

Symantec NetBackup™ OpenStorage Solutions Guide for Disk

UNIX, Windows, Linux

Release 7.6 Draft

Symantec NetBackup™ OpenStorage Solutions Guide for Disk

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Contents

Technical Support	4
Chapter 1	Introducing disk appliance storage solutions 11
	About storage solutions for backups to disk 11
	About the NetBackup OpenStorage option 11
	About control of the storage 12
	About replication to OpenStorage devices 13
Chapter 2	Planning your deployment 15
	Planning your OpenStorage deployment 15
	About OpenStorage requirements and limitations 16
	About OpenStorage storage servers for backups 17
	About OpenStorage server credentials 17
	About OpenStorage data movers for backups 18
	About the OpenStorage plug-in 18
	About OpenStorage disk pools for backups 18
	About spanning volumes on OpenStorage disk pools 20
	About OpenStorage optimized duplication and replication 21
	About OpenStorage optimized synthetic backups 21
	About OpenStorage direct to tape 23
	About NDMP requirements for OpenStorage direct to tape 23
	About media server requirements for OpenStorage direct to tape 26
	About media server recommendations for OpenStorage direct to tape 26
	About OpenStorage direct to tape limitations 27
	About the OpenStorage direct to tape process 27
Chapter 3	Provisioning the storage 29
	About provisioning the disk appliance storage 29
	Installing the disk appliance plug-in 30

Chapter 4	Licensing OpenStorage	33
	About the OpenStorage license key	33
	Licensing OpenStorage	34
Chapter 5	Configuring OpenStorage in NetBackup	35
	Configuring OpenStorage disk appliance storage	36
	Configuring an OpenStorage storage server for backups	37
	Configuring an OpenStorage disk pool for backups	37
	OpenStorage disk pool properties	38
	Configuring an OpenStorage storage unit	39
	OpenStorage storage unit properties	41
	About OpenStorage storage unit recommendations	43
	Configuring OpenStorage optimized synthetic backups	46
	Configuring OpenStorage direct to tape	46
	Configuring optimized duplication to an OpenStorage device within the same NetBackup domain	48
	About OpenStorage optimized duplication within the same domain	50
	Configuring NetBackup optimized duplication behavior	51
	Configuring replication to an OpenStorage device in a different domain	54
	About NetBackup Auto Image Replication	55
	About storage lifecycle policies	64
	About the storage lifecycle policies required for Auto Image Replication	64
	Creating a storage lifecycle policy	66
	Storage Lifecycle Policy dialog box settings	67
	Adding a storage operation to a storage lifecycle policy	70
	Creating a backup policy	71
	Adding OpenStorage functionality to an existing environment	72
Chapter 6	Managing OpenStorage	75
	Managing OpenStorage storage servers	75
	Viewing OpenStorage storage servers	76
	Determining OpenStorage storage server state	76
	Changing OpenStorage storage server properties	76
	Setting OpenStorage storage server attributes	77
	Removing OpenStorage storage server attributes	77
	Updating an OpenStorage storage server to reflect plug-in updates	78
	Deleting an OpenStorage storage server	79

Managing OpenStorage server credentials	80
Determining if OpenStorage server credentials exist	80
Adding OpenStorage server credentials	80
Changing OpenStorage server credentials	81
Deleting the OpenStorage server credentials of a data mover	81
Managing OpenStorage data movers	82
Adding an OpenStorage data mover	82
Retiring an OpenStorage data mover	83
Managing OpenStorage disk pools	83
Viewing OpenStorage disk pools	84
Determining OpenStorage disk pool state	84
Changing OpenStorage disk pool state	84
Determining OpenStorage disk volume state	85
Changing OpenStorage disk volume state	85
Changing OpenStorage disk pool properties	86
Adding volumes to an OpenStorage disk pool	91
Merging OpenStorage disk pools	92
Removing a volume from an OpenStorage disk pool	93
Updating an OpenStorage disk pool to reflect plug-in updates	93
Deleting an OpenStorage disk pool	94
Monitoring OpenStorage storage capacity and usage	95
Viewing OpenStorage disk reports	95
Reporting on Auto Image Replication jobs	96
About catalog backups to OpenStorage devices	97
About restoring from backup copies	97
About restoring from a backup at a target master domain	98
Chapter 7 Troubleshooting	99
About unified logging	99
About using the vxlogview command to view unified logs	100
Examples of using vxlogview to view unified logs	101
About legacy logging	102
Creating NetBackup log file directories	103
About NetBackup OpenStorage log files	104
Troubleshooting OpenStorage credentials creation	106
Chapter 8 Storage Server Configuration Wizard	107
Reviewers: about these wizard help topics	119
About the Storage Server Configuration Wizard	108
Select Storage Type panel	109

	Add Storage Server panel (OpenStorage)	111
	Configure Additional Media Servers (OpenStorage) panel	114
	OpenStorage Configuration Summary panel	116
	OpenStorage Storage Server Creation Progress panel	117
	Finished panel	118
Chapter 9	Disk Pool Configuration Wizard	119
	Reviewers: about these wizard help topics	119
	About the Disk Pool Configuration Wizard	120
	Disk Pool panel	122
	Select Storage Server panel	124
	Select Disk Pool Properties and Volumes panel	126
	Filtering Volumes dialog box	128
	Specify Mirror Properties dialog box	130
	Disk Pool Properties panel	131
	Summary panel	132
	Confirmation panel	133
	Storage Unit Option panel	134
	Create Storage Unit panel	135
	Finish panel	135
Index		137

Introducing disk appliance storage solutions

This chapter includes the following topics:

- [About storage solutions for backups to disk](#)
- [About the NetBackup OpenStorage option](#)
- [About control of the storage](#)
- [About replication to OpenStorage devices](#)

About storage solutions for backups to disk

This guide describes how to configure and use an intelligent disk appliance in NetBackup for backups. The disk appliance must conform to the Symantec OpenStorage API.

See [“About the NetBackup OpenStorage option”](#) on page 11.

Information about how to configure and use NetBackup with snapshots on disk appliance storage is available in a different guide.

See the *NetBackup Replication Director Solutions Guide*.

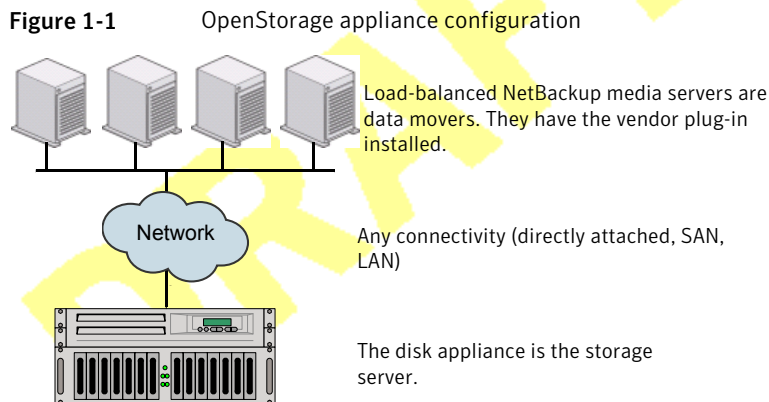
About the NetBackup OpenStorage option

OpenStorage is a Symantec API that allows NetBackup to communicate with the storage implementations that conform to the API. Storage vendors participate in the Symantec OpenStorage Partner Program. Symantec qualifies their storage solutions for the OpenStorage API.

Depending on the storage implementation, OpenStorage may provide the following capabilities:

- Share disks. Multiple heterogeneous media servers can access the same disk volume concurrently.
- Balance load and performance. NetBackup balances backup jobs and storage usage among the media servers and disk pools. For each backup job, NetBackup chooses the least full disk volume and least busy media server.
- Use of disk appliance capabilities, which may include optimized off-host duplication and deduplicated storage capabilities.
- Fast storage provisioning.
- Almost unlimited storage.
- Alternative to off-site vaulting.
- Simplified disaster recovery. Access your data from anywhere over the Internet.

Figure 1-1 shows an OpenStorage configuration that uses a disk appliance.



About control of the storage

The vendor's storage implementation controls the storage format and where the images reside on the storage. The vendor controls the data transfer method. Consequently, performance and storage utilization are highly optimized.

NetBackup has no knowledge of how the backup images are stored. Also, Symantec does not control which capabilities the vendor exposes through the OpenStorage API. Similarly, Symantec and NetBackup have no control over the communication between the vendor plug-in and the storage server. The vendor determines the API or protocol to use between the plug-in and the storage server.

NetBackup determines when backup images are created, copied, or deleted. Images cannot be moved, expired, or deleted on the storage unless NetBackup instructs the appliance to do so through the API.

About replication to OpenStorage devices

NetBackup offers two types of replication to OpenStorage devices, as follows:

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Backups | Replication of backups to another NetBackup domain is known as Auto Image Replication.

Use this guide to configure Auto Image Replication of backups to an OpenStorage device.

See “ About NetBackup Auto Image Replication ” on page 55.

NetBackup deduplication also supports Auto Image Replication.

See the <i>NetBackup Deduplication Guide</i> . |
| Snapshots | Snapshot replication within the same domain.

Use this type to replicate snapshots from one OpenStorage device to the same device or to another device of the same vendor and type.

See the <i>NetBackup Replication Director Solutions Guide</i> . |

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Planning your deployment

This chapter includes the following topics:

- [Planning your OpenStorage deployment](#)
- [About OpenStorage requirements and limitations](#)
- [About OpenStorage storage servers for backups](#)
- [About OpenStorage server credentials](#)
- [About OpenStorage data movers for backups](#)
- [About the OpenStorage plug-in](#)
- [About OpenStorage disk pools for backups](#)
- [About OpenStorage optimized duplication and replication](#)
- [About OpenStorage optimized synthetic backups](#)
- [About OpenStorage direct to tape](#)

Planning your OpenStorage deployment

[Table 2-1](#) provides an overview of NetBackup OpenStorage. This overview and the topics to which it refers may help you plan your deployment.

Table 2-1 OpenStorage deployment

Step	Task	Instructions
Step 1	Read about requirements and limitations	See “About OpenStorage requirements and limitations” on page 16.

Table 2-1 OpenStorage deployment (*continued*)

Step	Task	Instructions
Step 2	Learn about storage servers, data movers, and credentials	See “About OpenStorage storage servers for backups” on page 17. See “About OpenStorage data movers for backups” on page 18. See “About OpenStorage server credentials” on page 17.
Step 3	Learn about disk pools	See “About OpenStorage disk pools for backups” on page 18. See “About spanning volumes on OpenStorage disk pools” on page 20.
Step 4	Learn about optimized duplication and replication	See “About OpenStorage optimized duplication and replication” on page 21.
Step 5	Learn about optimized synthetic backups	See “About OpenStorage optimized synthetic backups” on page 21.
Step 6	Learn about copy to tape	See “About OpenStorage direct to tape” on page 23.
Step 8	Learn about provision the storage	See “About provisioning the disk appliance storage” on page 29.
Step 9	Learn about how storage units can control traffic	See “About OpenStorage storage unit recommendations” on page 43.
Step 10	See the configuration overview topics	See “Configuring OpenStorage disk appliance storage” on page 36.

About OpenStorage requirements and limitations

The following are the requirements to use the OpenStorage option:

- A NetBackup OpenStorage Option license key.
- Storage that is exposed to NetBackup through a software plug-in that conforms to the Symantec OpenStorage API.

OpenStorage does not support the following:

- Optimized duplication when a storage unit group is a target of the duplication.
- Optimized duplication with Auto Image Replication.
- Clustering of the media servers that function as data movers.
Multiple data movers inherently provide failover capability. Therefore, clustering for failover is not required.

Information about supported systems is available.

See the *NetBackup Release Notes*.

About OpenStorage storage servers for backups

A storage server is an entity that writes data to and reads data from the storage. It may correspond to a physical appliance or disk array. It may be a higher level construct such as a host-based management software suite for multiple devices. The storage server owns exclusive access to the storage.

For the OpenStorage solutions that use a disk appliance for backups, the disk appliance host is the storage server.

How many storage servers you configure depends on your backup storage requirements. Each disk appliance has one storage server. If you use optimized duplication or replication, additional storage servers are required, as follows:

Optimized duplication within the same NetBackup domain

Optimized duplication in the same domain requires the following storage servers:

- One for the backup storage, which is the source for the duplication operations.
- Another to store the copies of the backup images. This storage server hosts the storage that is the target for the duplication operations.

See [“About OpenStorage optimized duplication within the same domain”](#) on page 50.

Auto Image Replication to a different NetBackup domain

Auto Image Replication requires the following storage servers:

- One for the backups in the originating domain. This storage server writes the NetBackup client backups to the storage. It is the source for the duplication operations.
- Another in the remote domain for the copies of the backup images. This storage server is the target for the duplication operations that run in the originating domain.

See [“About NetBackup Auto Image Replication”](#) on page 55.

See [“About OpenStorage data movers for backups”](#) on page 18.

About OpenStorage server credentials

When you configure a storage server in the **Storage Server Configuration Wizard**, you configure its credentials.

About OpenStorage data movers for backups

A data mover is a NetBackup media server that backs up a client and then transfers the data to a storage server. The storage server then writes the data to storage. A data mover also can move data back to primary storage (the client) during restores and from secondary storage to tertiary storage during duplication.

The data movers host a software plug-in they use to communicate with the storage implementation.

When you configure the storage server, you also select the media servers that host the OpenStorage plug-in. Those media server data movers are assigned the credentials for the storage server. The credentials allow the data movers to communicate with the storage server. NetBackup then configures the media servers as data movers.

You can control which data movers are used for backups and duplications when you configure NetBackup storage units.

See [“About OpenStorage storage servers for backups”](#) on page 17.

About the OpenStorage plug-in

A software plug-in must reside on every NetBackup media server that moves backup data to the storage server. The plug-in must conform to the Symantec OpenStorage API specification. The vendor exposes the storage capabilities to NetBackup through the plug-in.

To determine a disk appliance's capabilities, NetBackup uses the plug-in to query the storage appliance. Capabilities can include deduplicated storage, optimized off-host duplication, and so on.

If a vendor updates their plug-in, you must update NetBackup with the new or changed capabilities exposed by the plug-in.

See [“Updating an OpenStorage storage server to reflect plug-in updates”](#) on page 78.

For disk appliance storage, the appliance vendor provides the plug-in. The vendor should provide information about how to install the plug-in.

About OpenStorage disk pools for backups

An OpenStorage disk pool represents the disk storage that is exposed to NetBackup through the OpenStorage API.

For disk appliance storage for backups, the vendor may expose the storage as one or more units of storage (that is, disk volumes). The vendor also may expose the volume properties that are related to replication.

A disk pool can represent one or more volumes. If a disk pool represents more than one volume, NetBackup selects a volume for a backup based on the available capacity and the predicted size of the backup. NetBackup tries to write backup data to a single volume. If necessary, backup images span volumes in a disk pool unless the storage implementation does not support volume spanning. Backup images do not span across multiple disk pools.

See [“About spanning volumes on OpenStorage disk pools”](#) on page 20.

How many disk pools you configure depends on your storage requirements. It also depends on whether or not you use optimized duplication or replication, as follows:

- | | |
|--|--|
| Optimized duplication within the same NetBackup domain | Optimized duplication in the same domain requires the following disk pools: |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ At least one for the backup storage, which is the source for the duplication operations. The source disk pool is on one appliance.■ Another to store the copies of the backup images, which is the target for the duplication operations. The target disk pool is on a different appliance. |

See [“About OpenStorage optimized duplication within the same domain”](#) on page 50.

Auto Image Replication to a different NetBackup domain

Auto Image Replication disk pools can be either replication source or replication target. The replication properties denote the purpose of the disk pool: source or target. Your storage administrator configures the replication topology of the volumes in the storage devices, and you create the disk pools to match that topology. The disk pools inherit the replication properties from the volumes that you add to them.

See [“About the replication topology for Auto Image Replication”](#) on page 59.

Auto Image Replication requires the following disk pools:

- At least one replication source disk pool in the originating domain. A replication source disk pool is one to which you send your backups. The backup images on the source disk pool are replicated to a disk pool in the remote domain.
- At least one replication target disk pool in the remote domain. A replication target disk pool is the target for the duplication operations that run in the originating domain.

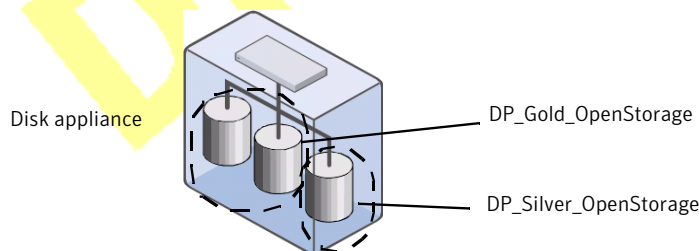
See [“About NetBackup Auto Image Replication”](#) on page 55.

A disk pool is the storage destination of a NetBackup storage unit.

[Figure 2-1](#) shows a disk pool configuration in a disk appliance.

Figure 2-1

OpenStorage disk appliance disk pools



See [“Configuring an OpenStorage disk pool for backups”](#) on page 37.

About spanning volumes on OpenStorage disk pools

One of the capabilities a vendor may expose is the potential for images to span across volumes within a disk pool. NetBackup uses that capability to use the disk

storage most effectively. NetBackup breaks up backup images into fragments and stores a fragment or fragments if a full image does not fit into the space available.

In NetBackup, the **SpanImages** attribute specifies that backup images can span across volumes in a disk pool. The **SpanImages** attribute applies to both storage servers and disk pools.

Two reasons exist that may require you to update NetBackup to use the volume spanning functionality, as follows:

- Your OpenStorage vendor plug-in supports volume spanning functionality. Volume spanning is not a trait that the vendor plug-in advertises. Therefore, you must configure the storage server to use it explicitly.
- You upgrade to a NetBackup release that supports OpenStorage volume spanning from a release that does not support it.

In both cases, set the **SpanImages** attribute on both the storage server and the disk pool.

See [“Setting OpenStorage storage server attributes”](#) on page 77.

See [“Updating an OpenStorage disk pool to reflect plug-in updates”](#) on page 93.

About OpenStorage optimized duplication and replication

If an OpenStorage disk appliance can copy the data on one appliance to another appliance of the same type, NetBackup can use that capability. The following table lists the duplication methods in NetBackup that can use the functionality:

Table 2-2 NetBackup OpenStorage duplication and replication methods

Method	Description
Duplication within the same NetBackup domain	See “About OpenStorage optimized duplication within the same domain” on page 50.
Replication to a remote NetBackup domain	See “About NetBackup Auto Image Replication” on page 55.

About OpenStorage optimized synthetic backups

One of the capabilities a vendor may expose is the disk appliance's potential to construct synthetic backup images. A media server uses messages to instruct the storage server which full and incremental backup images to use when creating

the synthetic backup. The storage server constructs (or synthesizes) the backup image directly on the disk storage. In NetBackup, backups created in this way are known as optimized synthetic backups.

The OpenStorage optimized synthetic backup method provides the following benefits:

- Faster than a synthetic backup.
Regular synthetic backups are constructed on the media server. They are moved across the network from the storage server to the media server and synthesized into one image. The synthetic image is then moved back to the storage server.
- Requires no data movement across the network.
Regular synthetic backups use network traffic.
- Uses fewer disk resources, depending on the vendor implementation.
The storage vendor determines the storage implementation. If the disk appliance uses data deduplication, duplicate data is not created and stored.

In NetBackup, the **OptimizedImage** attribute enables optimized synthetic backup. It applies to both storage servers and disk pools.

If the original vendor plug-in exposed optimized synthetic backup functionality, the storage server and disk pools inherited that functionality. However, if your OpenStorage vendor updates their plug-in to add optimized synthetic backup functionality, you have to update NetBackup.

See [“Adding OpenStorage functionality to an existing environment”](#) on page 72.

The following table describes the requirements and limitations for OpenStorage.

Table 2-3 OpenStorage requirements and limitations

What	Description
Requirements	<p>The following are the requirements for optimized synthetic backups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ The master and the media servers are at NetBackup version 6.5.4 or later.■ The Enterprise Disk license key is installed on the NetBackup master server.■ The plug-in from the disk appliance vendor supports the OpenStorage OptimizedImage attribute.■ The vendor plug-in is installed on each media server that connects to the storage appliance.■ The target storage unit's disk pool is the same disk pool on which the source images reside.

Table 2-3 OpenStorage requirements and limitations (*continued*)

What	Description
Limitations	NetBackup does not support storage unit groups as a destination for optimized synthetic backups.

About OpenStorage direct to tape

OpenStorage direct to tape lets you copy NetBackup backup images directly from a disk appliance to tape. The copy operation does not use NetBackup media server I/O.

NetBackup manages the copied images based on retention periods you define.

Direct to tape uses the Network Data Management Protocol (NDMP) for the copy operations. Direct to tape requires specific NDMP features and release levels.

See [“About NDMP requirements for OpenStorage direct to tape”](#) on page 23.

NetBackup media servers manage the operations. The media servers require the NetBackup for NDMP software and specific NetBackup release levels.

See [“About media server requirements for OpenStorage direct to tape”](#) on page 26.

How to configure OpenStorage direct to tape is described elsewhere.

See [“Configuring OpenStorage direct to tape”](#) on page 46.

About NDMP requirements for OpenStorage direct to tape

If the NDMP requirements are not met, the images are still duplicated. However, the copy operation uses the traditional duplication method of reading the image through the NetBackup media server and writing out to tape.

Table 2-4 NDMP requirements for OpenStorage direct to tape

NDMP functionality	Description
NDMP File Service Extension	<p>The OpenStorage disk appliance requires an NDMP server that supports the OpenStorage direct to tape specification. The Symantec OpenStorage Partner Program publishes the specification. The direct to tape feature uses a subset of the NDMP File Service Extension (FSE) commands.</p> <p>The host that provides the NDMP FSE functionality can be one of the following entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The disk appliance storage server. See “About OpenStorage storage servers for backups” on page 17. ■ An alternative name (that is, interface) for the storage server. ■ A separate host that interacts with the disk appliance. The host must be directly connected to the disk appliance.
NDMP tape server	<p>Direct to tape requires an NDMP tape server for the destination tape library. The NDMP tape server must support NDMP v4 or later.</p> <p>The host that provides the NDMP tape server functionality can be one of the following entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The same host that provides the NDMP FSE functionality. If one host provides the NDMP FSE and NDMP tape server functionality, the tape library must be attached directly to that host. Data does not travel over the network. See Figure 2-2 on page 25. ■ A host that is embedded in the tape library. Data travels over the network. See Figure 2-3 on page 25. ■ A separate host to which the tape server is directly attached. Data travels over the network. See Figure 2-4 on page 25.
Credentials	<p>The NDMP FSE server must use the same credentials as the OpenStorage storage server.</p> <p>If you use the NDMP FSE server for other purposes, do not configure the credentials differently for that purpose. For example, if you also use the NDMP FSE server as a VTL with NetBackup, use the same credentials when you configure it with NetBackup.</p>

Figure 2-2 OpenStorage server provides all NDMP functionality

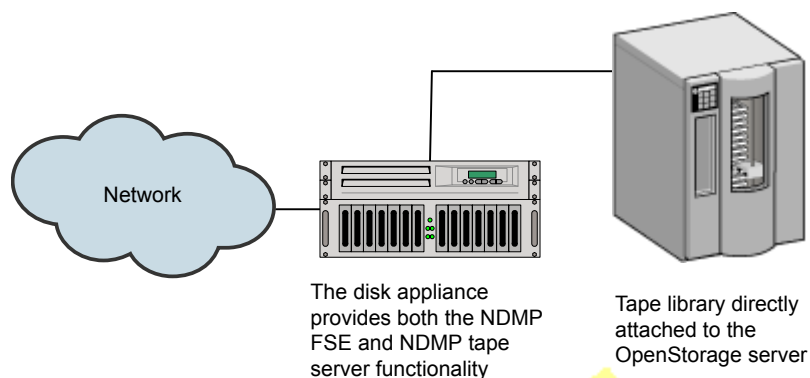


Figure 2-3 Tape library with embedded NDMP tape server host

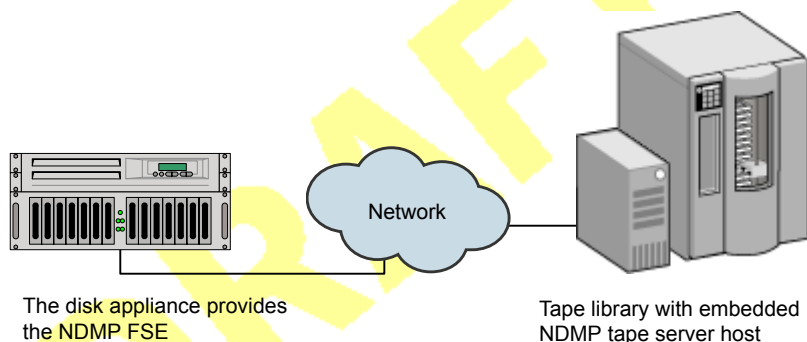
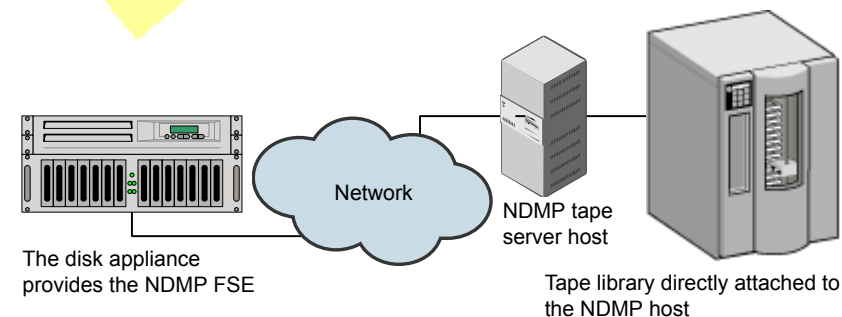


Figure 2-4 Separate host provides NDMP tape server functionality



About media server requirements for OpenStorage direct to tape

Although NetBackup media servers do not provide I/O, they are used to manage the operations.

