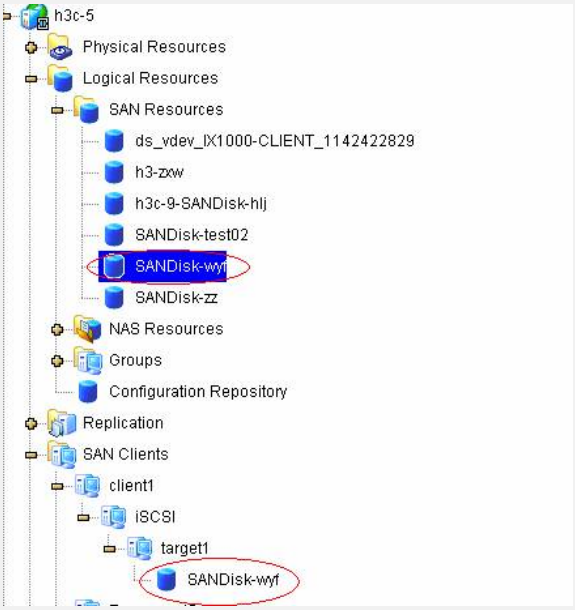
两台IX1000实现远程复制的配置

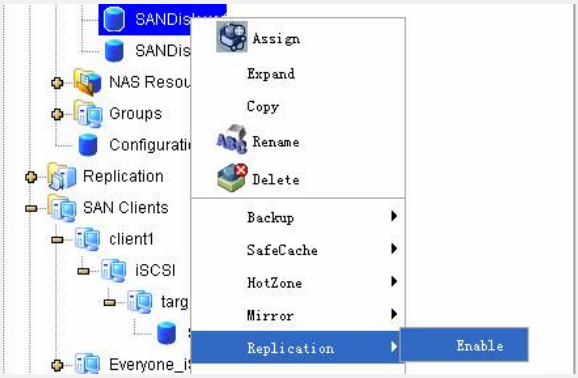
其它功能 王延峰 2006-10-29 发表

两台IX1000实现远程复制的配置

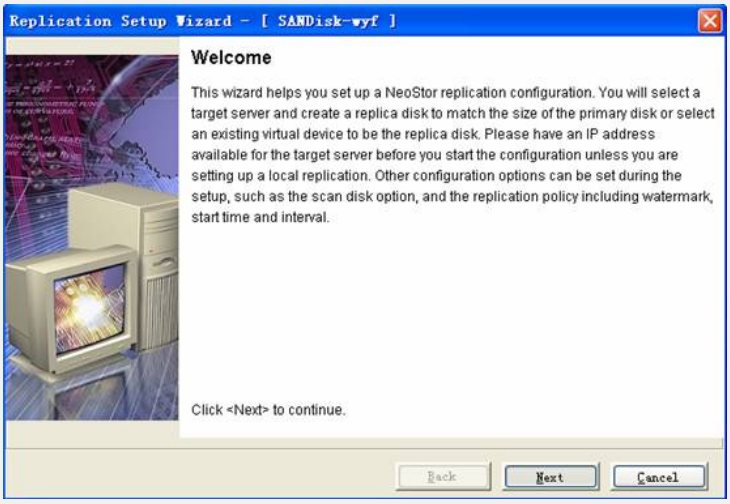
一、 组网需求：
ix1000两台，windows服务器
二、 组网图：
无
三、 配置步骤：
适用于H3C IX1000以及windows系统
1．系统组成介绍：
两台ix1000系统h3c-5和h3c-8模拟远程复制，h3c-5作为主服务器，h3c-8作为目标服务
器，H3C-5系统中的SAN资源SANDisk-wyf作为主磁盘，H3C-8系统中的SAN资源SANDisk-
wyf2作为副本磁盘，IX1000提供的远程复制功能根据设置的条件，按预定的时间周期或
门限值将更改的数据从主磁盘传输到副本磁盘，以同步磁盘。
2．应用环境搭建：
root用户已经登录两个存储系统H3C-5和H3C-8，系统正常运行且彼此能通信；
H3C-5系统中有名为SANDisk-wyf的SAN资源（已经映射给客户端的initiator，其快照资
源已经创建；H3C-8系统中的副本资源由复制向导自动创建（或者预先手工创建SANDisk-
wyf大小一致的san资源并创建快照资源）
目标服务器（副本服务器）上必须有足够的空间，用于存放副本磁盘和快照资源；
3．配置操作过程：
3．1复制功能配置过程

选择目录树中的NeoStor服务器名H3C-5，打开“Logical Resources”旁的图标，再打开“SAN Resources”旁的图标，鼠标右键单击“SANDisk-wyf”，从弹出的快捷菜单中选择
[Replication/Enable]菜单项，系统弹出创建复制向导

