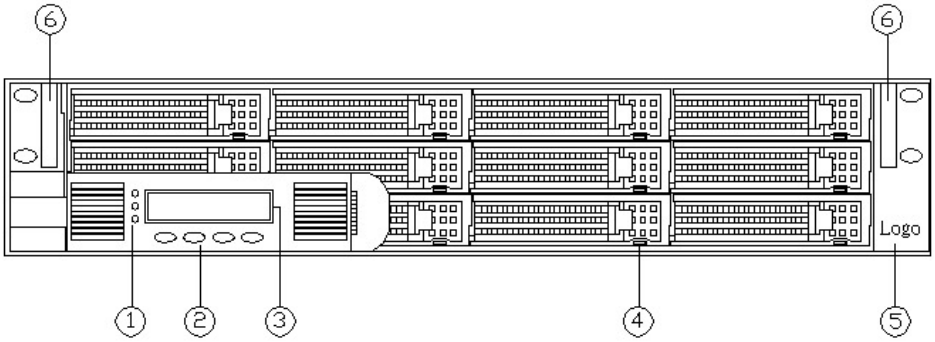
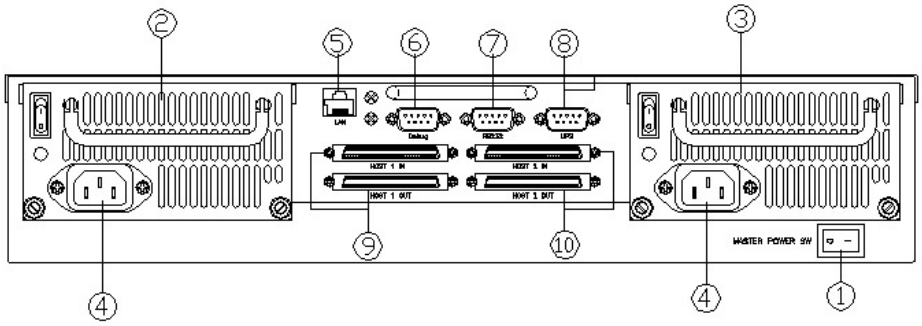
Welcome use **RAID Subsystem**

Front View



1. LED operation indicator (from top to the down)
   Power on, Busy, Fault
2. HDD LED indicator
   Power on (Green), Access (Orange), Drives failure (Red)
3. Control Button (for Controller): “Enter”, ”ESC”, ”UP”, ”DOWN”
4. 2X16 Line LCD Display Panel
5. LOGO
6. Handle

Back View

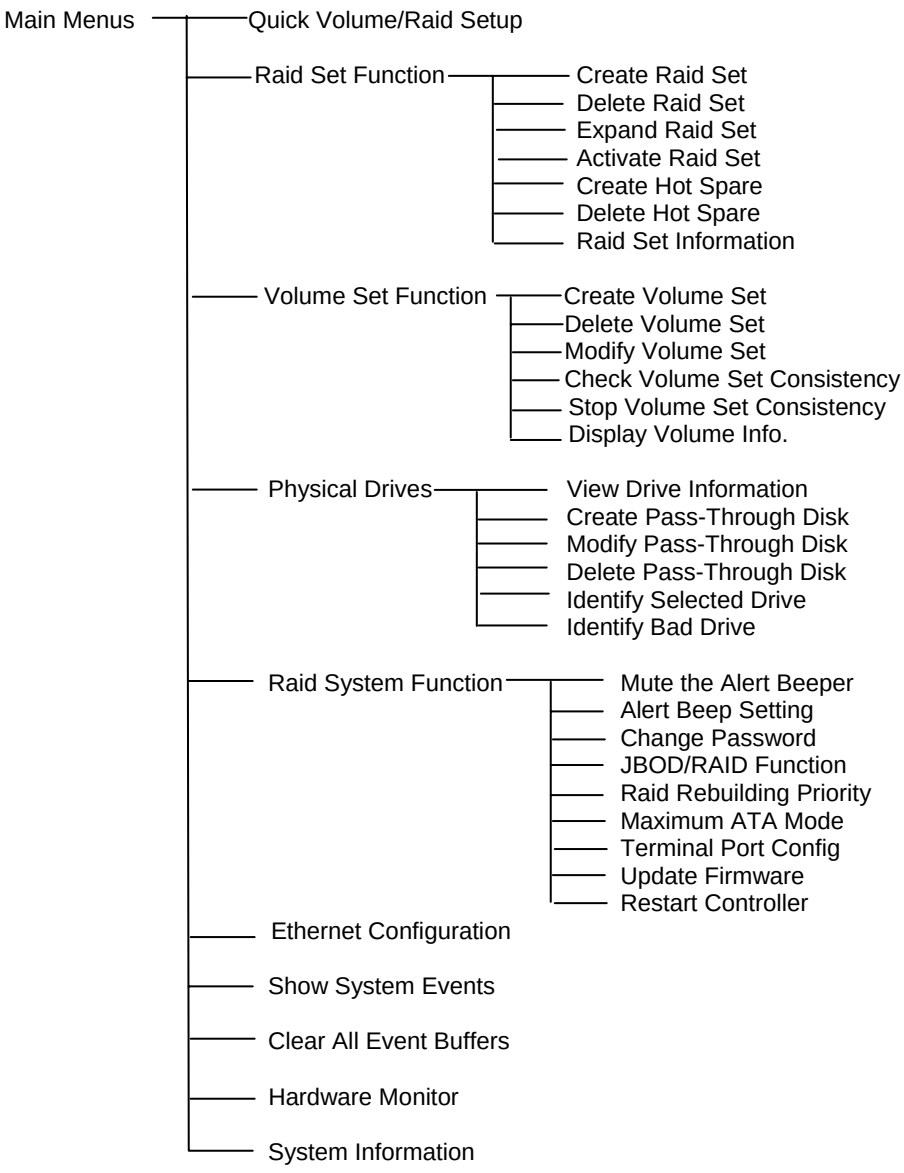


(SCSI Interface)

1. Power on Switch
2. Power 1 (110~260v AC Auto-Voltage Set) and Fan 1 (12x12 cm ball bearing)
3. Power 2 (110~260v AC Auto-Voltage Set) and Fan 2 (12x12 cm ball bearing)
4. AC Power Input Connector
5. 10/100 Ethernet RJ-45 Port (for Remote Control and E-mail alarm)
6. Debug Port
7. RS-232 Port (Hyper terminal Control Port)
8. UPS Port
9. Host -1 SCSI Channel adapter
10. Host -2 SCSI Channel adapter

Configuration Menu Tree:

The following is an expansion of the menus in configuration Utility that can be accessed through the LCD panel and RS-232 serial port.
Please note: The RAID subsystem controller default **Password is "0000"**.



LCD Configuration Utility Main Menu Options:

Select an option and the related information or submenu items display beneath it. The submenus for each item are explained on the section **4.7.3 of the Main Menu.** The configuration utility main menu options are:

Option	Description
Quick Volume And Raid Set Setup	Create a default configurations which are based on the number of physical disk installed
Raid Set Functions	Create a customized raid set
Volume Set Functions	Create a customized volume set
Physical Drive Functions	View individual disk information
Raid System Functions	Setting the raid system configurations
Views System Events	Record all system events in the buffer
Clear Event Buffer	Clear all event buffer information
Hardware Monitor	Show all system environment status
System Information	View the controller information

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Chapter 1:

1.1 Main Features:

- Support for RAID levels 0,1,0+, 3, 5, 6 and JBOD
- Host System independent
- Operation System independent
- High performance processor
- Support On-line expanding
- 1GB maximum cache memory with ECC protection
- Supports up to 16 logical units
- Support s SCSI Host Interconnect
- Supports Hot Swap, Hot Spare and Automatic or manual Rebuild
- Bad Sector reassignment
- Web browser-based RAID management via HTTP PROXY through Ethernet port
- RAID busy, Power supply, Temperature alarm and Fan fail LED indication

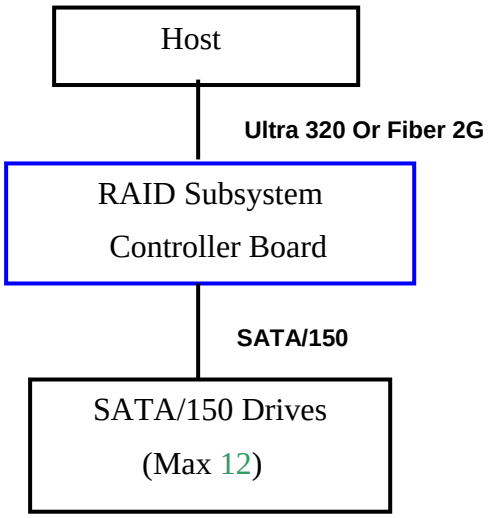
1.2 Specification:

- Intel IOP321 400MHz 64-bit RISC processor
- 1GB maximum cache memory size on one DDR200 SDRAM with ECC protection
- 12 Ultra ATA/133 IDE device channel, operating in parallel
- Areca proprietary ASIC with polynomial engine to support RAID 6 function
- 12 channels 64bit/66MHz IDE controller
- NVRAM for RAID configuration & transaction log
- Write-through or write-back cache support
- Firmware in Flash ROM for easy upgrades

1.3 Advantages:

- Unique 12 bay design (Less HDD required)
- System OS independent connectivity
- Maximum capacity up to 2TB currently
- Less down time
- More features than competitors
- Lower management cost:
  Bootable CD VT-100 utility for X86-based system initialization
  Field-upgradeable firmware in flash ROM via Ethernet or RS-232 port
  Web browser-based RAID management via HTTP PROXY through Ethernet and RS-232 port (for windows & Linux system)
  Firmware-embedded manager via Ethernet and RS-232 port (platform independent)

1.4 System Architecture:



- Intel IOP 80321 400MHz 64-bit RISC processor
- 1GB maximum cache memory with ECC protection
- 12 channels SATA controller (133MHz/64Bit)
- Areca proprietary ASIC with polynomial engine to support RAID 6 function
- NVRAM for RAID configuration & transaction log
- Write-through or write-back cache support
- Firmware in Flash ROM for easy upgrades

Disk Bus Interface

- Serial ATA/150 compatible
- 12 channels, operating in serial
- 12 hot-swap drive trays
- 48-bit LBA support allows disk exceeding 137GB
- Staggering the Spin-Up of individual Disk to solve the power-on surge

SCSI-RAID-SATA/IDE Host Bus Interface

- Ultra 320-Wide LVD SCSI; Transfer rate up to 320MB/sec
- Tagged Command Queuing
- Concurrent I/O commands

Chapter 2:

2.1 Package Checking

The RAID subsystem may have included the following items in the ship package:

- RAID subsystem
- SCSI cable to interconnect the RAID subsystem*2
- Hardware terminator (SCSI-to-SATA/IDE)*2
- User manual
- Serial communications null-modem cable (RS-232 cable)
- 36 screws

2.2 Password

The RAID subsystem controller default Password is "**0000**" on terminal mode.

The RAID subsystem controller default User Name is "**admin**" and the Password is "**0000**" on Web base mode.

2.3 Hardware Installation

Step 1 Configuring SATA Drives

Each SATA drive installing in the RAID subsystem which does not configured as a "master" or "slave' drive for your system.

Step 2 Loading Hard Disk to the Drive Tray

The RAID subsystem supports 12 Serial ATA/150 IDE channels. Each channel can run up to 150MB/S.

1. Gently take out the drive trays from the RAID subsystem by pulling out on the lever.
2. Remove the tray blank from hot-swap tray.
3. Attach the drive trays power cable to the disk drive first, and carefully push drive trays data cable to the disk drive. Those connectors are keyed and will only fit one way. Make sure the connectors are firmly seated; secure the drive to the hot-swap tray with #6X3 screws.
4. After all drives are in the drive tray, place all of them back into the RAID subsystem. Making sure lever is at 180-degree angle from the RAID subsystem. This is Important so that it does not damage the hot-swap trays.
5. Make sure you let the lever engage by itself.
6. Give a final push of the drive tray to make sure it is seated firmly into the back plane.
7. Once it is seated firmly, click the lever in place.

Step 3 Connecting RAID subsystem Power

Connect power cord to the power connector on the rear side of the RAID subsystem

Step 4 Connecting RAID subsystem to HOST Computer

a. Plug the Ultra 320 LVD external cable supplied with the RAID subsystem to the SCSI adapter external connector and its SCSI-IN connector.
b. Add the Ultra 320 LVD external cable supplied with the other SCSI device to RAID subsystem SCSI OUT connector. The end of the SCSI bus farthest from its SCSI OUT must have a hardware terminator installed.

Note: SCSI Termination**:** All SCSI buses require termination on both ends of the bus to prevent signal degradation. Most SCSI card supplies the termination on the origination end of the SCSI bus. Termination is for the opposite end if the bus is provided by the hardware terminator.

Step 5 RAID Creation Method

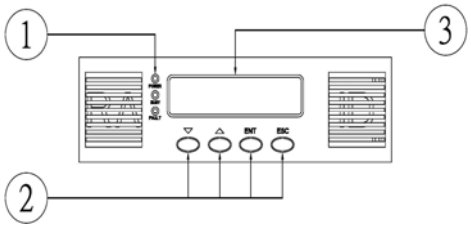
Method 1: LCD Panel with Keypad

The LCD status panel informs you of the Disk Array's current operating status at a glance. For additional information on using the LCD panel and keypad to configure the RAID subsystem see ‘LCD Configuration” on Main manual Chapter 4.

Note: There are a variety of failure conditions that cause the RAID subsystem monitoring LED to light. Table1-1 and Table 1-2 provide a summary of the front panel LED and RAID subsystem LED.

LED	Normal Status	Problem Indication
Power LED	Bright Green	This LED does not light up after power switched on
Access	Blink green during host computer accessing the RAID subsystem.	LED never flickers
Fault	LED never light up	This LED will blink amber if there is any error action.

Table 1-1



1. LED operation indicator (from top to the down)

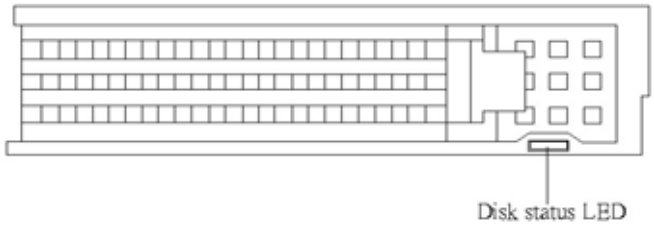
   Power on, Busy, Fault

2. Control Button (for controller)

3. LCD Display Panel

Disk status	LED
Power	Bright Green
Activity	This LED blinks during hard drive read and write activity. Bright Green and RED
Drive Fail	Bright RED

Table 1-2

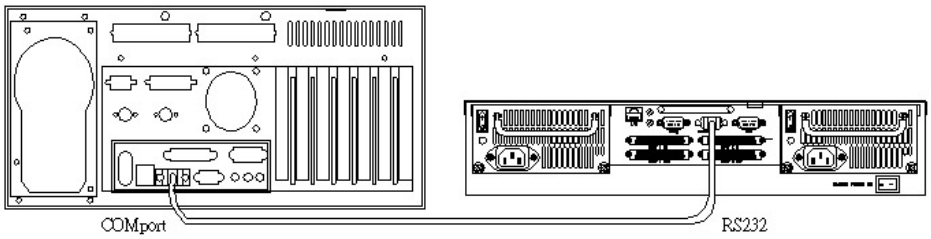


Method 2: Serial Port Connection

The RAID subsystem can be configured via a VT-100 compatible terminal or a PC running a VT-100 terminal emulation program. The provided interface cable converts the RS232

signal connector on the RAID subsystem into a 9-pin D-Sub male connector. You can attach a serial (Character-Based) terminal or server com port to the RAID subsystem for access to the text-based Setup Menu. The following setup is connecting the server com port to the RAID subsystem for access to the text-based Setup Menu

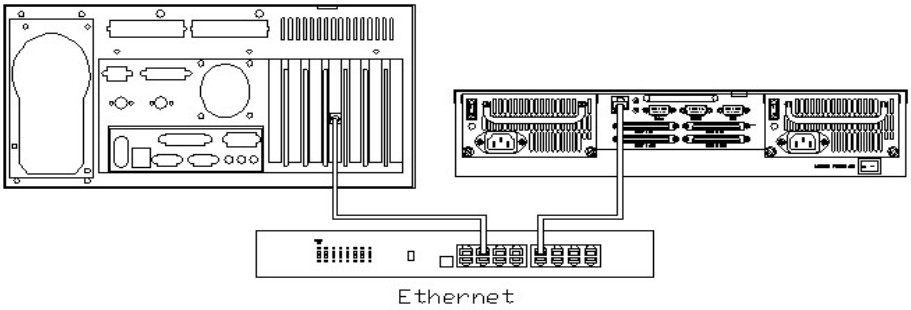
Connect external RS232 cable supplied with the raid subsystem to the host system serial port.



Method 3: Ethernet Port Connection

The RAID subsystem can be configured via a network compatible by DHCP Server and a PC running Browser emulation program. The provided interface cable converts the RJ-45 signal connector on the RAID subsystem into an 8-pin female connector. You can get IP address from DHCP Server, and use server LAN port to connect with the RAID subsystem for access to the web-based Setup Menu.

Connect external network cable supplied with the raid subsystem to the host system RJ-45 Ethernet port.



Step 6 Configure RAID Subsystems

You can configure RAID subsystem either through the LCD Configuration utility or Ethernet port or RS232C out of band management utility. The RAID subsystem supports

VT-100 terminal or CD-ROM bootable VT-100 utility and Web-browser management through the Ethernet port. In this quick set up manual will introduce you two configuration utility, one is Web browser and the other is RS 232C. These two configuration utilities are highly recommended to use.

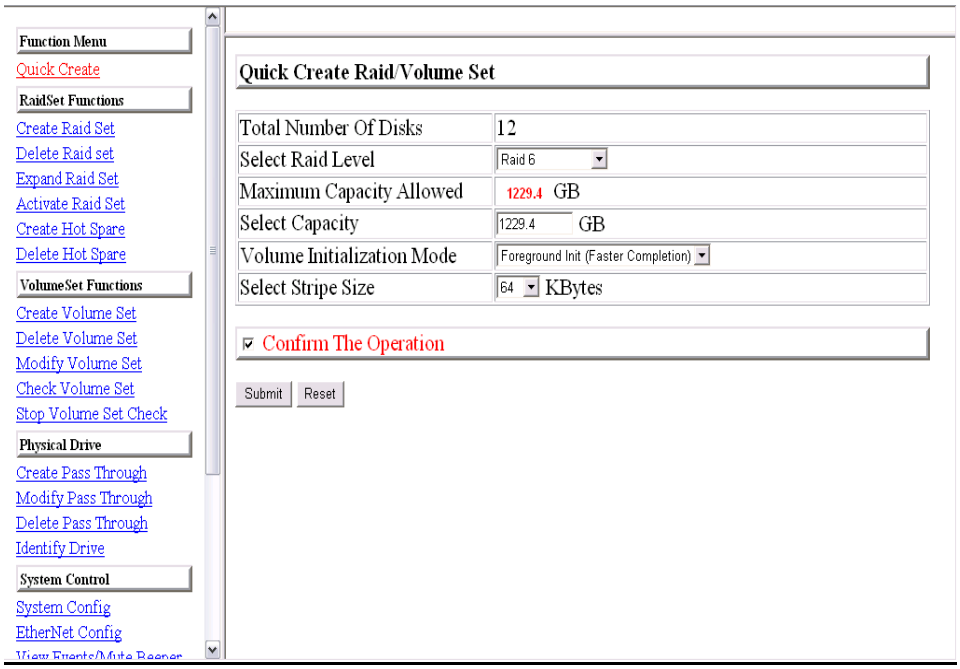
The following examples are some setting for RAID configuration which will be introduced in this quick setting book, and next part of content will explain how to achieve each setting.

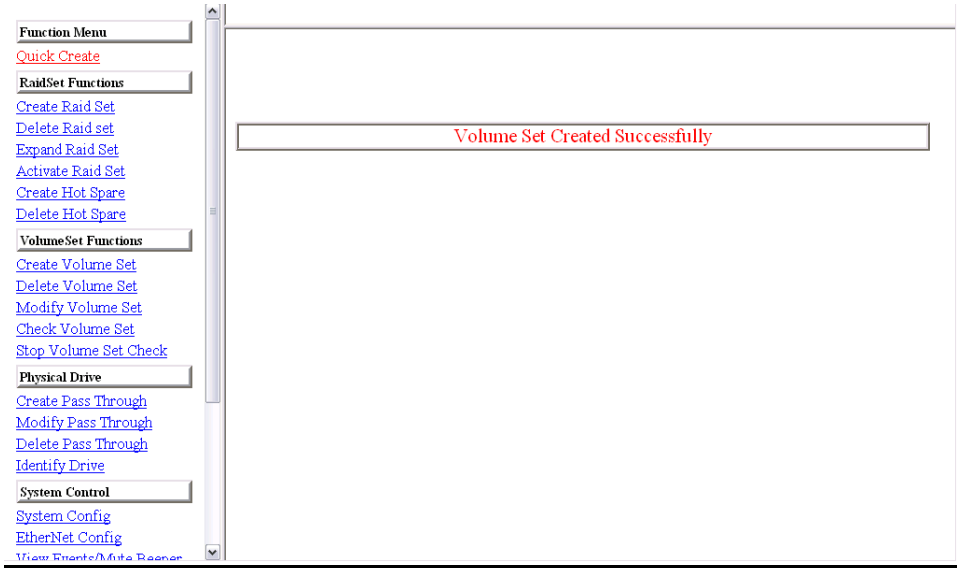
Ex. 1. One single RAID-6 RAID set over 12 disks with only one logical drive.
Ex. 2. One single RAID-6 RAID set over 12 disks. Cut up this RAID array into 4 logical drives (LUNs).
Ex. 3. Multiple RAID group over 12 disks {Maximum 16 volume (raid group)} Configure in three RAID groups - RAID-6 with 6 disks, RAID-1 with 4 disks, and JBOD with 2 disks
Ex. 4. Setting Clustering (Redundant Server & HA software Dual Host).
R6 with 6 disks (volume 0 and 1); R5 with 6 disks (volume 2 and 3)
Volume-0 (Slice-0) for Database Index, mapped to both two Hosts.
Volume-1 (Slice-1) for Database Data, mapped to both two Hosts.
Volume-2 (Slice-2) for local data to Host-A (1), mapped to Host-A (1) only.
Volume-3 (Slice-3) for local data to Host-B (2), mapped to Host-B (2) only
Ex. 5. Hot Plug JBOD over 12 disks

Method 1: WEB Browser

1. <u>One single RAID-6 over 12 disks with only one logical drive.</u>

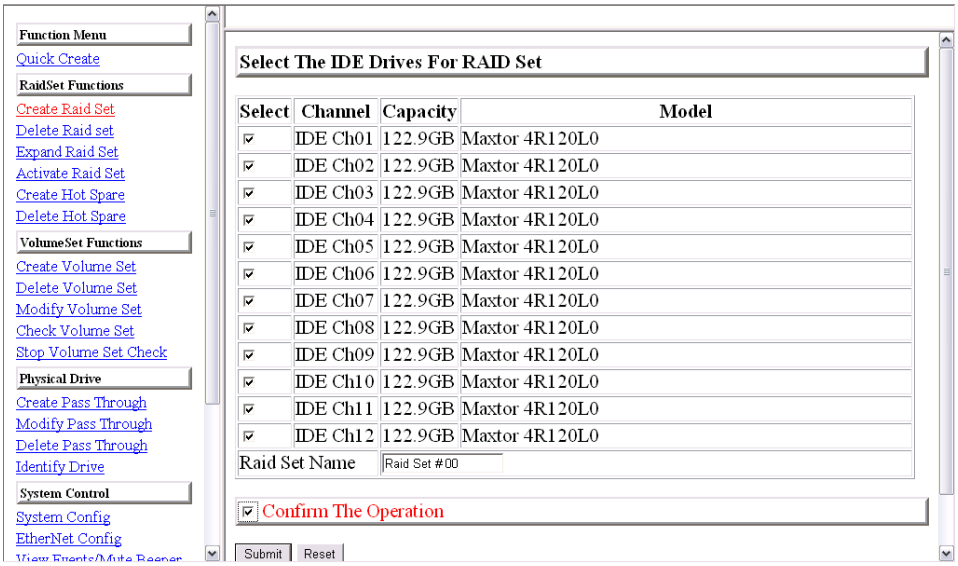
Quickly create a Raid set–(based on current number of drives in the subsystem) and synchronously quick create a Volume set, as well**.**


Function Menu
Quick Create
RaidSet Functions
Create Raid Set
Delete Raid set
Expand Raid Set
Activate Raid Set
Create Hot Spare
Delete Hot Spare
VolumeSet Functions
Create Volume Set
Delete Volume Set
Modify Volume Set
Check Volume Set
Stop Volume Set Check
Physical Drive
Create Pass Through
Modify Pass Through
Delete Pass Through
Identify Drive
System Control
System Config
EtherNet Config
Quick Create Raid/Volume Set
Total Number Of Disks 12
Select Raid Level Raid 6
Maximum Capacity Allowed 1229.4 GB
Select Capacity 1229.4 GB
Volume Initialization Mode Foreground Init (Faster Completion)
Select Stripe Size 64 KBytes
Confirm The Operation
Submit
Reset