Table 2-5 Media server requirements for OpenStorage direct to tape

Media server function	Description
Read side media server	<p>In this context, the read side media server does not read or move the backup images. It manages the read side of the NDMP copy operation.</p> <p>The read side media server requires the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NetBackup 6.5.4 or later. ■ The NetBackup for NDMP software. ■ Logon credentials for the disk appliance storage server and the NDMP FSE host. If the NDMP FSE host and the storage server host have the same name, NetBackup uses the storage server credentials to logon to the NDMP host. Therefore, you do not have to configure NDMP credentials in NetBackup. This NetBackup behavior means that the credentials you create for the disk appliance storage server and the NDMP FSE host must be the same. If the NDMP FSE hostname is different than the storage server hostname, you must configure logon credentials in NetBackup for that NDMP host.
Write side media server	<p>In this context, the write side media server does not move or write the backup images. It manages the write side of the NDMP copy operation.</p> <p>The write side media server requires the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NetBackup 6.5 or later. ■ The NetBackup for NDMP software. ■ Logon credentials for the NDMP tape server host.

If one host provides both NDMP FSE and NDMP tape server functionality, one media server functions as both the read and write server.

About media server recommendations for OpenStorage direct to tape

To simplify OpenStorage configuration and management, Symantec recommends that you use one set of media servers for all OpenStorage activity. The media servers then can function as either read or write side servers for direct to tape operations. They also can function as data movers for other OpenStorage operations.

For each media server in the set, do the following:

- Configure logon credentials to the OpenStorage storage server.

- Install the NetBackup for NDMP software.
- Configure logon credentials for the NDMP FSE host (if required).
- Configure logon credentials for the NDMP tape server host.

See [“About OpenStorage data movers for backups”](#) on page 18.

About OpenStorage direct to tape limitations

The following limitations exist:

- The destination storage unit must be NDMP. You cannot use a storage unit group.
- You cannot make multiple copies with one copy operation.
- Backup images are not multiplexed when written to tape.

About the OpenStorage direct to tape process

The following is an overview of the direct copy to tape process:

- NetBackup verifies that the image to be duplicated resides on an OpenStorage device.
- NetBackup verifies that the disk appliance NDMP host supports the OpenStorage direct to tape specification.
- NetBackup selects the write side media server, a destination tape drive, and a tape volume.
NetBackup selects a media server that has credentials to the NDMP tape server host. The media servers NetBackup considers are listed in the destination storage unit.

The write side media server does the following:

- Establishes an NDMP session with the NDMP tape server and confirms that it supports the NDMP v4 protocol.
- Mounts, opens, and positions the tape and then uses NDMP to write a header to the tape.
- Sets up the NDMP mover interface on the NDMP tape server. It also monitors the progress of the write operation by waiting for any NDMP notifications.
- NetBackup selects the read side media server.
If the write side media server has credentials for the NDMP FSE host, NetBackup selects it as the read side server. If it does not have credentials, NetBackup selects a media server with credentials to the NDMP FSE host.

The read side media server does the following:

- Establishes an NDMP session with the NDMP FSE host.
- Opens the files to be copied.
- Sets up the NDMP mover interface on the NDMP FSE host. It also monitors the progress of the read operation by waiting for any NDMP notifications.
- By means of the NDMP protocol, the backup images on the disk appliance are copied to the tape storage.
- After the images are copied, the read and write media servers close their connections to their respective NDMP hosts.
- NetBackup validates the image copies; if valid, NetBackup ends the duplication job with status 0 (success).

DRAFT

Provisioning the storage

This chapter includes the following topics:

- [About provisioning the disk appliance storage](#)
- [Installing the disk appliance plug-in](#)

About provisioning the disk appliance storage

You or your storage administrator must **install** and **configure** the disk storage appliance or appliances in your environment. The appliances must be operational before you can use them for backups or duplication.

Specifically, do the following:

- Install the appliances in your environment.
- Install the vendor software packages on all NetBackup media servers that connect to the appliances.
See [“Installing the disk appliance plug-in”](#) on page 30.
- Perform vendor-specific steps to configure the appliances. Use the vendor’s processes and procedures to configure the appliance so that it works with your environment. To configure the storage, you may be required to do the following:
 - Assign the appliance a name. NetBackup uses the name to identify the appliance.
 - Divide the appliance into one or more logical units of space. NetBackup refers to these logical units as disk volumes. NetBackup aggregates the disk volumes into disk pools.
 - Configure the replication properties of the appliance volumes.

How many appliances you provision depends on your storage requirements. It also depends on whether or not you use optimized duplication or replication, as follows:

Optimized duplication within the same NetBackup domain

You must provision at least two appliances:

- One appliance for the backups, which is the source for the duplication operations.
- Another appliance for the copies of the backup images, which is the target for the duplication operations.

See [“About OpenStorage optimized duplication within the same domain”](#) on page 50.

Auto Image Replication to a different NetBackup domain

You must provision at least two appliances:

- One appliance for the backups in the originating domain. This is the appliance on which NetBackup stores your client backups. It is the source for the duplication operations.
- Another appliance in the remote domain for the copies of the backup images. This appliance is the target for the duplication operations that run in the originating domain.

See [“About NetBackup Auto Image Replication”](#) on page 55.

Instructions for how to install and configure the appliance are beyond the scope of the NetBackup documentation. For instructions, refer to the vendor documentation.

Installing the disk appliance plug-in

If your storage is a disk appliance, the storage vendor’s release package includes a plug-in to communicate with NetBackup. The plug-in installs on the NetBackup media servers that connect to the storage server.

Table 3-1 To install the disk appliance plug-in

Step	Task	Procedure
1	Install the plug-in on all NetBackup media servers that connect to the appliance.	See the vendor’s installation instructions. The vendor’s plug-in installation process may also configure the storage server. See “Configuring an OpenStorage storage server for backups” on page 37.
2	Restart the NetBackup Remote Manager and Monitor Service on each media server on which you install the plug-in.	See the <i>NetBackup Administrator’s Guide</i> for your operating system.

After the installation of the plug-in, newly created storage servers and disk pools inherit all of the functionality that the vendor exposes in their plug-in. However, if the vendor updates the plug-in to add new functionality, you must update existing storage servers and disk pools to use that new functionality.

See [“Updating an OpenStorage storage server to reflect plug-in updates”](#) on page 78.

Vendor plug-ins must be 64-bit except for Windows Server 2008 R2, which may be 32-bit.

See [“Adding OpenStorage functionality to an existing environment”](#) on page 72.

DRAFT

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Licensing OpenStorage

This chapter includes the following topics:

- [About the OpenStorage license key](#)
- [Licensing OpenStorage](#)

About the OpenStorage license key

OpenStorage is a feature that is licensed separately from base NetBackup. The NetBackup Data Protection Optimization Option license activates OpenStorage.

The NetBackup Data Protection Optimization Option license also activates the NetBackup for NDMP software, which is used for the direct to tape feature. You must install the NetBackup for NDMP software on the media servers that you use for direct to tape. You also must enter the license key on those media servers.

Enter the license key on the master server and on each media server that connects to the disk appliance.

You may have a single license key that activates both NetBackup and the Data Protection Optimization Option. Alternatively, you may have one license key that activates NetBackup and another key that activates the Data Protection Optimization Option.

See [“Licensing OpenStorage”](#) on page 34.

The license key only enables the NetBackup functionality. You must purchase a storage vendor's product and install the storage vendor's NetBackup plug-in.

If you remove the Data Protection Optimization Option license key or if it expires, the following restrictions apply:

- You cannot create the disk pools or the storage units that use the disk pools.

- NetBackup jobs fail that attempt to use the disk pools or the storage units that are based on the disk pools. The error message indicates that the feature is not licensed.

NetBackup does not delete the disk pools or the storage units that are based on the disk pools. You can use them again if you enter a valid license key.

Licensing OpenStorage

No special installation is required for the NetBackup components of OpenStorage. However, you must enter a license key.

The following procedure describes how to use the **NetBackup Administration Console** to enter the license key.

Note: Enter the license key on the NetBackup master server and on each media server that connects to the disk appliance. If you use the direct to tape feature, also enter the license key on each NetBackup media server that you use for direct to tape. Those media servers also must have the NetBackup for NDMP software installed. The license key that activates OpenStorage also activates the NDMP software on the media servers.

See [“About OpenStorage direct to tape”](#) on page 23.

To license OpenStorage

- 1 To add a license to a specific server, select **File > Change Server** and then select the server.
- 2 In the **NetBackup License Keys** dialog box, click **New**.
- 3 In the **Add a New License Key** dialog box, enter the license key and click **Add** or **OK**.
- 4 Click **Close**.
- 5 Restart all the NetBackup services and daemons.

Configuring OpenStorage in NetBackup

This chapter includes the following topics:

- [Configuring OpenStorage disk appliance storage](#)
- [Configuring an OpenStorage storage server for backups](#)
- [Configuring an OpenStorage disk pool for backups](#)
- [Configuring an OpenStorage storage unit](#)
- [Configuring OpenStorage optimized synthetic backups](#)
- [Configuring OpenStorage direct to tape](#)
- [Configuring optimized duplication to an OpenStorage device within the same NetBackup domain](#)
- [Configuring replication to an OpenStorage device in a different domain](#)
- [About storage lifecycle policies](#)
- [About the storage lifecycle policies required for Auto Image Replication](#)
- [Creating a storage lifecycle policy](#)
- [Creating a backup policy](#)
- [Adding OpenStorage functionality to an existing environment](#)

Configuring OpenStorage disk appliance storage

[Table 5-1](#) describes the tasks to configure NetBackup to use a third-party vendor's disk appliance that conforms to the Symantec OpenStorage API.

The NetBackup administrator's guides describe how to configure a base NetBackup environment.

See the *NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume I*.

Table 5-1 OpenStorage disk appliance configuration tasks

Step	Task	Instructions
Step 1	Learn about planning your deployment	See “Planning your OpenStorage deployment” on page 15.
Step 2	Enable legacy logging	See “Creating NetBackup log file directories” on page 103.
Step 3	Provision the storage and install the plug-in	<p>How many devices you provision depends on your storage requirements. It also depends on whether or not you use optimized duplication or replication.</p> <p>See “About NetBackup Auto Image Replication” on page 55.</p> <p>See “About provisioning the disk appliance storage” on page 29.</p> <p>See “Installing the disk appliance plug-in” on page 30.</p>
Step 4	Configure one or more storage servers	<p>How many storage servers you configure depends on your storage requirements. It also depends on whether or not you use optimized duplication or replication.</p> <p>See “About OpenStorage storage servers for backups” on page 17.</p> <p>See “Configuring an OpenStorage storage server for backups” on page 37.</p>
Step 5	Configure disk pools	<p>How many disk pools you configure depends on your storage requirements. It also depends on whether or not you use optimized duplication or replication.</p> <p>See “About the replication topology for Auto Image Replication” on page 59.</p> <p>See “Viewing the replication topology for Auto Image Replication” on page 60.</p> <p>See “Configuring an OpenStorage disk pool for backups” on page 37.</p>
Step 6	Configure storage units	See “Configuring an OpenStorage storage unit” on page 39.
Step 11	Configure optimized synthetic backups	<p>Optimized synthetic backups are optional.</p> <p>See “Configuring OpenStorage optimized synthetic backups” on page 46.</p>

Table 5-1 OpenStorage disk appliance configuration tasks (*continued*)

Step	Task	Instructions
Step 10	Configure copy to tape	Copy to tape is optional. See “About OpenStorage direct to tape” on page 23. See “Configuring OpenStorage direct to tape” on page 46.
Step 7	Configure optimized duplication	Optimized duplication is optional. See “Configuring optimized duplication to an OpenStorage device within the same NetBackup domain” on page 48.
Step 8	Configure replication	Replication is optional. See “Configuring replication to an OpenStorage device in a different domain” on page 54.
Step 9	Create a backup policy	To duplicate or replicate images, a backup policy in the source domain must indicate the configured SLP as the Policy storage selection. See “Creating a backup policy” on page 71.

Configuring an OpenStorage storage server for backups

Configure in this context means to add the storage host to NetBackup as a storage server. When you configure a storage server, you also configure the media servers that function as data movers.

If the storage host does not require logon credentials, you must enter dummy credentials so that NetBackup configures the media servers as data movers.

To configure an OpenStorage storage server in NetBackup

- 1 In the **NetBackup Administration Console**, in the left pane, click **Media and Device Management**.
- 2 In the right pane, select **Configure Disk Storage Servers**.
- 3 Follow the wizard screens to configure a storage server.

Configuring an OpenStorage disk pool for backups

When you create a disk pool, you specify the following:

- The storage server.
For OpenStorage, the disk appliance is the storage server.

- The disk volume or volumes to include in the pool.
- The disk pool properties.

See [“OpenStorage disk pool properties”](#) on page 38.

Symantec recommends that disk volume and disk pool names be unique across your enterprise.

See [“Configuring an OpenStorage storage server for backups”](#) on page 37.

To configure an OpenStorage disk pool

- 1 In the **NetBackup Administration Console**, in the left pane, select **Media and Device Management**.
- 2 From the list of wizards in the right pane, click **Configure Disk Pool** and follow the wizard instructions.

OpenStorage disk pool properties

The properties of an OpenStorage disk pool may vary depending on the purpose the disk pool. The following table describes the possible properties:

Table 5-2 OpenStorage disk pool properties

Property	Description
Name	The disk pool name.
Storage server	The storage server name. For disk appliance storage, the storage server is the disk appliance host.
Replication source	Indicates that the disk pool is a source for replication.
Replication target	Indicates that the disk pool is a target for replication.
Disk volumes	For disk appliance storage, the disk volumes that comprise the disk pool.
Total size	The total amount of space available in the disk pool.
Total raw size	The total raw, unformatted size of the storage in the disk pool. The storage host may or may not expose the raw size of the storage.
Comment	A comment that is associated with the disk pool.

Table 5-2 OpenStorage disk pool properties (*continued*)

Property	Description
High water mark	<p>The High water mark setting is a threshold that triggers the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ When an individual volume in the disk pool reaches the High water mark, NetBackup considers the volume full. NetBackup chooses a different volume in the disk pool to write backup images to.■ When all volumes in the disk pool reach the High water mark, the disk pool is considered full. NetBackup fails any backup jobs that are assigned to a storage unit in which the disk pool is full. NetBackup also does not assign new jobs to a storage unit in which the disk pool is full.■ NetBackup begins image cleanup when a volume reaches the High water mark; image cleanup expires the images that are no longer valid. For a disk pool that is full, NetBackup again assigns jobs to the storage unit when image cleanup reduces any disk volume's capacity to less than the High water mark. <p>The default is 98%.</p>
Low water mark	<p>The Low water mark is a threshold at which NetBackup stops image cleanup.</p> <p>The Low water mark setting cannot be greater than or equal to the High water mark setting.</p> <p>The default is 80%.</p>
Limit I/O streams	<p>Select to limit the number of read and write streams (that is, jobs) for each volume in the disk pool. A job may read backup images or write backup images. By default, there is no limit.</p> <p>When the limit is reached, NetBackup chooses another volume for write operations, if available. If not available, NetBackup queues jobs until a volume is available.</p> <p>Too many streams may degrade performance because of disk thrashing. Disk thrashing is excessive swapping of data between RAM and a hard disk drive. Fewer streams can improve throughput, which may increase the number of jobs that complete in a specific time period.</p>
per volume	<p>Select or enter the number of read and write streams to allow per volume.</p> <p>Many factors affect the optimal number of streams. Factors include but are not limited to disk speed, CPU speed, and the amount of memory.</p>

Configuring an OpenStorage storage unit

Create one or more storage units that reference each disk pool that you configure.

A storage unit inherits the properties of the disk pool. If the storage unit inherits replication properties, the properties signal to a NetBackup storage lifecycle policy the intended purpose of the storage unit and the disk pool. Auto Image Replication

requires storage lifecycle policies. Replication properties may not exist or be exposed to NetBackup by the vendor plug-in.

See [“About OpenStorage disk pools for backups”](#) on page 18.

The **Disk Pool Configuration Wizard** lets you create a storage unit; therefore, you may have created a storage unit when you created a disk pool. To determine if storage units exist for the disk pool, see the **NetBackup Management > Storage > Storage Units** window of the **NetBackup Administration Console**.

See [“About OpenStorage storage unit recommendations”](#) on page 43.

DRAFT

To create a storage unit from the Actions menu

- 1 In the **NetBackup Administration Console**, in the left pane, select **NetBackup Management > Storage > Storage Units**.
- 2 Click **Actions > New > Storage Unit**.

- 3 Complete the fields in the **New Storage Unit** dialog box.
- 4 Click **OK**.

OpenStorage storage unit properties

The configuration options for a OpenStorage disk pool storage unit are as follows:

Table 5-3 OpenStorage storage unit properties

Property	Description
Storage unit name	Provide a unique name for the new storage unit. The name can describe the type of storage. The storage unit name is the name used to specify a storage unit for policies and schedules. The storage unit name cannot be changed after creation.
Storage unit type	Select Disk as the storage unit type.
Disk type	Select OpenStorage (Solution) for the disk type. <i>Solution</i> is a string provided by the storage vendor that may represent the vendor, the vendor device, or something else that is meaningful.
Disk pool configured for	Select Backup for the disk type.
Replication source	Select this option to filter the available disk pools to show only those that contain replication source volumes.
Replication target	Select this option to filter the available disk pools to show only those that contain replication target volumes. A disk volume can be both a replication source and a replication target.
Disk pool	Select the disk pool that contains the storage for this storage unit. If you select a replication property, NetBackup filters the disk pools that appear in the Disk pool list. Otherwise, all disk pools of the specified Disk type appear. If no disk pools are configured, no disk pools appear in the list. After you select a disk pool, you can click View Properties .
Media server	Specify the NetBackup media servers that can move data to the storage server for this storage unit. (For OpenStorage, NetBackup media servers function as data movers.) Only the media servers that are configured as data movers for the OpenStorage implementation appear in the media server list. If a media server does not appear in the list, verify that the software plug-in is installed and that logon credentials are created. Specify the media server or servers as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To allow any media server in the media server list to move data to the storage server, check Use Any Available Media Server. If you configure more media server data movers in the future, you do not have to update the storage unit. After you install the plug-in and configure the credentials, NetBackup automatically uses the media servers for the backups that are sent to the storage unit. ■ To restrict the media servers that can move data to the storage server, check Only Use The Following Media Servers. Then select the media servers that are allowed to move the data. Any media server in the list can receive data from the storage server; it does not have to be selected. A media server receives data for restore jobs and for storage monitoring purposes. NetBackup selects the media server to use when the policy runs.

Table 5-3 OpenStorage storage unit properties (*continued*)

Property	Description
Maximum fragment size	<p>Specify the largest fragment size that NetBackup can create to store backups.</p> <p>The default maximum fragment size for a disk storage unit is 524,288 megabytes. To specify a maximum fragment size other than the default, enter a value from 20 megabytes to 524,288 megabytes.</p> <p>Backups to disk are usually fragmented to ensure that the backup does not exceed the maximum size that the file system allows.</p> <p>If an error occurs in a backup, the entire backup is discarded. The backup restarts from the beginning, not from the fragment where the error occurred. (An exception is for backups for which checkpoint and restart are enabled. In that case, fragments before and up to the last checkpoint are retained; the fragments after the last checkpoint are discarded.)</p>
Maximum concurrent jobs	<p>Specify the maximum number of jobs that NetBackup can send to a disk storage unit at one time. (Default: one job. The job count can range from 0 to 256.)</p> <p>NetBackup queues jobs until the storage unit is available. If three backup jobs are ready to be sent to the storage unit and Maximum concurrent jobs is set to two, NetBackup starts the first two jobs. NetBackup queues the third job. If a job contains multiple copies, each copy applies toward the Maximum concurrent jobs count.</p> <p>Maximum concurrent jobs controls the traffic for backup and duplication jobs but not restore jobs. The count applies to all servers in the storage unit, not per server. If you select multiple media servers in the storage unit and 1 for Maximum concurrent jobs, only one job runs at a time.</p> <p>The number to enter depends on the available disk space and the server's ability to run multiple backup processes.</p> <p>Warning: A Maximum concurrent jobs setting of 0 disables the storage unit.</p>

About OpenStorage storage unit recommendations

You can use storage unit properties to control how NetBackup moves backup and duplication data.

For example, you can accomplish the following objectives by using the storage unit **Media server** setting:

- Configure a favorable client-to-server ratio for important clients.
See [“About configuring a favorable client-to-server ratio with OpenStorage”](#) on page 44.
- Separate SAN client traffic from other traffic.
See [“About separating OpenStorage SAN client traffic”](#) on page 45.

You also can use the storage unit **Maximum concurrent jobs** setting to control the backup or the duplication traffic that is sent to the media servers.

See [“About throttling OpenStorage traffic to the media servers”](#) on page 45.

About configuring a favorable client-to-server ratio with OpenStorage

For a favorable client-to-server ratio, you can use one disk pool and configure multiple storage units to separate your backup traffic. Because all storage units use the same disk pool, you do not have to partition the storage.

For example, assume that you have 100 important clients, 500 regular clients, and four media servers. You can use two media servers to back up your most important clients and two media servers to back up your regular clients.

The following example describes how to configure a favorable client-to-server ratio:

- Configure the media servers for OpenStorage and configure the storage.
- Configure a disk pool.
- Configure a storage unit for your most important clients (such as STU-GOLD). Select the disk pool. Select **Only use the following media servers**. Select two media servers to use for your important backups.
- Configure a backup policy for the 100 important clients and select the STU-GOLD storage unit. The media servers that are specified in the storage unit move the client data to the storage server.
- Configure another storage unit (such as STU-SILVER). Select the same disk pool. Select **Only use the following media servers**. Select the other two media servers.
- Configure a backup policy for the 500 regular clients and select the STU-SILVER storage unit. The media servers that are specified in the storage unit move the client data to the storage server.

Backup traffic is routed to the wanted data movers by the storage unit settings.

Note: NetBackup uses storage units for media server selection for write activity (backups and duplications) only. For restores, NetBackup chooses among all media servers that have logon credentials to the storage server.

About separating OpenStorage SAN client traffic

If you use the NetBackup Fibre Transport option, you can use one disk pool and multiple storage units to manage backup traffic. You can separate the NetBackup SAN client traffic from the regular NetBackup client traffic. Because all storage units use the same disk pool, you do not have to partition the storage.

