to advanced version. In this section we describe the upgrade process. The difference between basic and advanced version is only in licenses.

The upgrade process will just install the necessary licenses.

To start the upgrade to advanced version, run the setuplinux.bin found in the source installation directory or CD as shown in Figure 3-31.

After the start of installation the Welcome window will be displayed as shown in Figure 3-32 on page 54.
Click **Next** to continue the installation. In this step the installation program will check your system for prerequisites. If your system has all the necessary prerequisites you will see a window similar to Figure 3-33.

Click **Next** to continue installation and the **License** window will be displayed as shown in Figure 3-34 on page 55.
Read and accept the license, then click **Next** to continue, the *Path* window will be displayed as shown in Figure 3-35.

Type in the absolute path where you installed TPC for Replication basic version. In our example this was `/opt/IBM/TPC-RM`. Click **Next** to continue. The *Summary* window will be displayed as shown in Figure 3-36 on page 56.
Should you want to change anything specific, now is your last chance. If you are satisfied with the options and configurations which you previously entered, click the Install button to proceed with the TPC for Replication AE installation. During installation a Progress window will be displayed as shown in Figure 3-37.

Once the installation is finished the Installation summary window will be displayed as shown in Figure 3-38 on page 57. Click Finnish to end the installation.
Congratulations. You have now completed the Linux Server, TPC for Replication AE installation.
Configuration and usage basics on Linux

After you have successfully installed the TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication server, there are configuration tasks that need to be completed before you can start using the function. This chapter provides the basics for configuring your replication environment and getting started using the function. These tasks include:

- Define the Ethernet ports which are unique to the DS8000 setup for TPC for Replication server connectivity. This applies to the DS8000 only and is independent from the server platform on which the TPC for Replication code performs.
- Setting up user accounts on CIMOM servers and the storage subsystems
- Setting up additional user accounts on the TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication server
- Logging on to the TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication server
- Setting up the standby server
- Remote installation and customizing of the CLI
4.1 DS8000 Ethernet card configuration

As outlined in 2.3.6, “TPC for Replication server and DS8000 connectivity” on page 27 you need to plan and install Ethernet cards in pairs for the DS8000 in order to connect to the TPC for Replication servers. Note you can perform the definition of the Ethernet ports at any time when these ports are installed and ready to be configured. TPC for Replication cannot connect to the DS8000 if these ports are not properly configured.

These Ethernet cards are not required for other supported storage servers such as SVC, ESS 800, and DS6000. The TPC for Replication server connects to the existing internal network to the storage servers.

This new Ethernet card may come already installed from the plant site or they install concurrently in the field.

To configure the Ethernet ports Release 2 Licensed Internal Code is required for the DS8000. This is a code bundle which starts with 6.2.xxx.xx.

Port numbers on the first card are I9801 and I9802. This is the card which installs in server0. Port numbers on the second card are I9B01 and I9B02. This is the card which installs in server1. Note that only the first port on each card is currently being used.

Communication through these ports uses static IP addresses. DHCP is not supported.

You may configure these new ports either through the GUI or the DSCLI. Note this is not done through the TPC for Replication server but through the management means provided through the DS8000 HMC.

4.1.1 Use GUI to define Ethernet ports

The GUI provides a new panel to configure the required IP addresses. Under the Manage hardware application select Storage Image. Under Storage Image is a new Configure Network Port panel.

Figure 4-1 on page 61 shows the Manage hardware application under which you select Storage images.
Figure 4-1  Select Storage images to get to the network configuration panel

Figure 4-2 displays the next panel where you select the storage image before you open the Select Action window.

Figure 4-2  Select Configure network ports

Have the following information available to fill in the next panel as shown in Figure 4-3 on page 62.

- IP address which is assigned to the Ethernet card port for each server
- Internal DS8000 gateway IP address and subnet mask
- Optionally the IP addresses of primary DNS and secondary DNS
Click OK and this will complete the GUI walk through on how to define an Ethernet port to get ready for TPC-RM server connection to the DS8000. Repeat this sequence of panels in the same fashion for the second Ethernet port for the other server.

### 4.1.2 Use DSCLI to define Ethernet ports

The DSCLI provides the following commands to manage these new network ports. Again these commands are DS6000 and DS8000 DSCLI commands and are not available through the TPC for Replication CLI, CSMCLI.

- **lsnetworkport**
  
  This command shows the server associations, physical port location, and all IP address setting for all ports on the queried Storage Image Facility. An example is shown in Example 4-2 on page 63.

- **shownetworkport**
  
  This command shows the server association, physical location, and IP addresses for a particular port on the Ethernet card. An example is shown in Example 4-3 on page 64

- **setnetworkport**
  
  This command configures the network ports. Example 4-1 on page 63 displays a command example and configures the first port on the Ethernet card in server0.

Figure 4-4 on page 63 provides an overview of the **setnetworkport** command (refer to Example 4-1 on page 63).
Chapter 4. Configuration and usage basics on Linux

Figure 4-4   Define Ethernet port attached to server 0 in DS8000

Remember to perform a second DSCLI command to define the first Ethernet port in the second Ethernet card attached to server 1.

Example 4-1   The setnetworkport command example

```
dscli> setnetworkport -dev IBM.2107-7520781 -ipaddr 9.155.86.128 -gateway 9.155.86.1 -subnet 255.255.255.0 -primary 9.64.163.21 -secondary 9.64.162.21 N9801
```

Example 4-2 shows sample output of the `lsnetworkport` command which provides an overview of all available Ethernet ports on the concerned storage image facility.

```
dscli> lsnetworkport
Date/Time: 10 November 2006 03:03:32 CET IBM DSCLI Version: 5.2.200.308 DS: IBM.2107-7520781
ID    IP Address   Subnet Mask   Gateway    Primary DNS Secondary DNS State
=============================================================================
I9801 9.155.86.128 255.255.255.0 9.155.86.1 9.64.163.21 9.64.162.21 Online
I9802 0.0.0.0      255.0.0.0     0.0.0.0    9.64.163.21 9.64.162.21 Offline
```

Example 4-3 on page 64 shows sample output example of `shownetworkport` which provides an overview of all settings for a particular Ethernet port.
Example 4-3  Output of shownetworkport command for a particular Ethernet port

dscli> shownetworkport i9801
Date/Time: 10 November 2006 03:08:06 CET IBM DSCLI Version: 5.2.200.308 DS:
IBM.2107-7520781
ID            I9801
IP Address    9.155.86.128
Subnet Mask   255.255.255.0
Gateway       9.155.86.1
Primary DNS   9.64.163.21
Secondary DNS 9.64.162.21
State         Online
Server        00
Speed         1 Gb/sec
Type          Ethernet-Copper
Location      U7879.001.DQD0A40-P1-C1-T1

Example 4-4 shows the shownetworkport command output of an unused and not explicitly
configured Ethernet port.

Example 4-4  shownetworkport output of an inactive and not configured Ethernet port

dscli> shownetworkport i9802
Date/Time: 10 November 2006 03:11:40 CET IBM DSCLI Version: 5.2.200.308 DS:
IBM.2107-7520781
ID            I9802
IP Address    0.0.0.0
Subnet Mask   255.0.0.0
Gateway       0.0.0.0
Primary DNS   9.64.163.21
Secondary DNS 9.64.162.21
State         Offline
Server        00
Speed         1 Gb/sec
Type          Ethernet-Copper
Location      U7879.001.DQD0A40-P1-C1-T2

This definition process is only required once for each DS8000 which will be connected to a
TPC for Replication server. At this point we have not connected the TPC for Replication
server, but it should be ready at this point.

4.2 Storage subsystem setup

Before you can use TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication to manage your storage
subsystems, you need to define accounts to be used by TotalStorage Productivity Center for
Replication server to access them. You can use existing accounts, but it is recommended to
create separate accounts for TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication server usage.
These accounts are later used when you define storage subsystems in TotalStorage
Productivity Center for Replication server. The following sections describe how to define new
accounts for various storage subsystems.
4.2.1  SAN Volume Controller

To define an account for TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication server for your SAN Volume Controller (SVC) you need to start the SVC Console by pointing your Web browser to the following address:

http://hostname:9080/ica/Login

Where, *hostname* is the name or IP address of your SAN Volume Controller Master Console or another server where SAN Volume Controller Console code is installed.

You will a see window similar to Figure 4-5.

![SAN Volume Controller Console logon window](image)

*Figure 4-5  SAN Volume Controller Console logon window*

Logon with the superuser ID, you will a see window similar to Figure 4-6 on page 66.
Select **Users** link and a window similar to Figure 4-7 on page 67 will be displayed. To add a user, select the action **Add a User** from the Select Action menu. Click **Go** to continue.
Figure 4-7  SAN Volume Controller Console Users

The Users Introduction window is displayed as shown in Figure 4-8. Click Next to continue.

Figure 4-8  SAN Volume Controller Console Add User
The Define Users is the next window as show in Figure 4-9. Type in the new **User Name** and **Password**. Click **Next** to continue.

![Figure 4-9 SAN Volume Controller Console New User](image)

The next panel allows you to assign administrator roles to the user being created as shown in Figure 4-10 on page 69. Under **Candidate Clusters** select the SAN Volume Controller cluster this user will be able to manage with Administrative role, and click **Add** to add them to **Administrator Clusters**. In our example we selected two clusters with names **SSCLAB-SVC1** and **SVCLAB-SVC2**. Click **Next** to continue.
The Assign service roles window as shown in Figure 4-11 on page 70 is displayed. For the TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication server you do not need to define any Service roles. Click Next to continue.
The Verify user roles panel is displayed, as shown in Figure 4-12 on page 71. If you want to change any of the user properties, now is your last chance. If you are happy with the user and the options you have specified, click **Finish** to save the user.
The Viewing Users window (see Figure 4-13 on page 72) will be displayed. This new user, in our example tpcrm, can be used in the TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication server when defining the SAN Volume Controller storage subsystem.
4.3 User management

During initial TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication installation you have defined or created a user ID which will be used with the TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication server. In our example this was the new \texttt{csmuser}. As you can see from Figure 4-14, the installation program created the user on the system.

\begin{verbatim}
csmuser:x:1000:100::/home/csmuser:/bin/bash
\end{verbatim}

\textit{Figure 4-14  TPC for Replication initial user}

During initial installation you also specified the user group ID. All members of this user group can use TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication server. In our example this was \textit{rmuser}, as you can see from Figure 4-15, the installation program created the group on the system and also included the initial user into that group.

\begin{verbatim}
rmgroup:!:1000:csmuser
\end{verbatim}

\textit{Figure 4-15  TPC for Replication User Group}

If you want to create additional user IDs for your environment, it is simply a case of creating new users on the TPC for Replication Server and assigning them to the group specified during installation, in our example \textit{rmgroup}. You can create new users by using your Linux
distribution specific tools or by using standard Linux commands. This can be seen in the following screens. In Figure 4-16 we create a user ID *tpcrmuser*, with the *useradd* command.

```
sles9spig:/ # useradd tpcrmuser -s /bin/false
sles9spig:/ # cat /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
.
.
tpcrmuser:x:1002:100::/home/tpcrmuser:/bin/false
```

*Figure 4-16  Adding New User*

As you can see from our example the tpcrmuser we added does not have shell defined. This means that it cannot actually login to the server itself. It will be only used for accessing the TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication server. The new user has to have a valid password defined. We defined a new password with the *passwd* command as shown in Figure 4-17.

```
sles9spig:/ # passwd tpcrmuser
Changing password for tpcrmuser.
New password:
Re-enter new password:
Password changed
```

*Figure 4-17  Defining Password for New User*

Next we add the new user to the *rmgroup* group as shown in Figure 4-18

```
sles9spig:/ # usermod tpcrmuser -G rmgroup
sles9spig:/ # cat /etc/group
root:x:0:
.
.
rmgroup:x:1000:csmuser,tpcrmuser
```

*Figure 4-18  Adding New User to rmgroup*

Finally we can use the new user to sign in to the TPC for Replication application as shown in Figure 4-19 on page 74.
4.4 Signing on to TPC for Replication GUI interface

There are essentially two ways to signing in to your TPC for Replication server. But all GUI access utilizes a Web browser. You can sign on:

- Locally at the server
- Remotely and securely through a network attached computer
In all the following examples the WebSphere application name CSM is used (not csm). The application name is case sensitive.

In the first instance (Figure 4-21) you see a sign in via the local host attachment.

![Figure 4-21 Localhost](image1)

In Figure 4-22 we can see that the DNS entry for the TPC for Replication server is called along with the secure TCP/IP port is used.

![Figure 4-22 Computername](image2)

In the third example (Figure 4-23), an IP address is used to sign in to the application.

![Figure 4-23 IP address](image3)

A secure session establishment will require you to accept the certificate as shown in Figure 4-24.
To support high available environments, TPC for Replication Two Site BC provides you with the ability to define and use standby servers. A standby server is a separate instance of TPC for Replication that runs on a different physical server, but is continuously synchronized with the primary TPC for Replication server. Figure 4-25 on page 76 shows our Master / Standby server setup. The colored boxes on the servers represent application spawned ports to enable the transfer of data to be passed between them. Additional ports (for communications with the storage subsystems) will be opened by the standby server as the two servers are synchronizing.

With high availability, the active server issues commands and processes events while the standby server records the changes to the active servers. Then, if the active server fails, you issue a Takeover command to make the standby server take over.
In an environment with high availability enabled, when the connection between the active and standby servers breaks (instead of the active server failing), and you perform a Takeover command from the standby server, you must ensure that you do not have two active servers as a result. Two active servers can result when the connection between them breaks. But if both servers remain functional, you need to perform a set standby action for one of the active servers, and then the connection will be reestablished. If you do not, both active servers will be trying to manage the defined sessions. In addition, if you perform an action on either server while they are disconnected, the servers would not be in synch. If you must perform a takeover and use the standby server, ensure that you shut down the active server first.

4.6 Remote CLI installation

To install the CLI code on workstation other than your TPC for Replication Server, complete the following steps:

- Create a CLI folder on your machine, for example CSMCLI.
- Copy the entire TPC CLI program subfolder including sub directories into your local CLI directory as shown in Figure 4-26 on page 77.

![Figure 4-26 CLI directory](image)

- Copy the csmcli.bat into your local CLI directory.
- Edit the CSMJDK and CSMCLI location lines in csmcli.bat to meet your local directory structure. An example is shown in Example 4-5.

```
REM ************************************************************
REM Set up the environment for this specific configuration. Both
REM JAVA_HOME and CSMCLI_HOME must be defined in environment variables.
REM *******************************************************
set CSMJDK=c:\Program Files\Java\j2re1.4.2_06
```
if "%CSMJDK%"=="" GOTO ERROR_JAVA
set CSMCLI=c:\CSM-CLI
if "%CSMCLI%"=="" GOTO ERROR_CLI
set PATH=%CSMCLI%\lib;%PATH%

- Edit the repcli.properties file to include your environment variables (for example username/password) as shown in Figure 4-27. The server name must be the fully qualified DNS entry or the actual IP address of the TPC for Replication server. The port must not be changed as this is a system setting used to communicate with the TPC for Replication Server.

![repcli.properties file](image)

Figure 4-27  repcli.properties file

- Verify the CSMCLI works by starting it up from a command prompt. A successful installation should start the CLI interface as shown in Figure 4-28.

![CSMCLI prompt](image)

Figure 4-28  CSMCLI prompt

The CSMCLI uses Java™ Keystores to provide authentication regime for the session. The CSMCLI establishes an SSL link for the term of the session as shown in Figure 4-29.
When you start a CSMCLI session, a communication session is established between a local port (random) and the remote port 5110 on the TPC for Replication Server. We can see in Figure 4-30, a number of local address and port combinations but the destination address is always the same combination.

