

StarPort iSCSI and ATA-over-Ethernet Initiator: Using Mirror (RAID1) disk device



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Guide

Introduction

StarPort Mirror device is a virtual RAID-1 array based on 2 independent disks (mirrors), the data is written simultaneously on both mirrors what makes the device fault tolerant and protected from data loss in cases of hardware or software fault, network faults and power loss.

Using StarPort you can build a mirror (RAID-1) device based on a wide variety of devices and sources. Targets can be Local, iSCSI and FC (FCoE and AoE in upcoming version) in any combination. In the event of the failure of the Primary mirror the duplicate copy of all data maintained on the secondary mirror and can be used without any downtime. If needed, the broken mirror can be hot swapped without downtime.

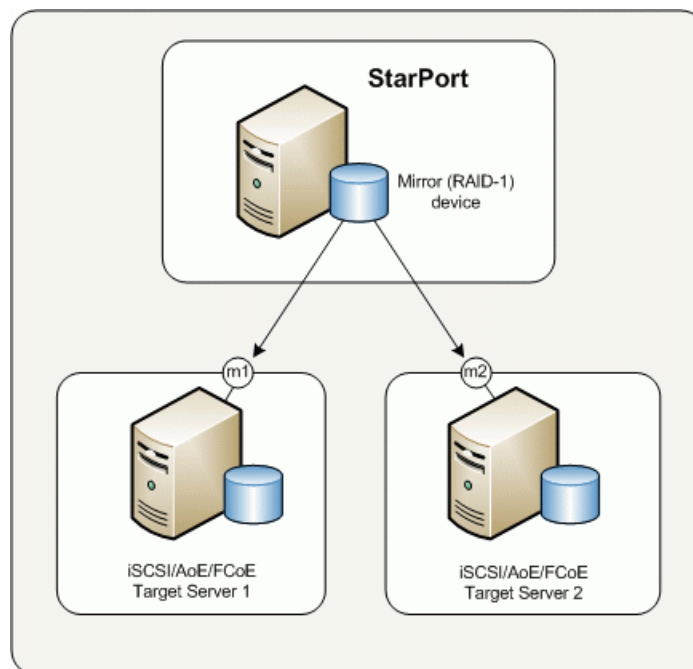


Diagram 1. illustrates the RAID-1 based on 2 remote targets.

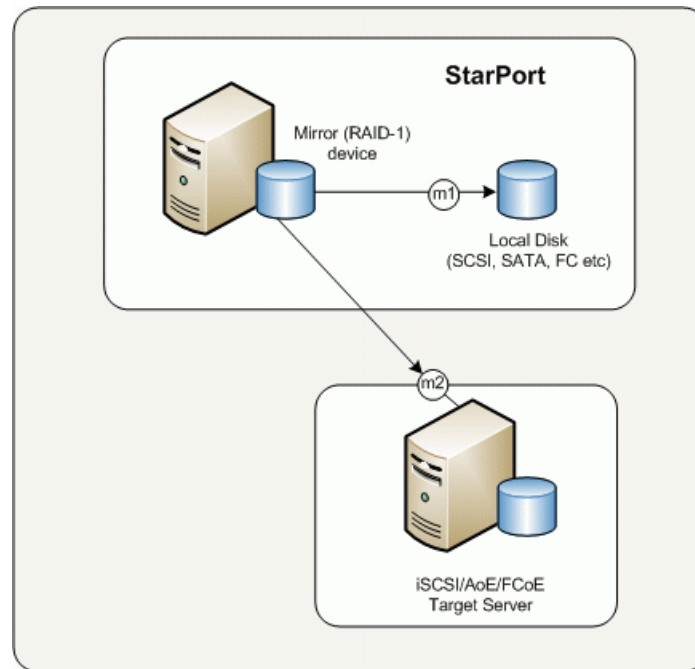
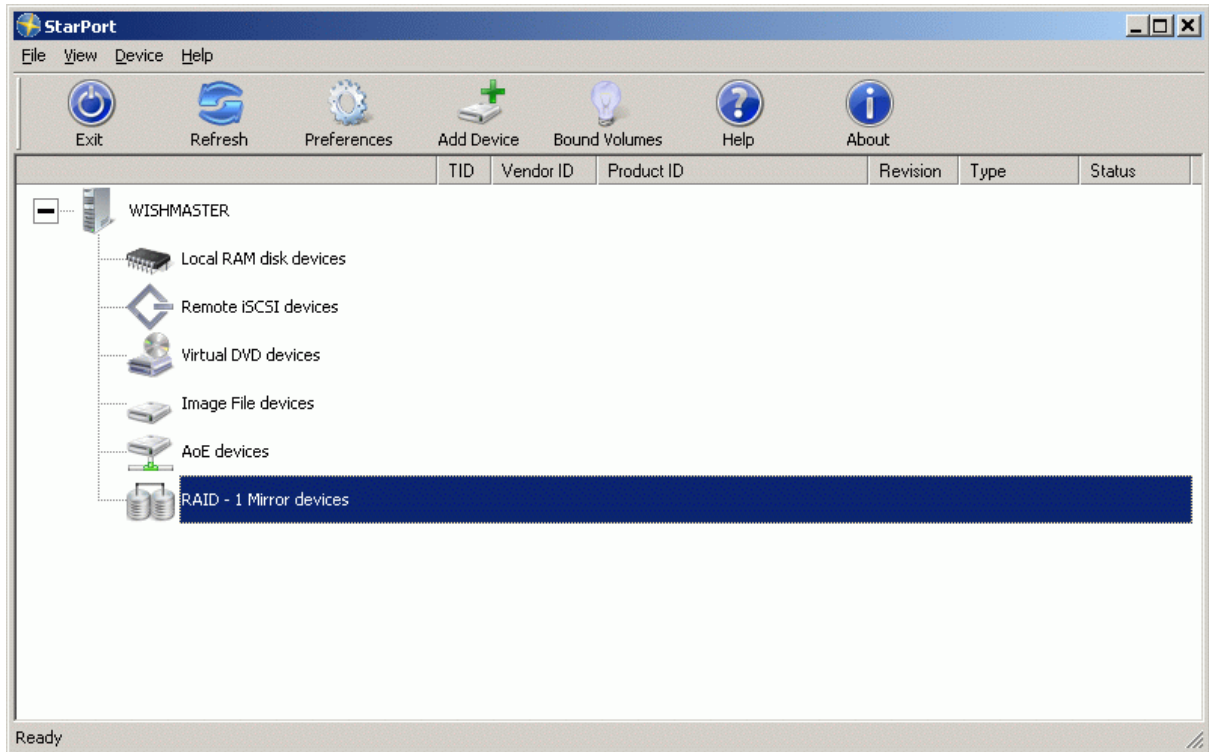


Diagram 2. Illustrates a RAID-1 built using one local image file device and a remote target.

Installation and configuration

Open StarPort console by double clicking the StarPort icon in the system tray.



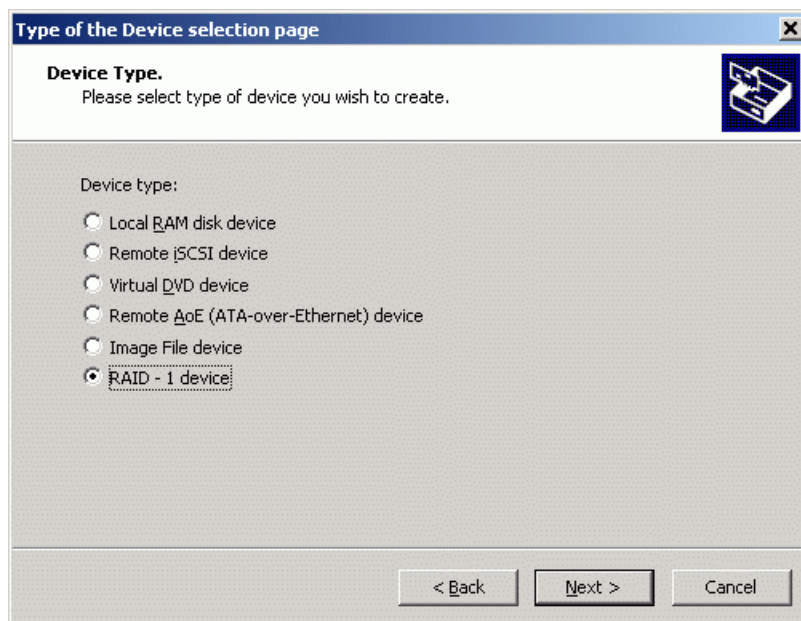
Press the **Add Device** button to continue.

The installation wizard window will appear.



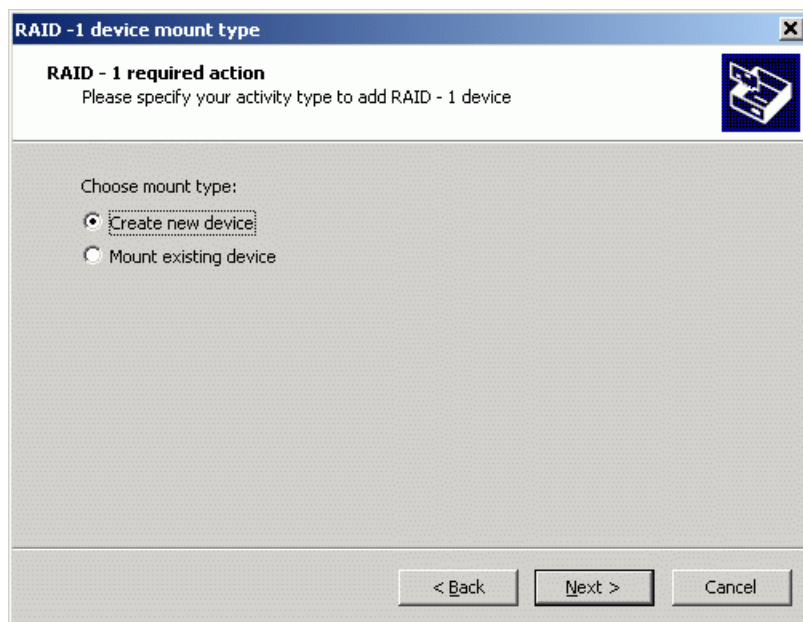
Press the **Next** button to continue.

Select **RAID - 1 device** option.



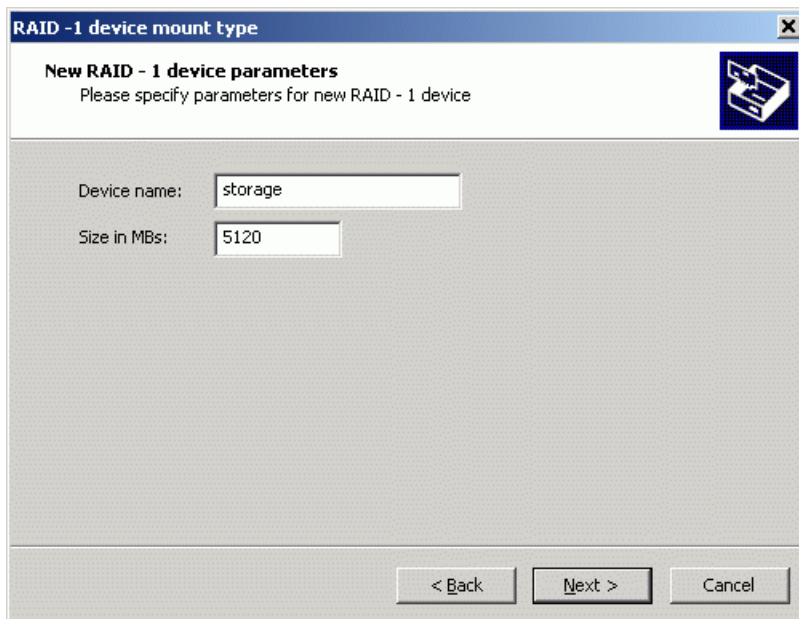
Press the **Next** button to continue.

Select **Create new device** option or **Mount existing device** to mount the device you have created before.