The following example describes how to separate SAN client traffic:

- Configure the FT media servers and the regular media servers for OpenStorage and configure the storage.
- Configure a disk pool.
- Define a storage unit (such as STU-FT). Select the disk pool. Select **Only use the following media servers**. Select the FT media servers that connect to the SAN clients.
- Create a backup policy for the SAN clients and select the STU-FT storage unit.
- Define another storage unit (such as STU-LAN). Select the same disk pool. Select **Only use the following media servers**. Select the media servers with LAN connectivity to the regular clients.
- Create a backup policy for the regular clients and select the STU-LAN storage unit.

Backup traffic is routed to the wanted data movers by the storage unit settings.

This scenario assumes that the SAN clients are a subset of your client base. It also assumes that the media servers with LAN connectivity to the regular clients also have SAN connectivity to the storage.

Note: NetBackup uses storage units for media server selection for write activity (backups and duplications) only. For restores, NetBackup chooses among all media servers that have logon credentials to the storage server.

About throttling OpenStorage traffic to the media servers

You can use the **Maximum concurrent jobs** settings on disk pool storage units to throttle the traffic to the media servers. Effectively, this setting also directs higher loads to specific media servers when you use multiple storage units for the same disk pool. A higher number of concurrent jobs means that the disk can be busier than if the number is lower.

For example, two storage units use the same set of media servers. One of the storage units (STU-GOLD) has a higher **Maximum concurrent jobs** setting than the other (STU-SILVER). More client backups occur for the storage unit with the higher **Maximum concurrent jobs** setting.

Configuring OpenStorage optimized synthetic backups

Use the following procedure to configure optimized synthetic backups.

If NetBackup cannot produce the optimized synthetic backup, NetBackup creates the more data-movement intensive synthetic backup.

See [“About OpenStorage optimized synthetic backups”](#) on page 21.

To configure optimized synthetic backup

- 1 Configure a **Standard** or **MS-Windows** backup policy.
- 2 Select the **Synthetic backup** attribute on the **Schedule Attribute** tab.

Configuring OpenStorage direct to tape

To configure OpenStorage direct to tape, you must perform multiple procedures on multiple computers. These procedures are in addition to the procedures to install and configure the disk appliance and OpenStorage.

See [“About OpenStorage direct to tape”](#) on page 23.

Table 5-4 OpenStorage direct to tape configuration overview

Step	Action	Description
Step 1	Install and configure the NDMP tape server hosts and storage devices	See the <i>NetBackup for NDMP Administrator’s Guide</i> .
Step 2	Reconfigure the storage server	If you upgraded a disk appliance so it supports the Symantec OpenStorage copy to tape specification, you must reconfigure the storage server in NetBackup. See “Configuring an OpenStorage storage server for backups” on page 37.

Table 5-4 OpenStorage direct to tape configuration overview (*continued*)

Step	Action	Description
Step 3	Install the NetBackup for NDMP software	<p>Install the NetBackup for NDMP software on each media server you use for direct to tape.</p> <p>See “About media server requirements for OpenStorage direct to tape” on page 26.</p> <p>See “About media server recommendations for OpenStorage direct to tape” on page 26.</p> <p>See the <i>NetBackup for NDMP Administrator’s Guide</i>.</p> <p>You must enter a license key that activates NDMP on those media servers. The license key that activates OpenStorage also activates NetBackup for NDMP.</p>
Step 4	Configure NDMP host credentials	<p>Configure logon credentials in NetBackup for the NDMP hosts.</p> <p>See “About NDMP requirements for OpenStorage direct to tape” on page 23.</p> <p>See the <i>NetBackup for NDMP Administrator’s Guide</i>.</p>
Step 5	Configure the NetBackup storage units	<p>The storage units must be configured as NDMP storage units, and they must use the NDMP tape storage as their destination.</p> <p>You do not have to include the write side media servers explicitly in the storage unit. If you configure Any Available, when the job runs NetBackup selects a media server that has the logon credentials for the NDMP tape server.</p> <p>See the <i>NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume I</i>.</p>

Table 5-4 OpenStorage direct to tape configuration overview (continued)

Step	Action	Description
Step 6	Configure the copy to tape process	<p>First ensure that all requirements are met.</p> <p>See “About NDMP requirements for OpenStorage direct to tape” on page 23.</p> <p>Then, use one of the following methods for direct to tape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Create a storage lifecycle policy to create the backup and to duplicate the backup images automatically. For the Backup destination Storage unit, select the storage unit for the disk pool on one appliance. For the Duplication destination Storage unit, select the NDMP storage unit. See the <i>NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume I</i>.■ Create a Vault policy to copy images automatically. On the Profile dialog box Choose Backups tab, choose the backup images in the source disk pool on one appliance. For the Destination Storage unit on the Duplication tab, select the NDMP storage unit. See the <i>NetBackup Vault Administrator’s Guide</i>.■ Use the Duplicate option in the Catalog node of the NetBackup Administration Console. Select the NDMP storage unit as the destination for the duplication. Use the Storage unit field in the Setup Duplication Variables dialog box. See the <i>NetBackup Administrator’s Guide, Volume I</i>.■ Use the NetBackup <code>bpduplicate</code> command to duplicate images on the disk appliance to an NDMP storage unit. See <i>NetBackup Commands Reference Guide</i>.

Configuring optimized duplication to an OpenStorage device within the same NetBackup domain

You can configure optimized duplication from one disk appliance to another disk appliance of the same type.

A NetBackup media server initiates and manages the duplication between appliances. After the duplication completes, the media server connects to the destination appliance to verify the image copy. NetBackup maintains records of the image copies and their locations in the NetBackup catalog.

Table 5-5 To configure optimized duplication of deduplicated data

Step	Action	Description
Step 1	Ensure that all requirements are met.	See “About OpenStorage optimized duplication within the same domain” on page 50.
Step 2	Configure optimized duplication behaviors.	Optionally, you can configure the optimized duplication behavior. See “Configuring NetBackup optimized duplication behavior” on page 51. See “About throttling OpenStorage traffic to the media servers” on page 45.
Step 3	Select the media server in common.	In the storage unit for the destination disk pool, select Only use the following media servers . Then, select the media server or media servers that are common to both the source storage server and the destination storage server. If you select more than one, NetBackup balances the job load among them. See “Configuring an OpenStorage storage unit” on page 39.
Step 4	Configure a storage lifecycle policy for the duplication	Configure a storage lifecycle policy only if you want to use one to duplicate images. The storage lifecycle policy manages both the backup jobs and the duplication jobs. Configure the lifecycle policy in the OpenStorage environment that performs your normal backups. When you configure the storage lifecycle policy, do the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For the Backup destination, select the Storage unit that is the target of your backups. The disk appliance for the storage unit contains the primary backup copies; they are the source images for the duplication operation. ■ For the Duplication destination, select the Storage unit for the disk pool on another appliance. <p>You can apply separate retention periods to each copy. For example, you can retain the source image for three weeks and the destination copy for a longer period of time. If you delete the source image, the copy is not deleted.</p> <p>See “About storage lifecycle policies” on page 64. See “Creating a storage lifecycle policy” on page 66.</p>

Table 5-5 To configure optimized duplication of deduplicated data (*continued*)

Step	Action	Description
Step 5	Configure a backup policy	<p>Configure a backup policy only if you use a storage lifecycle policy to manage the duplication.</p> <p>Configure a policy to back up your clients. Select that storage lifecycle policy in the Policy storage field of the Policy Attributes tab.</p> <p>See “Creating a backup policy” on page 71.</p>
Step 6	Configure NetBackup Vault for the duplication	<p>Configure Vault duplication only if you use NetBackup Vault to duplicate the images.</p> <p>Configure Vault in the deduplication environment that performs your normal backups. Do not configure it in the environment that contains the copies.</p> <p>A Vault policy. For Vault, you must configure a Vault profile and a Vault policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ On the Vault Profile dialog box Choose Backups tab, choose the backup images in the source disk pool. ■ On the Vault Profile dialog box Duplication tab, select the destination storage unit in the Destination Storage unit field. ■ Configure a Vault policy to schedule the duplication jobs. A Vault policy is a NetBackup policy that is configured to run Vault jobs. Select the profile you created for the OpenStorage duplication job. <p>See the <i>NetBackup Vault Administrator's Guide</i>.</p>
Step 7	Duplicate by using the <code>bpduplicate</code> command	<p>Use the NetBackup <code>bpduplicate</code> command only if you want to copy images manually.</p> <p>Duplicate from the source storage to the destination storage.</p> <p>See <i>NetBackup Commands Reference Guide</i>.</p>

About OpenStorage optimized duplication within the same domain

With duplication to another disk appliance within the same domain, the disk appliances manage the deduplication. The ability to duplicate backups to storage in other locations, often across various geographical sites, helps facilitate disaster recovery.

The following are some benefits of optimized, off-host duplication:

- Reduced workload on the NetBackup media servers. More backups can be performed.

Configuring optimized duplication to an OpenStorage device within the same NetBackup domain

- **Faster duplication.** Duplication can occur in the background, simultaneously with ongoing backup jobs.
- **Reduced bandwidth.** If the appliance supports deduplication, the copy process may send only changed blocks.

The requirements and limitations of optimized duplication with the same domain are as follows:

Optimized duplication requirements

- The vendor must expose the off-host data movement capability in their plug-in.
- Both the source and the destination disk pools must be the same OpenStorage vendor type.
- One or more NetBackup media servers must connect to the source appliance and the destination appliance.

Optimized duplication limitations

- If the optimized duplication fails, the job is not retried. To configure NetBackup to do normal duplication if the optimized job fails, add the following entry to the `bp.conf` file on the NetBackup master server:

```
RESUME_ORIG_DUP_ON_OPT_DUP_FAIL = TRUE
```
- The copy operation uses the maximum fragment size of the source storage unit, not the setting for the destination storage unit. The optimized duplication copies the image fragments as is. For greater efficiency, the duplication does not resize and reshuffle the images into a different set of fragments on the destination storage unit.
- To confirm the image copy, a media server must have connectivity to the destination appliance.
- A storage unit group cannot be a destination for optimized duplication. The destination must be a storage unit that represents an OpenStorage appliance of the same type as the source appliance.

Configuring NetBackup optimized duplication behavior

You can configure the following optimized duplication behaviors for NetBackup:

Table 5-6 Optimized duplication behavior

Behavior	Description
Optimized duplication failover	<p>By default, if an optimized duplication job fails, NetBackup does not run the job again.</p> <p>You can configure NetBackup to use normal duplication if an optimized duplication fails.</p> <p>See “To configure optimized duplication failover” on page 52.</p>
Number of optimized duplication attempts	<p>By default, NetBackup tries an optimized duplication job three times before it fails the job.</p> <p>You can change the number of times NetBackup retries an optimized duplication job before it fails the jobs.</p> <p>See “To configure the number of duplication attempts” on page 53.</p>
Storage lifecycle policy retry wait period	<p>If a storage lifecycle policy optimized duplication job fails, NetBackup waits two hours and then retries the job. By default, NetBackup tries a job three times before the job fails.</p> <p>You can change the number of hours for the wait period.</p> <p>See “To configure the storage lifecycle policy wait period” on page 53.</p>

Caution: These settings affect all optimized duplication jobs; they are not limited to a specific NetBackup storage option.

To configure optimized duplication failover

- ◆ On the master server, add the following configuration option:

```
RESUME_ORIG_DUP_ON_OPT_DUP_FAIL = TRUE
```

On UNIX systems, add the entry to the `bp.conf` file on the NetBackup master server.

On Windows systems, use the NetBackup `bpsetconfig` command to configure the option.

See [“Setting NetBackup configuration options by using bpsetconfig”](#) on page 53.

To configure the number of duplication attempts

- ◆ On the master server, create a file named `OPT_DUP_BUSY_RETRY_LIMIT` that contains an integer that specifies the number of times to retry the job before NetBackup fails the job.

The file must reside on the master server in the following directory (depending on the operating system):

- UNIX: `/usr/opensv/netbackup/db/config`
- Windows: `install_path\NetBackup\db\config`.

To configure the storage lifecycle policy wait period

- 1 in the **NetBackup Administration Console**, expand **NetBackup Management** > **Host Properties** > **Master Servers**. Select the master server, then on the **Actions** menu click **Properties**.
- 2 Select **SLP Parameters**.
- 3 Change the **Extended image retry interval** to the new value.
- 4 Click **OK**.

Setting NetBackup configuration options by using `bpsetconfig`

Symantec recommends that you use the **NetBackup Administration Console Host Properties** to configure NetBackup properties.

However, some properties cannot be set by using the **Administration Console**. You can set those properties by using the `bpsetconfig` command. Configuration options are key and value pairs, as shown in the following examples:

- `SERVER = server1.symantecs.org`
- `CLIENT_READ_TIMEOUT = 300`
- `RESUME_ORIG_DUP_ON_OPT_DUP_FAIL = TRUE`

Use the `bpsetconfig` command to view your configuration information.

To set configuration options by using the `bpsetconfig` command

- 1
- In a command windows or shell window on the host on which you want to set the property, invoke the `bpsetconfig` command, as follows:
- On Windows: `install_path\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\bpsetconfig.exe`
- On UNIX/Linux: `/usr/openv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/bpsetconfig`
- 2
- At the `bpsetconfig` prompt, enter the key and the value pairs of the configuration options that you want to set, one pair per line.
- Ensure that you understand the values that are allowed and the format of any new options that you add.
- You can change existing key and value pairs.
- You can add key and value pairs.
- 3
- To save the configuration changes, type the following, depending on the operating system:
- On Windows: `Ctrl + Z Enter`
- On UNIX/Linux: `Ctrl + D Enter`

Configuring replication to an OpenStorage device in a different domain

Table 5-7 describes the tasks that are required to replicate backup images from an OpenStorage disk appliance to another one of the same type in a different NetBackup domain.

Table 5-7 NetBackup OpenStorage replication tasks

Step	Task	Procedure
Step 1	Learn about NetBackup Auto Image Replication	See “ About NetBackup Auto Image Replication ” on page 55.
Step 2	Configure a storage lifecycle policy	See “ About storage lifecycle policies ” on page 64. See “ About the storage lifecycle policies required for Auto Image Replication ” on page 64. See “ Creating a storage lifecycle policy ” on page 66.

About NetBackup Auto Image Replication

If your storage vendor's product supports replication, you can automatically replicate backup images to a similar device in a different master server domain. This process is referred to as Auto Image Replication.

The ability to replicate backups to storage in other NetBackup domains, often across various geographical sites, helps facilitate the following disaster recovery needs:

- One-to-one model
A single production datacenter can back up to a disaster recovery site.
- One-to-many model
A single production datacenter can back up to multiple disaster recovery sites. See [“One-to-many Auto Image Replication model”](#) on page 56.
- Many-to-one model
Remote offices in multiple domains can back up to a storage device in a single domain.
- Many-to-many model
Remote datacenters in multiple domains can back up multiple disaster recovery sites.

Notes about Auto Image Replication

Although Auto Image Replication is a disaster recovery solution, the administrator cannot directly restore to clients in the primary (or originating) domain from the target master domain.

Process Overview

[Table 5-8](#) is an overview of the process, generally describing the events in the originating and target domains.

Table 5-8 Auto Image Replication process overview

Event	Domain in which event occurs	Event description
1	Originating master (Domain 1)	<p>Clients are backed up according to a backup policy that indicates a storage lifecycle policy as the Policy storage selection.</p> <p>At least one of the operations in the SLP must be configured for replication to an OpenStorage (OST) appliance on a target master. The source storage must be on the same type of appliance as the target domain.</p> <p>See “About the storage lifecycle policies required for Auto Image Replication” on page 64.</p>

Table 5-8 Auto Image Replication process overview (continued)

Event	Domain in which event occurs	Event description
2	Target master (Domain 2)	The OpenStorage storage server in the target domain recognizes that a replication event has occurred and notifies the NetBackup master server in that domain.
3	Target master (Domain 2)	NetBackup imports the image immediately, based on an SLP that contains an import operation. NetBackup can import the image quickly because the metadata is replicated as part of the image. (This import process is not the same as the import process available in the Catalog utility.)
4	Target master (Domain 2)	After the image is imported into the target domain, NetBackup continues to manage the copies in that domain. Depending on the configuration, the media server in Domain 2 can replicate the images to a media server in Domain 3.

About the domain relationship for replication

For NetBackup OpenStorage and Auto Image Replication, the originating NetBackup domain has no knowledge of the storage server in the target domain. The relationship between the originating domain and the target domain is configured using the disk appliance vendor's tools. When the appliances are configured properly, NetBackup images on the originating disk appliance are replicated automatically to the target disk appliance. That disk appliance uses the OpenStorage API to notify NetBackup that a replication event occurred. NetBackup then imports those images.

See “[About the replication topology for Auto Image Replication](#)” on page 59.

Caution: Choose the target storage server carefully. A target storage server must not also be a storage server for the originating domain.

One-to-many Auto Image Replication model

In this configuration, all copies are made in parallel. The copies are made within the context of one NetBackup job and simultaneously within the originating storage server context. If one target storage server fails, the entire job fails and is retried later.

All copies have the same **Target Retention**. To achieve different **Target Retention** settings in each target master server domain, either create multiple source copies or cascade duplication to target master servers.

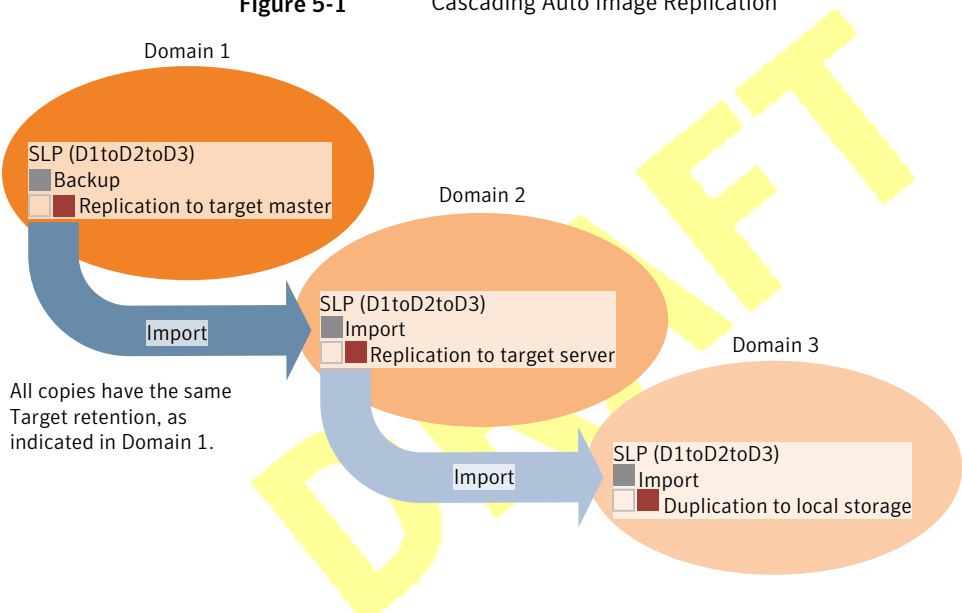
Cascading Auto Image Replication model

Replications can be cascaded from the originating domain to multiple domains. To do so, storage lifecycle policies are set up in each domain to anticipate the originating image, import it and then replicate it to the next target master.

Figure 5-1 represents the following cascading configuration across three domains.

- The image is created in Domain 1, and then replicated to the target Domain 2.
- The image is imported in Domain 2, and then replicated to a target Domain 3.
- The image is then imported into Domain 3.

Figure 5-1 Cascading Auto Image Replication



In the cascading model, the originating master server for Domain 2 and Domain 3 is the master server in Domain 1.

Note: When the image is replicated in Domain 3, the replication notification event initially indicates that the master server in Domain 2 is the originating master server. However, when the image is successfully imported into Domain 3, this information is updated to correctly indicate that the originating master server is in Domain 1.

The cascading model presents a special case for the Import SLP that will replicate the imported copy to a target master. (This is the master server that is neither the first nor the last in the string of target master servers.)

As discussed previously, the requirements for an Import SLP include at least one operation that uses a **Fixed** retention type and at least one operation that uses a **Target Retention** type. So that the Import SLP can satisfy these requirements, the import operation must use a **Target Retention**.

Table 5-9 shows the difference in the import operation setup.

Table 5-9 Import operation difference in an SLP configured to replicate the imported copy

Import operation criteria	Import operation in a cascading model
The first operation must be an import operation.	Same; no difference.
A replication to target master must use a Fixed retention type	Same; no difference.
At least one operation must use the Target retention .	Here is the difference: To meet the criteria, the import operation must use Target retention .

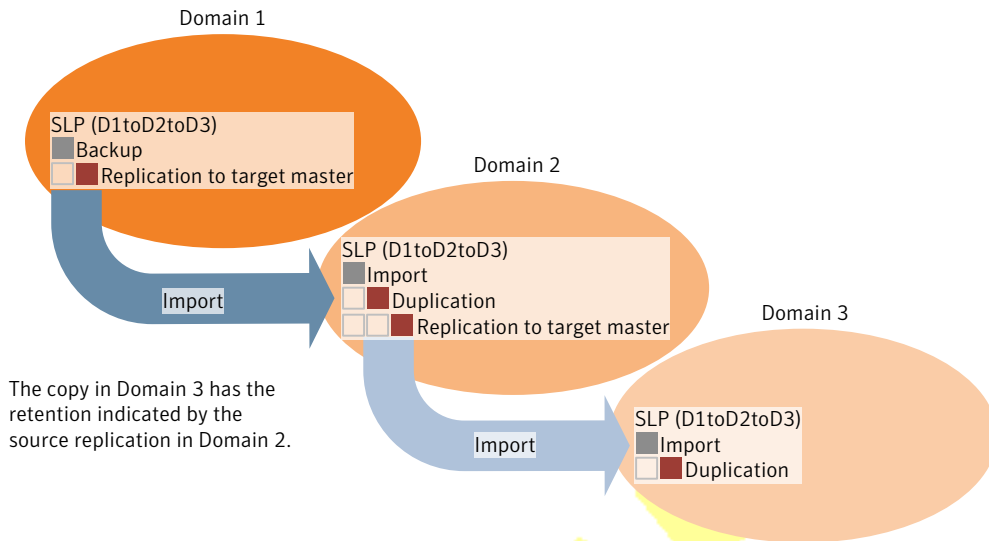
The target retention is embedded in the source image.

Because the imported copy is the copy being replicated to a target master server domain, the fixed retention (three weeks in this example) on the replication to target master operation is ignored. The target retention is used instead.

In the cascading model that is represented in Figure 5-1, all copies have the same **Target Retention**—the **Target Retention** indicated in Domain 1.

For the copy in Domain 3 to have a different target retention, add an intermediary replication operation to the Domain 2 storage lifecycle policy. The intermediary replication operation acts as the source for the replication to target master. Since the target retention is embedded in the source image, the copy in Domain 3 honors the retention level that is set for the intermediary replication operation.

Figure 5-2 Cascading replications to target master servers, with various target retentions



About the replication topology for Auto Image Replication

For Auto Image Replication, the disk volumes have the properties that define the replication relationships between the volumes. The knowledge of the volume properties is considered the replication topology. The following are the replication properties that a volume can have:

- Source** A source volume contains the backups of your clients. The volume is the source for the images that are replicated to a remote NetBackup domain. Each source volume in an originating domain has one or more replication partner target volumes in a target domain.
- Target** A target volume in the remote domain is the replication partner of a source volume in the originating domain.
- None** The volume does not have a replication attribute.

Your storage administrator configures the replication topology of the volumes in the storage devices. Based on the volume properties, you create homogeneous disk pools. That is, all of the volumes in a disk pool must have the same properties, and you create the disk pools to match that topology. The disk pools inherit the replication properties from the volumes that you add to them.

You should work with your storage administrator to understand the topology so you can create the proper disk pools. You also should work with your storage administrator to understand any changes that are made to the replication topology.

NetBackup discovers the topology of the volumes when you configure a disk pool.

NetBackup discovers topology changes when you use the **Refresh** option of the **Change Disk Pool** dialog box.

See [“Changing OpenStorage disk pool properties”](#) on page 86.

