

Administering an Oracle® Solaris Cluster 4.4 Configuration

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Using This Documentation

The Oracle Solaris Cluster System Administration Guide provides procedures for administering an Oracle Solaris Cluster configuration on both SPARC and x86 based systems.

- **Overview** – Describes how to configure an Oracle Solaris Cluster configuration
- **Audience** – Technicians, system administrators, and authorized service providers
- **Required knowledge** – Advanced experience troubleshooting and replacing hardware

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Introduction to Administering Oracle Solaris Cluster

This chapter provides the following information about administering a global cluster and a zone cluster, and includes procedures for using Oracle Solaris Cluster administration tools:

- [“Overview of Administering Oracle Solaris Cluster” on page 22](#)
- [“Working With a Zone Cluster” on page 22](#)
- [“Oracle Solaris OS Feature Restrictions” on page 23](#)
- [“Administration Tools” on page 24](#)
- [“Preparing to Administer the Cluster” on page 27](#)
- [“Administering the Cluster” on page 29](#)

All procedures in this guide are for use on the Oracle Solaris 11.4 Operating System.

A global cluster is composed of one or more global-cluster nodes. A global cluster can also include `solaris` or `solaris10` branded non-global zones that are not nodes but rather are configured with the HA for Zones data service.

A zone cluster is composed of one or more non-global zones of the `solaris`, `solaris10` or `labeled` brand that are set with the `cluster` attribute. No other brand type is permitted in a zone cluster. A `labeled` branded zone cluster is only for use with the Trusted Extensions feature of Oracle Solaris software. You create a zone cluster by using the `clzonecluster` command, the `clsetup` utility, or the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface.

You can run supported services on a zone cluster similarly to a global cluster, with the isolation that is provided by Oracle Solaris zones. A zone cluster depends on, and therefore requires, a global cluster. A global cluster does not contain a zone cluster. A zone cluster has, at most, one zone-cluster node on a machine. A zone-cluster node continues to operate only as long as the global-cluster node on the same machine continues to operate. If a global-cluster node on a machine fails, all zone-cluster nodes on that machine fail as well. For general information about zone clusters, see [Concepts for Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4](#).

Overview of Administering Oracle Solaris Cluster

The Oracle Solaris Cluster highly available environment ensures that critical applications are available to end users. The system administrator's job is to make sure that the Oracle Solaris Cluster configuration is stable and operational.

Familiarize yourself with the planning information in the following manuals before beginning administration tasks.

- [Chapter 1, “Planning the Oracle Solaris Cluster Configuration” in *Installing and Configuring an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Environment*](#)
- [Concepts for Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4](#)

Oracle Solaris Cluster administration is organized into tasks among the following manuals.

Note - Some of these tasks can be done by using the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface. This is noted in the individual task procedures. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

- Standard tasks, used to administer and maintain the global cluster or the zone cluster on a regular or even daily basis. These tasks are described in this guide.
- Data service tasks, such as installation, configuration, and changing properties. These tasks are described in the [Planning and Administering Data Services for Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4](#).
- Service tasks, such as adding or repairing storage or network hardware. These tasks are described in the [Managing Hardware With Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4](#).

In general, you can perform Oracle Solaris Cluster administration tasks while the cluster is operational. If you need take a node out of the cluster or even shut down the node, you can do so while the rest of the nodes continue cluster operations. Unless otherwise indicated, Oracle Solaris Cluster administrative tasks should be performed in the global-cluster node. For those procedures that require the entire cluster to be shut down, minimize impact on the system by scheduling downtime outside normal working hours. If you plan to shut down the cluster or a cluster node, notify users in advance.

Working With a Zone Cluster

Two Oracle Solaris Cluster administrative commands (`cluster` and `clnode`) can also run in a zone cluster. However, the scope of these commands is limited to the zone cluster where the command is issued. For example, using the `cluster` command in the global-cluster node

retrieves all information about the global cluster and all the zone clusters. Using the `cluster` command in a zone cluster retrieves information about that specific zone cluster.

When you use the `clzonecluster` command in a global-cluster node, the command affects all of the zone clusters in the global cluster. Zone cluster commands also affect all nodes on the zone cluster, even if a zone-cluster node is down when the command is issued.

Zone clusters support delegated administration of resources that are under Resource Group Manager (RGM) control. Therefore, zone cluster administrators can view, but not change, zone cluster dependencies that cross zone cluster boundaries. Only the administrator in a global-cluster node can create, modify, or delete dependencies that cross zone cluster boundaries.

The following list contains the major administrative tasks performed on a zone cluster.

- **Starting and rebooting a zone cluster** – See [Chapter 3, “Shutting Down and Booting a Cluster”](#). You can also boot and reboot a zone cluster by using the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager”](#) on page 275.
- **Adding a node to a zone cluster** – See [Chapter 8, “Administering Cluster Nodes”](#).
- **Removing a node from a zone cluster** – See [“How to Remove a Node From a Zone Cluster”](#) on page 206. You can also uninstall the software from a zone cluster node by using the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager”](#) on page 275.
- **Viewing the configuration of a zone cluster** – See [“How to View the Cluster Configuration”](#) on page 39. You can also view the configuration of a zone cluster by using the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager”](#) on page 275.
- **Validating the configuration of a zone cluster** – See [“How to Validate a Basic Cluster Configuration”](#) on page 49.
- **Stopping a zone cluster** – See [Chapter 3, “Shutting Down and Booting a Cluster”](#). You can also shut down a zone cluster by using the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager”](#) on page 275.

Oracle Solaris OS Feature Restrictions

The following Oracle Solaris Cluster services must remain running for the Oracle Solaris Cluster software to function properly. Only enable or disable these services in special circumstances, such as troubleshooting.

TABLE 1 Oracle Solaris Cluster Services

| Oracle Solaris Cluster Services | FMRI |
|---------------------------------|--|
| cl_ccra | svc:/system/cluster/cl_ccra:default |
| cl_event | svc:/system/cluster/cl_event:default |
| cl_eventlog | svc:/system/cluster/cl_eventlog:default |
| cl_svc_cluster_milestone | svc:/system/cluster/cl_svc_cluster_milestone:default |
| cl_svc_enable | svc:/system/cluster/cl_svc_enable:default |
| manager | svc:/system/cluster/manager:default |
| manager-wls | svc:/system/cluster/manager-wls:default |
| network-multipathing | svc:/system/cluster/network-multipathing |
| pnm | svc:/system/cluster/pnm:default |
| rpc_pmf | svc:/system/cluster/rpc_pmf:default |
| rpc_fed | svc:/system/cluster/rpc_fed:default |
| rgm | svc:/system/cluster/rgm:default |
| scdpm | svc:/system/cluster/scdpm:default |

Administration Tools

You can perform administrative tasks for an Oracle Solaris Cluster configuration by using the command line or the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface. The following section provides an overview of Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager and the command-line tools.

Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager Browser Interface

Oracle Solaris Cluster software supports a browser interface, Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager, that you can use to perform various administrative tasks on your cluster. See [Chapter 12, “Using the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager Browser Interface”](#) for more information. You can also get Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions at [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

Following are some of the tasks that you can perform in Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager:

- Create and update a zone cluster
- Create resources and resource groups
- Add a file system, logical host, or shared storage to a zone cluster
- Create an Oracle Database data service
- Manage nodes in a global cluster or a zone cluster

- Add and manage quorum devices and servers
- Add and manage NAS storage devices, and manage disks and device groups
- Manage disaster recovery framework partnerships

Command-Line Interface

You can perform most Oracle Solaris Cluster administration tasks interactively through the `clsetup` utility. Whenever possible, administration procedures in this guide use the `clsetup` utility.

You can administer the following Main Menu items through the `clsetup` utility.

- Quorum
- Resource groups
- Data services
- Cluster interconnect
- Device groups and volumes
- Private hostnames
- New nodes
- Zone cluster
- Other cluster tasks

Other commands that you use to administer an Oracle Solaris Cluster configuration are provided in the following list. See the man pages for more detailed information.

`if_mpadm(8)`

Switches IP addresses from one adapter to another in an IP Network Multipathing group.

`claccess(8CL)`

Manages Oracle Solaris Cluster access policies for adding nodes.

`cldevice(8CL)`

Manages Oracle Solaris Cluster devices.

`cldevicegroup(8CL)`

Manages Oracle Solaris Cluster device groups.

`clinterconnect(8CL)`

Manages the Oracle Solaris Cluster interconnect.

`clnasdevice(8CL)`

Manages access to NAS devices for an Oracle Solaris Cluster configuration.

`clnode(8CL)`

Manages Oracle Solaris Cluster nodes.

`clquorum(8CL)`

Manages Oracle Solaris Cluster quorum.

`clreslogicalhostname(8CL)`

Manages Oracle Solaris Cluster resources for logical host names.

`clresource(8CL)`

Manages resources for Oracle Solaris Cluster data services.

`clresourcegroup(8CL)`

Manages resources for Oracle Solaris Cluster data services.

`clresourcetype(8CL)`

Manages resources for Oracle Solaris Cluster data services.

`clressharedaddress(8CL)`

Manages Oracle Solaris Cluster resources for shared addresses.

`clsetup(8CL)`

Creates a zone cluster and interactively configures an Oracle Solaris Cluster configuration.

`clsnmphost(8CL)`

Administers Oracle Solaris Cluster SNMP hosts.

`clsnmpmib(8CL)`

Administers Oracle Solaris Cluster SNMP MIB.

`clsnmpuser(8CL)`

Administers Oracle Solaris Cluster SNMP users.

`cltelemetryattribute(8CL)`

Configures system resource monitoring.

`cluster(8CL)`

Manages the global configuration and the global status of the Oracle Solaris Cluster configuration.

clzonecluster(8CL)

Creates and modifies a zone cluster.

In addition, you can use commands to administer the volume manager portion of an Oracle Solaris Cluster configuration. These commands depend on the specific volume manager that your cluster uses.

Product Localization Notes

Localization for certain components of Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 software is as follows:

- Software command line - Japanese, Korean, Simplified Chinese
- Software GUI - French, Japanese, Korean, Simplified Chinese, Spanish
- Online help - French, Japanese, Korean, Simplified Chinese, Spanish
- Man pages - Japanese, Simplified Chinese

The following table shows the commands that set command-line messages to English for commonly used shells.

| Shell | Command |
|-------|-------------------------------------|
| sh | \$ LC_MESSAGES=C;export LC_MESSAGES |
| ksh | \$ export LC_MESSAGES=C |
| bash | \$ export LC_MESSAGES=C |
| csh | % setenv LC_MESSAGES C |
| tcsh | % setenv LC_MESSAGES C |

Preparing to Administer the Cluster

This section describes how to prepare to administer your cluster.

Documenting an Oracle Solaris Cluster Hardware Configuration

Document the hardware aspects that are unique to your site as your Oracle Solaris Cluster configuration is scaled. To reduce administration, refer to your hardware documentation when

you change or update the cluster. Labeling cables and connections between the various cluster components can also make administration easier.

Reduce the time required by a third-party service provider when servicing your cluster by keeping records of your original cluster configuration, and subsequent changes.

Using an Administrative Console

You can use either a dedicated workstation or a workstation connected through a management network as the *administrative console*, to administer the active cluster.

You can use the `pconsole` utility to run terminal windows for each cluster node plus a master window that issues the commands you type there to all nodes at the same time. For information about installing `pconsole` software on the administrative console, see [“How to Install pconsole Software on an Administrative Console” in *Installing and Configuring an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Environment*](#).

You can use the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface to configure, monitor, and administer the cluster and cluster components. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

The administrative console is not a cluster node. The administrative console is used for remote access to the cluster nodes, either over the public network or through a network-based terminal concentrator.

Oracle Solaris Cluster does not require a dedicated administrative console, but using a console provides the following benefits:

- Enables centralized cluster management by grouping console and management tools on the same machine
- Provides potentially quicker problem resolution by Enterprise Services or your service provider

Backing Up the Cluster

Back up your cluster on a regular basis. Even though Oracle Solaris Cluster software provides a highly available environment, with mirrored copies of data on the storage devices, Oracle Solaris Cluster software is not a replacement for regular backups. An Oracle Solaris Cluster configuration can survive multiple failures, but does not protect against user or program error, or catastrophic failure. Therefore, you must have a backup procedure in place to protect against data loss.

The following information should be included as part of your backup.

- All file system partitions
- All database data if you are running DBMS data services
- Disk partition information for all cluster disks

Administering the Cluster

Table 2, “Oracle Solaris Cluster Administration Tools,” on page 29 provides a starting point for administering your cluster.

TABLE 2 Oracle Solaris Cluster Administration Tools

| Task | Tool | Instructions |
|---|--|--|
| Log in to the cluster remotely | Use the Oracle Solaris <code>pconsole</code> utility from the command line to log into the cluster remotely. | “Logging Into the Cluster Remotely” on page 30 “How to Connect Securely to Cluster Consoles” on page 31 |
| Configure the cluster interactively | Use the <code>clzonecluster</code> command or the <code>clsetup</code> utility. | “How to Access the Cluster Configuration Utilities” on page 31 |
| Display Oracle Solaris Cluster release number and version information | Use the <code>clnode</code> command with the <code>show-rev -v -node</code> subcommand and option. | “How to Display Oracle Solaris Cluster Release and Version Information” on page 32 |
| Display installed resources, resource groups, and resource types | Use the following commands to display the resource information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <code>clresource</code> ■ <code>clresourcegroup</code> ■ <code>clresourcetype</code> | “How to Display Configured Resource Types, Resource Groups, and Resources” on page 33 |
| Monitor cluster components graphically | Use Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager. | See the online help. |
| Administer some cluster components graphically | Use Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager. | See the online help. |
| Check the status of cluster components | Use the <code>cluster</code> command with the <code>status</code> subcommand. | “How to Check the Status of Cluster Components” on page 35 |
| Check the status of IPMP groups on the public network | For a global cluster, use the <code>clnode status</code> command with the <code>-m</code> option. For a zone cluster, use the <code>clzonecluster</code> command with the <code>show</code> subcommand. | “How to Check the Status of the Public Network” on page 38 |

| Task | Tool | Instructions |
|---|--|---|
| View the cluster configuration | For a global cluster, use the <code>cluster</code> command with the <code>show</code> subcommand. For a zone cluster, use the <code>clzonecluster</code> command with the <code>show</code> subcommand. | “How to View the Cluster Configuration” on page 39 |
| View and display the configured NAS devices | For a global cluster or a zone cluster, use the <code>clzonecluster</code> command with the <code>show</code> subcommand. | <code>clnasdevice(8CL)</code> |
| Check global mount points or verify the cluster configuration | For a global cluster, use the <code>cluster</code> command with the <code>check</code> subcommand. For a zone cluster, use the <code>clzonecluster verify</code> command. | “How to Validate a Basic Cluster Configuration” on page 49 |
| Look at the contents of Oracle Solaris Cluster command logs | Examine the <code>/var/cluster/logs/</code> <code>commandlog</code> file. | “How to View the Contents of Oracle Solaris Cluster Command Logs” on page 56 |
| Look at Oracle Solaris Cluster system messages | Examine the <code>/var/adm/messages</code> file. | “System Message Formats” in <i>Troubleshooting System Administration Issues in Oracle Solaris 11.4</i> You can also see a node's system messages in the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see “How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275 . |
| Monitor the status of Solaris Volume Manager | Use the <code>metastat</code> command. | Solaris Volume Manager Administration Guide |

Logging Into the Cluster Remotely

You can use the Parallel Console Access (`pconsole`) utility from the command line to log into the cluster remotely. The `pconsole` utility is part of the Oracle Solaris `terminal/pconsole` package. Install the package by executing `pkg install terminal/pconsole`. The `pconsole` utility creates a host terminal window for each remote host that you specify on the command line. The utility also opens a central, or master, console window that propagates what you input there to each of the connections that you open.

The `pconsole` utility can be run from within X Windows or in console mode. Install `pconsole` on the machine that you will use as the administrative console for the cluster. If you have a terminal server that allows you to connect to specific port numbers on the IP address of the

server, you can specify the port number in addition to the hostname or IP address as *terminal-server:portnumber*.

See the `pconsole(1)` man page for more information.

How to Connect Securely to Cluster Consoles

If your terminal concentrator or system controller supports `ssh`, you can use the `pconsole` utility to connect to the consoles of those systems. The `pconsole` utility is part of the Oracle Solaris `terminal/pconsole` package and is installed when you install that package. The `pconsole` utility creates a host terminal window for each remote host that you specify on the command line. The utility also opens a central, or master, console window that propagates what you input there to each of the connections that you open. See the `pconsole(1)` man page for more information.

▼ How to Access the Cluster Configuration Utilities

The `clsetup` utility enables you to interactively create a zone cluster, and configure quorum, resource groups, cluster transports, private hostnames, device groups, and new node options for the global cluster. The `clzonecluster` utility performs similar configuration tasks for a zone cluster. For more information, see the [clsetup\(8CL\)](#) and [clzonecluster\(8CL\)](#) man pages.

Note - You can also accomplish this procedure by using the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

- 1. Assume the root role on an active member node of a global cluster.**
Perform all steps of this procedure from a node of the global cluster.
- 2. Start the configuration utility.**

```
phys-schost# clsetup
```

- **For a global cluster, start the utility with the `clsetup` command.**

```
phys-schost# clsetup
```

The q is displayed.

- **For a zone cluster, start the utility with the `clzonecluster` command. The zone cluster in this example is `sczone`.**

```
phys-schost# clzonecluster configure sczone
```

You can view the available actions in the utility with the following option:

```
clzc:sczone> ?
```

You can also use the interactive `clsetup` utility or the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface to create a zone cluster or add a file system or storage device in the cluster scope. All other zone cluster configuration tasks are performed with the `clzonecluster configure` command. See the [Installing and Configuring an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Environment](#) for instructions about using the `clsetup` utility or Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager to configure a zone cluster.

3. Choose your configuration from the menu.

Follow the onscreen instructions to complete a task. For more detail, see the instructions in “Creating and Configuring a Zone Cluster” in [Installing and Configuring an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Environment](#).

See Also See the `clsetup` or `clzonecluster` online help man pages for more information.

▼ How to Display Oracle Solaris Cluster Release and Version Information

You do not need to be logged in as the `root` role to perform this procedure. Perform all steps of this procedure from a node of the global cluster.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

- **Display Oracle Solaris Cluster release and version information:**

```
phys-schost# clnode show-rev -v -node
```

This command displays Oracle Solaris Cluster release number and version strings for all Oracle Solaris Cluster packages.

Example 1 Displaying Oracle Solaris Cluster Release and Version Information

The following example displays the cluster's release information and version information for the packages that shipped with Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4.

```
phys-schost# clnode show-rev
4.2
```

```
phys-schost# clnode show-rev -v
```

```
Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 for Oracle Solaris 11.4 sparc
ha-cluster/data-service/apache                :5.0-0.36...

ha-cluster/system/manual/manager              :5.0-0.36
ha-cluster/system/manual/manager-wls         :5.0-0.36
```

▼ How to Display Configured Resource Types, Resource Groups, and Resources

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

Note - You can also view resources and resource groups through the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

Before You Begin Users other than the root role require `solaris.cluster.read` authorization to use this subcommand.

- **Display the cluster's configured resource types, resource groups, and resources.**

```
phys-schost# cluster show -t resource, resourcetype, resourcegroup
```

Perform all steps of this procedure from a node of the global cluster. For information about individual resources, resource groups, and resource types, use the show subcommand with one of the following commands:

- resource
- resource group
- resourcetype

Example 2 Displaying Configured Resource Types, Resource Groups, and Resources

The following example shows the resource types (RT Name), resource groups (RG Name), and resources (RS Name) configured for the cluster schost.

```
phys-schost# cluster show -t resource, resourcetype, resourcegroup
```

```
=== Registered Resource Types ===
```

```
Resource Type:                SUNW.sctelemetry
RT_description:                sctelemetry service for Oracle Solaris
Cluster
RT_version:                    1
API_version:                   7
RT_basedir:                    /usr/cluster/lib/rgm/rt/sctelemetry
Single_instance:              True
Proxy:                          False
Init_nodes:                    All potential masters
Installed_nodes:               <All>
Failover:                      False
Pkglist:                       <NULL>
RT_system:                     True
Global_zone:                   True
```

```
=== Resource Groups and Resources ===
```

```
Resource Group:               tel-rg
RG_description:                <NULL>
RG_mode:                       Failover
RG_state:                      Managed
Failback:                      False
Nodelist:                      phys-schost-2 phys-schost-1
```

```
--- Resources for Group tel-rg ---
```

```

Resource:                tel-res
Type:                    SUNW.sctelemetry
Type_version:            4.0
Group:                   tel-rg
R_description:
Resource_project_name:   default
Enabled{phys-schost-2}:  True
Enabled{phys-schost-1}:  True
Monitored{phys-schost-2}: True
Monitored{phys-schost-1}: True

```

▼ How to Check the Status of Cluster Components

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

Note - You can also check the status of cluster components by using the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface. See the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager online help for more information.

Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager and the `cluster status` command also show the status of a zone cluster.

Before You Begin Users other than the `root` role require `solaris.cluster.read` authorization to use the `status` subcommand.

- **Check the status of cluster components.**

```
phys-schost# cluster status
```

Perform all steps of this procedure from a node of the global cluster.

Example 3 Checking the Status of Cluster Components

The following example provides a sample of status information for cluster components returned by the `cluster status` command.

```
phys-schost# cluster status
=== Cluster Nodes ===
```

--- Node Status ---

| Node Name | Status |
|---------------|--------|
| ----- | ----- |
| phys-schost-1 | Online |
| phys-schost-2 | Online |

=== Cluster Transport Paths ===

| Endpoint1 | Endpoint2 | Status |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| ----- | ----- | ----- |
| phys-schost-1:nge1 | phys-schost-4:nge1 | Path online |
| phys-schost-1:e1000g1 | phys-schost-4:e1000g1 | Path online |

=== Cluster Quorum ===

--- Quorum Votes Summary ---

| Needed | Present | Possible |
|--------|---------|----------|
| ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 3 | 3 | 4 |

--- Quorum Votes by Node ---

| Node Name | Present | Possible | Status |
|---------------|---------|----------|--------|
| ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| phys-schost-1 | 1 | 1 | Online |
| phys-schost-2 | 1 | 1 | Online |

--- Quorum Votes by Device ---

| Device Name | Present | Possible | Status |
|---------------------|---------|----------|---------|
| ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| /dev/did/rdisk/d2s2 | 1 | 1 | Online |
| /dev/did/rdisk/d8s2 | 0 | 1 | Offline |

=== Cluster Device Groups ===

--- Device Group Status ---

| Device Group Name | Primary | Secondary | Status |
|-------------------|---------|-----------|--------|
| ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |

```
schost-2          phys-schost-2    -          Degraded
```

--- Spare, Inactive, and In Transition Nodes ---

| Device Group Name | Spare Nodes | Inactive Nodes | In Transition Nodes |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|
| schost-2 | - | - | - |

=== Cluster Resource Groups ===

| Group Name | Node Name | Suspended | Status |
|------------|---------------|-----------|--------------------|
| test-rg | phys-schost-1 | No | Offline |
| | phys-schost-2 | No | Online |
| test-rg | phys-schost-1 | No | Offline |
| | phys-schost-2 | No | Error--stop failed |
| test-rg | phys-schost-1 | No | Online |
| | phys-schost-2 | No | Online |

=== Cluster Resources ===

| Resource Name | Node Name | Status | Message |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------|
| test_1 | phys-schost-1 | Offline | Offline |
| | phys-schost-2 | Online | Online |
| test_1 | phys-schost-1 | Offline | Offline |
| | phys-schost-2 | Stop failed | Faulted |
| test_1 | phys-schost-1 | Online | Online |
| | phys-schost-2 | Online | Online |

| Device Instance | Node | Status |
|-------------------|---------------|--------|
| /dev/did/rdisk/d2 | phys-schost-1 | Ok |
| /dev/did/rdisk/d3 | phys-schost-1 | Ok |
| | phys-schost-2 | Ok |
| /dev/did/rdisk/d4 | phys-schost-1 | Ok |
| | phys-schost-2 | Ok |

```

/dev/did/rdisk/d6          phys-schost-2          Ok

=== Zone Clusters ===

--- Zone Cluster Status ---

Name      Node Name  Zone HostName  Status  Zone Status
----      -
sczone    schost-1   sczone-1       Online  Running
schost-2sczone-2OnlineRunning
    
```

▼ How to Check the Status of the Public Network

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

To check the status of the IP Network Multipathing groups, use the command with the `clnode status` command.

Before You Begin Users other than the root role require `solaris.cluster.read` authorization to use this subcommand.

Note - You can also use the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface to check the status of the node. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager”](#) on page 275.

- **Check the status of cluster components.**

```
phys-schost# clnode status -m
```

Perform all steps of this procedure from a node of the global cluster.