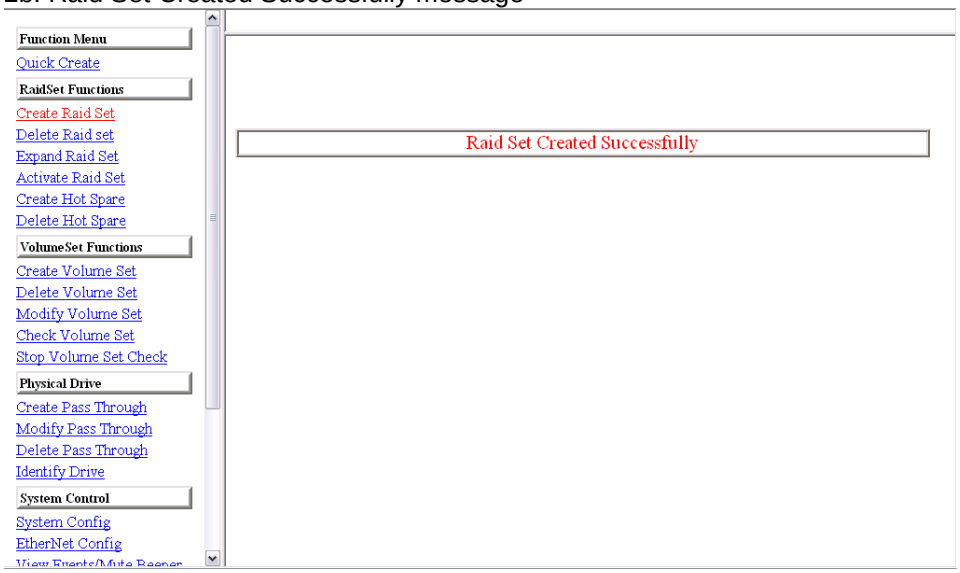

Function Menu
Quick Create
RaidSet Functions
Create Raid Set
Delete Raid set
Expand Raid Set
Activate Raid Set
Create Hot Spare
Delete Hot Spare
VolumeSet Functions
Create Volume Set
Delete Volume Set
Modify Volume Set
Check Volume Set
Stop Volume Set Check
Physical Drive
Create Pass Through
Modify Pass Through
Delete Pass Through
Identify Drive
System Control
System Config
EtherNet Config
Volume Set Created Successfully

2. One single RAID-6 over 12 disks. Cut up this RAID array into 4 logical drives (LUNs).

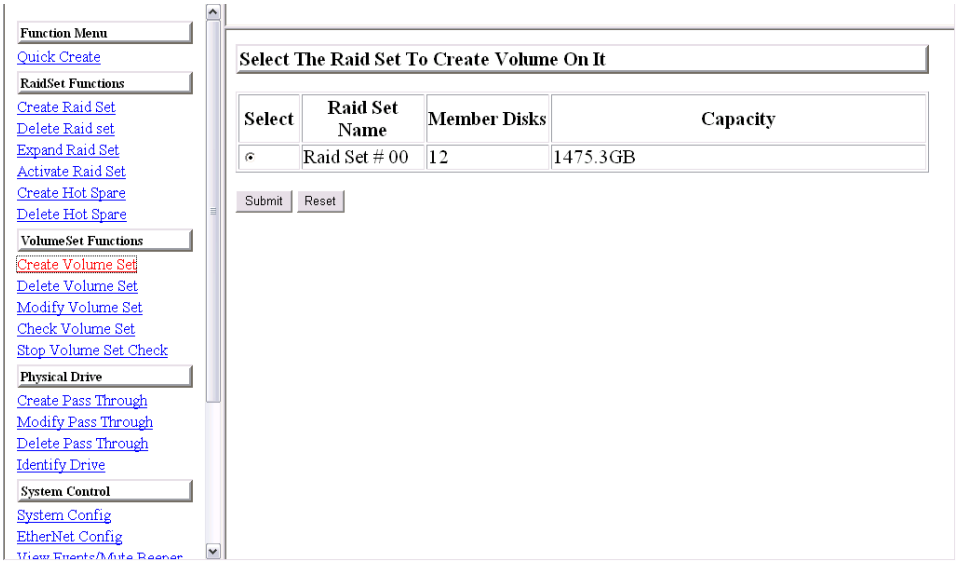
2a. Create a Raid Set#00 over 12 disks



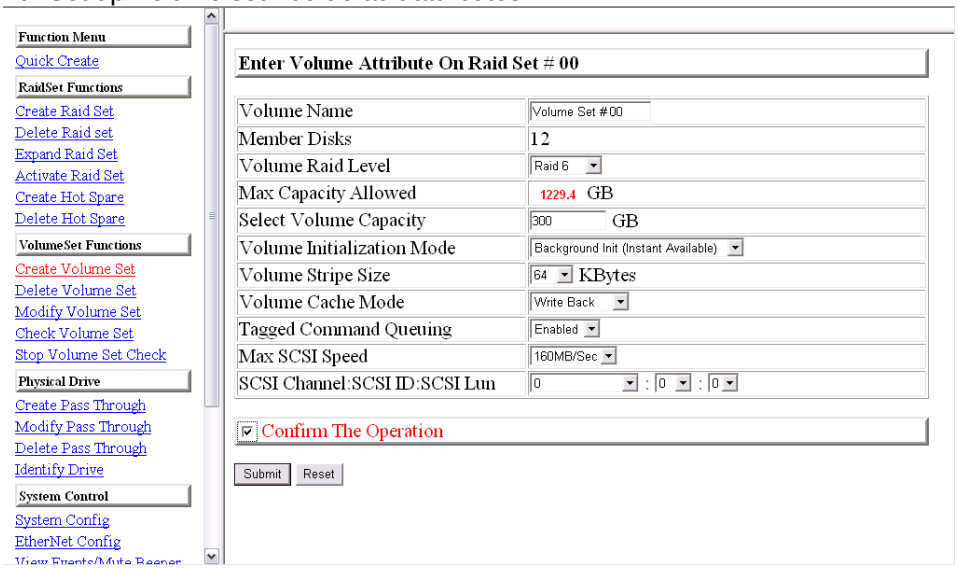
2b. Raid Set Created Successfully message



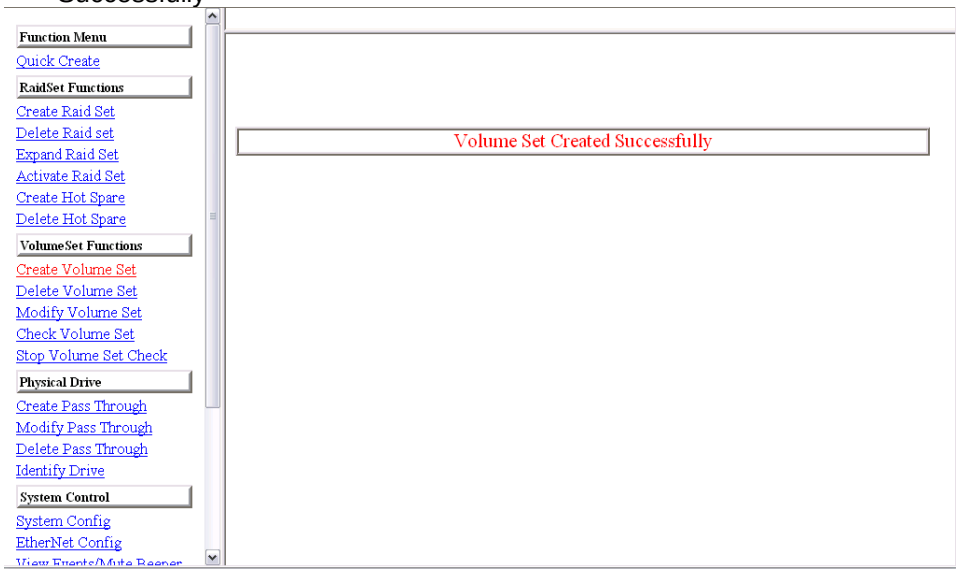
2c.Utilize Raid Set#00 to create first Volume Set#00



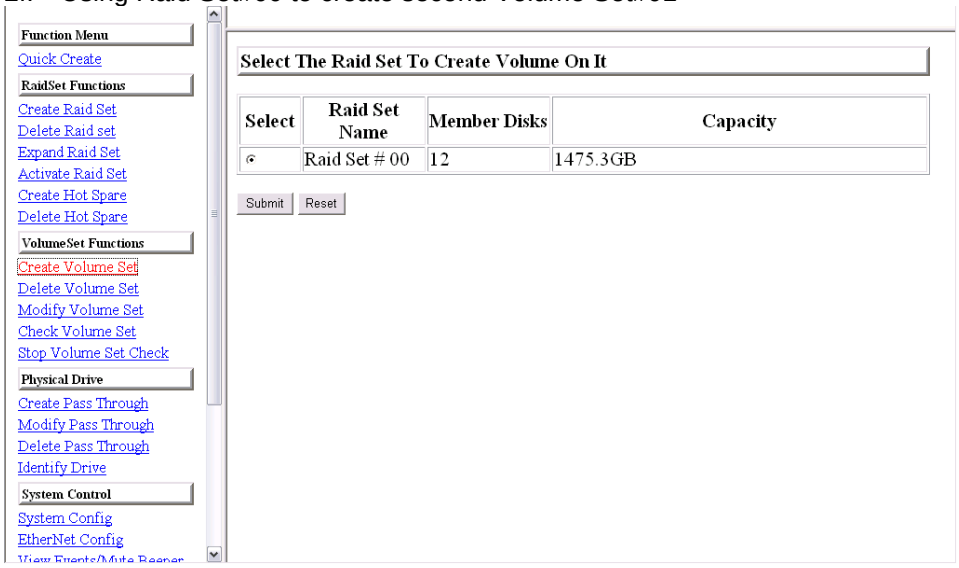
2d. Set up Volume set #00 default attributes



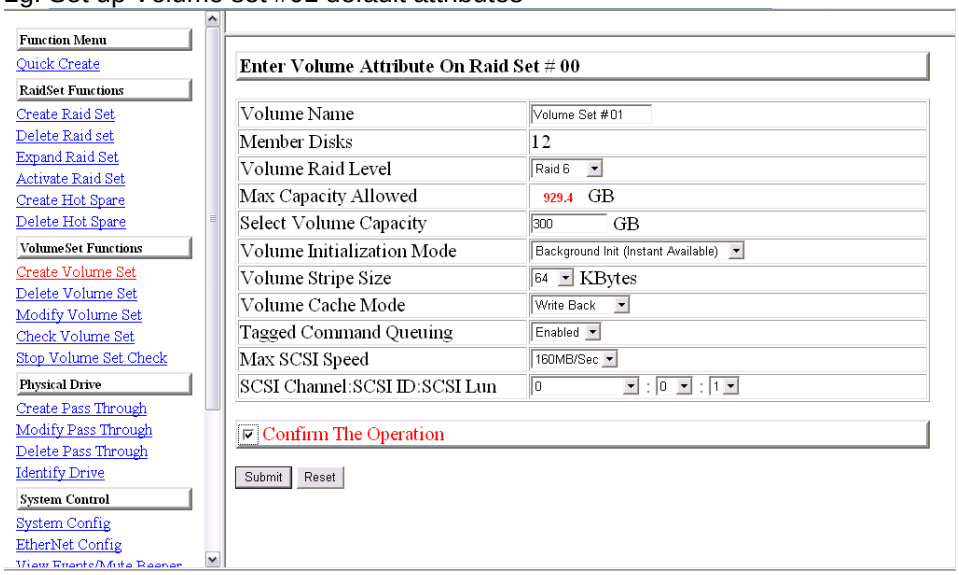
2e. Set up completed and the screen will show ”Volume Set Created Successfully”



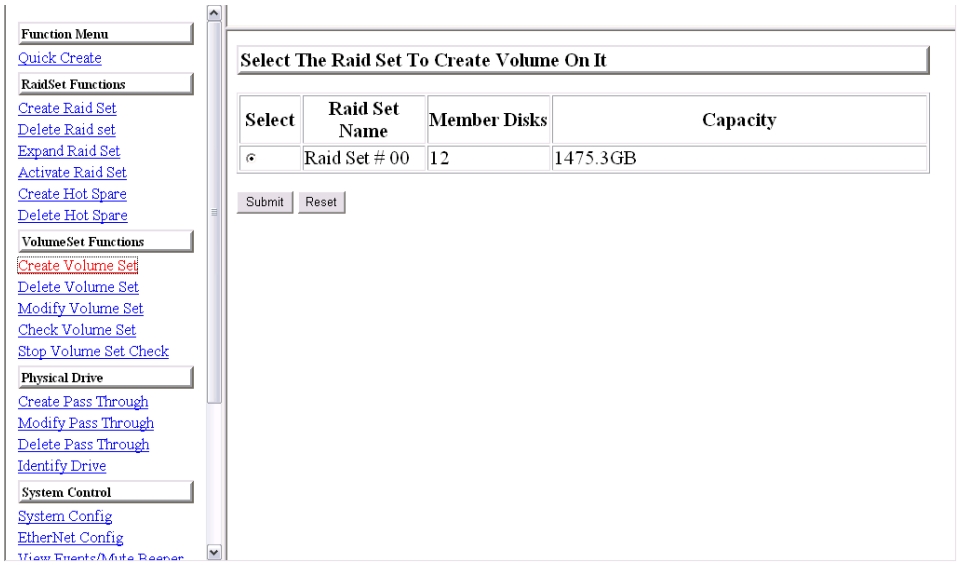
2f. Using Raid Set#00 to create second Volume Set#01



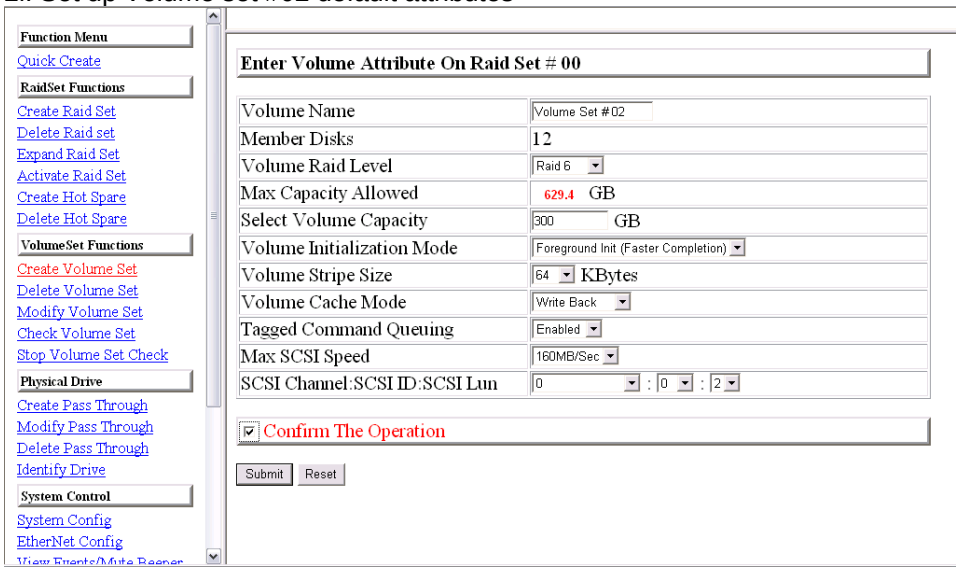
2g. Set up Volume set #01 default attributes



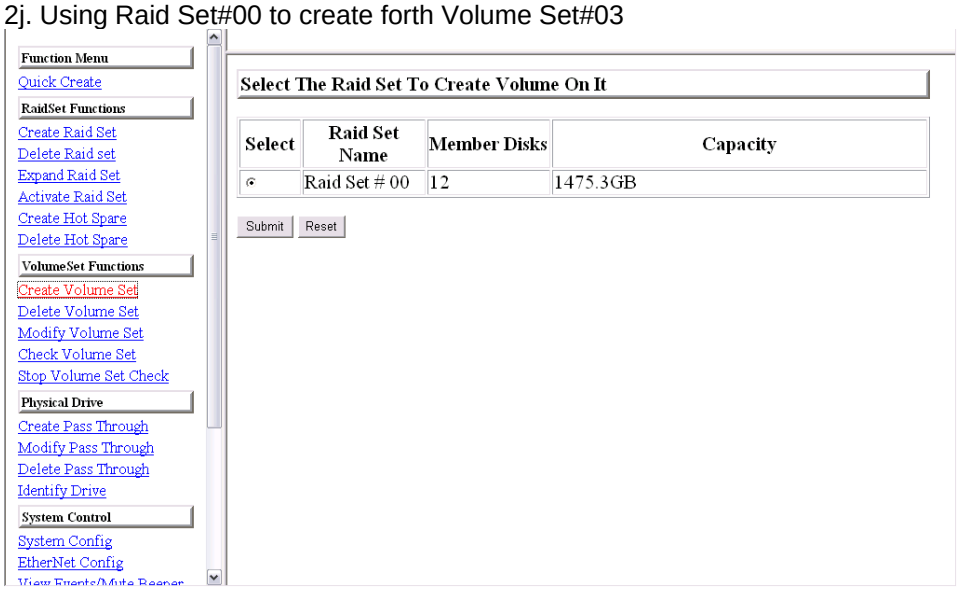
2h. Using Raid Set#00 to create third Volume Set#02



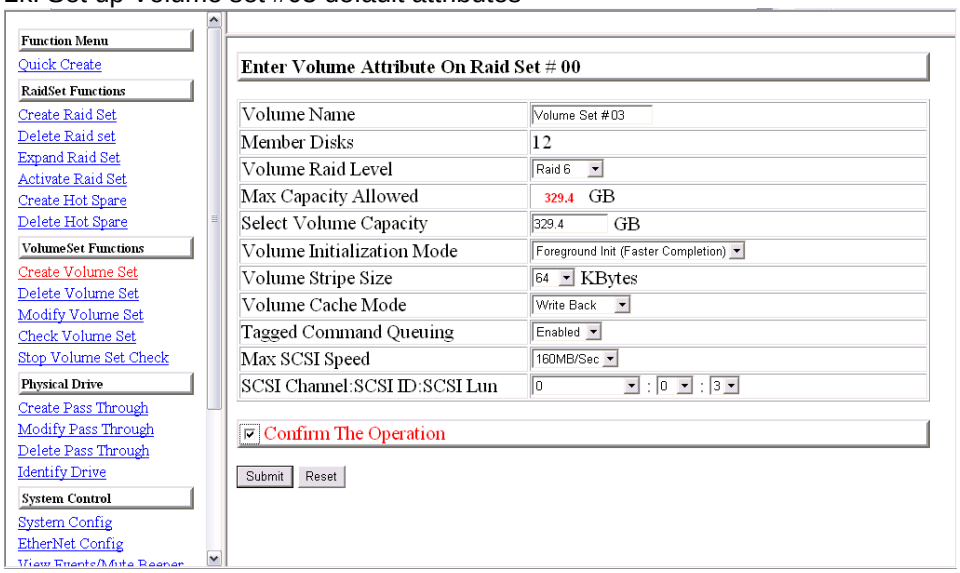
2i. Set up Volume set #02 default attributes



2j. Using Raid Set#00 to create forth Volume Set#03

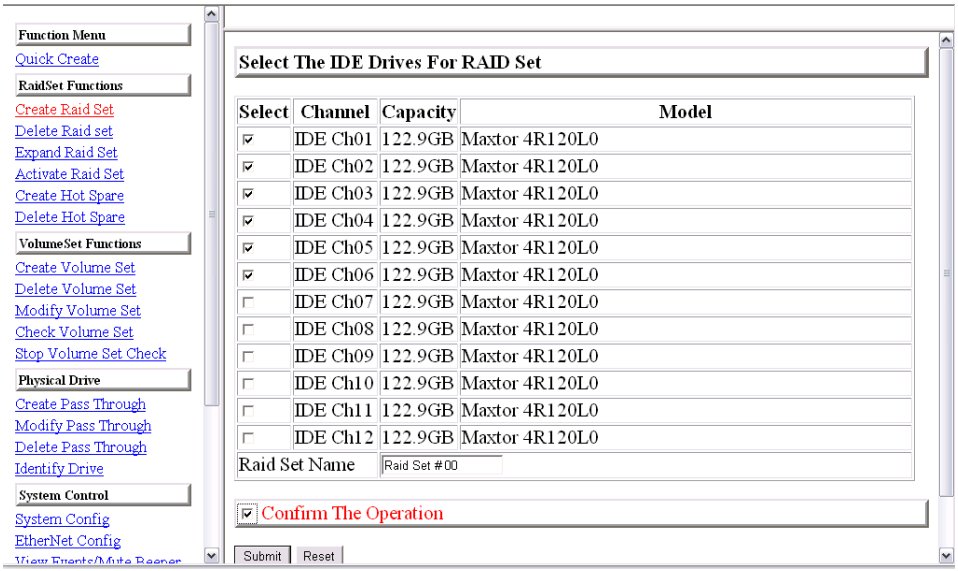


2k. Set up Volume set #03 default attributes

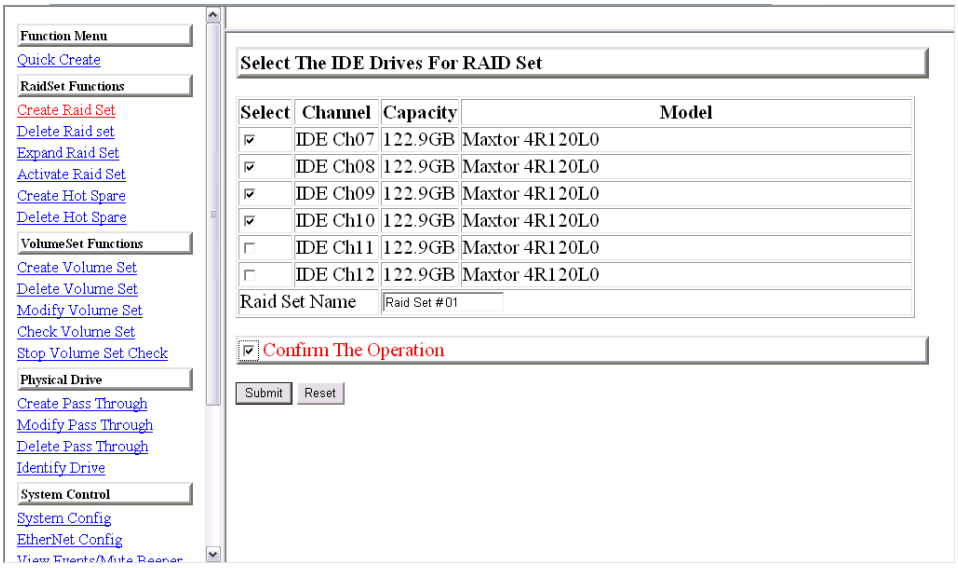


3. Multiple RAID group over 12 disks
RAID-6 with 6 disks, RAID-0+1 with 4 disks, JBOD with 2 disks
The total Raid group can be slice into maximum 16 volumes

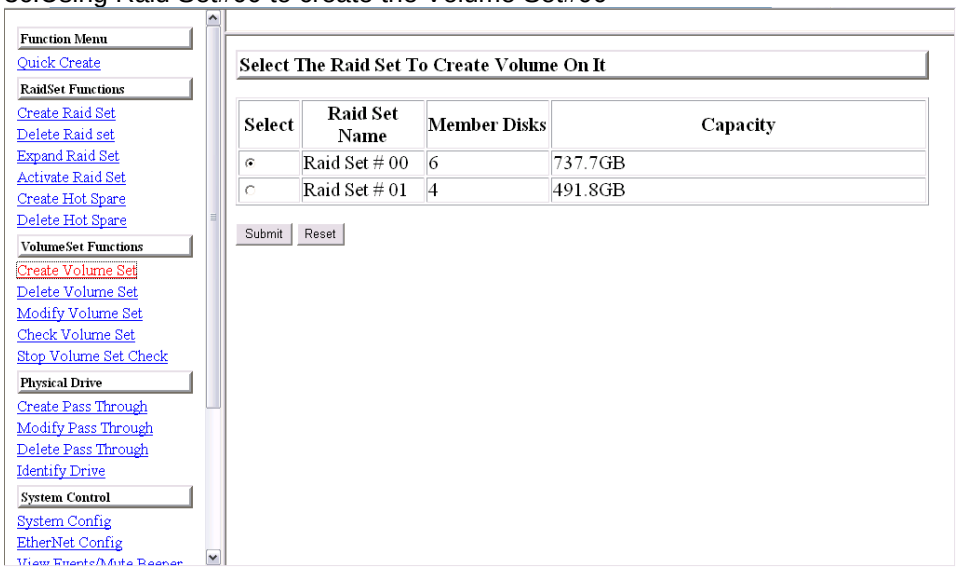
3a. Create first RAID Set #00 with 6 disks



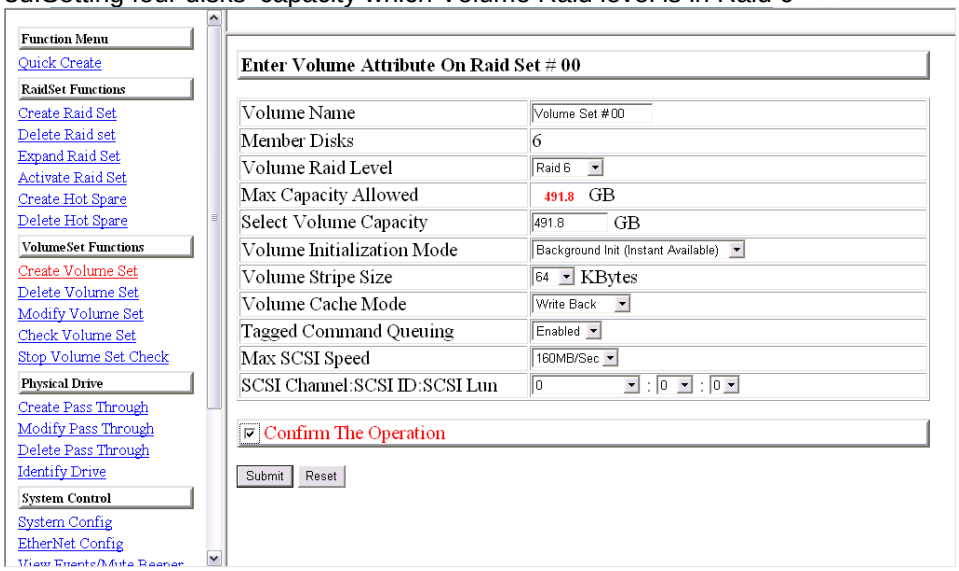
3b.Create the second Raid Set #01with 4 disks