NetBackup includes a command that can help you understand your replication topology. Use the command in the following situations:

- After you configure the replication targets.
- After you configure the storage server and before you configure disk pools.
- After changes to the volumes that comprise the storage.

See [“Viewing the replication topology for Auto Image Replication”](#) on page 60.

Viewing the replication topology for Auto Image Replication

A volume that is a source of replication must have at least one replication partner that is the target of the replication. NetBackup lets you view the replication topology of the storage.

See [“About the replication topology for Auto Image Replication”](#) on page 59.

To view the replication topology for Auto Image Replication

- ◆ Run the `bpstsinfo` command, specifying the storage server name and the server type. The following is the command syntax:
 - Windows: `install_path\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\bpstsinfo -lsuinfo -storage_server host_name -stype server_type`
 - UNIX: `/usr/opensv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/bpstsinfo -lsuinfo -storage_server host_name -stype server_type`

The following are the options and arguments for the command:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <code>-storage_server host_name</code> | The name of the target storage server. |
| <code>-stype server_type</code> | For an OpenStorage disk appliance, the vendor provides the string for <i>server_type</i> . |

Save the output to a file so that you can compare the current topology with the previous topology to determine what has changed.

See “[Sample volume properties output for OpenStorage backup replication](#)” on page 61.

Sample volume properties output for OpenStorage backup replication

The following examples show sample output from the `bpstsinfo` command for two OpenStorage devices. The first example is the output from the source disk pool that contains the client backups. The second example is from the target disk pool in the remote master server domain.

The two examples show the following:

- Volume `dv01` on storage server `pan1` is the replication source for volume `dv01` on `pan2`.
- Volume `dv02` on storage server `pan1` is the replication source for volume `dv02` on `pan2`.
- Volume `dv03` on both devices has no replication properties.

```
>bpstsinfo -lsuinfo -storage_server pan1 -stype Pan
LSU Info:
    Server Name: pan1
    LSU Name: dv01
    Allocation : STS_LSU_AT_STATIC
    Storage: STS_LSU_ST_NONE
    Description: E:\
    Configuration:
    Media: (STS_LSUF_DISK | STS_LSUF_STORAGE_FREED | STS_LSUF_REP_ENABLED |
    STS_LSUF_REP_SOURCE)
    Save As : (STS_SA_IMAGE)
    Replication Sources: 0 ( )
    Replication Targets: 1 ( Pan:pan2:dv01 )
    Maximum Transfer: 2147483647
    Block Size: 512
    Allocation Size: 0
    Size: 80525455360
    Physical Size: 0
    Bytes Used: 2285355008
    Physical Bytes Used: 0
    Resident Images: 0
LSU Info:
    Server Name: pan1
    LSU Name: dv02
    Allocation : STS_LSU_AT_STATIC
    Storage: STS_LSU_ST_NONE
```

```
Description: E:\
Configuration:
Media: (STS_LSUF_DISK | STS_LSUF_STORAGE_FREED | STS_LSUF_REP_ENABLED |
      STS_LSUF_REP_SOURCE)
Save As : (STS_SA_IMAGE)
Replication Sources: 0 ( )
Replication Targets: 1 ( Pan:pan2:dv02 )
Maximum Transfer: 2147483647
Block Size: 512
Allocation Size: 0
Size: 80525455360
Physical Size: 0
Bytes Used: 2285355008
Physical Bytes Used: 0
Resident Images: 0
```

LSU Info:

```
Server Name: pan1
LSU Name: dv03
Allocation : STS_LSU_AT_STATIC
Storage: STS_LSU_ST_NONE
Description: E:\
Configuration:
Media: (STS_LSUF_DISK | STS_LSUF_STORAGE_FREED)
Save As : (STS_SA_IMAGE)
Replication Sources: 0 ( )
Replication Targets: 0 ( )
Maximum Transfer: 2147483647
Block Size: 512
Allocation Size: 0
Size: 80525455360
Physical Size: 0
Bytes Used: 2285355008
Physical Bytes Used: 0
Resident Images: 0
```

```
>bpstsinfo -lsuinfo -storage_server pan2 -stype Pan
```

LSU Info:

```
Server Name: pan2
LSU Name: dv01
Allocation : STS_LSU_AT_STATIC
Storage: STS_LSU_ST_NONE
Description: E:\
Configuration:
```

```
Media: (STS_LSUF_DISK | STS_LSUF_STORAGE_FREED | STS_LSUF_REP_ENABLED |
STS_LSUF_REP_TARGET)
Save As : (STS_SA_IMAGE)
Replication Sources: 1 ( Pan:pan1:dv01 )
Replication Targets: 0 ( )
Maximum Transfer: 2147483647
Block Size: 512
Allocation Size: 0
Size: 80525455360
Physical Size: 0
Bytes Used: 2285355008
Physical Bytes Used: 0
Resident Images: 0
```

LSU Info:

```
Server Name: pan2
LSU Name: dv02
Allocation : STS_LSU_AT_STATIC
Storage: STS_LSU_ST_NONE
Description: E:\
Configuration:
Media: (STS_LSUF_DISK | STS_LSUF_STORAGE_FREED | STS_LSUF_REP_ENABLED |
STS_LSUF_REP_TARGET)
Save As : (STS_SA_IMAGE)
Replication Sources: 1 ( Pan:pan1:dv02 )
Replication Targets: 0 ( )
Maximum Transfer: 2147483647
Block Size: 512
Allocation Size: 0
Size: 80525455360
Physical Size: 0
Bytes Used: 2285355008
Physical Bytes Used: 0
Resident Images: 0
```

LSU Info:

```
Server Name: pan2
LSU Name: dv03
Allocation : STS_LSU_AT_STATIC
Storage: STS_LSU_ST_NONE
Description: E:\
Configuration:
Media: (STS_LSUF_DISK | STS_LSUF_STORAGE_FREED)
Save As : (STS_SA_IMAGE)
Replication Sources: 0 ( )
```

```
Replication Targets: 0 ( )  
Maximum Transfer: 2147483647  
Block Size: 512  
Allocation Size: 0  
Size: 80525455360  
Physical Size: 0  
Bytes Used: 2285355008  
Physical Bytes Used: 0  
Resident Images: 0
```

About storage lifecycle policies

A storage lifecycle policy (SLP) is a storage plan for a set of backups. An SLP is configured within the **Storage Lifecycle Policies** utility.

An SLP contains instructions in the form of storage operations, to be applied to the data that is backed up by a backup policy. Operations are added to the SLP that determine how the data is stored, copied, replicated, and retained. NetBackup retries the copies as necessary to ensure that all copies are created.

SLPs offer the opportunity for users to assign a classification to the data at the policy level. A data classification represents a set of backup requirements, which makes it easier to configure backups for data with different requirements. For example, email data and financial data.

SLPs can be set up to provide staged backup behavior. They simplify data management by applying a prescribed behavior to all the backup images that are included in the SLP. This process allows the NetBackup administrator to leverage the advantages of disk-based backups in the near term. It also preserves the advantages of tape-based backups for long-term storage.

About the storage lifecycle policies required for Auto Image Replication

To replicate images from one NetBackup domain to another NetBackup domain requires two storage lifecycle policies:

- In the originating NetBackup domain:

An SLP that contains a **Backup** operation as the first operation. The SLP must also include a **Replication** operation.

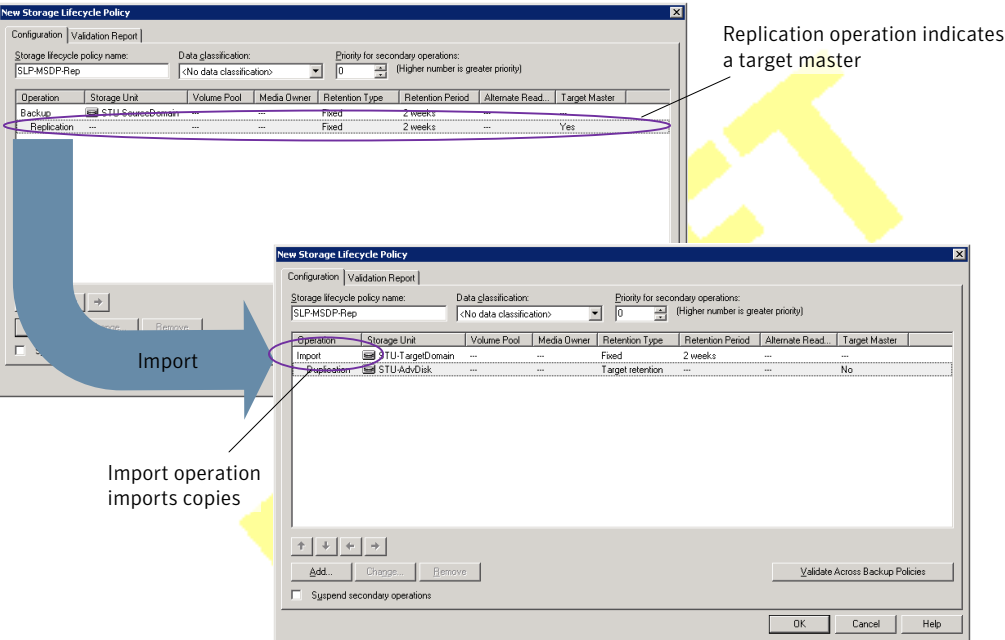
The **Replication** operation settings determine whether the backup is replicated to all replication targets in all master server domains or only to specific replication targets.

- In the target NetBackup master domain:
An SLP that contains an **Import** operation as the first operation. This Import SLP imports the copy from the originating domain. The Import SLP can be configured to create additional copies in that domain or to cascade the copies to other domains.

Figure 5-3 shows how the SLP in the target domain is set up to replicate the images from the originating master server domain.

Figure 5-3 Storage lifecycle policy pair required for Auto Image Replication

SLP on master server in the source domain



SLP that imports the copies to the target domain

Table 5-10 describes the requirements for each SLP in the pair.

Table 5-10 SLP requirements for Auto Image Replication

Domain	Storage lifecycle policy requirements
Domain 1 (Originating domain)	<p>The Auto Image Replication SLP must meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The SLP must be of the same data classification as the Import SLP in Domain 2. ■ The Backup operation must be to an OpenStorage appliance. Indicate the exact storage unit from the drop-down list. Do not select Any Available. <p>Note: The target domain must contain the same type of storage to import the image.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ At least one operation must be a Replication operation with the Target master option selected. Reviewers for FID3197: The following paragraph is no longer true due to FID3197? Multiple Replication operations can be configured in an Auto Image Replication SLP. The master server in Domain 1 does not know which target media server will be selected. If multiple SLPs in target domains meet the criteria, NetBackup imports copies in all qualifying domains. Reviewers for FID3197: Is it more accurate to say the following:
Domain 2 (Target domain)	<p>If replicating to all targets in all domains, in each domain NetBackup automatically creates an Import SLP that meets all the necessary criteria.</p> <p>Note: If replicating to specific targets, create the Import SLP before creating the Auto Image Replication SLP in the originating domain.</p> <p>The Import SLP must meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The SLP must be of the same data classification as the SLP in Domain 1 described above. Matching the data classification keeps a consistent meaning to the classification and facilitates global reporting by data classification. ■ The first operation in the SLP must be an Import operation. Indicate the exact storage unit from the drop-down list. Do not select Any Available. ■ The SLP must contain at least one operation that has the Target retention specified. <p>See the following topic for more information on Replication operation configuration:</p>

Creating a storage lifecycle policy

This guide provides basic information about creating a storage lifecycle policy. For more complete and detailed information, see the *NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume I*.

Creating a storage lifecycle policy consists of the following steps.

Table 5-11 Process to create a storage lifecycle policy

Step	Task	Reference topic
1	In the NetBackup Administration Console , select NetBackup Management > Storage > Storage Lifecycle Policies .	
2	Click Actions > New > Storage Lifecycle Policy (UNIX) or Actions > New > New Storage Lifecycle Policy (Windows).	
3	In the New Storage Lifecycle Policy dialog box, enter a Storage lifecycle policy name .	
4	Select a Data classification . (Optional.)	
5	Select the Priority for secondary operations .	This number represents the priority that jobs from secondary operations have in relationship to all other jobs. See “Storage Lifecycle Policy dialog box settings” on page 67.
6	Understand the impact of the hierarchy of operations in the SLP.	
7	Add operations to the storage lifecycle policy.	The operations act as protection instructions to NetBackup about the data. See “Adding a storage operation to a storage lifecycle policy” on page 70.
8	Click OK to create the storage lifecycle policy. NetBackup validates the SLP when it is first created and whenever it is changed.	
9	Configure a backup policy and select a storage lifecycle policy as the Policy storage .	See “Creating a backup policy” on page 71.

Storage Lifecycle Policy dialog box settings

A storage lifecycle policy consists of one or more operations.

The **New Storage Lifecycle** dialog box and the **Change Storage Lifecycle Policy** dialog box contain the following settings.

Figure 5-4 Configuration tab of the Storage Lifecycle Policy dialog box

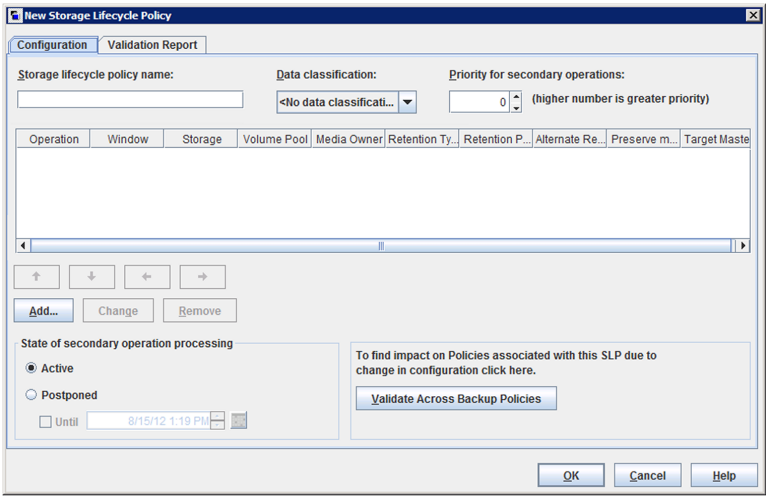


Table 5-12 Configuration tab of the Storage Lifecycle Policy dialog box

Setting	Description
Storage lifecycle policy name	The Storage lifecycle policy name describes the SLP. The name cannot be modified after the SLP is created.

Table 5-12 Configuration tab of the Storage Lifecycle Policy dialog box
(continued)

Setting	Description
Data classification	<p>Reviewers for FID3197: Is the following section about the new "Any" classification accurate and complete? Does this change any command descriptions for the NBU Commands Guide?</p> <p>The Data classification defines the level or classification of data that the SLP is allowed to process. The drop-down menu contains all of the defined classifications as well as the Any classification, which is unique to SLPs.</p> <p>The Data classification is an optional setting.</p> <p>One data classification can be assigned to each SLP and applies to all operations in the SLP.</p> <p>If a data classification is selected (other than Any), the SLP stores only those images from the policies that are set up for that data classification. If no data classification is indicated, the SLP accepts images of any classification or no classification.</p> <p>The Data classification setting allows the NetBackup administrator to classify data based on relative importance. A classification represents a set of backup requirements. When data must meet different backup requirements, consider assigning different classifications.</p> <p>For example, email backup data can be assigned to the silver data classification and financial data backup may be assigned to the platinum classification.</p> <p>A backup policy associates backup data with a data classification. Policy data can be stored only in an SLP with the same data classification.</p> <p>Once data is backed up in an SLP, the data is managed according to the SLP configuration. The SLP defines what happens to the data from the initial backup until the last copy of the image has expired.</p>
Priority for secondary operations	<p>The Priority for secondary operations option is the priority that jobs from secondary operations have in relationship to all other jobs. The priority applies to the jobs that result from all operations except for Backup and Snapshot operations. Range: 0 (default) to 99999 (highest priority).</p> <p>For example, you may want to set the Priority for secondary operations for a policy with a gold data classification higher than for a policy with a silver data classification.</p> <p>The priority of the backup job is set in the backup policy on the Attributes tab.</p>
Operations	<p>The Operations list contains all of the operations in the SLP. Multiple operations imply that multiple copies are created.</p> <p>The list also contains the columns that display information about each operation. Note that not all columns display by default.</p> <p>For column descriptions, see the following topic:</p>

Table 5-12

Configuration tab of the Storage Lifecycle Policy dialog box
(continued)

Setting	Description
Validate Across Backup Policies button	<p>Click this button to see how changes to this SLP can affect the policies that are associated with this SLP. The button generates a report that displays on the Validation Report tab.</p> <p>This button performs the same validation as the <code>-conflict</code> option performs when used with the <code>nbstl</code> command.</p>
Arrows	Use the arrows to indicate the indentation (or hierarchy) of the source for each copy. One copy can be the source for many other copies.

Adding a storage operation to a storage lifecycle policy

Use the following procedure to add a storage operation to a storage lifecycle policy:

To add a storage operation to a storage lifecycle policy

- 1

In the **NetBackup Administration Console**, select **NetBackup Management > Storage > Storage Lifecycle Policies**.
- 2

Click **Actions > New > New Storage Lifecycle Policy** (Windows) or **Actions > New > Storage Lifecycle Policy** (UNIX).
- 3

In the **New Storage Lifecycle Policy** dialog box, enter a **Storage lifecycle policy name**.
- 4

Click **Add** to add operations to the SLP. The operations are the instructions for the SLP to follow and apply to the data that is specified in the backup policy.

To create a hierarchical SLP, select an operation to become the source of the next operation, then click **Add**.
- 5

■ **Backup**

■ **Duplication**

■ **Import**

■ **Replication**

See “[About NetBackup Auto Image Replication](#)” on page 55.
- Draft extracted 2013-2-25 1:24

- 6 Indicate where the operation is to write the image. Depending on the operation, selections may include storage units or storage unit groups.
No BasicDisk or disk staging storage units can be used as storage unit selections in an SLP.
- 7 If the storage unit is a tape device or virtual tape library (VTL), indicate the **Volume pool** where the backups (or copies) are to be written.
- 8 Indicate the **Media owner** if the storage unit is a Media Manager type and server groups are configured.
By specifying a **Media owner**, you allow only those media servers to write to the media on which backup images for this policy are written.
- 9 Select the retention type for the operation:
 - **Capacity managed**
 - **Expire after copy**
If a policy is configured to back up to a lifecycle, the retention that is indicated in the lifecycle is the value that is used. The **Retention** attribute in the schedule is not used.
 - **Fixed**
- 10 Indicate an **Alternate read server** that is allowed to read a backup image originally written by a different media server.
- 11 Click **OK** to create the storage operation.
- 12 Click **OK** to create the storage operation.

Creating a backup policy

The easiest method to set up a backup policy is to use the **Policy Configuration Wizard**. This wizard guides you through the setup process by automatically choosing the best values for most configurations.

Not all policy configuration options are presented through the wizard. For example, calendar-based scheduling and the **Data Classification** setting. After the policy is created, modify the policy in the **Policies** utility to configure the options that are not part of the wizard.

Use the following procedure to create a policy using the Policy Configuration Wizard.

To create a policy with the Policy Configuration Wizard

- 1 In the **NetBackup Administration Console**, in the left pane, click **NetBackup Management**.
- 2 In the right pane, click **Create a Policy** to begin the **Policy Configuration Wizard**.
- 3 Select **File systems, databases, or applications**.
- 4 Click **Next** to start the wizard and follow the prompts.

Click **Help** on any wizard panel for assistance while running the wizard.

Use the following procedure to create a policy without using the Policy Configuration Wizard.

To create a policy without the Policy Configuration Wizard

- 1 In the **NetBackup Administration Console**, in the left pane, expand **NetBackup Management > Policies**.
- 2 On the **Actions** menu, click **New > Policy**.
- 3 Type a unique name for the new policy in the **Add a New Policy** dialog box.
- 4 If necessary, clear the **Use Policy Configuration Wizard** checkbox.
- 5 Click **OK**.
- 6 Configure the attributes, the schedules, the clients, and the backup selections for the new policy.

Adding OpenStorage functionality to an existing environment

Your OpenStorage vendor may update their plug-in to expose more functionality on their disk appliance. For example, the vendor may update their plug-in to support optimized synthetic backups.

If the vendor provides an updated plug-in, you must complete the following procedures to integrate the new functionality into NetBackup.

Table 5-13 Overview of how to add OpenStorage functionality

Task	Procedure
Install the updated plug-in	See “ Installing the disk appliance plug-in ” on page 30.

Table 5-13
 Overview of how to add OpenStorage functionality *(continued)*

Task	Procedure
Update the storage server	<p>You must update the storage server so NetBackup can use the new functionality.</p> <p>See “Updating an OpenStorage storage server to reflect plug-in updates” on page 78.</p>
Update existing disk pools	<p>You also must update existing disk pools so they recognize the new functionality.</p> <p>See “Updating an OpenStorage disk pool to reflect plug-in updates” on page 93.</p> <p>Any disk pools that you create after you update the vendor plug-in and storage server inherit the new functionality.</p>

DRAFT

Managing OpenStorage

This chapter includes the following topics:

- [Managing OpenStorage storage servers](#)
- [Managing OpenStorage server credentials](#)
- [Managing OpenStorage data movers](#)
- [Managing OpenStorage disk pools](#)
- [Monitoring OpenStorage storage capacity and usage](#)
- [Viewing OpenStorage disk reports](#)
- [Reporting on Auto Image Replication jobs](#)
- [About catalog backups to OpenStorage devices](#)
- [About restoring from backup copies](#)
- [About restoring from a backup at a target master domain](#)

Managing OpenStorage storage servers

After you [configure OpenStorage](#), you can perform various tasks to manage storage servers.

See [“Viewing OpenStorage storage servers”](#) on page 76.

See [“Determining OpenStorage storage server state”](#) on page 76.

See [“Changing OpenStorage storage server properties”](#) on page 76.

See [“Setting OpenStorage storage server attributes”](#) on page 77.

See [“Removing OpenStorage storage server attributes”](#) on page 77.

See [“Updating an OpenStorage storage server to reflect plug-in updates”](#) on page 78.

See [“Deleting an OpenStorage storage server”](#) on page 79.

Viewing OpenStorage storage servers

Use the NetBackup Administration Console to view a list of storage servers already configured.

To view OpenStorage storage servers

- ◆ In the **NetBackup Administration Console**, in the left pane, expand **Media and Device Management > Credentials > Storage Server**.

The right **All Storage Servers** pane shows all configured storage servers. OpenStorage storage servers show the vendor string that identifies the storage type in the **Server Type** column.

Determining OpenStorage storage server state

Use the NetBackup `nbdevquery` command to determine the state of an OpenStorage storage server.

To determine OpenStorage storage server status

- ◆ Run the following command:

```
nbdevquery -liststs -stype server_type -storage_server server_name -U
```

The following is the path to the `nbdevconfig` command:

- **UNIX:** `/usr/opensv/netbackup/bin/admincmd`
- **Windows:** `install_path\NetBackup\bin\admincmd`

For the `server_type`, the storage vendor provides the string that identifies the server type.

The `State` field shows either UP or DOWN.

Changing OpenStorage storage server properties

You can change the OpenStorage storage server properties. The storage vendor exposes the properties that you can change.

See [“About OpenStorage storage servers for backups”](#) on page 17.

To change deduplication storage server properties

- 1 In the **NetBackup Administration Console**, expand **Media and Device Management > Credentials > Storage Server**
- 2 Select the storage server.
- 3 On the **Edit** menu, select **Change**.
- 4 In the **Change Storage Server** dialog box, select the **Properties** tab.
- 5 To change a value, select it in the **Value column** and then change the value.
- 6 When finished changing values, click **OK**.
- 7 Click **OK**.

Setting OpenStorage storage server attributes

You may have to set or clear attributes on your **storage server**. Usually, you set attributes to add or remove functionality.

If you set attributes on the storage server, you also must set the same attributes on the existing disk pools. Any disk pools that you create after you set attributes on the storage server inherit the new functionality.

To set an OpenStorage storage server attribute

- ◆ Run the following command on the NetBackup master server or on a storage server:

```
nbdevconfig -changests -storage_server hostname -stype server_type  
-setattribute attribute
```

For *hostname*, use the name of the disk appliance host. For *server_type*, the OpenStorage vendor provides the string that identifies their storage type. For *attribute*, use the name of the attribute you want to set.