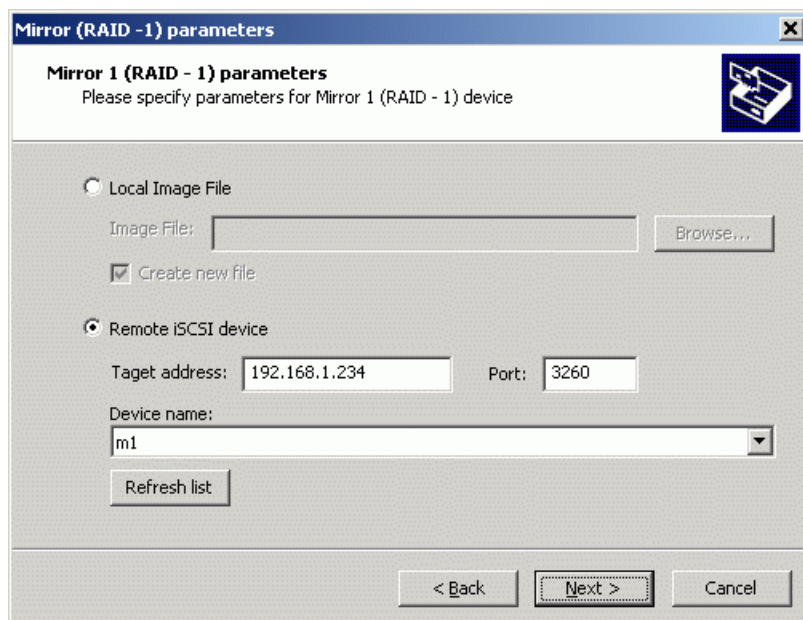
Press the **Next** button to continue.

Specify a meaningful device name and its size in megabytes.



Press the **Next** button to continue.

Specify first mirror options, the mirror can be any local virtual disk of sufficient size. In case the mirror is a remote iSCSI device you have to specify target server's IP address and then select the virtual disk from the list. If the desired disk is not appearing in the list click the **Refresh** button.



Mirror (RAID - 1) parameters

Mirror 1 (RAID - 1) parameters
Please specify parameters for Mirror 1 (RAID - 1) device

☐ Local Image File

Image File:

☒ Create new file

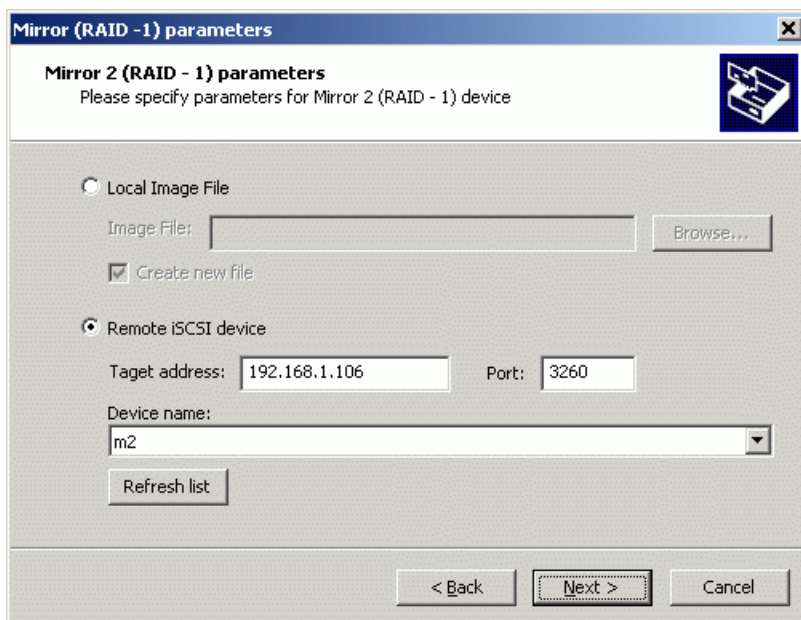
☒ Remote iSCSI device

Target address: Port:

Device name:

Press the **Next** button to continue.

Specify the second mirror disk location the same way as the first mirror.



Mirror (RAID - 1) parameters

Mirror 2 (RAID - 1) parameters
Please specify parameters for Mirror 2 (RAID - 1) device

☐ Local Image File

Image File:

☒ Create new file

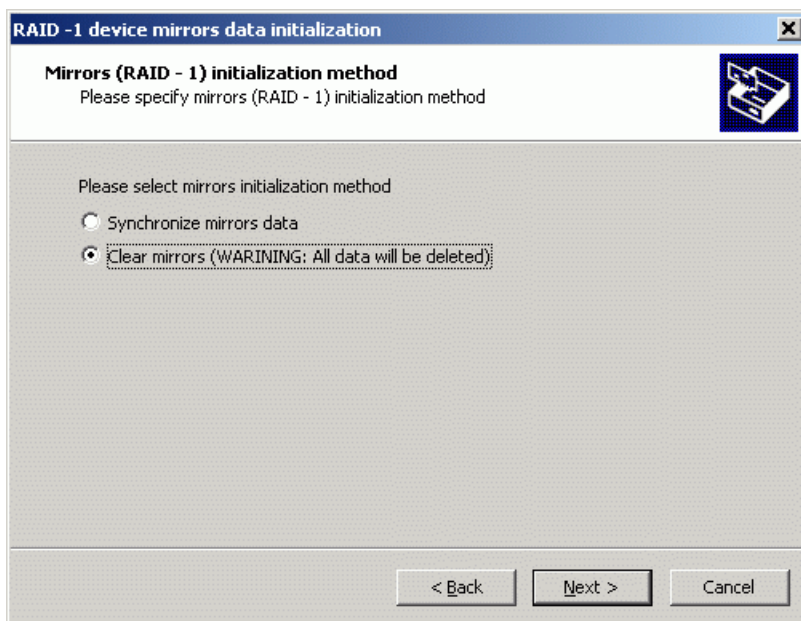
☒ Remote iSCSI device

Target address: Port:

Device name:

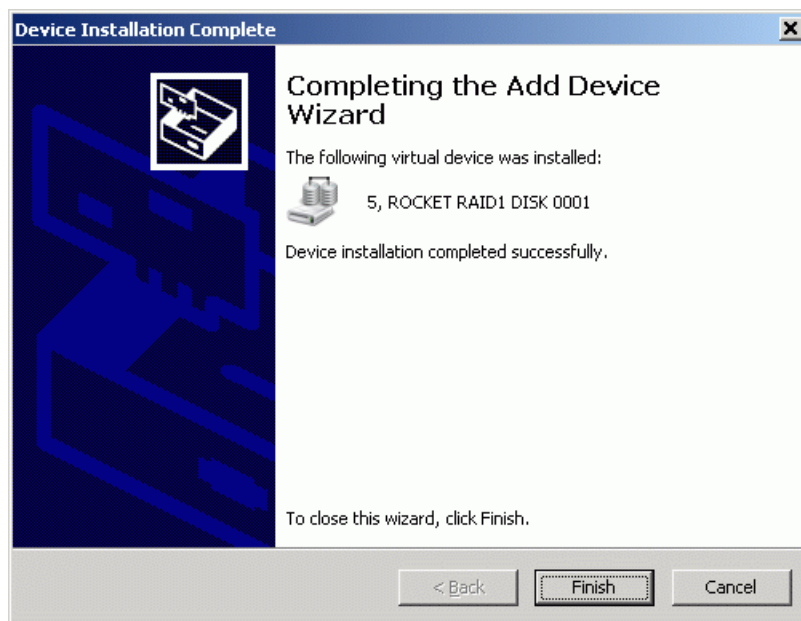
Press the **Next** button to continue.

Select the initialization method for your RAID -1 device



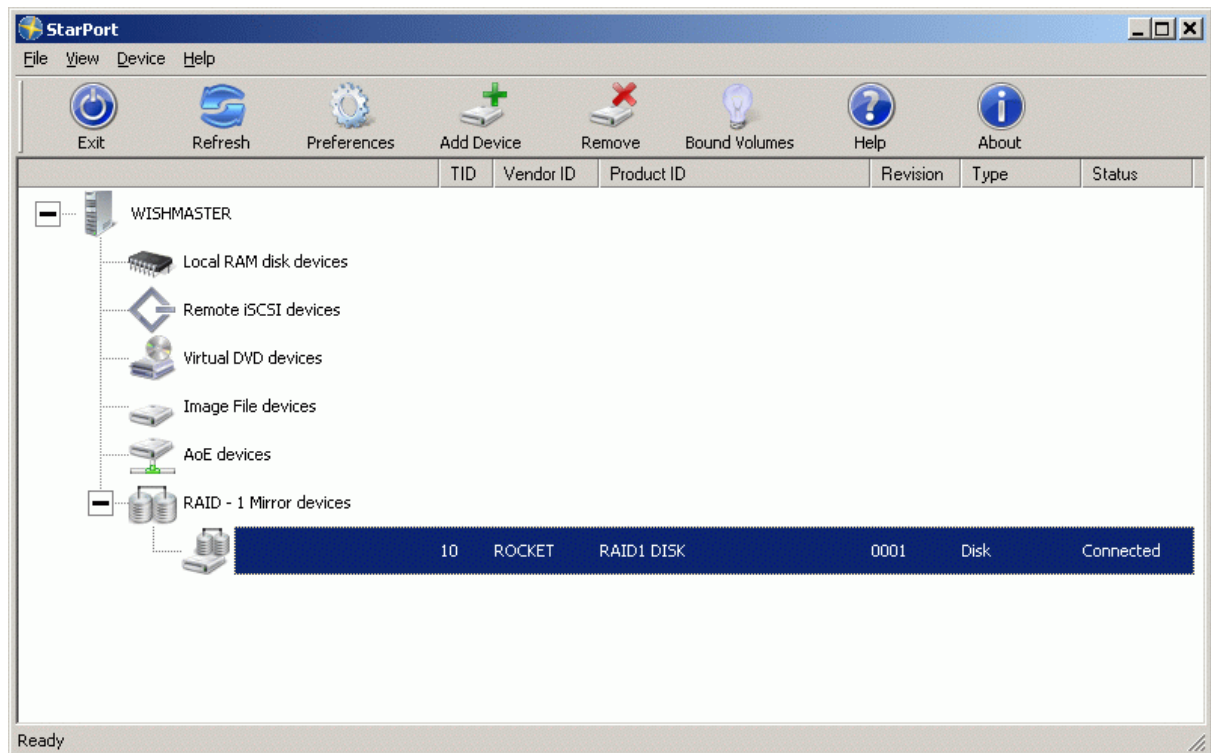
Press the **Next** button to continue.

You have successfully installed the RAID -1 device.



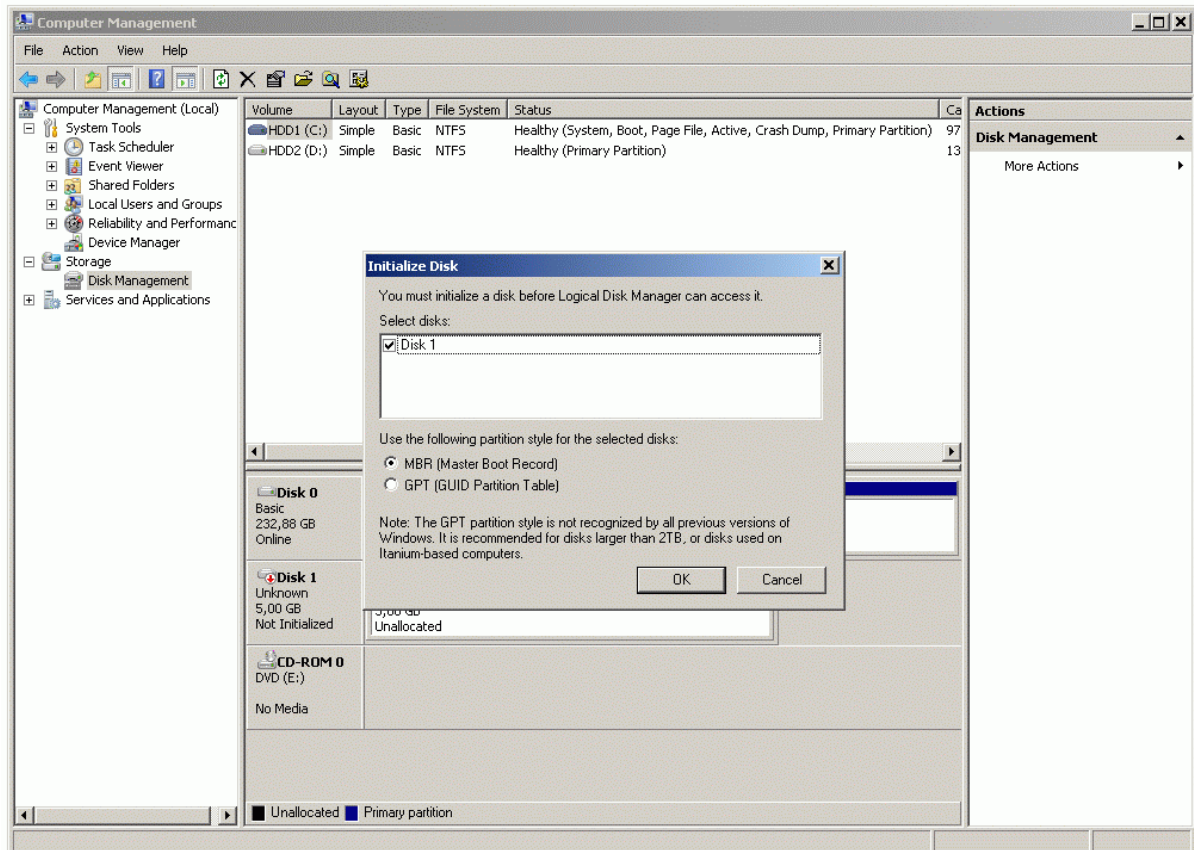
Press the **Finish** button to close the wizard window.