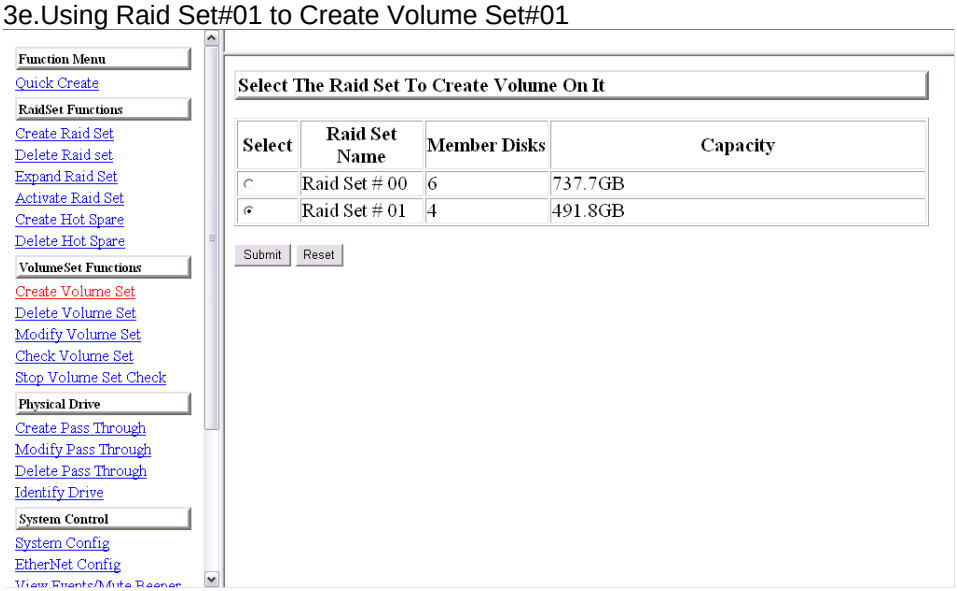
3c.Using Raid Set#00 to create the Volume Set#00



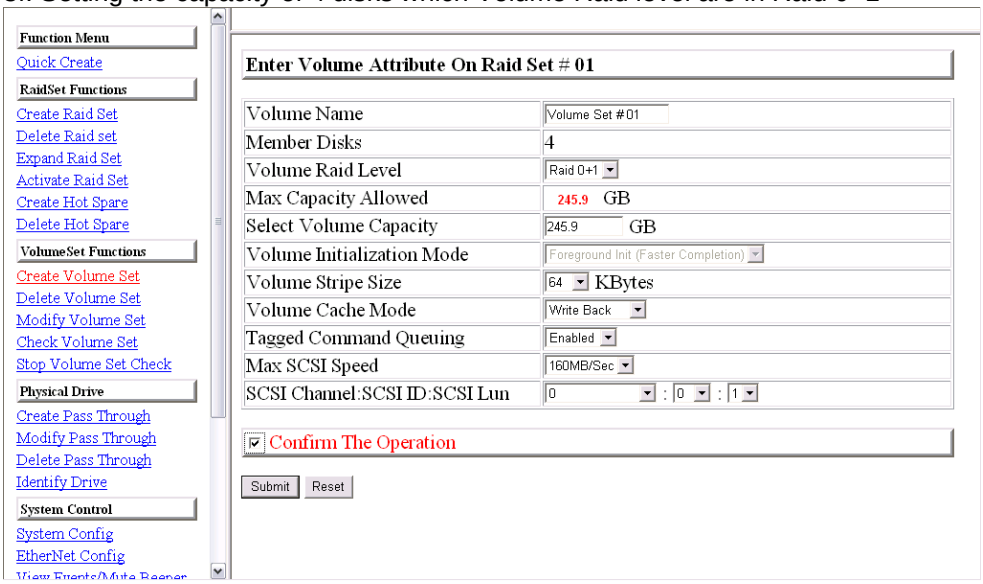
3d.Setting four disks' capacity which Volume Raid level is in Raid 6



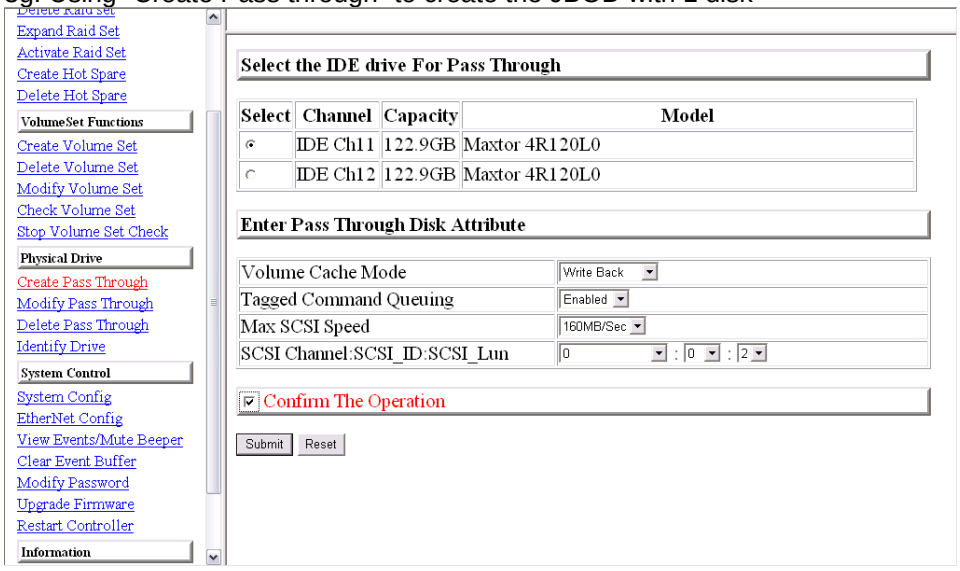
3e.Using Raid Set#01 to Create Volume Set#01



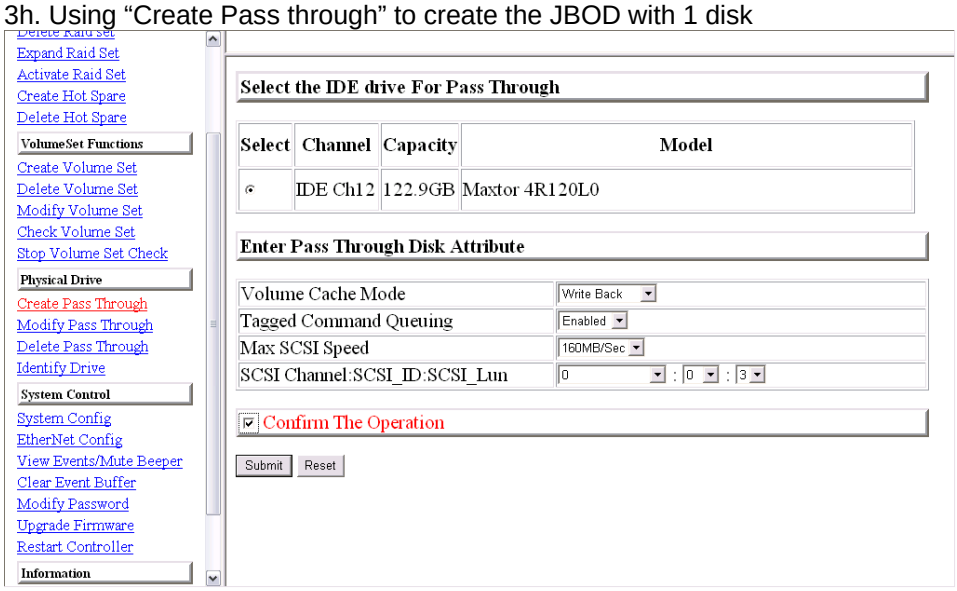
3f. Setting the capacity of 4 disks which Volume Raid level are in Raid 0+1



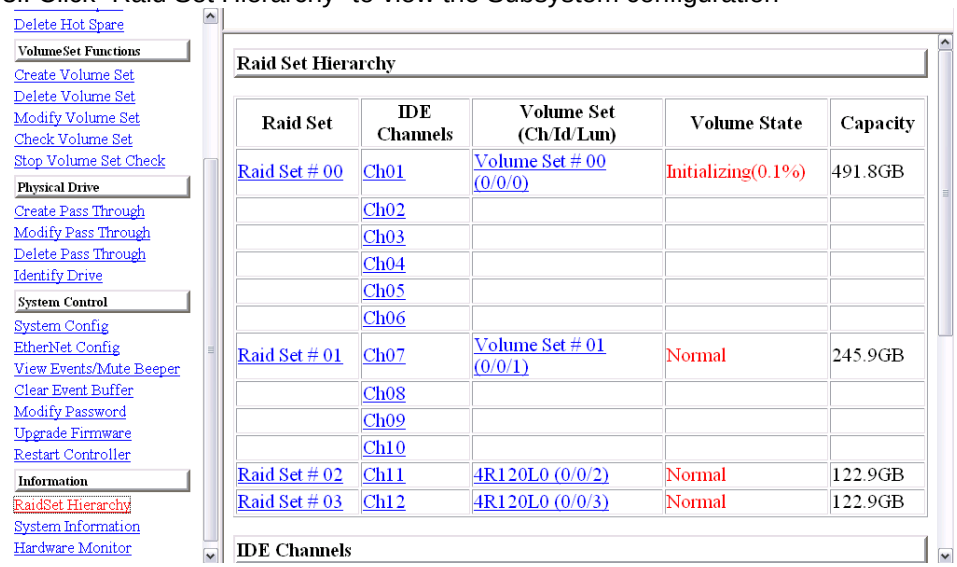
3g. Using “Create Pass through” to create the JBOD with 1 disk



3h. Using “Create Pass through” to create the JBOD with 1 disk



3i. Click ”Raid Set Hierarchy” to view the Subsystem configuration

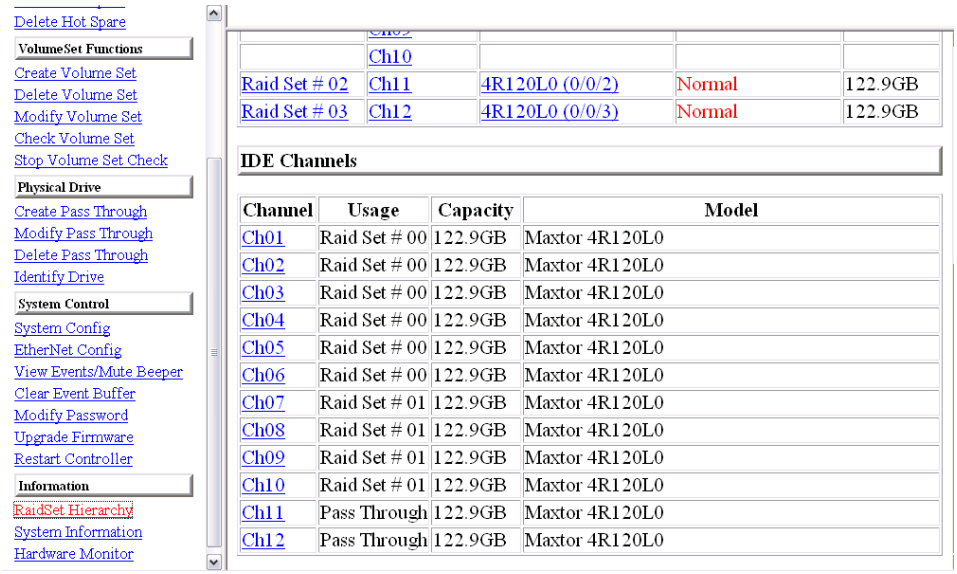


Delete Hot Spare
VolumeSet Functions
Create Volume Set
Delete Volume Set
Modify Volume Set
Check Volume Set
Stop Volume Set Check
Physical Drive
Create Pass Through
Modify Pass Through
Delete Pass Through
Identify Drive
System Control
System Config
EtherNet Config
View Events/Mute Beeper
Clear Event Buffer
Modify Password
Upgrade Firmware
Restart Controller
Information
RaidSet Hierarchy
System Information
Hardware Monitor

Raid Set Hierarchy

Raid Set	IDE Channels	Volume Set (Ch/Id/Lun)	Volume State	Capacity
Raid Set # 00	Ch01	Volume Set # 00 (0/0/0)	Initializing(0.1%)	491.8GB
	Ch02			
	Ch03			
	Ch04			
	Ch05			
	Ch06			
Raid Set # 01	Ch07	Volume Set # 01 (0/0/1)	Normal	245.9GB
	Ch08			
	Ch09			
	Ch10			
Raid Set # 02	Ch11	4R120L0 (0/0/2)	Normal	122.9GB
Raid Set # 03	Ch12	4R120L0 (0/0/3)	Normal	122.9GB

IDE Channels



Delete Hot Spare
VolumeSet Functions
Create Volume Set
Delete Volume Set
Modify Volume Set
Check Volume Set
Stop Volume Set Check
Physical Drive
Create Pass Through
Modify Pass Through
Delete Pass Through
Identify Drive
System Control
System Config
EtherNet Config
View Events/Mute Beeper
Clear Event Buffer
Modify Password
Upgrade Firmware
Restart Controller
Information
RaidSet Hierarchy
System Information
Hardware Monitor

	Ch10			
Raid Set # 02	Ch11	4R120L0 (0/0/2)	Normal	122.9GB
Raid Set # 03	Ch12	4R120L0 (0/0/3)	Normal	122.9GB

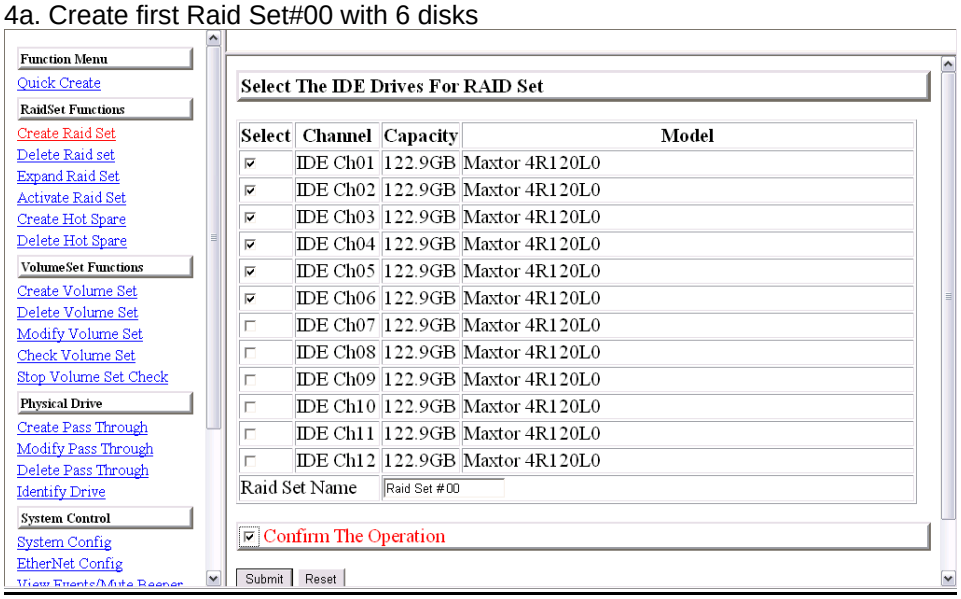
IDE Channels

Channel	Usage	Capacity	Model
Ch01	Raid Set # 00	122.9GB	Maxtor 4R120L0
Ch02	Raid Set # 00	122.9GB	Maxtor 4R120L0
Ch03	Raid Set # 00	122.9GB	Maxtor 4R120L0
Ch04	Raid Set # 00	122.9GB	Maxtor 4R120L0
Ch05	Raid Set # 00	122.9GB	Maxtor 4R120L0
Ch06	Raid Set # 00	122.9GB	Maxtor 4R120L0
Ch07	Raid Set # 01	122.9GB	Maxtor 4R120L0
Ch08	Raid Set # 01	122.9GB	Maxtor 4R120L0
Ch09	Raid Set # 01	122.9GB	Maxtor 4R120L0
Ch10	Raid Set # 01	122.9GB	Maxtor 4R120L0
Ch11	Pass Through	122.9GB	Maxtor 4R120L0
Ch12	Pass Through	122.9GB	Maxtor 4R120L0

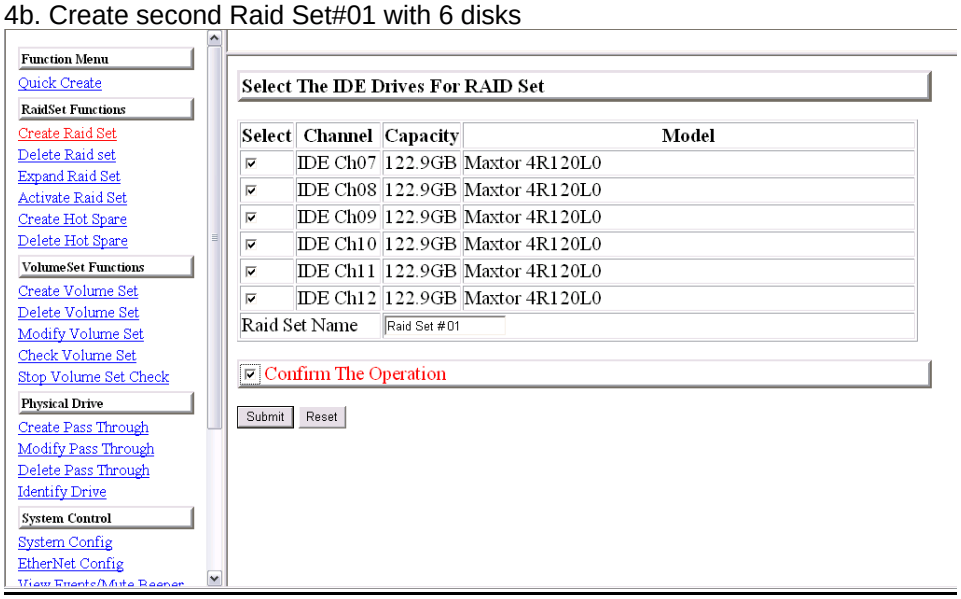
4. Setting Clustering (Redundant Server & HA software Dual Host).

R6 with 6 disks (volume 0 and 1); R5 with 6 disks (volume 2 and 3)
Volume-0(Slice-0) for Database Index, mapped to both two Hosts.
Volume-1(Slice-1) for Database Data, mapped to both two Hosts.
Volume-2(Slice-2) for local data to Host-A(1), mapped to Host-A(1) only.
Volume-3(Slice-3) for local data to Host-B(2), mapped to Host-B(2) only.

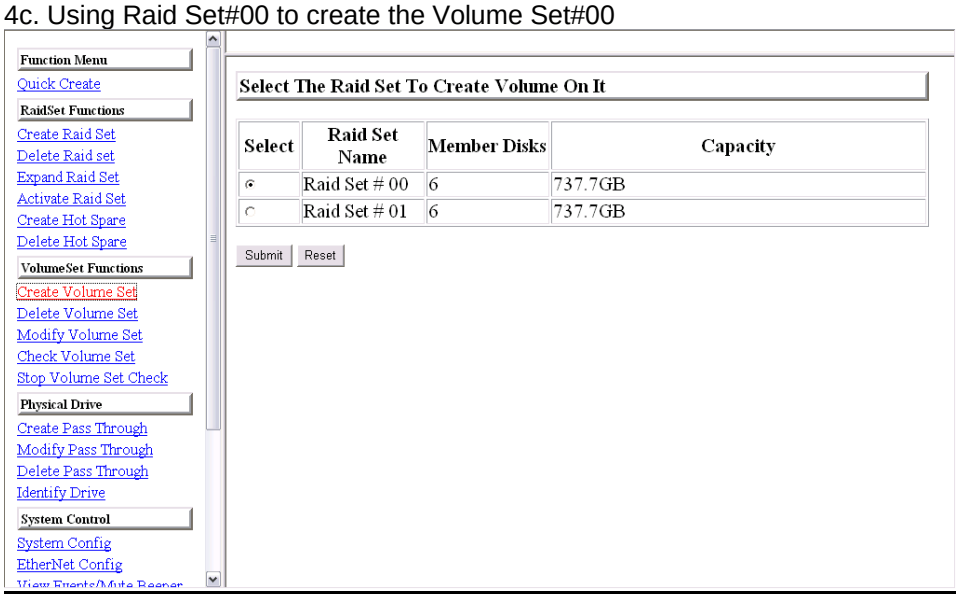
4a. Create first Raid Set#00 with 6 disks



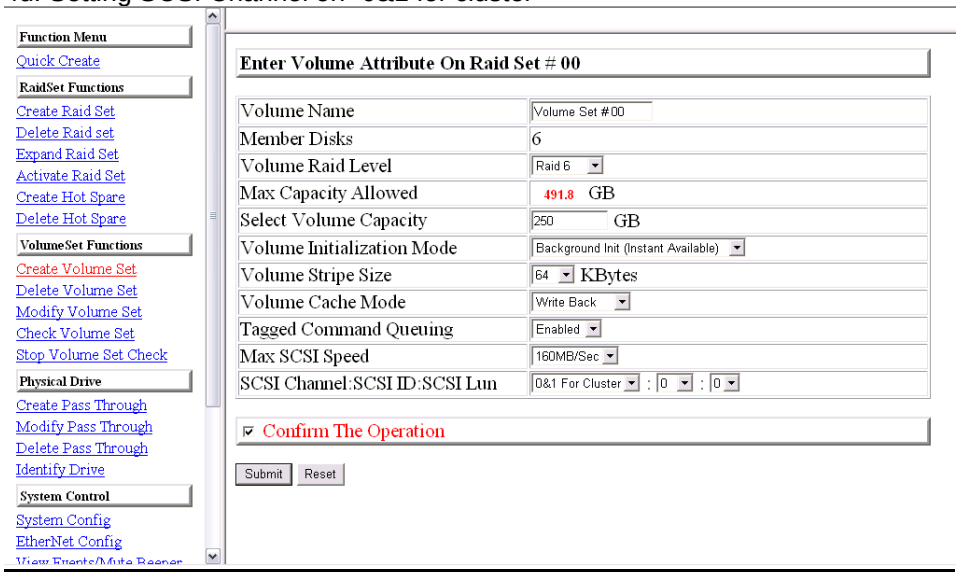
4b. Create second Raid Set#01 with 6 disks



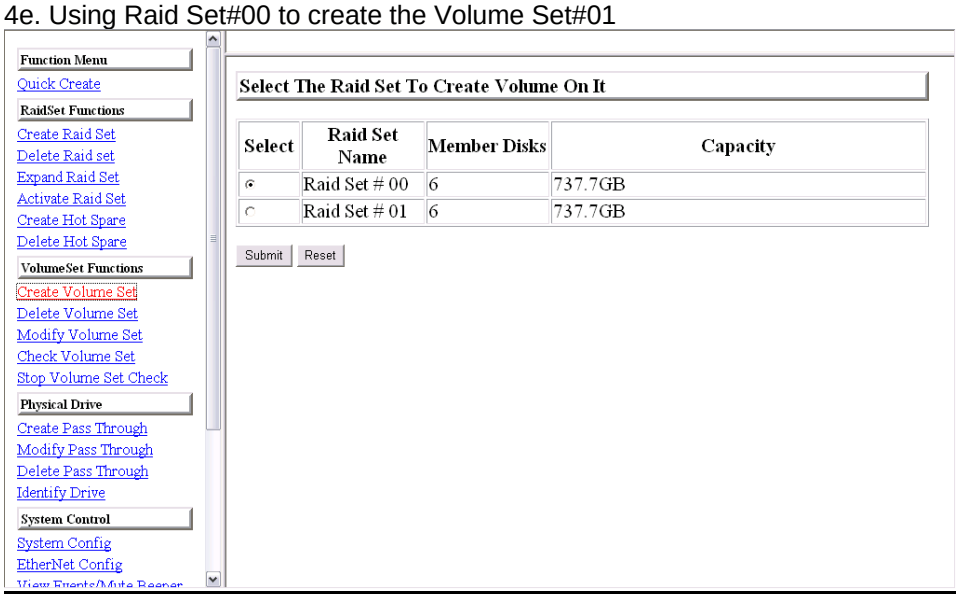
4c. Using Raid Set#00 to create the Volume Set#00