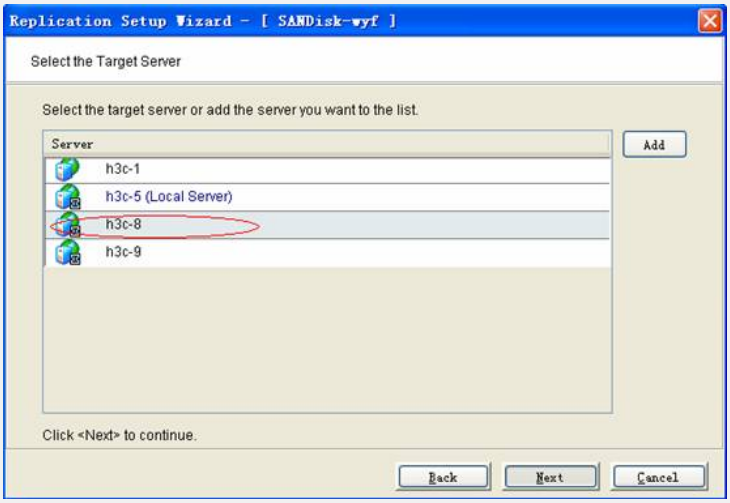




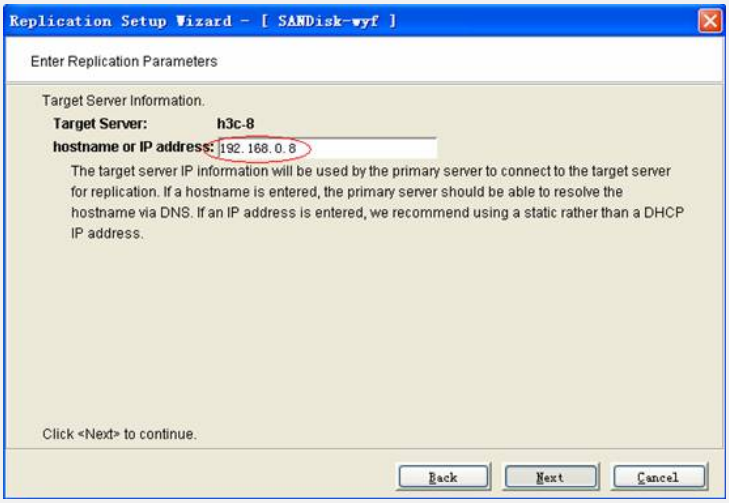
开始配置向导，点击[next]继续



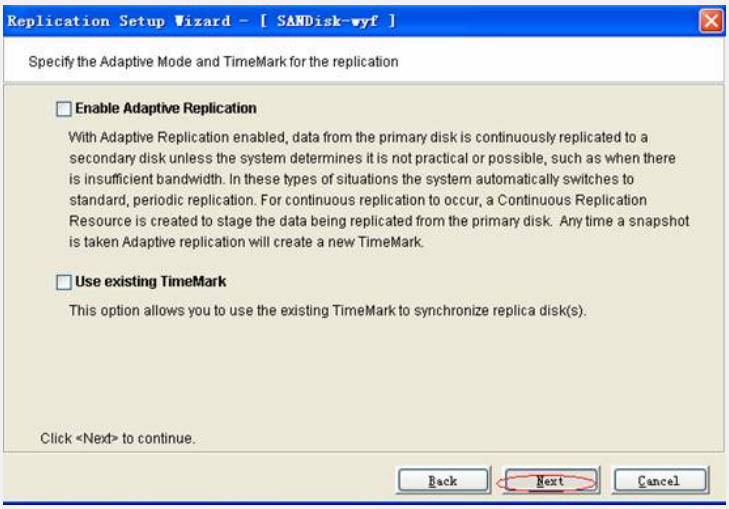
在列表中选择或者添加目标服务器（副本服务器）



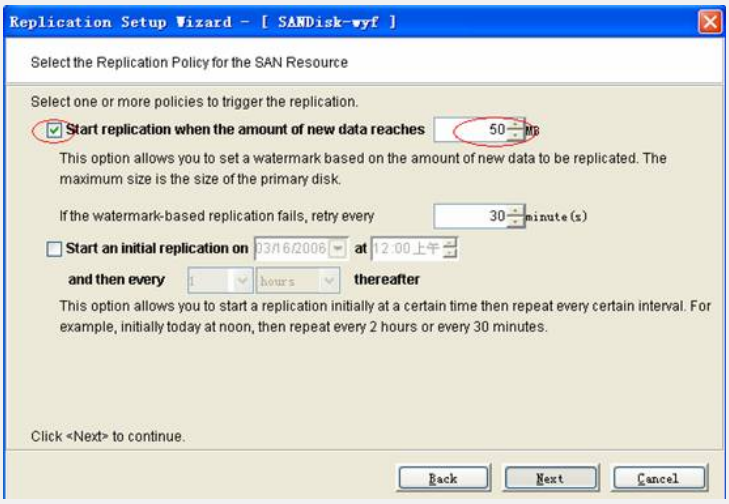
检查目标服务器的ip地址是否正确



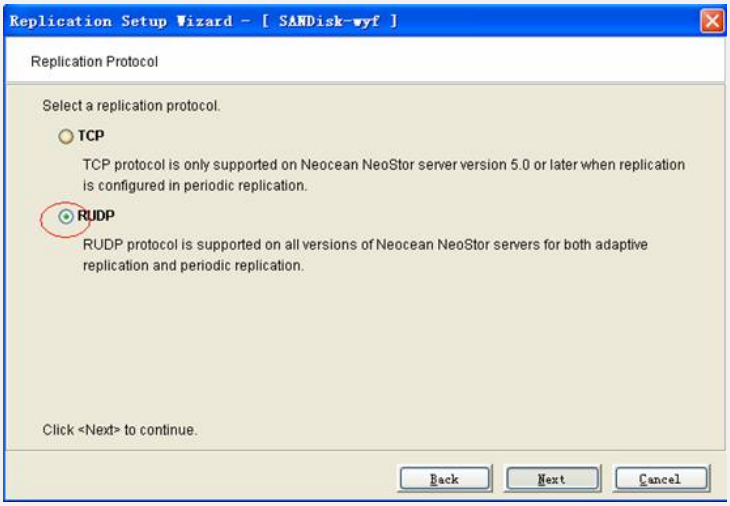
如果主磁盘原先存在timemark，可以使用【use existing timemark】，在次例中新建的
san资源没有创建timemark，所以不用选择，点击[next]继续