After closing the wizard window the StarPort console will look similar to the screenshot below.



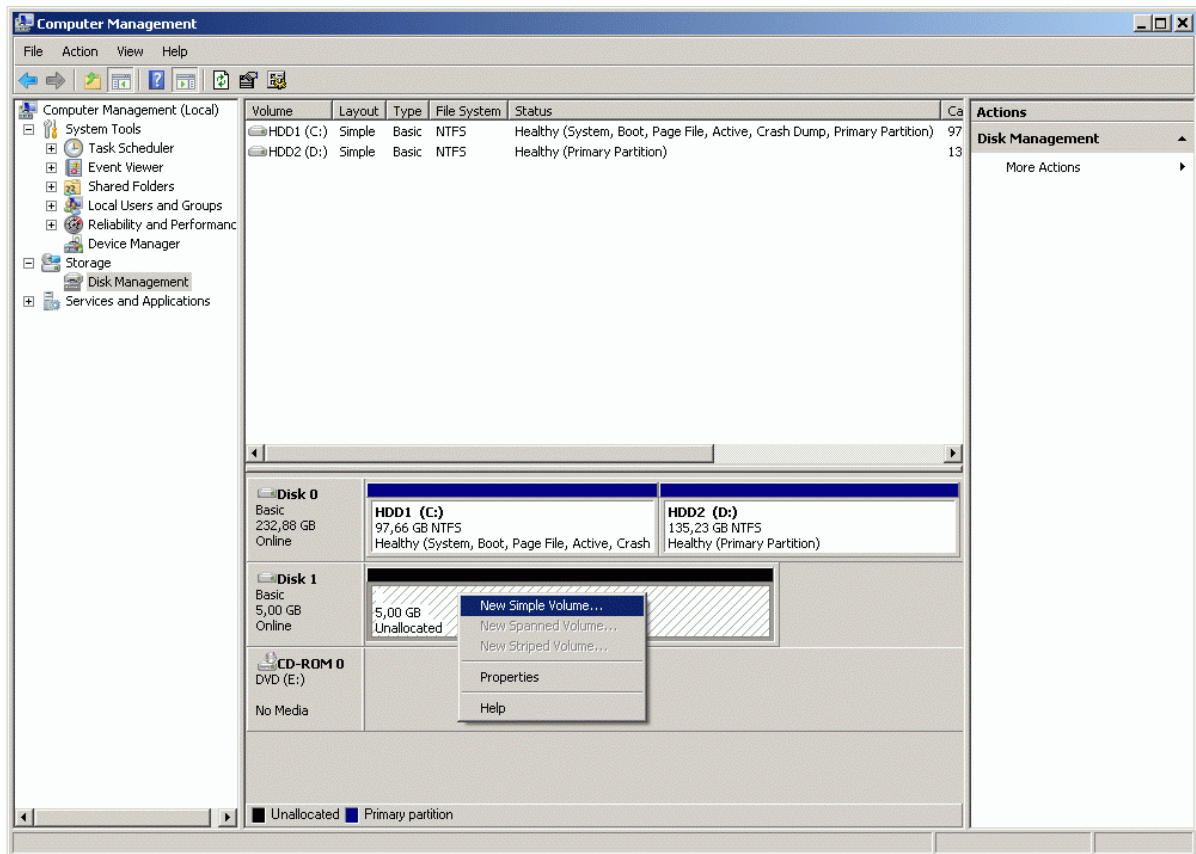
Close the StarPort console.

Open computer management by going Start -> Administrative Tools -> Computer Management.
In the Computer management window select Storage -> Disk Management
An Initialize Disk Window will appear.



Press the **OK** button to continue

Right click on the new volume and select the **New Simple Volume...** option.

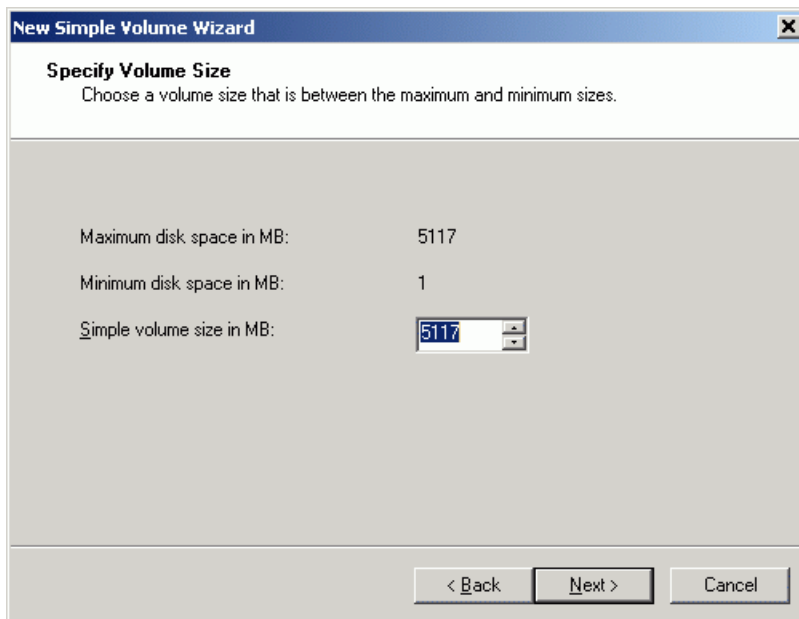


A **New Simple Volume Wizard** will appear.



Press the **Next** button to continue.

Specify the Volume size in megabytes.

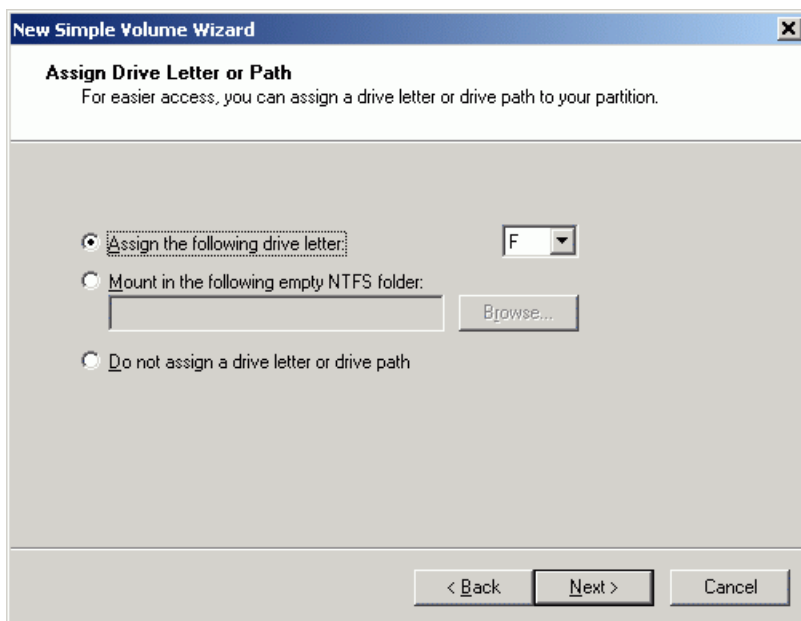


The image shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "New Simple Volume Wizard". The main heading is "Specify Volume Size", followed by the instruction "Choose a volume size that is between the maximum and minimum sizes." Below this, there are three labels and their corresponding values: "Maximum disk space in MB:" with the value "5117", "Minimum disk space in MB:" with the value "1", and "Simple volume size in MB:" with a text input field containing "5117". At the bottom of the dialog, there are three buttons: "< Back", "Next >", and "Cancel".

Label	Value
Maximum disk space in MB:	5117
Minimum disk space in MB:	1
Simple volume size in MB:	5117

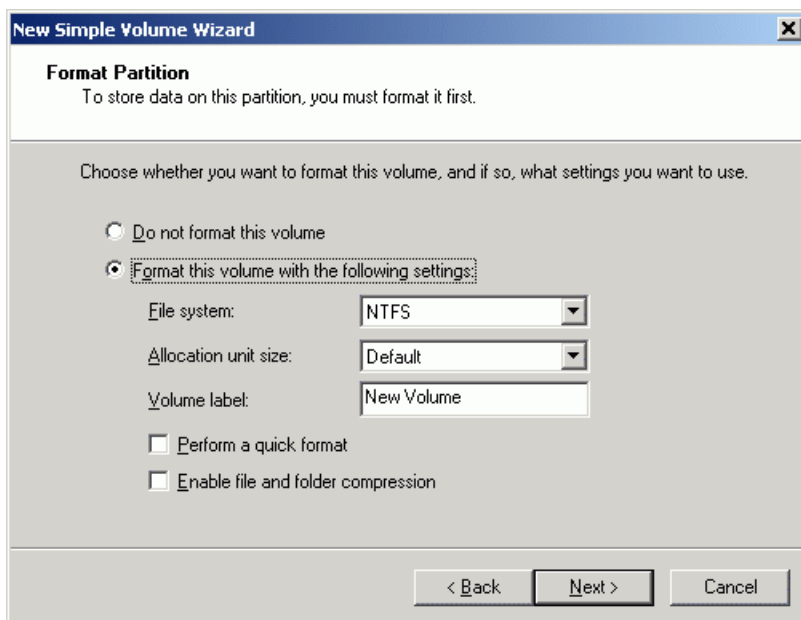
Press the **Next** button to continue.

Assign a drive letter or path to the new volume.



Press the **Next** button to continue.

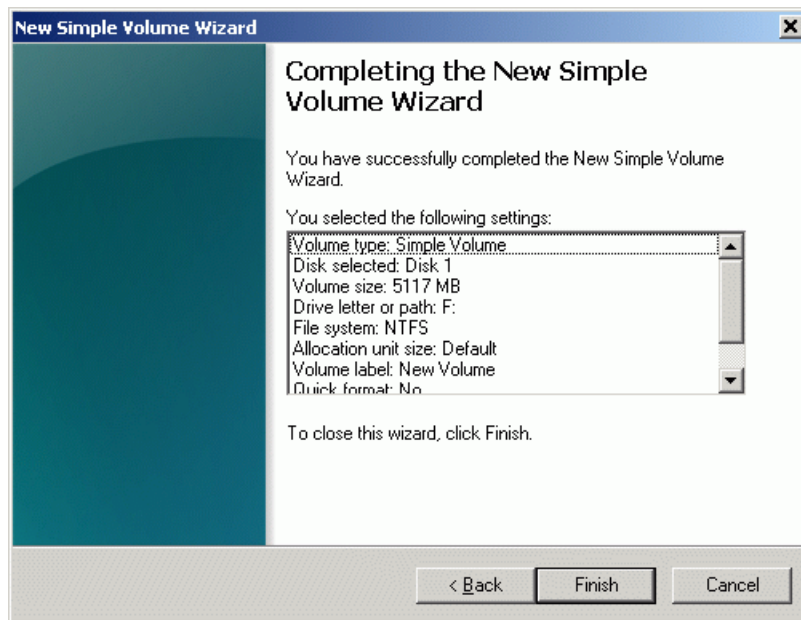
Specify the format options for the new volume.



The image shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "New Simple Volume Wizard". The main heading is "Format Partition", with a subtext "To store data on this partition, you must format it first." Below this, a message says "Choose whether you want to format this volume, and if so, what settings you want to use." There are two radio button options: "Do not format this volume" (unselected) and "Format this volume with the following settings:" (selected). Under the selected option, there are three settings: "File system:" set to "NTFS", "Allocation unit size:" set to "Default", and "Volume label:" set to "New Volume". At the bottom, there are two unchecked checkboxes: "Perform a quick format" and "Enable file and folder compression". At the very bottom of the dialog are three buttons: "< Back", "Next >", and "Cancel".