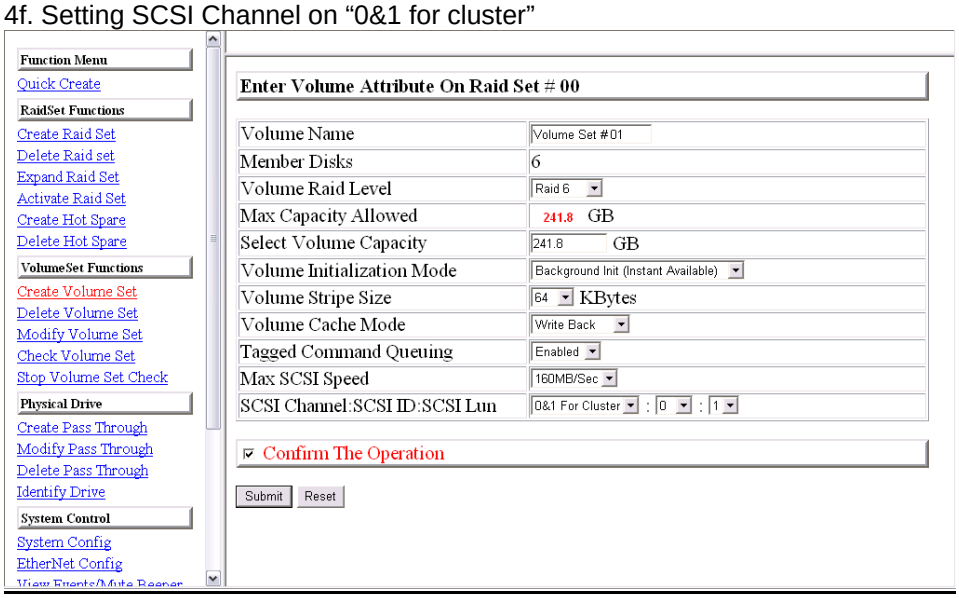
4d. Setting SCSI Channel on “0&1 for cluster”



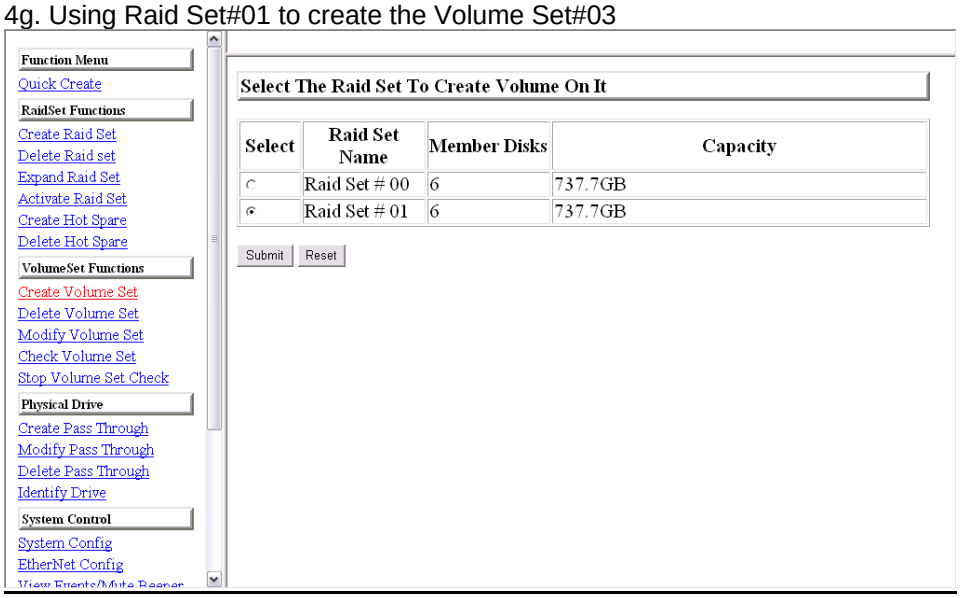
4e. Using Raid Set#00 to create the Volume Set#01



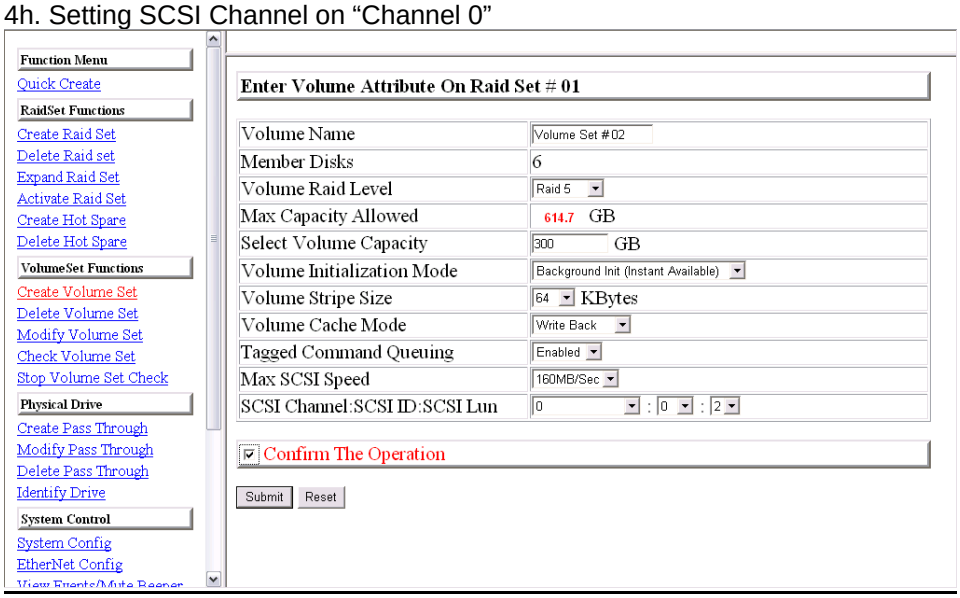
4f. Setting SCSI Channel on “0&1 for cluster”



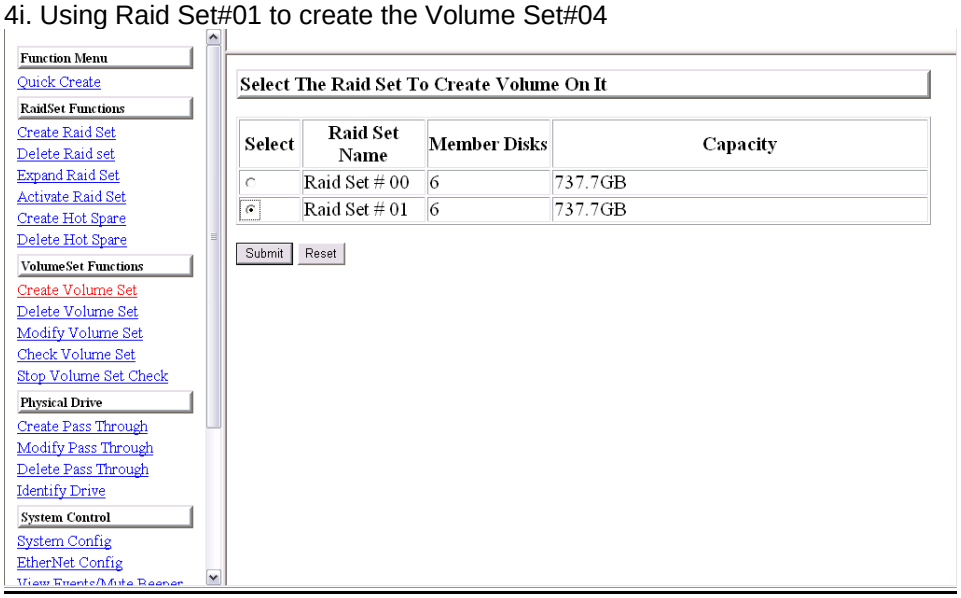
4g. Using Raid Set#01 to create the Volume Set#03



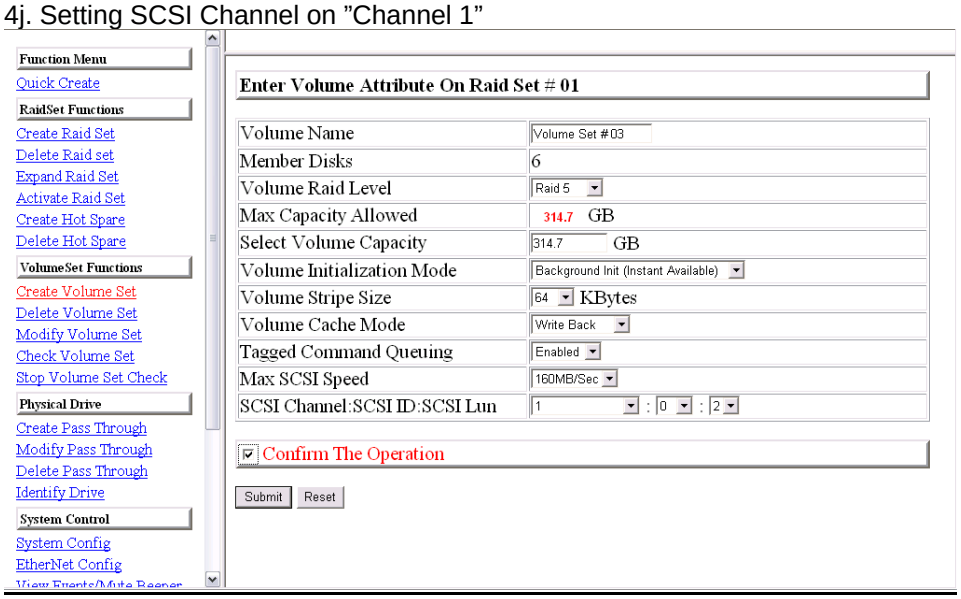
4h. Setting SCSI Channel on “Channel 0”



4i. Using Raid Set#01 to create the Volume Set#04



4j. Setting SCSI Channel on ”Channel 1”



5. Hot-plug JBOD function over 12 disks

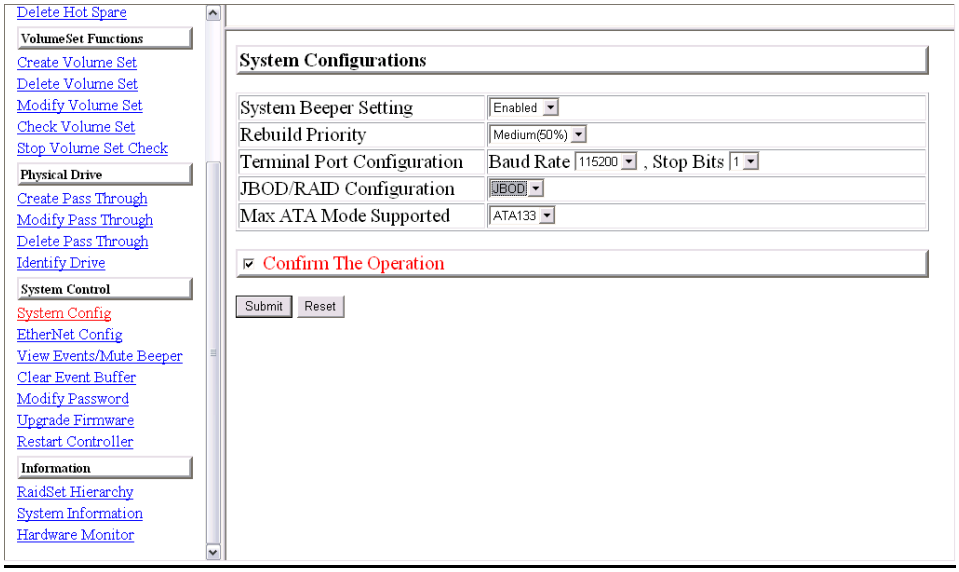
JBOD is an exclusive function with RAID function. If JBOD is selected, all the 12 channel will be mapped to both host 1 and host 2.

Disk Identification:

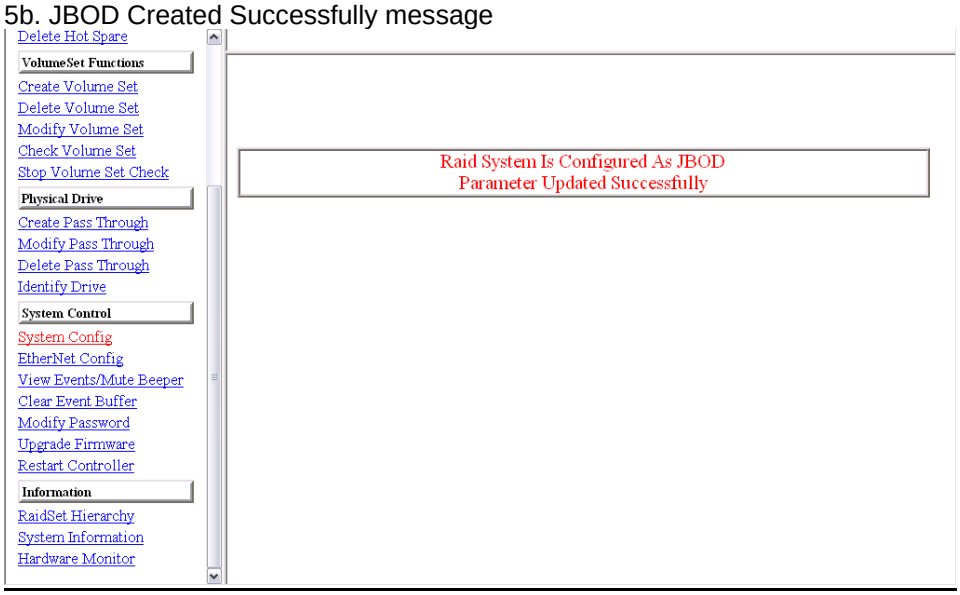
DISK Channel – Host SCSI Channel\SCSI ID\SCSI LUN

IDE Ch1 -- 0&1/0/0
IDE Ch2 -- 0&1/1/0
IDE Ch3 -- 0&1/2/0
IDE Ch4 -- 0&1/3/0
IDE Ch5 -- 0&1/4/0
IDE Ch6 -- 0&1/5/0
IDE Ch7 -- 0&1/6/0
IDE Ch8 -- 0&1/8/0
IDE Ch9 -- 0&1/9/0
IDE Ch10 -- 0&1/10/0
IDE Ch11 -- 0&1/11/0
IDE Ch12 -- 0&1/12/0

5a. Selected “JBOD”



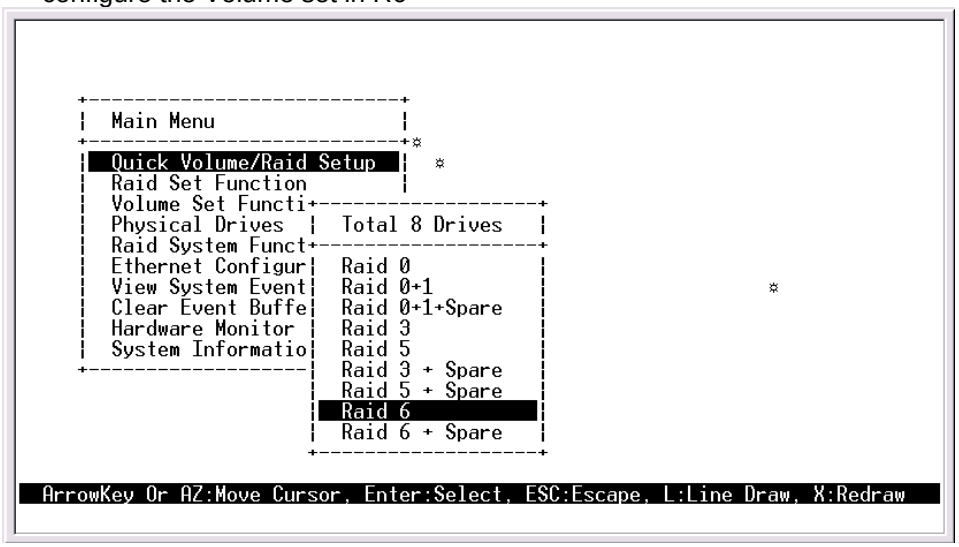
5b. JBOD Created Successfully message



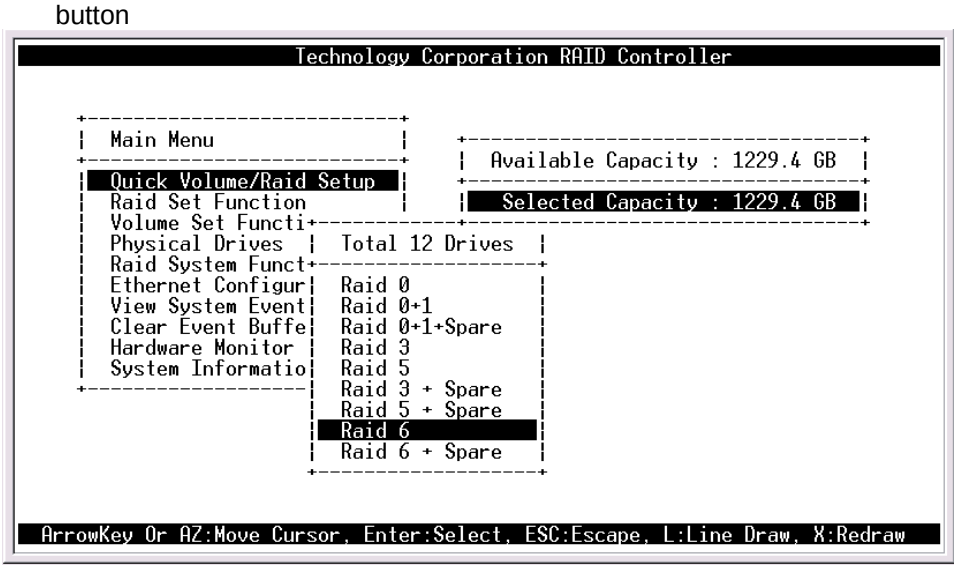
Method 2: RS-232

1. One single RAID-6 over 12 disks with only one logical drive.

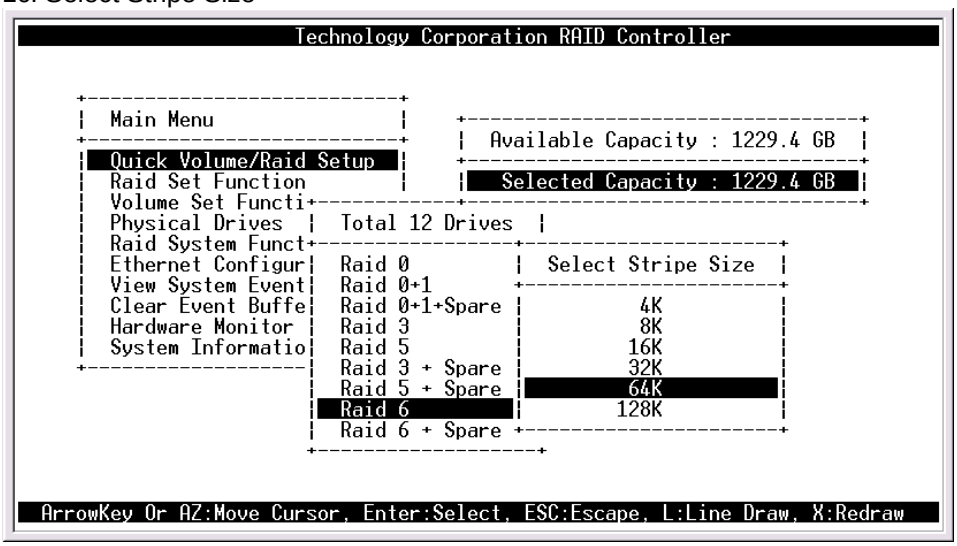
1a. Select " Quick Volume/Raid Setup " from the Main Menu to create a Raid set–(based on current total number of drives) and synchronously quick configure the Volume set in R6



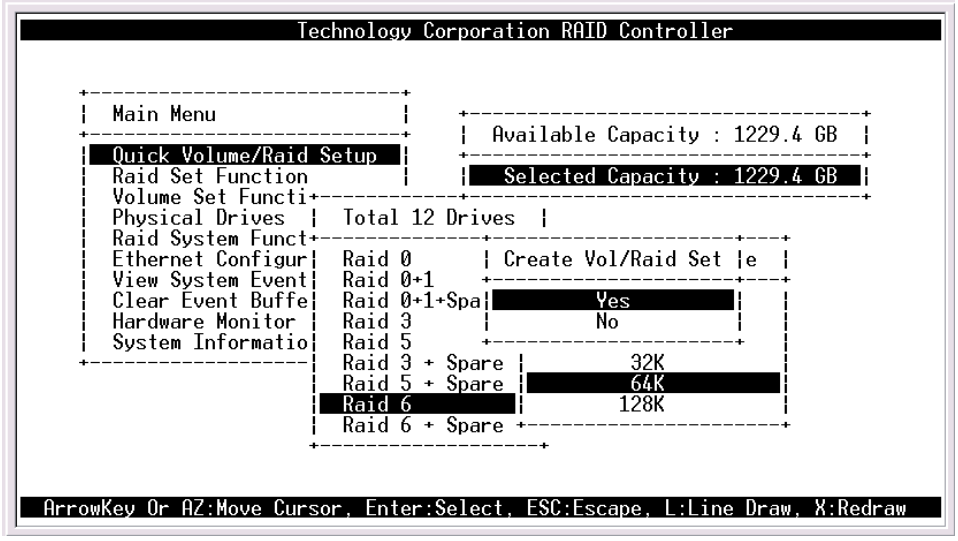
1b. Select Capacity: to adjust capacity setting by press " ↓"button or "↑" button



1c. Select Stripe Size

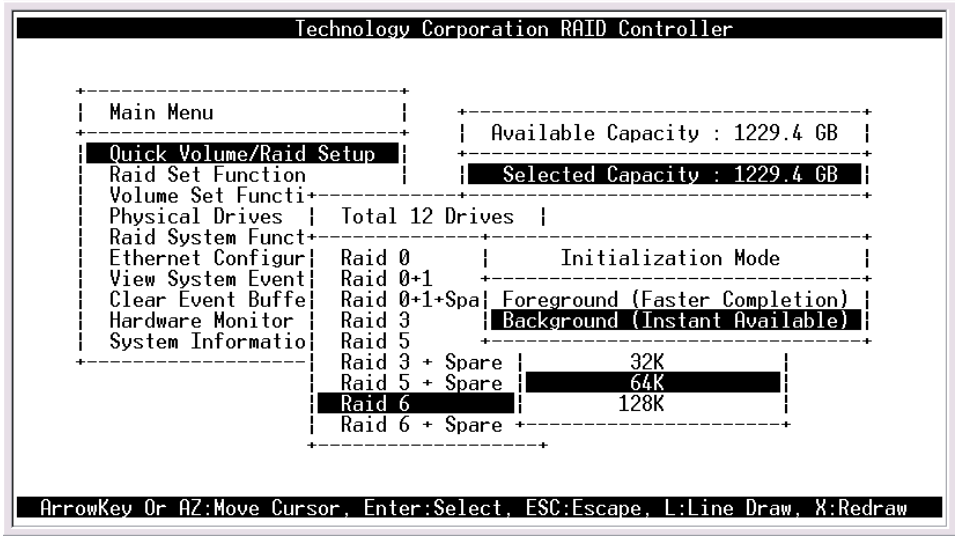


1d. Select “ YES”



1e. Initialization Mode: select ” Foreground” or “Background”

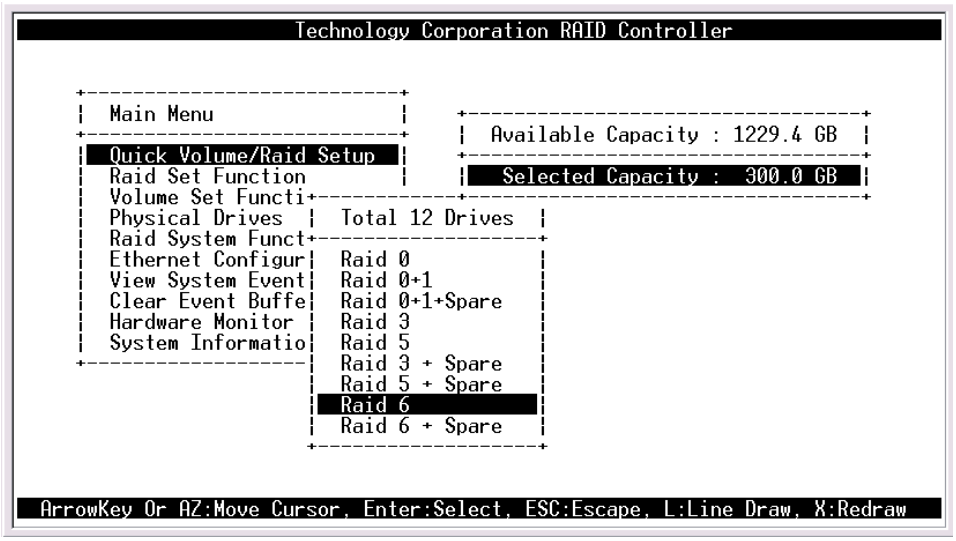
Foreground init:
The initialization proceeds must be completed before the volume set ready for system accesses.
Background init:
the initialization proceeds as a background task, the volume set is fully accessible for system reads and writes. The operating system can instantly access to the newly created arrays without requiring a reboot and waiting the initialization



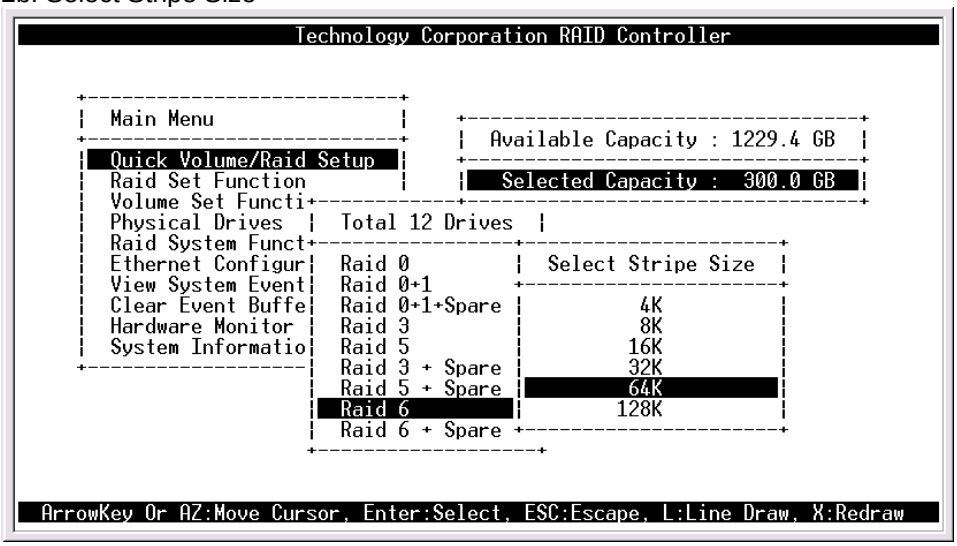
“One single RAID-6 over 12 disks” has been successful completed

2. <u>One single RAID-6 over 12 disks. Cut up this RAID array into 4 logical drives (LUNs).</u>

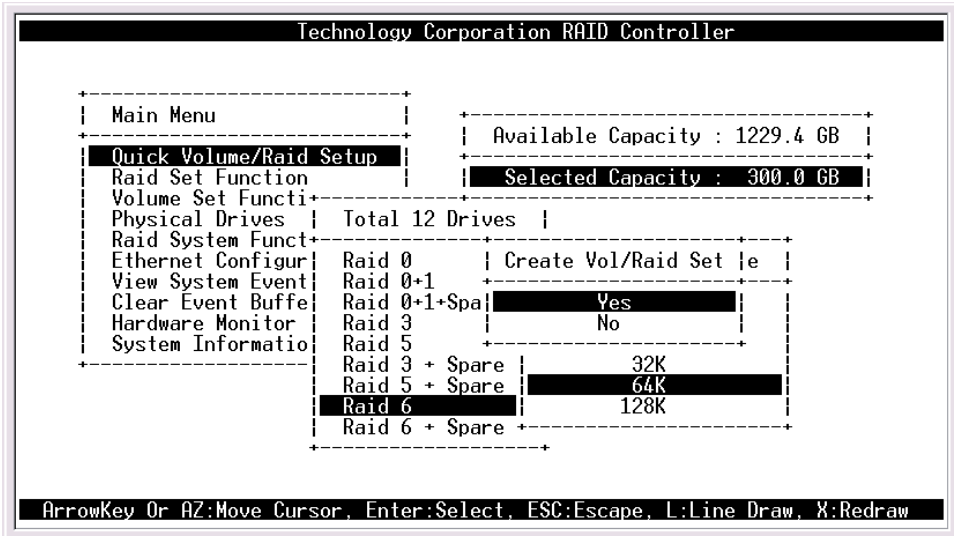
2a. Select “ Quick Volume/Raid Setup “ from the Main Menu to create a Raid set#00–(based on current total number of drives) and synchronously quick configure the Volume set in R6. Then, select capacity for the first Volume (#00).