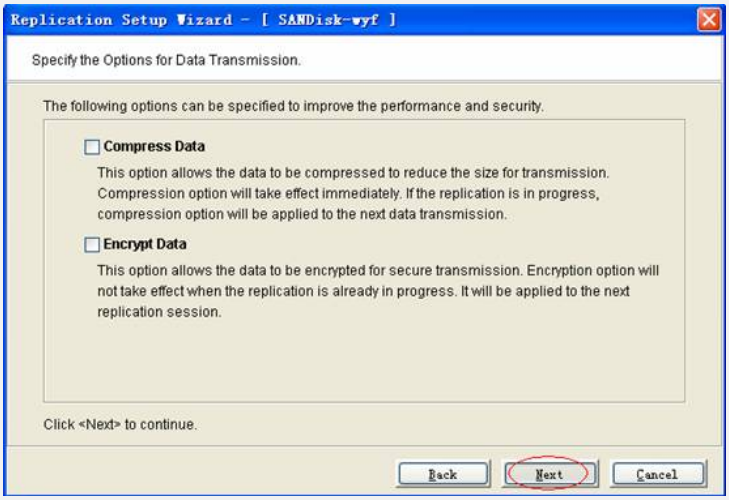
在下面的视图中选择触发复制的策略，次例中选择新增数据量达到50m就触发复制



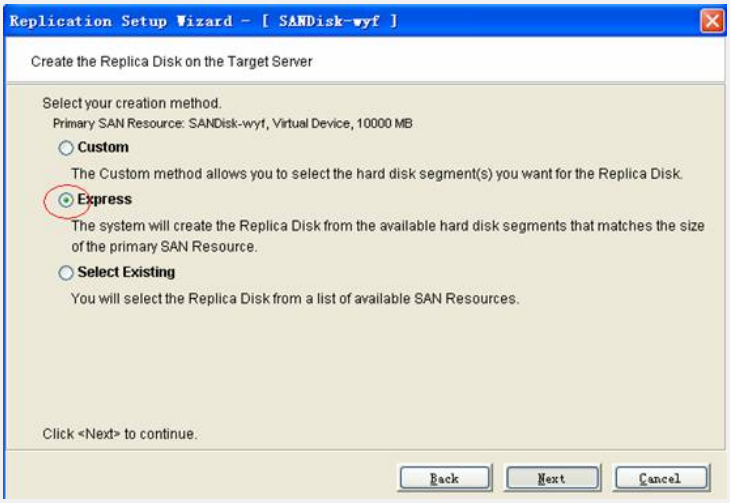
此处选择复制的协议rudp，tcp在次版本中不被支持



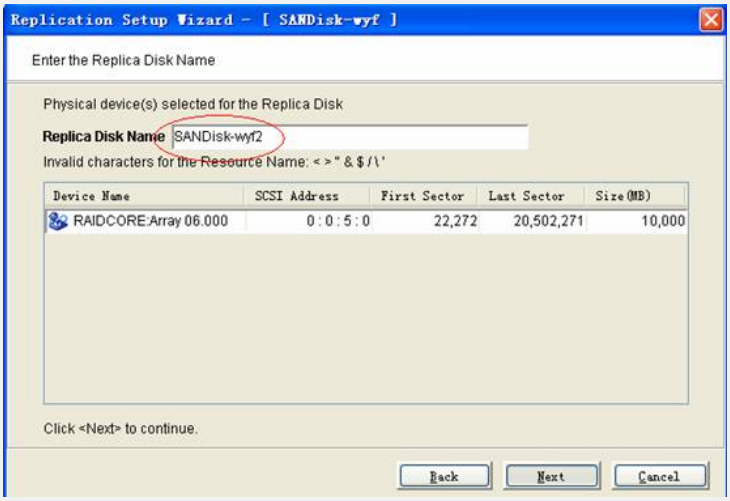
如果有压缩和加密数据的需求，可以在下面的视图中勾选，此例中没有使用



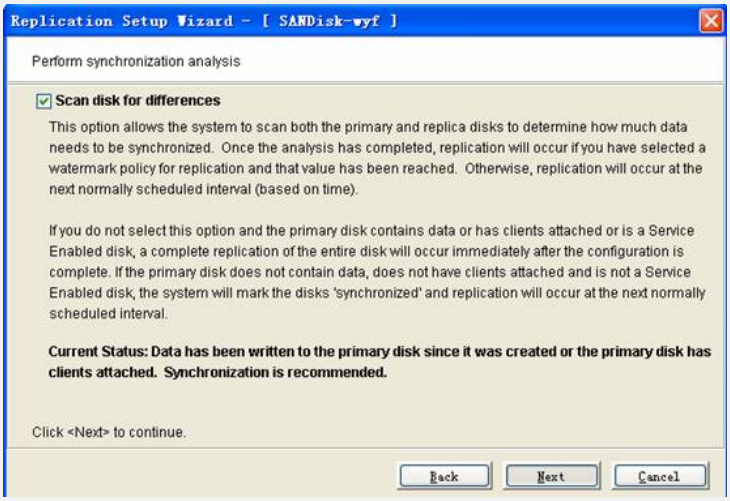
选择创建副本磁盘的方式，[express]系统自动创建并起始创建快照，[custom]自定义选
择物理资源和逻辑资源，[select existing]选择已经存在的逻辑资源