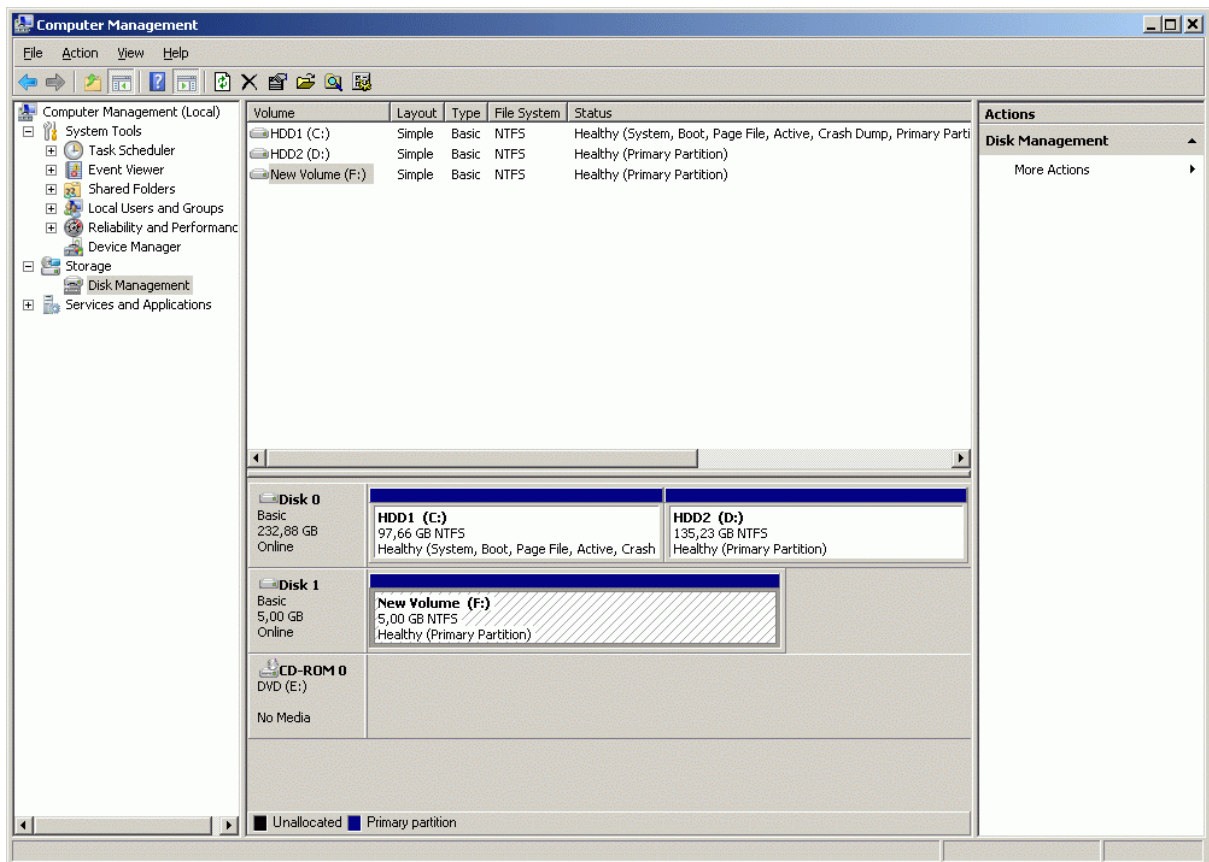
Press the **Next** button to continue.

Review the settings you have selected for the new volume, Press the back button if need to make any changes.



Press the **Finish** button to close the wizard.

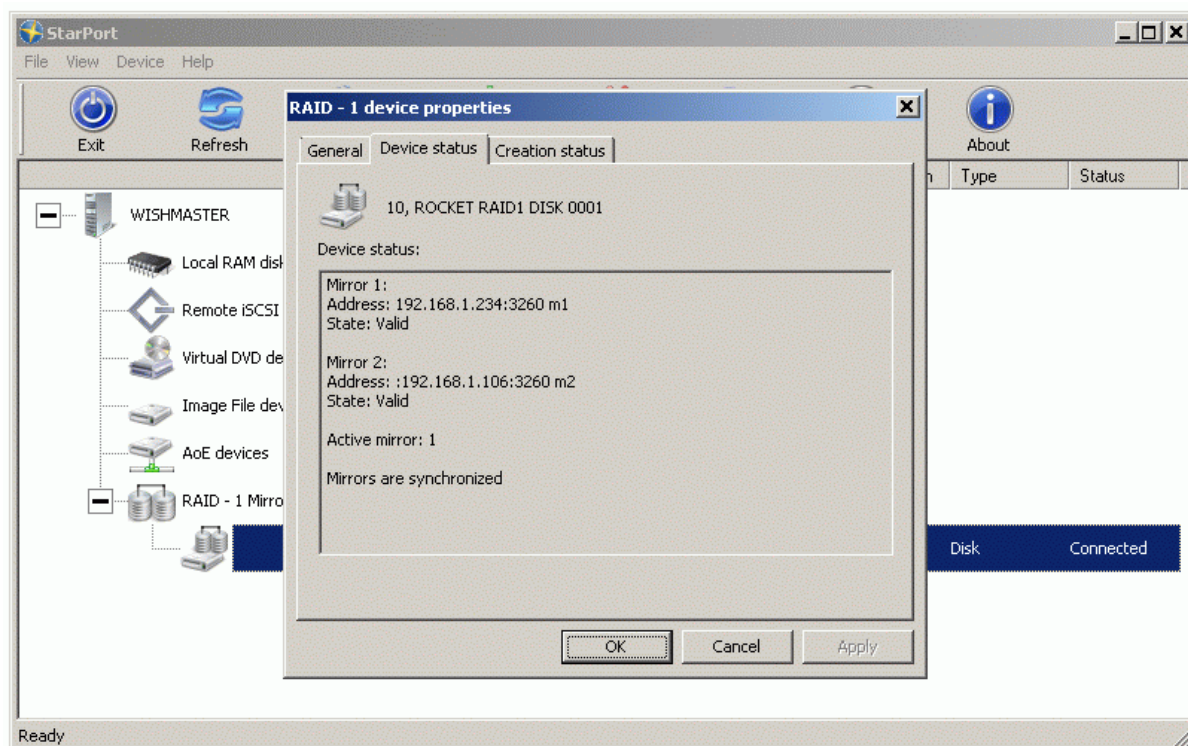
After Closing the **New Simple Volume** wizard you will see that the new volume is formatted and ready to use.



Data Recovery

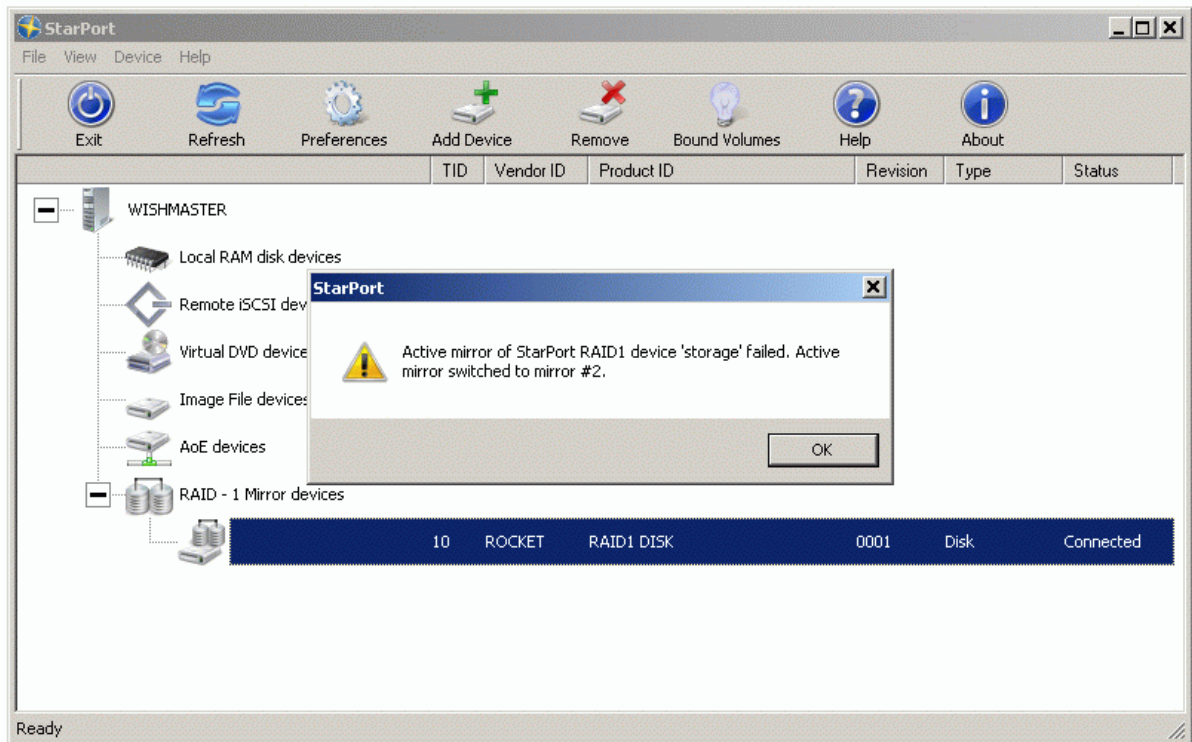
Replacing failed mirror

Right click on the device and select **Properties**, go to the **Device status** tab. The device properties window shows that the both mirrors are valid and synchronized.



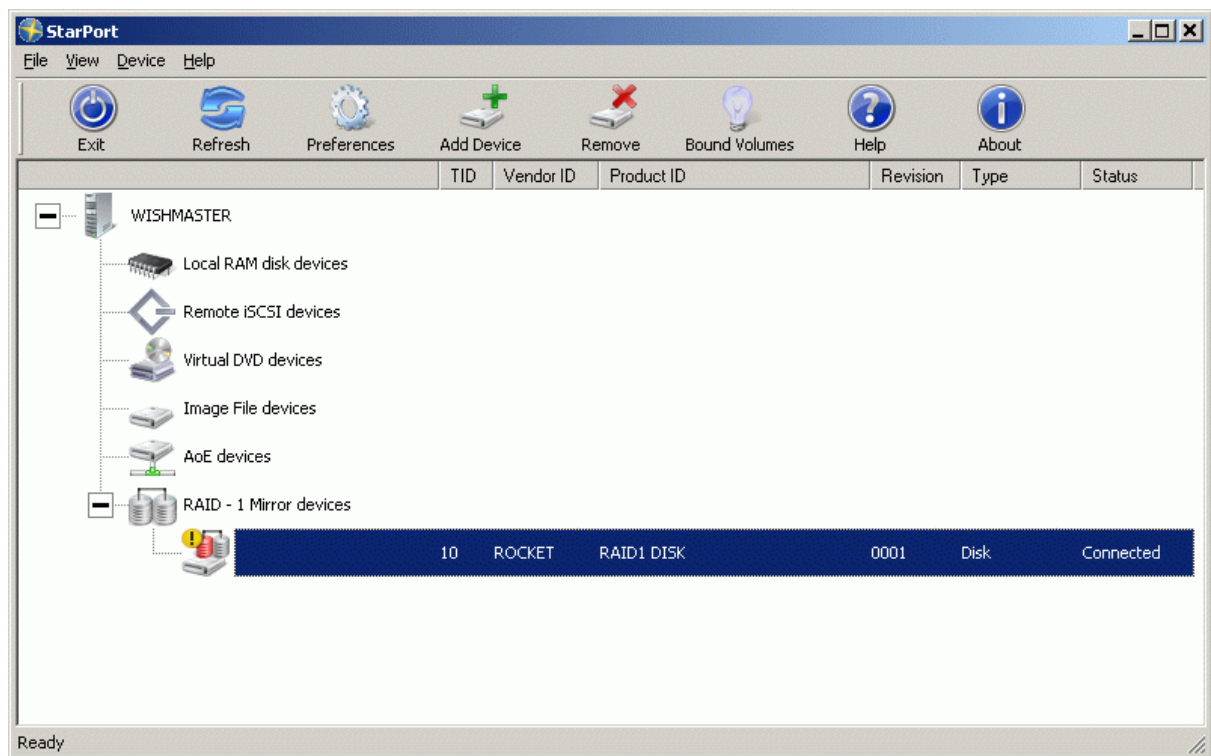
Press the **OK** button to close the window.