Example 4 Checking the Public Network Status

The following example provides a sample of status information for cluster components returned by the `clnode status` command.

```
% clnode status -m
--- Node IPMP Group Status ---

Node Name          Group Name      Status  Adapter  Status
-----
phys-schost-1      test-rg         Online  nge2      Online
phys-schost-2      test-rg         Online  nge3      Online
```

▼ How to View the Cluster Configuration

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

Note - You can also view a cluster's configuration through the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

Before You Begin Users other than the root role require `solaris.cluster.read` authorization to use the status subcommand.

- **View the configuration of a global cluster or zone cluster.**

```
% cluster show
```

Perform all steps of this procedure from a node of the global cluster.

Running the `cluster show` command from a global-cluster node shows detailed configuration information about the cluster and information for zone clusters, if you have configured them.

You can also use the `clzonecluster show` command to view the configuration information for just the zone cluster. Properties for a zone cluster include zone-cluster name, IP type, autoboot, and zone path. The `show` subcommand runs inside a zone cluster, and applies only to that particular zone cluster. Running the `clzonecluster show` command from a zone-cluster node retrieves status only about the objects visible to that specific zone cluster.

To display more information about the `cluster` command, use the verbose options. See the [`cluster\(8CL\)`](#) man page for details. See the [`clzonecluster\(8CL\)`](#) man page for more information about `clzonecluster`.

Example 5 Viewing the Global Cluster Configuration

The following example lists configuration information about the global cluster. If you have a zone cluster configured, it also lists that information.

```

phys-schost# cluster show

=== Cluster ===

Cluster Name:                cluster-1
clusterid:                   0x4DA2C888
installmode:                 disabled
heartbeat_timeout:          10000
heartbeat_quantum:          1000
private_netaddr:             192.0.2.0
private_netmask:             255.255.248.0
max_nodes:                   64
max_privatenets:             10
num_zoneclusters:           12
udp_session_timeout:         480
concentrate_load:           False
global_fencing:              prefer3
Node List:                   phys-schost-1
Node Zones:                  phys_schost-2:za

=== Host Access Control ===

Cluster name:                 clustser-1
Allowed hosts:                phys-schost-1, phys-schost-2:za
Authentication Protocol:      sys

=== Cluster Nodes ===

Node Name:                    phys-schost-1
Node ID:                      1
Enabled:                      yes
privatehostname:              clusternode1-priv
reboot_on_path_failure:       disabled
globalzoneshares:            3
defaultpsetmin:              1
quorum_vote:                  1
quorum_defaultvote:           1
quorum_resv_key:              0x43CB1E180000001
Transport Adapter List:       net1, net3

--- Transport Adapters for phys-schost-1 ---

Transport Adapter:            net1
Adapter State:                Enabled

```



```

Adapter Transport Type:          dlpi
Adapter Property(device_name):   net
Adapter Property(device_instance): 1
Adapter Property(lazy_free):     1
Adapter Property(dlpi_heartbeat_timeout): 10000
Adapter Property(dlpi_heartbeat_quantum): 1000
Adapter Property(nw_bandwidth):  80
Adapter Property(bandwidth):     10
Adapter Property(ip_address):    192.0.2.1
Adapter Property(netmask):       255.255.255.128
Adapter Port Names:              0
Adapter Port State(0):           Enabled

```

```

Transport Adapter:              net3
Adapter State:                  Enabled
Adapter Transport Type:        dlpi
Adapter Property(device_name):  net
Adapter Property(device_instance): 3
Adapter Property(lazy_free):    0
Adapter Property(dlpi_heartbeat_timeout): 10000
Adapter Property(dlpi_heartbeat_quantum): 1000
Adapter Property(nw_bandwidth):  80
Adapter Property(bandwidth):     10
Adapter Property(ip_address):    192.0.2.12
Adapter Property(netmask):       255.255.255.128
Adapter Port Names:             0
Adapter Port State(0):          Enabled

```

```
--- SNMP MIB Configuration on phys-schost-1 ---
```

```

SNMP MIB Name:                  Event
State:                          Disabled
Protocol:                        SNMPv2

```

```
--- SNMP Host Configuration on phys-schost-1 ---
```

```
--- SNMP User Configuration on phys-schost-1 ---
```

```

SNMP User Name:                 foo
Authentication Protocol:        MD5
Default User:                   No

```

```

Node Name:                      phys-schost-2:za
Node ID:                         2
Type:                            cluster
Enabled:                         yes
privatehostname:                 clusternode2-priv
reboot_on_path_failure:         disabled

```

```
globalzoneshares:          1
defaultpsetmin:           2
quorum_vote:              1
quorum_defaultvote:       1
quorum_resv_key:          0x43CB1E1800000002
Transport Adapter List:    e1000g1, nge1
```

--- Transport Adapters for phys-schost-2 ---

```
Transport Adapter:         e1000g1
Adapter State:             Enabled
Adapter Transport Type:    dlpi
Adapter Property(device_name): e1000g
Adapter Property(device_instance): 2
Adapter Property(lazy_free): 0
Adapter Property(dlpi_heartbeat_timeout): 10000
Adapter Property(dlpi_heartbeat_quantum): 1000
Adapter Property(nw_bandwidth): 80
Adapter Property(bandwidth): 10
Adapter Property(ip_address): 192.0.2.13
Adapter Property(netmask): 255.255.255.128
Adapter Port Names:        0
Adapter Port State(0):     Enabled
```

```
Transport Adapter:         nge1
Adapter State:             Enabled
Adapter Transport Type:    dlpi
Adapter Property(device_name): nge
Adapter Property(device_instance): 3
Adapter Property(lazy_free): 1
Adapter Property(dlpi_heartbeat_timeout): 10000
Adapter Property(dlpi_heartbeat_quantum): 1000
Adapter Property(nw_bandwidth): 80
Adapter Property(bandwidth): 10
Adapter Property(ip_address): 192.0.2.2
Adapter Property(netmask): 255.255.255.128
Adapter Port Names:        0
Adapter Port State(0):     Enabled
```

--- SNMP MIB Configuration on phys-schost-2 ---

```
SNMP MIB Name:            Event
State:                    Disabled
Protocol:                  SNMPv2
```

--- SNMP Host Configuration on phys-schost-2 ---

--- SNMP User Configuration on phys-schost-2 ---

=== Transport Cables ===

```
Transport Cable:          phys-schost-1:e1000g1,switch2@1
Cable Endpoint1:         phys-schost-1:e1000g1
Cable Endpoint2:         switch2@1
Cable State:              Enabled
```

```
Transport Cable:          phys-schost-1:nge1,switch1@1
Cable Endpoint1:         phys-schost-1:nge1
Cable Endpoint2:         switch1@1
Cable State:              Enabled
```

```
Transport Cable:          phys-schost-2:nge1,switch1@2
Cable Endpoint1:         phys-schost-2:nge1
Cable Endpoint2:         switch1@2
Cable State:              Enabled
```

```
Transport Cable:          phys-schost-2:e1000g1,switch2@2
Cable Endpoint1:         phys-schost-2:e1000g1
Cable Endpoint2:         switch2@2
Cable State:              Enabled
```

=== Transport Switches ===

```
Transport Switch:         switch2
Switch State:              Enabled
Switch Type:               switch
Switch Port Names:        1 2
Switch Port State(1):     Enabled
Switch Port State(2):     Enabled
```

```
Transport Switch:         switch1
Switch State:              Enabled
Switch Type:               switch
Switch Port Names:        1 2
Switch Port State(1):     Enabled
Switch Port State(2):     Enabled
```

=== Quorum Devices ===

```
Quorum Device Name:       d3
Enabled:                   yes
Votes:                     1
Global Name:                /dev/did/rdisk/d3s2
Type:                       shared_disk
Access Mode:                scsi3
```

```
Hosts (enabled):                phys-schost-1, phys-schost-2

Quorum Device Name:             qs1
Enabled:                        yes
Votes:                          1
Global Name:                    qs1
Type:                           quorum_server
Hosts (enabled):                phys-schost-1, phys-schost-2
Quorum Server Host:             10.11.114.83
Port:                           9000
```

=== Device Groups ===

```
Device Group Name:              testdg3
Type:                           SVM
failback:                       no
Node List:                      phys-schost-1, phys-schost-2
preferenced:                    yes
numsecondaries:                 1
diskset name:                   testdg3
```

=== Registered Resource Types ===

```
Resource Type:                  SUNW.LogicalHostname:2
RT_description:                 Logical Hostname Resource Type
RT_version:                     4
API_version:                    2
RT_basedir:                    /usr/cluster/lib/rgm/rt/hafoip
Single_instance:                False
Proxy:                          False
Init_nodes:                     All potential masters
Installed_nodes:                <All>
Failover:                       True
Pkglist:                        <NULL>
RT_system:                      True
Global_zone:                    True
```

```
Resource Type:                  SUNW.SharedAddress:2
RT_description:                 HA Shared Address Resource Type
RT_version:                     2
API_version:                    2
RT_basedir:                    /usr/cluster/lib/rgm/rt/hascip
Single_instance:                False
Proxy:                          False
Init_nodes:                     <Unknown>
Installed_nodes:                <All>
Failover:                       True
```

```

Pkglist:                <NULL>
RT_system:              True
Global_zone:            True
Resource Type:          SUNW.HASStoragePlus:4
RT_description:          HA Storage Plus
RT_version:              4
API_version:            2
RT_basedir:              /usr/cluster/lib/rgm/rt/hastorageplus
Single_instance:        False
Proxy:                  False
Init_nodes:             All potential masters
Installed_nodes:        <All>
Failover:                False
Pkglist:                <NULL>
RT_system:              True
Global_zone:            True
Resource Type:          SUNW.haderby
RT_description:          haderby server for Oracle Solaris Cluster
RT_version:              1
API_version:            7
RT_basedir:              /usr/cluster/lib/rgm/rt/haderby
Single_instance:        False
Proxy:                  False
Init_nodes:             All potential masters
Installed_nodes:        <All>
Failover:                False
Pkglist:                <NULL>
RT_system:              True
Global_zone:            True
Resource Type:          SUNW.sctelemetry
RT_description:          sctelemetry service for Oracle Solaris
Cluster
RT_version:              1
API_version:            7
RT_basedir:              /usr/cluster/lib/rgm/rt/sctelemetry
Single_instance:        True
Proxy:                  False
Init_nodes:             All potential masters
Installed_nodes:        <All>
Failover:                False
Pkglist:                <NULL>
RT_system:              True
Global_zone:            True
=== Resource Groups and Resources ===

Resource Group:          HA_RG
RG_description:          <Null>
RG_mode:                 Failover

```

```

RG_state: Managed
Failback: False
Nodelist: phys-schost-1 phys-schost-2

--- Resources for Group HA_RG ---

Resource: HA_R
Type: SUNW.HAStoragePlus:4
Type_version: 4
Group: HA_RG
R_description:
Resource_project_name: SCSLM_HA_RG
Enabled{phys-schost-1}: True
Enabled{phys-schost-2}: True
Monitored{phys-schost-1}: True
Monitored{phys-schost-2}: True

Resource Group: cl-db-rg
RG_description: <Null>
RG_mode: Failover
RG_state: Managed
Failback: False
Nodelist: phys-schost-1 phys-schost-2

--- Resources for Group cl-db-rg ---

Resource: cl-db-rs
Type: SUNW.haderby
Type_version: 1
Group: cl-db-rg
R_description:
Resource_project_name: default
Enabled{phys-schost-1}: True
Enabled{phys-schost-2}: True
Monitored{phys-schost-1}: True
Monitored{phys-schost-2}: True

Resource Group: cl-tlmtry-rg
RG_description: <Null>
RG_mode: Scalable
RG_state: Managed
Failback: False
Nodelist: phys-schost-1 phys-schost-2

--- Resources for Group cl-tlmtry-rg ---

Resource: cl-tlmtry-rs
Type: SUNW.sctelemetry

```

```

Type_version:                1
Group:                       cl-tlmtry-rg
R_description:
Resource_project_name:       default
Enabled{phys-schost-1}:      True
Enabled{phys-schost-2}:      True
Monitored{phys-schost-1}:    True
Monitored{phys-schost-2}:    True

=== DID Device Instances ===

DID Device Name:             /dev/did/rdisk/d1
Full Device Path:            phys-schost-1:/dev/rdisk/c0t2d0
Replication:                  none
default_fencing:             global

DID Device Name:             /dev/did/rdisk/d2
Full Device Path:            phys-schost-1:/dev/rdisk/c1t0d0
Replication:                  none
default_fencing:             global

DID Device Name:             /dev/did/rdisk/d3
Full Device Path:            phys-schost-2:/dev/rdisk/c2t1d0
Full Device Path:            phys-schost-1:/dev/rdisk/c2t1d0
Replication:                  none
default_fencing:             global

DID Device Name:             /dev/did/rdisk/d4
Full Device Path:            phys-schost-2:/dev/rdisk/c2t2d0
Full Device Path:            phys-schost-1:/dev/rdisk/c2t2d0
Replication:                  none
default_fencing:             global

DID Device Name:             /dev/did/rdisk/d5
Full Device Path:            phys-schost-2:/dev/rdisk/c0t2d0
Replication:                  none
default_fencing:             global

DID Device Name:             /dev/did/rdisk/d6
Full Device Path:            phys-schost-2:/dev/rdisk/c1t0d0
Replication:                  none
default_fencing:             global

=== NAS Devices ===

Nas Device:                  nas_filer1
Type:                        sun_uss
nodeIPs{phys-schost-2}:      192.0.2.22

```

```
nodeIPs{phys-schost-1          192.0.2.23
User ID: root
```

Example 6 Viewing the Zone Cluster Configuration

The following example lists the properties of the zone cluster configuration with RAC.

```
% clzonecluster show
=== Zone Clusters ===

Zone Cluster Name:                sczone
zonename:                         sczone
zonepath:                         /zones/sczone
autoboot:                          TRUE
ip-type:                           exclusive
enable_priv_net:                   TRUE

--- Solaris Resources for sczone ---

Resource Name:                    net
address:                           172.16.0.1
physical:                           auto

Resource Name:                    net
address:                           172.16.0.2
physical:                           auto

Resource Name:                    fs
dir:                               /local/ufs-1
special:                           /dev/md/ds1/dsk/d0
raw:                               /dev/md/ds1/rdisk/d0
type:                               ufs
options:                           [logging]

--- Zone Cluster Nodes for sczone ---

Node Name:                        sczone-1
physical-host:                    sczone-1
hostname:                          lzzone-1

Node Name:                        sczone-2
physical-host:                    sczone-2
hostname:                          lzzone-2
```

You can also view the NAS devices that are configured for global or zone clusters, by using the `clnasdevice show` subcommand or the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager. See the [clnasdevice\(8CL\)](#) man page for more information.

▼ How to Validate a Basic Cluster Configuration

The `cluster` command uses the `check` subcommand to validate the basic configuration that is required for a global cluster to function properly. If no checks fail, `cluster check` returns to the shell prompt. If a check fails, `cluster check` produces reports in either the specified or the default output directory. If you run `cluster check` against more than one node, `cluster check` produces a report for each node and a report for multinode checks. You can also use the `cluster list-checks` command to display a list of all available cluster checks.

In addition to basic checks, which run without user interaction, the command can also run interactive checks and functional checks. Basic checks are run when the `-k keyword` option is not specified.

- Interactive checks require information from the user that the checks cannot determine. The check prompts the user for the needed information, for example, the firmware version number. Use the `-k interactive` keyword to specify one or more interactive checks.
- Functional checks exercise a specific function or behavior of the cluster. The check prompts for user input, such as which node to fail over to, as well as confirmation to begin or continue the check. Use the `-k functional check-id` keyword to specify a functional check. Perform only one functional check at a time.

Note - Because some functional checks involve interrupting cluster service, do not start any functional check until you have read the detailed description of the check and determined whether you need to first take the cluster out of production. To display this information, use the following command:

```
% cluster list-checks -v -C checkID
```

You can run the `cluster check` command in verbose mode with the `-v` flag to display progress information.

Note - Run `cluster check` after performing an administration procedure that might result in changes to devices, volume management components, or the Oracle Solaris Cluster configuration.

Running the `clzonecluster(8CL)` command from the global-cluster node runs a set of checks to validate the configuration that is required for a zone cluster to function properly. If all checks pass, `clzonecluster verify` returns to the shell prompt and you can safely install the zone cluster. If a check fails, `clzonecluster verify` reports on the global-cluster nodes where the

verification failed. If you run `clzonecluster verify` against more than one node, a report is produced for each node and a report for multinode checks. The `verify` subcommand is not allowed inside a zone cluster.

1. Assume the root role on an active member node of a global cluster.

```
phys-schost# su
```

Perform all steps of this procedure from a node of the global cluster.

2. Ensure that you have the most current checks.

a. Go to the Patches & Updates tab of [My Oracle Support](#).

b. In the Advanced Search, select `solaris cluster` as the Product and type check in the Description field.

The search locates Oracle Solaris Cluster software updates that contain checks.

c. Apply any software updates that are not already installed on your cluster.

3. Run basic validation checks.

```
phys-schost# cluster check -v -o outputdir
```

`-v` Verbose mode.

`-o outputdir` Redirects output to the `outputdir` subdirectory.

This command runs all available basic checks. No cluster functionality is affected.

4. Run interactive validation checks.

```
phys-schost# cluster check -v -k interactive -o outputdir
```

`-k interactive` Specifies running interactive validation checks.

The command runs all available interactive checks and prompts you for needed information about the cluster. No cluster functionality is affected.

5. Run functional validation checks.

a. List all available functional checks in nonverbose mode.

```
phys-schost# cluster list-checks -k functional
```

- b. Determine which functional checks perform actions that would interfere with cluster availability or services in a production environment.**

For example, a functional check might trigger a node panic or a failover to another node.

```
phys-schost# cluster list-checks -v -C check-ID
```

`-C check-ID` Specifies a specific check.

- c. If the functional check that you want to perform might interrupt cluster functioning, ensure that the cluster is not in production.**

- d. Start the functional check.**

```
phys-schost# cluster check -v -k functional -C check-ID -o outputdir
```

`-k functional` Specifies running functional validation checks.

Respond to prompts from the check to confirm that the check should run, and for any information or actions you must perform.

- e. Repeat Step c and Step d for each remaining functional check to run.**

Note - For record-keeping purposes, specify a unique *outputdir* subdirectory name for each check you run. If you reuse an *outputdir* name, output for the new check overwrites the existing contents of the reused *outputdir* subdirectory.

- 6. If you have a zone cluster configured, verify the configuration of the zone cluster to see if a zone cluster can be installed.**

```
phys-schost# clzonecluster verify zone-cluster-name
```

- 7. Make a recording of the cluster configuration for future diagnostic purposes.**

See [“How to Record Diagnostic Data of the Cluster Configuration”](#) in *Installing and Configuring an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Environment*.

Example 7 Checking the Global Cluster Configuration With All Basic Checks Passing

The following example shows `cluster check` run in verbose mode against nodes `phys-schost-1` and `phys-schost-2` with all checks passing.

```
phys-schost# cluster check -v -n phys-schost-1,phys-schost-2
```

```
cluster check: Requesting explorer data and node report from phys-schost-1.
cluster check: Requesting explorer data and node report from phys-schost-2.
cluster check: phys-schost-1: Explorer finished.
cluster check: phys-schost-1: Starting single-node checks.
cluster check: phys-schost-1: Single-node checks finished.
cluster check: phys-schost-2: Explorer finished.
cluster check: phys-schost-2: Starting single-node checks.
cluster check: phys-schost-2: Single-node checks finished.
cluster check: Starting multi-node checks.
cluster check: Multi-node checks finished
```

Example 8 Listing Interactive Validation Checks

The following example lists all interactive checks that are available to run on the cluster. Example output shows a sampling of possible checks; actual available checks vary for each configuration.

```
# cluster list-checks -k interactive
Some checks might take a few moments to run (use -v to see progress)...
I6994574:(Moderate)Fix for GLDv3 interfaces on cluster transport vulnerability applied?
```

Example 9 Running a Functional Validation Check

The following example first shows the verbose listing of functional checks. The verbose description is then listed for the check F6968101, which indicates that the check would disrupt cluster services. The cluster is taken out of production. The functional check is then run with verbose output logged to the `funct.test.F6968101.12Jan2011` subdirectory. Example output shows a sampling of possible checks; actual available checks vary for each configuration.

```
# cluster list-checks -k functional
F6968101: (Critical) Perform resource group switchover
F6984120: (Critical) Induce cluster transport network failure - single adapter.
F6984121: (Critical) Perform cluster shutdown
F6984140: (Critical) Induce node panic
# cluster list-checks -v -C F6968101
F6968101: (Critical) Perform resource group switchover
Keywords: SolarisCluster3.x, functional
Applicability: Applicable if multi-node cluster running live.
Check Logic: Select a resource group and destination node. Perform
'clresourcegroup switch' on specified resource group
either to specified node or to all nodes in succession.
Version: 1.2
Revision Date: 12/10/10
```

Take the cluster out of production

```
# cluster list-checks -k functional -C F6968101 -o funct.test.F6968101.12Jan2011
F6968101
initializing...
initializing xml output...
loading auxiliary data...
starting check run...
  pschost1, pschost2, pschost3, pschost4: F6968101.... starting:
Perform resource group switchover
```

```
=====
```

```
>>> Functional Check
```

```
'Functional' checks exercise cluster behavior. It is recommended that you
do not run this check on a cluster in production mode.' It is recommended
that you have access to the system console for each cluster node and
observe any output on the consoles while the check is executed.
```

```
If the node running this check is brought down during execution the check
must be rerun from this same node after it is rebooted into the cluster in
order for the check to be completed.
```

```
Select 'continue' for more details on this check.
```

- 1) continue
- 2) exit

```
choice: 1
```

```
=====
```

```
>>> Check Description <<<
```

```
Follow onscreen directions
```

Example 10 Checking the Global Cluster Configuration With a Failed Check

The following example shows the node `phys-schost-2` in the cluster named `suncluster` minus the mount point `/global/phys-schost-1`. Reports are created in the output directory `/var/cluster/logs/cluster_check/<timestamp>`.

```
phys-schost# cluster check -v -n phys-schost-1,phys-schost-2 -o/var/cluster/logs/
cluster_check/Dec5/
```

```
cluster check: Requesting explorer data and node report from phys-schost-1.
cluster check: Requesting explorer data and node report from phys-schost-2.
cluster check: phys-schost-1: Explorer finished.
```

```
cluster check: phys-schost-1: Starting single-node checks.
cluster check: phys-schost-1: Single-node checks finished.
cluster check: phys-schost-2: Explorer finished.
cluster check: phys-schost-2: Starting single-node checks.
cluster check: phys-schost-2: Single-node checks finished.
cluster check: Starting multi-node checks.
cluster check: Multi-node checks finished.
cluster check: One or more checks failed.
cluster check: The greatest severity of all check failures was 3 (HIGH).
cluster check: Reports are in /var/cluster/logs/cluster_check/<Dec5>.
#
# cat /var/cluster/logs/cluster_check/Dec5/cluster_check-results.suncluster.txt
...
=====
= ANALYSIS DETAILS =
=====
-----
CHECK ID : 3065
SEVERITY : HIGH
FAILURE: Global filesystem /etc/vfstab entries are not consistent across
all Oracle SolarisCluster 4.x nodes.
ANALYSIS : The global filesystem /etc/vfstab entries are not consistent across
all nodes in this cluster.
Analysis indicates:
FileSystem '/global/phys-schost-1' is on 'phys-schost-1' but missing from 'phys-
schost-2'.
RECOMMEND: Ensure each node has the correct /etc/vfstab entry for the
filesystem(s) in question.
...
#
```

▼ How to Check the Global Mount Points

The `cluster` command includes checks that examine the `/etc/vfstab` file for configuration errors with the cluster file system and its global mount points. See the [cluster\(8CL\)](#) man page for more information.

Note - Run `cluster check` after making cluster configuration changes that have affected devices or volume management components.

Note - This section applies to global UFS mounts, which require `vfstab` entries. Global ZFS mounts are controlled by the ZFS configuration and do not have `vfstab` entries. Hence, the global ZFS mounts are not covered by this check.