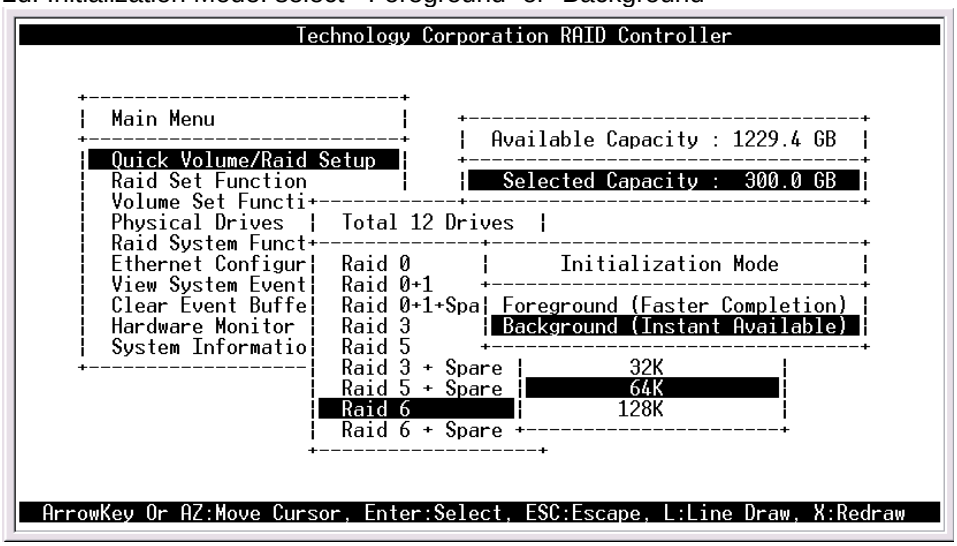
2b. Select Stripe Size



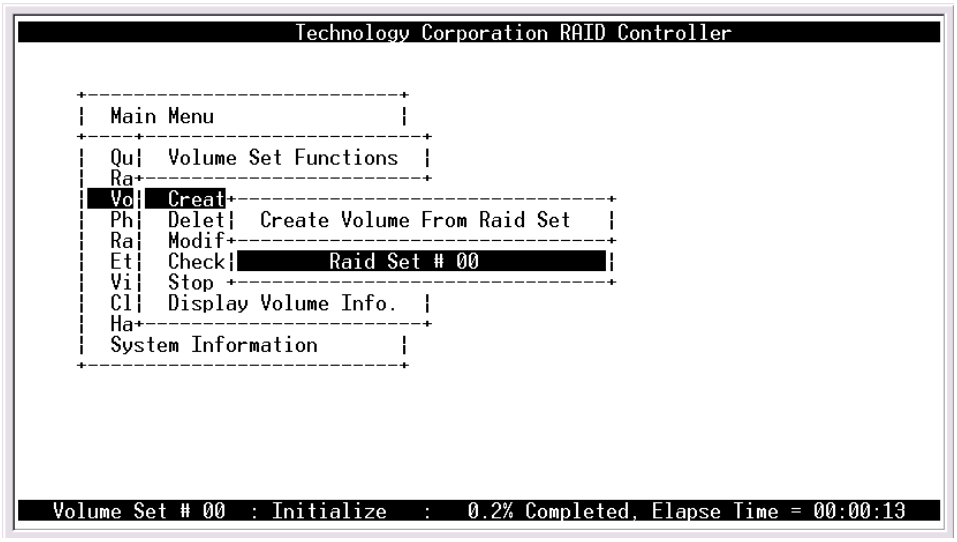
2c. Select “Yes”



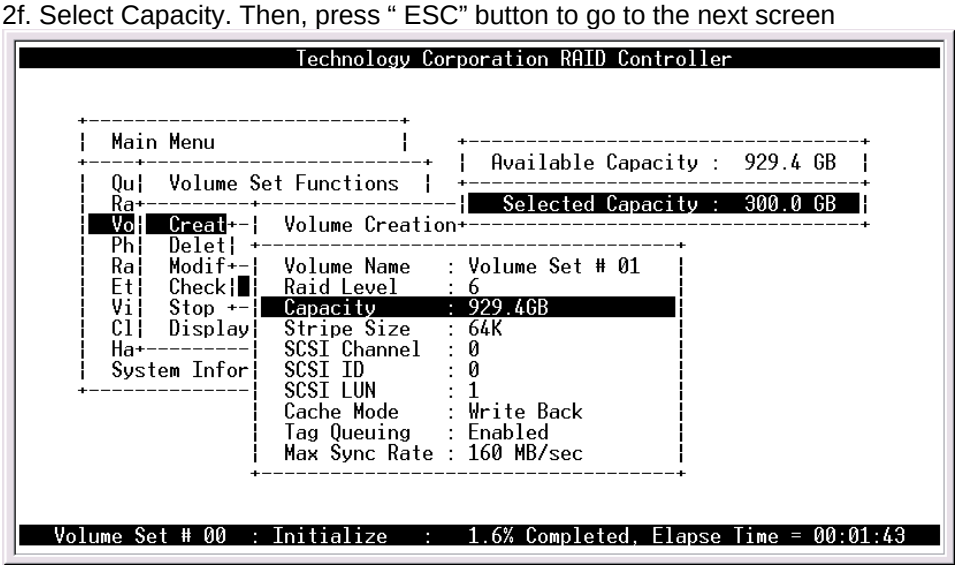
2d. Initialization Mode: select ” Foreground” or “Background”



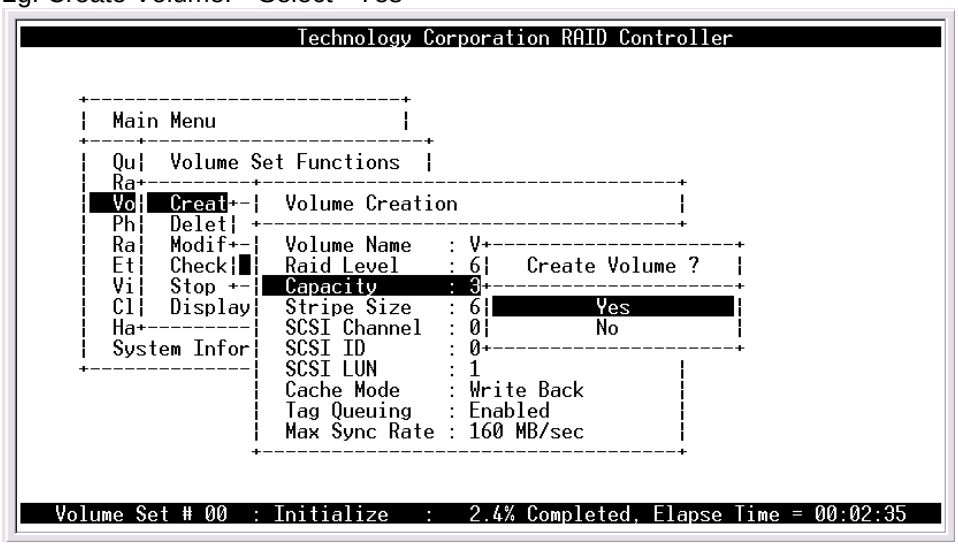
2e. Create Volume#01 from Raid Set#00



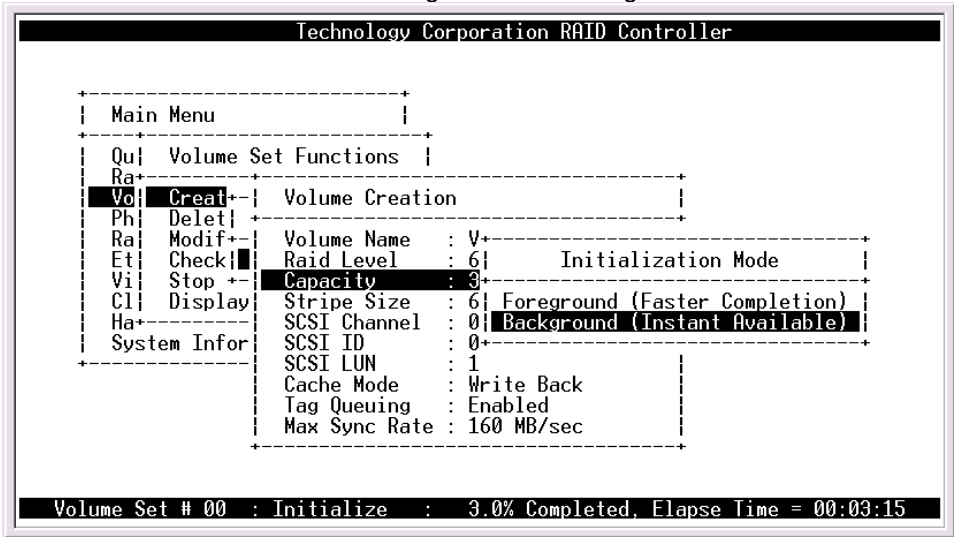
2f. Select Capacity. Then, press " ESC" button to go to the next screen



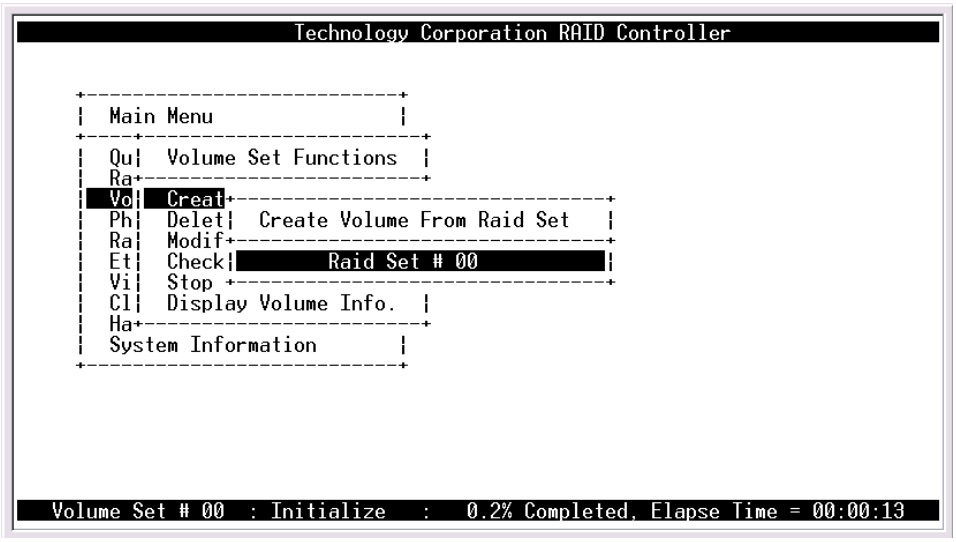
2g. Create Volume: Select “ Yes”



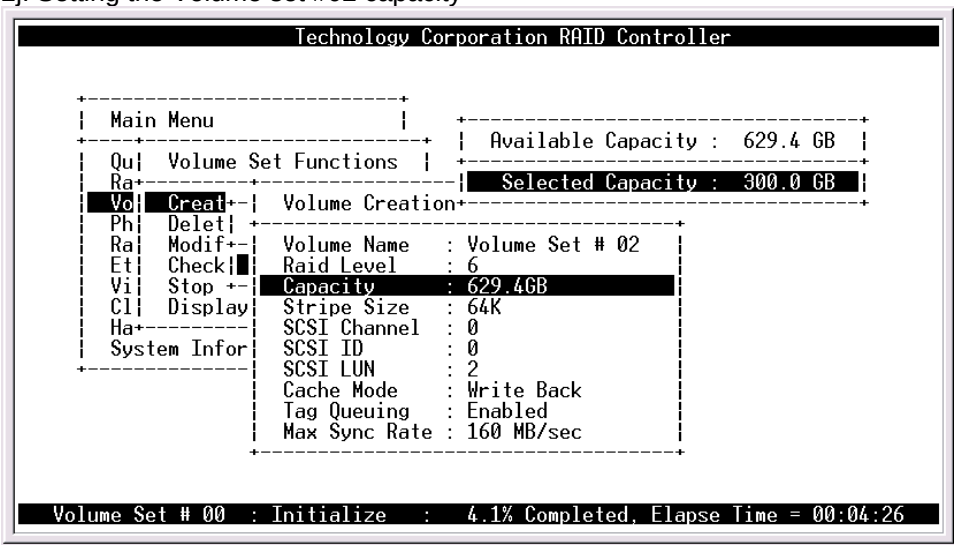
2h. Initialization Mode: select ” Foreground” or “Background”



2i. Create third Volume#02 from Raid Set#00

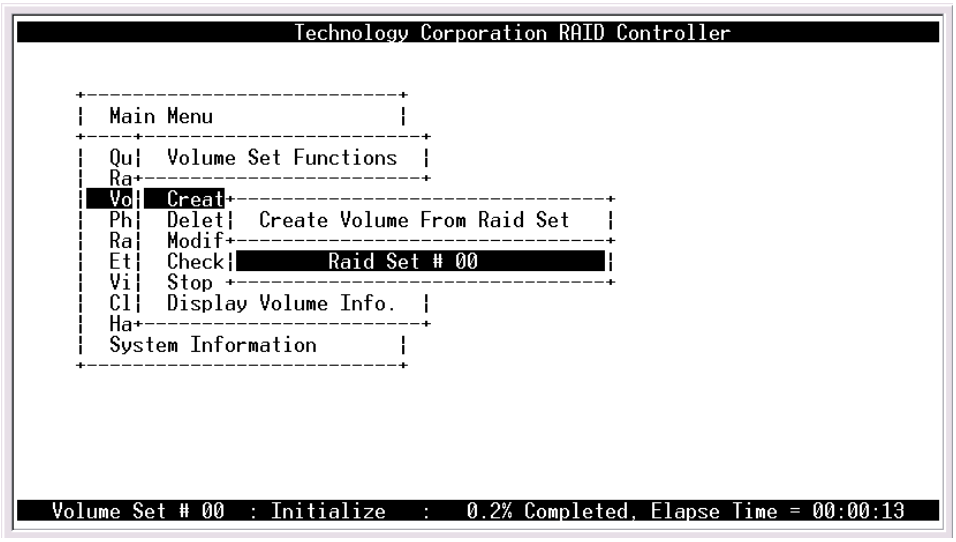


2j. Setting the Volume set #02 capacity

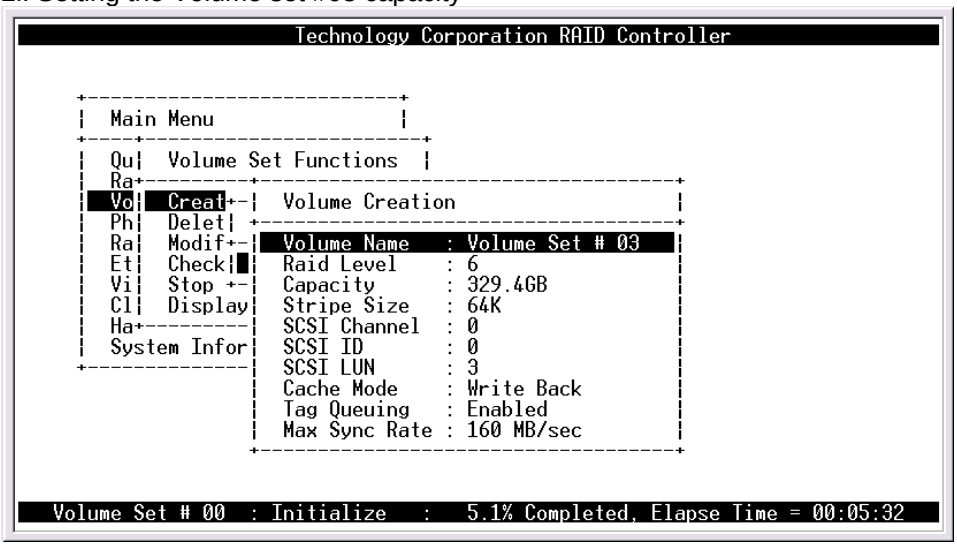


The rest of steps, please repeat the step “2g”to create Volume set and”2h”to select Initialization Mode

2k. Create forth Volume#03 from Raid Set#00



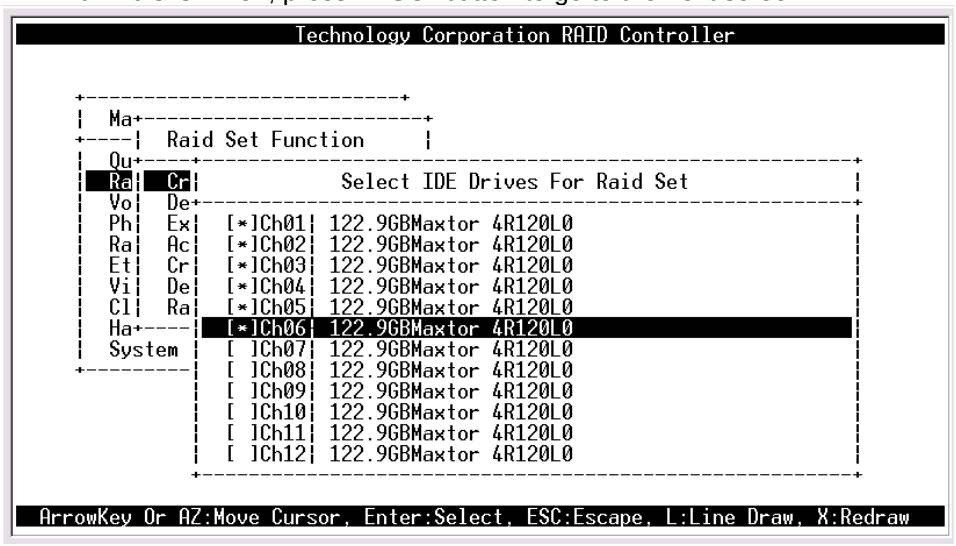
2l. Setting the Volume set #03 capacity



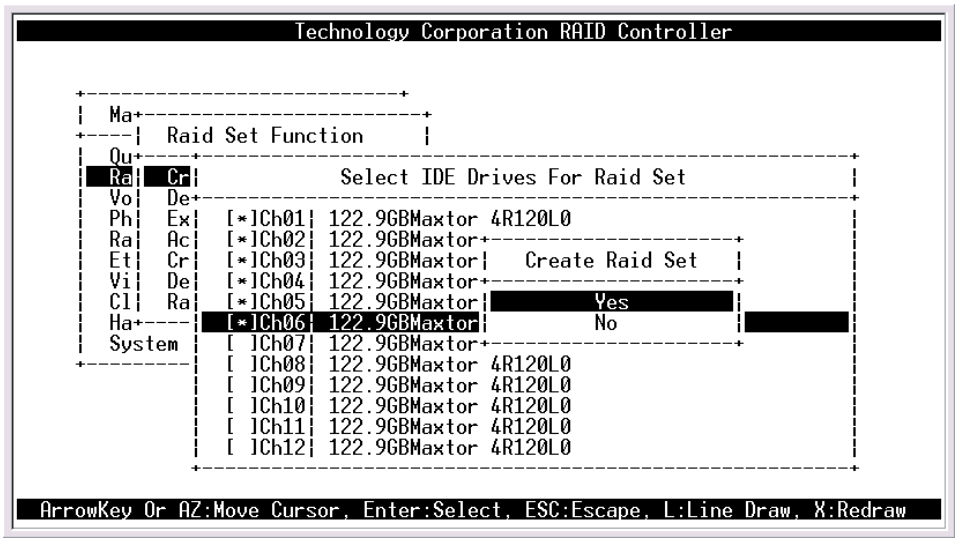
The rest of steps, please repeat the step “2g”to create Volume set and”2h”to select Initialization Mode

3. Multiple RAID over 12 disks (Maximum 16 arrays)
RAID-6 with 6 disks, RAID-0+1 with 4 disks, JBOD with 2 disks

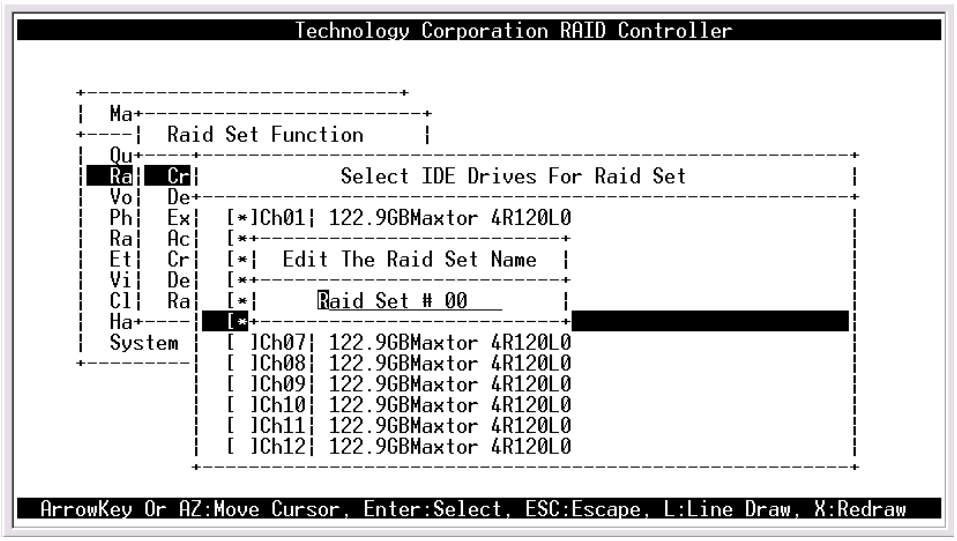
3a. Select “Raid set function” from the Main Menu to create first RAID Set #00 with 4 disks. Then, press “ ESC” button to go to the next screen



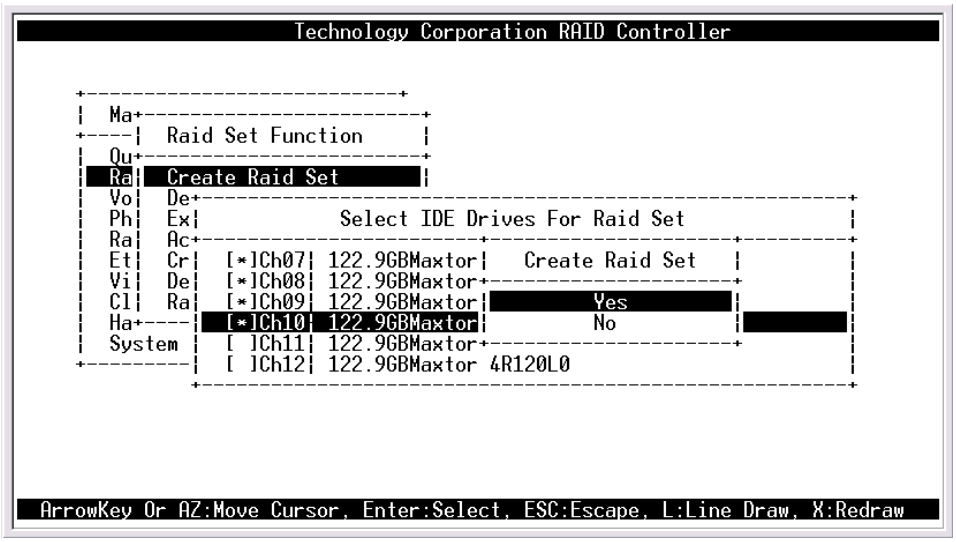
3b. Select “Yes”



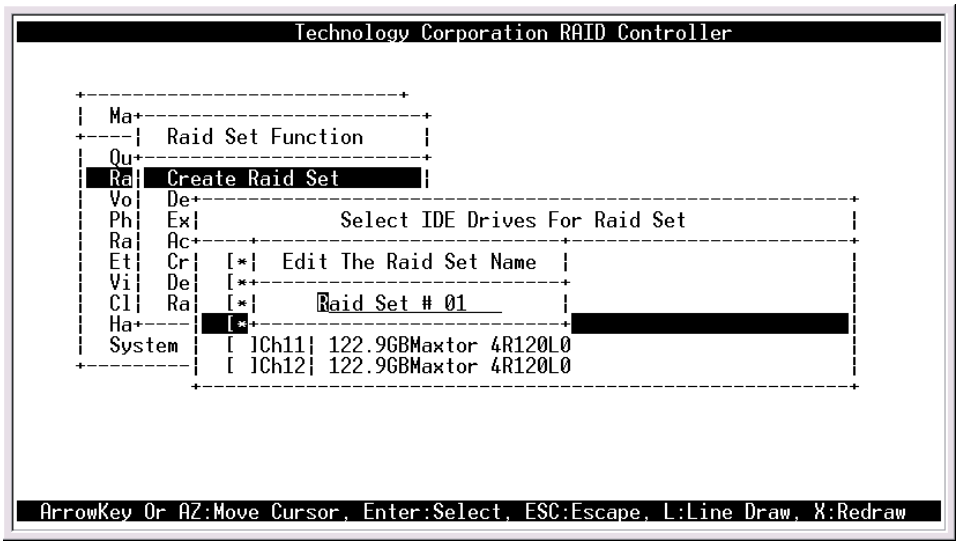
3c. Press ”Enter”



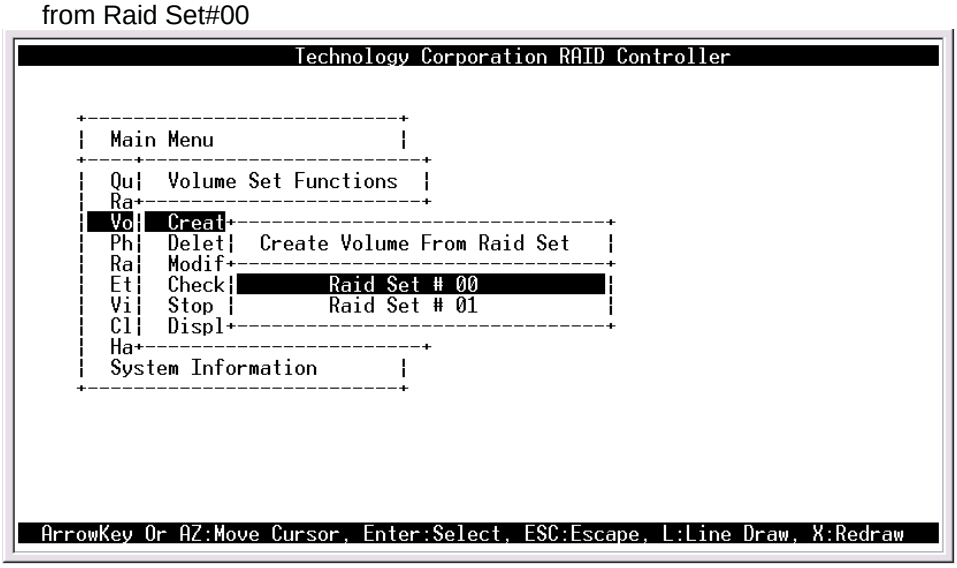
3d. Select “Raid set function” from the Main Menu to create the second Raid Set #01with 2 disks. Then select “Yes”.