If active mirror fails, StarPort automatically switches to the second one. As a result - no system downtime.

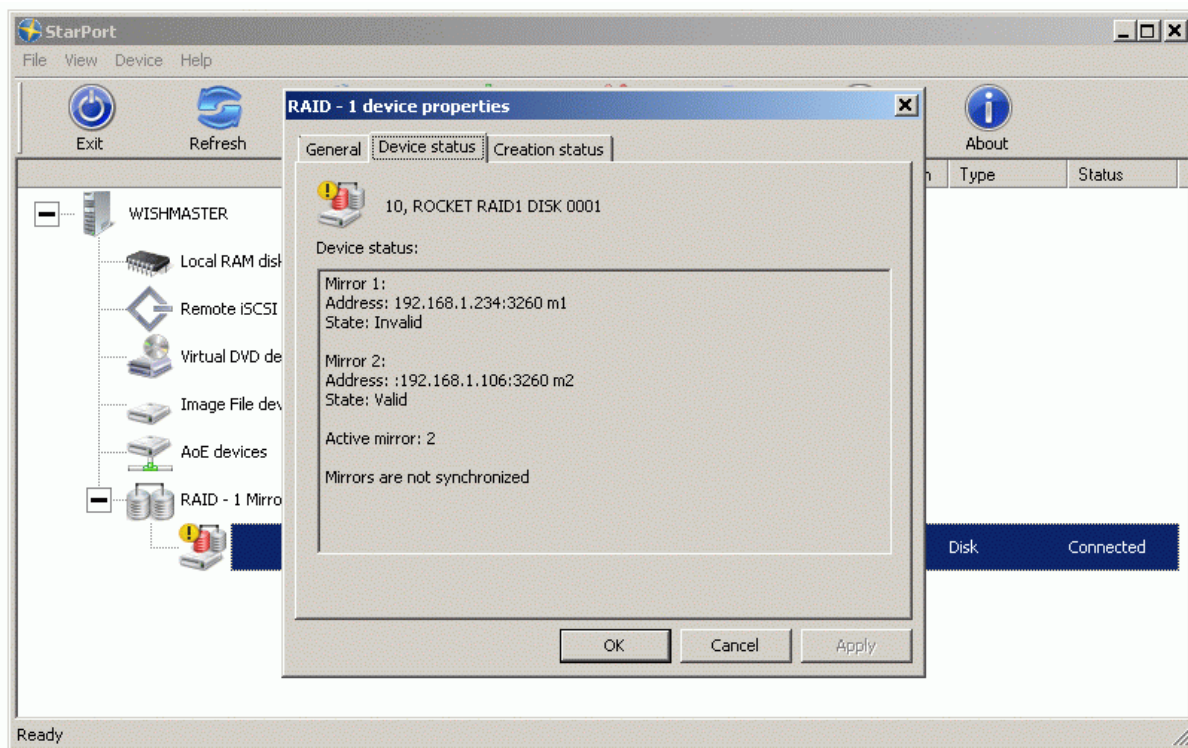


Press the **OK** button to close the window.

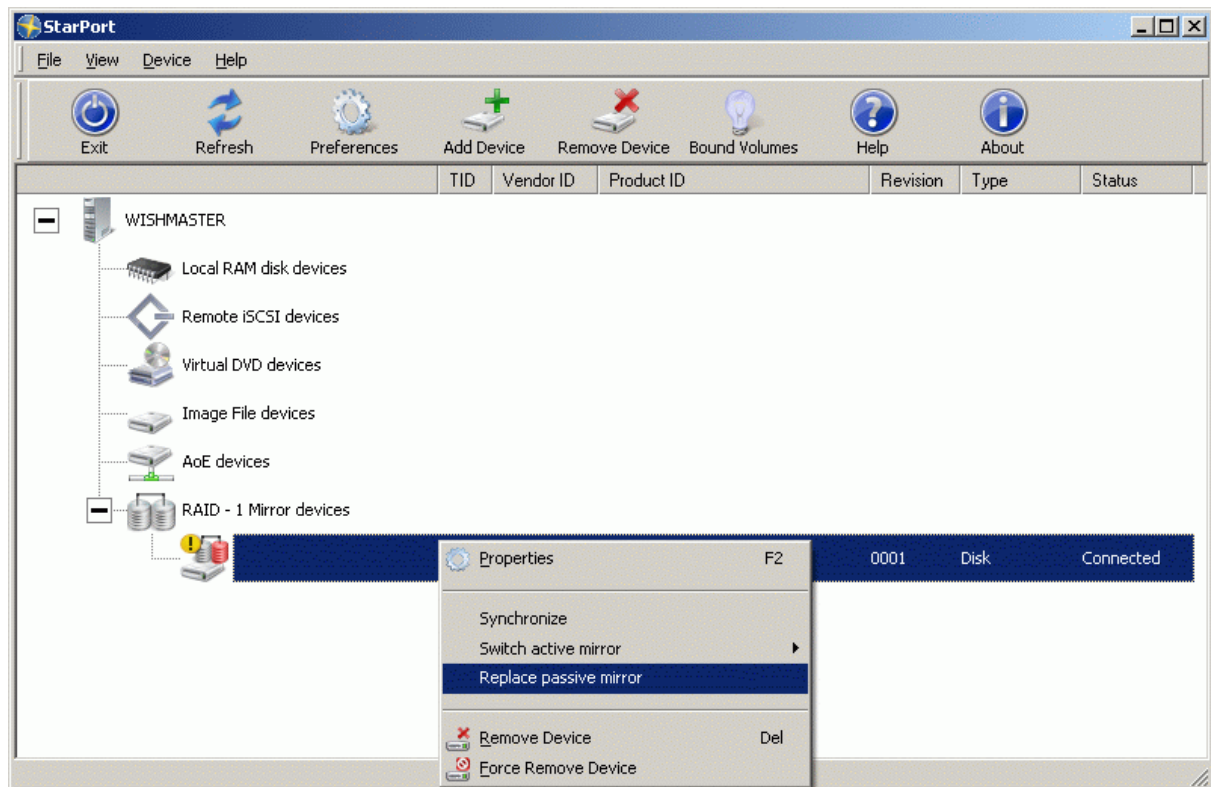
When one of the mirrors fails the device icon looks like on the screenshot below.



Device status shows the detailed information about which mirror has failed and the synchronization status.



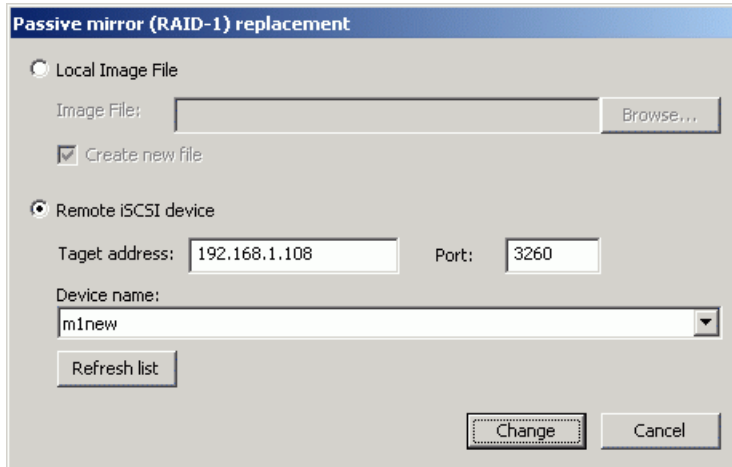
The failed mirror can be replaced with a healthy one in this way:
Right click on the device.



Select **Change passive mirror** option.

Mirror replacement wizard window appears.

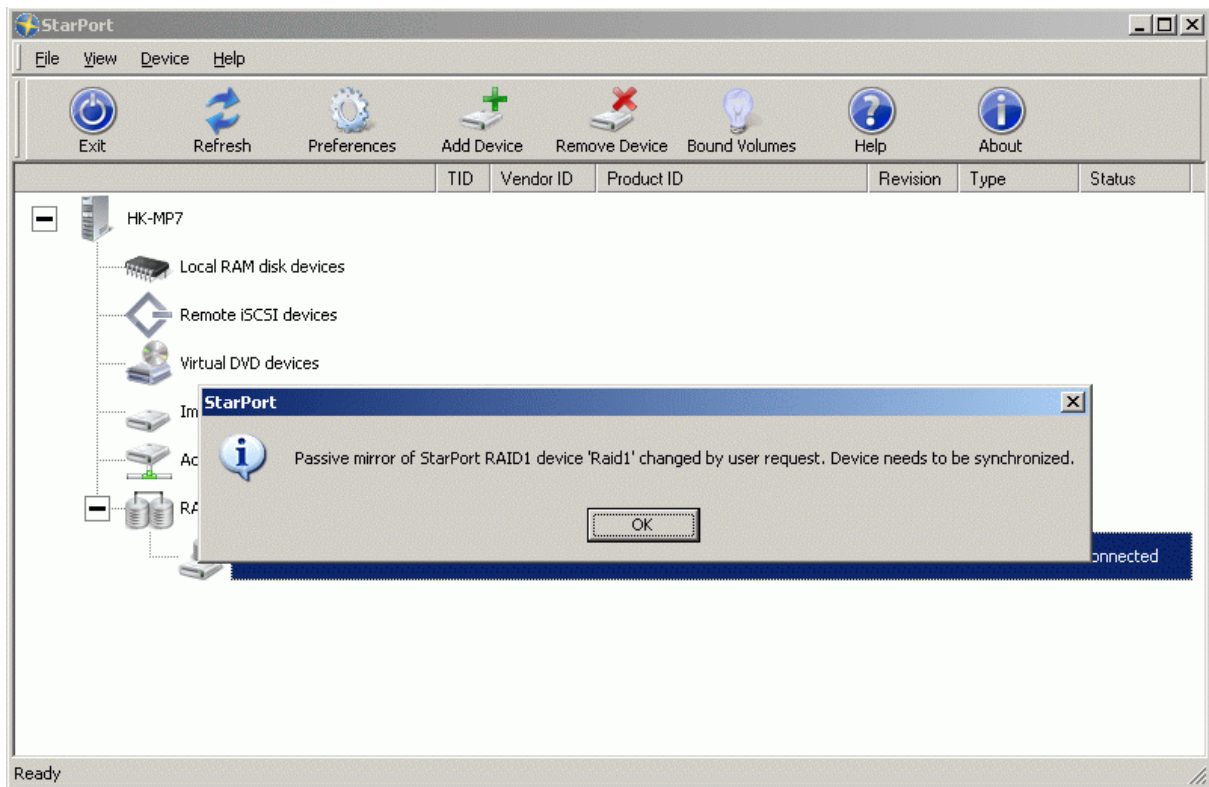
Specify the address where the replacement mirror is stored or create a local image file of a sufficient size.



The image shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Passive mirror (RAID-1) replacement". It has two radio buttons: "Local Image File" and "Remote iSCSI device". The "Remote iSCSI device" option is selected. Under "Local Image File", there is a text field for "Image File:" and a "Browse..." button. A checkbox labeled "Create new file" is checked. Under "Remote iSCSI device", there are text fields for "Target address:" (containing "192.168.1.108") and "Port:" (containing "3260"). Below these is a "Device name:" dropdown menu showing "m1new". A "Refresh list" button is located below the dropdown. At the bottom right, there are "Change" and "Cancel" buttons. The "Change" button is highlighted with a dashed border.