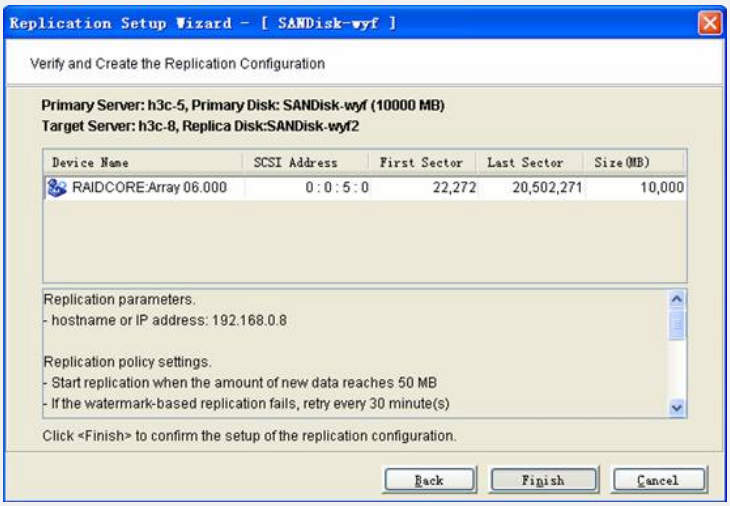


为副本资源取名字

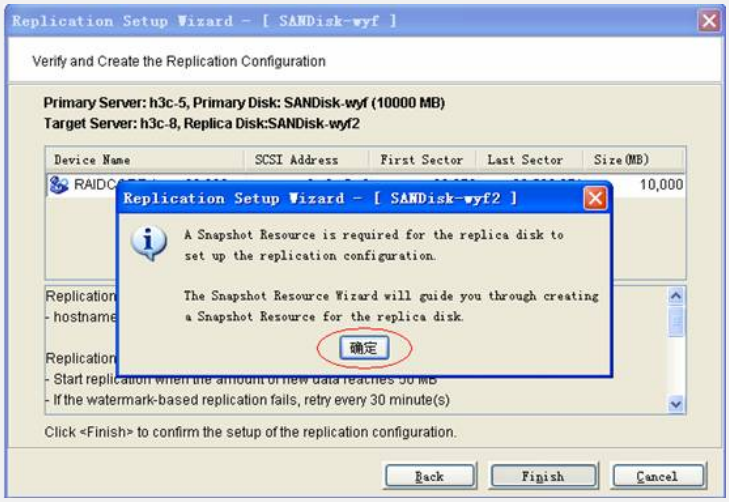


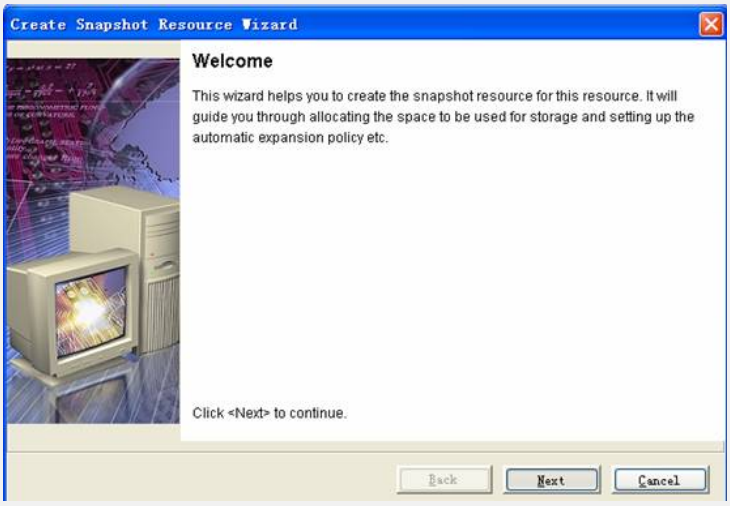
[scan disk for differences]可选,执行同步分析

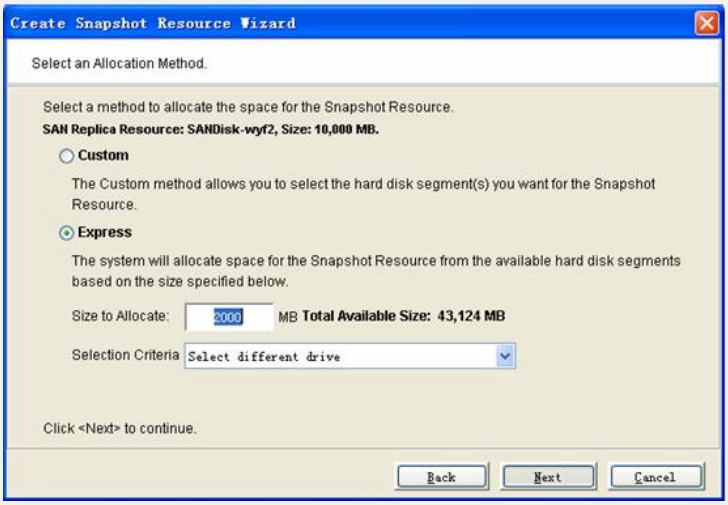


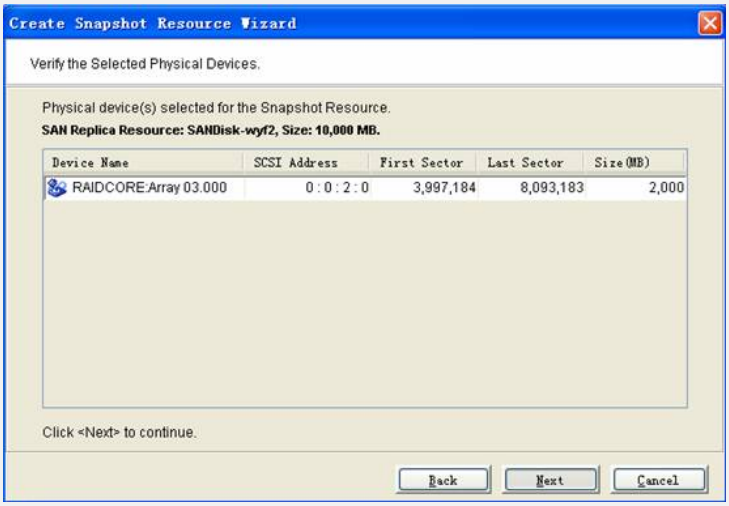


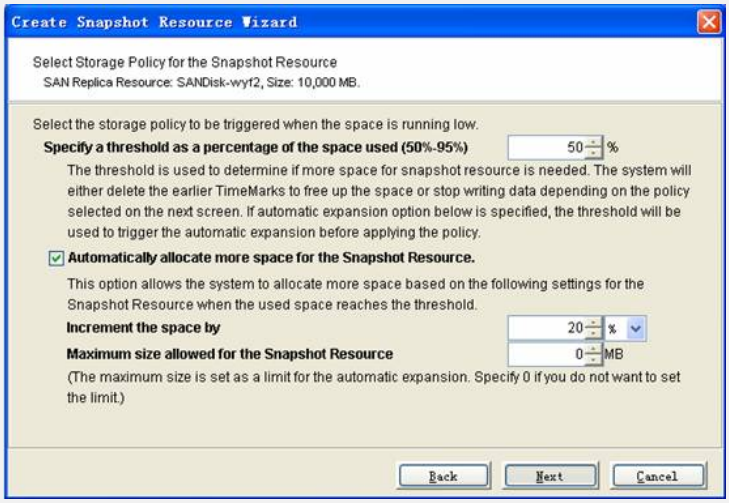
为副本磁盘创建快照资源

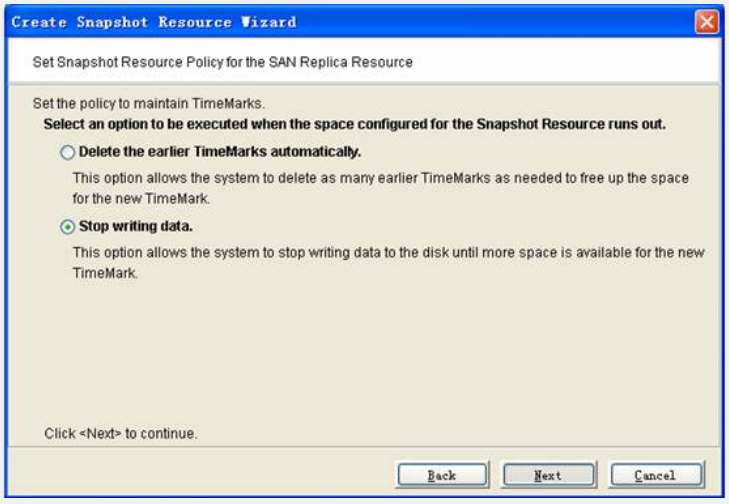


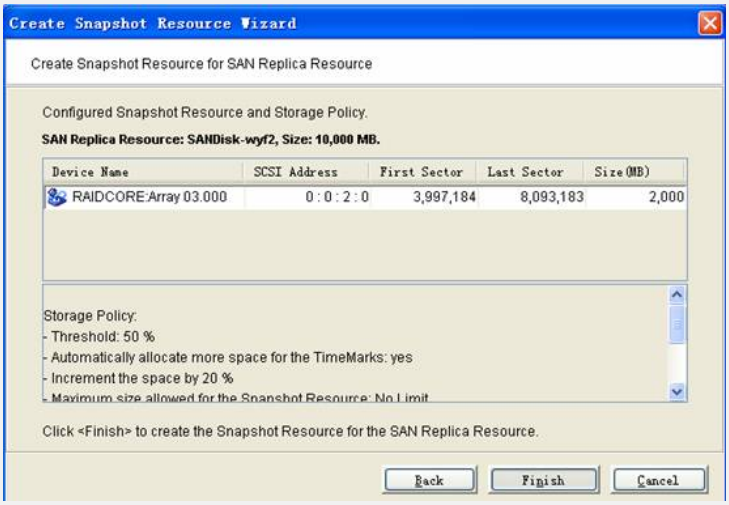

Create Snapshot Resource Wizard
Welcome
This wizard helps you to create the snapshot resource for this resource. It will guide you through allocating the space to be used for storage and setting up the automatic expansion policy etc.
Click <Next> to continue.
Back
Next
Cancel