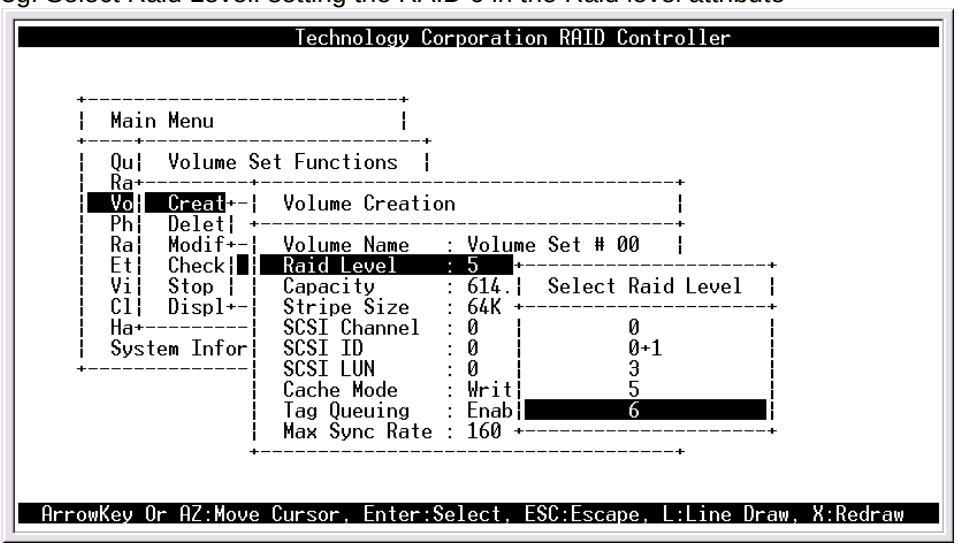
3e. Press “Enter”

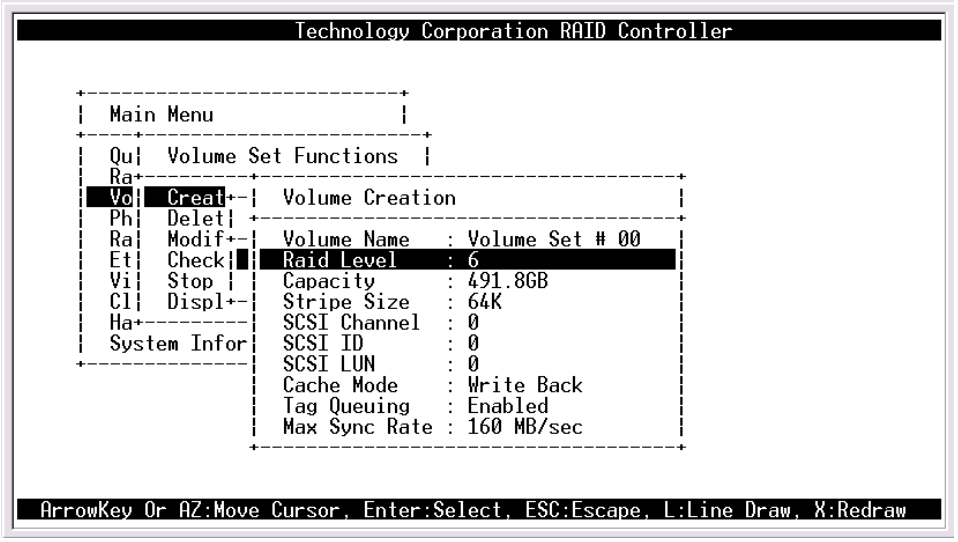


3f. Select “Volume set function” Main Menu from the to create first Volume#00 from Raid Set#00

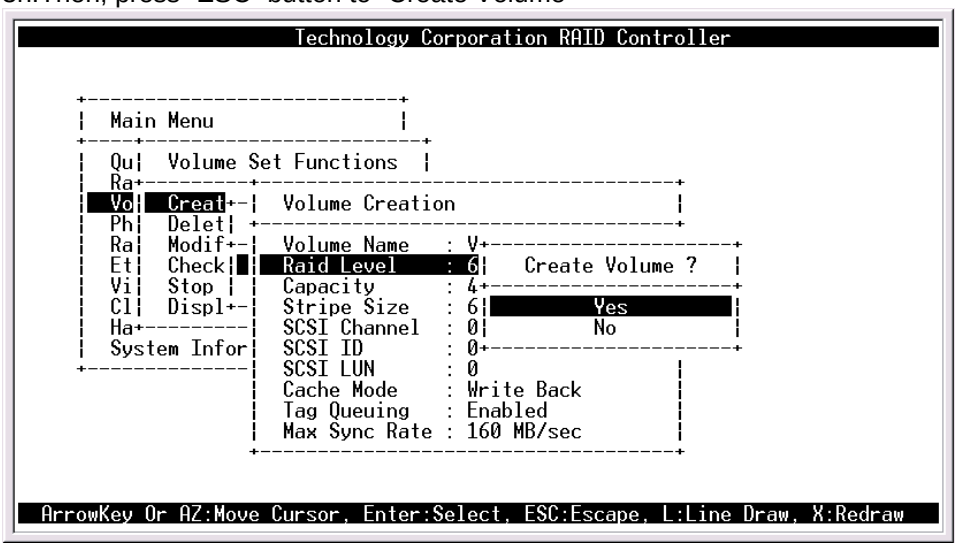


3g. Select Raid Level: setting the RAID 6 in the Raid level attribute

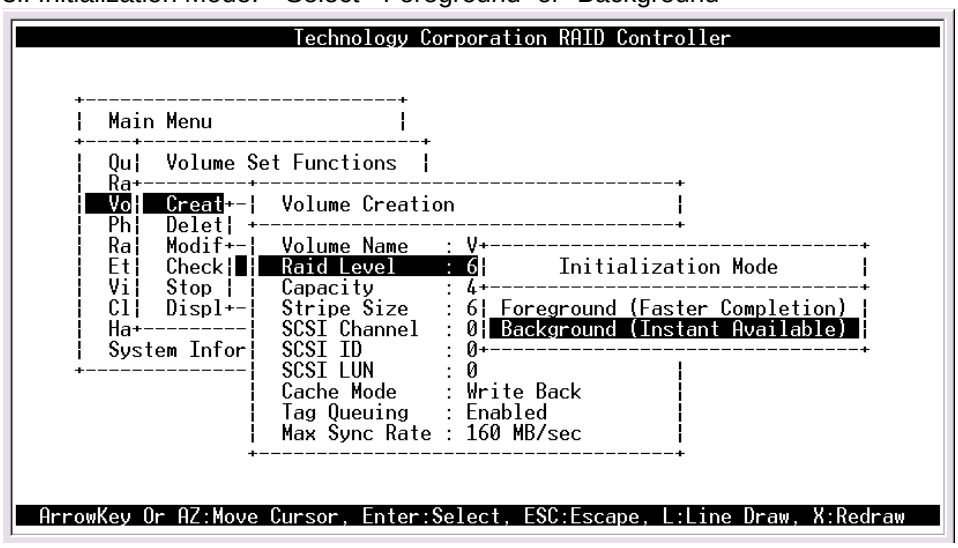




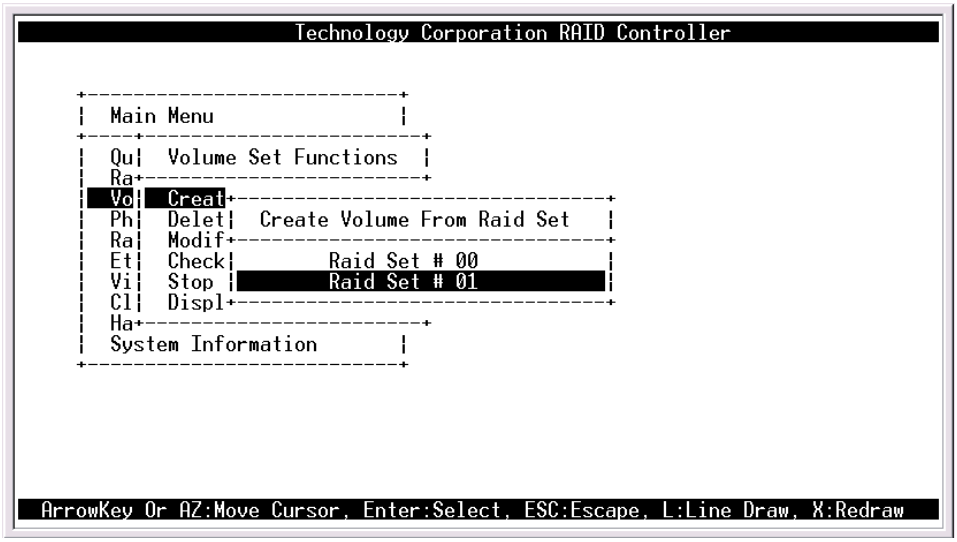
3h.Then, press “ESC” button to “Create Volume”



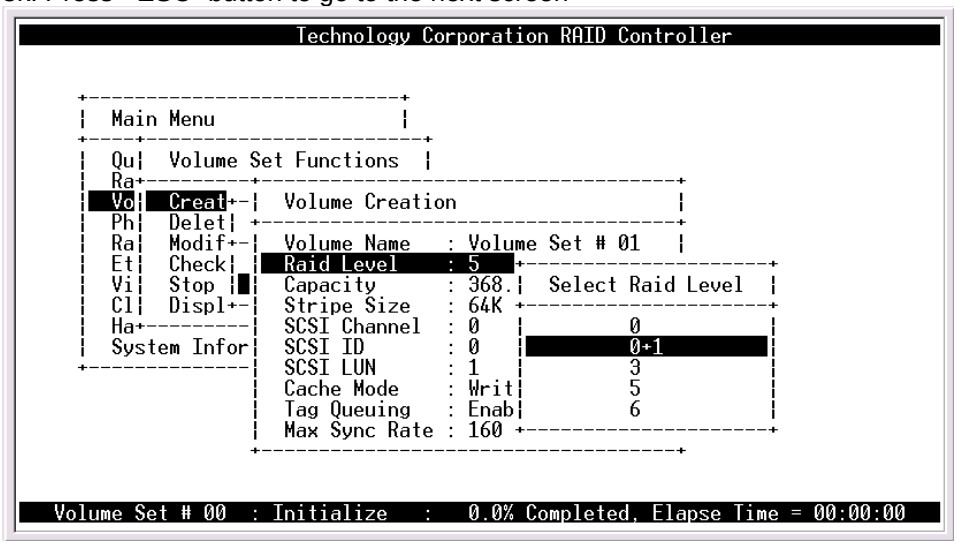
3i. Initialization Mode: Select ” Foreground” or “Background”

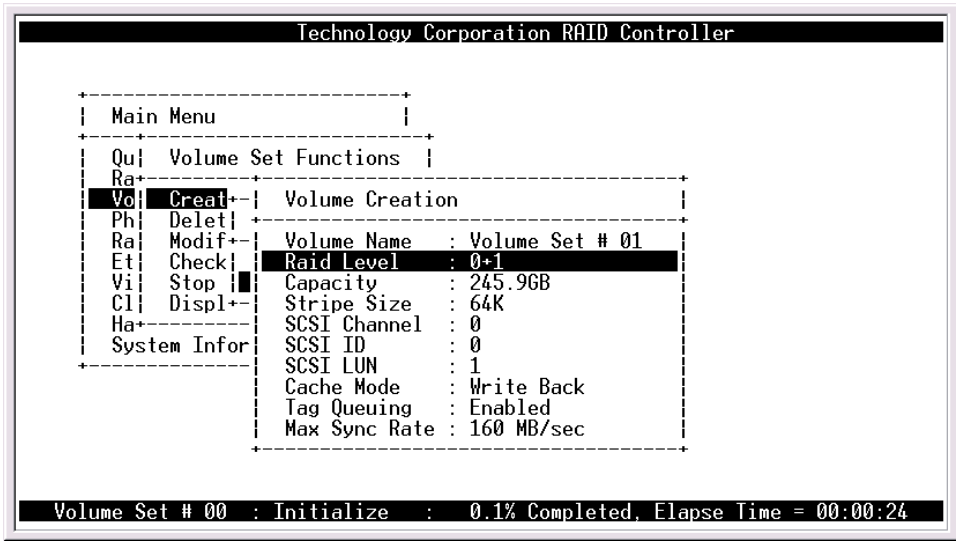


3j. Select “Volume set function” from the Main Menu to create second Volume#01 from Raid Set#01

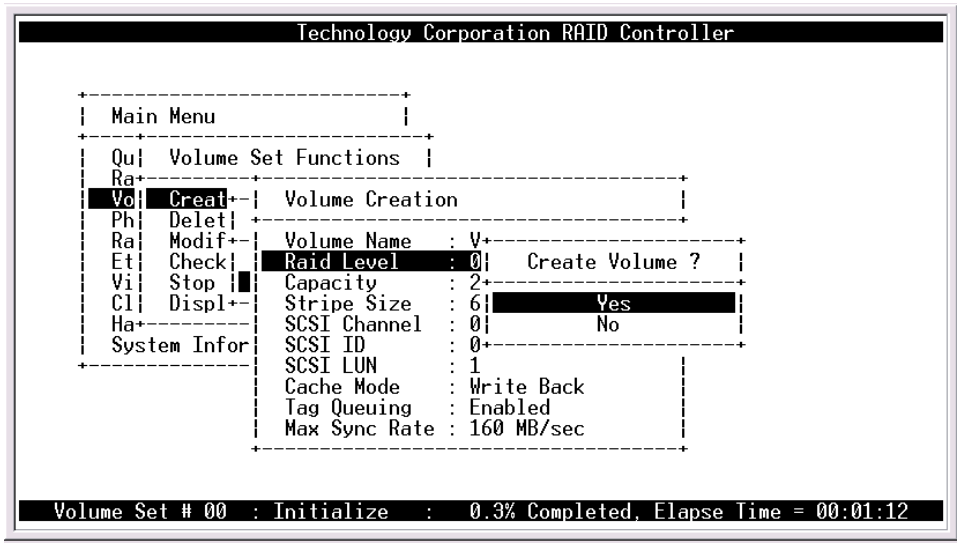


3k. Press “ ESC” button to go to the next screen

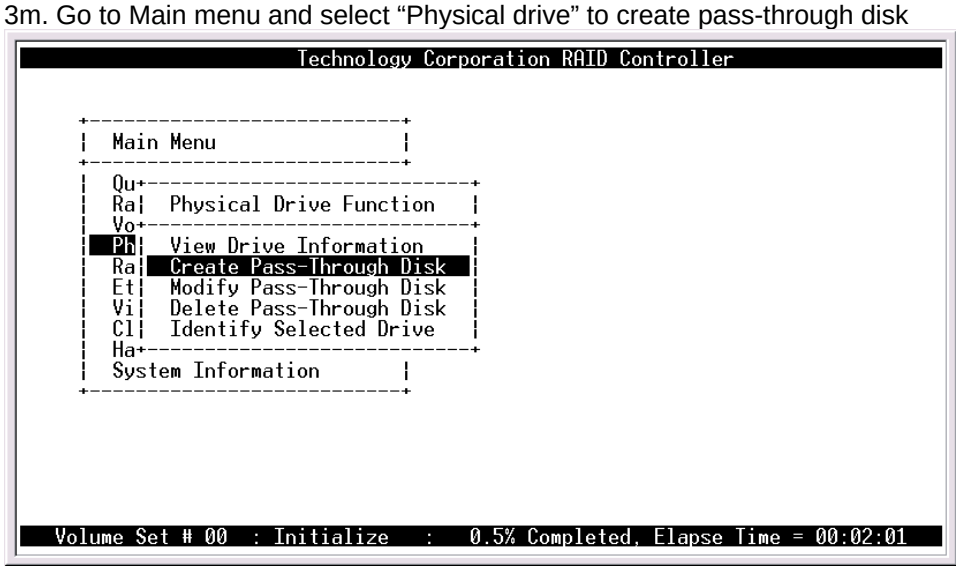



Technology Corporation RAID Controller
Main Menu
Qu
Ra
Vo
Ph
Ra
Et
Vi
Cl
Ha
System Infor
Volume Set Functions
Creat
Delet
Modif
Check
Stop
Displ
Volume Creation
Volume Name : Volume Set # 01
Raid Level : 0+1
Capacity : 245.9GB
Stripe Size : 64K
SCSI Channel : 0
SCSI ID : 0
SCSI LUN : 1
Cache Mode : Write Back
Tag Queuing : Enabled
Max Sync Rate : 160 MB/sec
Volume Set # 00 : Initialize : 0.1% Completed, Elapse Time = 00:00:24

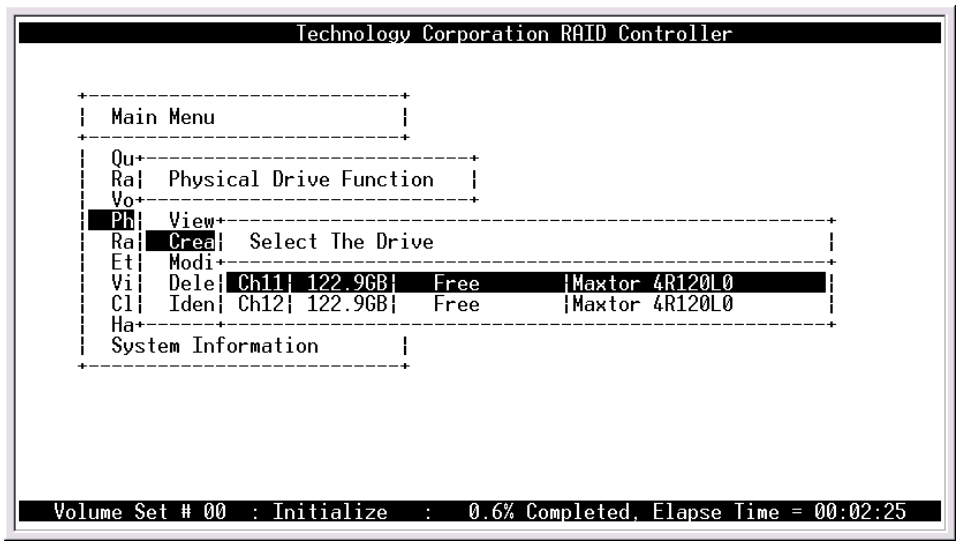
3l. Select ”Yes”



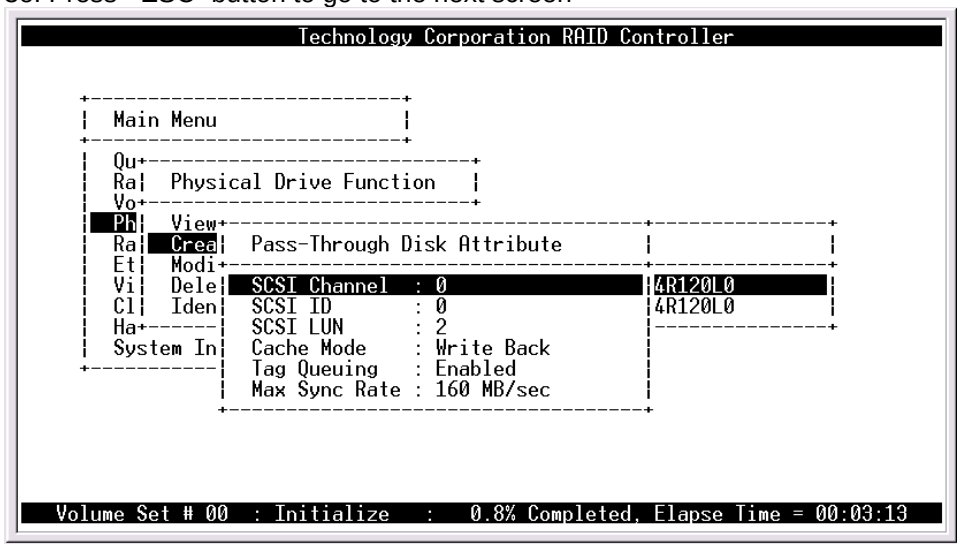
3m. Go to Main menu and select “Physical drive” to create pass-through disk



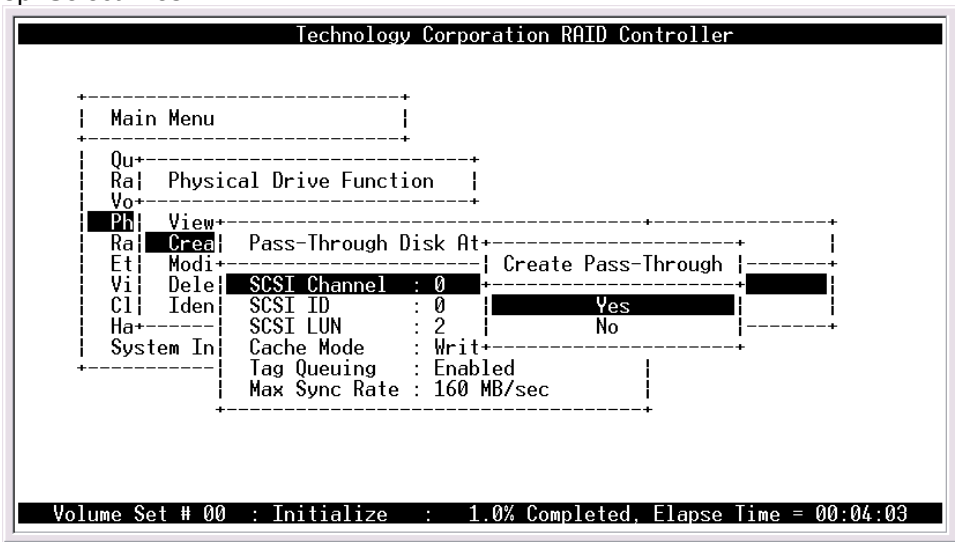
3n. Select IDE disk to create JBOD disk



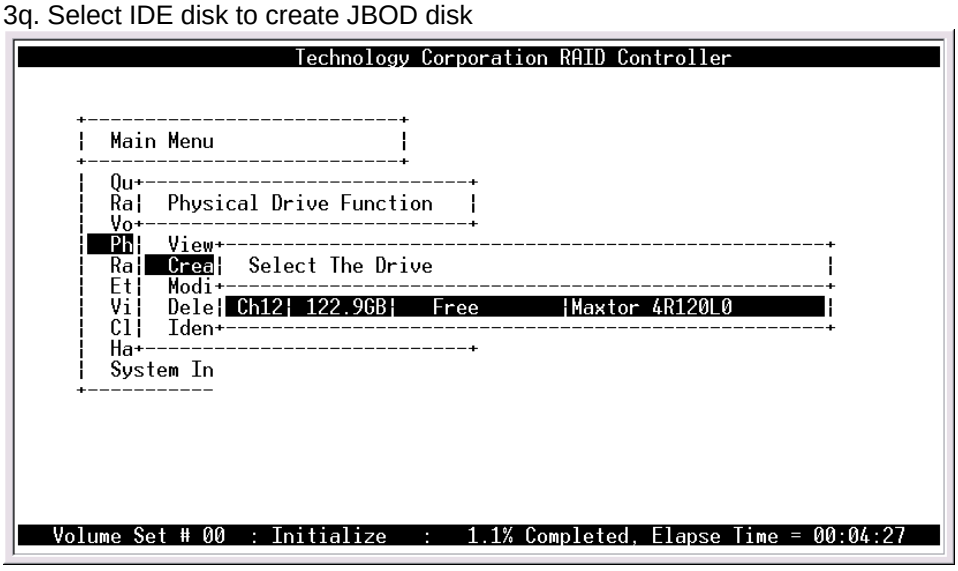
3o. Press " ESC" button to go to the next screen