4.7 TPC for Replication Logging

In the course of your usage you may need to obtain information about the operations of the TPC for Replication server. Since the CSM application is running within WebSphere, the relevant log files are stored within the WAS directories as we can see in Figure 4-31 on page 80.
Additionally as shown in Figure 4-32, the various CSM trace files provide a useful diagnostic tool.
Chapter 5. Configuring and using TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication on Linux

At this point you have successfully installed the TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication. In this chapter we show you how to set up and manage replication sessions.

The chapter contains a section for each supported subsystem. At the time of writing, this includes:

- SAN Volume Controller (SVC)
- ESS 800

Scenarios are included that document the work we completed in our lab environment using:

- GUI configuration
- CLI configuration
- Flashcopy
- Metro Mirror
5.1 TPC for Replication and SAN Volume Controller

As we have seen in the planning section, the TPC for Replication tool communicates with the SAN Volume Controller (SVC) via CIMOM, which is installed on the SVC Master Console as shown in Figure 5-1.

![Figure 5-1 IP connectivity for TPC for Replication and SVC](image)

Within this chapter we will show you how to perform the following using both the GUI and CLI interfaces:

- Add an SVC to your TPC for Replication environment
- Create and delete SVC sessions
- Create and delete SVC Copy Sets
- Manipulate the created sessions

Our lab setup can be seen in Figure 5-2 on page 83
5.1.1 Adding the SAN Volume Controller using the Linux GUI

Start your Web browser and sign on to the TPC for Replication server. Once you are signed on, select the Storage Subsystems from either the Navigation Menu or the Work Area as shown in Figure 5-3 on page 84.
After selecting Storage Subsystems a window similar to Figure 5-4 on page 85 will be displayed. Click Add Subsystem to continue.
In the next panel select the radio button next to SVC (SAN Volume Controller) as shown in Figure 5-5 and click OK to continue.
Now enter the IP address (or the fully qualified name) of the SVC Master Console or the server where the SVC CIMOM is installed as well as the defined user account and password for TPC for Replication's use as shown in Figure 5-6. Click **OK** to continue.

![Figure 5-6  TPC for Replication Add Subsystem (SVC)](image)

In our example we used **http (unsecure)** protocol for accessing the SVC CIMOM. It is also possible to use **https (secure)** protocol. To use the secure protocol you need to use port 5999 instead of port 5989. Click **OK** to continue to the panel in Figure 5-7 on page 87. Note the SVC has been defined and the TPC for Replication server is connecting to it.
Chapter 5. Configuring and using TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication on Linux

Figure 5-7   TPC for Replication SVC Subsystem Added

When the SVC is successfully connected, this will be reflected in the Health Overview panel as shown in Figure 5-8.

Figure 5-8   TPC for Replication SVC Subsystem Connected
The green checkmark beside **Storage Subsystems** means that our SVC Subsystem is successfully connected.

### 5.1.2 Adding the SVC with the Linux CLI

Using the command line interface, we can achieve the same result as with the GUI. For this effort we have created a script file which can be seen in Figure 5-9.

```
sles9spig:/tpcrm # cat addsvc.txt
#
# This is a script file
# Using commands to interrogate TPC 4 Replication
#
setoutput -fmt delim -v on
adddevice -devtype SVC -ip 172.31.4.54 -username tpcrm -port 5989
lsdevice -devtype svc
```

*Figure 5-9   Add SVC Subsystem script*

While we can setup a script to perform this, because the `adddevice` command requires a password, it must be added interactively as shown in Figure 5-10.

```
sles9spig:/opt/IBM/TPC-RM/CLI # ./csmcli.sh -script /tpcrm/addsvc.txt
Please enter a password for the device userid of tpcrm:
```

*Figure 5-10   Add Subsystem script*

Once the password is entered correctly we see the result as shown in Figure 5-11.

```
sles9spig:/opt/IBM/TPC-RM/CLI # ./csmcli.sh -script /tpcrm/addsvc.txt
Please enter a password for the device userid of tpcrm:
Device ID,Device type
=====================
SVC:BOX:172.31.4.54,SVC
```

*Figure 5-11   CLI result*

### 5.1.3 Adding a FlashCopy Session using the GUI

Now that we have a subsystem to use, we can create a session to meet our copy services requirements. Remember that a Session is the highest order component. As such, it represents a consistency group for all copy sets defined within it.

In this instance, we will create a FlashCopy Session as shown in Figure 5-12 on page 89.
The first step is to select the Create Session button from the Sessions panel as shown in Figure 5-13.

This will open a new panel where you choose the session type to add as shown in Figure 5-14 on page 90.
Select your Session Type, in our example Flash Copy, and click the **Next** button. The window similar to Figure 5-15 will be displayed.
Type in a meaningful name for the session in the **Session name** box as well as any informational text in the **Description box**. Click **Next** to continue. The session will be created and the window similar to Figure 5-16 will be displayed.

![Figure 5-16 TPC for Replication Session Created](image)

Click the **Finish** button to complete the session creation process.

### 5.2 Adding a FlashCopy session using the Linux CLI

Once again using the command line interface, we can achieve the same result. For this effort we have created another script file which can be seen in Figure 5-17. Note that we have added a list session command (**lssess** -l) to display the defined sessions once our new one has been created.

```
sles9spig:/tpcrm # cat createfcsession.txt
#
# This is a script file
# Using commands to interrogate TPC 4 R
#
setoutput -v on
mksess -cptype fc -desc FLASHCOPY1 FLASHCOPY1
lssess -l
```

![Figure 5-17 Add FC Session script file](image)

The result of the execution of this script can be seen in Figure 5-18 on page 92.
5.2.1 Adding Copy Sets to a FlashCopy Session using GUI

Now that we have a session created, we can begin to create copy sets within the session. First you need to select the session, in our example FLASHCOPY1, to which you want to add copy sets. From the Sessions panel, select the Add Copy Sets option from the drop-down menu as shown in Figure 5-19.

Click the Go button to continue. This will open a new window where we will define the copy sets as shown in Figure 5-20 on page 93. In this window we define the source subsystems using the first drop-down menu.
Select your source SAN Volume Controller, in our example we selected SVC:BOX:172.31.41.3. The Host 1 IO group pull-down menu will become available as shown in Figure 5-21.
From the **Host 1 I/O group** pull-down menu, select your source SVC I/O group. We selected SVC:IOGROUP:172.32.41.3:0. The **Host 1 volume** pull-down menu becomes available as shown in Figure 5-22. Select your source volume, we selected **TPCRM1** volume. Once the source volume is selected, click the **Next** button to proceed to the Target definitions as shown in Figure 5-23 on page 95.

![Figure 5-22  TPC for Replication SVC Source Volume](image-url)
Select your target SAN Volume Controller from the **Target 1 storage subsystem** pull-down menu. We selected **SVC:BOX:172.31.41.3**. The **Target1 IO group** pull-down menu becomes available as shown in Figure 5-24 on page 96.

**Note:** As you can see in our example only one SAN Volume Controller is available for target selection. The reason for this is that FlashCopy operation can only be performed within the same SAN Volume Controller cluster.
Select your target SAN Volume Controller IO group from the Target 1 I/O group pull-down. We selected SVC:IOGROUP:172.31.41.3:0. The Target 1 volume pull-down menu becomes available as shown in Figure 5-25 on page 97.
Select your target volume, we selected volume TPCR2 volume. Once the source volume is selected, click the Next button to continue. TPC for Replication will now perform a check to confirm the volume attributes match. This checking process can be seen in Figure 5-26 on page 98.

**Note:** Only volumes fulfilling the requirements to be a FlashCopy target will be displayed.
You can see that TPC for Replication has matched the volumes. You can proceed by clicking the **Next** button. The window similar to Figure 5-27 will be displayed where you see the copy sets available to add.

![Figure 5-26 TPC for Replication Volume Match OK](image)

![Figure 5-27 TPC for Replication Select Copy Set](image)
The Copy Set is preselected, you just click **Next** to continue, the window similar to Figure 5-28 will be displayed.

![Figure 5-28 TPC for Replication Copy Set Confirm](image)

TPC for Replication requires you to confirm your configuration as we shown in Figure 5-28. From here just click the **Next** button. The window similar to Figure 5-29 on page 100 will be displayed.
Finally, once you have added a Copy set successfully, click the Finish button to complete the task.

5.2.2 Adding Copy Sets to a FlashCopy Session using CLI

In this instance we will create a session, add the copy sets and list the session attributes as part of a single script.

As we can see in Figure 5-31 on page 101, the script file contains multiple commands to setup the session and the volume pairs as part of the copy set. In this case we have pre-determined the volume pairs as seen in Figure 5-30.

```
sles9spig:/opt/IBM/TPC-RM/CLI # ./csmcli.sh lsvol -l -devtype svc | grep 172.31.41.3 | grep TPC
TPCRM1    SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:9   2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       1.000  GB
TPCRM11   SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:6   2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       2.000  GB
TPCRM10   SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:23  2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       2.000  GB
TPCRM9    SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:22  2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       2.000  GB
TPCRM8    SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:21  2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       2.000  GB
TPCRM7    SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:20  2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       2.000  GB
TPCRM6    SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:19  2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       2.000  GB
TPCRM5    SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:18  2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       2.000  GB
TPCRM14   SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:17  2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       2.000  GB
TPCRM13   SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:16  2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       2.000  GB
TPCRM12   SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:15  2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       2.000  GB
TPCRM11   SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:14  2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       1.000  GB
TPCRM10   SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:13  2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       1.000  GB
TPCRM9    SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:12  2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       1.000  GB
TPCRM8    SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:11  2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       1.000  GB
TPCRM7    SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:10  2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       1.000  GB
```

Figure 5-30  List of possible volumes
Some of those volumes were used as part of the **mkcpset** command as shown in Figure 5-31 on page 101.

```bash
sles9spig:/tpcrm # cat svcfc.txt
#
# This is a script file
# Using commands to interrogate TPC 4 Rep
#
setoutput -v on
mkssess -cctype fc -desc FLASHCOPY2 FLASHCOPY2
lssess -l
lsvol -l -devtype svc
mkcpset -h1 svc:vol:172.31.41.3:0:18 -t1 svc:vol:172.31.41.3:0:19 FLASHCOPY2
mkcpset -h1 svc:vol:172.31.41.3:0:11 -t1 svc:vol:172.31.41.3:0:12 FLASHCOPY2
lscpset -l FLASHCOPY2
```

**Figure 5-31  SVC FC script**

The results of the execution of this script are shown in Example 5-1. Note that we have formatted the output to fit the page.

**Example 5-1  SVC FC script output**

```bash
sles9spig:/opt/IBM/TPC-RM/CLI # ./csmcli.sh -script /tpcrm/svcfc.txt
IWNR2001I [Jun 18, 2006 1:39:35 PM] Session FLASHCOPY2 was successfully created.

Example 5-1 SVC FC script output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Copy type</th>
<th>Recoverable</th>
<th>Copying</th>
<th>Copy sets</th>
<th>Error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FLASHCOPY1</td>
<td>Inactive</td>
<td>Defined</td>
<td>Flash Copy</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLASHCOPY2</td>
<td>Inactive</td>
<td>Defined</td>
<td>Flash Copy</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Dev</th>
<th>Dev Type Vol format LSS/IO Group Vol Type Size</th>
<th>Size Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TPCRM1</td>
<td>SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:9</td>
<td>2145-172.31.41.3-IBM</td>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>FIXEDBLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vdisk1</td>
<td>SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:6</td>
<td>2145-172.31.41.3-IBM</td>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>FIXEDBLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPCRM12</td>
<td>SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:10</td>
<td>2145-172.31.41.3-IBM</td>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>FIXEDBLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vdisk2</td>
<td>SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:16</td>
<td>2145-172.31.41.3-IBM</td>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>FIXEDBLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPCRM13</td>
<td>SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:19</td>
<td>2145-172.31.41.3-IBM</td>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>FIXEDBLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vdisk3</td>
<td>SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:21</td>
<td>2145-172.31.41.3-IBM</td>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>FIXEDBLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPCRM14</td>
<td>SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:22</td>
<td>2145-172.31.41.3-IBM</td>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>FIXEDBLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vdisk4</td>
<td>SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:24</td>
<td>2145-172.31.41.3-IBM</td>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>FIXEDBLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPCRM15</td>
<td>SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:25</td>
<td>2145-172.31.41.3-IBM</td>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>FIXEDBLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vdisk5</td>
<td>SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:28</td>
<td>2145-172.31.41.3-IBM</td>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>FIXEDBLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPCRM16</td>
<td>SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:30</td>
<td>2145-172.31.41.3-IBM</td>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>FIXEDBLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vdisk6</td>
<td>SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:32</td>
<td>2145-172.31.41.3-IBM</td>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>FIXEDBLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPCRM17</td>
<td>SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:33</td>
<td>2145-172.31.41.3-IBM</td>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>FIXEDBLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vdisk7</td>
<td>SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:35</td>
<td>2145-172.31.41.3-IBM</td>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>FIXEDBLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPCRM18</td>
<td>SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:36</td>
<td>2145-172.31.41.3-IBM</td>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>FIXEDBLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vdisk8</td>
<td>SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:38</td>
<td>2145-172.31.41.3-IBM</td>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>FIXEDBLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPCRM19</td>
<td>SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:40</td>
<td>2145-172.31.41.3-IBM</td>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>FIXEDBLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vdisk9</td>
<td>SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:42</td>
<td>2145-172.31.41.3-IBM</td>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>FIXEDBLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPCRM20</td>
<td>SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:44</td>
<td>2145-172.31.41.3-IBM</td>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>FIXEDBLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vdisk10</td>
<td>SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:46</td>
<td>2145-172.31.41.3-IBM</td>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>FIXEDBLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPCRM21</td>
<td>SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:48</td>
<td>2145-172.31.41.3-IBM</td>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>FIXEDBLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vdisk11</td>
<td>SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:50</td>
<td>2145-172.31.41.3-IBM</td>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>FIXEDBLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPCRM22</td>
<td>SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:52</td>
<td>2145-172.31.41.3-IBM</td>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>FIXEDBLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vdisk12</td>
<td>SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:54</td>
<td>2145-172.31.41.3-IBM</td>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>FIXEDBLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPCRM23</td>
<td>SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:56</td>
<td>2145-172.31.41.3-IBM</td>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>FIXEDBLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vdisk13</td>
<td>SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:58</td>
<td>2145-172.31.41.3-IBM</td>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>FIXEDBLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPCRM24</td>
<td>SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:60</td>
<td>2145-172.31.41.3-IBM</td>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>FIXEDBLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vdisk14</td>
<td>SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:62</td>
<td>2145-172.31.41.3-IBM</td>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>FIXEDBLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPCRM25</td>
<td>SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:64</td>
<td>2145-172.31.41.3-IBM</td>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>FIXEDBLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vdisk15</td>
<td>SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:66</td>
<td>2145-172.31.41.3-IBM</td>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>FIXEDBLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPCRM26</td>
<td>SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:68</td>
<td>2145-172.31.41.3-IBM</td>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>FIXEDBLK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IWNR2001I [Jun 18, 2006 1:39:37 PM] The pair was successfully created in session FLASHCOPY2 for copy set SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:11 with source SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:11(TPCRM1) and target SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:12(TPCRM2).
IWNR2001I [Jun 18, 2006 1:39:37 PM] The pair was successfully created in session FLASHCOPY2 for copy set SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:18 with source SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:18(TPCRM3) and target SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:19(TPCRM4).
```

Chapter 5. Configuring and using TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication on Linux
Now that the session is created and has valid copy set, we can start using it.

5.2.3 Preparing a FlashCopy Session using GUI

To start using a FlashCopy session you previously defined, go to the Sessions panel as shown in Figure 5-32.

Before executing the FlashCopy session needs to be prepared. To prepare a session, select the session you want to prepare - in our example FLASHCOPY1. From the pull-down menu, select Start and click Go. The selected session will enter in preparing state, as shown in Figure 5-33 on page 103.
Once the session is prepared you will see a window similar to Figure 5-34.
Preparing a session will actually create FlashCopy Mappings on the SAN Volume Controller for all Copy Sets included in this session. It will also create a FlashCopy Consistency Group for those FlashCopy Mappings.