The following is the path to the `nbdevconfig` command:

- UNIX: `/usr/opensv/netbackup/bin/admincmd`
- Windows: `install_path\NetBackup\bin\admincmd`

Removing OpenStorage storage server attributes

You may have to remove attributes from your storage server. Usually, you remove attributes to change or remove functionality.

If you remove attributes on the storage server, you also must remove the same attributes on the existing disk pools. Any disk pools that you create after you update the storage server inherit the storage server functionality.

To remove an OpenStorage storage server attribute

- ◆ Run the following command on the NetBackup master server or on a storage server:

```
nbdevconfig -changests -storage_server hostname -stype server_type
-clearattribute attribute
```

For *hostname*, use the name of the disk appliance host. For *server_type*, the OpenStorage vendor provides the string that identifies their storage type. For *attribute*, use the name of the attribute you want to clear.

The following is the path to the `nbdevconfig` command:

- UNIX: `/usr/opensv/netbackup/bin/admincmd`
- Windows: `install_path\NetBackup\bin\admincmd`

Updating an OpenStorage storage server to reflect plug-in updates

If an OpenStorage partner updates their plug-in, update the NetBackup storage server to reflect the new functionality of the plug-in.

If the OpenStorage plug-in is updated on the storage server, use the following procedure to update the NetBackup storage server configuration to reflect this:

To update the NetBackup OpenStorage storage server from the NetBackup Administration Console

- 1 In the **NetBackup Administration Console**, expand **Media and Device Management > Credentials > Storage Servers**.
- 2 In the right pane, right-click the storage server.
- 3 Select **Update Storage Server Details**.
- 4 Update the existing disk pools so that each can use the new functionality. Any disk pools that were created after the storage server is updated inherit the new functionality.

See [“Updating an OpenStorage disk pool to reflect plug-in updates”](#) on page 93.

To update the NetBackup OpenStorage storage server configuration from the command line

- ◆ Run the following command on the master server or on one of the media servers:

On Windows:

```
install_path\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\nbdevconfig -updatests
-storage_server storage_server -stype server_type -media_server
media_server
```

On UNIX:

```
/usr/opensv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/nbdevconfig -updatests
-storage_server storage_server -stype server_type -media_server
media_server
```

See the following descriptions of the options that require arguments:

<code>-storage_server</code> <code>storage_server</code>	The name of the disk appliance.
<code>-stype server_type</code>	The storage vendor provides the string that identifies the server type.
<code>-media_server</code> <code>media_server</code>	A NetBackup media server that connects to the storage server. The media server queries the storage server for its capabilities. The vendor plug-in must be installed on the media server. If the plug-in resides on more than one media server, you can specify any one of them.

Deleting an OpenStorage storage server

If you delete a storage server, NetBackup removes it from your configuration.

Warning: Do not delete a storage server if the storage that it manages contains unexpired NetBackup images.

To delete an OpenStorage storage server

- 1 If the storage server currently manages volumes, perform the following tasks:
 - Expire the the images on the volumes.

Warning: If unexpired images are deleted, data loss may occur.

- Delete the storage units that comprise the disk pools.
 - Delete the disk pools.
- 2 In the **NetBackup Administration Console**, in the left pane, expand **Media and Device Management > Credentials > Storage Servers**
 - 3 Select the storage server that you want to delete.
 - 4 On the **Edit** menu, select **Delete**.
 - 5 Click **Yes** in the confirmation dialog box.

Managing OpenStorage server credentials

You can perform various tasks to manage existing credentials in NetBackup.

See [“Determining if OpenStorage server credentials exist”](#) on page 80.

See [“Adding OpenStorage server credentials”](#) on page 80.

See [“Changing OpenStorage server credentials”](#) on page 81.

See [“Deleting the OpenStorage server credentials of a data mover”](#) on page 81.

Determining if OpenStorage server credentials exist

You can determine which media servers have credentials configured for the storage server.

To determine if the storage server credentials are configured already

- 1 In the **NetBackup Administration Console**, expand **Media and Device Management > Credentials > Storage Server**.
- 2 Select the storage server, then select **Edit > Change**.
- 3 Select the **Media Servers** tab.

The media servers for which credentials are configured are identified in the **Media Servers Status** column.

Adding OpenStorage server credentials

You can add a media server as a data mover to your OpenStorage configuration. If you do, you must add the storage server credentials to that media server.

See [“Adding an OpenStorage data mover”](#) on page 82.

To add OpenStorage server credentials

- 1 In the **NetBackup Administration Console**, expand **Media and Device Management > Credentials > Storage Servers**.
- 2 Select the storage server, then select **Edit > Change**.
- 3 Select the **Media Servers** tab.
- 4 Select the server you want to add. Also make sure that any servers already credentialed are selected.
- 5 Enter the credentials.
- 6 Click **Set** and then click **OK**.

Changing OpenStorage server credentials

You can change the credentials that the media servers that function as data movers use. The credentials are for the storage server.

See [“About OpenStorage server credentials”](#) on page 17.

To change OpenStorage server credentials

- 1 In the **NetBackup Administration Console**, expand **Media and Device Management > Credentials > Storage Server**.
- 2 Select the storage server, then select **Edit > Change**.
- 3 Select the **Media Servers** tab.
- 4 Select the media servers that function as data movers.
- 5 Change the credentials.
- 6 Click **Set** and then click **OK**.

Deleting the OpenStorage server credentials of a data mover

If you remove a media server as a data mover, you must delete the storage server credentials of the media server.

If the host failed and is unavailable, you can use the `tpconfig` device configuration utility in menu mode to delete the credentials. However, you must run the `tpconfig` utility on a UNIX or Linux NetBackup server.

For procedures, see the *NetBackup Administrator's Guide, Volume II*.

To delete OpenStorage server credentials of a data mover

- 1
- In the **NetBackup Administration Console**, expand **Media and Device Management > Credentials > Storage Server**.
- 2
- Select the storage server, then select **Edit > Change**.
- 3
- Select the **Media Servers** tab.
- 4
- Select the media server for which you want to delete the credentials.
- 5
- Click **Remove** and then click **OK**.

Managing OpenStorage data movers

In OpenStorage, NetBackup media servers function as the data movers. A data mover is an entity that moves data between the primary storage (the NetBackup client) and the storage server.

For an existing OpenStorage environment in NetBackup, you can do the following:

-
- Add a media server as a data mover.
See [“Adding an OpenStorage data mover”](#) on page 82.
To add an OpenStorage data mover, see the procedure later in this section.
-
- Retire a media server as a data mover.
See [“Retiring an OpenStorage data mover”](#) on page 83.
- See [“About OpenStorage data movers for backups”](#) on page 18.

Adding an OpenStorage data mover

Use the following process to add an OpenStorage data mover.

Table 6-1 Process to add an OpenStorage data mover

Step	Task	Description
Step 1	Install and configure the NetBackup media server software.	See the <i>NetBackup Installation Guide for UNIX and Linux</i> or the <i>NetBackup Installation Guide for Windows</i> .
Step 2	For disk appliance storage, install the OpenStorage vendor software plug-in on the media server	See “Installing the disk appliance plug-in” on page 30.
Step 3	For disk appliance storage, connect the NetBackup media server to the OpenStorage appliance.	Beyond the scope of the NetBackup documentation.
Step 4	Add the storage server logon credentials for the media server.	See “Adding OpenStorage server credentials” on page 80.

Table 6-1 Process to add an OpenStorage data mover (*continued*)

Step	Task	Description
Step 5	<p>For every storage unit that points to a disk pool of that storage server, verify that the new media server appears. The storage unit dialog box includes a media servers list.</p> <p>For every storage unit that is configured to use any available media server, the new data mover is allowed access to the storage server automatically.</p>	In the NetBackup Administration Console , in the left pane, select NetBackup Management > Storage > Storage Units .
Step 6	<p>For every storage unit that specifies Use one of the following media servers, update the storage unit so it uses the correct data movers.</p> <p>This step is not required if the storage unit is configured to use any available media server.</p>	In the NetBackup Administration Console , in the left pane, select NetBackup Management > Storage > Storage Units .

Retiring an OpenStorage data mover

Use the following process to retire an OpenStorage data mover.

Table 6-2 Process to retire an OpenStorage data mover

What	Where
<p>For every NetBackup storage unit that specifies that data mover (that is, media server), clear the checkbox that specifies the media server.</p> <p>This step is not required if the storage unit is configured to use any available media server.</p>	See the <i>NetBackup Installation Guide for UNIX and Linux</i> or the <i>NetBackup Installation Guide for Windows</i> .
On the media server to be retired, delete the credentials for the storage server.	See “Deleting the OpenStorage server credentials of a data mover” on page 81.

Managing OpenStorage disk pools

After you configure OpenStorage, you can perform various tasks to manage your OpenStorage disk pools.

See [“Viewing OpenStorage disk pools”](#) on page 84.

See [“Determining OpenStorage disk pool state”](#) on page 84.

- See [“Changing OpenStorage disk pool state”](#) on page 84.
- See [“Determining OpenStorage disk volume state”](#) on page 85.
- See [“Changing OpenStorage disk volume state”](#) on page 85.
- See [“Changing OpenStorage disk pool properties”](#) on page 86.
- See [“Adding volumes to an OpenStorage disk pool”](#) on page 91.
- See [“Merging OpenStorage disk pools”](#) on page 92.
- See [“Removing a volume from an OpenStorage disk pool”](#) on page 93.
- See [“Updating an OpenStorage disk pool to reflect plug-in updates”](#) on page 93.
- See [“Deleting an OpenStorage disk pool”](#) on page 94.

Viewing OpenStorage disk pools

Use the NetBackup Administration Console to view configured disk pools.

To view disk pools

- ◆ In the **NetBackup Administration Console**, in the left pane, expand **Media and Device Management > Devices > Disk Pools**.

Determining OpenStorage disk pool state

Disk pool state is UP or DOWN.

To determine OpenStorage disk pool state

- 1 In the **NetBackup Administration Console**, in the left pane, select **Media and Device Management > Device Monitor**.
- 2 At the bottom of the right pane, select the **Disk Pools** tab.
- 3 Select the disk pool.
- 4 The state is displayed in the **Status** column.

Changing OpenStorage disk pool state

Disk pool state is UP or DOWN.

To change the state to DOWN, the disk pool must not be busy. If backup jobs are assigned to the disk pool, the state change fails. Cancel the backup jobs or wait until the jobs complete.

To change OpenStorage disk pool state

- 1 In the **NetBackup Administration Console**, in the left pane, select **Media and Device Management > Device Monitor**.
- 2 At the bottom of the right pane, select the **Disk Pools** tab.
- 3 Select the disk pool.
- 4 Select either **Actions > Up** or **Actions > Down**.

Determining OpenStorage disk volume state

Use the NetBackup `nbdevquery` command to determine the state of volumes in OpenStorage disk pools.

To determine OpenStorage disk volume state

- 1 Determine the name of the disk volume. The following command lists the volumes in the specified disk pool:

```
nbdevquery -listdv -stype server_type -dp disk_pool_name
```

The following is the path to the `nbdevquery` command:

- UNIX: `/usr/opensv/netbackup/bin/admincmd`
- Windows: `install_path\NetBackup\bin\admincmd`

For the *server_type*, the storage vendor provides the string that identifies the server type.

To display the disk volumes in all OpenStorage disk pools on that vendor's storage, omit the `-dp` option.

- 2 Display the volume state by using the following command:

```
nbdevquery -listdv -dv disk_volume -stype server_type
```

The *state* is either UP or DOWN.

Changing OpenStorage disk volume state

Use the NetBackup `nbdevconfig` command to change disk volume state. The state is UP or DOWN.

To change the state to DOWN, the disk pool in which the volume resides must not be busy. If backup jobs are assigned to the disk pool, the state change fails. Cancel the backup jobs or wait until the jobs complete.

NetBackup jobs still read from and write to a disk pool that has a downed volume, but the downed volume is unavailable.

To change OpenStorage disk volume state

- 1 Determine the name of the disk volume. The following command lists all volumes in the specified disk pool:

```
nbdevquery -listdv -stype server_type -dp disk_pool_name
```

The following is the path to the `nbdevquery` command:

- UNIX: `/usr/opensv/netbackup/bin/admincmd`
- Windows: `install_path\NetBackup\bin\admincmd`

For the *server_type*, the storage vendor provides the string that identifies the server type.

- 2 Change the disk volume state using the following command syntax:

```
nbdevconfig -changestate -stype server_type -dp disk_pool_name  
-dv vol_name -state state
```

The following is the path to the `nbdevconfig` command:

- UNIX: `/usr/opensv/netbackup/bin/admincmd`
- Windows: `install_path\NetBackup\bin\admincmd`

For the *server_type*, the storage vendor provides the string that identifies the server type.

The *state* is either UP or DOWN.

Changing OpenStorage disk pool properties

You can change the properties of a disk pool and manage the topology of existing volumes that have replication properties. If NetBackup discovers new volumes that match the replication properties of the disk pool, you can add those volumes.

Another method exists to add volumes to a disk pool.

See [“Adding volumes to an OpenStorage disk pool”](#) on page 91.

To change OpenStorage disk pool properties

- 1 In the **NetBackup Administration Console**, in the left pane, expand **Media and Device Management > Devices > Disk Pools**.
- 2 In the right pane, select the disk pool you want to change.

3 Click **Edit > Change**.

Change Disk Pool

Disk pool name: dp-dan1-backups
Storage server: Dan1
Disk pool configured for: Backup

Disk Pool Properties and Volumes
A disk pool inherits the properties of its volumes. Only volumes with similar properties can be added to a disk pool.

☒ Replication source
☐ Replication target

Volumes added to this disk pool:

Volume Name	Available Space	Raw Size	Replication
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> dv02	72.8675 GB	74.9951 GB	Source
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> dv03	72.8675 GB	74.9951 GB	Source

Find storage changes and available volumes Refresh

Total available space: 145.7351 GB
Total raw size: 149.9903 GB

Comments:

High water mark: 98 %
Low water mark: 80 %

Maximum I/O streams:
Concurrent read and write jobs affect disk performance.
Limit I/O streams to prevent disk overload.
☐ Limit I/O streams -1 per volume

OK Cancel Help

4 To query the storage server for disk volume changes, click **Refresh** in the **Change Disk Pool** dialog box.

If NetBackup discovers changes, your actions depend on the changes discovered.

See [“How to resolve volume changes for Auto Image Replication”](#) on page 87.

5 Change the other properties as necessary.

See [“OpenStorage disk pool properties”](#) on page 38.

6 Click **OK**.

How to resolve volume changes for Auto Image Replication

When you open the **Change Disk Pool** dialog box, NetBackup loads the disk pool properties from the catalog. NetBackup only queries the storage server for changes when you click the **Refresh** in the **Change Disk Pool** dialog box.

Symantec recommends that you take the following actions when the volume topology change:

- Discuss the changes with the storage administrator. You need to understand the changes so you can change your disk pools (if required) so that NetBackup can continue to use them.
- If the changes were not planned for NetBackup, ask your storage administrator to revert the changes so that NetBackup functions correctly again.

NetBackup can process changes to the following volume properties:

- Replication Source
- Replication Target
- None

If these volume properties change, NetBackup can update the disk pool to match the changes. NetBackup can continue to use the disk pool, although the disk pool may no longer match the storage unit or storage lifecycle purpose.

The following table describes the possible outcomes and how to resolve them.

Table 6-3 Refresh outcomes

Outcome	Description
No changes are discovered.	No changes are required.
NetBackup discovers the new volumes that you can add to the disk pool.	The new volumes appear in the Change Disk Pool dialog box. Text in the dialog box changes to indicate that you can add the new volumes to the disk pool.

Table 6-3 Refresh outcomes (continued)

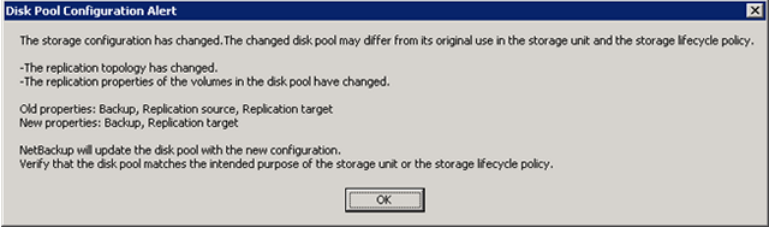
Outcome	Description
The replication properties of all of the volumes changed, but they are still consistent.	<p>A Disk Pool Configuration Alert pop-up box notifies you that the properties of all of the volumes in the disk pool changed, but they are all the same (homogeneous).</p>  <p>You must click OK in the alert box, after which the disk pool properties in the Change Disk Pool dialog box are updated to match the new volume properties.</p> <p>If new volumes are available that match the new properties, NetBackup displays those volumes in the Change Disk Pool dialog box. You can add those new volumes to the disk pool.</p> <p>In the Change Disk Pool dialog box, select one of the following two choices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ OK. To accept the disk pool changes, click OK in the Change Disk Pool dialog box. NetBackup saves the new properties of the disk pool. NetBackup can use the disk pool, but it may no longer match the intended purpose of the storage unit or storage lifecycle policy. Change the storage lifecycle policy definitions to ensure that the replication operations use the correct source and target disk pools, storage units, and storage unit groups. Alternatively, work with your storage administrator to change the volume properties back to their original values. ■ Cancel. To discard the changes, click Cancel in the Change Disk Pool dialog box. NetBackup does not save the new disk pool properties. NetBackup can use the disk pool, but it may no longer match the intended use of the storage unit or storage lifecycle policy.

Table 6-3 Refresh outcomes (continued)

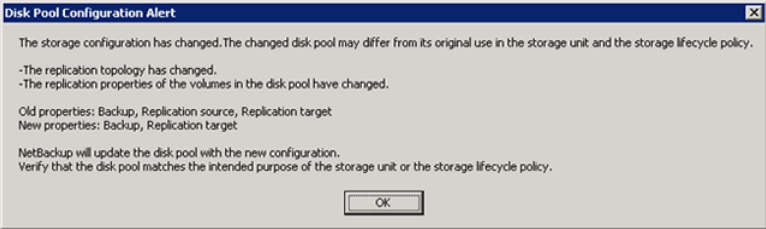
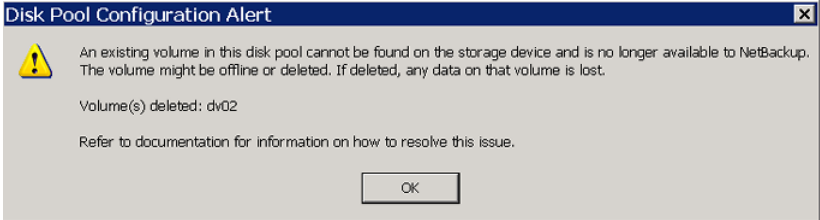
Outcome	Description
The replication properties of the volumes changed, and they are now inconsistent.	<p>A Disk Pool Configuration Error pop-up box notifies you that the replication properties of some of the volumes in the disk pool changed. The properties of the volumes in the disk pool are not homogeneous.</p> <div></div> <p>You must click OK in the alert box.</p> <p>In the Change Disk Pool dialog box, the properties of the disk pool are unchanged, and you cannot select them (that is, they are dimmed). However, the properties of the individual volumes are updated.</p> <p>Because the volume properties are not homogeneous, NetBackup cannot use the disk pool until the storage configuration is fixed.</p> <p>NetBackup does not display new volumes (if available) because the volumes already in the disk pool are not homogeneous.</p> <p>To determine what has changed, compare the disk pool properties to the volume properties.</p> <p>See “Viewing the replication topology for Auto Image Replication” on page 60.</p> <p>Work with your storage administrator to change the volume properties back to their original values.</p> <p>The disk pool remains unusable until the properties of the volumes in the disk pool are homogenous.</p> <p>In the Change Disk Pool dialog box, click OK or Cancel to exit the Change Disk Pool dialog box.</p>

Table 6-3 Refresh outcomes (continued)

Outcome	Description
NetBackup cannot find a volume or volumes that were in the disk pool.	<p>A Disk Pool Configuration Alert pop-up box notifies you that an existing volume or volumes was deleted from the storage device:</p>  <p>NetBackup can use the disk pool, but data may be lost.</p> <p>To protect against accidental data loss, NetBackup does not allow volumes to be deleted from a disk pool.</p> <p>To continue to use the disk pool, do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Use the <code>bpimmedia</code> command or the Images on Disk report to display the images on the specific volume. ■ Expire the images on the volume. ■ Use the <code>nbdevconfig</code> command to set the volume state to DOWN so NetBackup does not try to use it.

Adding volumes to an OpenStorage disk pool

If you add disk volumes to the storage appliance, NetBackup does not add those volumes to an OpenStorage disk pool automatically. To use the additional disk volumes in an existing disk pool, you must add those volumes to the disk pool.

(By default, NetBackup automatically increases disk pool capacity if the capacity of the underlying disk volumes increases. Similarly, NetBackup decreases the capacity of a disk pool if the underlying disk volume capacity decreases.)

The NetBackup storage units that use the disk pool automatically use the additional storage capacity. You do not have to change the storage units.

You also can add volumes by using the Change Disk Pool dialog box.

See [“Changing OpenStorage disk pool properties”](#) on page 86.

Table 6-4 Add volumes process for OpenStorage disk pool

Task	Procedure
Configure a disk pool from the new disk volumes on the storage server.	See “Configuring an OpenStorage disk pool for backups” on page 37.
Merge the disk pools. When you merge the disk pools, specify the original disk pool as the primary one. NetBackup deletes the secondary disk pool after the merge.	See “Merging OpenStorage disk pools” on page 92.

Merging OpenStorage disk pools

Use the NetBackup `nbdevconfig` command to merge existing disk pools.

NetBackup updates the catalog records to show the correct location of the backup images in those disk pools.

The following are the prerequisites:

- The volumes in the two disk pools must have unique names.
OpenStorage requires that vendors use unique names for disk volumes in a disk appliance.
- All volumes must be from the same storage server.
- If the secondary disk pool is referenced by storage units, you must delete those storage units.

To merge OpenStorage disk pools

- 1 Change the state of each disk pool to DOWN.

See [“Changing OpenStorage disk pool state”](#) on page 84.

If backup jobs are assigned to a disk pool, the state change fails. Cancel the backup jobs or wait until the jobs complete.

- 2 Merge the disk pools. The following is the command syntax. The primary disk pool is the one you want to retain; `nbdevconfig` deletes the secondary disk pool after the merge.

```
nbdevconfig -mergedps -stype server_type -primarydp disk_pool_name
-secondarydp disk_pool_name
```

The following is the path to the `nbdevconfig` command:

- UNIX: `/usr/opensv/netbackup/bin/admincmd`

- Windows: `install_path\NetBackup\bin\admincmd`
- 3 Change the state of the primary disk pool to UP.
See [“Changing OpenStorage disk pool state”](#) on page 84.

Removing a volume from an OpenStorage disk pool

Use the NetBackup `nbdevconfig` command to remove a volume from a disk pool. The following are the prerequisites:

- NetBackup image fragments cannot exist on the disk volume.
- NetBackup jobs cannot be active on the disk volume.

By default, NetBackup automatically decreases disk pool capacity if you remove a disk volume.

To remove a volume from an OpenStorage disk pool

- 1 Change the disk volume state to DOWN.
See [“Changing OpenStorage disk volume state”](#) on page 85.
- 2 Change the disk pool state to DOWN.
See [“Changing OpenStorage disk pool state”](#) on page 84.
- 3 Remove the volume by using the `nbdevconfig` command. The following is the command syntax:

```
nbdevconfig -deletedv -stype server_type -dp disk_pool_name -dv vol_name
```

The following is the path to the `nbdevconfig` command:

- UNIX: `/usr/opensv/netbackup/bin/admincmd`
- Windows: `install_path\NetBackup\bin\admincmd`

For the `server_type`, the storage vendor provides the string that identifies the server type.

- 4 Change the disk pool state to UP.
See [“Changing OpenStorage disk pool state”](#) on page 84.

Updating an OpenStorage disk pool to reflect plug-in updates

If an OpenStorage partner updates their plug-in, update the existing disk pools to reflect the new functionality of the plug-in after you update the NetBackup storage server.

