

SSA CLI 工具基本常用命令介绍:

英文缩写对应关系: Chassisname=ch; cOntroller=ctrl; logicaldrive=ld; physicaldrive=pd; drvviewrit ecache=dwc;

进入ssacli工具: 在root用户下输入 ssacli

查看阵列配置信息: ctrl all show config

查看详细信息: ctrl all show config detail

查看阵列卡、阵列卡缓存和电池状态 ctrl all show status

查看所有的Logicaldrive: ctrl slot=0 ld all show

收集ADU日志: ctrl slot=0 diag file=\adureport.zip ris=off zip=on (file=文件路径名, 文件的扩展名可以为txt或zip, ris表示reserve information sector)

更多命令介绍请参考Smart Storage Administrator 用户指南。

SSACLI 安装:

- 1.登录HPE官方网站下载SSACLI工具。
- 2.把SSACLI工具复制到Linux系统下。
- 3.在Linux系统下使用root用户, 使用:chmod 777 SSACLI-xxx.rpm 添加权限。

```
[ root@lvfei 桌面 ]# ls
hponcfg-4.6.0-0.x86_64.rpm          ssacli-2.65-7.0.x86_64.rpm
kmod-hpilo-1.3-259.43.rhel6ui.x86_64.rpm  ssaduccli-2.65-7.0.x86_64.rpm
[ root@lvfei 桌面 ]# chmod 777 ssacli-2.65-7.0.x86_64.rpm
[ root@lvfei 桌面 ]# ls
hponcfg-4.6.0-0.x86_64.rpm          ssacli-2.65-7.0.x86_64.rpm
kmod-hpilo-1.3-259.43.rhel6ui.x86_64.rpm  ssaduccli-2.65-7.0.x86_64.rpm
[ root@lvfei 桌面 ]#
```

给文件添加权限

4.运行rpm -ivh XXX文件名安装SSACLI工具。

```
[ root@lvfei 桌面 ]# rpm -ivh ssacli-2.65-7.0.x86_64.rpm
warning: ssacli-2.65-7.0.x86_64.rpm: Header V3 RSA/SHA256 Signature, key ID 26
Preparing...
1: ssacli
##### [ 100%]
[ root@lvfei 桌面 ]#
```

安装SSACLI

5.输入ssacli 进入配置。

```
[ root@lvfei 桌面 ]# ssacli
Smart Storage Administrator CLI 2.65.7.0
Detecting Controllers... Done.
Type "help" for a list of supported commands.
Type "exit" to close the console.
=>
```

SSACLI创建阵列:

1.先查看硬盘及阵列信息 (如下图2I:6: 5硬盘是没有创建阵列的硬盘)。

ctrl slot=0 pd all show

```
[ root@lvfei 桌面 ]# ssacli
Smart Storage Administrator CLI 2.65.7.0
Detecting Controllers... Done.
Type "help" for a list of supported commands.
Type "exit" to close the console.
=> ctrl slot=0 pd all show
Smart Array P440ar in Slot 0 (Embedded)
  Array A
    physicaldrive 1I:6:3 (port 1I: box 6: bay 3, SAS HDD, 300 GB, OK)
    physicaldrive 1I:6:4 (port 1I: box 6: bay 4, SAS HDD, 300 GB, OK)
  Unassigned
    physicaldrive 2I:6:5 (port 2I: box 6: bay 5, SAS HDD, 300 GB, OK)
=>
```

2.由于本次实验用机只有一块硬盘可以创建阵列, 做一个RAID0测试, 创建后会多一个Array。

如果有多块硬盘做阵列例如: ctrl slot=0 create type=ld drives=2I:6:3,2I:6:4,2I:6:5raid=5

```
=> ctrl slot=0 create type=ld drives=2I:6:3,2I:6:4,2I:6:5raid=5
=> ctrl slot=0 pd all show
Smart Array P440ar in Slot 0 (Embedded)
  Array A
    physicaldrive 1I:6:3 (port 1I: box 6: bay 3, SAS HDD, 300 GB, OK)
    physicaldrive 1I:6:4 (port 1I: box 6: bay 4, SAS HDD, 300 GB, OK)
  Array B
    physicaldrive 2I:6:5 (port 2I: box 6: bay 5, SAS HDD, 300 GB, OK)
=>
```

创建阵列

查看阵列

删除阵列:

1.先查看服务器当前的阵列:

ctrl slot=0 ld all show

```
=> ctrl slot=0 ld all show
Smart Array P440ar in Slot 0 (Embedded)
  Array A
    logicaldrive 1 (558.7 GB, RAID 0, OK)
  Array B
    logicaldrive 2 (279.4 GB, RAID 0, OK)
=> █
```

2.删除阵列B:

ctrl slot=0 ld2 delete

警告信息: 删除阵列会导致所有数据丢失, 按Y继续。

```
=> ctrl slot=0 ld 2 delete
Warning: Deleting an array can cause other array letters to become renamed.
        E.g. Deleting array A from arrays A, B, C will result in two remaining
        arrays A, B ... not B, C

Warning: Deleting the specified device(s) will result in data being lost.
        Continue? (y/n) y
=> █
```