1. Assume the root role on an active member node of a global cluster.

Perform all steps of this procedure from a node of the global cluster.

```
% su
```

2. Verify the global cluster configuration.

```
phys-schost# cluster check
```

Example 11 Checking the Global Mount Points

The following example shows the node `phys-schost-2` of the cluster named `suncluster` minus the mount point `/global/schost-1`. Reports are being sent to the output directory, `/var/cluster/logs/cluster_check/<timestamp>/`.

```
phys-schost# cluster check -v1 -n phys-schost-1,phys-schost-2 -o /var/cluster//logs/cluster_check/Dec5/
```

```
cluster check: Requesting explorer data and node report from phys-schost-1.
cluster check: Requesting explorer data and node report from phys-schost-2.
cluster check: phys-schost-1: Explorer finished.
cluster check: phys-schost-1: Starting single-node checks.
cluster check: phys-schost-1: Single-node checks finished.
cluster check: phys-schost-2: Explorer finished.
cluster check: phys-schost-2: Starting single-node checks.
cluster check: phys-schost-2: Single-node checks finished.
cluster check: Starting multi-node checks.
cluster check: Multi-node checks finished.
cluster check: One or more checks failed.
cluster check: The greatest severity of all check failures was 3 (HIGH).
cluster check: Reports are in /var/cluster/logs/cluster_check/Dec5.
#
# cat /var/cluster/logs/cluster_check/Dec5/cluster_check-results.suncluster.txt
...
=====
= ANALYSIS DETAILS =
=====
-----
CHECK ID : 3065
SEVERITY : HIGH
FAILURE: Global filesystem /etc/vfstab entries are not consistent across
all Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.x nodes.
ANALYSIS : The global filesystem /etc/vfstab entries are not consistent across
all nodes in this cluster.
Analysis indicates:
```

```
FileSystem '/global/phys-schost-1' is on 'phys-schost-1' but missing from 'phys-
schost-2'.
RECOMMEND: Ensure each node has the correct /etc/vfstab entry for the
filesystem(s) in question.
...
#
# cat /var/cluster/logs/cluster_check/Dec5/cluster_check-results.phys-schost-1.txt
...
=====
= ANALYSIS DETAILS =
=====
-----
CHECK ID : 1398
SEVERITY : HIGH
FAILURE: An unsupported server is being used as an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.x node.
ANALYSIS : This server may not been qualified to be used as an Oracle Solaris Cluster
4.x node.
Only servers that have been qualified with Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.0 are supported as
Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.x nodes.
RECOMMEND: Because the list of supported servers is always being updated, check with
your Oracle representative to get the latest information on what servers
are currently supported and only use a server that is supported with Oracle Solaris
Cluster 4.x.
...
#
```

▼ How to View the Contents of Oracle Solaris Cluster Command Logs

The `/var/cluster/logs/commandlog` ASCII text file contains records of selected Oracle Solaris Cluster commands that are executed in a cluster. The logging of commands starts automatically when you set up the cluster and ends when you shut down the cluster. Commands are logged on all nodes that are up and booted in cluster mode.

Note - Starting in the Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 release, the `commandlog` file is readable and writable only by the root user.

Commands that are not logged in this file include those commands that display the configuration and current state of the cluster.

Commands that are logged in this file include those commands that configure and change the current state of the cluster:

- claccess
- cldevice
- cldevicegroup
- clinterconnect
- clnasdevice
- clnode
- clquorum
- clreslogicalhostname
- clresource
- clresourcegroup
- clresourcetype
- clressharedaddress
- clsetup
- clsnmp host
- clsnmpmib
- clsnmpuser
- cltelemetryattribute
- cluster
- clzonecluster

Records in the `commandlog` file can contain the following elements:

- Date and timestamp
- Name of the host from which the command was executed
- Process ID of the command
- Login name of the user who executed the command
- Command that the user executed, including all options and operands

Note - Command options are quoted in the `commandlog` file so that you can readily identify them and copy, paste, and execute them in the shell.

- Exit status of the executed command

Note - If a command aborts abnormally with unknown results, the Oracle Solaris Cluster software does *not* show an exit status in the `commandlog` file.

By default, the `commandlog` file is regularly archived once a week. To change the archiving policies for the `commandlog` file, on each node in the cluster, use the `crontab` command. See the [`crontab\(1\)`](#) man page for more information.

Oracle Solaris Cluster software maintains up to eight previously archived `commandlog` files on each cluster node at any given time. The `commandlog` file for the current week is named `commandlog`. The most recent complete week's file is named `commandlog.0`. The oldest complete week's file is named `commandlog.7`.

- **View the contents of the current week's `commandlog` file, one screen at a time.**

```
phys-schost# more /var/cluster/logs/commandlog
```

Example 12 Viewing the Contents of Oracle Solaris Cluster Command Logs

The following example shows the contents of the `commandlog` file that are displayed by the `more` command.

```
more -lines10 /var/cluster/logs/commandlog
11/11/2006 09:42:51 phys-schost-1 5222 root START - clsetup
11/11/2006 09:43:36 phys-schost-1 5758 root START - clrg add "app-sa-1"
11/11/2006 09:43:36 phys-schost-1 5758 root END 0
11/11/2006 09:43:36 phys-schost-1 5760 root START - clrg set -y
"RG_description=Department Shared Address RG" "app-sa-1"
11/11/2006 09:43:37 phys-schost-1 5760 root END 0
11/11/2006 09:44:15 phys-schost-1 5810 root START - clrg online "app-sa-1"
11/11/2006 09:44:15 phys-schost-1 5810 root END 0
11/11/2006 09:44:19 phys-schost-1 5222 root END -20988320
12/02/2006 14:37:21 phys-schost-1 5542 jbloggs START - clrg -c -g "app-sa-1"
-y "RG_description=Joe Bloggs Shared Address RG"
12/02/2006 14:37:22 phys-schost-1 5542 jbloggs END 0
```

◆◆◆ CHAPTER 2

Oracle Solaris Cluster and User Rights

This chapter provides the following information about role-based access control (RBAC) rights in relation to Oracle Solaris Cluster.

- [“Setting Up and Assigning Rights Profiles With Oracle Solaris Cluster” on page 59](#)
- [“Oracle Solaris Cluster Authorizations” on page 60](#)
- [“Oracle Solaris Cluster Management Rights Profiles” on page 60](#)
- [“Creating and Assigning a Role With an Oracle Solaris Cluster Management Rights Profile” on page 61](#)
- [“Modifying a User's Rights Properties” on page 62](#)

Setting Up and Assigning Rights Profiles With Oracle Solaris Cluster

Use the following table to determine the documentation to consult about setting up and assigning rights profiles. Specific steps that you follow to set up and assign rights profiles with Oracle Solaris Cluster software are provided later in this chapter.

| Task | Instructions |
|--|--|
| Learn more about rights | Chapter 1, “About Using Rights to Control Users and Processes” in <i>Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.4</i> |
| Set up, manage elements, and assign rights | Chapter 3, “Assigning Rights in Oracle Solaris” in <i>Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.4</i> |
| Learn more about rights elements and tools | Chapter 9, “Reference for Oracle Solaris Rights” in <i>Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.4</i> |

Oracle Solaris Cluster Authorizations

Selected Oracle Solaris Cluster commands and options that you issue at the command line use one or more authorizations. Oracle Solaris Cluster commands and options that require authorization will require an Oracle Solaris Cluster management rights profile that includes one or more of the following authorizations. Oracle Solaris Cluster management rights profiles apply to nodes in a global cluster and in a zone cluster.

`solaris.cluster.read`

Authorization for list, show, and other read operations.

`solaris.cluster.admin`

Authorization to change the state of a cluster object.

`solaris.cluster.modify`

Authorization to create, delete, and change properties of a cluster object.

For more information about the authorization required by a particular Oracle Solaris Cluster command, see that command's man page.

Oracle Solaris Cluster Management Rights Profiles

Oracle Solaris provides rights profiles that collect just the rights that are required for a particular Oracle Solaris Cluster administrative task. You can assign these rights profiles to users or to roles, to give them specific Oracle Solaris Cluster administrator rights.

| Management Rights Profile | Authorizations and Security Attributes | Rights Granted |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Oracle Solaris Cluster Commands | A list of Oracle Solaris Cluster commands that run with the <code>eu.id=0</code> security attribute. | Execute selected Oracle Solaris Cluster commands that you use to configure and manage a cluster, including the following subcommands for all Oracle Solaris Cluster commands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ list ■ show ■ status <p>scha_control</p> |

| Management Rights Profile | Authorizations and Security Attributes | Rights Granted |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| | | scha_resource_get scha_resource_setstatus scha_resourcegroup_get scha_resourcetype_get |
| Basic Oracle Solaris User | This existing Oracle Solaris rights profile contains Oracle Solaris authorizations, as well as the following authorization: | solaris.cluster.read – Perform list, show, and other read operations for Oracle Solaris Cluster commands, as well as access the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface. |
| Cluster Operation | This rights profile is specific to Oracle Solaris Cluster software and contains the following authorizations: | solaris.cluster.read – Perform list, show, export, status, and other read operations, as well as access the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface. solaris.cluster.admin – Change the state of cluster objects. |
| System Administrator | This existing Oracle Solaris rights profile contains the same authorizations that the Cluster Management profile contains. | Perform the same operations that the Cluster Management rights profile can perform, in addition to other system administration operations. Note - To enable private network communication when you use Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager to create a zone cluster, you must run the wizard as a role that also includes the Network Management rights profile. |
| Cluster Management | This rights profile contains the same authorizations that the Cluster Operation rights profile contains, as well as the solaris.cluster.modify authorization. | Perform the same operations that the Cluster Operation rights profile can perform, as well as change properties of a cluster object. |

Creating and Assigning a Role With an Oracle Solaris Cluster Management Rights Profile

Use this task to create a new role with an Oracle Solaris Cluster Management rights profile and to assign users to this new role.

▼ How to Create and Assign a Role

- **Create a role and assign it the Oracle Solaris Cluster Management rights profile, then assign the role to a trusted user.**

For examples of creating roles and assigning them to users, see [“Assigning Rights to Users and Roles” in *Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.4*](#).

Modifying a User's Rights Properties

Use this task to modify a user's rights properties.

▼ How to Modify a User's Rights Properties

You can alternatively perform this task by using the Oracle Solaris User Management GUI. For more information, see [“How to Manage Users and Roles Interactively”](#) in *Managing User Accounts and User Environments in Oracle Solaris 11.4*.

1. **Assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization.**
2. **Choose the appropriate command.**

These commands require authentication as the root role that is capable of changing user files. You can apply these commands to all name services. See [“User and Group Commands”](#) in *Managing User Accounts and User Environments in Oracle Solaris 11.4*.

Note - The Forced Privilege and Stop Rights profiles that ship with Oracle Solaris 11.4 cannot be modified.

- **To change user properties that are assigned to a user who is defined in the local scope or in an LDAP repository, use the `usermod` command.**
For more information, see the [`usermod\(8\)`](#) man page.
- **To manage roles locally or in a name service such as an LDAP repository, use the `roleadd` or `rolemod` commands.**
For more information, see the [`roleadd\(8\)`](#) or [`rolemod\(8\)`](#) man pages.

◆◆◆ CHAPTER 3

Shutting Down and Booting a Cluster

This chapter provides information about and procedures for shutting down and booting a global cluster, a zone cluster, and individual nodes.

- [“Overview of Shutting Down and Booting a Cluster” on page 63](#)
- [“Shutting Down and Booting a Single Node in a Cluster” on page 82](#)
- [“Repairing a Full /var File System” on page 96](#)

For a high-level description of the related procedures in this chapter, see [“How to Boot a Node in Noncluster Mode” on page 94](#) and [Table 4, “Task Map: Shutting Down and Booting a Node,” on page 82](#).

Overview of Shutting Down and Booting a Cluster

The Oracle Solaris Cluster `cluster shutdown` command stops global cluster services in an orderly fashion and cleanly shuts down an entire global cluster. You can use the `cluster shutdown` command when moving the location of a global cluster, or to shut down the global cluster if an application error causes data corruption. The `clzonecluster halt` command stops a zone cluster that is running on a specific node or an entire zone cluster on all configured nodes. (You can also use the `cluster shutdown` command within a zone cluster.) For more information, see the [`cluster\(8CL\)` man page](#).

In the procedures in this chapter, `phys-schost#` reflects a global-cluster prompt. The `clzonecluster` interactive shell prompt is `clzc:schost>`.

Note - Use the `cluster shutdown` command to ensure proper shutdown of the entire global cluster. The Oracle Solaris shutdown command is used with the `clnode evacuate` command to shut down individual nodes. For more information, see [“How to Shut Down a Cluster” on page 65](#), [“Shutting Down and Booting a Single Node in a Cluster” on page 82](#), or the `clnode(8CL)` man page.

You can also evacuate a node by using the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

The `cluster shutdown` and the `clzonecluster halt` commands stop all nodes in a global cluster or zone cluster, respectively, by performing the following actions:

1. Takes all running resource groups offline.
2. Unmounts all cluster file systems for a global cluster or a zone cluster.
3. The `cluster shutdown` command shuts down active device services on a global cluster or a zone cluster.
4. The `cluster shutdown` command runs `init 0` and brings all nodes on the cluster to the OpenBoot PROM `ok` prompt on a SPARC based system or the `Press any key to continue` message on the GRUB menu of an x86 based system. For more information about GRUB based booting, see [“About Run Level Booting” in *Booting and Shutting Down Oracle Solaris 11.4 Systems*](#). The `clzonecluster halt` command performs the `zoneadm -z zone-cluster-name halt` command to stop, but not shut down, the zones of the zone cluster.

Note - If necessary, you can boot a node in noncluster mode so that the node does not participate in cluster membership. Noncluster mode is useful when installing cluster software or for performing certain administrative procedures. See [“How to Boot a Node in Noncluster Mode” on page 94](#) for more information.

TABLE 3 Task List: Shutting Down and Booting a Cluster

| Task | Instructions |
|--|---|
| Stop the cluster. | “How to Shut Down a Cluster” on page 65 |
| Start the cluster by booting all nodes. The nodes must have a working connection to the cluster interconnect to attain cluster membership. | “How to Boot a Cluster” on page 67 |
| Reboot the cluster. | “How to Reboot a Cluster” on page 75 |

▼ How to Shut Down a Cluster

You can shut down a global cluster, a zone cluster, or all zone clusters.



Caution - Do not use `send brk` on a cluster console to shut down a global-cluster node or a zone-cluster node. The command is not supported within a cluster.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **(x86 only) If your global cluster or zone cluster is running Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC), shut down all instances of the database on the cluster you are shutting down.**
Refer to the Oracle RAC product documentation for shutdown procedures.
2. **Assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.admin` authorization on any node in the cluster.**
Perform all steps in this procedure from a node of the global cluster.
3. **Shut down the global cluster, the zone cluster, or all zone clusters.**
 - **Shut down the global cluster. This action also shuts down all zone clusters.**
`phys-schost# cluster shutdown -g0 -y`
 - **Shut down a specific zone cluster.**
`phys-schost# clzonecluster halt zone-cluster-name`
 - **Shut down all zone clusters.**
`phys-schost# clzonecluster halt +`

You can also use the `cluster shutdown` command within a zone cluster to shut down that particular zone cluster.
4. **Verify that all nodes on the global cluster or zone cluster are showing the `ok` prompt on a SPARC based system or a GRUB menu on an x86 based system.**

Do not power off any nodes until all nodes are at the ok prompt on a SPARC based system or in a boot subsystem on an x86 based system.

- **Check the status of one or more global-cluster nodes from another global-cluster node which is still up and running in the cluster.**

```
phys-schost# cluster status -t node
```

- **Use the status subcommand to verify that the zone cluster was shut down.**

```
phys-schost# clzonecluster status
```

5. If necessary, power off the nodes of the global cluster.

Example 13 Shutting Down a Zone Cluster

The following example shuts down a zone cluster called *sczone*.

```
phys-schost# clzonecluster halt sczone
Waiting for zone halt commands to complete on all the nodes of the zone cluster
"sczone"...
Sep  5 19:06:01 schost-4 cl_runtime: NOTICE: Membership : Node 2 of cluster 'sczone'
died.
Sep  5 19:06:01 schost-4 cl_runtime: NOTICE: Membership : Node 4 of cluster 'sczone'
died.
Sep  5 19:06:01 schost-4 cl_runtime: NOTICE: Membership : Node 3 of cluster 'sczone'
died.
Sep  5 19:06:01 schost-4 cl_runtime: NOTICE: Membership : Node 1 of cluster 'sczone'
died.
phys-schost#
```

Example 14 SPARC: Shutting Down a Global Cluster

The following example shows the console output when normal global-cluster operation is stopped and all nodes are shut down, enabling the ok prompt to be shown. The `-g 0` option sets the shutdown grace period to zero, and the `-y` option provides an automatic yes response to the confirmation question. Shutdown messages also appear on the consoles of the other nodes in the global cluster.

```
phys-schost# cluster shutdown -g0 -y
Wed Mar 10 13:47:32 phys-schost-1 cl_runtime:
WARNING: CMM monitoring disabled.
phys-schost-1#
INIT: New run level: 0
The system is coming down. Please wait.
```

```

System services are now being stopped.
/etc/rc0.d/K05initrgm: Calling clnode evacuate
The system is down.
syncing file systems... done
Program terminated
ok

```

Example 15 x86: Shutting Down a Global Cluster

The following example shows the console output when normal global-cluster operation is stopped and all nodes are shut down. In this example, the ok prompt is not displayed on all of the nodes. The `-g 0` option sets the shutdown grace period to zero, and the `-y` option provides an automatic yes response to the confirmation question. Shutdown messages also appear on the consoles of the other nodes in the global cluster.

```

phys-schost# cluster shutdown -g0 -y
May  2 10:32:57 phys-schost-1 cl_runtime:
WARNING: CMM: Monitoring disabled.
root@phys-schost-1#
INIT: New run level: 0
The system is coming down. Please wait.
System services are now being stopped.
/etc/rc0.d/K05initrgm: Calling clnode evacuate
failfasts already disabled on node 1
Print services already stopped.
May  2 10:33:13 phys-schost-1 syslogd: going down on signal 15
The system is down.
syncing file systems... done
Type any key to continue

```

See Also See [“How to Boot a Cluster” on page 67](#) to restart a global cluster or a zone cluster that was shut down.

▼ How to Boot a Cluster

This procedure explains how to start a global cluster or zone cluster whose nodes have been shut down. For global-cluster nodes, the system displays the ok prompt on SPARC systems or the Press any key to continue message on the GRUB based x86 systems.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.



Caution - If you must boot the cluster with an older boot environment, all nodes of the cluster must be booted into the earlier release together. It is not supported to boot cluster nodes with a mix of old and new boot environments.

Note - To create a zone cluster, follow the instructions in [“Creating and Configuring a Zone Cluster”](#) in *Installing and Configuring an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Environment* or use the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface to create the zone cluster.

1. Boot each node into cluster mode.

Perform all steps in this procedure from a node of the global cluster.

■ **On SPARC based systems, run the following command.**

```
ok boot
```

■ **On x86 based systems, run the following commands.**

When the GRUB menu is displayed, select the appropriate Oracle Solaris entry and press Enter.

For more information about GRUB based booting, see [“About Run Level Booting”](#) in *Booting and Shutting Down Oracle Solaris 11.4 Systems*.

Note - Nodes must have a working connection to the cluster interconnect to attain cluster membership.

■ **If you have a zone cluster, you can boot the entire zone cluster.**

```
phys-schost# clzonecluster boot zone-cluster-name
```

■ **If you have more than one zone cluster, you can boot all zone clusters. Use the plus sign (+) instead of the *zone-cluster-name*.**

2. Verify that the nodes booted without error and are online.

The `cluster status` command reports the global-cluster nodes' status.

```
phys-schost# cluster status -t node
```

When you run the `clzonecluster status` command from a global-cluster node, the command reports the state of the zone-cluster node.

```
phys-schost# clzonecluster status
```

Note - If a node's `/var` file system fills up, Oracle Solaris Cluster might not be able to restart on that node. If this problem arises, see [“How to Repair a Full /var File System” on page 96](#). For more information, see the `clzonecluster(8CL)` man page.

Example 16 SPARC: Booting a Global Cluster

The following example shows the console output when node `phys-schost-1` is booted into the global cluster. Similar messages appear on the consoles of the other nodes in the global cluster. When the `autoboot` property of a zone cluster is set to `true`, the system automatically boots the zone-cluster node after booting the global-cluster node on that machine.

When a global-cluster node reboots, all zone cluster nodes on that machine halt. Any zone-cluster node on that same machine with the `autoboot` property set to `true` boots after the global-cluster node restarts.

```
ok boot
Rebooting with command: boot
...
Hostname: phys-schost-1
Booting as part of a cluster
NOTICE: Node phys-schost-1 with votecount = 1 added.
NOTICE: Node phys-schost-2 with votecount = 1 added.
NOTICE: Node phys-schost-3 with votecount = 1 added.
...
NOTICE: Node phys-schost-1: attempting to join cluster
...
NOTICE: Node phys-schost-2 (incarnation # 937690106) has become reachable.
NOTICE: Node phys-schost-3 (incarnation # 937690290) has become reachable.
NOTICE: cluster has reached quorum.
NOTICE: node phys-schost-1 is up; new incarnation number = 937846227.
NOTICE: node phys-schost-2 is up; new incarnation number = 937690106.
NOTICE: node phys-schost-3 is up; new incarnation number = 937690290.
NOTICE: Cluster members: phys-schost-1 phys-schost-2 phys-schost-3.
...
```

Example 17 x86: Booting a Cluster

The following example shows the console output when node `phys-schost-1` is booted into the cluster. Similar messages appear on the consoles of the other nodes in the cluster.

ATI RAGE SDRAM BIOS P/N GR-xlint.007-4.330
* BIOS Lan-Console 2.0
Copyright (C) 1999-2001 Intel Corporation
MAC ADDR: 00 02 47 31 38 3C
AMIBIOS (C)1985-2002 American Megatrends Inc.,
Copyright 1996-2002 Intel Corporation
SCB20.86B.1064.P18.0208191106
SCB2 Production BIOS Version 2.08
BIOS Build 1064
2 X Intel(R) Pentium(R) III CPU family 1400MHz
Testing system memory, memory size=2048MB
2048MB Extended Memory Passed
512K L2 Cache SRAM Passed
ATAPI CD-ROM SAMSUNG CD-ROM SN-124

Press <F2> to enter SETUP, <F12> Network

Adaptec AIC-7899 SCSI BIOS v2.57S4
(c) 2000 Adaptec, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
Press <Ctrl><A> for SCSISelect(TM) Utility!

Ch B, SCSI ID: 0 SEAGATE ST336605LC 160
SCSI ID: 1 SEAGATE ST336605LC 160
SCSI ID: 6 ESG-SHV SCA HSBP M18 ASYN
Ch A, SCSI ID: 2 SUN StorEdge 3310 160
SCSI ID: 3 SUN StorEdge 3310 160

AMIBIOS (C)1985-2002 American Megatrends Inc.,
Copyright 1996-2002 Intel Corporation
SCB20.86B.1064.P18.0208191106
SCB2 Production BIOS Version 2.08
BIOS Build 1064

2 X Intel(R) Pentium(R) III CPU family 1400MHz
Testing system memory, memory size=2048MB
2048MB Extended Memory Passed
512K L2 Cache SRAM Passed
ATAPI CD-ROM SAMSUNG CD-ROM SN-124

SunOS - Intel Platform Edition Primary Boot Subsystem, vsn 2.0

Current Disk Partition Information

| Part# | Status | Type | Start | Length |
|-------|--------|----------|-------|----------|
| 1 | Active | X86 BOOT | 2428 | 21852 |
| 2 | | SOLARIS | 24280 | 71662420 |
| 3 | | <unused> | | |

```

4          <unused>
Please select the partition you wish to boot: *      *

Solaris DCB

loading /solaris/boot.bin

SunOS Secondary Boot version 3.00

Solaris Intel Platform Edition Booting System

Autobooting from bootpath: /pci@0,0/pci8086,2545@3/pci8086,1460@1d/
pci8086,341a@7,1/sd@0,0:a

If the system hardware has changed, or to boot from a different
device, interrupt the autoboot process by pressing ESC.
Press ESCape to interrupt autoboot in 2 seconds.
Initializing system
Please wait...
Warning: Resource Conflict - both devices are added

NON-ACPI device: ISY0050
Port: 3F0-3F5, 3F7; IRQ: 6; DMA: 2
ACPI device: ISY0050
Port: 3F2-3F3, 3F4-3F5, 3F7; IRQ: 6; DMA: 2

<<< Current Boot Parameters >>>
Boot path: /pci@0,0/pci8086,2545@3/pci8086,1460@1d/pci8086,341a@7,1/
sd@0,0:a
Boot args:

Type   b [file-name] [boot-flags] <ENTER> to boot with options
or     i <ENTER>                        to enter boot interpreter
or     <ENTER>                          to boot with defaults

<<< timeout in 5 seconds >>>

Select (b)oot or (i)nterpreter:
Size: 275683 + 22092 + 150244 Bytes
/platform/i86pc/kernel/unix loaded - 0xac000 bytes used
SunOS Release 5.9 Version Generic_112234-07 32-bit
Copyright 1983-2003 Sun Microsystems, Inc. All rights reserved.
Use is subject to license terms.
configuring IPv4 interfaces: e1000g2.
Hostname: phys-schost-1
Booting as part of a cluster
NOTICE: CMM: Node phys-schost-1 (nodeid = 1) with votecount = 1 added.
NOTICE: CMM: Node phys-schost-2 (nodeid = 2) with votecount = 1 added.