Create Snapshot Resource Wizard
Select an Allocation Method.
Select a method to allocate the space for the Snapshot Resource.
SAN Replica Resource: SANDisk-wyf2, Size: 10,000 MB.
Custom
The Custom method allows you to select the hard disk segment(s) you want for the Snapshot Resource.
Express
The system will allocate space for the Snapshot Resource from the available hard disk segments based on the size specified below.
Size to Allocate: 2000 MB Total Available Size: 43,124 MB
Selection Criteria Select different drive
Click <Next> to continue.
Back
Next
Cancel

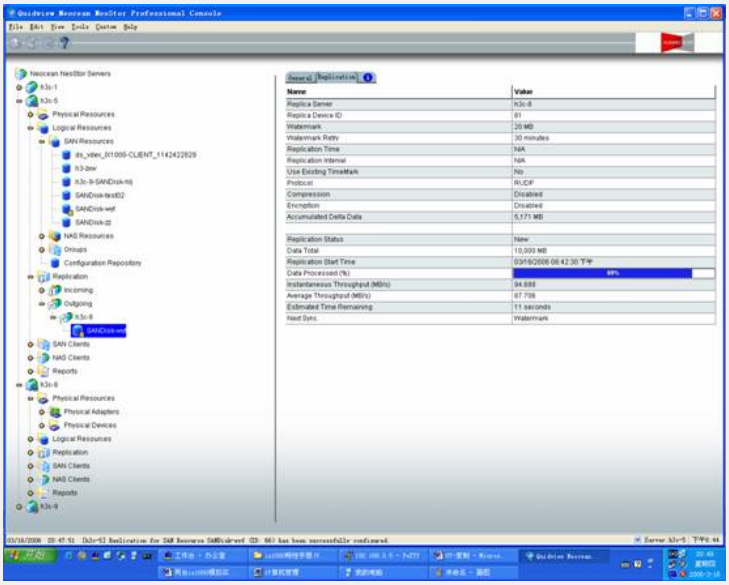

Create Snapshot Resource Wizard
Verify the Selected Physical Devices.
Physical device(s) selected for the Snapshot Resource.
SAN Replica Resource: SANDisk-wyf2, Size: 10,000 MB.
Device Name
SCSI Address
First Sector
Last Sector
Size(MB)
RAIDCORE:Array 03.000
0 : 0 : 2 : 0
3,997,184
8,093,183
2,000
Click <Next> to continue.
Back
Next
Cancel





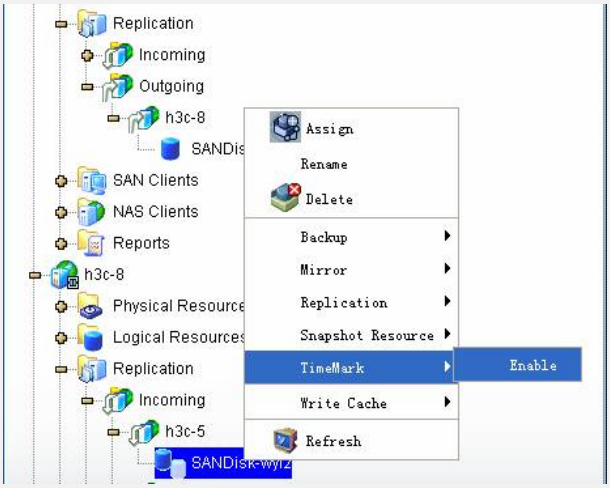


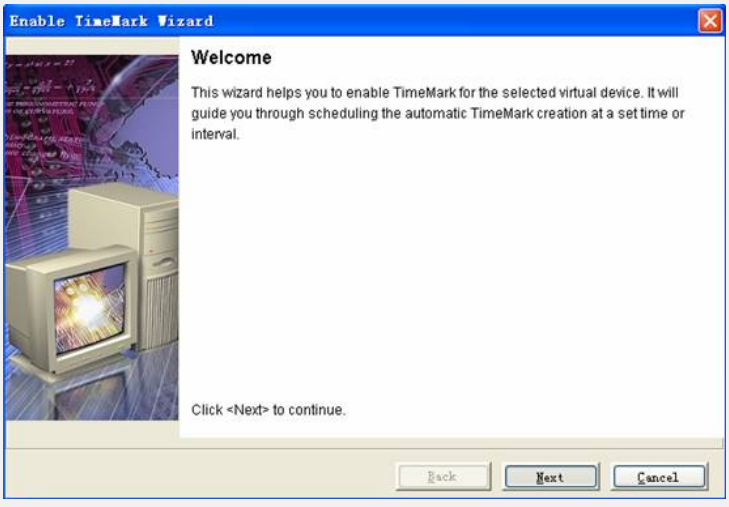
配置工作完成，等待主磁盘与副本磁盘同步完成

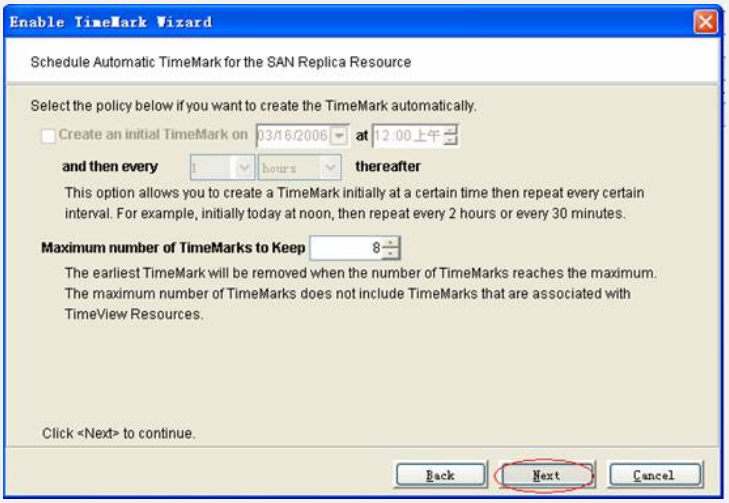


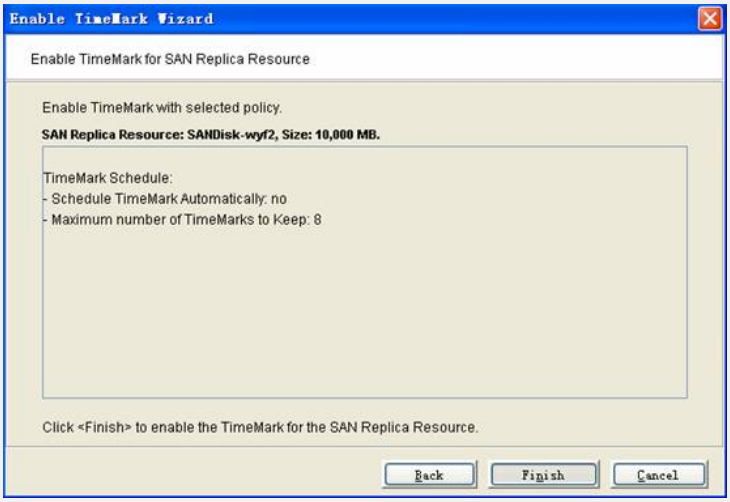
3．2为副本资源创建timemark和timeview，把timeview映射给客户端以测试主磁盘与副
本磁盘的数据一致性