**Important:** With a version of SAN Volume Controller Console up to 3.1.0.549 you need to restart the TPC for Replication server so it will correctly capture the prepared state. This is due to the problem in CIMOM interface on SAN Volume Controller Console.

### 5.2.4 Preparing a FlashCopy Session using CLI

In this instance we will prepare a session as part of a single script.

As you can see in Figure 5-31 on page 101, the script file contains multiple commands to display the session status before and after command, and to prepare the session. You can see the script in Figure 5-35.

```
sles9spig:/tpcrm # cat svcprepfc.txt
#
# This is a script file
# Using commands to interrogate TPC 4 Rep
#
setoutput -v on
lssess -l FLASHCOPY2
cmdsess -quiet -action Start FLASHCOPY2
lssess -l FLASHCOPY2
```

**Figure 5-35** SVC FC prepare script

The output of the script is shown in Figure 5-36.

```
sles9spig:/opt/IBM/TPC-RM/CLI # ./csmcli.sh -script /tpcrm/svcprepfc.txt
Name       Status   State   Copy type  Recoverable Copying Copy sets Error
==========================================================================
FLASHCOPY2 Inactive Defined Flash Copy No          No              2 No
session FLASHCOPY2 completed successfully.
Name       Status   State   Copy type  Recoverable Copying Copy sets Error
==========================================================================
FLASHCOPY2 Warning Preparing Flash Copy No          Yes             2 No
```

**Figure 5-36** SVC FC prepare script output

The `-quiet` option is used to run the script without needing to answer the prompt for execution of the prepare command as shown in Figure 5-37 on page 105.
5.2.5 Starting a FlashCopy Session using the GUI

To start the FlashCopy process, select the session you want to copy from the Sessions panel - in our example FLASHCOPY1. From the pull-down menu select Flash and click Go.

**Tip:** The session has to be in prepared state to start Flash command.

The selected session will enter in target available state as shown in Figure 5-38.

This means that the target volume, which is in fact a point in time copy of the source volume, is available to be used on the host. You can now map this volume to the host using SVC Console.

You can make a point in time copy for the session as many times as you like.
5.2.6 Starting a FlashCopy Session using the CLI

In this instance we will flash a session as part of a single script.

As you can see in Figure 5-39, the script file contains multiple commands to display the session status before and after command the Flash command, and to flash the session.

```
sles9spig:/tpcrm # cat svcflashfc.txt
#
# This is a script file
# Using commands to interrogate TPC 4 Rep
#
setoutput -v on
lssess -l FLASHCOPY2
cmdsess -quiet -action Flash FLASHCOPY2
lssess -l FLASHCOPY2
```

Figure 5-39   SVC FC flash script

The output of the script is shown in Figure 5-40.

```
sles9spig:/opt/IBM/TPC-RM/CLI # ./csmcli.sh -script /tpcrm/svcflashfc.txt
Name Status State Copy type Recoverable Copying Copy sets Error
==========================================================================
FLASHCOPY2 Warning Prepared Flash Copy No Yes 2 No
IWNR1026I [Jun 19, 2006 12:56:45 PM] The runCommand for command Flash in session
FLASHCOPY2 completed successfully.
Name Status State Copy type Recoverable Copying Copy sets Error
==========================================================================
FLASHCOPY2 Normal Target Available Flash Copy Yes Yes 2 No
```

Figure 5-40   SVC FC flash script output

The -quiet option is used to run script without needing to answer the prompt for execution of the prepare command as shown in Figure 5-41.

```
sles9spig:/opt/IBM/TPC-RM/CLI # ./csmcli.sh -script /tpcrm/svcflashfcqn.txt
Name Status State Copy type Recoverable Copying Copy sets Error
==========================================================================
FLASHCOPY2 Inactive Defined Flash Copy No No 2 No
Are you sure you want to flash session FLASHCOPY2? [y/n]:y
IWNR1026I [Jun 19, 2006 1:13:34 PM] The runCommand for command Flash in session
FLASHCOPY2 completed successfully.
Name Status State Copy type Recoverable Copying Copy sets Error
==========================================================================
FLASHCOPY2 Normal Target Available Flash Copy Yes Yes 2 No
```

Figure 5-41   SVC FC flash script output without -quiet

**Note:** You can execute the Flash command directly on an unprepared (defined) session and this will cause the session to be prepared before flashing.
5.2.7 Terminating a FlashCopy Session using the GUI

To terminate the FlashCopy process, select the session you want to terminate from the Sessions panel. In our example we selected FLASHCOPY1. From the pull-down menu, select Terminate and click Go. The selected session will terminate and enter in defined state as shown in Figure 5-42.

A Session can be terminated anytime.

Terminating a session will actually delete FlashCopy Mappings on the SAN Volume Controller for all Copy Sets included in this session. It will also delete a FlashCopy Consistency Group for those FlashCopy Mappings.

5.2.8 Terminating a FlashCopy Session using the CLI

In this instance we will terminate a session as part of a single script.

As you can see in Figure 5-43 on page 108, the script file contains multiple commands to display the session status before and after the Terminate command, and to terminate the session.
The output of the script is shown in Figure 5-44.

The -quiet option is used to run script without need to answer the prompt for execution of prepare command as shown in Figure 5-45.

5.2.9 Adding a Metro Mirror Session using GUI

In this scenario we will set up an SVC based Metro Mirror Single Direction and Failover/Failback session with a single volume pair as shown in Figure 5-46 on page 109.
The first step is to select the Create Session button from the Sessions panel as shown in Figure 5-47.

This will open a new window where you can add session details such as copy type, as you can see in Figure 5-48 on page 110.
Select your copy type, in our example *Metro Mirror Single Direction*, and click the **Next** button. The window similar to Figure 5-49 will be displayed.
Type in a meaningful name for the session in the **Session name** box as well as any informational text in the **Description** box. Now click **Next**, the session will be created and the window similar to Figure 5-50 will be displayed.

![Figure 5-50  TPC for Replication MM Create Session Created](image)

Click the **Finish** button to complete the session creation process.

### 5.2.10 Adding a Metro Mirror Session using CLI

Once again using the command line interface, we can achieve the same result. For this effort we have created another script file which can be seen in Figure 5-51 (note that we have added a list session command (**lssess -l**) to display the defined sessions once our new one has been created). In this example we will create **Metro Mirror Failover/Failback** type of a session.

```
# This is a script file
# Using commands to interrogate TPC 4 R
setoutput -v on
mksess -ctype mmfofb -desc MMFOFB1 MMFOFB1
lssess -l
```

![Figure 5-51  Add MM session script file](image)

The result of the execution of this script can be seen in Figure 5-52 on page 112.
5.2.11 Adding Copy Sets to a Metro Mirror Session using GUI

Now that we have a session created, we can begin to create copy sets within the session. First you need to select the session, in our example MMSD1, to which you want to add copy sets. From the Sessions panel, select the Add Copy Sets option from the drop-down menu, as shown in Figure 5-53.

Click the Go button to continue. This will open a new window where we will define the copy sets as shown in Figure 5-54 on page 113. In this window we define the source subsystems through the Host 1 storage subsystem drop-down menu.
Select your source SAN Volume Controller, in our example we selected **SVC:BOX:172.31.41.3**, and the **Host 1 IO group** pull-down menu will become available as shown in Figure 5-55 on page 114.
Figure 5-55  TPC for Replication MM Source SVC IO Group

Select your source SAN Volume Controller IO group, in our example we selected SVC:IOGROUP:172.31.41.3:0. The Host 1 volume pull-down menu will become available as shown in Figure 5-56 on page 115.
Select your source volume, we selected TPCRM_MM1 volume. Once the source volume is selected, click the **Next** button to proceed to the Target definitions as shown in Figure 5-57.
Select your target SAN Volume Controller, in our example we selected
*SVC:BOX:172.31.1.117* from the Host 2 storage subsystem pull-down menu. The Host 2 I/O
group pull-down menu will become available as shown in Figure 5-58.

**Note:** As you can see in our example local and remote SAN Volume Controllers are
available for target selection. The reason for this is that Metro Mirror operation can be
performed within the same SAN Volume Controller cluster or between two SAN Volume
Controller clusters.

![Figure 5-58 TPC for Replication MM Target SVC IO Group](image)

Select your target SAN Volume Controller IO group, in our example we selected
*SVC:IOGROUP:172.31.1.117:0* from the Host 2 I/O group. The Host 2 volume pull-down
menu will become available as shown in Figure 5-59 on page 117.
Select your target volume, in our example we selected **TPCRM_MM1** volume.

**Note:** Only volumes fulfilling the requirements to be a Metro Mirror target will be displayed.

Once the source volume is selected, click the **Next** button to continue. The TPC for Replication will now perform a check to confirm the volume attributes match. This checking process can be seen in Figure 5-60 on page 118.
Figure 5-60  TPC for Replication MM Volume Match OK

You can see that TPC for Replication has matched the volumes, so you can proceed by clicking the **Next** button. The window similar to Figure 5-61 will be displayed.

Figure 5-61  TPC for Replication MM Select Copy Set
The Copy Set is preselected, you just click Next to continue, the window similar to Figure 5-62 will be displayed.

Figure 5-62   TPC for Replication MM Copy Set Confirm

TPC for Replication requires you to confirm your configuration as we can see in Figure 5-62. From here we just click the Next button. The window similar to Figure 5-63 on page 120 will be displayed.
Finally, once you have achieved a successful add, click the Finish button to complete the task.

5.2.12 Adding Copy Sets to Metro Mirror Session using CLI

In this instance we will create a session, add the copy sets and list the session attributes as part of a single script.

As we can see in Figure 5-66 on page 121, the script file contains multiple commands to setup the session and the volume pairs as part of the copy set. In this case we have pre-determined the volume pairs as seen in Figure 5-64 for source Metro Mirror volumes.

We have pre-determined the volume pairs as seen in Figure 5-65 on page 121 for target Metro Mirror volumes.
Some of those volumes were used as part of the `mkcpset` command as shown in Figure 5-66. We have also specified that the Metro Mirror session type is `mmfofb` or Metro Mirror Failover/Failback.

```
sles9spig:/opt/IBM/TPC-RM/CLI # ./csmcli.sh -script /tpcrm/svcmmfofb.txt
IWNR1021I [Jun 20, 2006 10:19:33 AM] Session MMFOFB2 was successfully created.
Name       Status   State            Copy type                      Recoverable Copying Copy sets Error
=======================================================================================================
MMFOFB2    Inactive Defined          Metro Mirror Failover/Failback No          No              0 No
MMFOFB1    Inactive Defined          Metro Mirror Failover/Failback No          No              0 No
FLASHCOPY2 Normal   Target Available Flash Copy                     Yes         Yes             2 No
MMSD1      Inactive Defined          Metro Mirror Single Direction  No          No              1 No
FLASHCOPY1 Normal   Target Available Flash Copy                     Yes         Yes             1 No
Name       ID                        Dev                   Dev Type Vol format LSS/IO Group Vol Type Size   Size Unit
=====================================================================================================================  
TPCRM1     SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:9   2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       1.000  GB
Vdisk3G2   SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:8   2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       2.000  GB
TPCRM_MM12 SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:7   2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       2.000  GB
TPCRM11    SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:6   2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       2.000  GB
Vdisk5G1   SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:5   2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       2.000  GB
Vdisk4G1   SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:4   2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       2.000  GB
TPCRM_MM10 SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:34  2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       2.000  GB
ITSO_RM2   SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:33  2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       15.000 GB
TPCRM_MM9  SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:32  2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       2.000  GB
TPCRM_MM8  SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:31  2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       2.000  GB
TPCRM_MM7  SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:30  2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       2.000  GB
Vdisktest  SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:3   2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       1.000  GB
TPCRM_MM6  SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:29  2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       2.000  GB
TPCRM_MM5  SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:28  2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       2.000  GB
```

```
sles9spig:/tpcrm # cat svcmmfofb.txt
#
# This is a script file
# Using commands to interrogate TPC 4 Rep
#
setoutput -v on
mksess -cptype mmfofb -desc MMFOFB2 MMFOFB2
lssess -l
lsvol -l -devtype svc
mkcpset -h1 svc:vol:172.31.41.3:0:26 -h2 svc:vol:172.31.41.3:0:27 MMFOFB2
mkcpset -h1 svc:vol:172.31.41.3:0:28 -h2 svc:vol:172.31.41.3:0:29 MMFOFB2
mkcpset -h1 svc:vol:172.31.41.3:0:30 -h2 svc:vol:172.31.41.3:0:30 MMFOFB2
lscpset -l MMFOFB2
```

Figure 5-65  List of possible volumes for MM target

Figure 5-66  SVC MM script

Invocation of this script results in the output as in Example 5-2.

Example 5-2  SVC MM script output

```
sles9spig:/tpcrm # /tpcrm/svcmmfofb.txt
IWNR1021I [Jun 20, 2006 10:19:33 AM] Session MMFOFB2 was successfully created.
Name       Status   State            Copy type                      Recoverable Copying Copy sets Error
=======================================================================================================
MMFOFB2    Inactive Defined          Metro Mirror Failover/Failback No          No              0 No
MMFOFB1    Inactive Defined          Metro Mirror Failover/Failback No          No              0 No
FLASHCOPY2 Normal   Target Available Flash Copy                     Yes         Yes             2 No
MMSD1      Inactive Defined          Metro Mirror Single Direction  No          No              1 No
FLASHCOPY1 Normal   Target Available Flash Copy                     Yes         Yes             1 No
Name       ID                        Dev                   Dev Type Vol format LSS/IO Group Vol Type Size   Size Unit
=====================================================================================================================  
TPCRM1     SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:9   2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       1.000  GB
Vdisk3G2   SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:8   2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       2.000  GB
TPCRM_MM12 SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:7   2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       2.000  GB
TPCRM11    SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:6   2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       2.000  GB
Vdisk5G1   SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:5   2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       2.000  GB
Vdisk4G1   SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:4   2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       2.000  GB
ITSO_RM2   SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:34  2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       15.000 GB
TPCRM_MM9  SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:33  2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       2.000  GB
TPCRM_MM8  SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:32  2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       2.000  GB
TPCRM_MM7  SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:31  2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       2.000  GB
Vdisktest  SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:3   2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       1.000  GB
TPCRM_MM6  SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:29  2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       2.000  GB
TPCRM_MM5  SVC:VOL:172.31.41.3:0:28  2145-172.31.41.3-IBM  SVC      FIXEDBLK   0            FB       2.000  GB
```
From the CSMCLI interface we can interrogate the session via the showsess command as shown in Figure 5-67 on page 123.
Now that we have a session with valid Copy Sets, we can start using it.

5.2.13 Starting a Metro Mirror Session using the GUI

To start the Metro Mirror process, select the session you want to start from the Sessions panel - in our example MMSSD1. From the pull-down menu, select Start and click Go, as shown in Figure 5-68.

The selected session will enter in preparing state as shown in Figure 5-69 on page 124.
Figure 5-69  TPC for Replication Start Metro Mirror Single Direction Session Preparing

After preparation the session will be in prepared state as shown in Figure 5-70.

Figure 5-70  TPC for Replication Start Metro Mirror Single Direction Session Prepared
Once session is prepared this would mean that the initial copy was completed and that copy set volumes are synchronized and online. In this state all application I/O on primary site will be synchronously copied to secondary site.

You can make use the start session as many times as you like.

**Important:** With a version of SAN Volume Controller Console up to 3.1.0.549 you need to restart the TPC for Replication server so it will correctly capture the prepared state. This is due to a problem in the CIMOM interface on SAN Volume Controller Console.

### 5.2.14 Starting a Metro Mirror Session using the CLI

In this instance we will start a session using interactive command line interface. In this example we will use the Metro Mirror Failover/Failback session we created earlier.