```

```
NOTICE: CMM: Quorum device 1 (/dev/did/rdisk/d1s2) added; votecount = 1, bitmask
of nodes with configured paths = 0x3.
NOTICE: clcomm: Adapter e1000g3 constructed
NOTICE: clcomm: Path phys-schost-1:e1000g3 - phys-schost-2:e1000g3 being constructed
NOTICE: clcomm: Path phys-schost-1:e1000g3 - phys-schost-2:e1000g3 being initiated
NOTICE: clcomm: Path phys-schost-1:e1000g3 - phys-schost-2:e1000g3 online
NOTICE: clcomm: Adapter e1000g0 constructed
NOTICE: clcomm: Path phys-schost-1:e1000g0 - phys-schost-2:e1000g0 being constructed
NOTICE: CMM: Node phys-schost-1: attempting to join cluster.
NOTICE: clcomm: Path phys-schost-1:e1000g0 - phys-schost-2:e1000g0 being initiated
NOTICE: CMM: Quorum device /dev/did/rdisk/d1s2: owner set to node 1.
NOTICE: CMM: Cluster has reached quorum.
NOTICE: CMM: Node phys-schost-1 (nodeid = 1) is up; new incarnation number = 1068496374.
NOTICE: CMM: Node phys-schost-2 (nodeid = 2) is up; new incarnation number = 1068496374.
NOTICE: CMM: Cluster members: phys-schost-1 phys-schost-2.
NOTICE: CMM: node reconfiguration #1 completed.
NOTICE: CMM: Node phys-schost-1: joined cluster.
```

Administering an Immutable Zone Cluster by Making It Writable

The `clzonecluster boot` subcommand provides two options that enable the global zone administrator to manually boot an immutable zone cluster with either a writable root file system or with a transient writable root file system. The zone cluster is in writable mode only until the next reboot.

-w

Manually boot the zone cluster with a writable root file system.

-W

Manually boot the zone cluster with a transient writable root file system. The system is rebooted automatically when the `self-assembly-complete` milestone is reached. The reboot places the zone cluster under control of the MWAC policy again. This option is permitted when the zone cluster has an MWAC policy of `none`.

Both the `-W` and `-w` options are ignored for zone clusters that are not immutable zone clusters.

Note - Disaster recovery solutions and browser interface login are not supported with immutable zone clusters.

Since login to a zone that is part of the immutable zone cluster is no different from a standalone immutable Oracle Solaris zones, you can use the `zlogin` command to access immutable zones. See the `zlogin(1)` manpage for more information.

For additional information about immutable zones, see [“Administering an Immutable Zone by Making It Writable” in *Creating and Using Oracle Solaris Zones*](#).

EXAMPLE 18 : Making the Immutable Zone Cluster Writable

The following example shows the console output when immutable zone clusters are used. You must make the immutable zone clusters writable, using the `clzc reboot -w` option, before performing administrative tasks. This example shows making the immutable zone cluster writable, and then installing a package after the zone boots into writable mode. For more information see [“Administering an Immutable Zone Cluster by Making It Writable” on page 72](#).

```
phys-schost-1:~# clzc status zc1

=== Zone Clusters ===

--- Zone Cluster Status ---

Name   Brand   Node Name   Zone Host Name   Status   Zone Status
----   -
zc1    solaris dev1501     phys-schost-1    Online   Running
      dev1502     phys-schost-2    Online   Running

phys-schost-1:~# zoneadm list -p
0:global:running:/::solaris:shared::-:none:
76:zc1:running:/system/zones/zc1:aafa7556-fa2a-4a94-bf32-ad9b5832f6e1:solaris:excl:R:
fixed-configuration:
phys-schost-1:~#
phys-schost-1:~# clzc reboot -w zc1
Waiting for zone reboot -w commands to complete on all the nodes of the zone cluster
"zc1"...

phys-schost-1:~# clzc status

=== Zone Clusters ===

--- Zone Cluster Status ---

Name   Brand   Node Name   Zone Host Name   Status   Zone Status
----   -
zc1    solaris dev2403     phys-schost-3    Online   Running
      dev2404     phys-schost-4    Online   Running
```

```

phys-schost-1:~# zoneadm list -p
0:global:running:/::solaris:shared:-:none:
3:zc1:running:/system/zones/zc1:be902772-98c8-4057-b2d4-c4744286c33e:solaris:excl:W:
fixed-configuration:
phys-schost-1:~#
phys-schost-1:~#
phys-schost-1:~# zlogin zc1
[Connected to zone 'zc1' pts/2]
Last login: Thu May 17 04:36:00 2018 on console
Oracle Corporation      SunOS 5.11      st_019.server   April 2018
phys-schost-1:~#
phys-schost-1:~#
phys-schost-1:~# pkg info -r pkg://solaris/developer/versioning/mercurial
      Name: developer/versioning/mercurial
      Summary: The Mercurial Source Control Management System
      Description: A fast, lightweight source control management system designed
                   for efficient handling of very large distributed projects.
      Category: Development/Source Code Management
      State: Not installed
      Publisher: solaris
      Version: 4.1.3
      Branch: 11.5.0.0.0.21.0
      Packaging Date: Mon May 14 18:02:27 2018
      Size: 927.40 kB
      FMRI: pkg://solaris/developer/versioning/mercurial@4.1.3-11.5.0.0.0.21.0:
20180514T180227Z
      Project URL: http://mercurial-scm.org/
      Source URL: https://www.mercurial-scm.org/release/mercurial-4.1.3.tar.gz
phys-schost-1:~#
phys-schost-1:~#
phys-schost-1:~# pkg install pkg://solaris/developer/versioning/mercurial
      Packages to install: 2
      Create boot environment: No
      Create backup boot environment: No

DOWNLOAD                                PKGS      FILES    XFER (MB)  SPEED
Completed                               2/2       681/681    4.7/4.7    4.6M/s

PHASE                                    ITEMS
Installing new actions                   718/718
Updating package state database           Done
Updating package cache                    0/0
Updating image state                      Done
Creating fast lookup database             Done
Updating package cache                    2/2
phys-schost-1:~#

```

▼ How to Reboot a Cluster

To shut down a global cluster, run the `cluster shutdown` command and then boot the global cluster with the `boot` command on each node. To shut down a zone cluster, use the `clzonecluster halt` command and then use the `clzonecluster boot` command to boot the zone cluster. You can also use the `clzonecluster reboot` command. For more information, see the [cluster\(8CL\)](#), [boot\(8\)](#), and [clzonecluster\(8CL\)](#) man pages.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **If your cluster is running Oracle RAC, shut down all instances of the database on the cluster you are shutting down.**

Refer to the Oracle RAC product documentation for shutdown procedures.

2. **Assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.admin` authorization on any node in the cluster.**

Perform all steps in this procedure from a node of the global cluster.

3. **Shut down the cluster by shutting down the global cluster.**

```
phys-schost# cluster shutdown -g0 -y
```

Each node is shut down. You can also use the `cluster shutdown` command within a zone cluster to shut down the zone cluster.

Note - Nodes must have a working connection to the cluster interconnect to attain cluster membership.

4. **Boot each node.**

The order in which the nodes are booted is irrelevant unless you make configuration changes between shutdowns. If you make configuration changes between shutdowns, start the node with the most current configuration first.

- For a global-cluster node on a SPARC based system, run the following command.

```
ok boot
```

- For a global-cluster node on an x86 based system, run the following commands.

When the GRUB menu is displayed, select the appropriate Oracle Solaris OS entry and press Enter.

For more information about GRUB based booting, see [“About Run Level Booting” in *Booting and Shutting Down Oracle Solaris 11.4 Systems*](#).

- For a zone cluster, type the following command on a single node of the global cluster to boot the zone cluster.

```
phys-schost# clzonecluster boot zone-cluster-name
```

Note - Nodes must have a working connection to the cluster interconnect to attain cluster membership.

Messages appear on the booted nodes' consoles as cluster components are activated.

5. Verify that the nodes booted without error and are online.

- **The `clnode status` command reports the status of the nodes on the global cluster.**

```
phys-schost# clnode status
```

- **Running the `clzonecluster status` command on a global-cluster node reports the status of the zone-cluster nodes.**

```
phys-schost# clzonecluster status
```

You can also run the `cluster status` command within a zone cluster to see the status of the nodes.

Note - If a node's `/var` file system fills up, Oracle Solaris Cluster might not be able to restart on that node. If this problem arises, see [“How to Repair a Full `/var` File System” on page 96](#).

Example 19 Rebooting a Zone Cluster

The following example shows how to halt and boot a zone cluster called *sparse-sczone*. You can also use the `clzonecluster reboot` command.

```
phys-schost# clzonecluster halt sparse-sczone
Waiting for zone halt commands to complete on all the nodes of the zone cluster "sparse-
sczone"...
Sep  5 19:17:46 schost-4 cl_runtime: NOTICE: Membership : Node 4 of cluster 'sparse-
sczone' died.
```

```

Sep  5 19:17:46 schost-4 cl_runtime: NOTICE: Membership : Node 2 of cluster 'sparse-
sczone' died.
Sep  5 19:17:46 schost-4 cl_runtime: NOTICE: Membership : Node 1 of cluster 'sparse-
sczone' died.
Sep  5 19:17:46 schost-4 cl_runtime: NOTICE: Membership : Node 3 of cluster 'sparse-
sczone' died.
phys-schost#
phys-schost# clzonecluster boot sparse-sczone
Waiting for zone boot commands to complete on all the nodes of the zone cluster "sparse-
sczone"...
phys-schost# Sep  5 19:18:23 schost-4 cl_runtime: NOTICE: Membership : Node 1 of
cluster
'sparse-sczone' joined.
Sep  5 19:18:23 schost-4 cl_runtime: NOTICE: Membership : Node 2 of cluster 'sparse-
sczone' joined.
Sep  5 19:18:23 schost-4 cl_runtime: NOTICE: Membership : Node 3 of cluster 'sparse-
sczone' joined.
Sep  5 19:18:23 schost-4 cl_runtime: NOTICE: Membership : Node 4 of cluster 'sparse-
sczone' joined.

phys-schost#
phys-schost# clzonecluster status

=== Zone Clusters ===

--- Zone Cluster Status ---

Name          Node Name   Zone HostName  Status   Zone Status
-----
sparse-sczone schost-1    sczone-1       Online   Running
                schost-2    sczone-2       Online   Running
                schost-3    sczone-3       Online   Running
                schost-4    sczone-4       Online   Running
phys-schost#

```

Example 20 SPARC: Rebooting a Global Cluster

The following example shows the console output when normal global-cluster operation is stopped, all nodes are shut down to the ok prompt, and the global cluster is restarted. The `-g 0` option sets the grace period to zero, and the `-y` option provides an automatic yes response to the confirmation question. Shutdown messages also appear on the consoles of other nodes in the global cluster.

```

phys-schost# cluster shutdown -g0 -y
Wed Mar 10 13:47:32 phys-schost-1 cl_runtime:
WARNING: CMM monitoring disabled.
phys-schost-1#

```

```
INIT: New run level: 0
The system is coming down. Please wait.
...
The system is down.
syncing file systems... done
Program terminated
ok boot
Rebooting with command: boot
...
Hostname: phys-schost-1
Booting as part of a cluster
...
NOTICE: Node phys-schost-1: attempting to join cluster
...
NOTICE: Node phys-schost-2 (incarnation # 937690106) has become reachable.
NOTICE: Node phys-schost-3 (incarnation # 937690290) has become reachable.
NOTICE: cluster has reached quorum.
...
NOTICE: Cluster members: phys-schost-1 phys-schost-2 phys-schost-3.
...
NOTICE: Node phys-schost-1: joined cluster
...
The system is coming up. Please wait.
checking ufs filesystems
...
reservation program successfully exiting
Print services started.
volume management starting.
The system is ready.
phys-schost-1 console login:
NOTICE: Node phys-schost-1: joined cluster
...
The system is coming up. Please wait.
checking ufs filesystems
...
reservation program successfully exiting
Print services started.
volume management starting.
The system is ready.
phys-schost-1 console login:
```

Example 21 x86: Rebooting a Cluster

The following example shows the console output when normal cluster operation is topped, all nodes are shut down, and the cluster is restarted. The `-g 0` option sets the grace period to zero, and `-y` provides an automatic yes response to the confirmation question. Shutdown messages also appear on the consoles of other nodes in the cluster.

```
# cluster shutdown -g0 -y
May 2 10:32:57 phys-schost-1 cl_runtime:
WARNING: CMM: Monitoring disabled.
root@phys-schost-1#
INIT: New run level: 0
The system is coming down. Please wait.
System services are now being stopped.
/etc/rc0.d/K05initrgrm: Calling clnode evacuate
failfasts already disabled on node 1
Print services already stopped.
May 2 10:33:13 phys-schost-1 syslogd: going down on signal 15
The system is down.
syncing file systems... done
Type any key to continue

ATI RAGE SDRAM BIOS P/N GR-xlint.007-4.330
*                               BIOS Lan-Console 2.0
Copyright (C) 1999-2001 Intel Corporation
MAC ADDR: 00 02 47 31 38 3C
AMIBIOS (C)1985-2002 American Megatrends Inc.,
Copyright 1996-2002 Intel Corporation
SCB20.86B.1064.P18.0208191106
SCB2 Production BIOS Version 2.08
BIOS Build 1064
2 X Intel(R) Pentium(R) III CPU family      1400MHz
Testing system memory, memory size=2048MB
2048MB Extended Memory Passed
512K L2 Cache SRAM Passed
ATAPI CD-ROM SAMSUNG CD-ROM SN-124

Press <F2> to enter SETUP, <F12> Network

Adaptec AIC-7899 SCSI BIOS v2.5754
(c) 2000 Adaptec, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
Press <Ctrl><A> for SCSIselect(TM) Utility!

Ch B,  SCSI ID: 0 SEAGATE ST336605LC      160
SCSI ID: 1 SEAGATE ST336605LC      160
SCSI ID: 6 ESG-SHV SCA HSBP M18      ASYN
Ch A,  SCSI ID: 2 SUN StorEdge 3310      160
SCSI ID: 3 SUN StorEdge 3310      160

AMIBIOS (C)1985-2002 American Megatrends Inc.,
Copyright 1996-2002 Intel Corporation
SCB20.86B.1064.P18.0208191106
SCB2 Production BIOS Version 2.08
BIOS Build 1064
```

2 X Intel(R) Pentium(R) III CPU family 1400MHz
Testing system memory, memory size=2048MB
2048MB Extended Memory Passed
512K L2 Cache SRAM Passed
ATAPI CD-ROM SAMSUNG CD-ROM SN-124

SunOS - Intel Platform Edition Primary Boot Subsystem, vsn 2.0

Current Disk Partition Information

| Part# | Status | Type | Start | Length |
|-------|--------|----------|-------|----------|
| 1 | Active | X86 BOOT | 2428 | 21852 |
| 2 | | SOLARIS | 24280 | 71662420 |
| 3 | | <unused> | | |
| 4 | | <unused> | | |

Please select the partition you wish to boot: * *

Solaris DCB

loading /solaris/boot.bin

SunOS Secondary Boot version 3.00

Solaris Intel Platform Edition Booting System

Autobooting from bootpath: /pci@0,0/pci8086,2545@3/pci8086,1460@1d/
pci8086,341a@7,1/sd@0,0:a

If the system hardware has changed, or to boot from a different
device, interrupt the autoboot process by pressing ESC.

Press ESCape to interrupt autoboot in 2 seconds.

Initializing system

Please wait...

Warning: Resource Conflict - both devices are added

NON-ACPI device: ISY0050

Port: 3F0-3F5, 3F7; IRQ: 6; DMA: 2

ACPI device: ISY0050

Port: 3F2-3F3, 3F4-3F5, 3F7; IRQ: 6; DMA: 2

<<< Current Boot Parameters >>>

Boot path: /pci@0,0/pci8086,2545@3/pci8086,1460@1d/pci8086,341a@7,1/
sd@0,0:a

Boot args:

Type b [file-name] [boot-flags] <ENTER> to boot with options
or i <ENTER> to enter boot interpreter


```

or      <ENTER>                                to boot with defaults

<<< timeout in 5 seconds >>>

Select (b)oot or (i)nterpreter: b
Size: 275683 + 22092 + 150244 Bytes
/platform/i86pc/kernel/unix loaded - 0xac000 bytes used
SunOS Release 5.9 Version Generic_112234-07 32-bit
Copyright 1983-2003 Sun Microsystems, Inc. All rights reserved.
Use is subject to license terms.
configuring IPv4 interfaces: e1000g2.
Hostname: phys-schost-1
Booting as part of a cluster
NOTICE: CMM: Node phys-schost-1 (nodeid = 1) with votecount = 1 added.
NOTICE: CMM: Node phys-schost-2 (nodeid = 2) with votecount = 1 added.
NOTICE: CMM: Quorum device 1 (/dev/did/rdisk/dls2) added; votecount = 1, bitmask
of nodes with configured paths = 0x3.
NOTICE: clcomm: Adapter e1000g3 constructed
NOTICE: clcomm: Path phys-schost-1:e1000g3 - phys-schost-2:e1000g3 being constructed
NOTICE: clcomm: Path phys-schost-1:e1000g3 - phys-schost-2:e1000g3 being initiated
NOTICE: clcomm: Path phys-schost-1:e1000g3 - phys-schost-2:e1000g3 online
NOTICE: clcomm: Adapter e1000g0 constructed
NOTICE: clcomm: Path phys-schost-1:e1000g0 - phys-schost-2:e1000g0 being constructed
NOTICE: CMM: Node phys-schost-1: attempting to join cluster.
NOTICE: clcomm: Path phys-schost-1:e1000g0 - phys-schost-2:e1000g0 being initiated
NOTICE: CMM: Quorum device /dev/did/rdisk/dls2: owner set to node 1.
NOTICE: CMM: Cluster has reached quorum.
NOTICE: CMM: Node phys-schost-1 (nodeid = 1) is up; new incarnation number = 1068496374.
NOTICE: CMM: Node phys-schost-2 (nodeid = 2) is up; new incarnation number = 1068496374.
NOTICE: CMM: Cluster members: phys-schost-1 phys-schost-2.
NOTICE: CMM: node reconfiguration #1 completed.
NOTICE: CMM: Node phys-schost-1: joined cluster.
WARNING: mod_installdrv: no major number for rsmrdt
ip: joining multicasts failed (18) on clprivnet0 - will use link layer
broadcasts for multicast
The system is coming up. Please wait.
checking ufs filesystems
/dev/rdisk/clt0d0s5: is clean.
NOTICE: clcomm: Path phys-schost-1:e1000g0 - phys-schost-2:e1000g0 online
NIS domain name is dev.eng.mycompany.com
starting rpc services: rpcbind keyserv ypbind done.
Setting netmask of e1000g2 to 192.168.255.0
Setting netmask of e1000g3 to 192.168.255.128
Setting netmask of e1000g0 to 192.168.255.128
Setting netmask of clprivnet0 to 192.168.255.0
Setting default IPv4 interface for multicast: add net 224.0/4: gateway phys-schost-1
syslog service starting.
obtaining access to all attached disks

```

```

*****
*
* The X-server can not be started on display :0...
*
*****
volume management starting.
Starting Fault Injection Server...
The system is ready.

phys-schost-1 console login:

```

Shutting Down and Booting a Single Node in a Cluster

You can shut down a global-cluster node or a zone-cluster node. This section provides instructions for shutting down a global-cluster node and a zone-cluster node.

To shut down a global-cluster node, use the `clnode evacuate` command with the Oracle Solaris `shutdown` command. Use the `cluster shutdown` command only when shutting down an entire global cluster.

On a zone-cluster node, use the `clzonecluster halt` command on a global cluster to shut down a single zone-cluster node or an entire zone cluster. You can also use the `clnode evacuate` and `shutdown` commands to shut down a zone-cluster node.

For more information, see the [clnode\(8CL\)](#), [shutdown\(8\)](#), and [clzonecluster\(8CL\)](#) man pages.

In the procedures in this chapter, `phys-schost#` reflects a global-cluster prompt. The `clzonecluster` interactive shell prompt is `clzc:schost>`.

TABLE 4 Task Map: Shutting Down and Booting a Node

| Task | Tool | Instructions |
|---|--|--|
| Stop a node. | For a global-cluster node, use the <code>clnode evacuate</code> and <code>shutdown</code> commands. For a zone-cluster node, use the <code>clzonecluster halt</code> command. | “How to Shut Down a Node” on page 83 |
| Start a node. The node must have a working connection to the cluster | For a global-cluster node, use the <code>boot</code> or <code>b</code> command. For a zone-cluster node, use the <code>clzonecluster boot</code> command. | “How to Boot a Node” on page 86 |

| Task | Tool | Instructions |
|---|--|--|
| interconnect to attain cluster membership. | | |
| Stop and restart (reboot) a node on a cluster. | For a global-cluster node, use the <code>clnode evacuate</code> and shutdown commands, followed by <code>boot</code> or <code>b</code> . | “How to Reboot a Node” on page 90 |
| The node must have a working connection to the cluster interconnect to attain cluster membership. | For a zone-cluster node, use the <code>clzonecluster reboot</code> command. | |
| Boot a node so that the node does not participate in cluster membership. | For a global-cluster node, use <code>clnode evacuate</code> and shutdown commands, followed by <code>boot -x</code> on SPARC or GRUB menu entry editing on x86. If the underlying global cluster is booted in noncluster mode, the zone cluster node is automatically in noncluster mode. | “How to Boot a Node in Noncluster Mode” on page 94 |

▼ How to Shut Down a Node

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.



Caution - Do not use `send brk` on a cluster console to shut down a node on a global cluster or a zone cluster. The command is not supported within a cluster.

Note - You can also use the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface to evacuate a global-cluster node and switch all resource groups and device groups to the next-preferred node. You can also shut down a zone-cluster node. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

- 1. If your cluster is running Oracle RAC, shut down all instances of the database on the cluster you are shutting down.**
Refer to the Oracle RAC product documentation for shutdown procedures.
- 2. Assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.admin` authorization on the cluster node to be shut down.**

Perform all steps in this procedure from a node of the global cluster.

- 3. If you want to halt a specific zone cluster member, skip Steps 4 - 6 and execute the following command from a global-cluster node:**

```
phys-schost# clzonecluster halt -n physical-name zone-cluster-name
```

When you specify a particular zone-cluster node, you stop only that node. By default, the `halt` command stops the zone clusters on all nodes.

- 4. Switch all resource groups, resources, and device groups from the node being shut down to other global cluster members.**

On the global-cluster node to shut down, type the following command. The `clnode evacuate` command switches over all resource groups and device groups from the specified node to the next-preferred node. (You can also run `clnode evacuate` within a zone-cluster node.)

```
phys-schost# clnode evacuate node
```

node Specifies the node from which you are switching resource groups and device groups.

- 5. Shut down the node.**

Execute the shutdown command on the global-cluster node you want to shut down.

```
phys-schost# shutdown -g0 -y -i0
```

Verify that the global-cluster node is showing the `ok` prompt on a SPARC based system or the `Press any key to continue` message on the GRUB menu on an x86 based system.

- 6. If necessary, power off the node.**

Example 22 SPARC: Shutting Down a Global-Cluster Node

The following example shows the console output when node `phys-schost-1` is shut down. The `-g0` option sets the grace period to zero, and the `-y` option provides an automatic yes response to the confirmation question. Shutdown messages for this node appear on the consoles of other nodes in the global cluster.

```
phys-schost# clnode evacuate phys-schost-1
phys-schost# shutdown -g0 -y -i0
Wed Mar 10 13:47:32 phys-schost-1 cl_runtime:
WARNING: CMM monitoring disabled.
phys-schost-1#
INIT: New run level: 0
```

```

The system is coming down. Please wait.
Notice: rgmd is being stopped.
Notice: rpc.pmfd is being stopped.
Notice: rpc.fed is being stopped.
umount: /global/.devices/node@1 busy
umount: /global/phys-schost-1 busy
The system is down.
syncing file systems... done
Program terminated
ok

```

Example 23 x86: Shutting Down a Global-Cluster Node

The following example shows the console output when node `phys-schost-1` is shut down. The `-g0` option sets the grace period to zero, and the `-y` option provides an automatic yes response to the confirmation question. Shutdown messages for this node appear on the consoles of other nodes in the global cluster.

```

phys-schost# clnode evacuate phys-schost-1
phys-schost# shutdown -g0 -y -i0
Shutdown started.   Wed Mar 10 13:47:32 PST 2004

Changing to init state 0 - please wait
Broadcast Message from root (console) on phys-schost-1 Wed Mar 10 13:47:32...
THE SYSTEM phys-schost-1 IS BEING SHUT DOWN NOW ! ! !
Log off now or risk your files being damaged

phys-schost-1#
INIT: New run level: 0
The system is coming down. Please wait.
System services are now being stopped.
/etc/rc0.d/K05initrgm: Calling clnode evacuate
failfasts disabled on node 1
Print services already stopped.
Mar 10 13:47:44 phys-schost-1 syslogd: going down on signal 15
umount: /global/.devices/node@2 busy
umount: /global/.devices/node@1 busy
The system is down.
syncing file systems... done
WARNING: CMM: Node being shut down.
Type any key to continue

```

Example 24 Shutting Down a Zone-Cluster Node

The following example shows how use the `clzonecluster halt` to shut down a node on a zone cluster called `sparse-szone`. (You can also run the `clnode evacuate` and `shutdown` commands in a zone-cluster node.)

```

phys-schost# clzonecluster status

=== Zone Clusters ===

--- Zone Cluster Status ---

Name            Node Name      Zone HostName  Status  Zone Status
-----
sparse-sczone  schost-1      sczone-1       Online  Running
                schost-2      sczone-2       Online  Running
                schost-3      sczone-3       Online  Running
                schost-4      sczone-4       Online  Running

phys-schost#
phys-schost# clzonecluster halt -n schost-4 sparse-sczone
Waiting for zone halt commands to complete on all the nodes of the zone cluster "sparse-
sczone"...
Sep  5 19:24:00 schost-4 cl_runtime: NOTICE: Membership : Node 3 of cluster 'sparse-
sczone' died.
phys-host#
phys-host# clzonecluster status

=== Zone Clusters ===

--- Zone Cluster Status ---

Name            Node Name      Zone HostName  Status  Zone Status
-----
sparse-sczone  schost-1      sczone-1       Online  Running
                schost-2      sczone-2       Online  Running
                schost-3      sczone-3       Offline  Installed
                schost-4      sczone-4       Online  Running

phys-schost#

```

See Also See [“How to Boot a Node” on page 86](#) to restart a global-cluster node that was shut down.

