

### Sun Solaris 系统上安装Cisco iSCSI Driver

#### 1. 概述

Cisco iSCSI Driver 提供给主机端通过IP网络访问存储设备的功能。该驱动通过iSCSI协议在主机端与iSCSI Target 端 (即iSCSI存储设备) 之间传输SCSI请求与应答。

#### 2. 实验环境

本次试验采用一台Sun V490服务器, 安装Solaris9 (sparc), 建议安装Sun最新推荐补丁集, 主机名为suntest2, 。V490共6个10/100/1000Mbps自适应网口, 将其中一个网口与IX5000的业务网口连接到同一交换机。Cisco iSCSI Driver 版本为3.3.6。

试验具体参数: Sun主机名: suntest2, ip 地址: 201.201.10.26, 网口: ce0。IX5000 Build版本为: 9723, 业务网口地址为: 201.201.10.200。

#### 3. 安装配置过程

a. 为了避免Sun主机中使用相同MAC地址的多个网口接入同一网络, 推荐使用以下命令:

```
# eeprom local-mac-address?=true
```

b. 将solaris-iscsi-3.3.5.1.tar ftp到本地/tmp目录下, 并解压缩:

```
# cd /tmp
```

```
# tar xvf solaris-iscsi-3.3.5.1.tar
```

c. 安装软件包:

```
# pkgadd -d . CSCOiscsi
```

如果安装正常, 请直接到h

d. 此时, 系统会提示无法安装此软件包, 报错信息如下:

```
Cisco iSCSI device driver
```

```
(sparc) 3.3.6
```

```
Cisco Systems, Inc.
```

```
This appears to be an attempt to install the same architecture and version of a package which is already installed. This installation will attempt to overwrite this package.
```

```
You must be superuser to run this script!
```

```
Your current effective uid is 60002!
```

```
pkgadd: ERROR: request script did not complete successfully
```

```
Installation of <CSCOiscsi> failed.
```

```
No changes were made to the system.
```

e. 此时, 需要更改Cisco iSCSI Driver软件安装包

```
#cd path_cisco_iscsi_driver
```

```
#cd CSCOiscsi
```

```
# ls
```

```
install pkginfo pkgmap reloc root
```

```
#cd install
```

修改request文件, 如下部分:

原来:

```
# check for root privs
```

```
if [ -x /usr/xpg4/bin/id ] ; then
```

```
    userid=`/usr/xpg4/bin/id -u`
```

```
    if [ $userid -ne 0 ]
```

```
    then
```

```
        printf "You must be superuser to run this script!\n"
```

```
        printf "Your current effective uid is $userid!\n"
```

```
        exit 1
```

```
    fi
```

```
fi
```

修改后:

```
# check for root privs
```

```
if [ -x /usr/xpg4/bin/id ] ; then
```

```
    userid=`/usr/xpg4/bin/id -u`
```

```
    if [ $userid -ne 0 ]
```

```
    then
```

```
        printf "You must be superuser to run this script!\n"
```

```
    printf "Your current effective uid is $userid!\n"
#   exit 1
fi
fi
```

f. 修改完成后，再安装Cisco iSCSI Driver软件包：

```
# pkgadd -d . CSCOiiscsi
```

根据系统提示，进行安装，但是安装开始，由于修改了request文件，系统会认为安装包损坏，无法安装，提示以下信息：

```
Using </opt/CSCOiiscsi> as the package base directory.
```

```
## Processing package information.
```

```
## Processing system information.
```

```
59 package pathnames are already properly installed.
```

```
pkgadd: ERROR: packaging file </export/home/CSCOiiscsi/install/request> is corrup
```

```
t
```

```
file size <259> expected <2597> actual
```

```
file cksum <1021> expected <10214> actual
```

```
Installation of <CSCOiiscsi> failed (internal error).
```

```
No changes were made to the system.
```

注意：

绿色的数字表示目前文件实际的file size和file cksum,而红色的部分是

/CSCOiiscsi/pkgmap文件里对于request文件的描述，如下：

原来

```
1 i request 259 1021 1086153032
```

现在修改为绿色数字：

```
1 i request 2597 10214 1086153032
```

修改后保存退出

g. 再安装Cisco iSCSI Driver软件包：

```
# pkgadd -d . CSCOiiscsi
```

此时，可以安装Cisco iSCSI Driver软件包

h. 更改iSCSI配置文件

```
# vi /etc/iscsi.conf
```

加入一行：DiscoveryAddress=201.201.10.200

```
# vi /etc/initiatorname.iscsi
```

加入一行：InitiatorName=iqn.suntest2

i. 在IX5000中创建一个volume，并与Initiator iqn.suntest2绑定

```
StorControl> volume assign name = suntest2vol initiatorName = iqn.suntest2
```

j. 重启操作系统

```
# reboot
```

重启时如果显示"WARNING: Failed to process interrupt for iscsi0 due to down-rev nexus driver scsip pseudo0", 可以忽略。重启后执行如下命令：

```
# devfsadm
```

k. 通过系统命令认到iSCSI盘

```
bash-2.05# format
```

```
Searching for disks...done
```

```
AVAILABLE DISK SELECTIONS:
```

```
0. c1t0d0 <SUN146G cyl 14087 alt 2 hd 24 sec 848>
   /pci@9,600000/SUNW,qlc@2/fp@0,0/ssd@w210000008780b94d,0
```

```
1. c1t1d0 <SUN146G cyl 14087 alt 2 hd 24 sec 848>
   /pci@9,600000/SUNW,qlc@2/fp@0,0/ssd@w210000008780c697,0
```

```
2. c2t0d0 <H3C-IPSAN-1 cyl 51197 alt 2 hd 64 sec 12>
   /iscsipseudo/iscsi@0/sd@0,0
```

```
Specify disk (enter its number):
```

其中c2t0d0为IX5000的volume，这时可以对该盘进行常规的系统操作。

4. Tips

a. 手动启动、停止iSCSI driver

```
# /etc/init.d/iscsi start
```

```
# /etc/init.d/iscsi stop
```

b. 察看iSCSI设备状态

```
# /usr/sbin/iscsi-ls -l
```

c. 动态重配驱动

编辑/etc/iscsi.conf后，执行

```
# /etc/init.d/iscsi reload
```

d. 对于多于一个LUN时操作系统的设置, 编辑sd.conf文件

```
# vi /kernel/drv/sd.conf
```

加入如下信息 (本例format看到的iSCSI盘的target号为0)

```
name="sd" parent="iscsi" target=0 lun=0;
```

```
name="sd" parent="iscsi" target=0 lun=1;
```

```
name="sd" parent="iscsi" target=0 lun=2;
```

```
name="sd" parent="iscsi" target=0 lun=3;
```

```
name="sd" parent="iscsi" target=0 lun=4;
```

```
name="sd" parent="iscsi" target=0 lun=5;
```

```
name="sd" parent="iscsi" target=0 lun=6;
```

e. 如果需要启动时自动挂载, 编辑/etc/vfstab文件, 将iSCSI盘的mount at boot选项设为iscsi, 例如:

```
*****  
#device      device      mount FS  fsck mount mount  
#to mount    to fsck      point type pass at boot options  
/dev/dsk/c1t5d0s6 /dev/rdisk/c1t5d0s6 /mnt/t5 ufs 1 iscsi -  
/dev/dsk/c1t6d0s6 /dev/rdisk/c1t6d0s6 /mnt/t6 ufs 1 iscsi -  
*****
```