We can start session with the `cmdsess` command as shown in Figure 5-71. You can see that we have had to reply `y` to the prompt to confirm our desire to start the session. To turn this function off, you would need to utilize the `-quiet` parameter as part of the command.

```
csmcli> cmdsess -action start_h1:h2 MMFOFB2
Are you sure you want to start_h1:h2 session MMFOFB2? [y/n]:y
csmcli>
```

**Figure 5-71  MM FOFB start session**

When we then check the session status as shown in Figure 5-72, we discover a **Warning** status. This is due to the fact that the volumes are not yet synchronized.

```
csmcli> showsess MMFOFB2
Name        MMFOFB2
Type        Metro Mirror Failover/Failback
State       Preparing
Status      Warning
Copy sets   5
Copying     Yes
Recoverable No
Error count 0
Description MMFOFB2
IWNR1500I [Jun 20, 2006 2:44:35 PM] The getSessionInfo command for session MMFOFB2 completed successfully.
csmcli>
```

**Figure 5-72  MM FOFB show session after start**

Since the synchronization process can take time, you could sign into the SAN Volume Controller Console to check the progress. As we can see in Figure 5-73 on page 126, the copy is progressing.
Figure 5-73  SVC copy progress

Once the copy is complete we can re-issue the showsess command. The command output is shown in Figure 5-74.

csmcli> showsess MMFOFB2
Name        MMFOFB2
Type        Metro Mirror Failover/Failback
State       Prepared
Status      Normal
Copy sets   5
Copying     Yes
Recoverable Yes
Error count 0
Description MMFOFB2

IWNRI5001 [Jun 21, 2006 6:06:13 AM] The getSessionInfo command for session MMFOFB2 completed successfully.

Figure 5-74  MM FOFB session established and synchronized

Once session is prepared this would mean that the initial copy was completed and that copy set volumes are synchronized and online. In this state all application I/O on primary site will be synchronously copied to secondary site.

You can make use start session as many times as you like.
After the session is prepared the following options are available:

- **Metro Mirror Single Direction**
  - **Suspend** - this will stop copying with consistent secondary volumes
  - **Stop** - this will stop copying with inconsistent secondary volumes
  - **Start** - this will reestablish copying
  - **Terminate** - this will terminate the session

- **Metro Mirror Failover/Failback**
  - **Suspend** - this will stop copying with consistent secondary volumes
  - **Stop** - this will stop copying with inconsistent secondary volumes
  - **Start H1→H2** - this will reestablish copying in original direction, from primary to secondary location
  - **Terminate** - this will terminate the session

### 5.2.15 Suspend a Metro Mirror Session using the GUI

To suspend the Metro Mirror process, select the session you want to suspend from the Sessions panel. We will suspend session **MMSD1**. From the pull-down, Select Action menu, select **Suspend**, and click **Go**, as shown in Figure 5-75.

![Image of TPC for Replication Suspend Metro Mirror Single Direction Session](image)

**Figure 5-75** TPC for Replication Suspend Metro Mirror Single Direction Session

The selected session will enter in suspended state as shown in Figure 5-76 on page 128.
Suspend action will cause all target volumes in relationship to be left in data consistent point.

The suspend command can be used anytime during the life span of the session.

5.2.16 Suspend a Metro Mirror Session using the CLI

In this instance we will suspend a session using interactive command line interface. In this example we will use Metro Mirror Failover/Failback session we created and prepared earlier.

We can suspend session with the `cmdsess` command as shown in Figure 5-77. You can see that we have had to reply `y` to the prompt to confirm our desire to suspend the session. To turn this function off, you would need to utilize the `-quiet` parameter as part of the command.

```
csmcli> cmdsess -action suspend MMFOFB2
Are you sure you want to suspend session MMFOFB2? [y/n]:y
csmcli>
```

When we then check the session status again as shown in Figure 5-78 on page 129, we discover a `severe` status. This is due to the fact that the synchronization is suspended.
You can view the status of the consistency groups through the SVC master console as shown in Figure 5-79.

![SVC suspended status](image)

As we can see the consistency groups (sessions from TPC for Reapplication perspective) are in consistent stopped state.
After a session is suspended the following options are available:

- **Metro Mirror Single Direction**
  - **Start** - this will reestablish copying
  - **Terminate** - this will terminate the session
  - **Recover** - this will make secondary volumes available for host access and stop the copy process

- **Metro Mirror Failover/Failback**
  - **Start H1 → H2** - this will reestablish copying
  - **Terminate** - this will terminate the session
  - **Recover** - this will make secondary volumes available for host access and stop the copy process

### 5.2.17 Stopping a Metro Mirror Session using GUI

To stop the Metro Mirror process, select the session you want to stop from the Sessions panel. We will stop session MMSD1.

**Note:** A session can be terminated anytime.

From the pull-down Select Action menu, select **Stop** and click **Go**, as shown in Figure 5-80.

![Figure 5-80 TPC for Replication Stop Metro Mirror Single Direction Session](image)

Selected session will enter in suspended state as shown in Figure 5-81 on page 131.
Stop action will cause all target volumes in relationship to be left in data inconsistent point.

The stop command can be used anytime during the life span of the session.

**Stop a Metro Mirror Session using CLI**

In this instance we will stop a session using interactive command line interface. In this example we will use Metro Mirror Failover/Failback session we created and prepared earlier.

We can stop session with the `cmsgess` command as shown in Figure 5-82. You can see that we have had to reply `y` to the prompt to confirm our desire to suspend the session. To turn this function off, you would need to utilize the `-quiet` parameter as part of the command.

```
csmcli> cmsgess -action stop MMFOFB2
Are you sure you want to stop session MMFOFB2? [y/n]:y
csmcli>
```

When we then check the session status again as shown in Figure 5-83 on page 132, we discover a `severe` status. This is due to the fact that the synchronization is suspended.
Figure 5-83   MM FOFB show session after stop

The status in SAN Volume Controller is shown in Figure 5-84.

As we can see the consistency groups (sessions from TPC for Reapplication perspective) are in consistent stopped state.

After a session is stopped the following options are available:

- Metro Mirror Single Direction
  - Start - this will reestablish copying
  - Terminate - this will terminate the session
– **Recover** - this will make secondary volumes available for host access and stop the copy process

**Metro Mirror Failover/Failback**

– **Start H1 → H2** - this will reestablish copying

– **Terminate** - this will terminate the session

– **Recover** - this will make secondary volumes available for host access and stop the copy process

**Attention:** In the case where the stop command was used to enter suspended states, target volumes are not consistent.

### 5.2.18 Recovering a Metro Mirror Session using GUI

To recover the Metro Mirror process, select the session you want to recover from the Sessions panel. We will recover session **MMSD1**.

**Note:** You can only recover suspended sessions.

From the Select Action pull-down menu, select **Recover** and click **Go**, as shown in Figure 5-85.

**Figure 5-85  TPC for Replication Recover Metro Mirror Single Direction Session**

The selected session will enter in target available state as shown in Figure 5-86 on page 134.
Once a session is in target available state the secondary volumes are available for host access in consistency state.

**Note:** By using recover operation, definitions of consistency groups and metro mirror relations on SAN Volume Controller will be deleted.

### 5.2.19 Recovering a Metro Mirror Session using CLI

In this instance we will recover a session using interactive command line interface. In this example we will use Metro Mirror Failover/Failback session we suspended earlier.

We can recover session with the `cmdsess` command as shown in Figure 5-87. You can see that we have had to reply y to the prompt to confirm our desire to recover the session. To turn this function off, you would need to utilize the `-quiet` parameter as part of the command.

```
csmcli> cmdsess -action recover MMFOFB2
Are you sure you want to recover session MMFOFB2? [y/n]:y
```

When we then check the session status again as shown in Figure 5-88 on page 135, we discover a `normal` status. This is due to the fact that session is stopped and target volumes are available for host use.
Once a session is in target available state the secondary volumes are available for host access in consistency state.

**Note:** By using the recover operation, definitions of consistency groups and Metro Mirror relations on SAN Volume Controller will be deleted.

After session is recovered in target available state the following options are available:

- Metro Mirror Single Direction
  - **Start** - this will reestablish copying
  - **Terminate** - this will terminate the session

- Metro Mirror Failover/Failback
  - **Start H2->H1** - this will reestablish copying in opposite direction, from secondary to primary location
  - **Start H1->H2** - this will reestablish copying in original direction, from primary to secondary location
  - **Terminate** - this will terminate the session

### 5.2.20 Terminate a Metro Mirror Session using GUI

To terminate the Metro Mirror process, select the session you want to terminate from the Sessions panel. We selected session MMSD1.

**Note:** A Session can be terminated anytime.

From the Select Action pull-down menu, select **Terminate** and click **Go**, as shown in Figure 5-89 on page 136.
The selected session will enter in Defined state as shown in Figure 5-90.

Figure 5-90  TPC for Replication Terminated Metro Mirror Single Direction Session
Terminate a Metro Mirror Session using the CLI

In this instance we will terminate a session using interactive command line interface. In this example we will use Metro Mirror Failover/Failback session we recovered earlier.

We can terminate session with the `cmdsess` command as shown in Figure 5-91. You can see that we have had to reply `y` to the prompt to confirm our desire to terminate the session. To turn this function off, you would need to utilize the `-quiet` parameter as part of the command.

```
csmcli> cmdsess -action terminate MMFOFB2
Are you sure you want to terminate session MMFOFB2? [y/n]:y
```

*Figure 5-91  MM FOFB terminate session*

When we then check the session status again as shown in Figure 5-92, we discover an *inactive* status. This is due to the fact that the session is terminated and in defined state.

```
csmcli> showsess MMFOFB2
Name        MMFOFB2
Type        Metro Mirror Failover/Failback
State       Defined
Status      Inactive
Copy sets   5
Copying     No
Recoverable No
Error count 0
Description MMFOFB2

```

*Figure 5-92  MM FOFB show session after terminate*

**Note:** By using terminate operation while session is in prepared or suspended state, definitions of consistency groups and Metro Mirror relation on SVC will be deleted.

After session is terminated the following options are available:

- Metro Mirror Single Direction
  - Start - this will reestablish copying
- Metro Mirror Failover/Failback
  - Start H1 → H2 - this will reestablish copying in original direction, from primary to secondary location
5.3 TPC for Replication and ESS 800

As we have seen in the planning section, the TPC for Replication tool communicates with the ESS 800 via CCW protocol. Communication goes directly to both ESS 800 clusters as shown in Figure 5-93.

![Figure 5-93  IP connectivity for TPC for Replication and ESS 800](image)

Within this chapter we will show you how to perform the following using both the GUI and CLI interfaces:

- Add an ESS 800 to your TPC for Replication environment
- Create and delete ESS 800 Sessions
- Create and delete ESS 800 Copy Sets
- Manipulate the created sessions

Our lab setup can be seen in Figure 5-94.

![Figure 5-94  ITSO Linux Lab setup](image)

5.3.1 Adding the ESS 800 using GUI

Start your Web browser and sign on to the TPC for Replication server. Once you are signed on, select the Storage Subsystems from either the Navigation Menu or the Work Area as shown in Figure 5-95.
Figure 5-95  TPC for Replication Health Overview

The window similar to Figure 5-96 on page 139 will be displayed. Click the **Add Subsystem** button to continue.

Figure 5-96  TPC for Replication Storage Subsystems
In the panel shown in Figure 5-97 choose the **ESS (Enterprise Storage Server) / DS (Data Server)** radio button and click **OK** to continue.

![Figure 5-97 TPC for Replication Add Subsystem](image)

In the panel shown in Figure 5-98, enter the IP address (or the fully qualified name) of the ESS clusters as well as the defined user account and password for TPC for Replication’s use. Leave port at default value 2433. Click **OK** to continue.
The next window is shown in Figure 5-99 indicating the ESS is connecting.
Once the ESS 800 will be successfully connected this will be shown in the Health Overview panel as shown in Figure 5-100.

![Figure 5-100  TPC for Replication ESS Subsystem Connected](image)

The green checkmark besides Storage Subsystems means that our ESS 800 Subsystem is successfully connected.

### 5.3.2 Adding the ESS 800 using the CLI

Using the command line interface, we can achieve the same result. For this effort we have created a script file which can be seen in Figure 5-101

```bash
# cat /tpcrm/addess.txt
#
# This is a script file
# Using commands to interrogate TPC 4 Replication
#
setoutput -fmt delim -v on
adddevice -devtype ESS -ip 9.12.6.29;9.12.6.30 -username tpcadmin;tpcadmin
lsdevice -devtype ESS
```

![Figure 5-101  Add ESS Subsystem script](image)

While we can setup a script to perform this, since the adddevice command requires a password, it must be added interactively as can be seen in Figure 5-102.
5.3.3 Adding a FlashCopy Session using GUI

Now that we have a subsystem to use, we can create a session to meet our copy services requirements. Remember that a Session is the highest order component. As such, it represents a consistency group for all copy sets defined within it.

In this instance, we will create a FlashCopy Session as we can see in Figure 5-104.
The first step is to select the **Create Session** button from the Sessions panel, as shown in Figure 5-105.

*Figure 5-105  TPC for Replication Sessions*

This will open a new window where you can add session details such as copy type, as shown in Figure 5-106.

*Figure 5-106  TPC for Replication Create Session*
Select your copy type, in our example *Flash Copy*, and click the **Next** button. The window similar to Figure 5-107 will be displayed. Type in a meaningful name for the session in the **Session name** box as well as any informational text in the **Description** box. Click **Next** to create the session.

![Figure 5-107  TPC for Replication Create Session Properties](image)

The window in Figure 5-108 will be displayed next. In our case the session was successfully created.

![Figure 5-108  TPC for Replication Session Created](image)

Click the **Finish** button to complete the session creation process.
5.3.4 Adding a FlashCopy Session using CLI

Once again using the command line interface, we can achieve the same result. For this effort we have created another script file which can be seen in Figure 5-109 (note that we have added a list session command (lssess -l) to display the defined sessions once our new one has been created).

```
# This is a script file
# Using commands to interrogate TPC 4 R
#
setoutput -v on
mksess -cptype fc -desc ESS800FC2 ESS800FC2
lssess -l
```

Figure 5-109  Add FC Session script file

The result of the execution of this script can be seen in Figure 5-110.

```
# pwd
/opt/IBM/TPC-RM
# ./csmcli.sh -script /tpcrm/createfcsession.txt
IWNR1021I [Sep 2, 2006 2:05:20 AM] Session ESS800FC2 was successfully created.
Name      Status   State   Copy type  Recoverable Copying Copy sets Error
=========================================================================         
ESS800FC2 Inactive Defined Flash Copy No          No              0 No
ESS800FC1 Inactive Defined Flash Copy No          No              0 No
```

Figure 5-110  FC Session CLI result

5.3.5 Adding Copy Sets to a FlashCopy Session using GUI

Now that we have a session created, we can begin to create copy sets within the session. First you need to select the session, in our example ESS800FC1, to which you want to add copy sets. From the Sessions panel, select the Add Copy Sets option from the drop-down menu, as shown in Figure 5-111.
Click the Go button to continue. This will open a new window where we will define the copy sets as shown in Figure 5-112. In this window we define the source subsystems via the first drop-down menu.
Select your source ESS 800. In our example we selected ESS:BOX:2105:22513. The Host 1 logical storage subsystem pull-down menu will become available as shown in Figure 5-113.

![Figure 5-113 TPC for Replication Source ESS LSS](image)

Select your source ESS Logical Subsystem (LSS), in our example we selected ESS:2105.22513:LSS:12. The Host 1 volume pull-down menu will become available as shown in Figure 5-114 on page 148.

![Figure 5-114 TPC for Replication ESS Source Volume](image)
Select your source volume, in our example we selected ESS:2105.22513:VOL:1202 volume. Once the source volume is selected, click the **Next** button to proceed to the Target definitions as shown in Figure 5-115.

![Figure 5-115  TPC for Replication Target ESS](image)

Select your target ESS 800, in our example we selected ESS:BOX:2105:22513. The **Target 1 logical storage subsystem** pull-down menu will become available as shown in Figure 5-116.