▼ How to Boot a Node

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

Note - You can also boot a zone cluster node by using the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager”](#) on page 275.

If you intend to shut down or reboot other active nodes in the global cluster or zone cluster, wait until the multiuser-server milestone comes online for the node you are booting. Otherwise, the node will not be available to take over services from other nodes in the cluster that you shut down or reboot.

Note - Starting a node can be affected by the quorum configuration. In a two-node cluster, you must have a quorum device configured so that the total quorum count for the cluster is three. You should have one quorum count for each node and one quorum count for the quorum device. In this situation, if the first node is shut down, the second node continues to have quorum and runs as the sole cluster member. For the first node to come back in the cluster as a cluster node, the second node must be up and running. The required cluster quorum count (two) must be present.

If you are running Oracle Solaris Cluster in a guest domain, rebooting the control or I/O domain can have an impact on the running guest domain, including the domain going down. You should rebalance the workload to other nodes and stop the guest domain running Oracle Solaris Cluster before you reboot the control or I/O domain.

When a control or I/O domain is rebooted, heartbeats are not received or sent by the guest domain. This causes split brain and a cluster reconfiguration to occur. Since the control or I/O domain is rebooting, the guest domain cannot access any shared devices. The other cluster nodes will fence this guest domain from the shared devices. When the control or I/O domain finishes its reboot, I/O resumes on the guest domain and any I/O to shared storage causes the guest domain to panic because it has been fenced off the shared disks as part of the cluster reconfiguration. You can mitigate this issue if a guest is employing two I/O domains for redundancy and you reboot the I/O domains one at a time.

Note - Nodes must have a working connection to the cluster interconnect to attain cluster membership.

1. To start a global-cluster node or zone-cluster node that has been shut down, boot the node.

Perform all steps in this procedure from a node of the global cluster.

- On SPARC based systems, run the following command.

```
ok boot
```

- On x86 based systems, run the following commands.
When the GRUB menu is displayed, select the appropriate Oracle Solaris entry and press Enter.

Messages appear on the booted nodes' consoles as cluster components are activated.

- If you have a zone cluster, you can specify a node to boot.

```
phys-schost# clzonecluster boot -n node zone-cluster-name
```

2. Verify that the node booted without error, and is online.

- **Running the `cluster status` command reports the status of a global-cluster node.**

```
phys-schost# cluster status -t node
```

- **Running the `clzonecluster status` command from a node on the global cluster reports the status of all zone-cluster nodes.**

```
phys-schost# clzonecluster status
```

A zone-cluster node can only be booted in cluster mode when the node hosting the node is booted in cluster mode.

Note - If a node's `/var` file system fills up, Oracle Solaris Cluster might not be able to restart on that node. If this problem arises, see [“How to Repair a Full `/var` File System”](#) on page 96.

Example 25 SPARC: Booting a Global-Cluster Node

The following example shows the console output when node `phys-schost-1` is booted into the global cluster.

```
ok boot
Rebooting with command: boot
...
Hostname: phys-schost-1
Booting as part of a cluster
...
NOTICE: Node phys-schost-1: attempting to join cluster
...
NOTICE: Node phys-schost-1: joined cluster
...
The system is coming up. Please wait.
checking ufs filesystems
...
```



```

reservation program successfully exiting
Print services started.
volume management starting.
The system is ready.
phys-schost-1 console login:

```

Example 26 x86: Booting a Cluster Node

The following example shows the console output when node `phys-schost-1` is booted into the cluster.

```

<<< Current Boot Parameters >>>
Boot path: /pci@0,0/pci8086,2545@3/pci8086,1460@1d/pci8086,341a@7,1/sd@0,0:a
Boot args:

Type   b [file-name] [boot-flags] <ENTER>  to boot with options
or     i <ENTER>                        to enter boot interpreter
or     <ENTER>                          to boot with defaults

<<< timeout in 5 seconds >>>

Select (b)oot or (i)nterpreter: Size: 276915 + 22156 + 150372 Bytes
/platform/i86pc/kernel/unix loaded - 0xac000 bytes used
SunOS Release 5.9 Version on81-feature-patch:08/30/2003 32-bit
Copyright 1983-2003 Sun Microsystems, Inc. All rights reserved.
Use is subject to license terms.
configuring IPv4 interfaces: e1000g2.
Hostname: phys-schost-1
Booting as part of a cluster
NOTICE: CMM: Node phys-schost-1 (nodeid = 1) with votecount = 1 added.
NOTICE: CMM: Node phys-schost-2 (nodeid = 2) with votecount = 1 added.
NOTICE: CMM: Quorum device 1 (/dev/did/rdisk/d1s2) added; votecount = 1, bitmask
of nodes with configured paths = 0x3.
WARNING: CMM: Initialization for quorum device /dev/did/rdisk/d1s2 failed with
error EACCES. Will retry later.
NOTICE: clcomm: Adapter e1000g3 constructed
NOTICE: clcomm: Path phys-schost-1:e1000g3 - phys-schost-2:e1000g3 being constructed
NOTICE: clcomm: Path phys-schost-1:e1000g3 - phys-schost-2:e1000g3 being initiated
NOTICE: clcomm: Path phys-schost-1:e1000g3 - phys-schost-2:e1000g3 online
NOTICE: clcomm: Adapter e1000g0 constructed
NOTICE: clcomm: Path phys-schost-1:e1000g0 - phys-schost-2:e1000g0 being constructed
NOTICE: CMM: Node phys-schost-1: attempting to join cluster.
WARNING: CMM: Reading reservation keys from quorum device /dev/did/rdisk/d1s2
failed with error 2.
NOTICE: CMM: Cluster has reached quorum.
NOTICE: CMM: Node phys-schost-1 (nodeid = 1) is up; new incarnation number =
1068503958.
NOTICE: CMM: Node phys-schost-2 (nodeid = 2) is up; new incarnation number =

```

```
1068496374.
NOTICE: CMM: Cluster members: phys-schost-1 phys-schost-2.
NOTICE: CMM: node reconfiguration #3 completed.
NOTICE: CMM: Node phys-schost-1: joined cluster.
NOTICE: clcomm: Path phys-schost-1:e1000g0 - phys-schost-2:e1000g0 being initiated
NOTICE: clcomm: Path phys-schost-1:e1000g0 - phys-schost-2:e1000g0 online
NOTICE: CMM: Retry of initialization for quorum device /dev/did/rdisk/d1s2 was
successful.
WARNING: mod_installdr: no major number for rsmrdt
ip: joining multicasts failed (18) on clprivnet0 - will use link layer
broadcasts for multicast
The system is coming up. Please wait.
checking ufs filesystems
/dev/rdisk/clt0d0s5: is clean.
NIS domain name is dev.eng.mycompany.com
starting rpc services: rpcbind keyserp ypbind done.
Setting netmask of e1000g2 to 192.168.255.0
Setting netmask of e1000g3 to 192.168.255.128
Setting netmask of e1000g0 to 192.168.255.128
Setting netmask of clprivnet0 to 192.168.255.0
Setting default IPv4 interface for multicast: add net 224.0/4: gateway phys-schost-1
syslog service starting.
obtaining access to all attached disks

*****
*
* The X-server can not be started on display :0...
*
*****
volume management starting.
Starting Fault Injection Server...
The system is ready.

phys-schost-1 console login:
```

▼ How to Reboot a Node

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

Note - You can also reboot a zone-cluster node by using the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager”](#) on page 275.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.



Caution - If a method for any resource times out and cannot be killed, the node will be rebooted only if the resource's `Failover_mode` property is set to `HARD`. If the `Failover_mode` property is set to any other value, the node will not be rebooted.

To shut down or reboot other active nodes in the global cluster or zone cluster, wait until the multiuser-server milestone comes online for the node that you are rebooting. Otherwise, the node will not be available to take over services from other nodes in the cluster that you shut down or reboot.

1. If the global-cluster or zone-cluster node is running Oracle RAC, shut down all instances of the database on the node that you are shutting down.

Refer to the Oracle RAC product documentation for shutdown procedures.

2. Assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.admin` authorization on the node to shut down.

Perform all steps in this procedure from a node of the global cluster.

3. Shut down the global-cluster node by using the `clnode evacuate` and `shutdown` commands.

Shut down the zone cluster with the `clzonecluster halt` command executed on a node of the global cluster. (The `clnode evacuate` and `shutdown` commands also work in a zone cluster.)

For a global cluster, type the following commands on the node to shut down. The `clnode evacuate` command switches over all device groups from the specified node to the next-preferred node. The command also switches all resource groups from global zones on the specified node to the next-preferred global zone on other nodes.

Note - To shut down a single node, use the `shutdown -g0 -y -i6` command. To shut down multiple nodes at the same time, use the `shutdown -g0 -y -i0` command to halt the nodes. After all the nodes have halted, use the `boot` command on all nodes to boot them back in to the cluster.

- On a SPARC based system, run the following commands to reboot a single node.

```
phys-schost# clnode evacuate node
```

```
phys-schost# shutdown -g0 -y -i6
```

- On an x86 based system, run the following commands to reboot a single node.

```
phys-schost# clnode evacuate node
```

```
phys-schost# shutdown -g0 -y -i6
```

When the GRUB menu is displayed, select the appropriate Oracle Solaris entry and press Enter.

- Shut down all the zone cluster nodes.

```
phys-schost# clzonecluster halt -n phys-schost +
```

Note - Nodes must have a working connection to the cluster interconnect to attain cluster membership.

4. Verify that the node booted without error and is online.

- Verify that the global-cluster node is online.

```
phys-schost# cluster status -t node
```

- Verify that the zone-cluster node is online.

```
phys-schost# clzonecluster status
```

Example 27 SPARC: Rebooting a Global-Cluster Node

The following example shows the console output when node `phys-schost-1` is rebooted. Messages for this node, such as shutdown and startup notification, appear on the consoles of other nodes in the global cluster.

```
phys-schost# clnode evacuate phys-schost-1
phys-schost# shutdown -g0 -y -i6
Shutdown started.   Wed Mar 10 13:47:32 phys-schost-1 cl_runtime:

WARNING: CMM monitoring disabled.
phys-schost-1#
INIT: New run level: 6
The system is coming down. Please wait.
System services are now being stopped.
Notice: rgmd is being stopped.
Notice: rpc.pmfd is being stopped.
Notice: rpc.fed is being stopped.
umount: /global/.devices/node@1 busy
umount: /global/phys-schost-1 busy
```

```

The system is down.
syncing file systems... done
rebooting...
Resetting ...

'''
Sun Ultra 1 SBus (UltraSPARC 143MHz), No Keyboard
OpenBoot 3.11, 128 MB memory installed, Serial #5932401.
Ethernet address 8:8:20:99:ab:77, Host ID: 8899ab77.
...
Rebooting with command: boot
...
Hostname: phys-schost-1
Booting as part of a cluster
...
NOTICE: Node phys-schost-1: attempting to join cluster
...
NOTICE: Node phys-schost-1: joined cluster
...
The system is coming up. Please wait.
The system is ready.
phys-schost-1 console login:

```

Example 28 Rebooting a Zone-Cluster Node

The following example shows how to reboot a node on a zone cluster.

```

phys-schost# clzonecluster reboot -n schost-4 sparse-sczone
Waiting for zone reboot commands to complete on all the nodes of the zone cluster
"sparse-sczone"...
Sep  5 19:40:59 schost-4 cl_runtime: NOTICE: Membership : Node 3 of cluster
'sparse-sczone' died.
phys-schost# Sep  5 19:41:27 schost-4 cl_runtime: NOTICE: Membership : Node 3 of cluster
'sparse-sczone' joined.

phys-schost#
phys-schost# clzonecluster status

=== Zone Clusters ===

--- Zone Cluster Status ---
Name           Node Name   Zone HostName  Status   Zone Status
-----
sparse-sczone  schost-1   sczone-1      Online  Running
                schost-2   sczone-2      Online  Running
                schost-3   sczone-3      Online  Running
                schost-4   sczone-4      Online  Running

phys-schost#

```

▼ How to Boot a Node in Noncluster Mode

You can boot a global-cluster node in noncluster mode, where the node does not participate in the cluster membership. Noncluster mode is useful when installing the cluster software or performing certain administrative procedures, such as updating a node. A zone-cluster node cannot be in a boot state that is different from the state of the underlying global-cluster node. If the global-cluster node is booted in noncluster mode, the zone-cluster node is automatically in noncluster mode.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **Assume the `root` role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.admin` authorization on the cluster to be started in noncluster mode.**

Perform all steps in this procedure from a node of the global cluster.

2. **Shut down the zone-cluster node or the global-cluster node.**

The `clnode evacuate` command switches over all device groups from the specified node to the next-preferred node. The command also switches all resource groups from global zones on the specified node to the next-preferred global zones on other nodes.

- **Shut down a specific global cluster node.**

```
phys-schost# clnode evacuate node
```

```
phys-schost# shutdown -g0 -y
```

- **Shut down a specific zone-cluster node from a global-cluster node.**

```
phys-schost# clzonecluster halt -n node zone-cluster-name
```

You can also use the `clnode evacuate` and `shutdown` commands within a zone cluster.

3. **Verify that the global-cluster node is showing the `ok` prompt on an Oracle Solaris-based system or the `Press any key to continue` message on a GRUB menu on an x86 based system.**

4. **Boot the global-cluster node in noncluster mode.**

- On SPARC based systems, run the following command.

```
ok boot -xs
```

- On x86 based systems, run the following commands.
 - a. **In the GRUB menu, use the arrow keys to select the appropriate Oracle Solaris entry and type `e` to edit its commands.**
The GRUB menu appears.
For more information about GRUB based booting, see [“About Run Level Booting” in *Booting and Shutting Down Oracle Solaris 11.4 Systems*](#).
 - b. **In the boot parameters screen, use the arrow keys to select the kernel entry and type `e` to edit the entry.**
The GRUB boot parameters screen appears.
 - c. **Add `-x` to the command to specify system boot in noncluster mode.**

[Minimal BASH-like line editing is supported. For the first word, TAB lists possible command completions. Anywhere else TAB lists the possible completions of a device/filename. ESC at any time exits.]

grub edit> kernel\$ /platform/i86pc/kernel/\$ISADIR/unix -B \$ZFS-BOOTFS -x
 - d. **Press the Enter key to accept the change and return to the boot parameters screen.**
The screen displays the edited command.
 - e. **Type `b` to boot the node into noncluster mode.**

Note - This change to the kernel boot parameter command does not persist over the system boot. The next time you reboot the node, it will boot into cluster mode. To boot into noncluster mode instead, perform these steps again to add the `-x` option to the kernel boot parameter command.

Example 29 SPARC: Booting a Global-Cluster Node in Noncluster Mode

The following example shows the console output when node `phys-schost-1` is shut down and restarted in noncluster mode. The `-g0` option sets the grace period to zero, the `-y` option provides an automatic yes response to the confirmation question, and the `-i0` option invokes run level 0 (zero). Shutdown messages for this node appear on the consoles of other nodes in the global cluster.

```
phys-schost# clnode evacuate phys-schost-1
phys-schost# cluster shutdown -g0 -y
Shutdown started.   Wed Mar 10 13:47:32 phys-schost-1 cl_runtime:

WARNING: CMM monitoring disabled.
phys-schost-1#
...
rg_name = schost-sa-1 ...
offline node = phys-schost-2 ...
num of node = 0 ...
phys-schost-1#
INIT: New run level: 0
The system is coming down.  Please wait.
System services are now being stopped.
Print services stopped.
syslogd: going down on signal 15
...
The system is down.
syncing file systems... done
WARNING: node phys-schost-1 is being shut down.
Program terminated

ok boot -x
...
Not booting as part of cluster
...
The system is ready.
phys-schost-1 console login:
```

Repairing a Full /var File System

Both Oracle Solaris software and Oracle Solaris Cluster software write error messages to the `/var/adm/messages` file, which over time can fill the `/var` file system. If a cluster node's `/var` file system fills up, Oracle Solaris Cluster might not be able to start on that node at the next boot up. Additionally, you might not be able to log in to the node.

▼ How to Repair a Full /var File System

If a node reports a full `/var` file system and continues to run Oracle Solaris Cluster services, use this procedure to clear the full file system. Refer to [“Removing Old or Inactive Files” in *Managing Devices in Oracle Solaris 11.4*](#) for more information.

1. Assume the root role on the cluster node with the full /var file system.

2. Clear the full file system.

For example, delete nonessential files that are contained in the file system, like core files or system core files under `/var/crash`.

Data Replication Approaches

This chapter describes data replication technologies you can use with Oracle Solaris Cluster software. *Data replication* is defined as copying data from a primary storage device to a backup or secondary device. If the primary device fails, your data is available from the secondary device. Data replication helps assure high availability and disaster tolerance for your cluster.

Oracle Solaris Cluster software supports the following types of data replication:

- Between clusters – Use the Oracle Solaris Cluster disaster recovery framework, formerly called Geographic Edition

To perform data replication, you must have a device group that has the same name as the object you are replicating. A device can belong to only one device group at a time, so if you already have an Oracle Solaris Cluster device group that contains the device, you must delete the group before you add that device to a new device group. For instructions on creating and managing Solaris Volume Manager, ZFS, or raw-disk device groups, see [“Administering Device Groups” on page 103](#).

This chapter contains the following section:

- [“Understanding Data Replication” on page 99](#)

Understanding Data Replication

Oracle Solaris Cluster software supports host-based and application-based data replication.

- *Host-based data replication* uses software to replicate disk volumes between geographically dispersed clusters in real time. An example of host-based replication software used for replication between clusters, or between a cluster and a host that is not in a cluster, is the ZFS snapshots feature of Oracle Solaris.

For more information about using host-based data replication between two clusters, see [Oracle Solaris Cluster Data Replication Guide for ZFS Snapshots](#).

Supported Data Replication Methods

Oracle Solaris Cluster software supports the following methods of data replication between clusters or within a cluster:

- **Replication Between Clusters** – For disaster recovery using the Oracle Solaris Cluster disaster recovery framework, formerly called Geographic Edition, you can use host-based or application-based replication to perform data replication between clusters. You can manage all supported types of replication with the disaster recovery framework.

| Type of Replication | Supported Data Replication Products |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Host-Based Replication | ZFS snapshots feature of Oracle Solaris. |
| Application-Based Replication | MySQL Oracle Data Guard Oracle GoldenGate ZFS snapshots |

For more information, see [“Data Replication” in *Disaster Recovery Framework Concepts for Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4*](#).

Administering Global Devices, Disk-Path Monitoring, and Cluster File Systems

This chapter provides information about and procedures for administering global devices, disk-path monitoring, and cluster file systems.

- [“Overview of Administering Global Devices and the Global Namespace” on page 101](#)
- [“Administering Device Groups” on page 103](#)
- [“Administering the SCSI Protocol Settings for Storage Devices” on page 130](#)
- [“Administering Cluster File Systems” on page 135](#)
- [“Administering Disk-Path Monitoring” on page 140](#)

For a high-level description of the related procedures in this chapter, see [Table 6, “Task Map: Administering Device Groups,” on page 103](#).

For conceptual information related to global devices, the global namespace, device groups, disk-path monitoring, and the cluster file system, see [Concepts for Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4](#).

Overview of Administering Global Devices and the Global Namespace

Starting with Oracle Solaris Cluster 5.0, the global devices namespace is hosted on a ZFS file system. In earlier releases of Oracle Solaris Cluster, the global devices namespace was hosted on a UFS file system configured on a lofi block device or in a dedicated disk partition.

Normally, you do not need to administer the global device namespace. The global namespace is automatically set up during installation and automatically updated during Oracle Solaris OS reboots. However, if the global namespace needs to be updated, you can run the `cldevice populate` command from any cluster node. This command causes the global namespace to be

updated on all other cluster node members, as well as on nodes that might join the cluster in the future.

Global Device Permissions for Solaris Volume Manager

Changes made to global device permissions are not automatically propagated to all the nodes in the cluster for Solaris Volume Manager and disk devices. If you want to change permissions on global devices, you must manually change the permissions on all the nodes in the cluster. For example, if you want to change permissions on global device `/dev/global/dsk/d3s0` to 644, you must issue the following command on all nodes in the cluster:

```
# chmod 644 /dev/global/dsk/d3s0
```

Dynamic Reconfiguration With Global Devices

You must consider the following issues when completing dynamic reconfiguration operations on disk and tape devices in a cluster.

- All of the requirements, procedures, and restrictions that are documented for the Oracle Solaris dynamic reconfiguration feature also apply to Oracle Solaris Cluster dynamic reconfiguration support. The only exception is for the operating system quiescence operation. Therefore, review the documentation for the Oracle Solaris dynamic reconfiguration feature *before* using the dynamic reconfiguration feature with Oracle Solaris Cluster software. You should review in particular the issues that affect non-network IO devices during a dynamic reconfiguration detach operation.
- Oracle Solaris Cluster rejects dynamic reconfiguration remove-board operations on active devices in the primary node. Dynamic reconfiguration operations can be performed on inactive devices in the primary node and on any devices in the secondary nodes.
- After the dynamic reconfiguration operation, cluster data access continues as before.
- Oracle Solaris Cluster rejects dynamic reconfiguration operations that impact the availability of quorum devices. See [“Dynamic Reconfiguration With Quorum Devices” on page 151](#) for more information.



Caution - If the current primary node fails while you are performing the dynamic reconfiguration operation on a secondary node, cluster availability is impacted. The primary node will have no place to fail over until a new secondary node is provided.

To perform dynamic reconfiguration operations on global devices, complete the following steps in the order indicated.

TABLE 5 Task Map: Dynamic Reconfiguration With Disk and Tape Devices

| Task | For Instructions |
|--|--|
| 1. If a dynamic reconfiguration operation that affects an active device group must be performed on the current primary node, switch the primary and secondary nodes before performing the dynamic reconfiguration remove operation on the device | “How to Switch the Primary for a Device Group” on page 126 |
| 2. Perform the dynamic reconfiguration removal operation on the device being removed | Check the documentation that came with your system. |

Administering Device Groups

As your cluster requirements change, you might need to add, remove, or modify the device groups on your cluster. Oracle Solaris Cluster provides an interactive interface called `clsetup` that you can use to make these changes. The `clsetup` utility generates `cluster` commands. Generated commands are shown in the examples at the end of some procedures. The following table lists tasks for administering device groups and provides links to the appropriate procedures in this section.

Note - You can also bring a device group online and take it offline by using the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

Oracle Solaris Cluster software automatically creates a raw-disk device group for each disk and tape device in the cluster. However, cluster device groups remain in an offline state until you access the groups as global devices.



Caution - Do not run `metaset -s setname -f -t` on a cluster node that is booted outside the cluster if other nodes are active cluster members and at least one of them owns the disk set.

TABLE 6 Task Map: Administering Device Groups

| Task | Instructions |
|--|---|
| Update the global-devices namespace without a reconfiguration reboot by using the <code>cldevice populate</code> command | “How to Update the Global-Devices Namespace” on page 104 |
| Add Solaris Volume Manager disksets and register them as device groups by using the <code>metaset</code> command | “How to Add and Register a Device Group (Solaris Volume Manager)” on page 105 |

| Task | Instructions |
|--|--|
| Add and register a raw-disk device group by using the <code>cldevicegroup</code> command | “How to Add and Register a Device Group (Raw-Disk)” on page 108 |
| Add a named device group for ZFS by using the <code>cldevicegroup</code> command | “How to Add and Register a Replicated Device Group (ZFS)” on page 109 |
| Remove Solaris Volume Manager device groups from the configuration by using the <code>metaset</code> and <code>metaclear</code> commands | “How to Remove and Unregister a Device Group (Solaris Volume Manager)” on page 114 |
| Remove a node from all device groups by using the <code>cldevicegroup</code> , <code>metaset</code> , and <code>clsetup</code> commands | “How to Remove a Node From All Device Groups” on page 114 |
| Remove a node from a <code>zpool</code> device group by using the <code>cldevicegroup</code> command | “How to Remove a Node From a <code>zpool</code> Device Group” on page 115 |
| Remove a node from a Solaris Volume Manager device group by using the <code>metaset</code> command | “How to Remove a Node From a Device Group (Solaris Volume Manager)” on page 116 |
| Remove a node from a raw-disk device group by using the <code>cldevicegroup</code> command | “How to Remove a Node From a Raw-Disk Device Group” on page 118 |
| Remove a shared disk/LUN from all device groups in a cluster by using the <code>cldevice</code> command | “How to Remove a Shared Disk/LUN from a Cluster” on page 120 |
| Change device group properties by using <code>clsetup</code> to generate <code>cldevicegroup</code> | “How to Change Device Group Properties” on page 121 |
| Display device groups and properties by using the <code>cldevicegroup show</code> command | “How to List a Device Group Configuration” on page 125 |
| Change the desired number of secondaries for a device group by using <code>clsetup</code> to generate <code>cldevicegroup</code> | “How to Set the Desired Number of Secondaries for a Device Group” on page 123 |
| Switch the primary for a device group by using the <code>cldevicegroup switch</code> command | “How to Switch the Primary for a Device Group” on page 126 |
| Put a device group in maintenance state by using the <code>metaset</code> command | “How to Put a Device Group in Maintenance State” on page 128 |

▼ How to Update the Global-Devices Namespace

When adding a new global device, manually update the global-devices namespace by running the `cldevice populate` command.