Any disk pools that are created after the storage server is updated inherit the new functionality.

To update an OpenStorage disk pool to reflect plug-in updates

- ◆ Run the following command on the master server:

On Windows:

```
install_path\NetBackup\bin\admincmd\nbdevconfig -changedp -dp
disk_pool_name -stype server_type -setattribute attribute
```

On UNIX:

```
/usr/opensv/netbackup/bin/admincmd/nbdevconfig -changedp -dp
disk_pool_name -stype server_type -setattribute attribute
```

See the following descriptions of the options that require arguments:

<code>-changedp</code>	The name of the disk pool.
<code>disk_pool_name</code>	
<code>-stype server_type</code>	The storage vendor provides the string that identifies the server type.
<code>-setattribute</code>	The <i>attribute</i> is the name of the argument that represents the new functionality.
<code>attribute</code>	
	For example, OptimizedImage specifies that the environment supports the optimized synthetic backup. SpanImages specifies that backup images can span across volumes on the disk appliance.

Deleting an OpenStorage disk pool

If you delete a disk pool, NetBackup removes it from your configuration.

If a disk pool is the storage destination of a storage unit, you must first delete the storage unit.

Warning: Do not delete a disk pool that contains unexpired NetBackup images; if you do, data loss may occur.

To delete an OpenStorage disk pool

- 1 In the **NetBackup Administration Console**, in the left pane, select **Media and Device Management > Devices > Disk Pools**.
- 2 Select a disk pool.

- 3 Click **Edit > Delete**.
- 4 In the **Delete Disk Pool** dialog box, verify that the disk pool is the one you want to delete and then click **OK**.

Monitoring OpenStorage storage capacity and usage

To monitor storage capacity and usage, see the following:

The NetBackup Administration Console **Disk Pools** window.

The **Disk Pools** window displays a value that was stored when NetBackup polled the disk pools. The value may not be as current as the value that is displayed in the **Storage Server** window.

To display the window, in the **NetBackup Administration Console**, in the left pane, select **Media and Device Management > Devices > Disk Pools**.

The NetBackup Disk Pool status report.

See [“Viewing OpenStorage disk reports”](#) on page 95.

NetBackup Administration Console **Storage Server** window

The storage server view displays real-time values.

To display the window, in the **NetBackup Administration Console**, in the left pane, select **Media and Device Management > Credentials > Storage Servers**.

The **NetBackup License Keys** dialog box.

The summary of active capacity-based license features in the **NetBackup License Keys** dialog box. The summary displays the storage capacity for which you are licensed and the capacity used. It does not display the amount of physical storage space.

To open the dialog box, in the **NetBackup Administration Console**, select **Help > License Keys**.

The NetBackup OpsCenter also provides information about storage capacity and usage.

See the *NetBackup OpsCenter Administrator's Guide*.

Viewing OpenStorage disk reports

The NetBackup disk reports include information about the disk pools, disk storage units, disk logs, images that are stored on disk media, and storage capacity.

[Table 6-5](#) describes the disk reports available.

Table 6-5 Disk reports

Report	Description
Images on Disk	<p>The Images on Disk report generates the image list present on the disk storage units that are connected to the media server. The report is a subset of the Images on Media report; it shows only disk-specific columns.</p> <p>The report provides a summary of the storage unit contents. If a disk becomes bad or if a media server crashes, this report can let you know what data is lost.</p>
Disk Logs	<p>The Disk Logs report displays the media errors or the informational messages that are recorded in the NetBackup error catalog. The report is a subset of the Media Logs report; it shows only disk-specific columns.</p>
Disk Storage Unit	<p>The Disk Storage Unit Status report displays the state of disk storage units in the current NetBackup configuration.</p> <p>For disk pool capacity, see the disk pools window in Media and Device Management > Devices > Disk Pools.</p> <p>Multiple storage units can point to the same disk pool. When the report query is by storage unit, the report counts the capacity of disk pool storage multiple times.</p>
Disk Pool Status	<p>The Disk Pool Status report displays the state of disk pool storage units. This report displays only when an Enterprise Disk Option license is installed.</p>

To view disk reports

- 1 In the **NetBackup Administration Console**, in the left pane, expand **NetBackup Management > Reports > Disk Reports**.
- 2 Select the name of a disk report.
- 3 In the right pane, select the report settings.
- 4 Click **Run Report**.

Reporting on Auto Image Replication jobs

The Activity Monitor displays both the **Replication** job and the **Import** job in a configuration that replicates to a target master server domain.

Table 6-6 Auto Image Replication jobs in the Activity Monitor

Job type	Description
Replication	<p>The job that replicates a backup image to a target master displays in the Activity Monitor as a Replication job. The Target Master label displays in the Storage Unit column for this type of job.</p> <p>Similar to other Replication jobs, the job that replicates images to a target master can work on multiple backup images in one instance.</p> <p>The detailed status for this job contains a list of the backup IDs that were replicated.</p>
Import	<p>The job that imports a backup copy into the target master domain displays in the Activity Monitor as an Import job. An Import job can import multiple copies in one instance. The detailed status for an Import job contains a list of processed backup IDs and a list of failed backup IDs.</p> <p>Note that a successful replication does not confirm that the image was imported at the target master.</p> <p>If the data classifications are not the same in both domains, the Import job fails and NetBackup does not attempt to import the image again.</p> <p>Failed Import jobs fail with a status 191 and appear in the Problems report when run on the target master server.</p> <p>The image is expired and deleted during an Image Cleanup job. Note that the originating domain (Domain 1) does not track failed imports.</p>

About catalog backups to OpenStorage devices

Beginning with NetBackup 6.5.4, both full catalog recovery and partial catalog recovery is possible from a primary hot catalog backup copy on disk storage. Therefore, you can write a hot catalog backup to an OpenStorage disk appliance and then recover the catalog from the primary copy. Caveat: the recovery must be in the domain in which the catalog was created.

NetBackup 6.5.4 and later also support duplication of the catalog by using a Storage Lifecycle Policy. However, limitations exist for recovery from non-primary copies of the catalog backup or from catalog copies in other domains. Several tech notes discuss the limitations and catalog recovery.

<http://symantec.com/docs/TECH72098>

<http://symantec.com/docs/TECH72198>

About restoring from backup copies

By default, NetBackup restores from the primary copy of an image. If you want to restore from an optimized duplication copy or a direct to tape copy of a backup image, you must specify the copy.

See “Restoring from a specific backup copy” in the Backup, Archive, and Restore help.

About restoring from a backup at a target master domain

While it is possible to restore a client directly by using the images in the target master domain, do so only in a disaster recovery situation. In this discussion, a disaster recovery situation is one in which the originating domain no longer exists and clients must be recovered from the target domain.

Table 6-7 Client restores in disaster recovery scenarios

Disaster recovery scenario	Does client exist?	Description
Scenario 1	Yes	Configure the client in another domain and restore directly to the client.
Scenario 2	No	Create the client in the recovery domain and restore directly to the client. This is the most likely scenario.
Scenario 3	No	Perform an alternate client restore in the recovery domain.

The steps to recover the client are the same as any other client recovery. The actual steps depend on the client type, the storage type, and whether the recovery is an alternate client restore.

For restores that use Granular Recovery Technology (GRT), an application instance must exist in the recovery domain. The application instance is required so that NetBackup has something to recover to.

Troubleshooting

This chapter includes the following topics:

- [About unified logging](#)
- [About legacy logging](#)
- [About NetBackup OpenStorage log files](#)
- [Troubleshooting OpenStorage credentials creation](#)

About unified logging

Unified logging and legacy logging are the two forms of debug logging used in NetBackup. Unified logging creates log file names and messages in a standardized format. All NetBackup processes use either unified logging or legacy logging.

Unlike the files that are written in legacy logging, unified logging files cannot be viewed with a text editor. The unified logging files are in binary format, and some of the information is contained in an associated resource file.

See “[About legacy logging](#)” on page 102.

Server processes and client processes use unified logging.

Unlike legacy logging, unified logging does not require that you create logging subdirectories. Log files for originator IDs are written to a subdirectory with the name specified in the log configuration file. All unified logs are written to subdirectories in the following directory:

UNIX `/usr/openv/logs`

Windows `install_path\NetBackup\logs`

You can access logging controls in the **NetBackup Administration Console**. In the left pane, expand **NetBackup Management > Host Properties > Master Servers** or **Media Servers**. Double-click the server you want to change. In the left pane of the dialog box, click **Logging**.

You can also manage unified logging by using the following commands:

<code>vxlogcfg</code>	Modifies the unified logging configuration settings. For more information about this command, see the <i>NetBackup Troubleshooting Guide</i> .
<code>vxlogmgr</code>	Manages the log files that the products that support unified logging generate. For more information about this command, see the <i>NetBackup Troubleshooting Guide</i> .
<code>vxlogview</code>	Displays the logs that unified logging generates. See “Examples of using vxlogview to view unified logs” on page 101.

A complete description of the `vxlogcfg`, `vxlogmgr`, and `vxlogview` commands are provided in the *NetBackup Commands Reference Guide*.

These commands are located in the following directory:

UNIX	<code>/usr/opensv/netbackup/bin</code>
Windows	<code>install_path\NetBackup\bin</code>

About using the `vxlogview` command to view unified logs

Use the `vxlogview` command to view the logs that unified logging creates. These logs are stored in the following directory.

UNIX	<code>/usr/opensv/logs</code>
Windows	<code>install_path\logs</code>

Unlike the files that are written in legacy logging, unified logging files cannot be easily viewed with a text editor. The unified logging files are in binary format, and some of the information is contained in an associated resource file. Only the `vxlogview` command can assemble and display the log information correctly.

You can use `vxlogview` to view NetBackup log files as well as PBX log files.

To view PBX logs using the `vxlogview` command, do the following:

- Ensure that you are an authorized user. For UNIX and Linux, you must have root privileges. For Windows, you must have administrator privileges.
- Specify the PBX product ID by entering `-p 50936` as a parameter on the `vxlogview` command line.

`vxlogview` searches all the files, which can be a slow process. Refer to the following topic for an example of how to display results faster by restricting the search to the files of a specific process.

See [“Examples of using vxlogview to view unified logs”](#) on page 101.

Examples of using vxlogview to view unified logs

The following examples demonstrate how to use the `vxlogview` command to view unified logs.

Table 7-1 Example uses of the `vxlogview` command

Item	Example
Display all the attributes of the log messages	<code>vxlogview -p 51216 -d all</code>
Display specific attributes of the log messages	Display the log messages for NetBackup (51216) that show only the date, time, message type, and message text: <code>vxlogview --prodid 51216 --display D,T,m,x</code>
Display the latest log messages	Display the log messages for originator 116 (nbpem) that were issued during the last 20 minutes. Note that you can specify <code>-o nbpem</code> instead of <code>-o 116</code> : <code># vxlogview -o 116 -t 00:20:00</code>
Display the log messages from a specific time period	Display the log messages for nbpem that were issued during the specified time period: <code># vxlogview -o nbpem -b "05/03/05 06:51:48 AM" -e "05/03/05 06:52:48 AM"</code>

Table 7-1 Example uses of the vxlogview command (continued)

Item	Example
Display results faster	<p>You can use the <code>-i</code> option to specify an originator for a process:</p> <pre># vxlogview -i nbpem</pre> <p>The <code>vxlogview -i</code> option searches only the log files that the specified process (<code>nbpem</code>) creates. By limiting the log files that it has to search, <code>vxlogview</code> returns a result faster. By comparison, the <code>vxlogview -o</code> option searches all unified log files for the messages that the specified process are logged by.</p> <p>Note: If you use the <code>-i</code> option with a process that is not a service, <code>vxlogview</code> returns the message "No log files found." A process that is not a service has no originator ID in the file name. In this case, use the <code>-o</code> option instead of the <code>-i</code> option.</p> <p>The <code>-i</code> option displays entries for all OIDs that are part of that process including libraries (137, 156, 309, etc.).</p>
Search for a job ID	<p>You can search the logs for a particular job ID:</p> <pre># vxlogview -i nbpem grep "jobid=job_ID"</pre> <p>The <code>jobid=</code> search key should contain no spaces and must be lowercase.</p> <p>When searching for a job ID, you can use any <code>vxlogview</code> command option. This example uses the <code>-i</code> option with the name of the process (<code>nbpem</code>). The command returns only the log entries that contain the job ID. It misses related entries for the job that do not explicitly contain the <code>jobid=job_ID</code>.</p>

About legacy logging

Legacy logging and unified logging are the two forms of debug logging used in NetBackup. In legacy debug logging, each process creates logs of debug activity in its own logging directory. All NetBackup processes use either unified logging or legacy logging.

See “[About unified logging](#)” on page 99.

To enable legacy debug logging on NetBackup servers, you must first create the appropriate directories for each process.

UNIX `/usr/opensv/netbackup/logs`
 `/usr/opensv/volmgr/debug`

Windows `install_path\NetBackup\logs`
 `install_path\Volmgr\debug`

After the directories are created, NetBackup creates log files in the directory that is associated with each process. A debug log file is created when the process begins.

To enable debug logging for the NetBackup Status Collection Daemon (`vmcsd`), create the following directory before you start `nbemm`.

As an alternative, you can stop and restart `nbemm` after creating the following directory:

UNIX `/usr/opensv/volmgr/debug/reqlib`
Windows `install_path\Volmgr\debug\reqlib\`

Tables are available that list the log directories that you must create.

Note: On a Windows server, you can create the debug log directories at once, under `install_path\NetBackup\Logs`, by running the following batch file:
`install_path\NetBackup\Logs\mklogdir.bat`.

Media servers have only the `bpbm`, `bpcd`, `bpdm`, and `bptm` debug logs.

Creating NetBackup log file directories

Before you configure a feature that uses the OpenStorage framework, create the directories into which NetBackup commands write log files. Create the directories on the master server and on each media server that you use for OpenStorage. The log files reside in the following directories:

- UNIX: `/usr/opensv/netbackup/logs/`
- Windows: `install_path\NetBackup\logs\`

More information about NetBackup logging is available.

See the *NetBackup Troubleshooting Guide*.

See “About NetBackup OpenStorage log files” on page 104.

To create log directories for NetBackup commands

- ◆ Depending on the operating system, run one of the following scripts:

UNIX: `/usr/opensv/netbackup/logs/mklogdir`

Windows: `install_path\NetBackup\logs\mklogdir.bat`

To create the `tpconfig` command log directory

- ◆ Depending on the operating system, create the `debug` directory and the `tpcommand` directory (by default, the `debug` directory and the `tpcommand` directory do not exist). The pathnames of the directories are as follows:

UNIX: `/usr/opensv/volmgr/debug/tpcommand`

Windows: `install_path\Volmgr\debug\tpcommand`

About NetBackup OpenStorage log files

You can monitor NetBackup OpenStorage activity and status by viewing the NetBackup log files.

Some NetBackup commands or processes write messages to their own log files. For those commands and processes, the log directories must exist so that the utility can write log messages.

See [“Creating NetBackup log file directories”](#) on page 103.

Other processes use Veritas unified log (VxUL) files. Each process has a corresponding VxUL originator IDs. VxUL uses a standardized name and file format for log files. To view VxUL log files, you must use the NetBackup `vxlogview` command.

More information about how to view and manage VxUL log files is available.

See the *NetBackup Troubleshooting Guide*.

The following are the component identifiers for log messages:

- An `sts_` prefix relates to the interaction with the storage vendor software plug-in.
- An `encrypt` prefix relates to interaction with the encryption plug-in.
- A `KMSCLIB` prefix relates to interaction with the NetBackup Key Management Service.

Most interaction occurs on the NetBackup media servers. Therefore, the log files on the media servers that you use for disk operations are of most interest.

Warning: The higher the log level, the greater the affect on NetBackup performance. Use a log level of 5 (the highest) only when directed to do so by a Symantec representative. A log level of 5 is for troubleshooting only.

Specify the NetBackup log levels in the **Logging** host properties on the NetBackup master server. The log levels for some processes specific to certain options are set in configuration files as described in [Table 7-2](#).

[Table 7-2](#) describes the logs.

Table 7-2 NetBackup logs

Activity	OID	Processes
Backups and restores	N/A	<p>Messages appear in the log files for the following processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The <code>bpbm</code> backup and restore manager. ■ The <code>bpdbm</code> database manager. ■ The <code>bpbm</code> disk manager. ■ The <code>bptm</code> tape manager for I/O operations. <p>The log files reside in the following directories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UNIX: <code>/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/</code> ■ Windows: <code>install_path\NetBackup\logs\</code>
Backups and restores	117	The <code>njbm</code> Job Manager.
Image cleanup, verification, import, and duplication	N/A	<p>The <code>bpdbm</code> database manager log files.</p> <p>The log files reside in the following directories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UNIX: <code>/usr/openv/netbackup/logs/bpdbm</code> ■ Windows: <code>install_path\NetBackup\logs\bpbm</code>
Credentials configuration	N/A	The <code>tpconfig</code> utility. The <code>tpconfig</code> command writes log files to the <code>tpcommand</code> directory.
Device configuration	111	The <code>nbemm</code> process.
Device configuration	178	The Disk Service Manager process that runs in the Enterprise Media Manager (EMM) process.
Device configuration	202	The Storage Server Interface process that runs in the Remote Manager and Monitor Service. RMMS runs on media servers.
Device configuration	230	The Remote Disk Service Manager interface (RDSM) that runs in the Remote Manager and Monitor Service. RMMS runs on media servers.

Troubleshooting OpenStorage credentials creation

The NetBackup `tpconfig` command creates the credentials for the storage server.

To troubleshoot credentials problems

- ◆ Examine the log files for the `tpconfig` command
 - See [“About NetBackup OpenStorage log files”](#) on page 104.
 - See [“Creating NetBackup log file directories”](#) on page 103.

DRAFT

Storage Server Configuration Wizard

This chapter includes the following topics:

- [Reviewers: about these wizard help topics](#)
- [About the Storage Server Configuration Wizard](#)
- [Select Storage Type panel](#)
- [Add Storage Server panel \(OpenStorage\)](#)
- [Configure Additional Media Servers \(OpenStorage\) panel](#)
- [OpenStorage Configuration Summary panel](#)
- [OpenStorage Storage Server Creation Progress panel](#)
- [Finished panel](#)

Reviewers: about these wizard help topics

The topics in this chapter are the actual help screens that users see when they click a Help button on a wizard screen. Please review these topics.

These wizard help topics are included in this guide only for review purposes.

*These wizard help topics will ***never*** appear in any guide that customers see.*

Also, the screen shots are not included in the wizard deliverable; they are included here for reference only. Please tell me if a wizard panel has been updated.

About the Storage Server Configuration Wizard

Figure 8-1 Screen shots for reference only; they do not appear in the help.

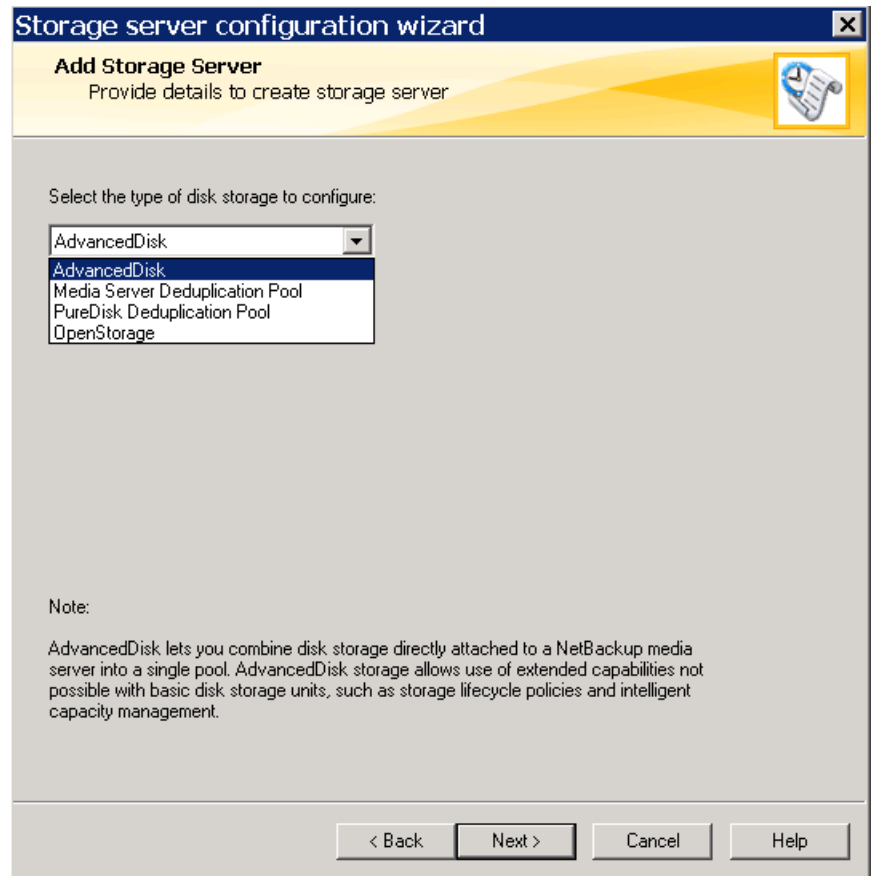


Use the **Storage Server Configuration Wizard** to configure storage servers for the following NetBackup disk types:

- **AdvancedDisk**
- **Media Server Deduplication Pool**
- **OpenStorage**
- **PureDisk Deduplication Pool**

Select Storage Type panel

Figure 8-2 Screen shots for reference only; they do not appear in the help.



Select the type of storage to configure, as follows:

AdvancedDisk

AdvancedDisk uses the storage on which a NetBackup media server has a file system mount.

To share the storage among multiple media servers, run the wizard for each media server. Each media server must have the same mount point to the storage.

Media Server Deduplication Pool	<p>Media Server Deduplication Pool uses storage attached to a NetBackup media server.</p> <p>MSDP supports the replication to a remote master domain process.</p> <p>See “About NetBackup Auto Image Replication” on page 55.</p>
OpenStorage	<p>OpenStorage uses third-party vendor storage available through the Symantec OpenStorage API.</p> <p>Select OpenStorage for the following storage types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ For backups to disk appliance storage. The storage vendor plug-in must be installed on the NetBackup media servers that connect to the storage. See “About OpenStorage storage servers for backups” on page 17.■ For snapshots using the NetBackup Replication Director. For snapshot replication, the plug-in is packaged and installed with NetBackup. <p>The storage host must be installed, configured, and operational.</p>
PureDisk Deduplication Pool	<p>PureDisk Deduplication Pool uses an existing PureDisk storage pool as the storage destination.</p>

Add Storage Server panel (OpenStorage)

Figure 8-3 Screen shots for reference only; they do not appear in the help.

Storage Server Configuration Wizard

Add Storage Server
Provide details to create storage server

Storage server details:

Storage server name:

☐ Use Symantec's OpenStorage plugin for network-controlled storage server

Storage server type:

Select a media server that has the vendor's OpenStorage plugin installed. NetBackup will query the storage server for its capabilities by sending the probe through the media server you specify.

Media server:

Enter credentials:

User name:

Password:

Confirm password:

< Back Next > Cancel Help

Enter the appropriate information or select the appropriate option, as follows:

Storage server name

Select **OpenStorage** for the following storage types:

- For backups to disk appliance storage, the storage server is the disk appliance host.
- For the snapshots that use the NetBackup Replication Director with NetApp, the DFM server is the storage server.

You can run a NetBackup command to determine the storage server name that the **OpenStorage** plug-in exposes.

Use Symantec's OpenStorage plug-in for network-controlled storage server

Select this option for the snapshots that use the NetBackup Replication Director.

When you select this option, the **Network_** prefix appears before the **Storage server type** field. **Network_** is the required prefix for the **Storage server type** for snapshot replication management.

Storage server type

Enter the storage server type to configure, as follows:

- For snapshot replication, enter the storage type in the field.
For NetApp storage, enter **NTAP**.
- For disk appliance storage, your storage vendor provides the name of the storage type.

The **Storage server type** is case sensitive.

Select media server

Select the media server to use to query the storage server. The storage plug-in must be installed on the media server.

By default, the first media server is selected.