**Note:** As you can see in our example only one ESS 800 is available for target selection. The reason for this is that FlashCopy operation can only be performed within the same ESS 800.
Figure 5-116  TPC for Replication Target ESS LSS

Select your target ESS LSS, in our example we selected ESS:2105.22513:LSS:12. The Target 1 volume pull-down menu will become available as shown in Figure 5-117 on page 150.

Figure 5-117  TPC for Replication ESS Target Volume

Select your target volume, in our example we selected ESS:2105.22513:VOL:1202 volume.
Once the source volume is selected, click the **Next** button to continue. The TPC for Replication will now perform a check to confirm the volume attributes match. This checking process can be seen in Figure 5-118 on page 151.

Note: Only volumes fulfilling the requirements to be a FlashCopy target will be displayed.

You can see that TPC for Replication has matched the volumes, so you can proceed by clicking the **Next** button. A window similar to Figure 5-119 will be displayed.
The Copy Set is preselected. Click **Next** to continue and a window similar to Figure 5-120 will be displayed.
TPC for Replication requires you confirm your configuration as shown in Figure 5-120. From here we just click the **Next** button. A window similar to Figure 5-121 will be displayed.

![Figure 5-121 TPC for Replication Finish Adding Copy Sets](image)

Finally, once you have achieved a successful add, click the **Finish** button to complete the task.

### 5.3.6 Adding Copy Sets to a FlashCopy Session using CLI

In this instance we will create a session, add the copy sets and list the session attributes as part of a single script.

As we can see in Figure 5-123, the script file contains multiple commands to setup the session and the volume pairs as part of the Copy Set. In this case we have pre-determined the volume pairs as seen in Figure 5-122.
Some of those volumes were used as part of the mckpset command as shown in Figure 5-123.

```bash
# This is a script file
# Using commands to interrogate TPC 4 Rep
# setoutput -v on
mksess -cptype fc -desc ESS800FC2 ESS800FC2
lssess -l
lsvol -l -devtype ess
mckpset -h1 ESS:2105.22513:VOL:1206 -t1 ESS:2105.22513:VOL:1207 ESS800FC2
mckpset -h1 ESS:2105.22513:VOL:121B -t1 ESS:2105.22513:VOL:121C ESS800FC2
lscpset -l ESS800FC2
```

The result of the execution of this script is shown in Example 5-1 on page 101. Note that we have formatted the output to fit the page.
Now that the session is created and has valid Copy Set, we can start using it.

### 5.3.7 Preparing a FlashCopy Session using GUI

To start using a FlashCopy session that you previously defined, go to the Sessions panel, as shown in Figure 5-124 on page 156.
Before executing the FlashCopy session it needs to be Prepared. To prepare a session, select the session you want to prepare, in our example ESS800FC1. From the pull-down menu select Start and click Go. The selected session will enter into preparing state. Once the session is Prepared you will see window similar to Figure 5-125 on page 157.
5.3.8 Preparing FlashCopy Session using CLI

In this instance we will prepare a session as part of a single script.

As you can see in Figure 5-31 on page 101, the script file contains multiple commands to display the session status before and after the Start command, and to prepare the session. The script is shown in Figure 5-126.

```bash
# cat essprepfc.txt
#
# This is a script file
# Using commands to interrogate TPC 4 Rep
#
setoutput -v on
lssess -l ESS800FC2
mcmdsess -quiet -action Start ESS800FC2
lssess -l ESS800FC2
```

Figure 5-126 ESS FC prepare script

The output of the script is shown in Figure 5-127 on page 158.
The `-quiet` option is used to run script without needing to answer to the execution of prepare command as shown in Figure 5-128.

---

**5.3.9 Starting a FlashCopy Session using GUI**

To start the FlashCopy process, select the session you want to copy, from the Sessions panel. We selected `ESS800FC1`. From the Select Action pull-down menu, select **Flash** and click **Go**.

**Tip:** The session has to be in Prepared state to start the **Flash** command.

The selected session will enter in target available state as shown in Figure 5-129 on page 159.
This means that now the target volume, which is in fact a point in time copy of the source volume, is available to be used on the host. You can now map this volume to the host using ESS StorWatch Specialist.

You can make a point in time copy for the session as many times as you like.

**Note:** You can execute the Flash command directly on unprepared (defined) session and this will cause the session to be Prepared before flashing.

### 5.3.10 Starting a FlashCopy Session using CLI

In this instance we will flash a session as part of a single script.

The script file contains multiple commands to display the session status before and after the Flash command, and to flash the session. You can see the script in Figure 5-130.

```
# cat essflashfc.txt
#
# This is a script file
# Using commands to interrogate TPC 4 Rep
#
setoutput -v on
lssess -l ESS800FC2
cmdsess -quiet -action Flash ESS800FC2
lssess -l ESS800FC2
```

**Figure 5-130** ESS FC flash script
The output of the script is shown in Figure 5-131.

![Figure 5-131 ESS FC flash script output](image)

The `-quiet` option is used to run script without needing to answer the prompt for execution of the Flash command as shown in Figure 5-132.

![Figure 5-132 ESS FC flash script output without -quiet](image)

### 5.3.11 Terminating a FlashCopy Session using GUI

To terminate the FlashCopy process, select the session you want to terminate from the Sessions panel. We selected `ESS800FC1`. From the pull-down menu, select **Terminate** and click **Go**. The selected session will terminate and enter in defined state, as shown in Figure 5-133 on page 161.
The session can be terminated anytime. Terminating a session will actually terminate copy relationships on ESS.

### 5.3.12 Terminating FlashCopy Session using CLI

In this instance we will terminate a session as part of a single script.

The script file contains multiple commands to display the session status before and after the Terminate command, and to terminate the session. You can see the script in Figure 5-134.

```bash
# cat esstermfc.txt
#
# This is a script file
# Using commands to interrogate TPC 4 Rep
#
setoutput -v on
lssess -1 ESS800FC2
cmdsess -quiet -action Terminate ESS800FC2
lssess -1 ESS800FC2
```

**Figure 5-134  ESS FC terminate script**

The output of the script is shown in Figure 5-135 on page 162.
The `-quiet` option is used to run the script without needing to answer the prompt for execution of the Terminate command as shown in Figure 5-136.

5.3.13 Adding a Metro Mirror Session using GUI

In this instance we will set up an ESS based Metro Mirror Single Direction and Failover/Failback session with a single volume pair as can be seen in Figure 5-137. In our example we used the Metro Mirror function inside ESS 800.
The first step is to select the **Create Session** button from the Sessions panel, as shown in Figure 5-138.

![Figure 5-138  TPC for Replication Sessions](image)

This will open a new panel where you can add session details such as copy type, as you can see in Figure 5-139.

![Figure 5-139  TPC for Replication MM Create Session](image)
Select your copy type, in our example *Metro Mirror Single Direction*, and click the **Next** button. The window similar to Figure 5-140 will be displayed. Type in a meaningful name for the session in the **Session name** box as well as any informational text in the **Description** box. Click **Next** to continue.

![Figure 5-140   TPC for Replication MM Create Session Properties](image)

The session will be created and the window similar to Figure 5-141 will be displayed.

![Figure 5-141   TPC for Replication MM Create Session Created](image)

Click the **Finish** button to complete the session creation process.
Adding a Metro Mirror Session using CLI

Once again using the command line interface, we can achieve the same result. For this effort we have created another script file which can be seen in Figure 5-142. Note that we have added a list session command (lssess -l) to display the defined sessions once our new one has been created. In this example we will create Metro Mirror Failover/Failback type of a session.

![Figure 5-142 Add MM session script file](image)

The result of the execution of this script can be seen in Figure 5-143.

![Figure 5-143 MM session CLI result](image)

5.3.14 Adding Copy Sets to a Metro Mirror Session

Now that we have a session created, we can begin to create Copy Sets within the session. First you need to select the session, in our example ESS800MMSD1, to which you want to add Copy Sets. From the Sessions panel, select the Add Copy Sets option from the drop-down menu, as shown in Figure 5-144 on page 166.
Click the Go button to continue. This will open a new window where we will define the copy sets as shown in Figure 5-145. In this window we define the source subsystems via the Select Action drop-down menu.
Select your source ESS 800, in our example we selected ESS:BOX:2105:22513. The Host 1 logical storage subsystem pull-down menu will become available as shown in Figure 5-146.

Select your source ESS Logical Subsystem (LSS). In our example we selected ESS:2105:22513:LSS:11. The Host 1 volume pull-down menu will become available as shown in Figure 5-147.
Select your source volume, in our example we selected `ESS:2105.22513:VOL:1103` volume. Once the source volume is selected, click the **Next** button to proceed to the Target definitions as shown in Figure 5-148.

![TPC for Replication MM Target ESS](image)

Figure 5-148   TPC for Replication MM Target ESS

Select your source ESS 800, in our example we selected `ESS:BOX:2105:22513`. The **Host 2 logical storage subsystem** pull-down menu will become available as shown in Figure 5-149.

**Note:** As you can see in our example only local ESS 800 is available for target selection, as we only have setup for Metro Mirror inside ESS 800. The Metro Mirror operation can be performed within the same ESS 800 or between two ESS 800s.
Select your source ESS Logical Subsystem (LSS), in our example we selected ESS:2105.22513:LSS:12. The Host 2 volume pull-down menu will become available as shown in Figure 5-150.

Select your target volume, in our example we selected ESS:2105.22513:VOL:1219 volume.
Once the source volume is selected, click the **Next** button to continue. The TPC for Replication will now perform a check to confirm the volume attributes match. This checking process can be seen in Figure 5-151.

![TPC for Replication MM Volume Match OK](image)

**Figure 5-151   TPC for Replication MM Volume Match OK**

You can see that TPC for Replication has matched the volumes, so you can proceed by clicking the **Next** button. A window similar to Figure 5-152 will be displayed.

---

**Note:** Only volumes fulfilling the requirements to be a Metro Mirror target will be displayed.
The Copy Set is preselected, you just click **Next** to continue. A window similar to Figure 5-153 will be displayed.
TPC for Replication requires you confirm your configuration as we can see in Figure 5-153. From here we just click the **Next** button. A window similar to Figure 5-154 will be displayed.

![Figure 5-154](image)

**Figure 5-154**   TPC for Replication MM Finish Adding Copy Sets

Finally, once you have achieved a successful add, click the **Finish** button to complete the task.

### 5.3.15 Adding Copy Sets to a Metro Mirror Session using CLI

In this scenario we will create a session, add the copy sets and list the session attributes as part of a single script.

As we can see in Figure 5-157 on page 174, the script file contains multiple commands to setup the session and the volume pairs as part of the Copy Set. In this case we have pre-determined the volume pairs as seen in Figure 5-155 for source Metro Mirror volumes,
Some of those volumes were used as part of the mkcpset command as shown in Figure 5-157. We have also specified that the Metro Mirror session type is mmfofb or Metro Mirror Failover/Failback.
Invocation of this script results in the output as in Example 5-4.

From the CSMCLI interface we can interrogate the session via the `showsess` command as shown in Figure 5-158.
Now that we have a session with valid Copy Sets, we can start using it.

5.3.16 Starting a Metro Mirror Session using the GUI

To start the Metro Mirror process, select the session you want to start from the Sessions panel - in our example MMSD1. From the pull-down menu, select Start and click Go, as shown in Figure 5-159.

![Figure 5-159  TPC for Replication Start Metro Mirror Single Direction Session](image)

The selected session will enter in preparing state as shown in Figure 5-160.
Note that the status for the Start command will appear as *Failure*, however, in this case, it does not mean that the session failed to start. The session started, but the *Failure* is indicating that the heartbeat function is not supported for the ESS 800. You can see the details about the outcome of the commands you run by clicking on the *Open Console* hyperlink next to the status on top of the main page. You can also access the console logs by clicking *Console* under the *My Work* menu as described in 6.8, “TPC for Replication logging” on page 222.

After preparation the session will be in prepared state as shown in Figure 5-161 on page 177.
Once the session is prepared this would mean that the initial copy was completed and that copy set volumes are synchronized and online. In this state all application I/O on primary site will be synchronously copied to secondary site.

You can make use Start session as many times as you like.

### 5.3.17 Starting a Metro Mirror Session using the CLI

In this instance we will start a session using interactive command line interface. In this example we will use Metro Mirror Failover/Failback session we created earlier.

We can start session with the `cmdsess` command as shown in Figure 5-162. You can see that we have had to reply `y` to the prompt to confirm our intent to start the session. To turn this function off, you would need to utilize the `-quiet` parameter as part of the command.

```bash
# pwd
/opt/IBM/TPC-RM
# ./csmcli.sh
csmcli> cmdsess -action start_h1:h2 ESS800FOFB2
Are you sure you want to start_h1:h2 session ESS800FOFB2? [y/n]:y
IWNC0003E [Sep 4, 2006 4:27:39 AM] Command failed; message text for IWNR1027E was not found.
```

When we then check the session status as shown in Figure 5-163 on page 178, we discover a `warning` status. This is due to the fact that the volumes are not yet synchronized.
Since the synchronization process can take time, you could sign into the ESS Storwatch Specialist - Copy Services to check the progress. As we can see in Figure 5-164, the copy is progressing.

Once the copy is complete we re-issue the showsess command and find the results as shown in Figure 5-165 on page 179.
Once the session is prepared this means that the initial copy was completed and that copy set volumes are synchronized and online. In this state all application I/O on primary site will be synchronously copied to secondary site.

You can make use start session as many times as you like.

After session is prepared the following options are available:

- **Metro Mirror Single Direction**
  - **Suspend** - this will stop copying with consistent secondary volumes
  - **Stop** - this will stop copying with inconsistent secondary volumes
  - **Start** - this will reestablish copying
  - **Terminate** - this will terminate the session

- **Metro Mirror Failover/Failback**
  - **Suspend** - this will stop copying with consistent secondary volumes
  - **Stop** - this will stop copying with inconsistent secondary volumes
  - **Start H1 → H2** - this will reestablish copying in original direction, from primary to secondary location
  - **Terminate** - this will terminate the session

### 5.3.18 Suspending a Metro Mirror Session using GUI

To suspend the Metro Mirror process, select the session you want to suspend from the Sessions panel - in our example **ESS800MMSD1**. From the Select Action pull-down menu, select **Suspend** and click **Go**, as shown in Figure 5-166 on page 180.

---

```csmcli
showsess ESS800FOFB2
Name ESS800FOFB2
Type Metro Mirror Failover/Failback
State Prepared
Status Normal
Copy sets 2
Copying Yes
Recoverable Yes
Error count 0
Description ESS800FOFB2

IWNRI5001 [Sep 4, 2006 4:35:46 AM] The getSessionInfo command for session ESS800FOFB2 completed successfully.
```

*Figure 5-165 MM FOFB session established and synchronized*
The selected session will enter in suspended state as shown in Figure 5-167.

Suspend action will cause all target volumes in relationship to be left in data consistent point.
The Suspend command can be used anytime during the life span of the session.

**Suspending Metro Mirror Session using CLI**

In this instance we will suspend a session using interactive command line interface. In this example we will use Metro Mirror Failover/Failback session we created and prepared earlier.

We can suspend the session with the `cmdsess` command as shown in Figure 5-168. You can see that we have had to reply `y` to the prompt to confirm our request to suspend the session. To turn this function off, you need to utilize the `-quiet` parameter as part of the command.

```
# pwd
/opt/IBM/TPC-RM
# ./csmcli.sh
csmcli> cmdsess -action suspend ESS800FOFB2
Are you sure you want to suspend session ESS800FOFB2? [y/n]:y
IWNR1026I [Sep 4, 2006 6:18:50 AM] The runCommand for command Suspend in session ESS800FOFB2, ESS800MMSD1 completed successfully.
```

*Figure 5-168  MM FOFB suspend session*

When we then check the session status again as shown in Figure 5-169, we discover a `severe` status. This is due to the fact that the synchronization is suspended.

```
csmcli> showses ESS800FOFB2
CMMC19013E Command: showses was not found.
Tip: Enter "help" for a list of available commands.
csmcli> showsess ESS800FOFB2
Name       ESS800FOFB2
Type       Metro Mirror Failover/Failback
State      Suspended
Status     Severe
Copy sets  2
Copying    No
Recoverable Yes
Error count 0
Description ESS800FOFB2
IWNR1500I [Sep 4, 2006 6:19:59 AM] The getSessionInfo command for session ESS800FOFB2 completed successfully.
```

*Figure 5-169  MM FOFB show session after suspend*

The status in ESS Storwatch Specialist - Copy Services is shown in Figure 5-170 on page 182.
As we can see that all volumes (members of copy sets from TPC for Replication perspective) are in suspended state.