Note - The `cldevice populate` command does not have any effect if the node that is running the command is not currently a cluster member. The command also has no effect if the `/global/.devices/node@nodeID` file system is not mounted.

1. **Assume the `root` role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization on any node of the cluster.**

2. On each node in the cluster, run the `devfsadm` command.

You can run this command on all nodes in the cluster at the same time. For more information, see the [`devfsadm\(8\)`](#) man page.

3. Reconfigure the namespace.

```
# cldevice populate
```

4. On each node, verify that the `cldevice populate` command has been completed before you attempt to create any disksets.

The `cldevice` command calls itself remotely on all nodes, even when the command is run from just one node. To determine whether the `cldevice populate` command has completed processing, run the following command on each node of the cluster.

```
# ps -ef | grep scgdevs
```

Example 30 Updating the Global-Devices Namespace

The following example shows the output generated by successfully running the `cldevice populate` command.

```
# cldevice populate
Configuring the /dev/global directory (global devices)...
obtaining access to all attached disks
reservation program successfully exiting
```

Adding and Registering Device Groups

You can add and register device groups for Solaris Volume Manager, ZFS, or raw-disk.

▼ How to Add and Register a Device Group (Solaris Volume Manager)

Use the `metaset` command to create a Solaris Volume Manager disk set and register the disk set as an Oracle Solaris Cluster device group. When you register the disk set, the name that you assigned to the disk set is automatically assigned to the device group.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.



Caution - The name of the Oracle Solaris Cluster device group that you create (Solaris Volume Manager or raw-disk) must be the same as the name of the replicated device group.

1. **Assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization on one of the nodes connected to the disks where you are creating the disk set.**
2. **Add the Solaris Volume Manager disk set and register it as a device group with Oracle Solaris Cluster.**

To create a multi-owner disk group, use the `-M` option.

```
# metaset -s diskset -a -M -h nodelist
```

`-s diskset` Specifies the disk set to be created.

`-a -h nodelist` Adds the list of nodes that can master the disk set.

`-M` Designates the disk group as multi-owner.

Note - Running the `metaset` command to set up a Solaris Volume Manager device group on a cluster results in one secondary by default, regardless of the number of nodes that are included in that device group. You can change the desired number of secondary nodes by using the `clsetup` utility after the device group has been created. Refer to [“How to Set the Desired Number of Secondaries for a Device Group” on page 123](#) for more information about disk failover.

3. **If you are configuring a replicated device group, set the replication property for the device group.**

```
# cldevicegroup sync devicegroup
```

4. **Verify that the device group has been added.**

The device group name matches the disk set name that is specified with `metaset`.

```
# cldevicegroup list
```

5. **List the DID mappings.**

```
# cldevice show | grep Device
```

- Choose drives that are shared by the cluster nodes that will master or potentially master the disk set.
- Use the full DID device name, which has the form `/dev/did/rdisk/dN`, when you add a drive to a disk set.

In the following example, the entries for DID device `/dev/did/rdisk/d3` indicate that the drive is shared by `phys-schost-1` and `phys-schost-2`.

```
=== DID Device Instances ===
DID Device Name:                /dev/did/rdisk/d1
  Full Device Path:              phys-schost-1:/dev/rdisk/c0t0d0
DID Device Name:                /dev/did/rdisk/d2
  Full Device Path:              phys-schost-1:/dev/rdisk/c0t6d0
DID Device Name:                /dev/did/rdisk/d3
  Full Device Path:              phys-schost-1:/dev/rdisk/c1t1d0
  Full Device Path:              phys-schost-2:/dev/rdisk/c1t1d0
...
```

6. Add the drives to the disk set.

Use the full DID path name.

```
# metaset -s setname -a /dev/did/rdisk/dN
```

`-s setname` Specifies the disk set name, which is the same as the device group name.

`-a` Adds the drive to the disk set.

Note - Do *not* use the lower-level device name (`cNtXdY`) when you add a drive to a disk set. Because the lower-level device name is a local name and not unique throughout the cluster, using this name might prevent the metaset from being able to switch over.

7. Verify the status of the disk set and drives.

```
# metaset -s setname
```

Example 31 Adding a Solaris Volume Manager Device Group

The following example shows the creation of the disk set and device group with the disk drives `/dev/did/rdisk/d1` and `/dev/did/rdisk/d2` and verifies that the device group has been created.

```
# metaset -s dg-schost-1 -a -h phys-schost-1
```

```
# cldevicegroup list
dg-schost-1
```

```
# metaset -s dg-schost-1 -a /dev/did/rdisk/d1 /dev/did/rdisk/d2
```

▼ How to Add and Register a Device Group (Raw-Disk)

Oracle Solaris Cluster software supports the use of raw-disk device groups in addition to other volume managers. When you initially configure Oracle Solaris Cluster, device groups are automatically configured for each raw device in the cluster. Use this procedure to reconfigure these automatically created device groups for use with Oracle Solaris Cluster software.

Create a new device group of the raw-disk type for the following reasons:

- You want to add more than one DID to the device group
- You need to change the name of the device group
- You want to create a list of device groups without using the `-v` option of the `cldevicegroup` command



Caution - If you are creating a device group on replicated devices, the name of the device group that you create (Solaris Volume Manager or raw-disk) must be the same as the name of the replicated device group.

1. Identify the devices that you want to use and unconfigure any predefined device groups.

The following commands remove the predefined device groups for devices `dN` and `dX`.

```
phys-schost-1# cldevicegroup disable dsk/dN dsk/dX
phys-schost-1# cldevicegroup offline dsk/dN dsk/dX
phys-schost-1# cldevicegroup delete dsk/dN dsk/dX
```

2. Create the new raw-disk device group, including the desired devices.

The following command creates a global device group, `raw-disk-dg`, which contains devices `dN` and `dX`.

```
phys-schost-1# cldevicegroup create -n phys-schost-1,phys-schost-2 \
-t rawdisk -d dN,dX raw-disk-dg
```

3. Verify the raw-disk device group you created.

```
phys-schost-1# cldevicegroup show raw-disk-dg
```

▼ How to Add and Register a Replicated Device Group (ZFS)

Use this procedure to create a replicated ZFS device group that is managed by HAStoragePlus.

To create a ZFS storage pool (zpool) that does not use HAStoragePlus, instead go to [“How to Configure a Local ZFS Storage Pool Without HAStoragePlus” on page 110](#).

Before You Begin To replicate ZFS, you must create a named device group and list the disks that belong to the zpool. A device can belong to only one device group at a time, so if you already have an Oracle Solaris Cluster device group that contains the device, you must delete the group before you add that device to a new ZFS device group.

The name of the Oracle Solaris Cluster device group that you create (Solaris Volume Manager or raw-disk) must be the same as the name of the replicated device group.

- 1. Delete the default device groups that correspond to the devices in the zpool.**

For example, if you have a zpool called mypool that contains two devices /dev/did/dsk/d2 and /dev/did/dsk/d13, you must delete the two default device groups called d2 and d13.

```
# cldevicegroup offline dsk/d2 dsk/d13
# cldevicegroup delete dsk/d2 dsk/d13
```

- 2. Create a named device group with DIDs that correspond to those in the device group you removed in [Step 1](#).**

```
# cldevicegroup create -n pnode1,pnode2 -d d2,d13 -t rawdisk mypool
```

This action creates a device group called mypool (with the same name as the zpool), which manages the raw devices /dev/did/dsk/d2 and /dev/did/dsk/d13.

- 3. Create a zpool that contains those devices.**

```
# zpool create mypool mirror /dev/did/dsk/d2 /dev/did/dsk/d13
```

- 4. Create a resource group to manage migration of the replicated devices (in the device group) with only global zones in its nodelist.**

```
# clresourcegroup create -n pnode1,pnode2 migrate_srdfdg-rg
```

- 5. Create an hasp-rs resource in the resource group you created in [Step 4](#), setting the globaldevicepaths property to a device group of type raw-disk.**

You created this device in [Step 2](#).

```
# clresource create -t HAStoragePlus -x globaldevicepaths=mypool \
```

```
-g migrate_srdfdg-rg hasp2migrate_mypool
```

6. Set the +++ value in the `rg_affinities` property from this resource group to the resource group you created in [Step 4](#).

```
# clresourcegroup create -n pnode1,pnode2 \  
-p RG_affinities=+++migrate_srdfdg-rg oracle-rg
```

7. Create an HAStoragePlus resource (`hasp-rs`) for the zpool you created in [Step 3](#) in the resource group that you created in either [Step 4](#) or [Step 6](#).

Set the `resource_dependencies` property to the `hasp-rs` resource that you created in [Step 5](#).

```
# clresource create -g oracle-rg -t HAStoragePlus -p zpools=mypool \  
-p resource_dependencies=hasp2migrate_mypool \  
-p ZpoolsSearchDir=/dev/did/dsk hasp2import_mypool
```

8. Use the new resource group name where a device group name is required.

▼ How to Configure a Local ZFS Storage Pool Without HAStoragePlus

This procedure describes how to configure a ZFS storage pool (zpool) on a local device without configuring an HAStoragePlus resource.

Note - To configure a local zpool that uses an HAStoragePlus resource, instead go to [“How to Add and Register a Replicated Device Group \(ZFS\)”](#) on page 109.

1. List the DID mappings and identify the local device to use.

Choose a device that lists only the cluster node that will use the new zpool. Note both the `cNtXdY` device name and the `/dev/did/rdisk/dN` DID device name.

```
phys-schost-1# cldevice show | grep Device
```

In the following example, the entries for DID devices `/dev/did/rdisk/d1` and `/dev/did/rdisk/d2` show that those drives are used only by `phys-schost-1`. For the examples in this procedure, DID device `/dev/did/rdisk/d2` with device name `c0t6d0` will be used and configured for cluster node `phys-schost-1`.

```
=== DID Device Instances ===  
DID Device Name: /dev/did/rdisk/d1  
Full Device Path: phys-schost-1:/dev/rdisk/c0t0d0
```

```

DID Device Name:                /dev/did/rdisk/d2
  Full Device Path:              phys-schost-1:/dev/rdisk/c0t6d0
DID Device Name:                /dev/did/rdisk/d3
  Full Device Path:              phys-schost-1:/dev/rdisk/c1t1d0
  Full Device Path:              phys-schost-2:/dev/rdisk/c1t1d0
...

```

2. Determine the device group name of the DID device that you choose for the zpool.

The following example output shows that `dsk/d2` is the device group name for DID device `/dev/did/rdisk/d2s2`. A relationship where the device group name is part of the DID device name is often the case, but not always. This device group has only one node, `phys-schost-1`, in its node list.

```

phys-schost-1# cldevicegroup show -v
...
Device Group Name:              dsk/d2
  Type:                          Disk
  failback:                       false
  Node List:                       phys-schost-1
  preferenced:                     false
  localonly:                       false
  autogen:                          true
  numsecondaries:                   1
  device names:                     /dev/did/rdisk/d2s2
...

```

3. Set the `localonly` property for the DID device.

Specify the device group name that you identified in [Step 2](#). If you want to disable fencing for the device, also include `default_fencing=nofencing` in the command.

```

phys-schost-1# cldevicegroup set -p localonly=true \
-p autogen=true [-p default_fencing=nofencing] dsk/d2

```

For more information about `cldevicegroup` properties, see the [cldevicegroup\(8CL\)](#) man page.

4. Verify the device settings.

```

phys-schost-1# cldevicegroup show dsk/d2

```

5. Create the zpool.

```

phys-schost-1# zpool create localpool c0t6d0

```

6. (Optional) Create a ZFS dataset.

```

phys-schost-1# zfs create localpool/data

```

7. Verify the new zpool.

```
phys-schost-1# zpool list
```

▼ How to Configure a zpool for Globally Mounted ZFS File Systems Without HAStoragePlus HAStoragePlus

This procedure describes how to configure a ZFS storage pool (zpool) for globally mounted ZFS file systems without configuring an HAStoragePlus resource. This approach can be useful in configurations where the global file systems are to be mounted on every node at boot time and there are no explicit dependencies of data services upon the file systems. For information on how to use HAStoragePlus to manage ZFS pools for global access by data services, see [“Configuring an HAStoragePlus Resource for Cluster File Systems” in *Planning and Administering Data Services for Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4*](#).

1. List the DID mappings and identify the shared device to use.

To configure a globally accessible ZFS pool, choose one or more multi-hosted devices from the output of the `cldevice show` command. Make a note of both the `cNtXdY` device name and the `/dev/did/rdisk/dN` DID device name for the chosen device(s). The chosen device(s) must have connectivity to all cluster nodes.

```
phys-schost-1# cldevice show | grep Device
```

In the following example, the entries for DID devices `/dev/did/rdisk/d1` and `/dev/did/rdisk/d2` show that those drives are connected only to `phys-schost-1`, while `/dev/did/rdisk/d3` is accessible by both nodes of this two-node cluster, `phys-schost-1` and `phys-schost-2`. In this example, DID device `/dev/did/rdisk/d3` with device name `c1t1d0` will be used for global access by both nodes.

```
=== DID Device Instances ===
DID Device Name: /dev/did/rdisk/d1
Full Device Path: phys-schost-1:/dev/rdisk/c0t0d0
DID Device Name: /dev/did/rdisk/d2
Full Device Path: phys-schost-1:/dev/rdisk/c0t6d0
DID Device Name: /dev/did/rdisk/d3
Full Device Path: phys-schost-1:/dev/rdisk/c1t1d0
Full Device Path: phys-schost-2:/dev/rdisk/c1t1d0
...
```

2. Create a ZFS pool for the DID device(s) that you chose.

The name `gpool` is chosen for this pool. Although ZFS can use individual slices or partitions, the `zpool(8)` man page recommends the use of a whole disk.

```
phys-schost-1# zpool create gpool c1t1d0
```

3. Create a named device group.

The device group must have the same name `gpool` as chosen for the pool. The `poolaccess` property is set to `global` to indicate that the file systems of this pool will be globally accessible across the nodes of the cluster.

```
phys-schost-1# cldevicegroup create -p poolaccess=global \
-n phys-schost-1,phys-schost-2 -t zpool gpool
```

4. (Optional) Create one or more ZFS datasets.

```
phys-schost-1# zfs create gpool/myfilesystem
```

All file system datasets in the pool will be mounted globally and accessible cluster-wide.

5. Bring the device group online.

```
phys-schost-1# cldevicegroup online gpool
```

6. Verify the new zpool.

The following `zpool list` command must be executed on the device group primary node. To determine the primary node, execute the `cldevicegroup status` command.

```
phys-schost-1# cldevicegroup status gpool

=== Cluster Device Groups ===

--- Device Group Status ---

Device Group Name  Primary          Secondary        Status
-----
gpool              phys-schost-1   phys-schost-2   Online

phys-schost-1# zpool list
NAME      SIZE  ALLOC  FREE  CAP  DEDUP  HEALTH  ALTROOT
gpool    49.8G  2.16G  47.6G  4%   1.00x  ONLINE  /
...
```

Note - If you want to create an HAStoragePlus for the global zpool, see [“How to Set Up an HAStoragePlus Resource for Cluster File Systems Using a UFS File System”](#) in *Planning and Administering Data Services for Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4*.

Maintaining Device Groups

You can perform a variety of administrative tasks for your device groups. Some of these tasks can also be performed by using the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

How to Remove and Unregister a Device Group (Solaris Volume Manager)

Device groups are Solaris Volume Manager disksets that have been registered with Oracle Solaris Cluster. To remove a Solaris Volume Manager device group, use the `metaclear` and `metaset` commands. These commands remove the device group with the same name and unregister the disk group as an Oracle Solaris Cluster device group.

Refer to [Solaris Volume Manager Administration Guide](#) for the steps to remove a disk set.

▼ How to Remove a Node From All Device Groups

Use this procedure to remove a cluster node from all device groups that list the node in their lists of potential primaries.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **Assume the `root` role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization on the node that you are removing as a potential primary of all device groups.**
2. **Determine the device group or groups of which the node to be removed is a member.**

Look for the node name in the `Device group node list` for each device group.

```
# cldevicegroup show
```

3. If any of the device groups identified in Step 2 are of the device group type `zpool`, perform the steps in [“How to Remove a Node From a zpool Device Group” on page 115](#) for each device group of that type.
4. If any of the device groups identified in Step 2 are of the device group type `SVM`, perform the steps in [“How to Remove a Node From a Device Group \(Solaris Volume Manager\)” on page 116](#) for each device group of that type.
5. Verify that the node has been removed from the potential primaries list of all device groups.

The command returns nothing if the node is no longer listed as a potential primary of any device group.

```
# cldevicegroup list -v nodename
```

▼ How to Remove a Node From a zpool Device Group

Use this procedure to remove a cluster node from the list of potential primaries of a `zpool` device group.

1. Assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.read` and `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization on a node in the cluster.
2. Verify that the node being removed is still a member of the device group's node list and that the device group type is `zpool`.

```
phys-schost-1# cldevicegroup show devicegroup
```

```
=== Device Groups ===
```

```
Device Group Name:                gpool
Type:                             ZPOOL
failback:                          false
Node List: phys-schost-2,phys-schost-1
preferenced:                        false
autogen:                            false
numsecondaries:                     0
ZFS pool name:                      gpool
poolaccess:                         global
readonly:                           false
```

```
import-at-boot:           false
searchpaths:              /dev/dsk
```

3. Ensure that the node being removed is not the primary of the device group.

```
phys-schost-1# cldevicegroup status gpool
```

```
=== Cluster Device Groups ===
```

```
--- Device Group Status ---
```

| Device Group Name | Primary | Secondary | Status |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--------|
| gpool | phys-schost-2 | phys-schost-1 | Online |

4. Remove the node from the device group.

```
phys-schost-1# cldevicegroup remove-node -n phys-schost-1 gpool
```

▼ How to Remove a Node From a Device Group (Solaris Volume Manager)

Use this procedure to remove a cluster node from the list of potential primaries of a Solaris Volume Manager device group. Repeat the `metaset` command for each device group from which you want to remove the node.



Caution - Do not run `metaset -s setname -f -t` on a cluster node that is booted outside the cluster if other nodes are active cluster members and at least one of them owns the disk set.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

1. Verify that the node is still a member of the device group and that the device group is a Solaris Volume Manager device group.

Device group type `SDS/SVM` indicates a Solaris Volume Manager device group.

```
phys-schost-1% cldevicegroup show devicegroup
```

2. Determine which node is the current primary for the device group.

```
# cldevicegroup status devicegroup
```

3. **Assume the `root` role on the node that currently owns the device group that you want to modify.**
4. **Delete the node's hostname from the device group.**

```
# metaset -s setname -d -h nodelist
```

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>-s setname</code> | Specifies the device group name. |
| <code>-d</code> | Deletes from the device group the nodes identified with <code>-h</code> . |
| <code>-h nodelist</code> | Specifies the node name of the node or nodes that will be removed. |

Note - The update can take several minutes to complete.

If the command fails, add the `-f` (force) option to the command.

```
# metaset -s setname -d -f -h nodelist
```

5. **Repeat [Step 4](#) for each device group from which the node is being removed as a potential primary.**
6. **Verify that the node has been removed from the device group.**

The device group name matches the disk set name that is specified with `metaset`.

```
phys-schost-1% cldevicegroup list -v devicegroup
```

Example 32 Removing a Node From a Device Group (Solaris Volume Manager)

The following example shows the removal of the hostname `phys-schost-2` from a device group configuration. This example eliminates `phys-schost-2` as a potential primary for the designated device group. Verify removal of the node by running the `cldevicegroup show` command. Check that the removed node is no longer displayed in the screen text.

Determine the Solaris Volume Manager device group for the node

```
# cldevicegroup show dg-schost-1
=== Device Groups ===
```

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Device Group Name: | dg-schost-1 |
| Type: | SVM |
| failback: | no |
| Node List: | phys-schost-1, phys-schost-2 |
| preferenced: | yes |
| numsecondaries: | 1 |

```

diskset name:                dg-schost-1

    Determine which node is the current primary for the device group
# cldevicegroup status dg-schost-1
=== Cluster Device Groups ===

--- Device Group Status ---

Device Group Name    Primary          Secondary        Status
-----
dg-schost-1         phys-schost-1   phys-schost-2   Online

    Assume the root role on the node that currently owns the device group

    Remove the host name from the device group
# metaset -s dg-schost-1 -d -h phys-schost-2

    Verify removal of the node
phys-schost-1% cldevicegroup list -v dg-schost-1
=== Cluster Device Groups ===

--- Device Group Status ---

Device Group Name    Primary          Secondary        Status
-----
dg-schost-1         phys-schost-1   -                Online
  
```

▼ How to Remove a Node From a Raw-Disk Device Group

Use this procedure to remove a cluster node from the list of potential primaries of a raw-disk device group.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **Assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.read` and `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization on a node in the cluster other than the node to remove.**

2. **Identify the device groups that are connected to the node being removed, and determine which are raw-disk device groups.**

```
# cldevicegroup show
```

Raw-disk device groups are shown with type `Disk` or `Local_disk`. Look for groups whose node list contains the node which is being removed.

3. **Disable the `localonly` property of each `Local_Disk` raw-disk device group.**

```
# cldevicegroup set -p localonly=false devicegroup
```

See the [cldevicegroup\(8CL\)](#) man page for more information about the `localonly` property.

4. **Verify that you have disabled the `localonly` property of all raw-disk device groups that are connected to the node being removed.**

The `Disk` device group type indicates that the `localonly` property is disabled for that raw-disk device group.

```
# cldevicegroup show
```

5. **Remove the node from all raw-disk device groups that are identified in [Step 2](#).**

You must complete this step for each raw-disk device group that is connected to the node being removed.

```
# cldevicegroup remove-node -n nodename devicegroup
```

Example 33 Removing a Node From a Raw Device Group

This example shows how to remove a node (`phys-schost-2`) from a raw-disk device group. All commands are run from another node of the cluster (`phys-schost-1`).

*Identify the device groups connected to the node being removed,
and determine which are raw-disk device groups*

```
phys-schost-1# cldevicegroup show
```

```
Device Group Name: dsk/d4
```

```
Type: Local_disk
```

```
failback: false
```

```
Node List: phys-schost-2
```

```
preferenced: false
```

```
localonly: true
```

```
autogen false
```

```
numsecondaries: 1
```

```
...
```

```
Device Group Name: dsk/d1
```

```
Type: Disk
failback: false
Node List: phys-schost-1, phys-schost-2
preferenced: true
localonly: false
autogen false
numsecondaries: 1
...
```

Disable the localonly flag for each local disk on the node

```
phys-schost-1# cldevicegroup set -p localonly=false dsk/d4
```

Verify that the localonly flag is disabled

```
phys-schost-1# cldevicegroup show dsk/d4 dsk/d1
...
Device Group Name:          dsk/d4
Type:                       Disk
...
Device Group Name:          dsk/d1
Type:                       Disk
```

Remove the node from all raw-disk device groups

```
phys-schost-1# cldevicegroup remove-node -n phys-schost-2 dsk/d4
phys-schost-1# cldevicegroup remove-node -n phys-schost-2 dsk/d1
```

▼ How to Remove a Shared Disk/LUN from a Cluster

Use this procedure to remove a shared device, such as a shared disk or a LUN, from a cluster.

1. **Assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.read` and `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization on a node in the cluster.**
2. **Ensure the device is not being used by applications on the cluster.**
3. **Ensure the device is not in storage resources or disk groups or zpools or `/etc/vfstab` on any node of the cluster.**
4. **Ensure device is not added to a zone cluster.**

```
# clzc show
# clzc configure
```


5. **After ensuring device is no longer used anywhere on the cluster, remove the device.**

6. **Remove all DID references to the device.**

You must complete this step on all nodes in the cluster.

```
# cldevice clear
```

▼ How to Change Device Group Properties

The method for establishing the primary ownership of a device group is based on the setting of an ownership preference attribute called `preferenced`. If the attribute is not set, the primary owner of an otherwise unowned device group is the first node that attempts to access a disk in that group. However, if this attribute is set, you must specify the preferred order in which nodes attempt to establish ownership.

