IBM System Storage SAN Volume Controller



Planning Guide - Errata

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Who should use this guide

This errata should be used by anyone using the *IBM System Storage SAN Volume Controller Planning Guide*. You should review the errata contained within this guide and note the details with respect to the copy of the *Planning Guide* supplied with your SAN Volume Controller.

Last Update

This document was last updated: Nov 3, 2009

Change History

The following revisions have been made to this document:

Revision Date	Sections Modified
November 3, 2009	New publication

Table 1: Change History

Chapter 3. SAN fabric and LAN overview

The following correction should be noted.

Relationship of WWPNs and iSCSI names for host objects

Page 71. The following section has been corrected.

A host can be created with worldwide port names (WWPNs) or iSCSI names. The WWPN name space and the iSCSI name space within SAN Volume Controller share the same internal SAN Volume Controller resources. The iSCSI name in a host object can take up to a maximum equivalent of four WWPNs depending on the number of I/O groups that the host participates in. This affects the maximum number of hosts that you can configure in a SAN Volume Controller cluster.

Each SAN Volume Controller I/O group can have up to 512 WWPN entries.

- If you create an iSCSI host object with one iSCSI name in one I/O group, this is equivalent to creating a fibre channel host with one WWPN.
- If you create an iSCSI host object with two iSCSI names in one I/O group, this is equivalent to creating a fibre channel host object with two WWPNs.
- If you create an iSCSI host object with one iSCSI name in two I/O groups, this is equivalent to creating a fibre channel host object with two WWPNs in each I/O group which reduces the number of host objects that can be created.

By default, host objects are created across all I/O groups. For each host created with the default parameters, the equivalent of 4 WWPNs will be used in all I/O groups. This results in a maximum of 128 iSCSI host objects per cluster, when the default options are always used. To create iSCSI host objects in fewer I/O groups, run the following command. This example creates a host with one iSCSI name in I/O groups 0 and 1. svctask mkhost -iscsiname iscsil -iogrp 0:1

Chapter 4. Configuration planning for the SAN Volume Controller

The following correction should be noted.

SSD configuration rules for VDisks

Page 81. The following additional information is provided.

The synchronization rate must be set such that the VDisk copies will resynchronize quickly after loss of synchronization. Synchronization will be lost if one of the nodes goes offline either during a concurrent code upgrade or because of maintenance. During code upgrade the synchronization must be restored within 30 minutes or the upgrade will stall. Unlike VDisk copies from external storage subsystems, during the period that the SSD VDisk copies are not synchronized access to the VDisk depends on the single node containing the SSD storage associated with the synchronized VDisk copy. The default synchronization rate is typically too low for SSD VDisk mirrors; instead it should be set to 80 or above.

iSCSI configuration rules

Page 82. The following paragraph is incorrect and should be removed.

Each I/O group can map VDisks to the same total maximum number of host objects (256), which could include fibre-channel attachments, iSCSI attachments, or both.

The following information replaces the above paragraph.

See the following Web site for the latest maximum configuration support:

www.ibm.com/storage/support/2145