After session is suspended the following options are available:

- **Metro Mirror Single Direction**
  - **Start** - this will reestablish copying
  - **Terminate** - this will terminate the session
  - **Recover** - this will make secondary volumes available for host access and stop the copy process

- **Metro Mirror Failover/Failback**
  - **Start H1 → H2** - this will reestablish copying
  - **Terminate** - this will terminate the session
  - **Recover** - this will make secondary volumes available for host access and stop the copy process

### 5.3.19 Stopping a Metro Mirror Session using GUI

To stop the Metro Mirror process, select the session you want to stop from the Sessions panel. In our example the session is *ESS800MMSD1*. From the pull-down menu, select **Stop** and click **Go**, as shown in Figure 5-171 on page 183.
Figure 5-171  TPC for Replication Stop Metro Mirror Single Direction Session

The selected session will enter in suspended state as shown in Figure 5-172.

Figure 5-172  TPC for Replication Stopped Metro Mirror Single Direction Session

The Stop action will cause all target volumes in relationship to be left in data inconsistent point.
The Stop command can be used anytime during the life span of the session.

5.3.20 Stopping a Metro Mirror Session using CLI

In this instance we will stop a session using interactive command line interface. In this example we will use Metro Mirror Failover/Failback session we created and prepared earlier.

We can stop session with the `cmdsess` command as shown in Figure 5-173. You can see that we have had to reply `y` to the prompt to confirm our desire to suspend the session. To turn this function off, you would need to utilize the `-quiet` parameter as part of the command.

```bash
# pwd
/opt/IBM/TPC-RM
# ./csmcli.sh
csmcli> cmdsess -action stop ESS800FOFB2
Are you sure you want to stop session ESS800FOFB2? [y/n]:y
IWNR1026I [Sep 4, 2006 6:35:16 AM] The runCommand for command Stop in session ESS800FOFB2 completed successfully.
```

*Figure 5-173  MM FOFB stop session*

When we then check the session status again as shown in Figure 5-174, we discover a severe status. This is due to the fact that the synchronization is suspended.

```bash
csmcli> showsess ESS800FOFB2
Name        ESS800FOFB2
Type        Metro Mirror Failover/Failback
State       Suspended
Status      Severe
Copy sets   2
Copying     No
Recoverable No
Error count 0
Description ESS800FOFB2
IWNR1500I [Sep 4, 2006 6:36:07 AM] The getSessionInfo command for session ESS800FOFB2 completed successfully.
```

*Figure 5-174  MM FOFB show session after stop*

The status in ESS Storwatch Specialist - Copy Services is shown in Figure 5-175 on page 185.
Figure 5-175  ESS stopped status

As we can see that all volumes (members of copy sets from TPC for Replication perspective) are in suspended state.

After the session is stopped the following options are available:

- **Metro Mirror Single Direction**
  - **Start** - this will reestablish copying
  - **Terminate** - this will terminate the session
  - **Recover** - this will make secondary volumes available for host access and stop the copy process

- **Metro Mirror Failover/Failback**
  - **Start H1 → H2** - this will reestablish copying
  - **Terminate** - this will terminate the session
  - **Recover** - this will make secondary volumes available for host access and stop the copy process

**Attention:** In case the Stop command was used to enter suspended states, target volumes are not consistent.

### 5.3.21 Recovering a Metro Mirror Session using GUI

To recover the Metro Mirror process, select the session you want to recover from the Sessions panel - in our example **ESS800MMSD1**.

**Note:** You can only recover suspended session. Suspended state is achieved by suspending session (consistent targets) or stopping session (inconsistent targets).

From the pull-down menu, select **Recover** and click **Go**, as shown in Figure 5-176 on page 186.
The selected session will enter in target available state as shown in Figure 5-177.

Once session is in target available state the secondary volumes are available for host access in consistency state.
5.3.22 Recovering a Metro Mirror Session using CLI

In this instance we will recover a session using interactive command line interface. In this example we will use Metro Mirror Failover/Failback session we suspended earlier.

We can recover session with the `cmdsess` command as shown in Figure 5-178. You can see that we have had to reply `y` to the prompt to confirm our request to Recover the session. To turn this function off, you would need to utilize the `-quiet` parameter as part of the command.

```bash
# pwd
/opt/IBM/TPC-RM
# ./csmcli.sh
csmcli> cmdsess -action recover ESS800FOFB2
Are you sure you want to recover session ESS800FOFB2? [y/n]: y
```

Figure 5-178  MM FOFB recover session

When we then check the session status again as shown in Figure 5-179, we discover a normal status. This is due to the fact that session is stopped and target volumes are available for host use.

```bash
csmcli> showsess ESS800FOFB2
Name          ESS800FOFB2
Type          Metro Mirror Failover/Failback
State         Target Available
Status        Severe
Copy sets     2
Copying No
Recoverable No
Error count   0
Description   ESS800FOFB2

IWNR1500I [Sep 4, 2006 6:50:38 AM] The getSessionInfo command for session ESS800FOFB2 completed successfully.
```

Figure 5-179  MM FOFB show session after recover

Once session is in target available state the secondary volumes are available for host access in consistency state.

**Note:** By using recover operation, target volume on ESS 800 will become source volume.

After session is recovered in target available state the following options are available:

- Metro Mirror Single Direction
  - **Start** - this will reestablish copying
  - **Terminate** - this will terminate the session
Metro Mirror Failover/Failback

- **Start H2 → H1** - this will reestablish copying in opposite direction, from secondary to primary location
- **Start H1 → H2** - this will reestablish copying in original direction, from primary to secondary location
- **Terminate** - this will terminate the session

### 5.3.23 Terminating a Metro Mirror Session using GUI

To terminate the Metro Mirror process, select the session you want to terminate from the Sessions panel - in our example **ESS800MMSD1**.

**Note:** The session can be terminated anytime.

From the pull-down menu, select **Terminate** from the Select Action pull-down menu and click **Go**, as shown in Figure 5-180.

![Figure 5-180 TPC for Replication Terminate Metro Mirror Single Direction Session](image-url)

The selected session will enter in defined state as shown in Figure 5-181 on page 189.
5.3.24 Terminating a Metro Mirror Session using CLI

In this instance we will terminate a session using interactive command line interface. In this example we will use Metro Mirror Failover/Failback session we recovered earlier.

We can terminate session with the `cmdsess` command as shown in Figure 5-182. You can see that we have had to reply y to the prompt to confirm our request to terminate the session. To turn this function off, you would need to utilize the `-quiet` parameter as part of the command.

```
# pwd
/opt/IBM/TPC-RM
# ./csmcli.sh
csmcli> cmdsess -action terminate ESS800FOFB2
Are you sure you want to terminate session ESS800FOFB2? [y/n]:y
IWNR1026I [Sep 4, 2006 6:58:09 AM] The runCommand for command Terminate in session ESS800FOFB2 completed successfully.
```

When we then check the session status again as shown in Figure 5-183 on page 190, we discover an `inactive` status. This is due to the fact that session is terminated and in defined state.

Note: By using terminate operation while session is in prepared or suspended state, PPRC relationships will be terminated.
After session is terminated the following options are available:

- Metro Mirror Single Direction
  - Start - this will reestablish copying

- Metro Mirror Failover/Failback
  - Start H1 → H2 - this will reestablish copying in original direction, from primary to secondary location

5.3.25 Adding a Global Mirror Session using GUI

In this instance we will set up an ESS based Global Mirror Single Direction and Failover/Failback session with a single volume pair as can be seen in Figure 5-184. In our example we used Global Mirror function inside ESS 800.

---

```bash
csmcli> showsess ESS800FOFB2
Name       ESS800FOFB2
Type       Metro Mirror Failover/Failback
State      Defined
Status     Inactive
Copy sets  2
Copying    No
Recoverable No
Error count 0
Description ESS800FOFB2

IWNRI5001 [Sep 4, 2006 6:58:51 AM] The getSessionInfo command for session ESS800FOFB2 completed successfully.
```

**Figure 5-183** MM FOFB show session after terminate

**Note:** By using terminate operation while session is in prepared or suspended state, PPRC relationships will be terminated.

---

**Figure 5-184** ESS based Global Mirror setup
The first step is to select the **Create Session** button from the Sessions panel as shown in Figure 5-185.

![Figure 5-185   TPC for Replication Sessions](image)

This will open a new window where you can select session details such as copy type, as shown in Figure 5-186. Select your copy type, in our example Global Mirror Single Direction and click the **Next** button.

![Figure 5-186   TPC for Replication GM Create Session](image)
The window similar to Figure 5-187 will be displayed. Type in a meaningful name for the session in the **Session name** box as well as any informational text in the **Description box**. Click **Next** to continue.

![Figure 5-187 TPC for Replication GM Create Session Properties](image1)

The session will be created and a window similar to Figure 5-188 will be displayed.

![Figure 5-188 TPC for Replication GM Create Session Created](image2)

Click the **Finish** button to complete the session creation process.
5.3.26  Adding a Global Mirror Session using CLI

Once again using the command line interface, we can achieve the same result. For this effort we have created another script file which can be seen in Figure 5-189 (note that we have added a list session command `lssess -l` to display the defined sessions once our new one has been created). In this example we will create Global Mirror Failover/Failback type of a session.

```bash
# cat creategmfofbsession.txt
#
# This is a script file
# Using commands to interrogate TPC 4 R
#
setoutput -v on
mksess -cptype gmfofb -desc ESS800GMFB1 ESS800GMFB1
lssess -l

Figure 5-189   Add GM session script file
```

The result of the execution of this script can be seen in Figure 5-190.

```bash
# pwd
/opt/IBM/TPC-RM
# ./csmcli.sh -script /tpcrm/creategmfofbsession.txt
1WAR1021I [Sep 6, 2006 2:29:13 AM] Session ESS800GMFB1 was successfully created.
Name        Status   State    Copy type                       Recoverable Copying Copy sets Error
=================================================================================================
ESS800GMSD1 Inactive Defined  Global Mirror Single Direction  No          No              0 No
ESS800FC1   Inactive Defined  Flash Copy                      No          No              0 No
ESS800MMSD1 Normal   Prepared Metro Mirror Single Direction   Yes         Yes             1 No
ESS800GMFB1 Inactive Defined  Global Mirror Failover/Failback No          No              0 No
ESS800MMFB1 Inactive Defined  Metro Mirror Failover/Failback  No          No              0 No

Figure 5-190   GM session CLI result
```

5.3.27  Adding Copy Sets to a Global Mirror Session using GUI

To add copy sets to Global Mirror Single Direction session follow the steps shown in 5.3.14, “Adding Copy Sets to a Metro Mirror Session” on page 165 until step Choose Journal 2. The subsequent steps are explained further on.

**Linux GUI**

In the Choose Journal 2 step you need to select journal volume. In this window we define the journal subsystems via the first drop-down menu as shown in Figure 5-191 on page 194.
First select your journal ESS 800, in our example we selected ESS:BOX:2105:22513, and Journal 2 logical storage subsystem pull-down menu will become available as shown in Figure 5-192.
Select your journal ESS Logical Subsystem (LSS), in our example we selected ESS:2105.22513:LSS:12, and Journal 2 volume pull-down menu will become available as shown in Figure 5-193.

![Figure 5-193   TPC for Replication GM ESS Journal Source Volume](image)

Select your journal volume, in our example we selected ESS:2105.22513:VOL:1103 volume. Once the journal volume is selected, click the Next button to proceed. The TPC for Replication will now perform a check to confirm the volume attributes match. The ongoing steps are described in 5.2.11, “Adding Copy Sets to a Metro Mirror Session using GUI” on page 112 from the Volume Match window.

### 5.3.28 Adding Copy Sets to a Global Mirror Session using CLI

In this instance we will create a session, add the copy sets and list the session attributes as part of a single script.

As we can see in Figure 5-197 on page 197, the script file contains multiple commands to setup the session and the volume pairs as part of the copy set. In this case we have pre-determined the volume pairs as seen in Figure 5-194 on page 196 for source Global Mirror volumes.
Figure 5-194  List of possible volumes for GM source

Figure 5-195 shows target Global Mirror volumes.

```
# pwd
/opt/IBM/TPC-RM

# /cscl1.sh lsvol -l -devtype ess | grep VOL:11

```

Figure 5-195  List of possible volumes for GM target

Figure 5-196 on page 197 shows possible journal Global Mirror volumes.
Some of those volumes were used as part of the `mkcpset` command as shown in Figure 5-197. We have also specified that the Global Mirror session type is `gmfofb` or Global Mirror Failover/Failback.

```
# cat essgmfofb.txt
#
# This is a script file
# Using commands to interrogate TPC 4 Rep
#
setoutput -v on
mksess -cptype gmfofb -desc ESS800GMFB2 ESS800GMFB2
lssess -l
#lsvol -l -devtype ess
lscpset -l ESS800GMFB2
```

Figure 5-197 ESS GM script

Invocation of this script results in the output, as in Example 5-5.

Example 5-5 ESS GM script output

```
# pwd
/opt/IBM/TPC-RM
# ./csmcli.sh -script /tpcrm/essgmfofb.txt
IWNR1021I [Sep 6, 2006 9:57:27 PM] Session ESS800GMFB2 was successfully created.
Name State Copy type Recoverable Copying Copy sets Error
```
ESS800GMSD1 Inactive Defined Global Mirror Single Direction No No 1 No
ESS800FC1 Inactive Defined Flash Copy No No 0 No
ESS800GMFB2 Inactive Defined Global Mirror Failover/Failback No No 0 No
ESS800GMMD1 Normal Prepared Metro Mirror Single Direction Yes Yes 1 No
ESS800GMFB1 Inactive Defined Global Mirror Failover/Failback No No 0 No

From the CSMCLI interface we can interrogate the session via the `showsess` command, as shown in Figure 5-198.

```
# pwd
/opt/IBM/TPC-RM
# /.csmcli.sh
Csmcli> showsess ESS800GMFB2
Name ESS800GMFB2
Type Global Mirror Failover/Failback
State Defined
Status Inactive
Copy sets 2
Copying No
Recoverable No
Error count 0
Description ESS800GMFB2

IWNR1500I [Sep 6, 2006 10:06:53 PM] The getSessionInfo command for session ESS800GMFB2 completed successfully.
```

**Figure 5-198 The showsess command**

Now that we have a session with valid copy sets, we can start using it.

### 5.3.29 Starting a Global Mirror Session

**Linux GUI**

To start the Global Mirror process follow the steps from 5.2.13, “Starting a Metro Mirror Session using the GUI” on page 123.

**Linux CLI**

In this instance we will start a session using interactive command line interface. In this example we will use Global Mirror Failover/Failback session we created earlier.

We can start the session with the `cmdsess` command as shown in Figure 5-199 on page 199. You can see that we have had to reply `y` to the prompt to confirm our request to start the
To turn this function off, you would need to utilize the `-quiet` parameter as part of the command.

```bash
# pwd
/opt/IBM/TPC-RM
# ./csmcli.sh

csmcli> cmdsess -action start_h1:h2 ESS800GMFB2
Are you sure you want to start_h1:h2 session ESS800GMFB2? [y/n]:y

csmcli> show sess ESS800GMFB2
Name        ESS800GMFB2
Type        Global Mirror Failover/Failback
State       Prepared
Status      Normal
Copy sets   2
Copying     Yes
Recoverable Yes
Error count 0
Description ESS800GMFB2

IWNR1500I [Sep 6, 2006 10:26:26 PM] The getSessionInfo command for session ESS800GMFB2 completed successfully.
```

When we then check the session status as shown in Figure 5-200, we discover a prepared status.