If you disable the `preferenced` attribute, then the `fallback` attribute is also automatically disabled. However, if you attempt to enable or re-enable the `preferenced` attribute, you have the choice of enabling or disabling the `fallback` attribute.

If the `preferenced` attribute is either enabled or re-enabled, you are required to reestablish the order of nodes in the primary ownership preference list.

This procedure uses the `clsetup` utility to set or unset the `preferenced` attribute and the `fallback` attribute for Solaris Volume Manager device groups.

Before You Begin To perform this procedure, you need the name of the device group for which you are changing attribute values.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **Assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.read` and `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization on any node of the cluster.**

2. **Start the `clsetup` utility.**

```
# clsetup
```

The Main Menu is displayed.

- 3. To work with device groups, type the number for the option for device groups and volumes.**

The Device Groups Menu is displayed.

- 4. To change key properties of a device group, type the number for the option for changing key properties of a Solaris Volume Manager device group.**

The Change Key Properties Menu is displayed.

- 5. To change a device group property, type the number for option for changing the preferences or failback properties.**

Follow the instructions to set the preferenced and failback options for a device group.

- 6. Verify that the device group attributes have been changed.**

Look for the device group information displayed by the following command.

```
# cldevicegroup show -v devicegroup
```

Example 34 Changing Device Group Properties

The following example shows the `cldevicegroup` command generated by `clsetup` when it sets the attribute values for a device group (`dg-schost-1`).

```
# cldevicegroup set -p preferenced=true -p failback=true -p numsecondaries=1 \  
-p nodelist=phys-schost-1,phys-schost-2 dg-schost-1  
# cldevicegroup show dg-schost-1
```

```
=== Device Groups ===
```

```
Device Group Name:          dg-schost-1  
Type:                      SVM  
failback:                  yes  
Node List:                 phys-schost-1, phys-schost-2  
preferenced:               yes  
numsecondaries:            1  
diskset names:             dg-schost-1
```

▼ How to Set the Desired Number of Secondaries for a Device Group

The `numsecondaries` property specifies the number of nodes within a device group that can master the group if the primary node fails. The default number of secondaries for device services is one. You can set the value to any integer between one and the number of operational nonprimary provider nodes in the device group.

This setting is an important factor in balancing cluster performance and availability. For example, increasing the desired number of secondaries increases the device group's opportunity to survive multiple failures that occur simultaneously within a cluster. Increasing the number of secondaries also decreases performance regularly during normal operation. A smaller number of secondaries typically results in better performance, but reduces availability. However, a larger number of secondaries does not always result in greater availability of the file system or device group in question. Refer to [Chapter 3, “Key Concepts for System Administrators and Application Developers”](#) in *Concepts for Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4* for more information.

If you change the `numsecondaries` property, secondary nodes are added or removed from the device group if the change causes a mismatch between the actual number of secondaries and the desired number.

This procedure uses the `clsetup` utility to set the `numsecondaries` property for all types of device groups. Refer to the `cldevicegroup(8CL)` man page for information about device group options when configuring any device group.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

1. **Assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.read` and `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization on any node of the cluster.**
2. **Start the `clsetup` utility.**

```
# clsetup
```

The Main Menu is displayed.
3. **To work with device groups, select the Device Groups and Volumes menu item.**

The Device Groups Menu is displayed.
4. **To change key properties of a device group, select the Change Key Properties of a Device Group menu item.**

The Change Key Properties Menu is displayed.

5. To change the desired number of secondaries, type the number for the option for changing the `numsecondaries` property.

Follow the instructions and type the desired number of secondaries to be configured for the device group. The corresponding `cldevicegroup` command is then executed, a log is printed, and the utility returns to the previous menu.

6. Validate the device group configuration.

```
# cldevicegroup show dg-schost-1
=== Device Groups ===

Device Group Name:          dg-schost-1
Type:                       Local_Disk
failback:                   yes
Node List:                   phys-schost-1, phys-schost-2, phys-schost-3
preferenced:                 yes
numsecondaries:              1
diskgroup names:            dg-schost-1
```

Note - Device group configuration changes include adding or removing volumes, as well as changing the group, owner, or permissions of existing volumes. Reregistration after configuration changes ensures that the global namespace is in the correct state. See [“How to Update the Global-Devices Namespace” on page 104](#).

7. Verify that the device group attribute has been changed.

Look for the device group information that is displayed by the following command.

```
# cldevicegroup show -v devicegroup
```

Example 35 Changing the Desired Number of Secondaries (Solaris Volume Manager)

The following example shows the `cldevicegroup` command that is generated by `clsetup` when it configures the desired number of secondaries for a device group (`dg-schost-1`). This example assumes that the disk group and volume were created previously.

```
# cldevicegroup set -p numsecondaries=1 dg-schost-1
# cldevicegroup show -v dg-schost-1

=== Device Groups ===

Device Group Name:          dg-schost-1
Type:                       SVM
failback:                   yes
Node List:                   phys-schost-1, phys-schost-2
preferenced:                 yes
```

```
numsecondaries:          1
diskset names:          dg-schost-1
```

Example 36 Setting the Desired Number of Secondaries to the Default Value

The following example shows use of a null string value to configure the default number of secondaries. The device group will be configured to use the default value, even if the default value changes.

```
# cldevicegroup set -p numsecondaries= dg-schost-1
# cldevicegroup show -v dg-schost-1

=== Device Groups ===

Device Group Name:          dg-schost-1
Type:                       SVM
failback:                   yes
Node List:                   phys-schost-1, phys-schost-2 phys-schost-3
preferenced:                 yes
numsecondaries:              1
diskset names:              dg-schost-1
```

▼ How to List a Device Group Configuration

You do not need to be the root role to list the configuration. However, you do need `solaris.cluster.read` authorization.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

- **Use one method from the following list.**

Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface

See [Chapter 12, “Using the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager Browser Interface”](#) for more information.

`cldevicegroup show`

Use `cldevicegroup show` to list the configuration for all device groups in the cluster.

```
cldevicegroup show devicegroup
```

Use `cldevicegroup show devicegroup` to list the configuration of a single device group.

```
cldevicegroup status devicegroup
```

Use `cldevicegroup status devicegroup` to determine the status of a single device group.

```
cldevicegroup status +
```

Use `cldevicegroup status +` to determine the status of all device groups in the cluster.

Use the `-v` option with any of these commands to obtain more detailed information.

Example 37 Listing the Status of All Device Groups

```
# cldevicegroup status +
```

```
=== Cluster Device Groups ===
```

```
--- Device Group Status ---
```

| Device Group Name | Primary | Secondary | Status |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------|
| dg-schost-1 | phys-schost-2 | phys-schost-1 | Online |
| dg-schost-2 | phys-schost-1 | -- | Offline |
| dg-schost-3 | phys-schost-3 | phy-shost-2 | Online |

Example 38 Listing the Configuration of a Particular Device Group

```
# cldevicegroup show dg-schost-1
```

```
=== Device Groups ===
```

```
Device Group Name:          dg-schost-1
Type:                       SVM
failback:                   yes
Node List:                   phys-schost-2, phys-schost-3
preferenced:                 yes
numsecondaries:              1
diskset names:               dg-schost-1
```

▼ How to Switch the Primary for a Device Group

This procedure can also be used to start (bring online) an inactive device group.

Note - You can also bring an inactive device group online by using the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface. See the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager online help for more information. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **Assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization on any node of the cluster.**
2. **Use `cldevicegroup switch` to switch the device group primary.**

```
# cldevicegroup switch -n nodename devicegroup
```

`-n nodename` Specifies the name of the node to switch to. This node become the new primary.

`devicegroup` Specifies the device group to switch.

3. **Verify that the device group has been switched to the new primary.**

If the device group is properly registered, information for the new device group is displayed when you use the following command.

```
# cldevice status devicegroup
```

Example 39 Switching the Primary for a Device Group

The following example shows how to switch the primary for a device group and verify the change.

```
# cldevicegroup switch -n phys-schost-1 dg-schost-1
```

```
# cldevicegroup status dg-schost-1
```

```
=== Cluster Device Groups ===
```

```
--- Device Group Status ---
```

| Device Group Name | Primary | Secondary | Status |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--------|
| ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| dg-schost-1 | phys-schost-1 | phys-schost-2 | Online |

▼ How to Put a Device Group in Maintenance State

Putting a device group in maintenance state prevents that device group from automatically being brought online whenever one of its devices is accessed. You should put a device group in maintenance state when completing repair procedures that require that all I/O activity be quiesced until completion of the repair. Putting a device group in maintenance state also helps prevent data loss by ensuring that a device group is not brought online on one node while the disk set is being repaired on another node.

For instructions on how to restore a corrupted diskset, see [“Restoring a Corrupted Disk Set” on page 256](#).

Note - Before a device group can be placed in maintenance state, all access to its devices must be stopped, and all dependent file systems must be unmounted.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

Note - You can also take an active device group offline by using the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface. See the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager online help for more information. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

1. **Place the device group in maintenance state.**
 - a. **If the device group is enabled, disable the device group.**

```
# cldevicegroup disable devicegroup
```

- b. **Take the device group offline.**

```
# cldevicegroup offline devicegroup
```


2. **If the repair procedure being performed requires ownership of a disk set, manually import that disk set.**

```
# metaset -C take -f -s diskset
```



Caution - If you are taking ownership of a Solaris Volume Manager disk set, you *must* use the `metaset -C take` command when the device group is in maintenance state. Using `metaset -t` brings the device group online as part of taking ownership.

3. **Complete the repair procedure that you need to perform.**
4. **Release ownership of the disk set.**



Caution - Before taking the device group out of maintenance state, you must release ownership of the disk set. Failure to release ownership can result in data loss.

```
# metaset -C release -s diskset
```

5. **Bring the device group online.**

```
# cldevicegroup online devicegroup
# cldevicegroup enable devicegroup
```

Example 40 Putting a Device Group in Maintenance State

This example shows how to put device group `dg-schost-1` in maintenance state, and remove the device group from maintenance state.

```
[Place the device group in maintenance state.]
# cldevicegroup disable dg-schost-1
# cldevicegroup offline dg-schost-1
  [If needed, manually import the disk set.]
For Solaris Volume Manager:
# metaset -C take -f -s dg-schost-1
  [Complete all necessary repair procedures.]
  [Release ownership.]
For Solaris Volume Manager:
# metaset -C release -s dg-schost-1
  [Bring the device group online.]
# cldevicegroup online dg-schost-1
# cldevicegroup enable dg-schost-1
```

Administering the SCSI Protocol Settings for Storage Devices

Oracle Solaris Cluster software installation automatically assigns SCSI reservations to all storage devices. Use the following procedures to check the settings of devices and, if necessary, to override the setting for a device:

- [“How to Display the Default Global SCSI Protocol Settings for All Storage Devices” on page 130](#)
- [“How to Display the SCSI Protocol of a Single Storage Device” on page 131](#)
- [“How to Change the Default Global Fencing Protocol Settings for All Storage Devices” on page 132](#)
- [“How to Change the Fencing Protocol for a Single Storage Device” on page 133](#)

▼ How to Display the Default Global SCSI Protocol Settings for All Storage Devices

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **Assume the `root` role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.read` authorization.**
2. **From any node, display the current global default SCSI protocol setting.**

```
# cluster show -t global
```

For more information, see the [cluster\(8CL\)](#) man page.

Example 41 Displaying the Default Global SCSI Protocol Settings for All Storage Devices

The following example displays the SCSI protocol settings for all storage devices on the cluster.

```
# cluster show -t global
```

```
=== Cluster ===
```

```

Cluster Name:                racerxx
  clusterid:                  0x4FES2C888
  installmode:                disabled
  heartbeat_timeout:         10000
  heartbeat_quantum:         1000
  private_netaddr:           172.16.0.0
  private_netmask:           255.255.111.0
  max_nodes:                  64
  max_privatenets:           10
  udp_session_timeout:       480
  concentrate_load:          False
  global_fencing:            prefer3
Node List: phys-racerxx-1, phys-racerxx-2

```

▼ How to Display the SCSI Protocol of a Single Storage Device

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **Assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.read` authorization.**
2. **From any node, display the SCSI protocol setting of the storage device.**

```
# cldevice show device
```

device The name of the device path or a device name.

For more information, see the [cldevice\(8CL\)](#) man page.

Example 42 Displaying the SCSI Protocol of a Single Device

The following example displays the SCSI protocol for the device `/dev/rdisk/c4t8d0`.

```
# cldevice show /dev/rdisk/c4t8d0
```

```
=== DID Device Instances ===
```

```
DID Device Name: /dev/did/rdisk/d3
Full Device Path: phappy1:/dev/rdisk/c4t8d0
Full Device Path: phappy2:/dev/rdisk/c4t8d0
Replication: none
default_fencing: global
```

▼ How to Change the Default Global Fencing Protocol Settings for All Storage Devices

You can turn fencing on or off globally for all storage devices connected to a cluster. The default fencing setting of a single storage device overrides the global setting when the device's default fencing is set to `pathcount`, `prefer3`, or `nofencing`. If the default fencing setting of a storage device is set to `global`, the storage device will use the global setting. For example, if a storage device has the default setting `pathcount`, the setting will not change if you use this procedure to change the global SCSI protocol settings to `prefer3`. You must use the [“How to Change the Fencing Protocol for a Single Storage Device” on page 133](#) procedure to change the default setting of a single device.



Caution - If fencing is turned off under the wrong circumstances, your data can be vulnerable to corruption during application failover. Examine this data corruption possibility carefully when you are considering turning fencing off. Fencing can be turned off if the shared storage device does not support the SCSI protocol or if you want to allow access to the cluster's storage from hosts outside the cluster.

To change the default fencing setting for a quorum device, you must unconfigure the device, change the fencing setting, and reconfigure the quorum device. If you plan to turn fencing off and back on regularly for devices that include quorum devices, consider configuring quorum through a quorum server service to eliminate interruptions in quorum operation.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **Assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization.**
2. **Set the fencing protocol for all storage devices that are not quorum devices.**

```
cluster set -p global_fencing={pathcount | prefer3 | nofencing | nofencing-noscrub}
```

`-p global_fencing`

Sets the current global default fencing algorithm for all shared devices.

`prefer3`

Uses the SCSI-3 protocol for devices with more than two paths.

`pathcount`

Determines the fencing protocol by the number of DID paths that are attached to the shared device. The pathcount setting is used for quorum devices.

`nofencing`

Turns fencing off by setting the fencing status for all storage devices.

`nofencing-noscrub`

Scrubbing the device ensures that the device is cleared of all persistent SCSI reservation information and allows access to the storage from systems outside the cluster. Use the `nofencing-noscrub` option only for storage devices that have severe problems with SCSI reservations.

Example 43 Setting the Default Global Fencing Protocol Settings for All Storage Devices

The following example sets the fencing protocol for all storage devices on the cluster to the SCSI-3 protocol.

```
# cluster set -p global_fencing=prefer3
```

▼ How to Change the Fencing Protocol for a Single Storage Device

You can also set the fencing protocol for a single storage device.

Note - To change the default fencing setting for a quorum device, you must unconfigure the device, change the fencing setting, and reconfigure the quorum device. If you plan to turn fencing off and back on regularly for devices that include quorum devices, consider configuring quorum through a quorum server service to eliminate interruptions in quorum operation.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.



Caution - If fencing is turned off under the wrong circumstances, your data can be vulnerable to corruption during application failover. Examine this data corruption possibility carefully when you are considering turning fencing off. Fencing can be turned off if the shared storage device does not support the SCSI protocol or if you want to allow access to the cluster's storage from hosts outside the cluster.

1. **Assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization.**
2. **Set the fencing protocol of the storage device.**

```
cldevice set -p default_fencing ={pathcount | \  
scsi3 | global | nofencing | nofencing-noscrub} device
```

`-p default_fencing`

Modifies the `default_fencing` property of the device.

`pathcount`

Determines the fencing protocol by the number of DID paths that are attached to the shared device.

`scsi3`

Uses the SCSI-3 protocol.

`global`

Uses the global default fencing setting. The global setting is used for non-quorum devices.

`nofencing`

Turns fencing off by setting the fencing status for the specified DID instance.

`nofencing-noscrub`

Scrubbing the device ensures that the device is cleared of all persistent SCSI reservation information and allows access to the storage device from systems outside the cluster. Use the `nofencing-noscrub` option only for storage devices that have severe problems with SCSI reservations.

`device`

Specifies the name of the device path or device name.

For more information, see the [cluster\(8CL\)](#) man page.

Example 44 Setting the Fencing Protocol of a Single Device

The following example sets the device d5, specified by device number, to the SCSI-3 protocol.

```
# cldevice set -p default_fencing=prefer3 d5
```

The following example turns default fencing off for the d11 device.

```
#cldevice set -p default_fencing=no fencing d11
```

Administering Cluster File Systems

The cluster file system is a globally available file system that can be read and accessed from any node of the cluster.

Note - For procedures to create a cluster file system that uses ZFS or UFS, see [Chapter 5, “Creating a Cluster File System”](#) in *Installing and Configuring an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Environment*.

TABLE 7 Task Map: Administering Cluster File Systems

| Task | Instructions |
|---|---|
| Remove a cluster file system | “How to Remove a UFS Cluster File System” on page 136 |
| Check global mount points in a cluster for consistency across nodes | “How to Check Global Mounts in a Cluster (UFS)” on page 139 |

Overview of Administering Cluster File Systems

Cluster file systems use ZFS, or UFS, and can also be automatically mounted at boot. Cluster file systems are only visible from a node in a global cluster.

Note - When the cluster file system reads files, the file system does not update the access time on those files.

For ZFS pools, the `clustered` property determines the accessibility of the datasets of the pool. If the pool is imported with the `clustered` property set to `on`, then all the file system

datasets in that pool will be mounted globally and available from all the cluster nodes. For more information about the `clustered` property, see the [zpool\(8\)](#) man page. Normally, a ZFS pool that hosts the ZFS cluster file systems is managed by a device group which automatically sets the `clustered` property to `on` at pool import time. Hence, you do not have to set this manually.

No special Oracle Solaris Cluster commands are necessary for UFS cluster file system administration. Administer a UFS cluster file system as you would any other Oracle Solaris file system, using standard Oracle Solaris file system commands, such as `mount` and `newfs`. Mount cluster file systems by specifying the `-g` option to the `mount` command.

Cluster File System Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the cluster file system administration:

- The `unlink` command is not supported on directories that are not empty. For more information, see the [unlink\(8\)](#) man page.
- The `lockfs -d` command is not supported. Use `lockfs -n` as a workaround.
- You cannot remount a cluster file system with the `directio` mount option added at remount time.

▼ How to Remove a UFS Cluster File System

You *remove* a UFS cluster file system by merely unmounting it. To also remove or delete the data, remove the underlying disk device (or metadvice or volume) from the system.

Note - UFS Cluster file systems are automatically unmounted as part of the system shutdown that occurs when you run `cluster shutdown` to stop the entire cluster. A UFS cluster file system is not unmounted when you run `shutdown` to stop a single node. However, if the node being shut down is the only node with a connection to the disk, any attempt to access the UFS cluster file system on that disk results in an error.

Ensure that the following prerequisites have been completed prior to unmounting UFS cluster file systems:

- The `root` role privilege is established on a node in the cluster.
- The file system is not busy. A file system is considered busy if a user is working in a directory in the file system, or if a program has a file open in that file system. The user or program could be running on any node in the cluster.

Note - You can also remove a zone-cluster file system by using the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

1. Assume the root role on any node in the cluster.

2. Determine which cluster file systems are mounted.

```
# mount -v
```

3. On each node, list all processes that are using the cluster file system, so that you know which processes you are going to stop.

```
# fuser -c [ -u ] mountpoint
```

-c Reports on files that are mount points for file systems and any files within those mounted file systems.

-u (Optional) Displays the user login name for each process ID.

mountpoint Specifies the name of the cluster file system for which you want to stop processes.

4. On each node, stop all processes for the cluster file system.

Use your preferred method for stopping processes. If necessary, use the following command to force termination of processes associated with the cluster file system.

```
# fuser -c -k mountpoint
```

A SIGKILL is sent to each process that uses the cluster file system.

5. On each node, verify that no processes are using the file system.

```
# fuser -c mountpoint
```

6. From just one node, unmount the file system.

```
# umount mountpoint
```

mountpoint Specifies the name of the cluster file system you want to unmount. This can be either the directory name where the cluster file system is mounted, or the device name path of the file system.

7. **(Optional) Edit the `/etc/vfstab` file to delete the entry for the cluster file system being removed.**

Perform this step on each cluster node that has an entry for this cluster file system in its `/etc/vfstab` file.

8. **(Optional) Remove the disk device group/metadevice/volume/plex.**

See your volume manager documentation for more information.

Example 45 Removing a Cluster File System

The following example removes a UFS cluster file system that is mounted on the Solaris Volume Manager metadevice or volume/`dev/md/oracle/rdisk/d1`.

```
# mount -v
...
/global/oracle/d1 on /dev/md/oracle/dsk/d1 read/write/setuid/global/logging/largefiles
# fuser -c /global/oracle/d1
/global/oracle/d1: 4006c
# fuser -c -k /global/oracle/d1
/global/oracle/d1: 4006c
# fuser -c /global/oracle/d1
/global/oracle/d1:
# umount /global/oracle/d1
```

On each node, remove the highlighted entry

```
# pfedit /etc/vfstab
#device          device          mount  FS      fck  mount  mount
#to mount        to fck          point  type   pass  at boot options
#
/dev/md/oracle/dsk/d1 /dev/md/oracle/rdisk/d1 /global/oracle/d1 ufs 2 yes global,logging
```

Save and exit

To remove the data on the cluster file system, remove the underlying device. See your volume manager documentation for more information.

▼ How to Remove a Global ZFS Storage Pool

1. **Ensure that no active data service is currently using any of the global ZFS pool's file systems.**
2. **If the global ZFS pool is managed by an `HASStoragePlus` resource, disable and delete the `HASStoragePlus` resource.**

```
# clresource disable hasp-zpool-resource
# clresource delete -F hasp-zpool-resource
```

The `-F` command-line option will forcibly remove any existing dependencies of other resources on `hasp-zpool-resource`.

3. Identify the device group that manages the ZFS pool, and then proceed to offline, disable, and delete the device group.

In the following example, the ZFS pool and its device group are named `mypool`.

```
# cldevicegroup status
...
Device Group Name  Primary      Secondary    Status
-----
mypool             clustnode1  clustnode2  Online

# cldevicegroup offline mypool
# cldevicegroup disable mypool
# cldevicegroup delete mypool
```

At this point, the ZFS pool `mypool` is no longer managed by Oracle Solaris Cluster. You can import this ZFS pool using the `zpool import mypool` command and use it as an ordinary ZFS pool, or destroy it using the `zpool destroy mypool` command.

▼ How to Check Global Mounts in a Cluster (UFS)

The `cluster(8CL)` utility verifies the syntax of the entries for cluster file systems in the `/etc/vfstab` file. If there are no errors, nothing is returned.

Note - Run the `cluster check` command after making cluster configuration changes, such as removing a cluster file system, that have affected devices or volume management components.

1. Assume the `root` role on any node in the cluster.
2. Check the cluster global mounts.

```
# cluster check -k vfstab
```

Administering Disk-Path Monitoring

Disk path monitoring (DPM) administration commands enable you to receive notification of secondary disk-path failure. Use the procedures in this section to perform administrative tasks that are associated with monitoring disk paths.

The following additional information is available:

| Topic | Information |
|---|--|
| Conceptual information about the disk-path monitoring daemon | Chapter 3, “Key Concepts for System Administrators and Application Developers” in <i>Concepts for Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4</i> |
| Description of the <code>cldevice</code> command options and related commands | cldevice(8CL) man page |
| Tuning the <code>scdpmd</code> daemon | scdpmd.conf(5) man page |
| Logged errors that the <code>syslogd</code> daemon reports | syslogd(8) man page |

Note - Disk paths are automatically added to the monitoring list monitored when I/O devices are added to a node by using the `cldevice` command. Disk paths are also automatically unmonitored when devices are removed from a node by using Oracle Solaris Cluster commands.

TABLE 8 Task Map: Administering Disk-Path Monitoring

| Task | Instructions |
|--|---|
| Monitor a disk path. | “How to Monitor a Disk Path” on page 141 |
| Unmonitor a disk path. | “How to Unmonitor a Disk Path” on page 142 |
| Print the status of faulted disk paths for a node. | “How to Print Failed Disk Paths” on page 143 |
| Monitor disk paths from a file. | “How to Monitor Disk Paths From a File” on page 144 |
| Enable or disable the automatic rebooting of a node when all monitored shared-disk paths fail. | “How to Enable the Automatic Rebooting of a Node When All Monitored Shared-Disk Paths Fail” on page 146 “How to Disable the Automatic Rebooting of a Node When All Monitored Shared-Disk Paths Fail” on page 147 |
| Resolve an incorrect disk-path status. An incorrect disk-path status can be reported when the monitored DID device is unavailable at boot time, and the DID instance is not uploaded to the DID driver. | “How to Resolve a Disk-Path Status Error” on page 144 |

The procedures in the following section that issue the `cldevice` command include the `disk-path` argument. The `disk-path` argument consists of a node name and a disk name. The node name is not required and defaults to `all` if you do not specify it.