3．3为副本磁盘创建timemark

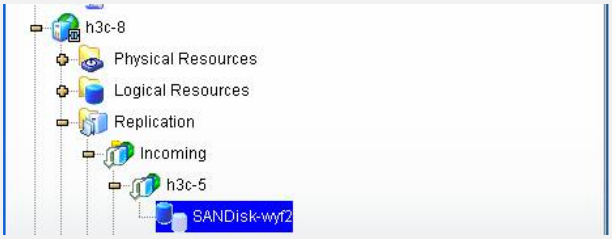




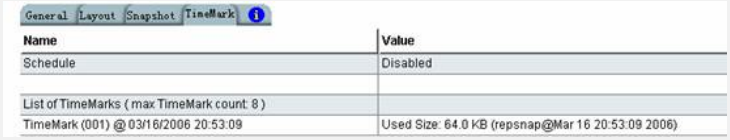




查看副本磁盘的状态

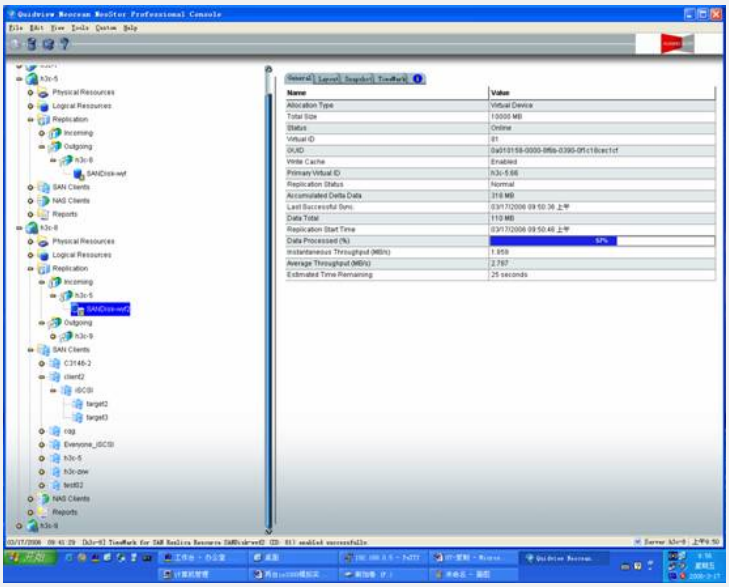


数据同步完成后，系统为副本资源自动创建第一个timemark；



3．4 向主磁盘添加数据（多于20m），当两边资源同步完成后，为系统新添加的timemark创建timeview，并且把timeview映射给客户端检查主磁盘和副本磁盘的数据是
否一致；