3.删除阵列后查看阵列, 已经删除只剩下一个阵列ArrayA。

ctrl slot=0 ld all show

```
=> ctrl slot=0 ld all show
Smart Array P440ar in Slot 0 (Embedded)
  Array A
    logicaldrive 1 (558.7 GB, RAID 0, OK)
=> █
```

阵列扩容:

1.查看当前硬盘信息。

ctrl slot=0 pd all show

```
=>
=> ctrl slot=0 pd all show
Smart Array P440ar in Slot 0 (Embedded)
  Array A
    physicaldrive 1I:6:4 (port 1I: box 6: bay 4, SAS HDD, 300 GB, OK)
  Unassigned
    physicaldrive 1I:6:3 (port 1I: box 6: bay 3, SAS HDD, 300 GB, OK)
```

2.把ArrayA进行扩容。

ctrl slot=0 array A add drives=1I: 6:3

```
I> ctrl slot=0 array A add drives=1I: 6:3
=> █
```

3.查看扩容后的阵列硬盘信息。

```
=> ctrl slot=0 pd all show
Smart Array P440ar in Slot 0 (Embedded)
  Array A
    physicaldrive 1I:6:3 (port 1I: box 6: bay 3, SAS HDD, 300 GB, OK)
    physicaldrive 1I:6:4 (port 1I: box 6: bay 4, SAS HDD, 300 GB, OK)
=> █
```

4.查看阵列配置信息, 硬盘正在扩容, 3.38%。

```
=> ctrl all show config
Smart Array P440ar in Slot 0 (Embedded) (sn: PDNLH0BRH7N7MZ)

  Port Name: 1I
  Port Name: 2I

  Internal Drive Cage at Port 1I, Box 6, OK

  Internal Drive Cage at Port 2I, Box 0, OK

  Array A (SAS, Unused Space: 286070 MB)
    logicaldrive 1 (279.4 GB, RAID 0, Transforming, 3.38% complete)
    physicaldrive 1I:6:3 (port 1I: box 6: bay 3, SAS HDD, 300 GB, OK)
    physicaldrive 1I:6:4 (port 1I: box 6: bay 4, SAS HDD, 300 GB, OK)
```

5.等扩容进度已经完毕后再次查看阵列，ArrayA已经变成了两块硬盘，但是logicaldrive没有变化。
ctrl all show config

```
=> ctrl all show config
Smart Array P440ar in Slot 0 (Embedded) (sn: PDNLH0BRH7N7MZ)

Port Name: 1I
Port Name: 2I

Internal Drive Cage at Port 1I, Box 6, OK

Internal Drive Cage at Port 2I, Box 0, OK

Array A (SAS, Unused Space: 286070 MB)
  logicaldrive 1 (279.4 GB, RAID 0, OK)
    physicaldrive 1I:6:3 (port 1I: box 6: bay 3, SAS HDD, 300 GB, OK)
    physicaldrive 1I:6:4 (port 1I: box 6: bay 4, SAS HDD, 300 GB, OK)
=>
```

6.扩容Logicaldriver。

ctrl slot=0 ld 1 modify size=max forced

```
=> ctrl slot=0 ld 1 modify size=max forced
=>
```



7.查看扩容后的阵列信息，显示logicaldrive 已经扩容成功。

```
=> ctrl all show config
Smart Array P440ar in Slot 0 (Embedded) (sn: PDNLH0BRH7N7MZ)

Port Name: 1I
Port Name: 2I

Internal Drive Cage at Port 1I, Box 6, OK

Internal Drive Cage at Port 2I, Box 0, OK

Array A (SAS, Unused Space: 0 MB)
  logicaldrive 1 (558.7 GB, RAID 0, OK)
    physicaldrive 1I:6:3 (port 1I: box 6: bay 3, SAS HDD, 300 GB, OK)
    physicaldrive 1I:6:4 (port 1I: box 6: bay 4, SAS HDD, 300 GB, OK)
=>
```

阵列迁移:

1.ctrl slot=0 ld 1 modify raid=* (raid=* 表示想要迁移的raid级别，Raid0 不能往高的RAID级别迁移)

。

如下图，把 Raid级别迁移到了RAID0

```
=> ctrl slot=0 ld 1 modify raid=0
=> ctrl all show config
Smart Array P440ar in Slot 0 (Embedded) (sn: PDNLH0BRH7N7MZ)

Port Name: 1I
Port Name: 2I

Internal Drive Cage at Port 1I, Box 6, OK

Internal Drive Cage at Port 2I, Box 0, OK

Array A (SAS, Unused Space: 0 MB)
  logicaldrive 1 (558.7 GB, RAID 0, Transforming, 0.04% complete)
    physicaldrive 1I:6:3 (port 1I: box 6: bay 3, SAS HDD, 300 GB, OK)
    physicaldrive 1I:6:4 (port 1I: box 6: bay 4, SAS HDD, 300 GB, OK)
```