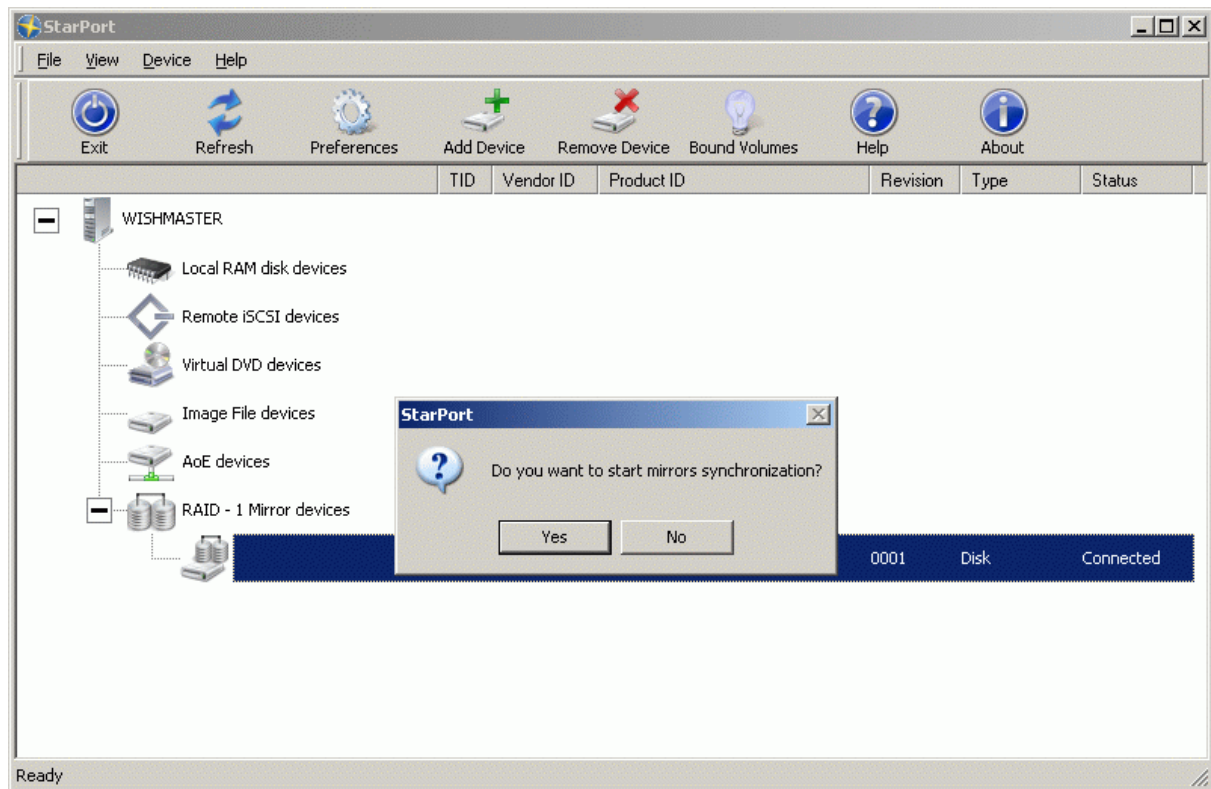
Press the **Change** button to continue.

StarPort informs that the passive mirror is replaced and needs to be synchronized.



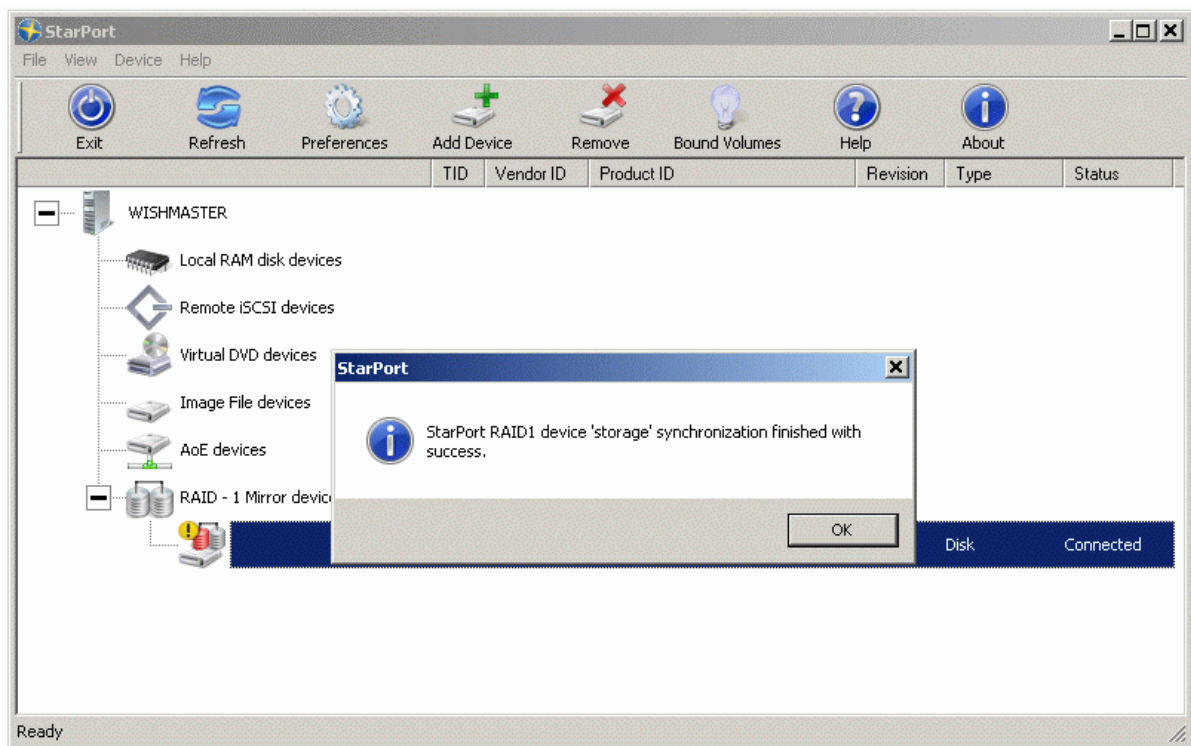
Press the **OK** button.

You will be prompted if you wish to start synchronization process. During the synchronization the disk will be accessible and functional.



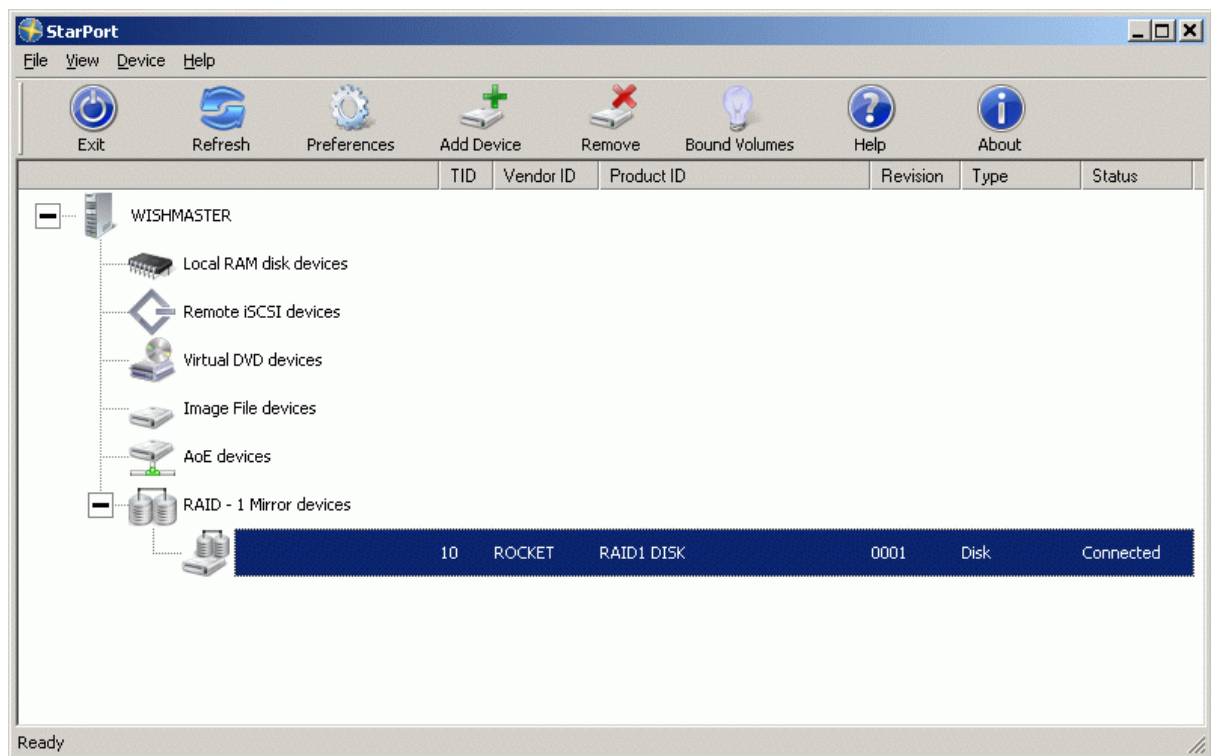
Press the **OK** button to start synchronization.

StarPort will inform you that the synchronization process has finished.



Press the **OK** button.

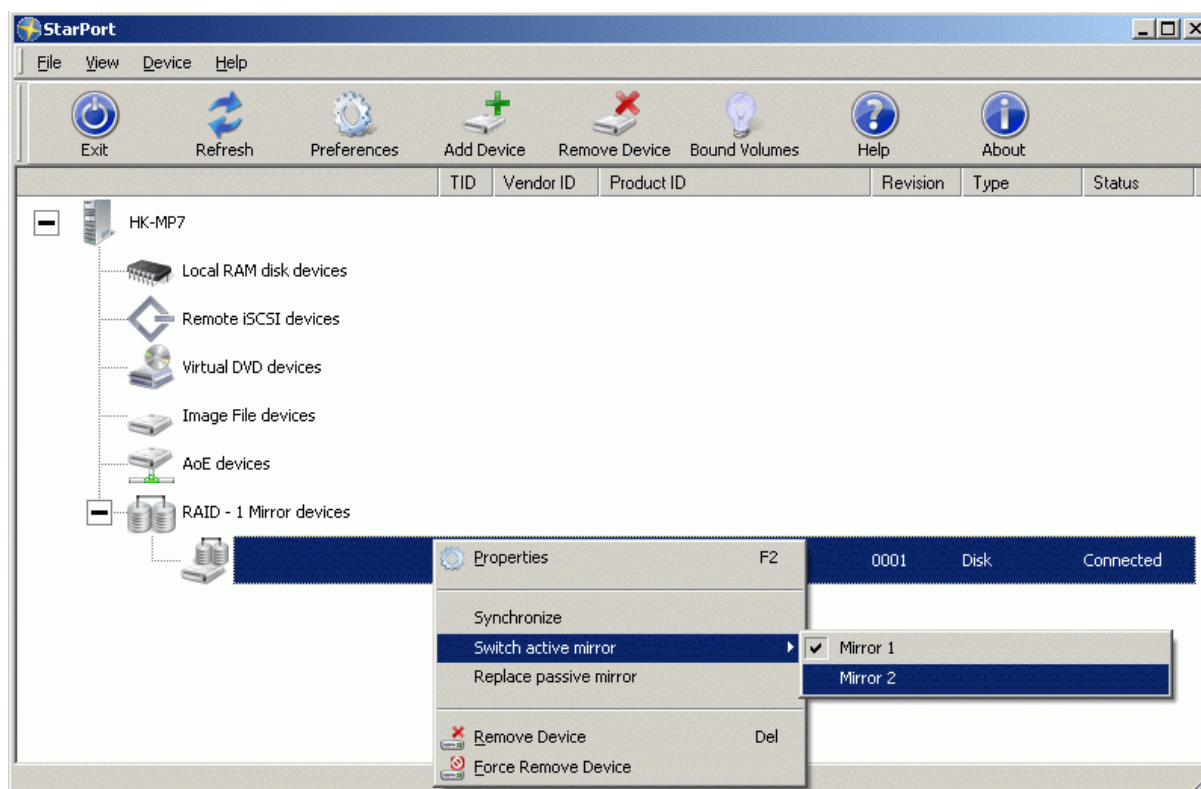
The device is now shown as synchronized.