查看数据同步状态

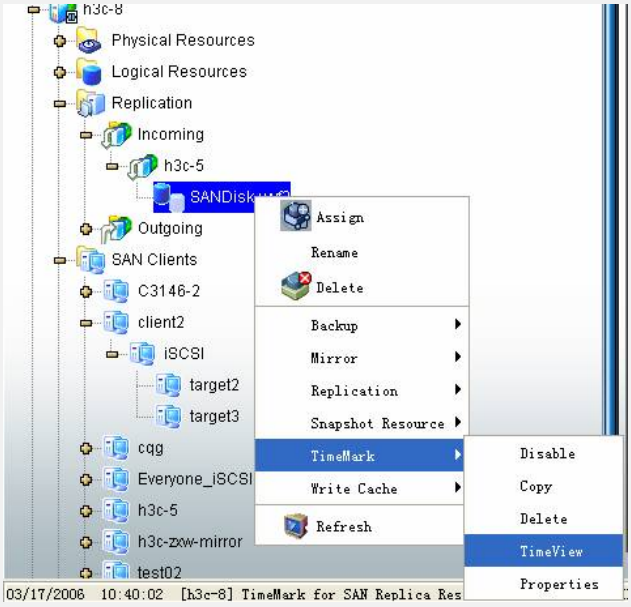


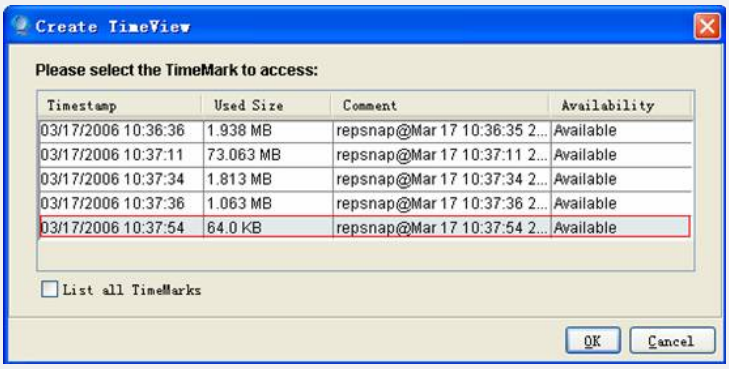
检查timemark状态

General | Layout | Snapshot | TimeMark

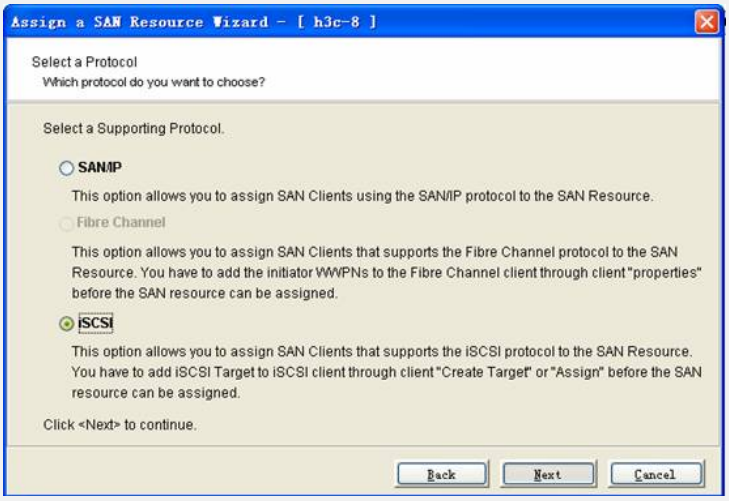
Name	Value
Schedule	Disabled
List of TimeMarks (max TimeMark count: 8)	
TimeMark (001) @ 03/17/2006 10:36:36	Used Size: 1.938 MB (repsnap@Mar 17 10:36:35 2006)
TimeMark (002) @ 03/17/2006 10:37:11	Used Size: 73.063 MB (repsnap@Mar 17 10:37:11 2006)
TimeMark (003) @ 03/17/2006 10:37:34	Used Size: 1.813 MB (repsnap@Mar 17 10:37:34 2006)
TimeMark (004) @ 03/17/2006 10:37:36	Used Size: 1.063 MB (repsnap@Mar 17 10:37:36 2006)
TimeMark (005) @ 03/17/2006 10:37:54	Used Size: 64.0 KB (repsnap@Mar 17 10:37:54 2006)