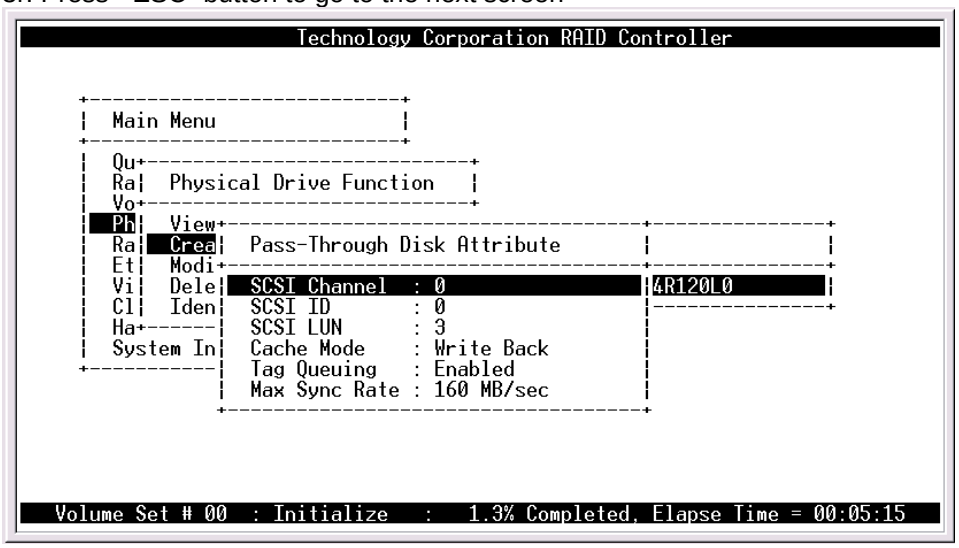
3p. Select “Yes”



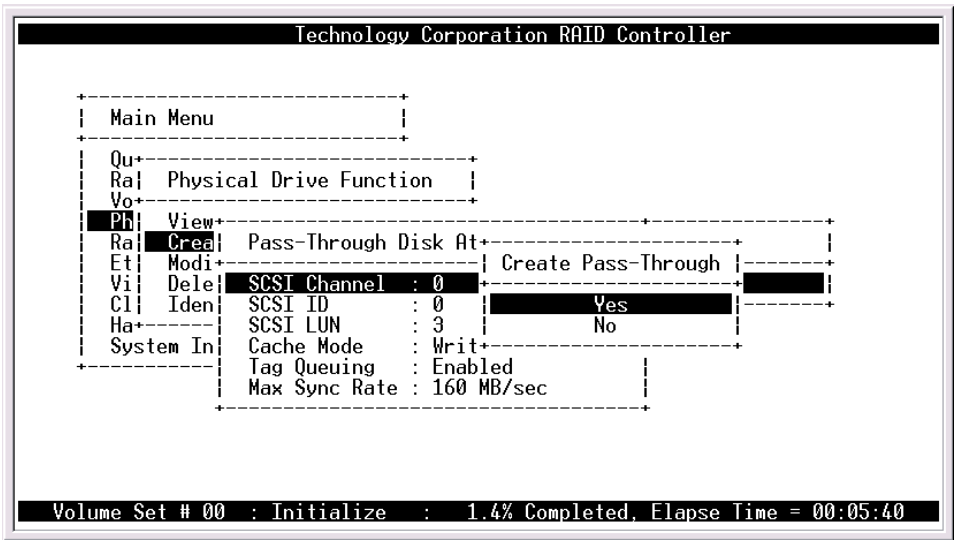
3q. Select IDE disk to create JBOD disk



3r. Press “ ESC” button to go to the next screen



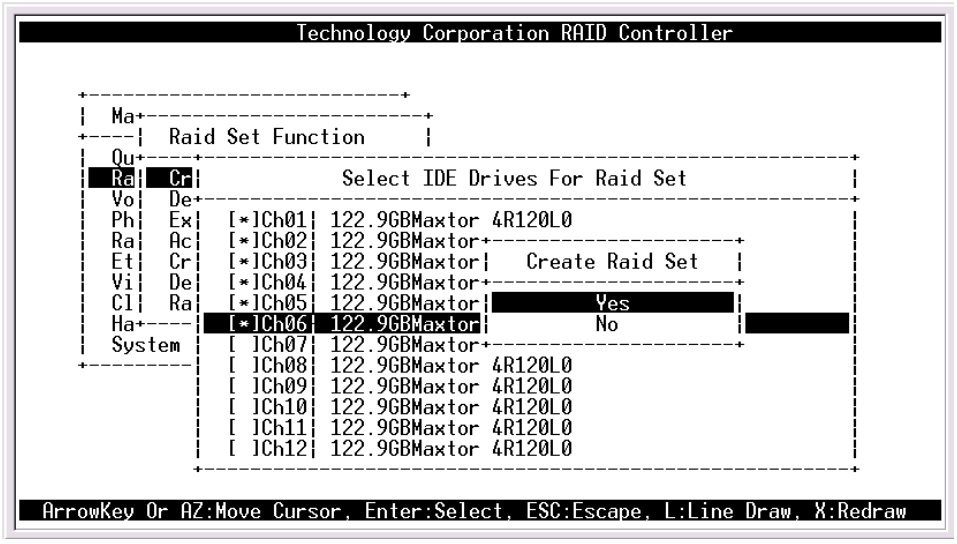
3s. Select “Yes”



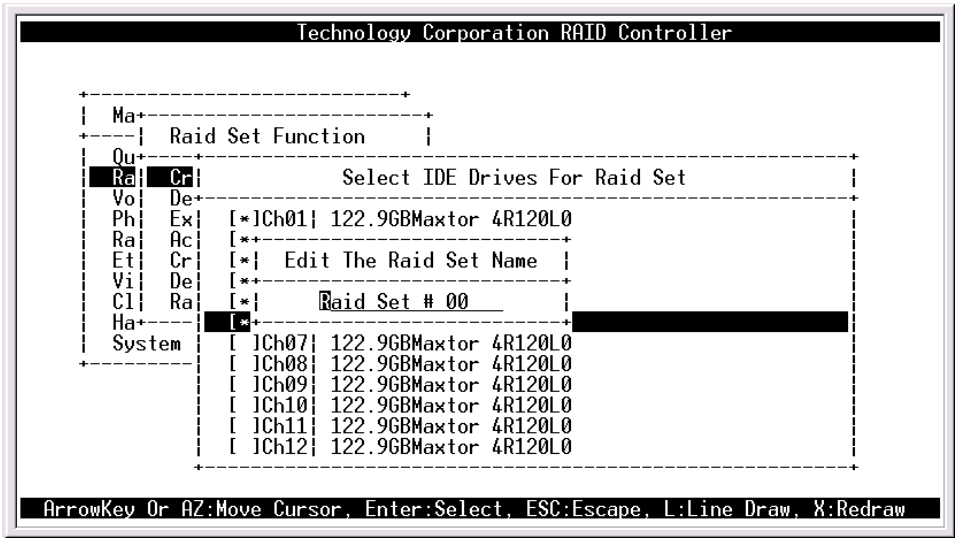
4.Setting Clustering (Redundant Server & HA software Dual Host).

R6 with 6 disks (volume 0 and 1); R5 with 6 disks (volume 2 and 3)
Volume-0 (Slice-0) for Database Index, mapped to both two Hosts.
Volume-1 (Slice-1) for Database Data, mapped to both two Hosts.
Volume-2 (Slice-2) for local data to Host-A(1), mapped to Host-A(1) only.
Volume-3 (Slice-3) for local data to Host-B(2), mapped to Host-B(2) only.

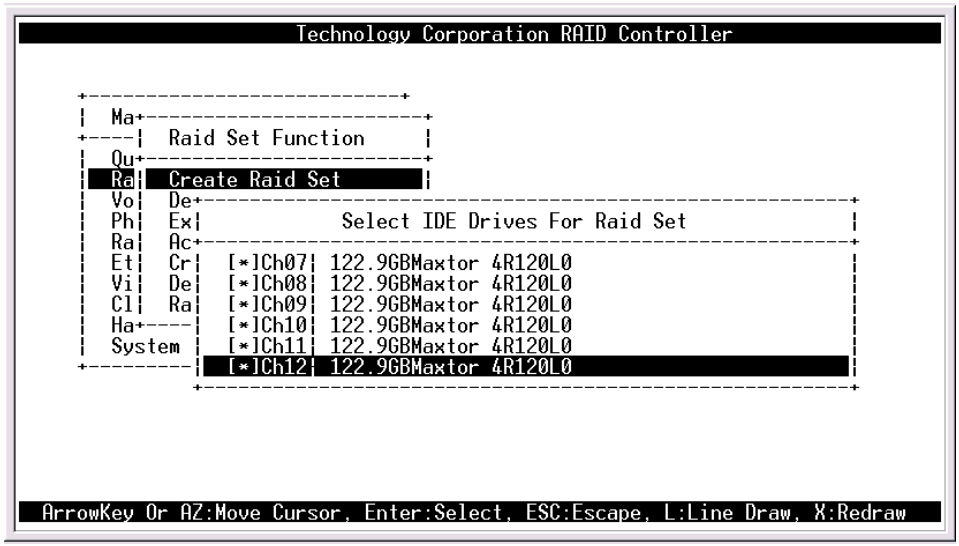
4a. Go to Main Menu and select “Raid set function” to create first RAID Set #00 with 4 disks. Then select “Yes”



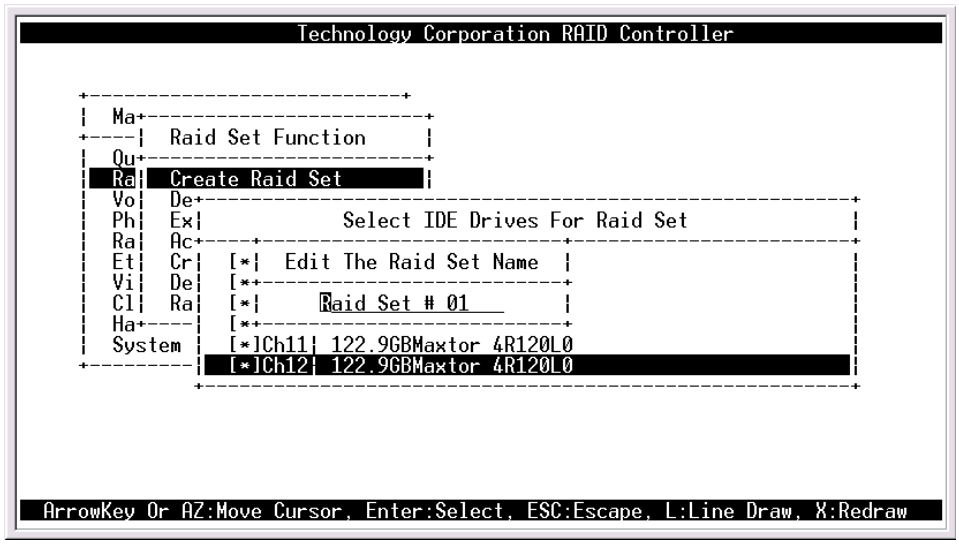
4b. Press “Enter”


Technology Corporation RAID Controller
Raid Set Function
Select IDE Drives For Raid Set
Edit The Raid Set Name
Raid Set # 00
[*]Ch01 122.9GBMaxtor 4R120L0
[ ]Ch07 122.9GBMaxtor 4R120L0
[ ]Ch08 122.9GBMaxtor 4R120L0
[ ]Ch09 122.9GBMaxtor 4R120L0
[ ]Ch10 122.9GBMaxtor 4R120L0
[ ]Ch11 122.9GBMaxtor 4R120L0
[ ]Ch12 122.9GBMaxtor 4R120L0
ArrowKey Or AZ:Move Cursor, Enter:Select, ESC:Escape, L:Line Draw, X:Redraw

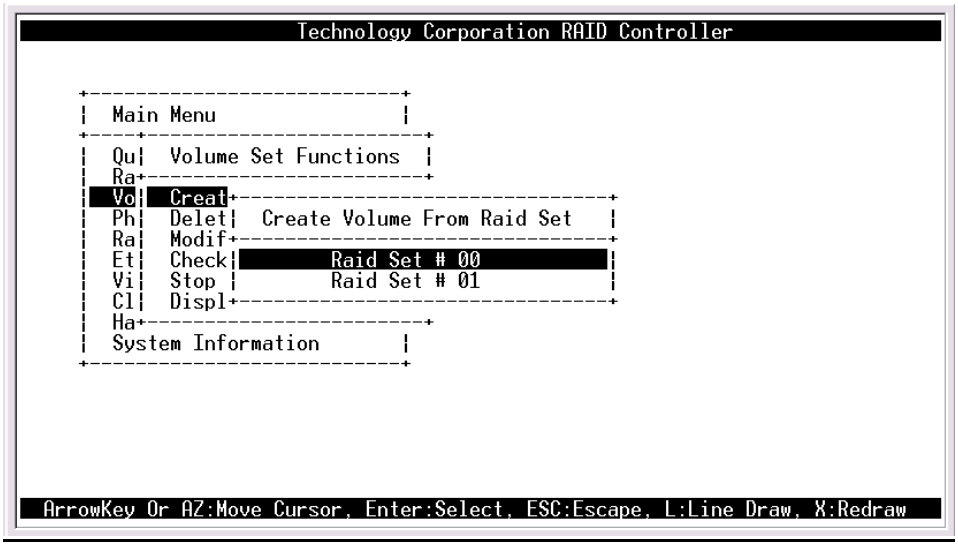
4c. Go to Main Menu and select “Raid set function” to create the second Raid Set #01with 4 disks. Then select “Yes”.



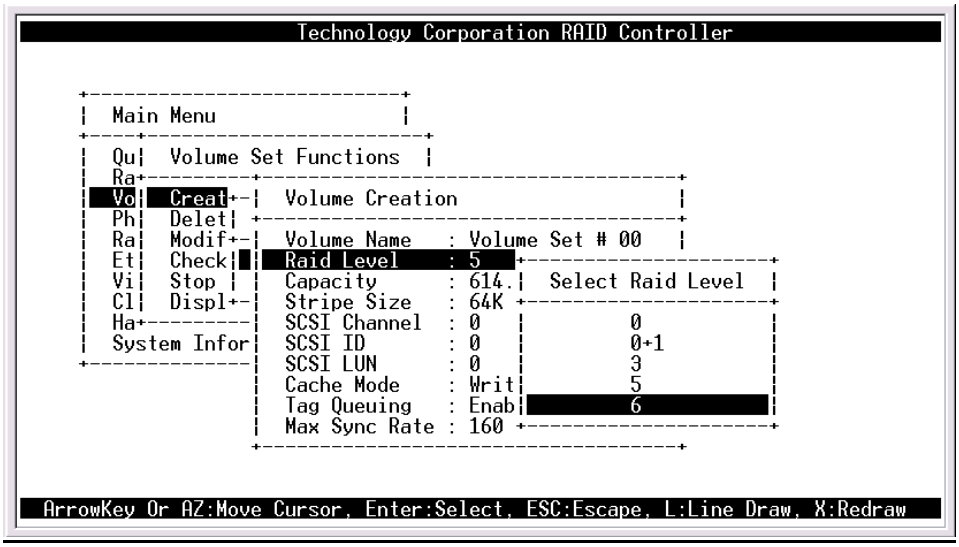
4d. Press “Enter”



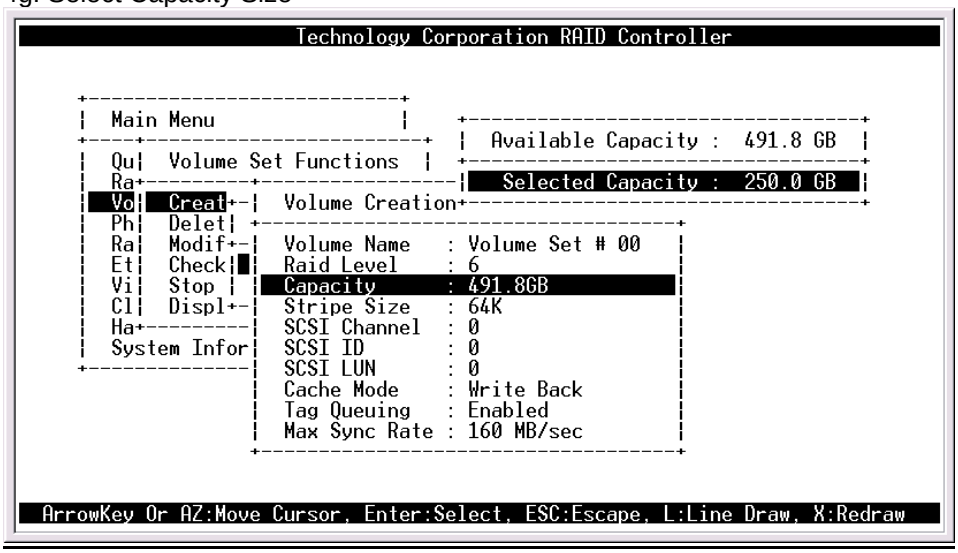
4e. Go to Main menu and select “Volume set function “ to create first Volume#00 from Raid Set#00



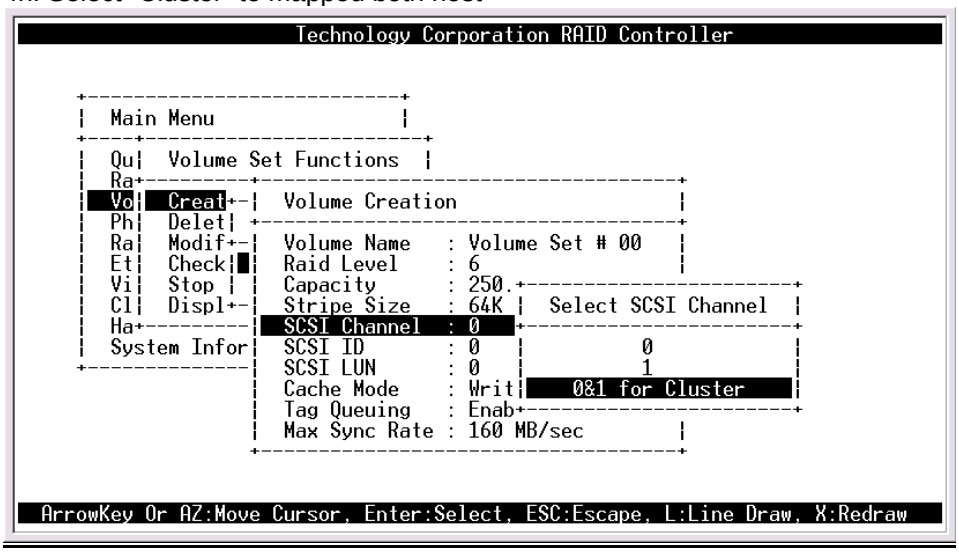
4f. Select “R6”



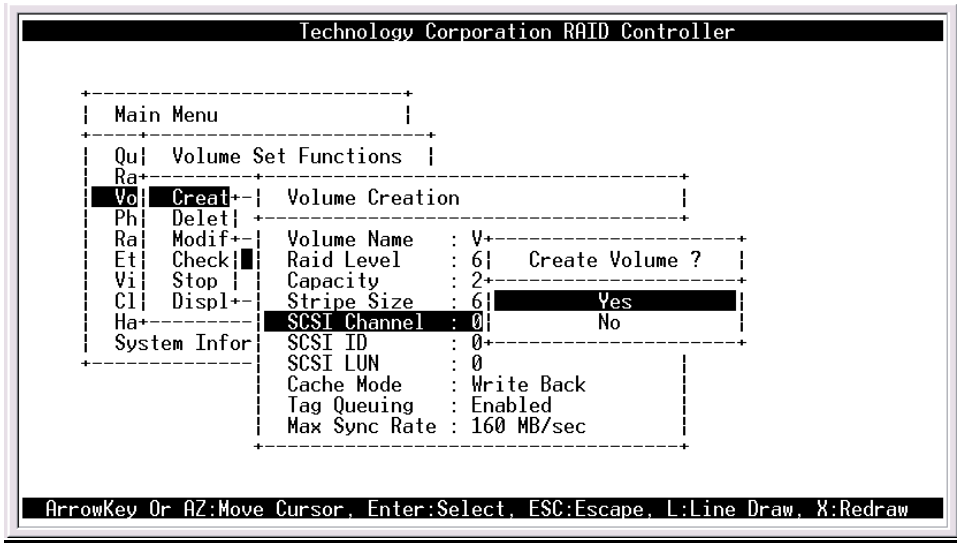
4g. Select Capacity Size



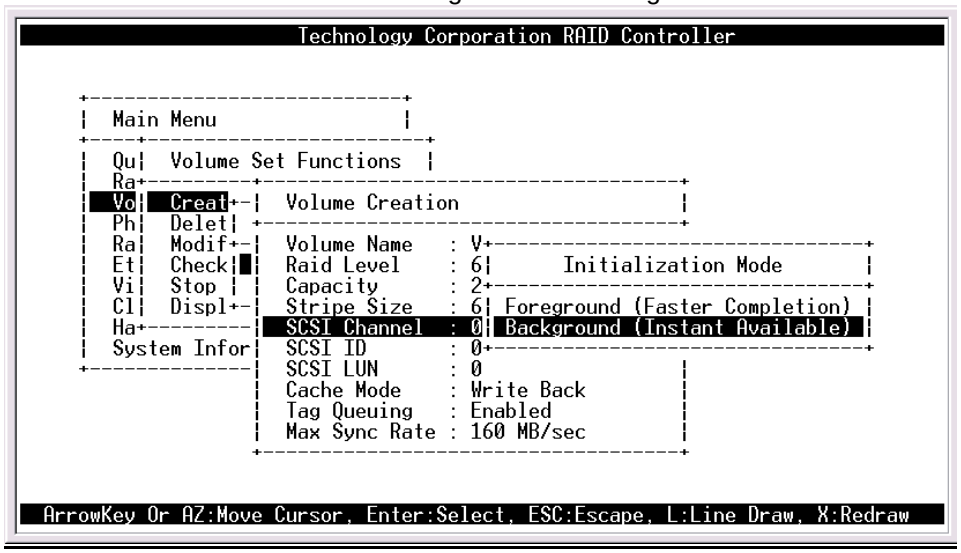
4h. Select" Cluster" to mapped both host



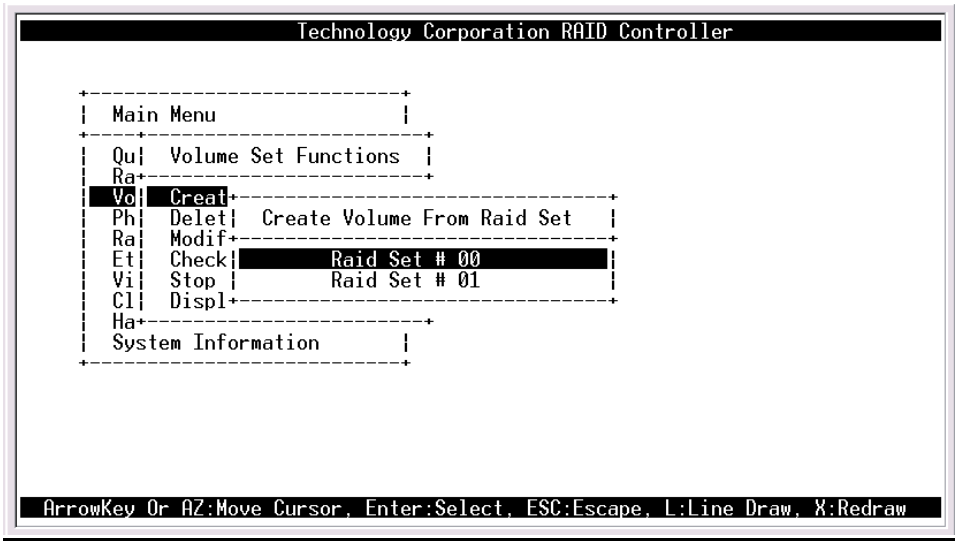
4i. Select “Yes”