Manually switch active mirror and perform synchronization

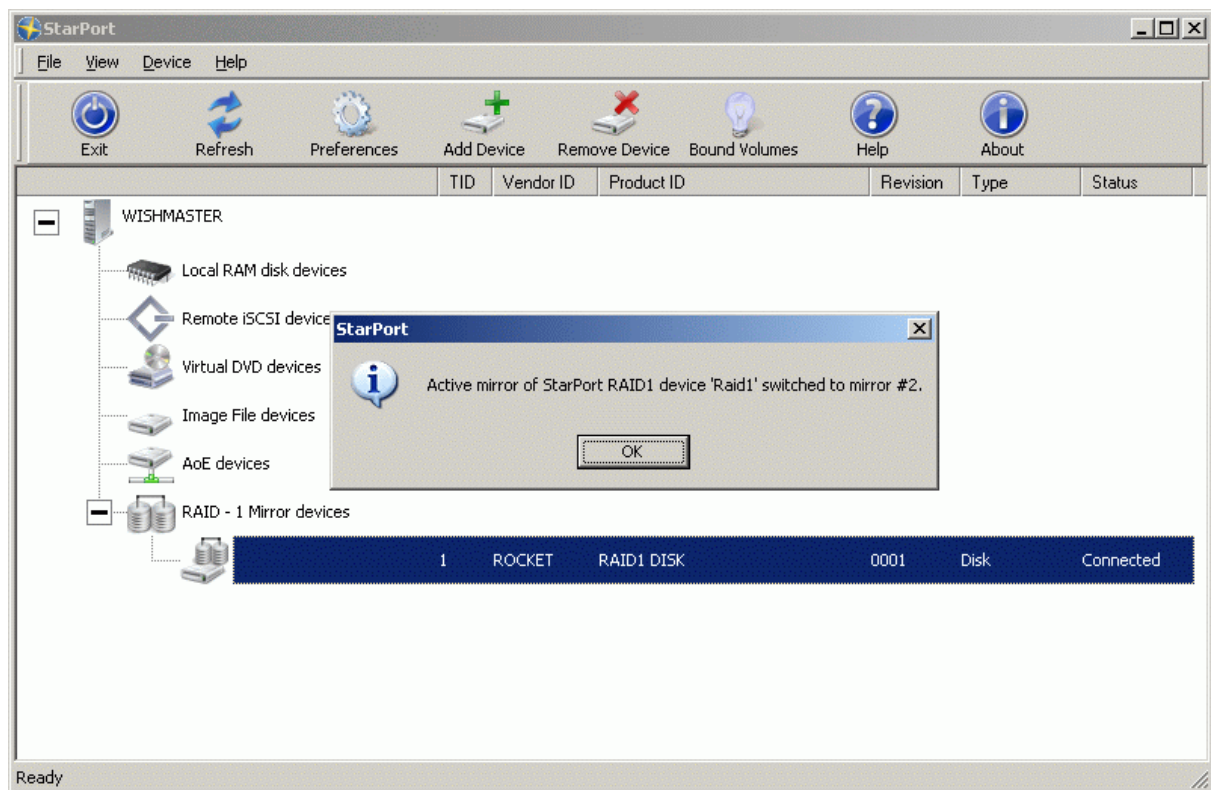
In case the remote server storing the active mirror needs to be rebooted or disconnected from the network you can manually switch the active mirror to prevent the data loss and mirror desynchronizing.

In the StarPort console right click on the mirror device.



Select **Switch active mirror** menu item and choose the second mirror as active.

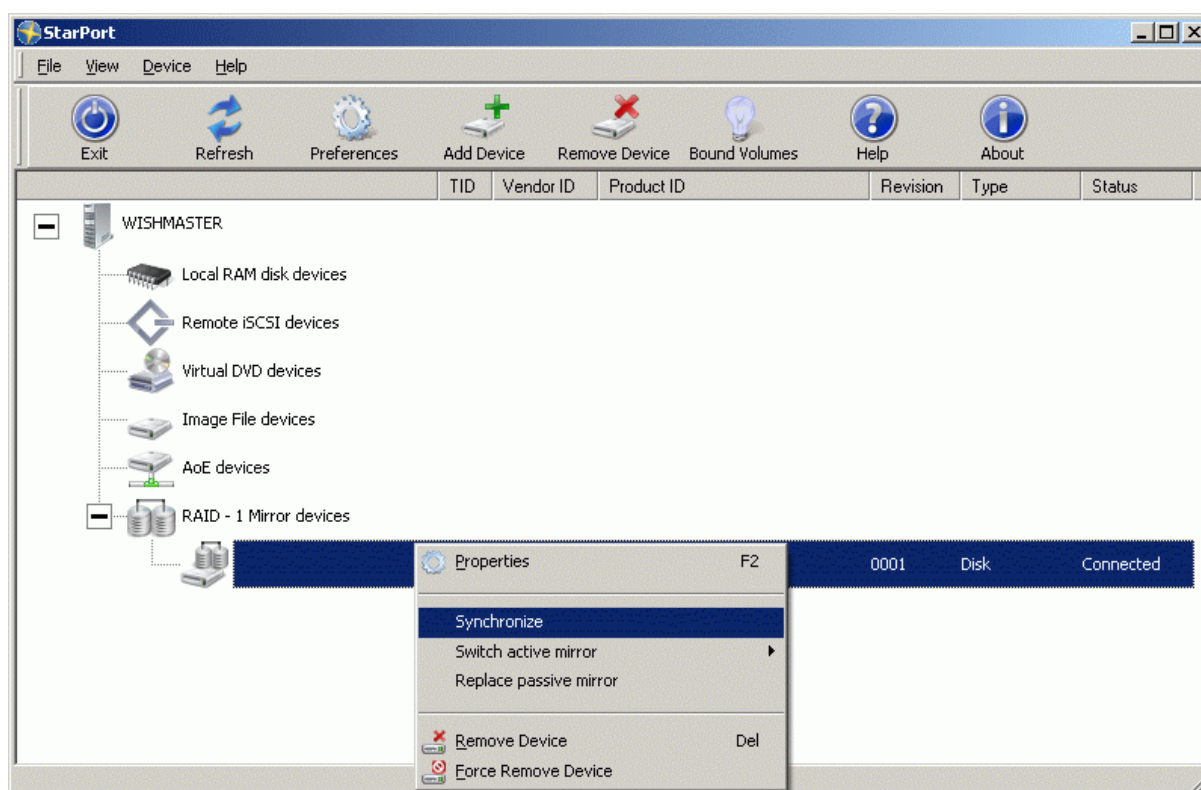
StarPort console will inform that active mirror has been changed.



Optionally select Synchronize popup menu item. Passive mirror will be synchronized with the active one.

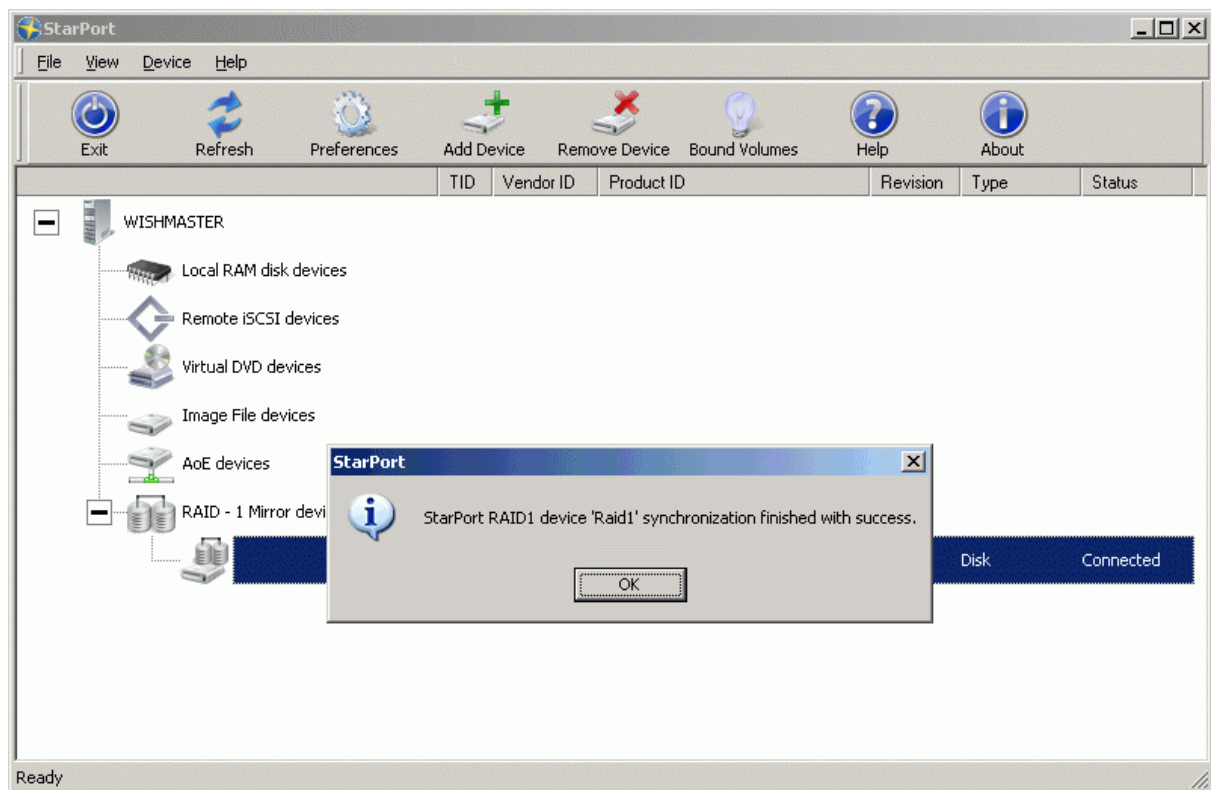
Remember that on previous step we have switched active mirror to the second one. So by selecting Synchronize popup menu item first mirror will be synchronized with the second one that is active.

Right click on the device.



Select the **Synchronize** menu item.

You will be informed about the synchronization status.



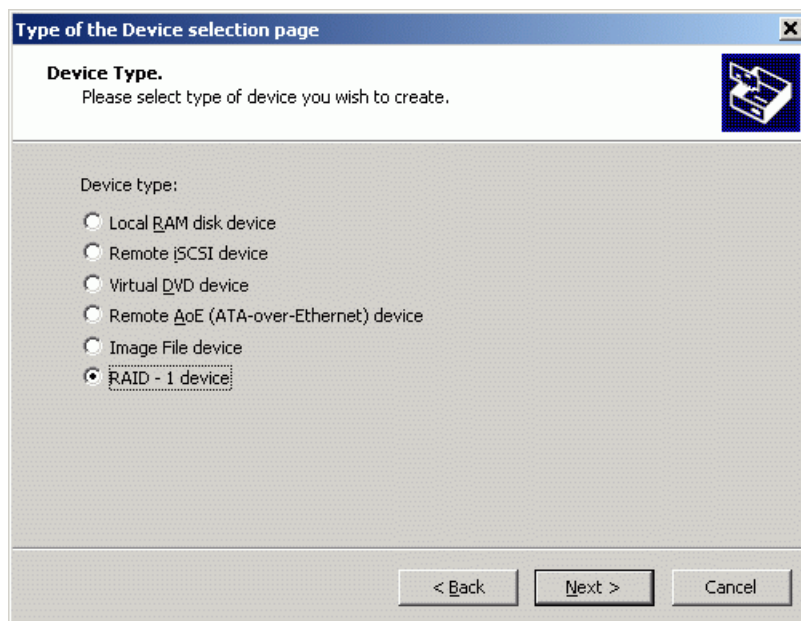
Recreate RAID1 device with 1 existing mirror

Open the New device installation wizard.



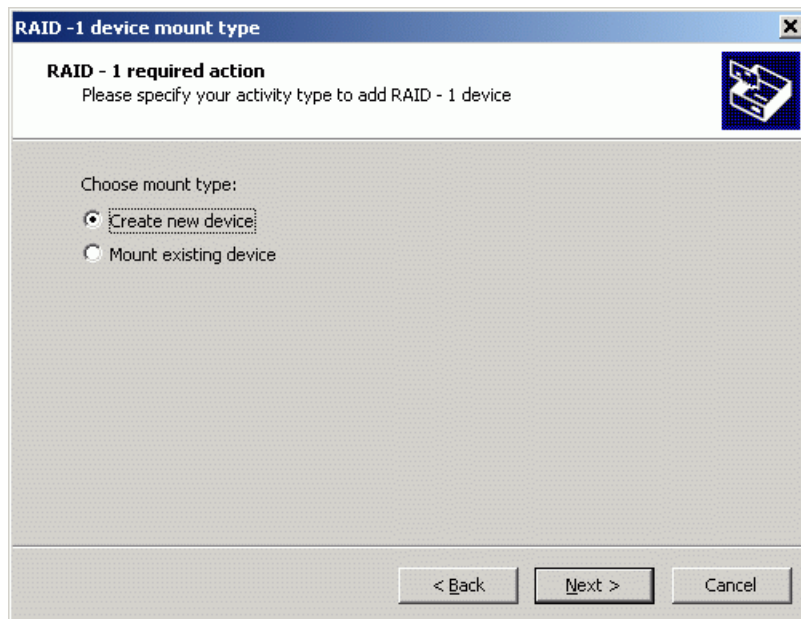
Press the **Next** button to continue.

Select **RAID-1** device from the list.