Username

The user name with which to logon to the storage host, as follows:

- For backups to disk appliance storage, the storage server is the disk appliance host.
- For the snapshots that use the NetBackup Replication Director with NetApp, the DFM server is the storage server.

If the storage host does not require logon credentials, you must enter dummy credentials so that NetBackup configures the media server as a data mover.

Password

The password for the logon account to the storage server.

Confirm password

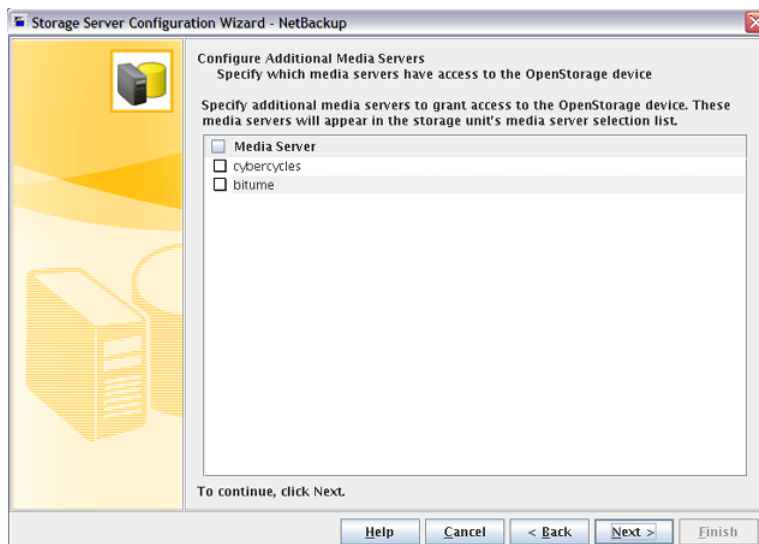
To confirm the password, re-enter the password.

See [“About OpenStorage storage servers for backups”](#) on page 17.

See [“About OpenStorage data movers for backups”](#) on page 18.

Configure Additional Media Servers (OpenStorage) panel

Figure 8-4 Screen shots for reference only; they do not appear in the help.



Use this panel to configure additional media servers for your OpenStorage environment. The media servers can access the storage and are used to load balance replication jobs. NetBackup chooses the least busy server for each job.

For backups to disk appliance storage

The media servers function as data movers. The OpenStorage vendor plug-in must be installed on the media servers that you select.

For the snapshots that use the NetBackup Replication Director

The media servers can access the storage server to manage snapshots, snapshot replication, or restores.

Note: If the master server appears in the list, select the master server so that the NetBackup catalog is updated correctly for restores.

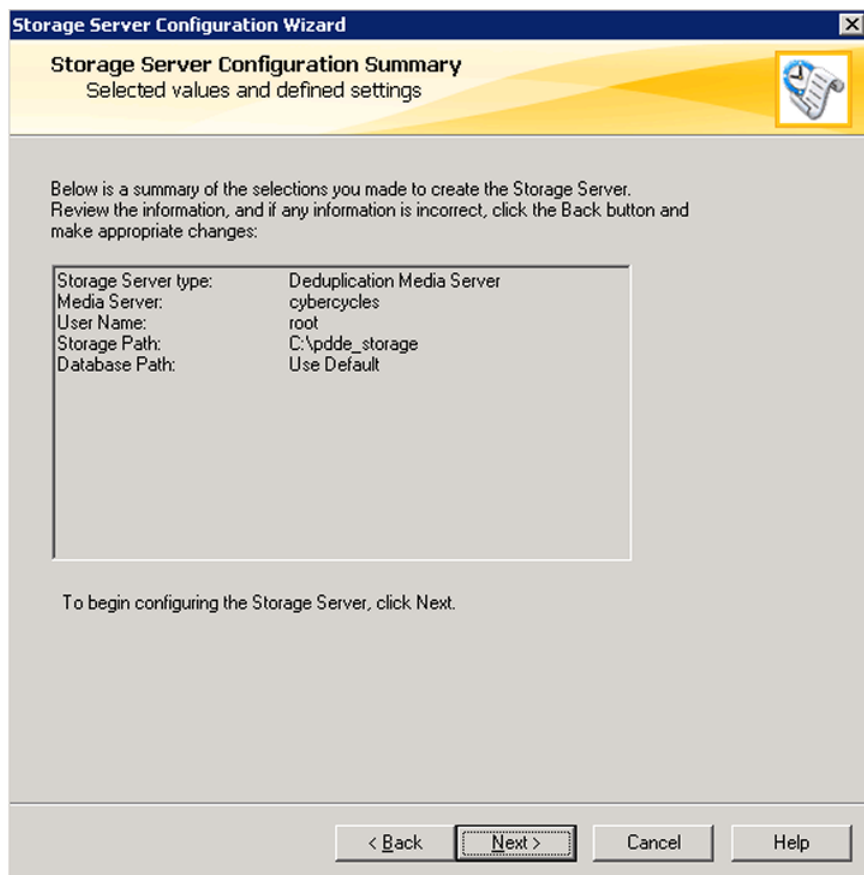
The master server does not appear in the list if it was selected already in the **Add Storage Server** panel **Select media server** property.

See [“Add Storage Server panel \(OpenStorage\)”](#) on page 111.

DRAFT

OpenStorage Configuration Summary panel

Figure 8-5 Screen shots for reference only; they do not appear in the help.



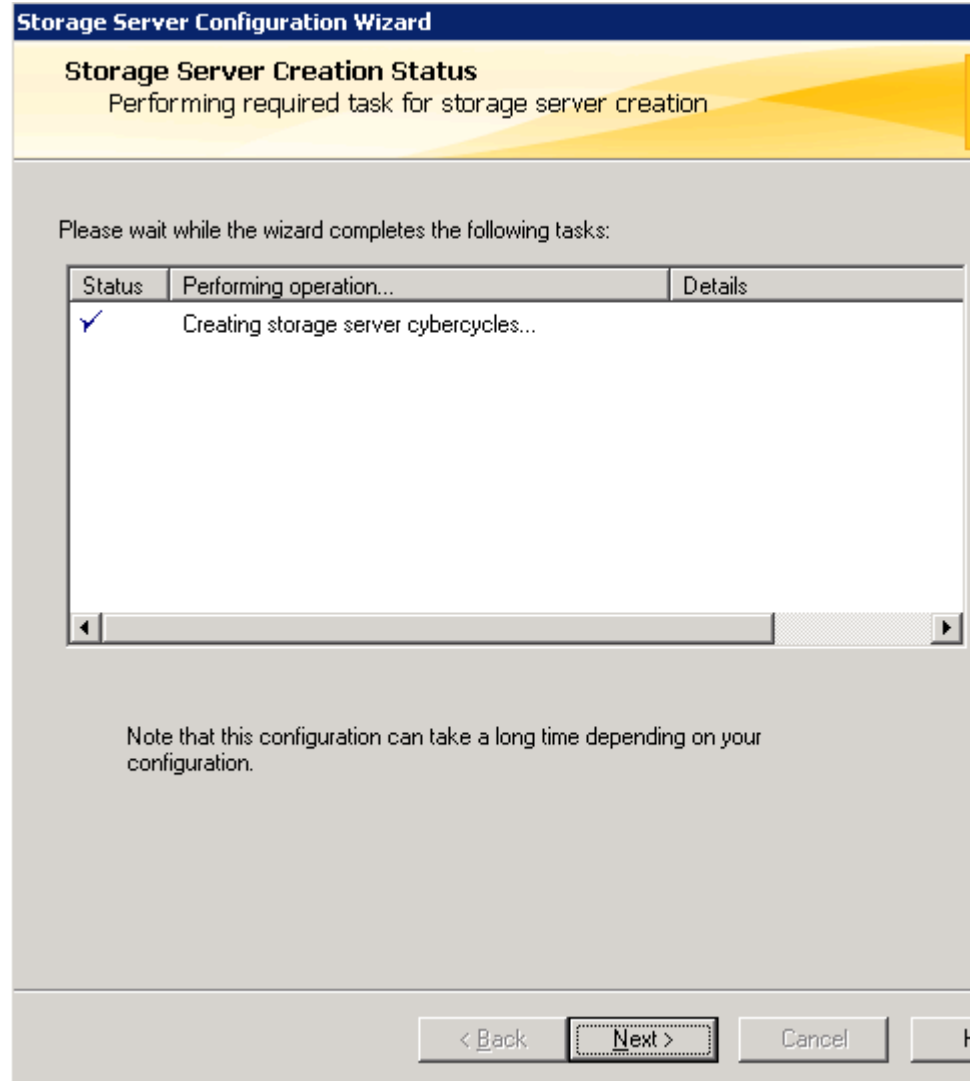
Review the summary of the storage server attributes.

To change attributes, click **Back** to return the attribute to change.

To create the storage server, click **Next**.

OpenStorage Storage Server Creation Progress panel

Figure 8-6 Screen shots for reference only; they do not appear in the help.

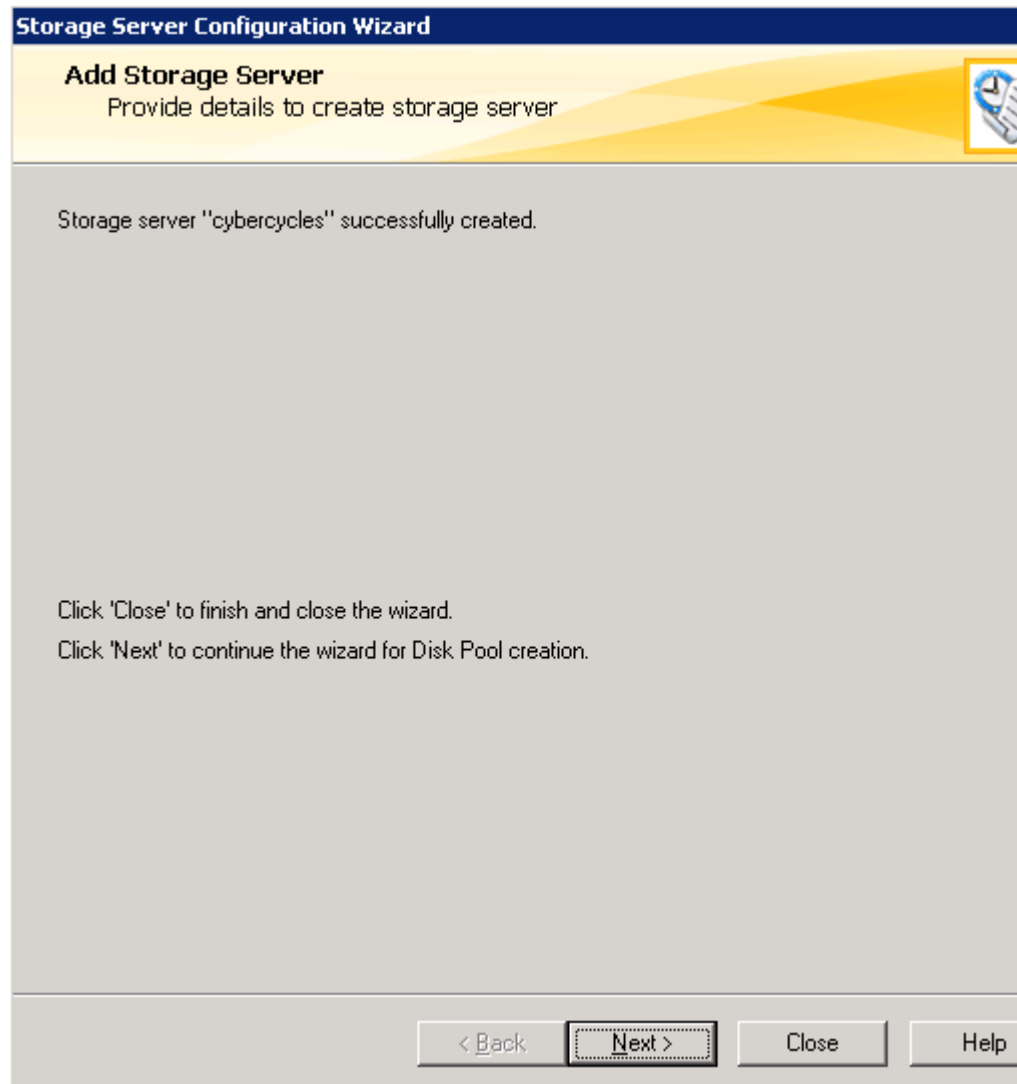


OpenStorage only.

Use this panel to monitor the status as NetBackup creates the storage server. Each step in the process is displayed. After NetBackup creates the storage server, the wizard displays a successfully created message on the panel.

Finished panel

Figure 8-7 Screen shots for reference only; they do not appear in the help.



The wizard created the storage server successfully.

Click **Next** to continue to the **Disk Pool Configuration Wizard**.

Click **Close** to exist the wizard.

Disk Pool Configuration Wizard

This chapter includes the following topics:

- [Reviewers: about these wizard help topics](#)
- [About the Disk Pool Configuration Wizard](#)
- [Disk Pool panel](#)
- [Select Storage Server panel](#)
- [Select Disk Pool Properties and Volumes panel](#)
- [Specify Mirror Properties dialog box](#)
- [Disk Pool Properties panel](#)
- [Summary panel](#)
- [Confirmation panel](#)
- [Storage Unit Option panel](#)
- [Create Storage Unit panel](#)
- [Finish panel](#)

Reviewers: about these wizard help topics

The topics in this chapter are the actual help screens that users see when they click a Help button on a wizard screen. Please review these topics.

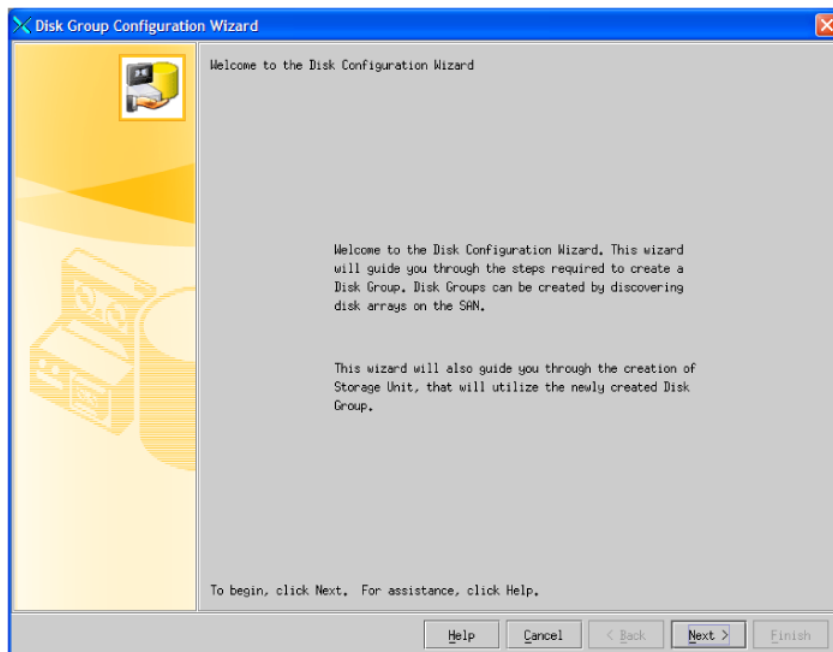
These wizard help topics are included in this guide only for review purposes.

*These wizard help topics will *never* appear in any guide that customers see.*

Also, the screen shots are not included in the wizard deliverable; they are included here for reference only. Please tell me if a wizard panel has been updated.

About the Disk Pool Configuration Wizard

Figure 9-1 [Writer's reference only]



Use the **Disk Pool Configuration Wizard** to create pools of disk volumes for backups by one or more media servers.

The wizard action depends on the NetBackup disk type, as follows:

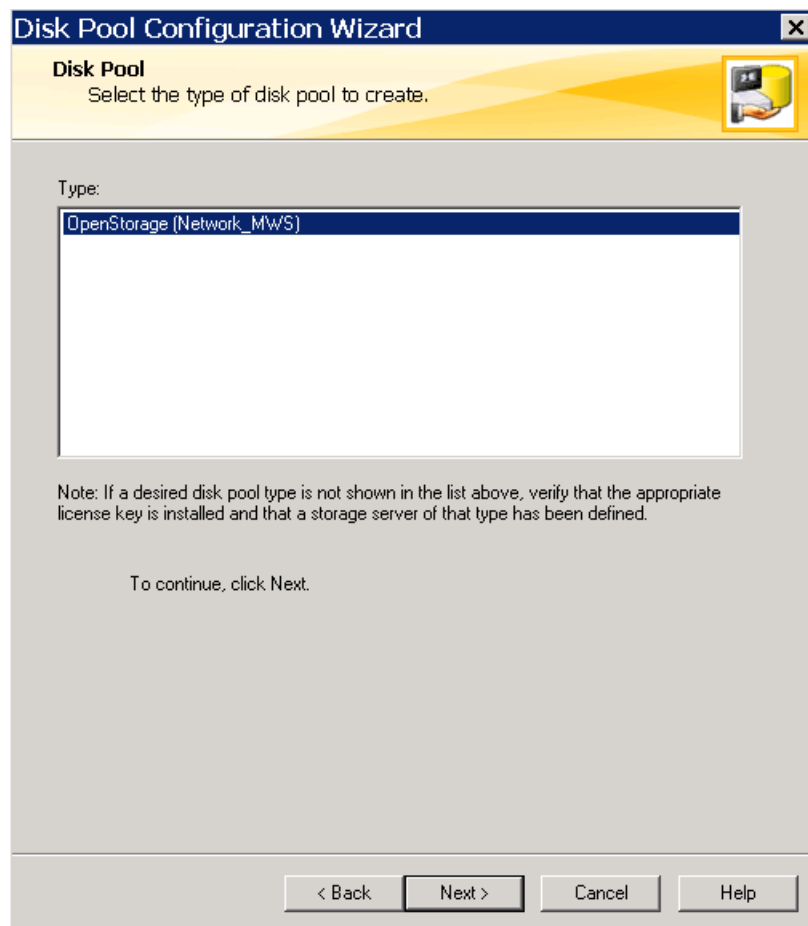
- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| AdvanceDisk | The wizard discovers the disk volumes that are attached to a NetBackup media server. (Attached means a file system mount on the storage.)

Use this wizard for AdvancedDisk |
| Cloud Storage | The wizard discovers the disk volumes that are exposed to NetBackup by the vendor's host. The host is configured as a storage server in NetBackup. |

- OpenStorage (AdvancedDisk_crypt)** For this type of disk pool, you must use the `nbdevconfig` command to configure disk pools.
- OpenStorage** The wizard discovers the disk volumes that are used for the following purposes:
- For backups to NetBackup storage.
 - For backups to disk appliance storage.
 - For snapshots to disk appliance storage using the NetBackup Replication Director.
- PureDisk** The wizard discovers the storage for one of the following disk pool types:
- A **Media Server Deduplication Pool** on the disk storage that is attached to a NetBackup deduplication media server.
 - A **PureDisk Deduplication Pool**, which represents a PureDisk storage pool.

Disk Pool panel

Figure 9-2 [Writer's reference only]



Select the type of disk pool to create from the following types. A disk pool type is available only if a storage server of that type exists.

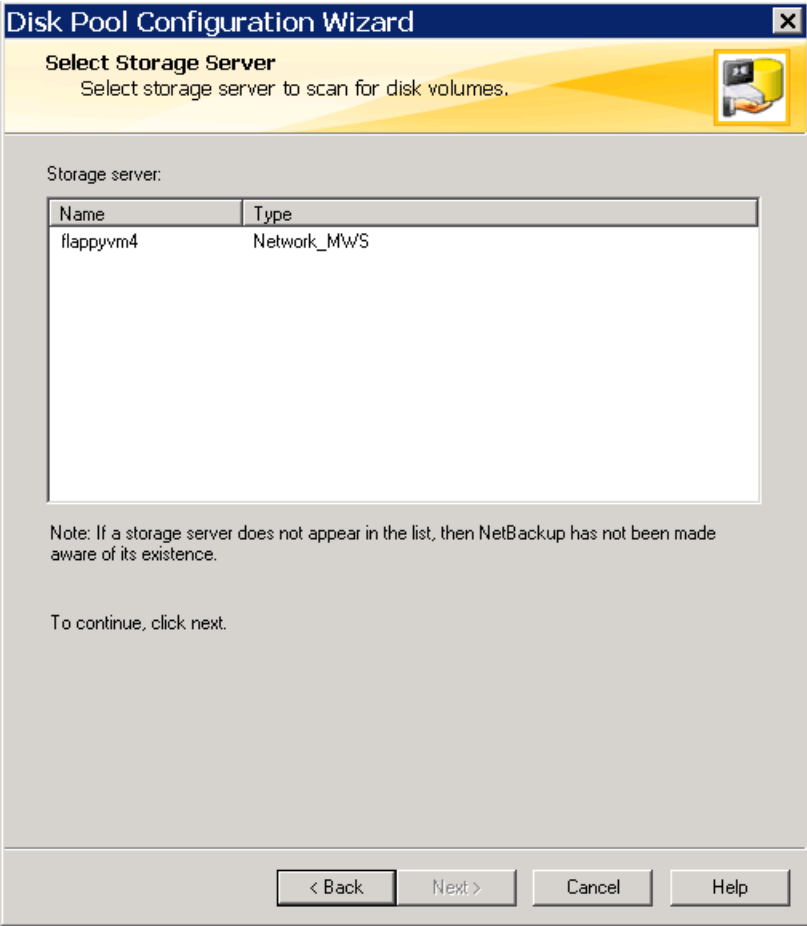
AdvancedDisk

Select this option to create a disk pool on the disk storage that is attached to a NetBackup media server. (Attached means a file system mount on the storage.)

Cloud Storage (<i>Solution</i>)	<p>Select this option for backups to cloud storage. <i>Solution</i> represents the string that identifies your cloud storage provider. If you configured the storage server for encryption, _crypt is appended to the string.</p> <p>The wizard discovers the disk volumes that are exposed to NetBackup by the vendor's host. The host is configured as a storage server in NetBackup.</p>
OpenStorage (AdvancedDisk_crypt)	<p>For an AdvancedDisk disk pool with encryption, you must use the <code>nbdevconfig</code> command to configure the disk pool.</p>
OpenStorage (<i>Solution</i>)	<p>Select the OpenStorage (<i>Solution</i>) type for disk pools for backups or snapshots to disk appliance storage.</p> <p><i>Solution</i> represents one of the following strings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ For backups, the vendor provides the string for <i>Solution</i>. The string may represent the vendor, the vendor device, or something else that is meaningful. See “About OpenStorage disk pools for backups” on page 18. See “Configuring an OpenStorage disk pool for backups” on page 37.■ For the snapshots that use the NetBackup Replication Director, the string is the Network_ prefix and a string that identifies the vendor, such as NTAP.■ For NetBackup storage, select one of the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ For non-encrypted storage, select the Type that includes SureScale or SureScale_crypt.■ For encrypted storage, select the Type that includes SureScale_crypt.
PureDisk	<p>Select this option to create one of the following disk pool types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ A Media Server Deduplication Pool on the disk storage that is attached to a NetBackup deduplication media server.■ A PureDisk Deduplication Pool, which represents a PureDisk storage pool.

Select Storage Server panel

Figure 9-3 [Writer's reference only]



You configured the storage server earlier in the configuration process.