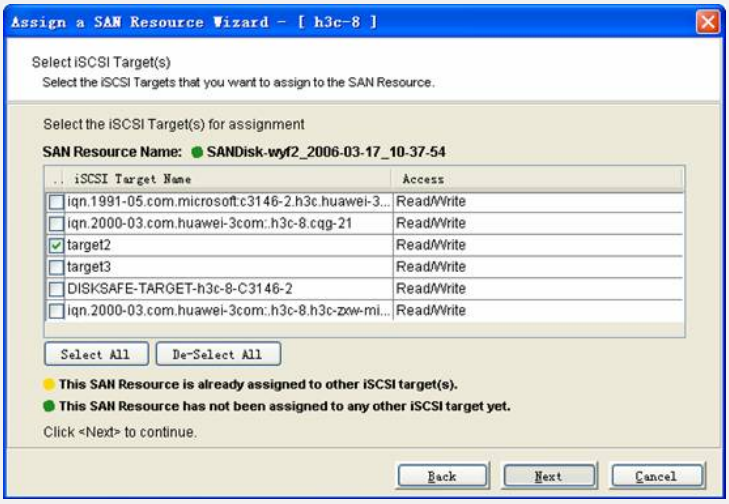
3．5 为timemark创建timeview

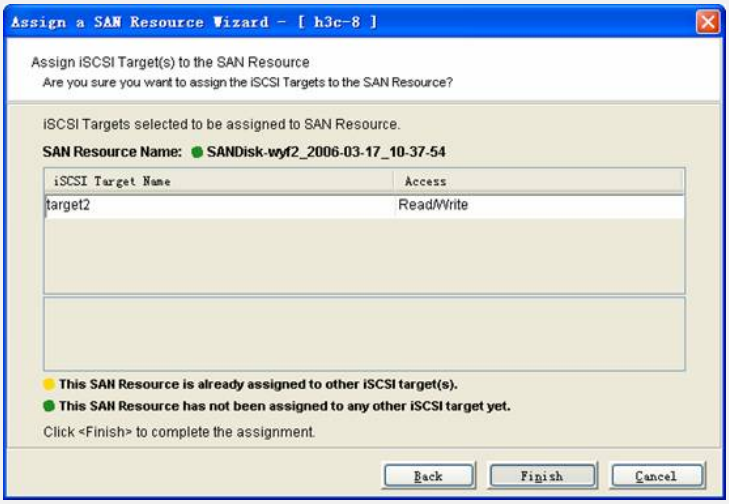




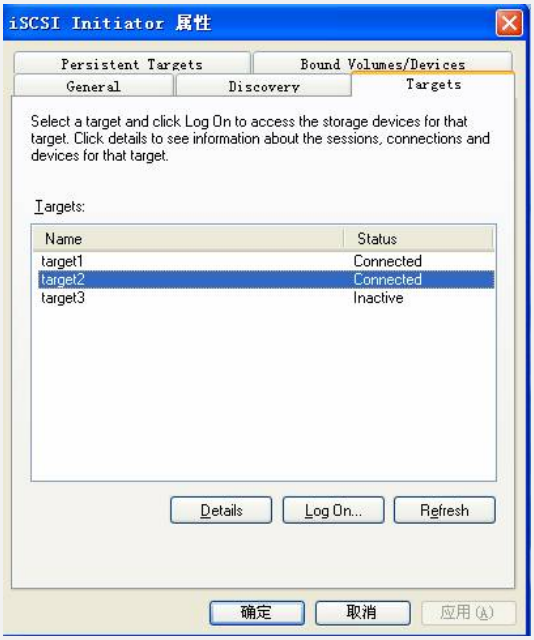
3．6 分配timeview给客户端



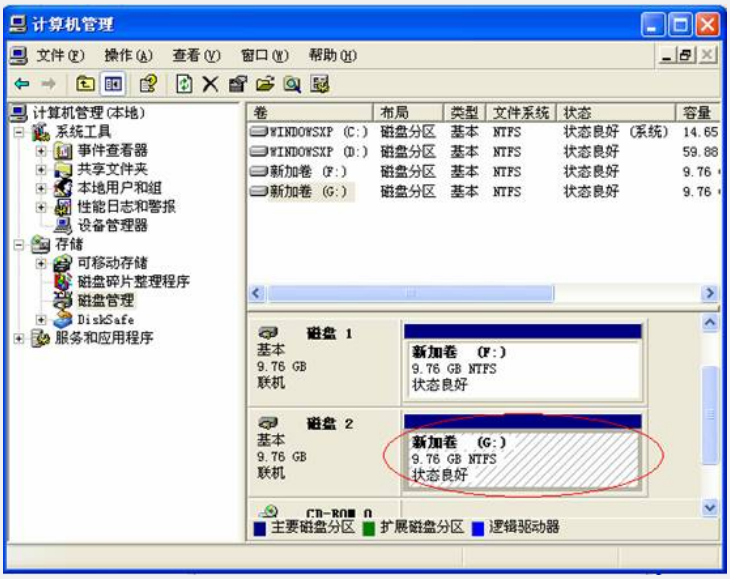




3．7 客户端initiator与target挂接



3．8 查看新加卷G：是否与主磁盘数据卷F：中的数据保持一致



4． 副本磁盘提升

模拟主磁盘故障，

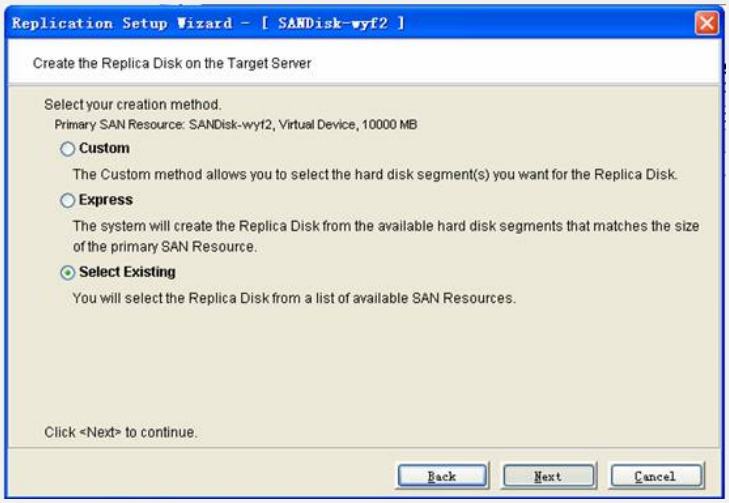
4．1为副本磁盘绑定客户端

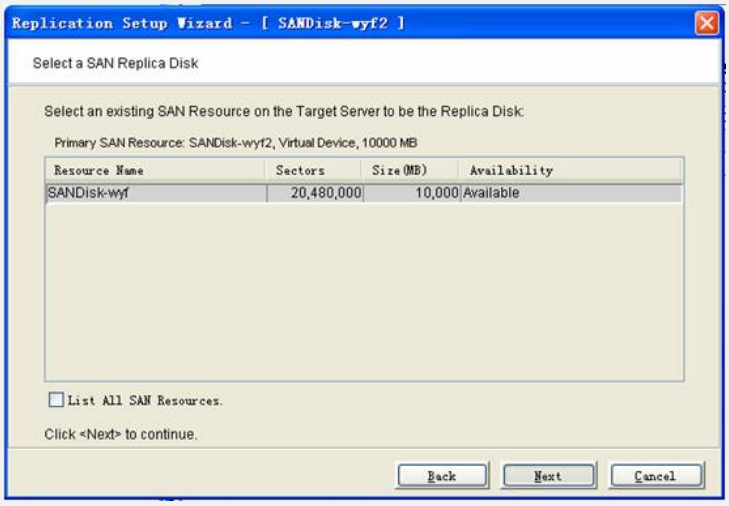
4．2提升副本磁盘sandisk-2为主磁盘，这时可以通过访问副本磁盘使用数据

4．3首先解除原主磁盘sandisk-wyf与客户端的连接

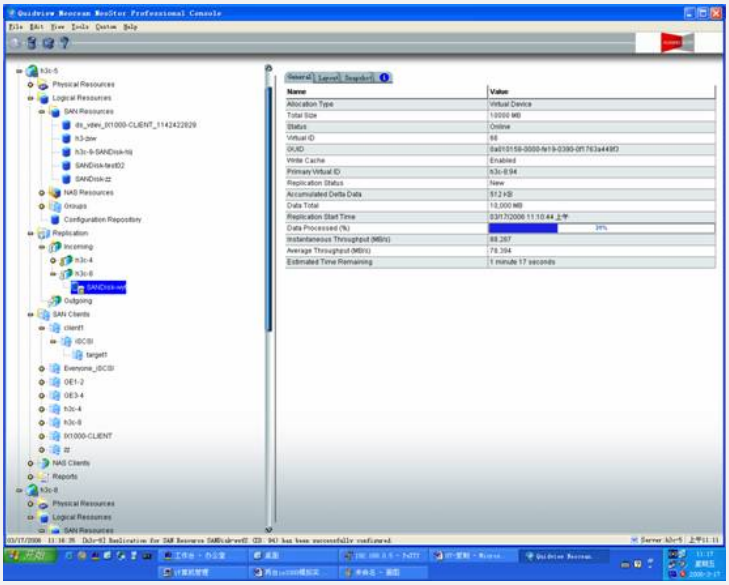
4．4然后建立sandisk-wyf2到sandisk-wyf的复制，选择使用已经存在的

4．5然后翻转复制完成初始配置

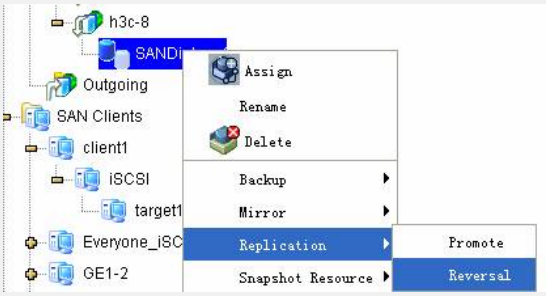


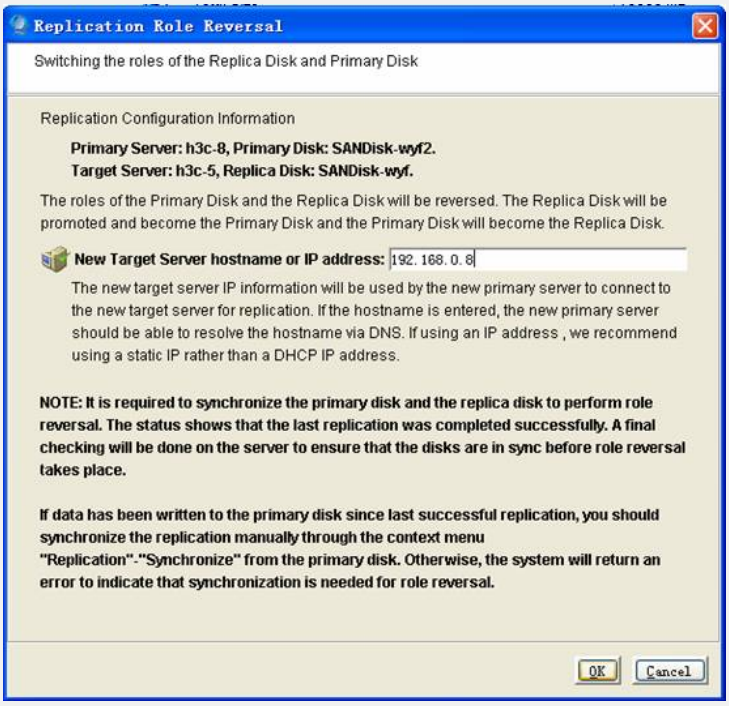


等待同步完成



4．6 副本磁盘翻转





4．7 为新的主磁盘分配客户端

客户端的initiator与target绑定后，就可以使用新的主磁盘了

四、 配置关键点：

略