Figure 5-199  GM FOFB start session

You can check the status of the copy set volumes by signing into the ESS Storwatch Specialist - Copy Services as shown in Figure 5-201.

Figure 5-200  GM FOFB show session after start
You can make use start session as many times as you like.

After session is prepared the following options are available:

- **Global Mirror Single Direction**
  - **Suspend** - this will stop copying with consistent secondary volumes
  - **Start** - this will reestablish copying
  - **Terminate** - this will terminate the session

- **Global Mirror Failover/Failback**
  - **Suspend** - this will stop copying with consistent secondary volumes
  - **Start H1 → H2** - this will reestablish copying in original direction, from primary to secondary location
  - **Terminate** - this will terminate the session

### 5.3.30 Suspending a Global Mirror Session

**Linux GUI**

To suspend the Metro Mirror process follow the steps from 5.2.15, “Suspend a Metro Mirror Session using the GUI” on page 127.

**Linux CLI**

In this instance we will suspend a session using interactive command line interface. In this example we will use Global Mirror Failover/Failback session we created and prepared earlier.
We can suspend session with the `cmdsess` command as shown in Figure 5-202. You can see that we have had to reply `y` to the prompt to confirm our request to suspend the session. To turn this function off, you would need to utilize the `-quiet` parameter as part of the command.

```
# pwd
/opt/IBM/TPC-RM
# ./csmcli.sh
```
```
csmcli> cmdsess -action suspend ESS800GMFB2
Are you sure you want to suspend session ESS800GMFB2? [y/n]:y
IWNR1026I [Sep 6, 2006 11:08:33 PM] The runCommand for command Suspend in session ESS800GMFB2 completed successfully.
```

Figure 5-202  GM FOFB suspend session

When we then check the session status as shown in Figure 5-203 on page 201, we discover a `severe` status. This is due to the fact that the synchronization is suspended.

```
csmcli> showsess ESS800GMFB2
Name ESS800GMFB2
Type Global Mirror Failover/Failback
State Suspended
Status Severe
Copy sets 2
Copying Yes
Recoverable Yes
Error count 0
Description ESS800GMFB2

IWNR1500I [Sep 6, 2006 11:10:22 PM] The getSessionInfo command for session ESS800GMFB2 completed successfully.
```

Figure 5-203  GM FOFB show session after suspend

After session is suspended the following options are available:

- **Global Mirror Single Direction**
  - **Start** - this will reestablish copying
  - **Terminate** - this will terminate the session
  - **Recover** - this will make secondary volumes available for host access and stop the copy process
- **Global Mirror Failover/Failback**
  - **Start H1->H2** - this will reestablish copying
  - **Terminate** - this will terminate the session
  - **Recover** - this will make secondary volumes available for host access and stop the copy process

### 5.3.31 Recovering a Global Mirror Session

In this section we discuss how to recover a Global Mirror Session for both GUI and CLI.
Linux GUI
To recover the Global Mirror process follow the steps from 5.3.21, “Recovering a Metro Mirror Session using GUI” on page 185.

**Note:** You can only recover suspended session. Suspended state is achieved by suspending session (consistent targets).

By using the recover operation, the target volume on ESS 800 will become source volume.

Linux CLI
In this instance we will recover a session using interactive command line interface. In this example we will use Global Mirror Failover/Failback session we suspended earlier.

We can recover session with the `cmdsess` command as shown in Figure 5-204 on page 202. You can see that we have had to reply y to the prompt to confirm our request to recover the session. To turn this function off, you would need to utilize the `-quiet` parameter as part of the command.

```
# pwd
/opt/IBM/TPC-RM
# ./csmcli.sh
csmcli> cmdsess -action recover ESS800GMFB2
Are you sure you want to recover session ESS800GMFB2? [y/n]:y

csmcli> showsess ESS800GMFB2
Name        ESS800GMFB2
Type        Global Mirror Failover/Failback
State       Target Available
Status      Normal
Copy sets   2
Copying     Yes
Recoverable Yes
Error count 0
Description ESS800GMFB2
IWNR1500I [Sep 6, 2006 11:41:57 PM] The getSessionInfo command for session ESS800GMFB2 completed successfully.
```

**Figure 5-204** GM FOFB recover session

When we then check the session status again as shown in Figure 5-205, we discover a `normal` status. This is due to the fact that session is stopped and target volumes are available for host use.

```
csmcli> showsess ESS800GMFB2
Name        ESS800GMFB2
Type        Global Mirror Failover/Failback
State       Target Available
Status      Normal
Copy sets   2
Copying     Yes
Recoverable Yes
Error count 0
Description ESS800GMFB2
IWNR1500I [Sep 6, 2006 11:41:57 PM] The getSessionInfo command for session ESS800GMFB2 completed successfully.
```

**Figure 5-205** GM FOFB show session after recover

Once session is in target available state the secondary volumes are available for host access in consistency state.

**Note:** By using recover operation, the target volume on ESS 800 will become the source volume.
After a session is recovered in target available state the following options are available:

- **Metro Mirror Single Direction**
  - **Start** - this will reestablish copying
  - **Terminate** - this will terminate the session

- **Metro Mirror Failover/Failback**
  - **Start H2 → H1** - this will reestablish copying in opposite direction, from secondary to primary location
  - **Start H1 → H2** - this will reestablish copying in original direction, from primary to secondary location
  - **Terminate** - this will terminate the session

### 5.3.32 Terminating a Metro Mirror Session

In this section we discuss how to terminate a Global Mirror Session through the Linux GUI and CLI.

**Linux GUI**

To terminate the Metro Mirror process follow the steps from 5.2.20, “Terminate a Metro Mirror Session using GUI” on page 135.

**Note:** Session can be terminated anytime.

**Linux CLI**

In this instance we will terminate a session using the interactive command line interface. In this example we will use Metro Mirror Failover/Failback session we recovered earlier.

We can terminate session with the `cmdsess` command as shown in Figure 5-206. You can see that we have had to reply `y` to the prompt to confirm our request to terminate the session. To turn this function off, you would need to utilize the `-quiet` parameter as part of the command.

```bash
# pwd
/opt/IBM/TPC-RM
# ./csmcli.sh
csmcli> cmdsess -action terminate ESS800GMFB2
Are you sure you want to terminate session ESS800GMFB2? [y/n]:y
```

**Figure 5-206** GM FOFB terminate session

When we then check the session status again as shown in Figure 5-183 on page 190, we discover an *inactive* status. This is due to the fact that session is terminated and in defined state.
After session is terminated the following options are available:

- **Global Mirror Single Direction**
  - `Start` - this will reestablish copying

- **Global Mirror Failover/Failback**
  - `Start H1 → H2` - this will reestablish copying in original direction, from primary to secondary location

### 5.3.33 Removing Copy Sets

In this section we discuss how to remove a Global Mirror Session through the Linux GUI and CLI.

**Linux GUI**

A Session can have one or more copy sets. To remove a copy set you need to select the session, in our example `ESS800FC1`, from which you want to remove copy sets. From the Sessions panel, select the **Remove Copy Sets** option from the drop-down menu as shown in Figure 5-208.
Click the **Go** button to continue. This will open a new window where we will define which Copy Sets you want to remove as shown in Figure 5-209. In this window we define the source subsystems via the Select Action drop-down menu.
Select your source ESS 800, in our example we selected ESS:BOX:2105:22513, and Host 1 logical storage subsystem pull-down menu will become available as shown in Figure 5-210.

Only ESS Logical Subsystem (LSS) of the volumes from defined copy sets will be displayed. Select your source ESS Logical Subsystem (LSS), in our example we selected ESS:2105.22513:LSS:12, and Host 1 volume pull-down menu will become available as shown in Figure 5-211.
Only source volumes from defined copy sets will be displayed. Select your source volume, in our example we selected ESS:2105.22513:VOL:1202 volume. Once the source volume is selected, click the **Next** button to proceed to the copy set selection. The window similar to Figure 5-212 will be displayed.

![Figure 5-212](image.png)

**Figure 5-212**  
TPC for Replication Select Copy Set

The Copy Set is preselected, you just click **Next** to continue, the window similar to Figure 5-213 will be displayed.
On this window you have two options how to handle errors while removing the Copy Set:

- **Yes.** - Even if the copy sets were not removed because of hardware errors, it will be logically removed from session.

- **No.** - In case of hardware errors during copy sets removal, they will not be removed from session.

Once you selected your options click the **Next** button to continue. The window similar to Figure 5-214 on page 209 will be displayed.
Figure 5-214  TPC for Replication Finish Adding Copy Sets

Finally, once you have achieved a successful add, click the Finish button to complete the task.

Linux CLI

In this instance we will remove the copy sets and list the session attributes as part of a single script. For this example we will use Metro Mirror Failover/Failback session we created earlier.

As we can see in Figure 5-216 on page 210, the script file contains multiple commands to setup the session and the volume pairs as part of the Copy Set. In this case we have pre-determined the volume pairs of the copy sets in the session as seen in Figure 5-215, in our example we used session ESS800FOFB2.

```
# pwd
/opt/IBM/TPC-RM
# ./csmcli.sh

csmcli> lscpset -l ESS800FOFB2
H1 Volume          Session         Volumes
===========================================
ESS:2105.22513:VOL:1104  ESS800FOFB2       2
ESS:2105.22513:VOL:1105  ESS800FOFB2       2
```

Figure 5-215  List of session volumes

The volumes listed represent source volumes of the copy sets Metro Mirror Failover/Failback session ESS800FOFB2. In our example we have two copy sets in the session and volumes ESS:2105.22513:VOL:1104 and ESS:2105.22513:VOL:1105 as source volumes. We will remove copy set with ESS:2105.22513:VOL:1104 as source volume using the rmcpsset command as shown in Figure 5-216 on page 210.
You can see that we have had to reply `y` to the prompt to confirm our request to remove the copy set from the session. To turn this function off, you would need to utilize the `-quiet` parameter as part of the command. We also used the `-force` flag to remove copy set even in the event of hardware error during removal. Output of the script is shown in Figure 5-217.

As you can see at the end of script output we only have one copy set left in the session.

### 5.3.34 Removing a session

In this section we show you how to add a FlashCopy and Metro Mirror Failover/Failback session using both the GUI and the CLI.

#### Linux GUI

To remove the session, select the desired session from Sessions panel - in our example `ESS800FC1`.

**Note:** The session can be removed when in it is terminated or in defined state.

From the Select Action pull-down menu, select **Remove session** and click **Go**, as shown in Figure 5-218 on page 211.
The selected session will be removed as shown in Figure 5-219.
**Linux CLI**

In this instance we will remove a session using interactive command line interface. In this example we will use Metro Mirror Failover/Failback session `ESS800FOFB2` we defined earlier.

We can terminate session with the `rmsess` command as shown in Figure 5-220. You can see that we have had to reply `y` to the prompt to confirm our request to terminate the session. To turn this function off, you would need to utilize the `-quiet` parameter as part of the command.

```bash
# pwd
/opt/IBM/TPC-RM
# ./csmcli.sh
csmcli> rmsess ESS800FOFB2
Are you sure you want to remove session ESS800FOFB2? [y/n]:y
IWNR1022I [Sep 6, 2006 1:54:40 AM] Session ESS800FOFB2 was successfully deleted.
```

*Figure 5-220  MM FOFB remove session*

When we then check the session the list of sessions as shown in Figure 5-183 on page 190, we discover the `ESS800FOFB2` is not available.

```
csmcli> lssess -l
Name        Status   State    Copy type                      Recoverable Copying Copy sets Error
================================================================================================
ESS800MMSD1 Normal   Prepared Metro Mirror Single Direction  Yes         Yes             1 No
ESS800MMFB1 Inactive Defined  Metro Mirror Failover/Failback No          No              0 No
```

*Figure 5-221  MM FOFB show session after remove*

5.3.35 **Viewing or modifying session properties**

In this section we show how to View and Modify properties using the GUI and the CLI.

**Linux GUI**

To remove the session, select the desired session from the Sessions panel - in our example `ESS800FC1`.

**Note:** The session can be removed when in it is terminated or in defined state.

From the pull-down menu, select **Remove session** and click **Go**, as shown in Figure 5-218 on page 211.
Figure 5-222  TPC for Replication remove session

The selected session will be removed as shown in Figure 5-223.

Figure 5-223  TPC for Replication session removed
Linux CLI

In this instance we will remove a session using interactive command line interface. In this example we will use Metro Mirror Failover/Failback session ESS800FOFB2 we defined earlier.

We can terminate session with the rmsess command as shown in Figure 5-220 on page 212. You can see that we have had to reply y to the prompt to confirm our request to terminate the session. To turn this function off, you would need to utilize the -quiet parameter as part of the command.

```
# pwd
/opt/IBM/TPC-RM
# ./csmcli.sh
csmcli> rmsess ESS800FOFB2
Are you sure you want to remove session ESS800FOFB2? [y/n]: y
IWNRI022I [Sep 6, 2006 1:54:40 AM] Session ESS800FOFB2 was successfully deleted.
```

Figure 5-224  MM FOFB remove session

When we then check the session the list of sessions as shown in Figure 5-183 on page 190, we discover the ESS800FOFB2 is not available.

```
csmcli> lssess -l
Name        Status   State    Copy type                      Recoverable Copying Copy sets Error
================================================================================================
ESS800MMSD1 Normal   Prepared Metro Mirror Single Direction  Yes         Yes             1 No
ESS800MMFB1 Inactive Defined  Metro Mirror Failover/Failback No          No              0 No
```

Figure 5-225  MM FOFB show session after remove
Useful hints and tips

This chapter contains information that we found helpful for using and debugging TPC for Replication.
6.1 Uninstalling TPC for Replication manually on Windows

To uninstall TPC for Replication manually start by going to **Start → Control Panel → Administrative Tools → Services** and in the list of services scroll down until you see IBM WebSphere Application Server V6 - CSM. Right-click that service and select Stop as shown in Figure 6-1.

![Stopping WebSphere](image)

**Figure 6-1 Stopping WebSphere**

Next delete the directory where TPC for Replication was installed. The default directory if only TPC for Replication V3.1 was installed is:

C:\Program Files\IBM\IBM Total Storage Productivity Center

However if TPC for Replication V3.1.1 was installed, the default installation directory is:

C:\Program Files\IBM\TPC4R.

6.1.1 Deleting the DB2 database

Deleting the TPC for Replication database is optional. When you re-install TPC for Replication you will be prompted to enter the DB2 database name. If you specify an existing database (for example, from the previous installation) you will be asked if you should use the existing database or delete it.

If you choose to delete the DB2 database manually, open the DB2 Control Center by going to **Start → All Programs → IBM DB2 → General Administration Tools → Control Center** as shown in Figure 6-2 on page 217.
Accept the defaults and click **OK** on the Control Center View window, as shown in Figure 6-3.

On the Control Center Panel, click **All Databases**, then right-click **TPCRM**, and select **Drop**, as shown in Figure 6-4 on page 218.
6.2 Uninstalling TPC for Replication manually on AIX and Linux

The steps to manually uninstall TPC for Replication on AIX and Linux are the same with the exception of the command to delete the DB2 group. For that command, the specific steps are given in Example 6-7 on page 219 and Example 6-8 on page 219. Besides this command, all the other commands are the same for both platforms.

To uninstall TPC for Replication, open a command prompt and obtain the process ID (PID) for TPC for Replication by issuing the command shown in Example 6-1.

Example 6-1 Listing process IDs

```
ps -ef | grep CSM
```

Next you need to stop the TPC for Replication service by issuing the command shown in Example 6-2. Note that the `<process_id>` needs to be replaced by the TPC for Replication process ID obtained from the command above.