What you select for the storage server depends on the disk type, as follows:

- AdvancedDisk

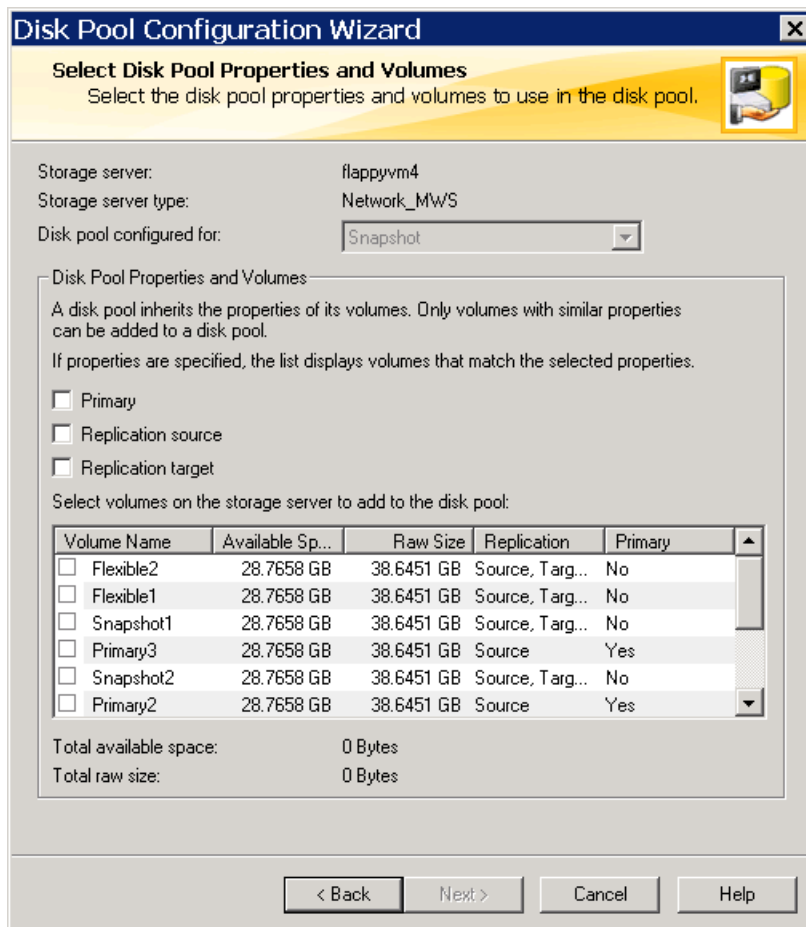
Select the media server or media servers that have a file system mount on the storage. The NetBackup media servers function as both storage servers and data movers.
- Cloud Storage

For backups to cloud storage, select the cloud storage vendor's host that functions as the storage server.

OpenStorage	For backups to disk appliance storage, the disk appliance host is the storage server.
PureDisk	Select the storage server for the Media Server Deduplication Pool or PureDisk Deduplication Pool storage.
Replication Director	<p>For snapshots that use the NetBackup Replication Director with NetApp, the DFM server is the storage server.</p> <p>The host that you select depends on the storage type, as follows:</p> <p>For a NetBackup 5230 appliance storage, select the NetBackup appliance that hosts the storage.</p> <p>For a NetBackup 5400 appliance, select the virtual host name of the appliance. On the 5400 appliance, the virtual host name is also known as the Media Server Group Director Network Name.</p>

Select Disk Pool Properties and Volumes panel

Figure 9-4 [Writer's reference only]



Disk Pool Configuration Wizard

Select Disk Pool Properties and Volumes
Select the disk pool properties and volumes to use in the disk pool.

Storage server: flappyvm4
Storage server type: Network_MW/S
Disk pool configured for: Snapshot

Disk Pool Properties and Volumes
A disk pool inherits the properties of its volumes. Only volumes with similar properties can be added to a disk pool.
If properties are specified, the list displays volumes that match the selected properties.

☐ Primary
☐ Replication source
☐ Replication target

Select volumes on the storage server to add to the disk pool:

Volume Name	Available Sp...	Raw Size	Replication	Primary
<input type="checkbox"/> Flexible2	28.7658 GB	38.6451 GB	Source, Targ...	No
<input type="checkbox"/> Flexible1	28.7658 GB	38.6451 GB	Source, Targ...	No
<input type="checkbox"/> Snapshot1	28.7658 GB	38.6451 GB	Source, Targ...	No
<input type="checkbox"/> Primary3	28.7658 GB	38.6451 GB	Source	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> Snapshot2	28.7658 GB	38.6451 GB	Source, Targ...	No
<input type="checkbox"/> Primary2	28.7658 GB	38.6451 GB	Source	Yes

Total available space: 0 Bytes
Total raw size: 0 Bytes

< Back Next > Cancel Help

Your storage device may support replication properties. Your storage administrator may configure and expose those properties so you can configure disk pools for specific uses.

The replication properties of each volume are displayed in the **Replication** column of the dialog box.

The properties that are exposed depend on the storage device and the properties that the vendor exposes through the OpenStorage plug-in.

All volumes in a disk pool must have the same replication properties. The disk pool properties must match the intended purpose of the disk pool. (**None** is a replication property.)

Select the volumes for the disk pool based on the storage purpose, as follows:

Backups

Backup is displayed in the **Disk pool configured for** field.

A volume can be a source for replication, a target for replication, or can be neither (**None**).

You can select properties or volumes. If you do not select a property, the disk pool is not limited to a specific purpose.

Select either properties or volumes, as follows:

- If you select a property or properties:
 - The wizard filters the volumes so that only the volumes that match the properties are displayed.
If available, select other volumes that match the intended purpose of the disk pool.
 - The disk pool must be used for the purpose inherent with its property.

If you deselect a property, its volume filter is removed. If you deselect all properties, all available volumes are displayed.

- If you select a volume:
 - The disk pool inherits the replication properties of the first volume that you select.
 - The wizard filters the volumes so that only the volumes that match the selected volume are displayed.
 - The properties cannot be selected after you select a volume.
 - If available, select other volumes that match the intended purpose of the disk pool.
 - The disk pool must be used for the purpose inherent with its property.

If you deselect all volumes, the properties of the last volume that you deselected are still selected.

See [“About OpenStorage disk pools for backups”](#) on page 18.

See [“Configuring an OpenStorage disk pool for backups”](#) on page 37.

If necessary, backup images span individual disk volumes in a disk pool. Backup images do not span across multiple disk pools.

Snapshots

Snapshot is displayed in the **Disk pool configured for** field.

Select either properties or volumes, as follows:

- If you select a property or properties:
 - The wizard filters the volumes so that only the volumes that match the properties are displayed.
You can select other volumes for the disk pool.
 - A volume can be a source for replication, a target for replication, or both. Therefore, if you select **Replication source** or **Replication target**, the volumes that contain both attributes are included.

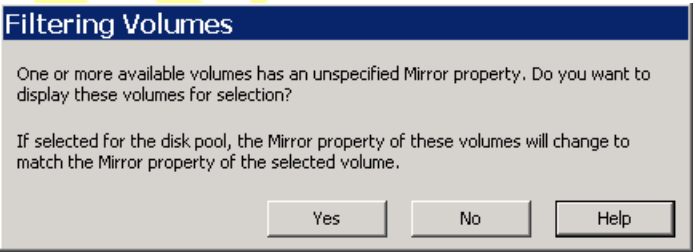
If you deselect a property, its volume filter is removed. If you deselect all properties, all available volumes are displayed.

- If you select a volume:
 - The disk pool inherits the replication properties of the first volume that you select.
 - The wizard filters the volumes so that only the volumes that match the selected volume are displayed.
 - The properties cannot be selected after you select a volume.
 - If required, select other volumes that match the intended purpose of the disk pool.

If you deselect all volumes, the properties of the last volume that you deselected are still selected.

Filtering Volumes dialog box

Figure 9-5 [Writer's reference only; does not appear in the help]



Your selection includes the volume **Mirror** property. Therefore, you must choose whether or not to display the volumes that have an **Unspecified Mirror** property. [Table 9-1](#) describes what you selected in the wizard panel and the actions from which you must choose.

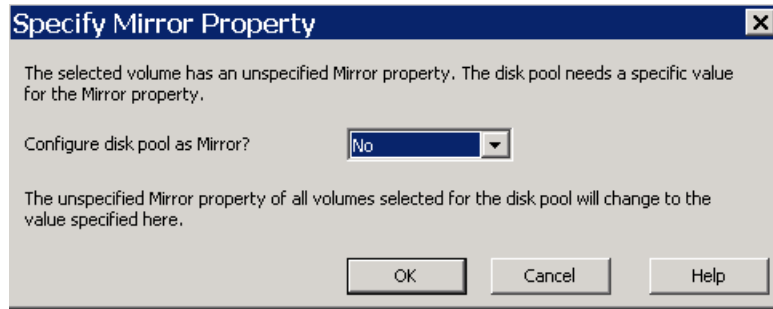
You must select either **Yes** or **No**; you cannot cancel this dialog box.

Table 9-1 Actions from which you must choose

What you selected on the Select Disk Pool Properties and Volumes panel	Actions from which you must choose
You selected the Mirror volume property, and the Mirror property of some of the available volumes is Unspecified .	<p>Choose whether or not to display the volumes that have an Unspecified property, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Yes Display the volumes that currently have a Mirror property of Unspecified. If you select any of those volumes, the Mirror property of Yes is applied to them when you click Next on the Select Disk Pool Properties and Volumes panel.■ No Do not display the volumes that currently have a Mirror property of Unspecified. If you select No, you cannot choose those volumes for this disk pool.
You selected a volume that has a Mirror property of either Yes or No , and the Mirror property of some of the other available volumes is Unspecified .	<p>Choose whether or not to display the volumes that have an Unspecified property, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Yes Display the volumes that currently have a Mirror property of Unspecified. If you select any of those volumes, the Mirror property of the volume already selected is applied to them when you click Next on the Select Disk Pool Properties and Volumes panel.■ No Do not display the volumes that currently have a Mirror property of Unspecified. If you select No, you cannot choose those volumes for this disk pool.

Specify Mirror Properties dialog box

Figure 9-6 [Writer's reference only; does not appear in the help]



You selected a volume that has a **Mirror** property of **Unspecified**. Therefore, you must choose how to configure the **Mirror** property for the disk pool, as follows:

- | | |
|------------|--|
| Yes | Configures the disk pool as a mirror. If you select Yes , the wizard displays all available volumes that have either a Yes or an Unspecified Mirror property.

If you select any volumes that have an Unspecified property, the Mirror property of Yes is applied to them when you click Next on the Select Disk Pool Properties and Volumes panel. |
| No | Does not configure the disk pool as a mirror. If you select No , the wizard displays all available volumes that have either a No or an Unspecified Mirror property.

If you select any volumes that have an Unspecified property, the Mirror property of No is applied to them when you click Next on the Select Disk Pool Properties and Volumes panel. |

To return to the wizard panel without choosing how to configure the disk pool **Mirror** property, click **Cancel**. The wizard deselects the volume that was selected.

Disk Pool Properties panel

Figure 9-7 [Writer's reference only]

Disk Pool Properties
Provide additional details and verify the information to create a disk pool

Storage server: daytonvm5
Storage server type: Network_MWS
Disk pool configured for: Snapshot

Disk Pool Size:
Total raw size: 74.42 GB
Total available space: 52.07 GB

Disk Pool name:

Comments:

Maximum I/O Streams
Concurrent read and write jobs affect disk performance.
Limit I/O streams to prevent disk overload.
☐ Limit I/O streams: per volume

To begin, click Next. For assistance, click Help.

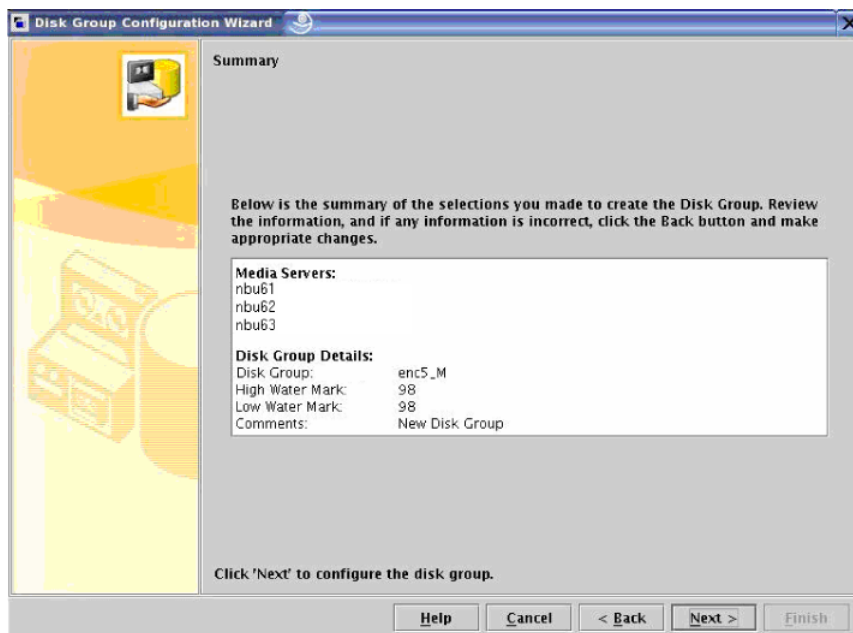
Help Cancel < Back Next > Finish

This wizard panel displays the existing properties for the disk pool. Use this panel to configure the remaining disk pool properties. The properties that you can configure depend on the disk pool type.

See [“OpenStorage disk pool properties”](#) on page 38.

Summary panel

Figure 9-8 [Writer's reference only]



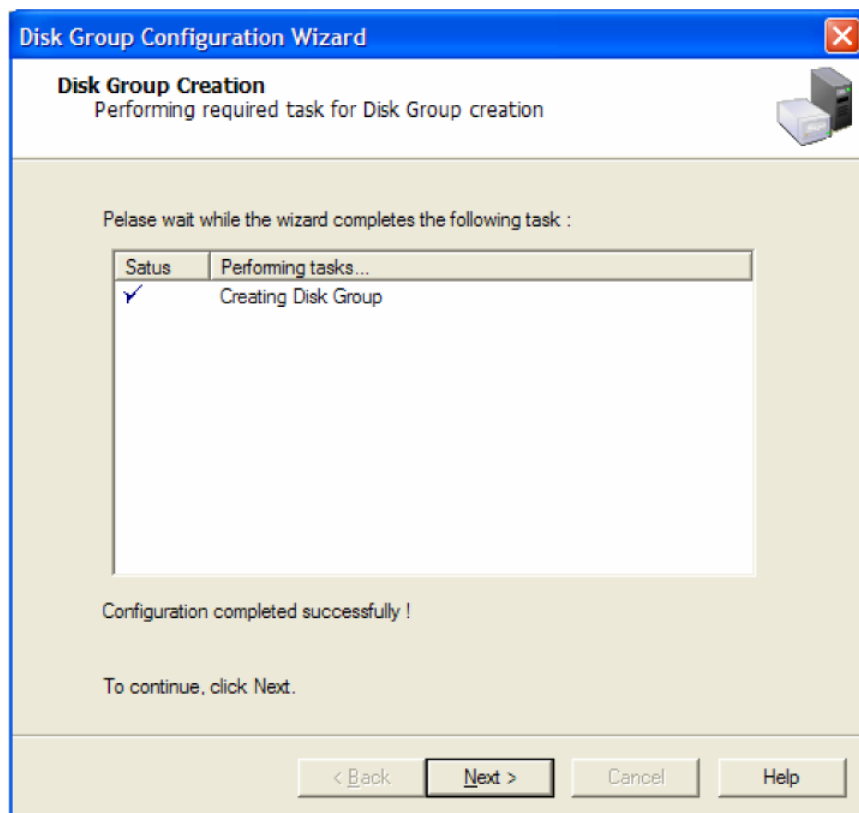
The Summary panel shows your selections to create the NetBackup disk pool.

Click **Back** to return and change the selection.

Click **Next** to create the NetBackup disk pool.

Confirmation panel

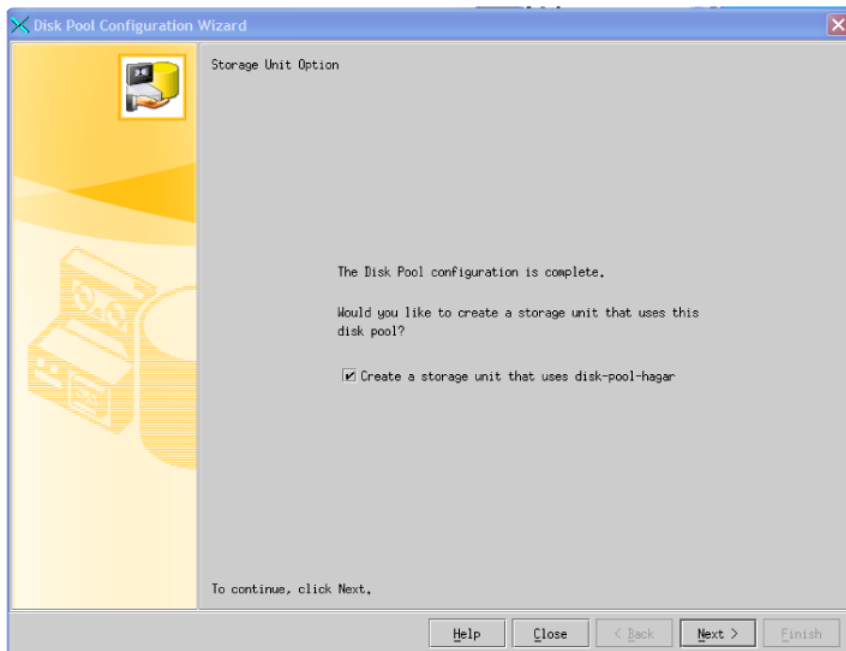
Figure 9-9 [Writer's reference only]



After the wizard creates the disk pool, click **Next** to continue.

Storage Unit Option panel

Figure 9-10 [Writer's reference only]



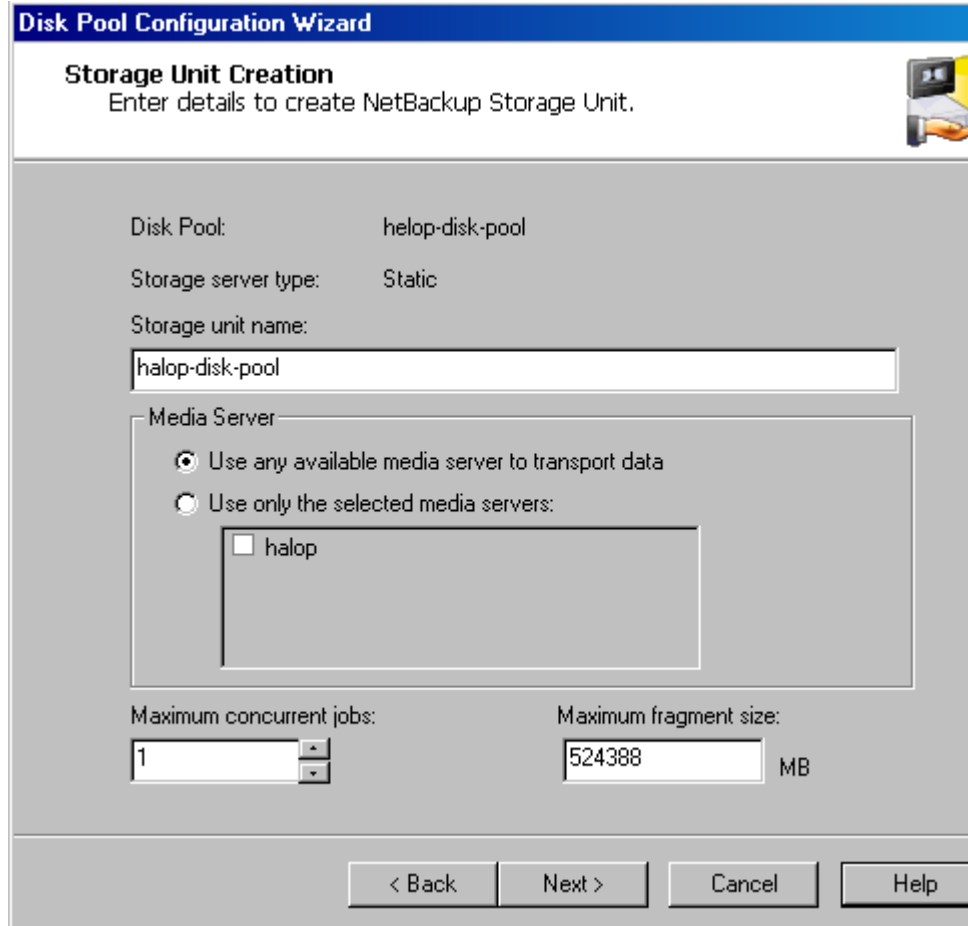
To create a storage unit that uses the disk pool, select **Create a storage unit that uses *diskpoolname***, and then click **Next**.

The wizard creates only one storage unit that uses the disk pool. However, more than one storage unit can use a disk pool. To create other storage units that use the disk pool, use **NetBackup Management > Storage** in the **NetBackup Administration Console**.

To exit the wizard, click **Close**. If you exit, you can create a storage unit later.

Create Storage Unit panel

Figure 9-11 [Writer's reference only]



The screenshot shows the 'Storage Unit Creation' panel of the 'Disk Pool Configuration Wizard'. The panel has a title bar with the wizard's name. Below the title bar, the section is titled 'Storage Unit Creation' with the instruction 'Enter details to create NetBackup Storage Unit.' and a small icon of a storage device. The form contains several fields and options: 'Disk Pool' is set to 'helop-disk-pool'; 'Storage server type' is set to 'Static'; 'Storage unit name' is a text box containing 'halop-disk-pool'; 'Media Server' is a section with two radio buttons: 'Use any available media server to transport data' (selected) and 'Use only the selected media servers:' (unselected). Below the second radio button is a list box containing 'halop' with an unchecked checkbox. At the bottom, 'Maximum concurrent jobs' is a spinner box set to '1', and 'Maximum fragment size' is a text box set to '524388' with 'MB' to its right. At the very bottom are four buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

Disk Pool Configuration Wizard

Storage Unit Creation
Enter details to create NetBackup Storage Unit.

Disk Pool: helop-disk-pool

Storage server type: Static

Storage unit name:
halop-disk-pool

Media Server

☒ Use any available media server to transport data

☐ Use only the selected media servers:

☐ halop

Maximum concurrent jobs: 1

Maximum fragment size: 524388 MB

< Back Next > Cancel Help

Specify the storage unit properties.

See [“OpenStorage storage unit properties”](#) on page 41.

Finish panel

Click **Finish** to exit the wizard.

DRAFT

Index

B

bpstinfo command 60

C

Capacity managed retention type 71
configuring OpenStorage optimized synthetic
backups 46
credentials
OpenStorage 17

D

data classifications
in storage lifecycle policies 64, 69
disk appliance
plug-in 18
disk pools
updating to reflect plug-in partner updates 78,
93
duplicating images to another NetBackup domain
about 50, 55

E

Expire after copy retention type 71

F

Fixed retention type 71
Flexible Disk Option 64

I

Import
operation 66
installing
the OpenStorage vendor plug-in 30

J

job ID search in unified logs 102

L

legacy logging 102
directories 103
locations 102
logging
see legacy logging 102

M

Media server storage unit setting 42
mklogdir.bat 103

O

OpenStorage
installing the vendor plug-in 30
plug-in 18
storage server, updating 78
OpenStorage Disk Option 64
OpenStorage disk pool
updating 93
OpenStorage optimized synthetic backups
about 22
configuring 46
OpenStorage volume spanning
about 21
optimized duplication
OpenStorage 21
optimized synthetic backups
configuring OpenStorage 46
OpenStorage 22

P

plug-in
for a disk appliance 18
plug-ins
updates 78, 93
policies
changing properties 72
creating 71
Priority for secondary operations 69

R

- replication
 - about duplicating images to another NetBackup domain 50, 55
- reqlib directory 103
- retention periods
 - lifecycle and policy-based 71
- retention types for SLP operations
 - Capacity managed 71
 - Expire after copy 71
 - Fixed 71

S

- server
 - NetBackup debug logs 103
- SLP Parameters 53
- spanning volumes
 - OpenStorage 21
- staging
 - using storage lifecycle policies 64
- Status Collection Daemon 103
- storage lifecycle policies
 - creating 66
 - Data classification setting 69
 - operations 70
 - Priority for secondary operations 69
 - retention type 71
 - Storage lifecycle policy name 68
 - utility 64
 - Validate Across Backup Policies button 70
- storage server
 - about OpenStorage 17
- storage servers
 - updating to reflect plug-in partner updates 78, 93
- storage unit properties
 - OpenStorage 41
- storage unit recommendations
 - OpenStorage 43

T

- topology of storage 59–60

U

- unified logging 99
 - format of files 100
 - location 99
- updating an OpenStorage disk pool 93

- updating an OpenStorage storage server 78

V

- Validation Report tab 70
- vmscd 103
- volume spanning
 - OpenStorage 21
- vxlogview command 100
 - with job ID option 102

W

- wizards
 - Policy Configuration 71