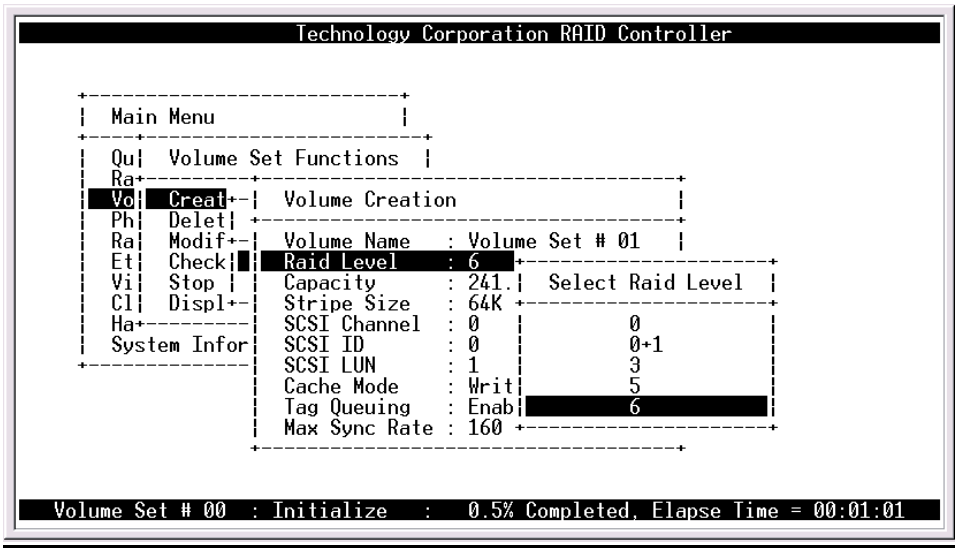
4k. Initialization Mode: Select ” Foreground” or “Background”



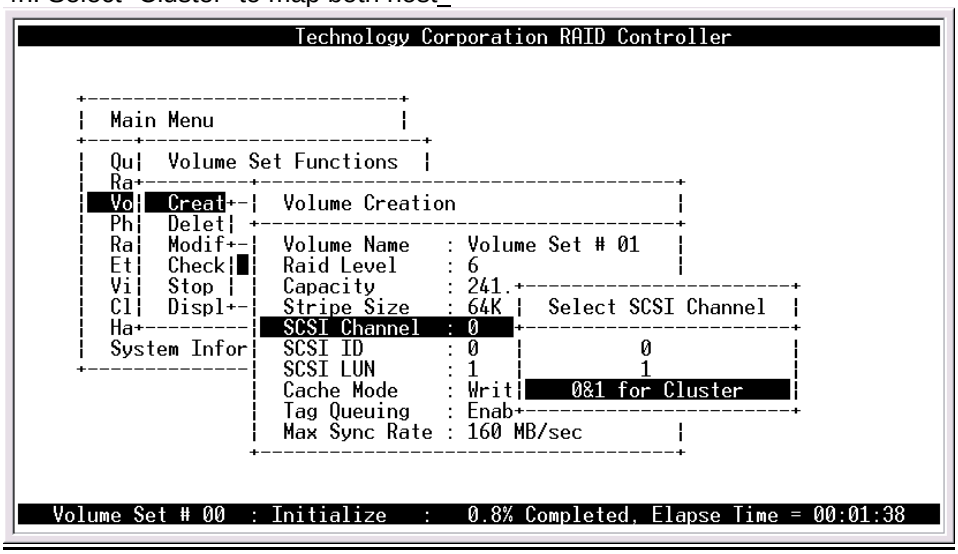
4l. Go to Main menu and select “Volume set function” to create second Volume#01 from Raid Set#00



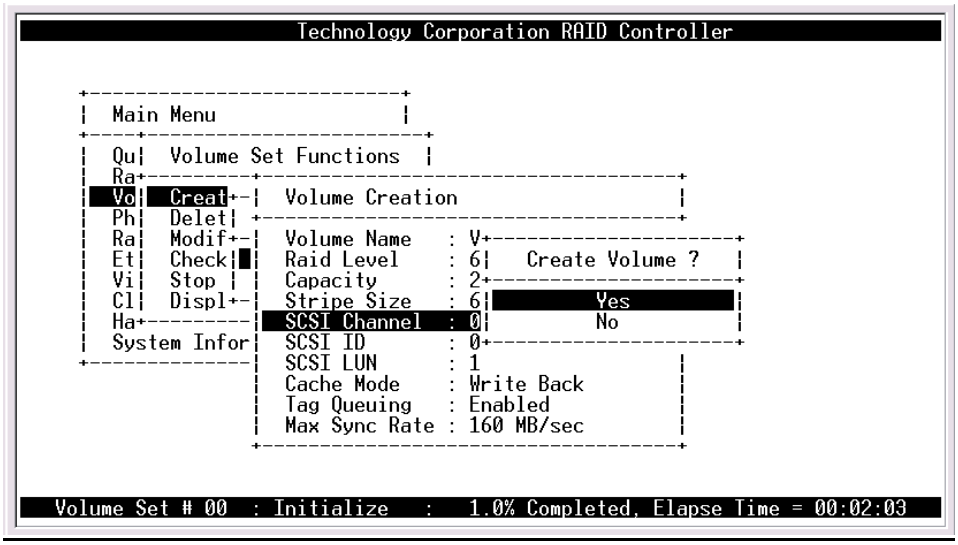
4m. Select “R6”



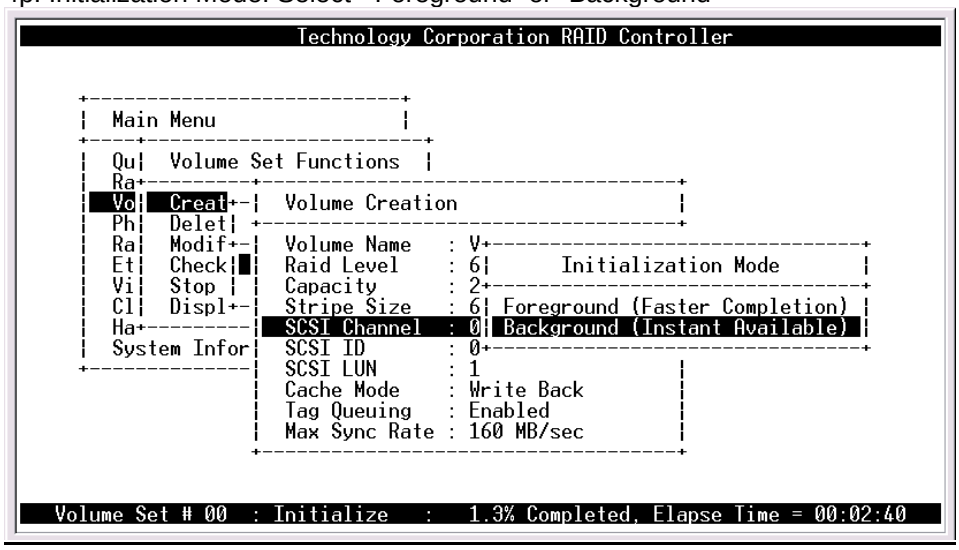
4n. Select” Cluster” to map both host_



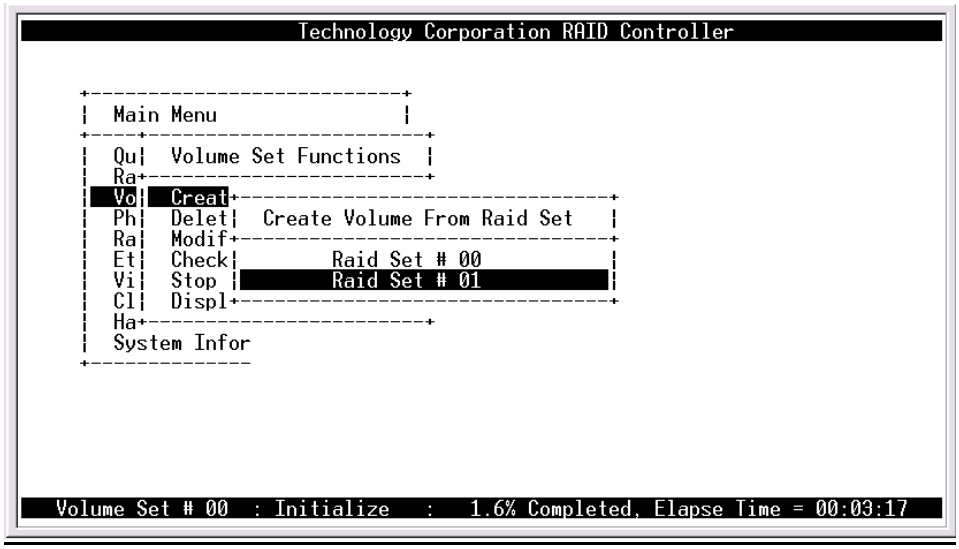
4o. Select “Yes”



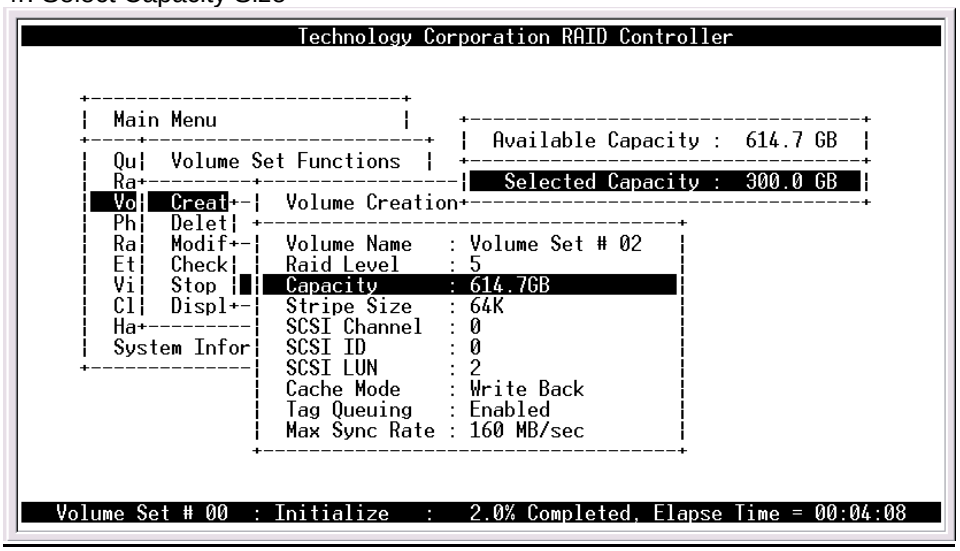
4p. Initialization Mode: Select ” Foreground” or “Background”



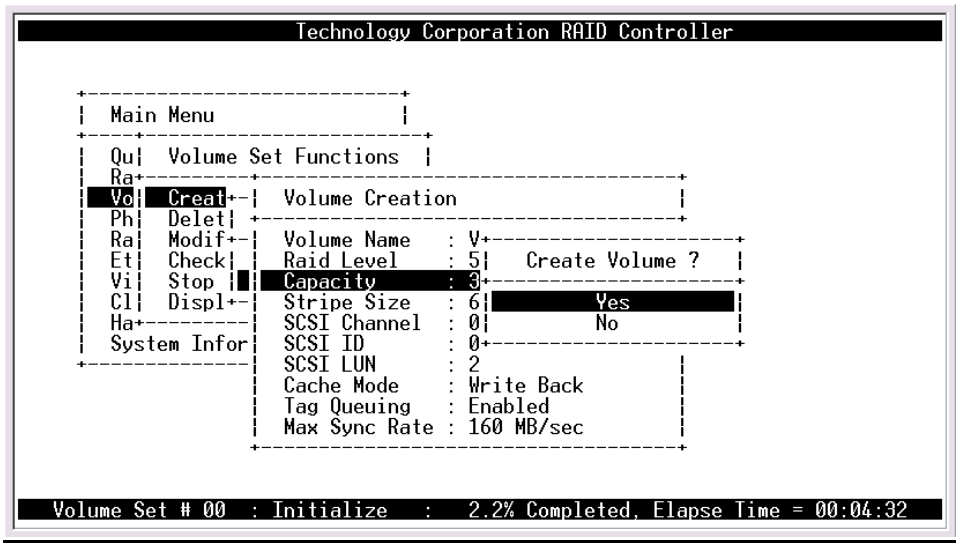
4q. Go to Main menu and select “Volume set function” to create third Volume#03 from Raid Set#01



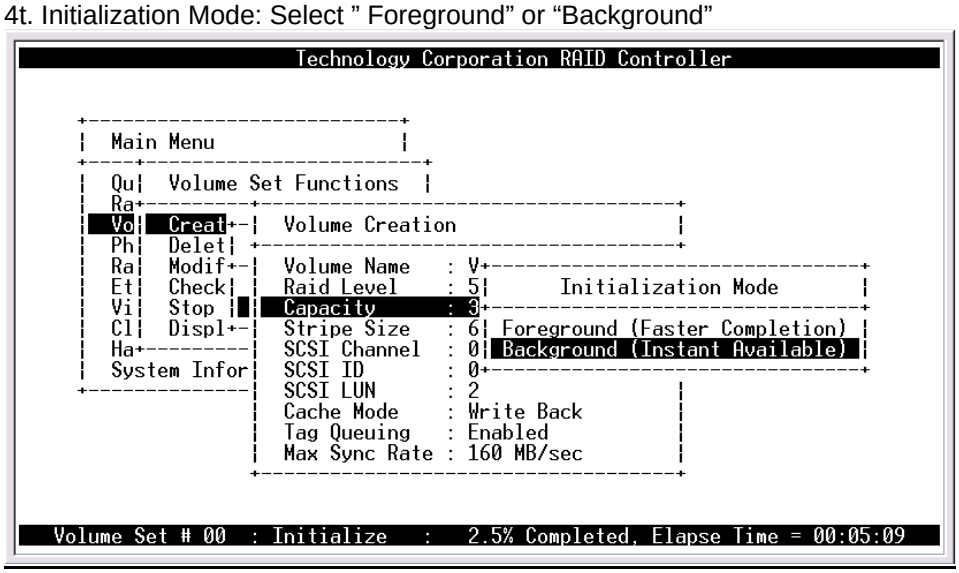
4r. Select Capacity Size



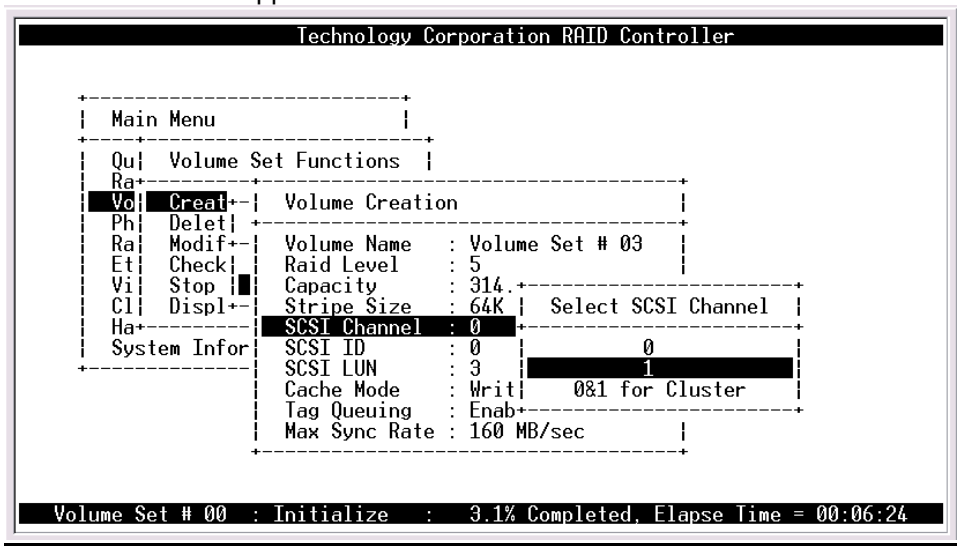
4s. Select “Yes”



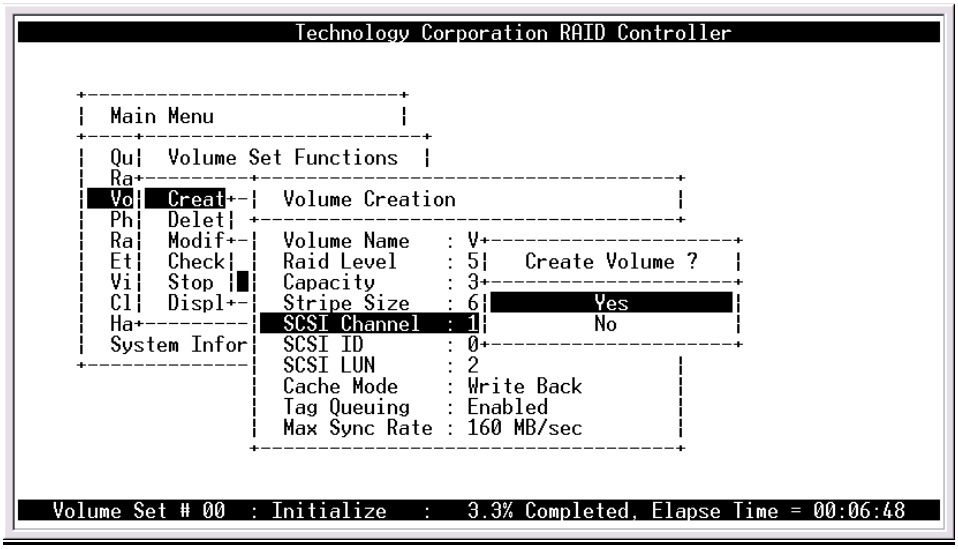
4t. Initialization Mode: Select ” Foreground” or “Background”



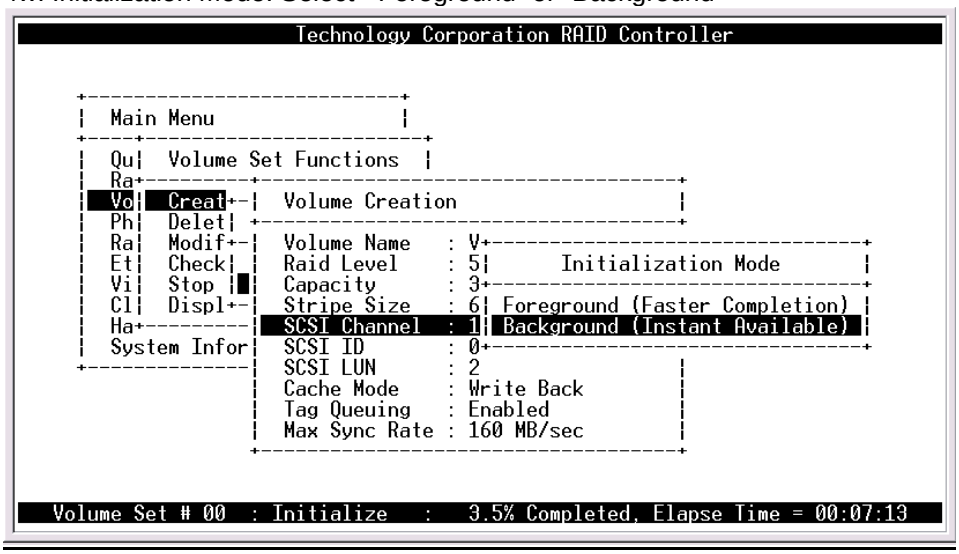
4u. Select ”1” to mapped host 1



4v. Select “Yes”



4w. Initialization Mode: Select ” Foreground” or “Background”



5.Hot-plug JBOD function over 12 disks
(If JBOD will coexist with Multiple RAID, please reference example 3)

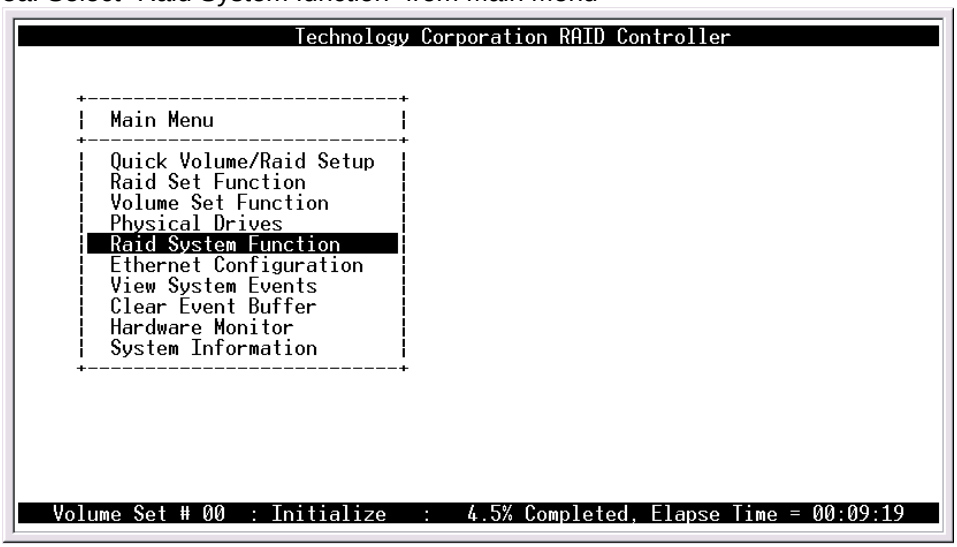
JBOD is an exclusive function with RAID function. If JBOD is selected, all the 12 channels will be mapped to both host 1 and host 2.

Disk Identification:

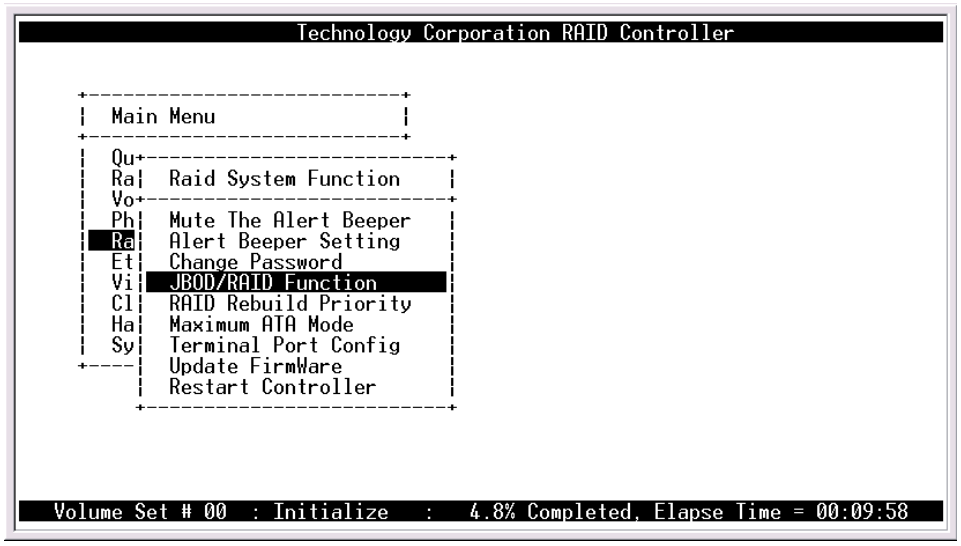
DISK Channel – Host SCSI Channel\SCSI ID\SCSI LUN

IDE Ch1	--	0&1/0/0
IDE Ch2	--	0&1/1/0
IDE Ch3	--	0&1/2/0
IDE Ch4	--	0&1/3/0
IDE Ch5	--	0&1/4/0
IDE Ch6	--	0&1/5/0
IDE Ch7	--	0&1/6/0
IDE Ch8	--	0&1/8/0
IDE Ch9	--	0&1/9/0
IDE Ch10	--	0&1/10/0
IDE Ch11	--	0&1/11/0
IDE Ch12	--	0&1/12/0

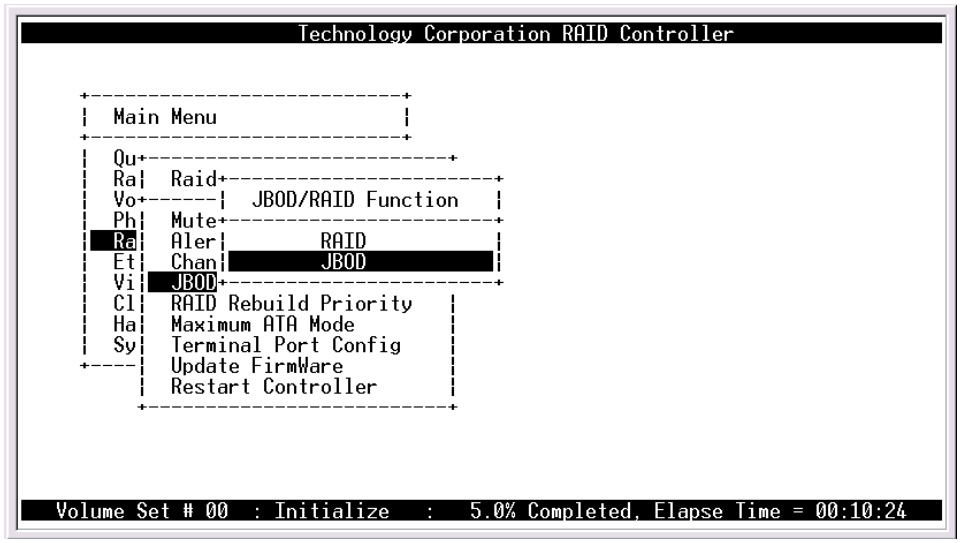
5a. Select “Raid System function” from Main Menu



5b. Select " JBOD/RAID Function"



5c. Select "JBOD"



5d. Press “Enter”