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ENTERPRISE LEVEL STORAGE OS for EVERY BUSINESS

Step-by-Step Guide to Synchronous Volume Replication (Block Based) with Failover over a LAN Supported by Open-E [®] DSS™

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- Easy to use, GUI based management provides performance and security.
- Reliable disk based backup and recovery, along with Snapshot capability enable fast and reliable backup and restore.
- Easy to implement remote Replication, at block or volume level, enables cost-effective disaster recovery.
- IP based storage management combines NAS and iSCSI functionality for centralized storage and storage consolidation.

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	Replic Mo	cation de	Source/Destination			Data Transfer		Volume Type			
	snouo		stem	Ν	z	ised	ased	S	iscsi		
	Synchro	Asynchr	w/ Sys	LAI	WA	File bá	Block b	NA	File-IO	Block-IC	FC
Synchronous Volume Replication with Failover over a LAN							\checkmark			\checkmark	

- Open-E DSS Synchronous Volume Replication with Failover is a fault tolerance process via iSCSI volume replication, that creates mirrored target data volumes.
 - Data is copied in real-time, and every change is immediately mirrored from the primary server to the secondary storage server.
 - In case of a failure, scheduled maintenance of the primary server, or loss of the primary data source, failover automatically switches operations to the secondary storage server, so processes can be continued as usual.

VOLUME REPLICATION WITH FAILOVER BETWEEN TWO SYSTEMS WITHIN ONE LAN

Recommended Resources

- Key Hardware (two systems)
 - ✓ x86 compatible
 - ✓ RAID Controller with Batery Backup Unit
 - ✓ HDD's
 - ✓ Network Interface Cards
 - Ping Node (ping node it is any permanently (24/7) available host in the network. In particular case the ping node function can be performed by the server storing the data on the iSCSI failover volume).
- Software
 - Open-E DSS, 2 units

Benefits

- Eliminate business disruption
- Data Redundancy over a LAN
- Switch Redundancy

Disadvantages

- High cost of solution
- Natural disasters (earthquake, fire, flood...) can destroy local systems



- In case of raid array or disk drive error on System 1(primary), the server will send an e-mail notification to the administrator
- iSCSI Auto Failover determines there is no connection between the servers
- After a few seconds Automatic Failover is executed and users are switched to System 2 (secondary)





TO SET UP VOLUME REPLICATION WITH FAILOVER, PERFORM THE FOLLOWING STEPS:

- 1. Hardware configuration:
 - Settings server names, ethernet ports and bonding on secondary and primary node
- 2. Configure the Secondary node:
 - Create a Volume Group, iSCSI Volume
 - Configure Volume Replication mode (destination mode) settings mirror IP address
- 3. Configure the Primary node
 - Create a Volume Group, iSCSI Volume
 - Configure Volume Replication mode (source mode) settings mirror IP address, creating Volume Replication task and start replication task.
- 4. Create new target on Secondary node
- 5. Create new target on Primary node
- 6. Configure virtual IP and Auxiliary connection
- 7. Configure iSCSI Failover
- 8. Start Failover Service
- 9. Test Failover Function
- 10. Run Failback Function

Hardware Requirements:

To run the Volume Replication with Failover, two DSS systems are required. Both servers must be located and working in the Local Area Network. See below configurations for examples:

1. Hardware Configuration







































Data Server (DSS1) Primary node Address IP:192.168.0.220

3. Configure the Primary node

	open-e	ENTERPRISE CLASS STOR	AGE OS for EVERY E	USINESS	DATA STORAG	E SUFIWARE V6
SETUP	CONFIGURATION	MAINTENANCE	STATUS	HELP		
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			_			0.0
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			assigned a	iready.		
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Event View	/or: 🖂			Product is activated		_

Now, in the **Replication task** manager function, click on button under to start the Replication task on the Primary node





















iSCSI Failover.

button.

Data Server (DSS2) Secondary node Address IP:192.168.0.221

6. Configure Virtual IP and Auxillary connection











service

Data Server (DSS1) Primary node Address IP:192.168.0.220

8. Start Failover Service









button.

Data Server (DSS1) Primary node Address IP:192.168.0.220

9. Test Failover Function





Data Server (DSS1) Primary node Address IP:192.168.0.220

9. Test Failover Function











Data Server (DSS2) Secondary node Address IP:192.168.0.221

10. Run Failback Function

SETUP	CONFIGURATION	MAINTENANCE	STATUS HE	LP		
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	Interfaces (🕄	Pailover	status		0 😯 🌔	
–o eth0		Name	es	Status		
-o eth1 -o eth2 (bond0)		Global st	atus			
– eth3 (bond0) – hond0	ond0)	Servi	ce running	degraded		
		Node	status	secondary/active		
		Ping r	node	ok		
		Commun	ication via:			
			bond0	failed		
			eth1	failed		
		Task stat	us			
	Mirror	_00_reverse	running			
iSCSI Failover 🤇 😮		Connectio	in:	Connected		
-o eth0 -o eth1		Source ir	ifo:			
bond0		Logica	il volume:	Iv0000		
		Consis	stency:	Consistent		
		Destinati	on info: al volume:	Ινηρη		
		Consis	stency:	Consistent		
		IP add	iress:	192.168.1.220		
		Epileuer	configuration		0.04	
		Fallover	configuration			
Event Vie	wer: 🔀		Produc	is activated.		

After synchronization the task status of the destination volume must be **Consistent**

48



button

Data Server (DSS2) Secondary node Address IP:192.168.0.221

10. Run Failback Function









Thank You!