Example 6-2 Killing the TPC for Replication process ID

```
kill -9 <process_id>
```

Next, delete the directory where TPC for Replication was installed using the command in Example 6-3 on page 219. Replace `<directory_name>` with the name of the directory where TPC for Replication was installed. The default installation directory is /opt/IBM/TPC-RM.
6.2.1 Deleting the DB2 database

Deleting the TPC for Replication database is optional. When you re-install TPC for Replication you will be prompted to enter the DB2 database name. If you specify an existing database (for example, from the previous installation) you will be asked if you should use the existing database or delete it.

If you choose to delete the DB2 database manually, first change directories by issuing the command in Example 6-4. Replace \(<\text{db2\_instance\_name}\) with the name of the DB2 instance created during the DB2 installation.

Example 6-4 Changing to the db2 directory

\(\text{./home/<db2\_instance\_name>\sqllib\db2profile}\)

Now drop (remove) the database by issuing the command in Example 6-5. Replace \(<\text{database\_name}\) with the name of the database created during the DB2 installation and used by TPC for Replication.

Example 6-5 Dropping the database

\(\text{db2 drop db <database\_name>}\)

Next, from the same directory, remove the db2 user by issuing the command shown in Example 6-6. Replace \(<\text{username}\) with the name of the DB2 user created during the DB2 installation.

Example 6-6 Deleting the DB2 username

\(\text{userdel <username>}\)

Now you need to remove the DB2 group. The command to remove the group is different for the AIX and Linux platforms. To remove the DB2 group on an AIX server, issue the command in Example 6-7. Replace \(<\text{group\_name}\) with name of the DB2 group created during the DB2 installation.

Example 6-7 Deleting the DB2 group on AIX platform

\(\text{rmgroup <groupname>}\)

To remove the DB2 group on a Linux server issue the command shown in Example 6-8. Replace \(<\text{group\_name}\) with the name of the DB2 group created during the DB2 installation.

Example 6-8 Deleting the DB2 group on Linux platform

\(\text{groupdel <groupname>}\)

6.3 Upgrading to TPC for Replication V3.1.1

When installing TPC for Replication V3.1.1, it is important to note that it is an upgrade and not a full version of the product. The installation of TPC for Replication V3.1.1 will only be
successful if TPC for Replication V3.1 was previously installed. If you attempt to install V3.1.1 without having TPC for Replication V3.1 already installed on the server the installation will fail with the message seen in Figure 6-5.

![Installation failure message](image)

**Figure 6-5  Installation failure message**

6.4 Sharing a DB2 instance

If you want TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication to share a DB2 instance located in another client, make sure that DB2 is stopped during the TPC for Replication installation, given that configuration changes are made to the DB2 instance during the installation and require a restart of the instance. If other clients have active connections to the DB2 instance, the configuration changes will not be allowed and the installation will be unsuccessful.

6.5 TPC for Replication versus TPC for Replication Two Site BC

TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication V3.1 includes the management interface for copy and mirroring services including FlashCopy, Metro Mirror and Global Mirror for the IBM ESS 800, IBM DS6000 and IBM DS8000. Flashcopy and Metro Mirror are also managed for the IBM SAN Volume Controller. TPC for Replication Two Site Business Continuity provides the previously mentioned capabilities as well as disaster recovery management through planned and unplanned failover and failback automation for IBM ESS800, IBM DS6000 and IBM DS8000. TPC for Replication Two Site BC V3.1 also offers a High Availability capability which is designed to maintain your data online and available even if the primary site fails. In this two server environment, the second server, which is the standby server, will take over in case of a failure and the services from original active server will the will switch to this server. When the primary site is back online, a failback is performed and the default configuration will resume.

The TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication V3.1 requires a single-direction license key meaning that data is copied from the primary site to the secondary site. Whereas TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication BC V3.1 requires a BC license key in order to perform failover and failback to maintain the data on both sites and to reverse the data flow direction in case of a failure.
6.6 High Availability server platforms

When operating in a high availability environment, your TPC for Replication active server and standby server can be servers of the same operating systems or servers of different operating systems. For example, your active server can be a Windows server and your standby server can be a Linux server or vice-versa. A same-server example would be having your active server and your standby server both be AIX servers.

6.7 SNMP setup

TPC for Replication can be set up to send SNMP traps to registered SNMP managers when various events occur. These general events include:

- Session state change
- Configuration change
- Suspending-event notification
- Communication failure
- High-availability state change

You can use the `mksnmp` CLI command to add a specified manager to the list of servers to which SNMP alerts are sent. Details of the `mksnmp` command can be found in the *TPC for Replication Command Line Interface - User's Guide*, SC32-0104.

You can see the SNMP traps in the CsmTrace.log files as shown in Figure 6-9 on page 224. The figure contains a segment of the log. As such you can see the details of the trap being captured and prepared.

```
com.ibm.csm.server.session.snmp.SnmpNotification sendMsg TRACE: Message :
  version=1 communityString=public
  errorStatus=Success
  operation=V2 TRAP requestId=0 correlator=0
    (1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3:17270546,
     1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.4.1:1.3.6.1.4.1.2.6.204.2.1.3,
     1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.4.3:1.3.6.1.4.1.2,
     1.3.6.1.4.1.2.6.204.3.1:ess_gmsd_cli,
     1.3.6.1.4.1.2.6.204.3.2:Preparing,
     1.3.6.1.4.1.2.6.204.3.3:Prepared,
     1.3.6.1.4.1.2.6.204.3.4:H1)
```

*Figure 6-6  CsmTrace.log*

Additionally, the TPC for Replication Server can be set up to receive SNMP traps from the IBM ESS model 800. While not being required, the use of the SNMP alert reduces the latency between the time that a freeze event occurs and the time that TPC for Replication recognizes that the event is occurring. With or without the SNMP alert function, however, TPC for Replication maintains data consistency of its sessions during the freeze event. The SNMP trap destination can be setup on your ESS via the ESS Specialist.
6.8 TPC for Replication logging

Should problems occur within your TPC for Replication server environment, there are various ways you can collect logs.

6.8.1 Collecting Logs using the TPC for Replication GUI

To collect logs via the TPC for Replication GUI, simply click the Advanced Tools hyperlink in the menu. Once you reach Advanced Tools page simply click the Create button to perform the action. In Figure 6-7, we show the successful creation of the package. This function collects all the relevant and required information and encapsulates it as a JAR (Java Archive file).

Note that upon successful creation of the package, the returned message will indicate the location of this JAR file. The default location is C:\Program Files\IBM\IBM TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication V3.1\WAS\profiles\CSM\diagnostics.

![Figure 6-7 Log package creation](image)

6.8.2 Collecting logs using the TPC for Replication CLI

You can also collect logs via the TPC for Replication command line interface. Start by opening up a command prompt from your TPC for Replication server and type mklogpkg and press Enter. The command prompt will then display the location of the logs.

6.8.3 Collecting logs manually

Another option is collecting the logs manually. You can collect the TPC for Replication logs by zipping up all the files in the following directories:

C:\Program Files\IBM\IBM TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication
6.8.4 Viewing logs

In the course of your usage you may need to obtain information about the operations of the TPC for Replication server. Since the CSM application is running within WebSphere, the relevant log files are stored in the directory

C:\Program Files\IBM\IBM TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication V3.1\WAS\profiles\CSM\logs\server1 as shown in Figure 6-8.

![Figure 6-8 WAS logs]

Additionally as shown in Figure 6-9 on page 224, the various CSM trace files provide a useful diagnostic tool.
6.9 Global Mirror

The TPC for Replication design only supports a single Global Mirror session to be active for IBM ESS 800, DS6000 and DS8000 when they are the source subsystem for a Global Mirror relationship. You cannot have more than one Global Mirror sessions running using the same subsystem as the source twice. However, it is possible to use other LSSs from the source subsystem on the first GM relationship as the target LSSs on another Global Mirror relationship. Keep in mind however, that in this scenario, performing a failover/failback would not be possible because it would cause a subsystem to be the source for two Global Mirror sessions. Furthermore, to be able to perform a failover/failback you need to remove one session. Thus, it is not recommended to have more than one Global Mirror session.

6.10 Auto refresh

You can customize the auto refresh by going to the My Work panel on the left-hand side on the main menu. Click Advanced Tools. The Advanced Tools panel will then appear. Under the Set browser auto-refresh rate, you can define the refresh rate for all non-wizard panels. The default auto-refresh time is 30 seconds.
Related publications

The publications listed in this section are considered particularly suitable for a more detailed discussion of the topics covered in this book.

IBM Redbooks

For information on ordering these publications, see “How to get IBM Redbooks” on page 225. Note that some of the documents referenced here may be available in softcopy only.

- IBM System Storage DS8000 Series: Copy Services with IBM System z, SG24-6787
- IBM System Storage DS8000 Series: Copy Services in Open Environments, SG24-6788
- IBM System Storage DS6000 Series: Copy Services with IBM System z, SG24-6782
- IBM System Storage DS6000 Series: Copy Services in Open Environments, SG24-6783
- IBM TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication on AIX, SG24-7407
- IBM TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication on Windows 2003, SG24-7250

Other publications

These publications are also relevant as further information sources:

- IBM TotalStorage Productivity for Replication Installation and Configuration Guide, SC32-0102

Online resources

These Web sites and URLs are also relevant as further information sources:

- TotalStorage Productivity Center publications
- TotalStorage Productivity Center technical support site

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Index

A
adddevice command 88, 142
advanced copy feature codes 22
application design 6
auto-refresh time 224

B
basic functions 2
Business Continuity 53

C
capacity pricing model 34
CCW interface 24
change DS8000 username and password 33
cmdsess command 125, 128, 131, 177, 181, 184, 187
command line interface 16
commands
adddevice 88, 142
cmdsess 125, 184
csmcli help 17
csmcli help rmsess 17
lsdevice 33
lssess 16, 193
mkcpset 101, 154
mksnmp 222
mksess 16
setmksess 33
setnetworkport 62
setoutput 33
setrmpw 33
shownetworkport 62
showsess 122
communication paths 6
configuration tasks 59
consistency group 8
console 15
console logs 176
Copy Services Manager 6
Copy Set 8
CSM User 50
CSMCLI basics 33
CsmTrace.log files 221

D
database requirements 22
DB2 Control Center 216
DB2 install 38
db2setup command 38
delete DB2 database 219
DS6000 communication 25
DS6000 username and password 31

DS8000
Ethernet card 28
DS8000 connectivity 27
DS8000 Ethernet card 29, 60
DS8000 Username Password 33
DSCLI port configuration 62

E
ESS 800
add copy sets Global Mirror Session using CLI 195
add copy sets Global Mirror Session using GUI 193
add Global Mirror Session using CLI 193
add Global Mirror Session via GUI 190
add to TPC for Replication server 138
add using CLI 142
FlashCopy Create Session 144
FlashCopy Session using CLI 146, 153, 159
FlashCopy Session using GUI 157
FlashCopy Session via GUI 146
GUI Metro Mirror Session suspend 179
heartbeat function 176
Metro Mirror Session add Copy Sets 165
Metro Mirror Session using CLI 165
Metro Mirror Session using GUI 162
recover Metro Mirror using GUI 185
Remove Session 210
start a Global Mirror Session 198
start Metro Mirror Session via CLI 177
start Metro Mirror via GUI 175
stop Metro Mirror Session 182
terminating FlashCopy Session via CLI 161
terminating FlashCopy Session via GUI 160
ESS 800 communication 24
ESS Storwatch Specialist 178, 181, 184
etc/hosts file 45
Ethernet card 29, 60
Ethernet card ports 29, 60
Ethernet ports 27
DSCLI configuration 62
GUI configuration 60

F
firewall considerations 22
Flash command
commands
Flash 159
FlashCopy
create copy sets 92
Create Session 89
create with CLI 91
overview 2
T-zero copy 3
FlashCopy GUI
prepare session 102
FlashCopy Session
   CLI scripts 104
   terminate using CLI 107
   terminate using GUI 107
   using CLI script 106

G
   Global Mirror 3
   Global Mirror Session 224
      recover 201
      suspending 200
   gmfofb session type 197

H
   heartbeat function 176
   high availability capability 5, 220
   Host 1 IO group 113
   Host 1 volume pull-down list 114
   HostSite1 8
   HostSite2 8

I
   installation verification 52
   ITSO lab environment 82

J
   JournalSite2 8

L
   lab setup 82
   LIC levels 22
   licensing 34
   logging 222
   lsdevice command 33
   lsnetworkport command 63
   lssess command 193
      commands
         lssess 91

M
   Metro Mirror 3
   Start session 177
   Metro Mirror Session
      add CopySets script 120
      add CopySets using CLI 120
      CopySets using GUI 112
      inactive status 137
      normal status 134
      recover using CLI 134
      recover using GUI 133
      script 111
      starting using CLI 125
      starting using the GUI 123
      stop using CLI 128, 131
      stop via GUI 130
      suspend using GUI 127

   target available state 134
   terminate using CLI 137
   Metro Mirror Session with SVC 108
   mkcpset command 101, 121, 154, 173, 197
   mklogpkg command 222
   mksnmp command 221
   mmfofb session type 121, 173

O
   Open Console hyperlink 176

P
   passwd command 73
   physical planning 22
   pre-installation 34
   product set 4

R
   recover command 187
   recover Global Mirror Session 201
   Redbooks Web site 225
      Contact us x
   remote CLI install 77
   repcli.properties file 78
   rmcpset command 209

S
   SAN Volume Controller IO group 114
      script
         Metro Mirror Failover/Failback 121
      script file
         create copy sets 100
         servers connections 22
         session 8
         session commands 10
         session states 9
         session types 10
         set standby action 77
         setnetworkport 62
         setnetworkport command 62
         setoutput command 33
         setrmpw command 33
         setuplinux.bin 45, 53
         SFI number 33
         shownetworkport 62
         shownetworkport command 63
         showsess command 122, 174, 178
         snetworkport -l 62
         SNMP traps 221
   Source 8
   standby server 53, 220
   standby server setup 76
   suspend Metro Mirror session 127
   suspending a Global Mirror Session 200
   SVC
      adding with CLI 88
      adding with GUI 83
      CIMOM services 7
Metro Mirror session using GUI 108
secure protocol 86
SVC administrator roles 68
SVC communication 23
SVC Console account 65
SVC Master Console 23
  view consistency groups 129
system requirements 20

T
Target 8
target available state 134
TCP/IP port 2433 6
TCP/IP ports 23
Terminate command 161
TPC for Replication 219
  AIX uninstall 218
  Business Continuity 53
  group name 50
  install 37
  Linux uninstall 218
  logging 222
  uninstall manually 216
TPC for Replication server
  logging 79
  sign in 74
TPC for Replication user ID 72
  two active servers 77
Two Site BC 5, 220
Two Site Business Continuity 5
Typical install 41
T-zero copy 3

U
upgrade to advanced version 53
user group 72
useradd command 73

W
Web browser requirements 21
IBM TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication on Linux

Effectively use TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication

Manage replication services from one interface

Install and configure on Linux

IBM TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication Version 3, Release 1 brings support for the advanced copy services capabilities on the DS8000 and DS6000, in addition to the support for ESS model 800 and SVC. This support focuses on automating administration and configuration of these services, operational control (starting, suspending, resuming) copy services tasks and monitoring and managing the copy services sessions.

In addition to the support for FlashCopy and Metro Mirror, TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication V3R1 supports Global Mirror on the ESS800, DS8000, and DS6000 hardware platforms. Advanced disaster recovery functions are also supported with failover/failback (planned and unplanned) from a primary site to a disaster recovery site. TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication also can monitor the performance of the copy services that provide a measurement of the amount of replication and the amount of time that is required to complete the replication operations.

This IBM Redbooks publication provides the information you need to install TotalStorage Productivity Center for Replication and create and manage replication sessions on Linux. Scenarios are provided that document our work in the laboratory setting, using the GUI and CLI.

For more information: ibm.com/redbooks