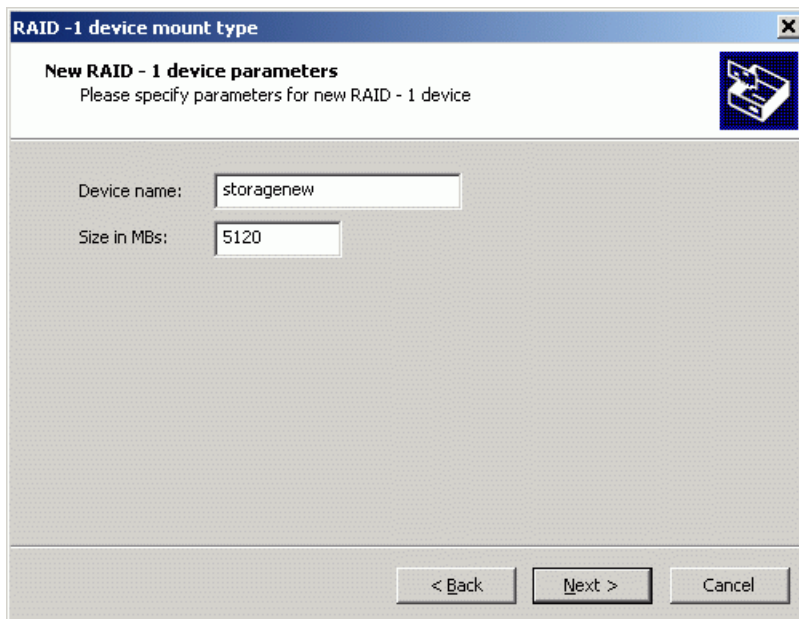
Press the **Next** button to continue.

Select **Create new device** menu item.



Press the **Next** button to continue.

Specify the device name and size in megabytes.



RAID - 1 device mount type

New RAID - 1 device parameters
Please specify parameters for new RAID - 1 device

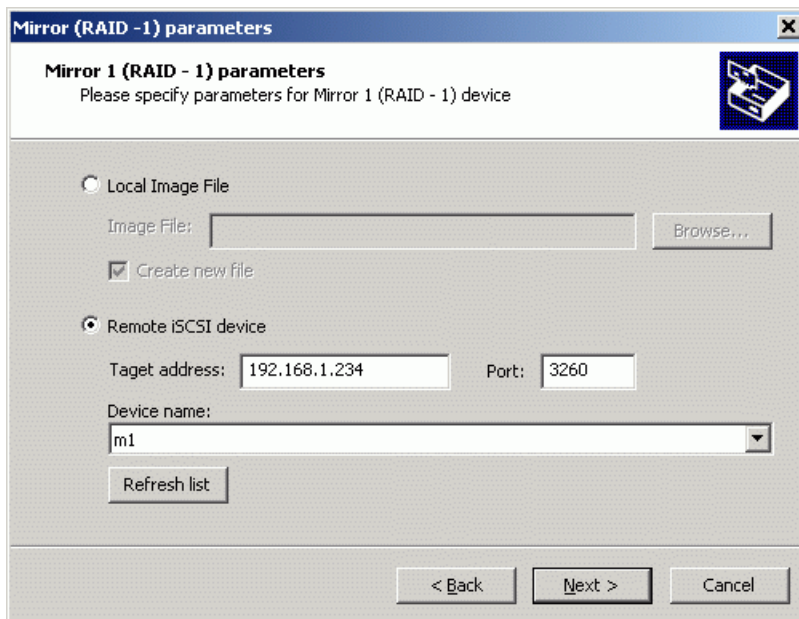
Device name:

Size in MBs:

< Back Next > Cancel

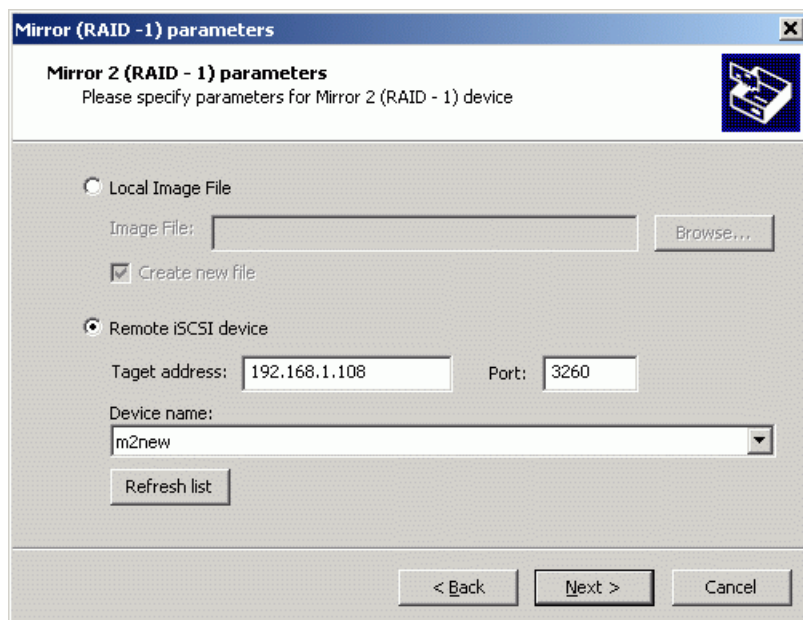
Press the **Next** button to continue.

Specify existing mirror as the first one. By default first mirror is active.



Press the **Next** button to continue.

Specify new mirror as the second one. By default second mirror is passive.



Mirror (RAID - 1) parameters

Mirror 2 (RAID - 1) parameters
Please specify parameters for Mirror 2 (RAID - 1) device

☐ Local Image File

Image File:

☒ Create new file

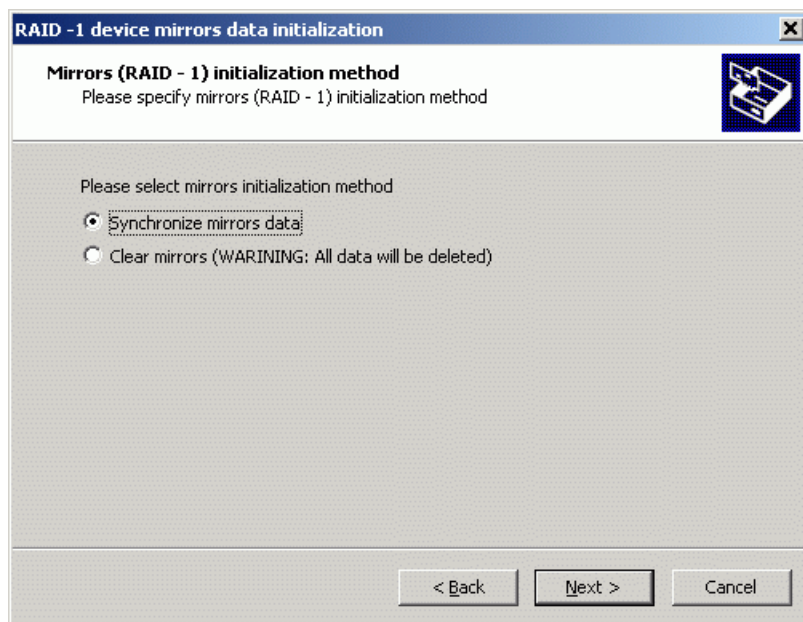
☒ Remote iSCSI device

Target address: Port:

Device name:

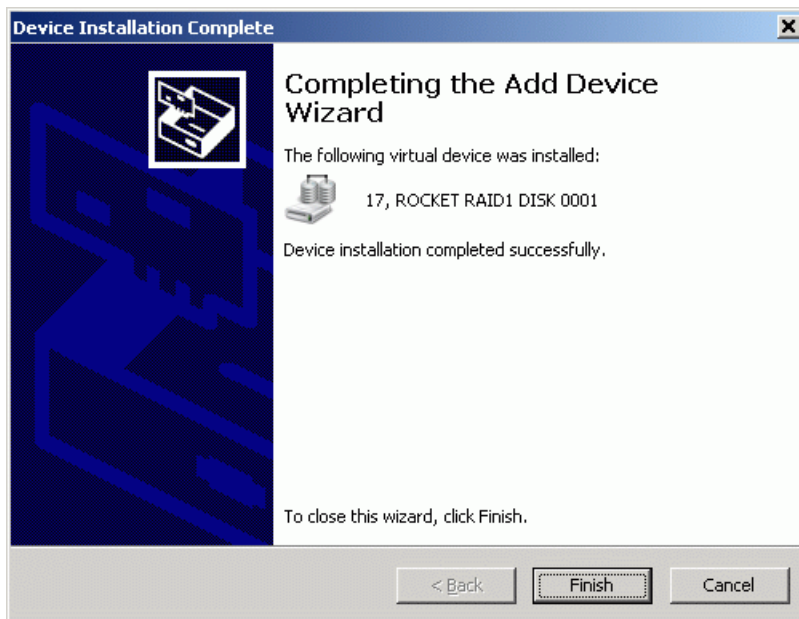
Press the **Next** button to continue.

Choose Synchronize mirrors data. Passive mirror will be synchronized with the active one.



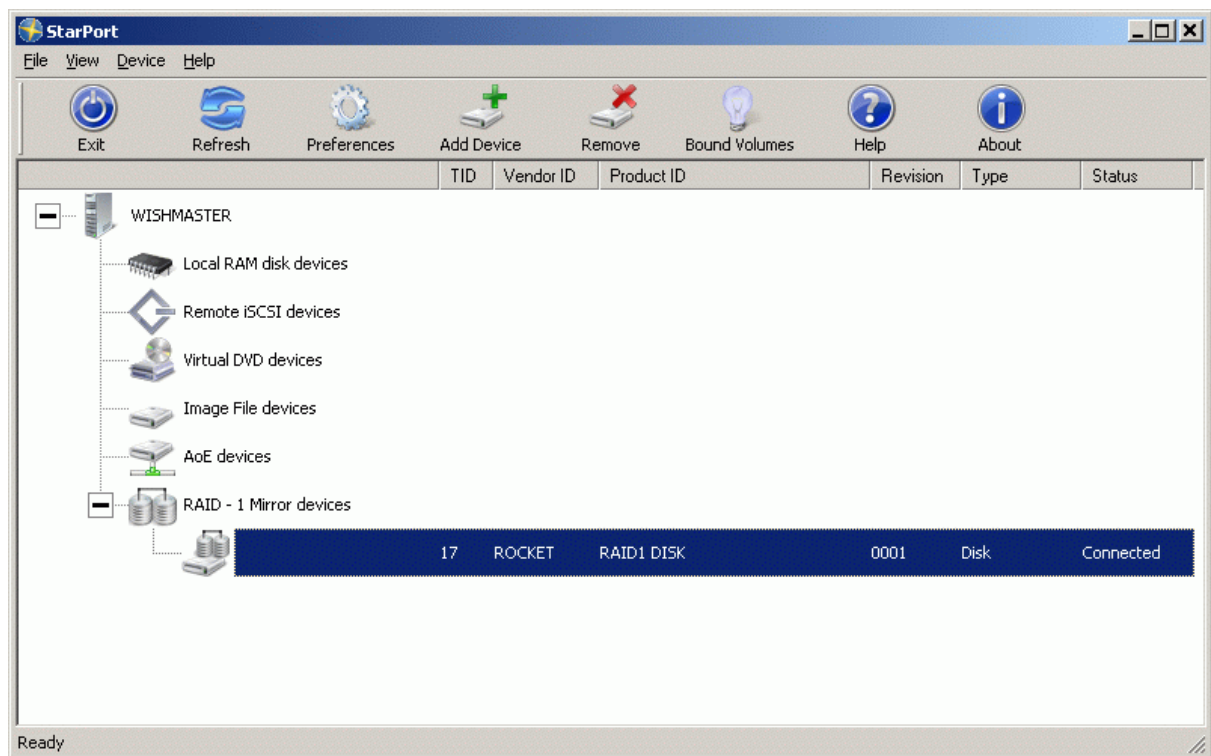
Press the **Next** button to continue.

Wizard informs that the device has been successfully created.



Press the **Finish** button to close the wizard.

You will see the new disk in the StarPort console.



Conclusion

Contacts

Support: www.starwindsoftware.com/support

Support Forum: www.starwindsoftware.com/forums

Sales E-mail: sales@starwindsoftware.com

US Headquarters

Phone: 617-449-7717

Fax: 617-505-5845

EMEA: 1-888-532-2203

StarWind Software Inc.

40 Mall Rd., Burlington

MA 01803, USA

www.starwindsoftware.com