▼ How to Monitor a Disk Path

Perform this task to monitor disk paths in your cluster.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

Note - You can also enable monitoring of a disk path by using the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

1. **Assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization on any node in the cluster.**

2. **Monitor a disk path.**

```
# cldevice monitor -n node disk
```

3. **Verify that the disk path is monitored.**

```
# cldevice status device
```

Example 46 Monitoring a Disk Path on a Single Node

The following example monitors the `schost-1:/dev/did/rdisk/d1` disk path from a single node. Only the DPM daemon on the node `schost-1` monitors the path to the disk `/dev/did/dsk/d1`.

```
# cldevice monitor -n schost-1 /dev/did/dsk/d1
# cldevice status d1
```

```
Device Instance  Node          Status
-----
/dev/did/rdisk/d1  phys-schost-1  Ok
```

Example 47 Monitoring a Disk Path on All Nodes

The following example monitors the `schost-1:/dev/did/dsk/d1` disk path from all nodes. DPM starts on all nodes for which `/dev/did/dsk/d1` is a valid path.

```
# cldevice monitor /dev/did/dsk/d1
# cldevice status /dev/did/dsk/d1

Device Instance   Node           Status
-----
/dev/did/rdisk/d1 phys-schost-1 Ok
```

Example 48 Rereading the Disk Configuration From the CCR

The following example forces the daemon to reread the disk configuration from the CCR and prints the monitored disk paths with status.

```
# cldevice monitor +
# cldevice status
Device Instance           Node           Status
-----
/dev/did/rdisk/d1        schost-1       Ok
/dev/did/rdisk/d2        schost-1       Ok
/dev/did/rdisk/d3        schost-1       Ok
                        schost-2       Ok
/dev/did/rdisk/d4        schost-1       Ok
                        schost-2       Ok
/dev/did/rdisk/d5        schost-1       Ok
                        schost-2       Ok
/dev/did/rdisk/d6        schost-1       Ok
                        schost-2       Ok
/dev/did/rdisk/d7        schost-2       Ok
/dev/did/rdisk/d8        schost-2       Ok
```

▼ How to Unmonitor a Disk Path

Use this procedure to unmonitor a disk path.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

Note - You can also disable monitoring of a disk path by using the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

1. **Assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization on any node in the cluster.**
2. **Determine the state of the disk path to unmonitor.**

```
# cldevice status device
```

3. **On each node, unmonitor the appropriate disk paths.**

```
# cldevice unmonitor -n node disk
```

Example 49 Unmonitoring a Disk Path

The following example unmonitors the `schost-2:/dev/did/rdisk/d1` disk path and prints disk paths with status for the entire cluster.

```
# cldevice unmonitor -n schost2 /dev/did/rdisk/d1
# cldevice status -n schost2 /dev/did/rdisk/d1
```

| Device Instance | Node | Status |
|-------------------|----------|-------------|
| ----- | ---- | ----- |
| /dev/did/rdisk/d1 | schost-2 | Unmonitored |

▼ How to Print Failed Disk Paths

Use the following procedure to print the faulted disk paths for a cluster.

1. **Assume the root role on any node in the cluster.**
2. **Print the faulted disk paths throughout the cluster.**

```
# cldevice status -s fail
```

Example 50 Printing Faulted Disk Paths

The following example prints faulted disk paths for the entire cluster.

```
# cldevice status -s fail
```

| Device Instance | Node | Status |
|-----------------|---------------|--------|
| ----- | ---- | ----- |
| dev/did/dsk/d4 | phys-schost-1 | fail |

▼ How to Resolve a Disk-Path Status Error

If the following events occur, DPM might not update the status of a failed path when it comes back online:

- A monitored-path failure causes a node reboot.
- The device under the monitored DID path does not come back online until after the rebooted node is back online.

The incorrect disk-path status is reported because the monitored DID device is unavailable at boot time, and therefore the DID instance is not uploaded to the DID driver. When this situation occurs, manually update the DID information.

1. **From one node, update the global-devices namespace.**

```
# cldevice populate
```

2. **On each node, verify that command processing has completed before you proceed to the next step.**

The command executes remotely on all nodes, even though the command is run from just one node. To determine whether the command has completed processing, run the following command on each node of the cluster.

```
# ps -ef | grep cldevice populate
```

3. **Verify that, within the DPM polling time frame, the status of the faulted disk path is now Ok.**

```
# cldevice status disk-device
```

| Device Instance | Node | Status |
|-----------------|---------------|--------|
| ----- | ---- | ----- |
| dev/did/dsk/dN | phys-schost-1 | Ok |

▼ How to Monitor Disk Paths From a File

Use the following procedure to monitor or unmonitor disk paths from a file.

To change your cluster configuration by using a file, you must first export the current configuration. This export operation creates an XML file that you can then modify to set the configuration items you are changing. The instructions in this procedure describe this entire process.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **Assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization on any node in the cluster.**

2. **Export your device configuration to an XML file.**

```
# cldevice export -o configurationfile
```

`-o configurationfile` Specify the file name for your XML file.

3. **Modify the configuration file so that device paths are monitored.**

Find the device paths that you want to monitor, and set the `monitored` attribute to `true`.

4. **Monitor the device paths.**

```
# cldevice monitor -i configurationfile
```

`-i configurationfile` Specify the file name of the modified XML file.

5. **Verify that device path is now monitored.**

```
# cldevice status
```

Example 51 Monitoring Disk Paths From a File

In the following example, the device path between the node `phys-schost-2` and device `d3` is monitored by using an XML file. The `deviceconfig` XML file shows that the path between `phys-schost-2` and `d3` is not currently monitored.

Export the current cluster configuration

```
# cldevice export -o deviceconfig
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE cluster SYSTEM "/usr/cluster/lib/xml/cluster.dtd">
```

```
<cluster name="brave_clus">
...
<deviceList readonly="true">
<device name="d3" ctd="c1t8d0">
<devicePath nodeRef="phys-schost-1" monitored="true"/>
<devicePath nodeRef="phys-schost-2" monitored="false"/>
</device>
</deviceList>
</cluster>
```

Monitor the path by setting the monitored attribute to true

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE cluster SYSTEM "/usr/cluster/lib/xml/cluster.dtd">
<cluster name="brave_clus">
...
<deviceList readonly="true">
<device name="d3" ctd="c1t8d0">
<devicePath nodeRef="phys-schost-1" monitored="true"/>
<devicePath nodeRef="phys-schost-2" monitored="true"/>
</device>
</deviceList>
</cluster>
```

Read the file and turn on monitoring

```
# cldevice monitor -i deviceconfig
```

Verify that the device is now monitored

```
# cldevice status
```

See Also For more detail about exporting a cluster configuration and using the resulting XML file to set a cluster configuration, see the [cluster\(8CL\)](#) and the [clconfiguration\(7CL\)](#) man pages.

▼ How to Enable the Automatic Rebooting of a Node When All Monitored Shared-Disk Paths Fail

When you enable this feature, a node automatically reboots, provided that the following conditions are met:

- All monitored shared-disk paths on the node fail.
- At least one of the disks is accessible from a different node in the cluster.

Rebooting the node restarts all resource groups and device groups that are mastered on that node on another node.

If all monitored shared-disk paths on a node remain inaccessible after the node automatically reboots, the node does not automatically reboot again. However, if any disk paths become available after the node reboots but then fail, the node automatically reboots again.

When you enable the `reboot_on_path_failure` property, the states of local-disk paths are not considered when determining if a node reboot is necessary. Only monitored shared disks are affected.

Note - You can also edit the `reboot_on_path_failure` node property by using the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

1. **On any node in the cluster, assume a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization.**
2. **For *all* nodes in the cluster, enable the automatic rebooting of a node when all monitored shared-disk paths to it fail.**

```
# clnode set -p reboot_on_path_failure=enabled +
```

▼ How to Disable the Automatic Rebooting of a Node When All Monitored Shared-Disk Paths Fail

When you disable this feature and all monitored shared-disk paths on a node fail, the node does *not* automatically reboot.

1. **On any node in the cluster, assume a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization.**
2. **For *all* nodes in the cluster, disable the automatic rebooting of a node when monitored all monitored shared-disk paths to it fail.**

```
# clnode set -p reboot_on_path_failure=disabled +
```


Administering Quorum

This chapter provides the procedures for administering quorum devices within Oracle Solaris Cluster and Oracle Solaris Cluster quorum servers. For information about quorum concepts, see “[Quorum and Quorum Devices](#)” in *Concepts for Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4*.

- “[Administering Quorum Devices](#)” on page 149
- “[Administering Oracle Solaris Cluster Quorum Servers](#)” on page 169

Administering Quorum Devices

A quorum device is a shared storage device or quorum server that is shared by two or more nodes and that contributes votes that are used to establish a quorum. This section provides the procedures for administering quorum devices.

You can use the `clquorum` command to perform all quorum device administrative procedures. In addition, you can accomplish some procedures by using the `clsetup` interactive utility or the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see “[How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager](#)” in *Administering an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Configuration*.

Whenever possible, quorum procedures are described in this section by using the `clsetup` utility. The Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager online help describes how to perform quorum procedures by using Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager. For more information, see the [clquorum\(8CL\)](#) and [clsetup\(8CL\)](#) man pages.

When you work with quorum devices, keep in mind the following guidelines:

- All quorum commands must be run from a global-cluster node.
- If the `clquorum` command is interrupted or fails, the quorum configuration information can become inconsistent in the cluster configuration database. If this inconsistency occurs,

either rerun the command or run the `clquorum reset` command to reset the quorum configuration.

- For highest availability of the cluster, ensure that the total number of votes that are contributed by quorum devices is less than the total number of votes that are contributed by nodes. Otherwise, the nodes cannot form a cluster if all quorum devices are unavailable, even if all nodes are functioning.
- Do not add a disk that is currently configured as a quorum device to an Oracle Solaris ZFS storage pool. If a configured quorum device is added to a ZFS storage pool, the disk is relabeled as an EFI disk and quorum configuration information is lost and the disk no longer provides a quorum vote to the cluster. Once a disk is in a storage pool, that disk can then be configured as a quorum device. Or, you can unconfigure the disk, add it to the storage pool, then reconfigure the disk as a quorum device.

Note - The `clsetup` command is an interactive interface to the other Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. When `clsetup` runs, the command generates the appropriate specific commands, in this case `clquorum` commands. These generated commands are shown in the examples at the end of the procedures.

To view the quorum configuration, use `clquorum show`. The `clquorum list` command displays the names of quorum devices in the cluster. The `clquorum status` command provides status and vote count information.

Most examples shown in this section are from a three-node cluster.

TABLE 9 Task List: Administering Quorum

| Task | For Instructions |
|--|---|
| Add a quorum device to a cluster by using the <code>clsetup</code> utility | “Adding a Quorum Device” on page 151 |
| Remove a quorum device from a cluster by using the <code>clsetup</code> utility (to generate <code>clquorum</code>) | “How to Remove a Quorum Device” on page 158 |
| Remove the last quorum device from a cluster by using the <code>clsetup</code> utility (to generate <code>clquorum</code>) | “How to Remove the Last Quorum Device From a Cluster” on page 159 |
| Replace a quorum device in a cluster by using the add and remove procedures | “How to Replace a Quorum Device” on page 161 |
| Modify a quorum device list by using the add and remove procedures | “How to Modify a Quorum Device Node List” on page 162 |
| Put a quorum device into maintenance state by using the <code>clsetup</code> utility (to generate <code>clquorum</code>) | “How to Put a Quorum Device Into Maintenance State” on page 163 |
| (While in maintenance state, the quorum device does not participate in voting to establish the quorum.) | |
| Reset the quorum configuration to its default state by using the <code>clsetup</code> utility (to generate <code>clquorum</code>) | “How to Bring a Quorum Device Out of Maintenance State” on page 165 |

| Task | For Instructions |
|--|--|
| List the quorum devices and vote counts by using the <code>clquorum</code> command | “How to List the Quorum Configuration” on page 167 |

Dynamic Reconfiguration With Quorum Devices

You must consider a few issues when completing dynamic reconfiguration operations on quorum devices in a cluster.

- All of the requirements, procedures, and restrictions that are documented for the Oracle Solaris dynamic reconfiguration feature also apply to Oracle Solaris Cluster dynamic reconfiguration support, except for the operating system quiescence operation. Therefore, review the documentation for the Oracle Solaris dynamic reconfiguration feature *before* using the dynamic reconfiguration feature with Oracle Solaris Cluster software. You should review in particular the issues that affect non-network IO devices during a dynamic reconfiguration detach operation.
- Oracle Solaris Cluster rejects dynamic reconfiguration remove-board operations that are performed when an interface is present that is configured for a quorum device.
- If the dynamic reconfiguration operation would pertain to an active device, Oracle Solaris Cluster rejects the operation and identifies the devices that would be affected by the operation.

To remove a quorum device, you must complete the following steps, in the order indicated.

TABLE 10 Task Map: Dynamic Reconfiguration With Quorum Devices

| Task | For Instructions |
|--|---|
| 1. Enable a new quorum device to replace the one being removed. | “Adding a Quorum Device” on page 151 |
| 2. Disable the quorum device to be removed. | “How to Remove a Quorum Device” on page 158 |
| 3. Perform the dynamic reconfiguration remove-operation on the device being removed. | |

Adding a Quorum Device

This section provides procedures to add a quorum device. Ensure that all nodes in the cluster are online before adding a new quorum device. For information about determining the number of quorum vote counts necessary for your cluster, recommended quorum configurations, and failure fencing, see [“Quorum and Quorum Devices” in *Concepts for Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4*](#).



Caution - Do not add a disk that is currently configured as a quorum device to a Solaris ZFS storage pool. When a configured quorum device is added to a Solaris ZFS storage pool, the disk is relabeled as an EFI disk and quorum configuration information is lost and the disk no longer provides a quorum vote to the cluster. Once a disk is in a storage pool, that disk can then be configured as a quorum device. You can also unconfigure the disk, add it to the storage pool, and then reconfigure the disk as a quorum device.

The Oracle Solaris Cluster software supports the following types of quorum devices:

- Shared LUNs from the following:
 - Shared SCSI disk
 - Serial Attached Technology Attachment (SATA) storage
 - Oracle ZFS Storage Appliance
 - Supported NAS devices
- Oracle Solaris Cluster Quorum Server

Procedures for adding these devices are provided in the following sections:

- [“How to Add a Shared Disk Quorum Device” on page 153](#)
- [“How to Add a Quorum Server Quorum Device” on page 155](#)

Note - You cannot configure replicated disks as quorum devices. If you try to add a replicated disk as a quorum device, you receive the following error message and the command exits with an error code.

Disk-name is a replicated device. Replicated devices cannot be configured as quorum devices.

A shared-disk quorum device is any attached storage device that is supported by Oracle Solaris Cluster software. The shared disk is connected to two or more nodes of your cluster. If you turn fencing on, a dual-ported disk can be configured as a quorum device that uses SCSI-2 or SCSI-3 (the default is SCSI-2). If fencing is turned on and your shared device is connected to more than two nodes, you can configure your shared disk as a quorum device that uses the SCSI-3 protocol (the default protocol for more than two nodes). You can use the SCSI override flag to make the Oracle Solaris Clustersoftware use the SCSI-3 protocol for dual-ported shared disks.

If you turn fencing off for a shared disk, you can then configure the disk as a quorum device that uses the software quorum protocol. This would be true regardless of whether the disk supports SCSI-2 or SCSI-3 protocols. Software quorum is a protocol from Oracle that emulates a form of SCSI Persistent Group Reservations (PGR).



Caution - If you are using disks that do not support SCSI (such as SATA), you should turn SCSI fencing off.

For quorum devices, you can use a disk that contains user data or is a member of a device group. View the protocol that is used by the quorum subsystem with a shared disk by looking at the `access-mode` value for the shared disk in the output from the `cluster show` command.

Note - You can also create a quorum server device or a shared disk quorum device by using the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

See the [`clsetup\(8CL\)`](#) and [`clquorum\(8CL\)`](#) man pages for information about the commands that are used in the following procedures.

▼ How to Add a Shared Disk Quorum Device

Oracle Solaris Cluster software supports shared-disk (both SCSI and SATA) devices as quorum devices. A SATA device does not support a SCSI reservation, and you must disable the SCSI reservation fencing flag and use the software quorum protocol to configure these disks as quorum devices.

To complete this procedure, identify a disk drive by its device ID (DID), which is shared by the nodes. Use the `cldevice show` command to see the list of DID names. Refer to the [`cldevice\(8CL\)`](#) man page for additional information. Ensure that all nodes in the cluster are online before adding a new quorum device.

Use this procedure to configure SCSI or SATA devices.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **Assume the `root` role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization on any node of the cluster.**
2. **Start the `clsetup` utility.**

```
# clsetup
```

The `clsetup` Main Menu is displayed.

3. Type the number for the option for Quorum.

The Quorum Menu is displayed.

4. Type the number for the option for adding a quorum device, then type `yes` when the `clsetup` utility asks you to confirm the quorum device that you are adding.

The `clsetup` utility asks what type of quorum device you want to add.

5. Type the number for the option for a shared-disk quorum device.

The `clsetup` utility asks which global device you want to use.

6. Type the global device you are using.

The `clsetup` utility asks you to confirm that the new quorum device should be added to the global device you specified.

7. Type `yes` to continue adding the new quorum device.

If the new quorum device is added successfully, the `clsetup` utility displays a message to that effect.

8. Verify that the quorum device has been added.

```
# clquorum list -v
```

▼ How to Add an Oracle ZFS Storage Appliance NAS Quorum Device

Ensure that all nodes in the cluster are online before adding a new quorum device.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

Note - You can also use the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface to add an Oracle ZFS Storage Appliance NAS device. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

1. Consult the installation documentation that shipped with the Oracle ZFS Storage Appliance or the appliance's online Help for instructions on setting up an iSCSI device.
2. On each of the cluster nodes, discover the iSCSI LUN and set the iSCSI access list to static configuration.

```
# iscsiadm modify discovery -s enable

# iscsiadm list discovery
Discovery:
Static: enabled
Send Targets: disabled
iSNS: disabled

# iscsiadm add static-config iqn.LUN-name,IP-address-of-NASdevice
# devfsadm -i iscsi
# cldevice refresh
```

3. From one cluster node, configure the DIDs for the iSCSI LUN.

```
# cldevice populate
```

4. Identify the DID device that represents the NAS device LUN that has just been configured into the cluster using iSCSI.

Use the `cldevice show` command to see the list of DID names. Refer to the [cldevice\(8CL\)](#) man page for additional information.

5. Assume the `root` role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization on any node of the cluster.
6. Use the `clquorum` command to add the NAS device as a quorum device, using the DID device identified in [Step 4](#).

```
# clquorum add d20
```

The cluster has default rules for deciding whether to use `scsi-2`, `scsi-3`, or software quorum protocols. See the [clquorum\(8CL\)](#) man page for more information.

▼ How to Add a Quorum Server Quorum Device

Before You Begin

Before you can add an Oracle Solaris Cluster quorum server as a quorum device, the Oracle Solaris Cluster quorum server software must be installed on the host machine and the quorum server must be started and running. For information about installing the quorum server, see the

[“How to Install and Configure Oracle Solaris Cluster Quorum Server Software”](#) in *Installing and Configuring an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Environment*.

The `phys - schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

Note - You can also create a quorum server device by using the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager”](#) on page 275.

1. **Assume the `root` role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization on any node of the cluster.**
2. **Ensure that all Oracle Solaris Cluster nodes are online and can communicate with the Oracle Solaris Cluster quorum server.**

- a. **Ensure that network switches that are directly connected to cluster nodes meet one of the following criteria:**

- The switch supports Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP).
- Fast port mode is enabled on the switch.

One of these features is required to ensure immediate communication between cluster nodes and the quorum server. If this communication is significantly delayed by the switch, the cluster interprets this prevention of communication as loss of the quorum device.

- b. **If the public network uses variable-length subnetting, also called Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR), modify the following files on each node.**

If you use classful subnets, as defined in RFC 791, you do not need to perform these steps.

- i. **Add to the `/etc/inet/netmasks` file an entry for each public subnet that the cluster uses.**

The following is an example entry which contains a public-network IP address and netmask:

```
10.11.30.0 255.255.255.0
```

- ii. **Append `netmask + broadcast +` to the `hostname` entry in each `/etc/hostname.adapter` file.**

nodename netmask + broadcast +

- c. On each node in the cluster, add the quorum server hostname to the `/etc/inet/hosts` file or the `/etc/inet/ipnodes` file.**

Add a hostname-to-address mapping to the file, such as the following.

ipaddress qshost1

ipaddress The IP address of the computer where the quorum server is running.

qshost1 The hostname of the computer where the quorum server is running.

- d. If you use a naming service, add the quorum server host's name-to-address mapping to the name-service database.**

- 3. Start the `clsetup` utility.**

`# clsetup`

The `clsetup` Main Menu is displayed.

- 4. Type the number for the option for Quorum.**

The Quorum Menu is displayed.

- 5. Type the number for the option for adding a quorum device.**

Then type **yes** to confirm that you are adding a quorum device.

The `clsetup` utility asks what type of quorum device you want to add.

- 6. Type the number for the option for a quorum-server quorum device and then type **yes** to confirm that you are adding a quorum-server quorum device.**

The `clsetup` utility asks you to provide the name of the new quorum device.

- 7. Type the name of the quorum device you are adding.**

The quorum device name can be any name you choose. The name is only used to process future administrative commands.

The `clsetup` utility asks you to provide the name of the host of the quorum server.

- 8. Type the name of the host of the quorum server.**

This name specifies the IP address of the machine where the quorum server runs or the hostname of the machine on the network.

Depending on the IPv4 or IPv6 configuration of the host, the IP address of the machine must be specified in the `/etc/hosts` file, the `/etc/inet/ipnodes` file, or both.

Note - The machine you specify must be reachable by all cluster nodes and must run the quorum server.

The `clsetup` utility asks you to provide the port number of the quorum server.

- 9. Type the port number that is used by the quorum server to communicate with the cluster nodes.**

The `clsetup` utility asks you to confirm that the new quorum device should be added.

- 10. Type `yes` to continue adding the new quorum device.**

If the new quorum device is added successfully, the `clsetup` utility displays a message to that effect.

- 11. Verify that the quorum device has been added.**

```
# clquorum list -v
```

Removing or Replacing a Quorum Device

This section provides the following procedures for removing or replacing a quorum device:

- [“How to Remove a Quorum Device” on page 158](#)
- [“How to Remove the Last Quorum Device From a Cluster” on page 159](#)
- [“How to Replace a Quorum Device” on page 161](#)

▼ How to Remove a Quorum Device

When a quorum device is removed, it no longer participates in the voting to establish quorum. Note that all two-node clusters require that at least one quorum device be configured. If this is the last quorum device on a cluster, `clquorum(8CL)` will fail to remove the device from the configuration. If you are removing a node, remove all quorum devices connected to the node.

Note - If the device you intend to remove is the last quorum device in the cluster, see the procedure [“How to Remove the Last Quorum Device From a Cluster” on page 159](#).

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

Note - You can also use the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface to remove a quorum device. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager”](#) on page 275.

1. **Assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization on any node in the cluster.**

2. **Determine the quorum device to be removed.**

```
# clquorum list -v
```

3. **Execute the `clsetup` utility.**

```
# clsetup
```

The Main Menu is displayed.

4. **Type the number for the option for Quorum.**

5. **Type the number for the option to remove a quorum device.**

Answer the questions displayed during the removal process.

6. **Quit `clsetup`.**

7. **Verify that the quorum device is removed.**

```
# clquorum list -v
```

Troubleshooting If you lose communications between the cluster and the quorum server host while removing a quorum server quorum device, you must clean up stale configuration information about the quorum server host. For instructions on performing this cleanup, see [“Cleaning Up Stale Quorum Server Cluster Information”](#) on page 173.

▼ How to Remove the Last Quorum Device From a Cluster

This procedure removes the last quorum device from a two-node cluster by using the `clquorum` force option, `-F`. Generally, you should first remove the failed device and then add the

replacement quorum device. If this is not the last quorum device in a two-node cluster, follow the steps in [“How to Remove a Quorum Device” on page 158](#).

Adding a quorum device involves a node reconfiguration, which touches the failed quorum device and panics the machine. The Force option lets you remove the failed quorum device without panicking the machine. The `clquorum` command enables you to remove the device from the configuration. For more information, see the `clquorum(8CL)` man page. After you remove the failed quorum device, you can add a new device with the `clquorum add` command. See [“Adding a Quorum Device” on page 151](#).

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

- 1. Assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization on any node in the cluster.**
- 2. Remove the quorum device by using the `clquorum` command.**

If the quorum device failed, use the `-F` Force option to remove the failed device.

```
# clquorum remove -F qd1
```

Note - You can also place the node to be removed in maintenance state and then remove the quorum device with the `clquorum remove quorum` command. The `clsetup` cluster administration menu options are not available while the cluster is in install mode. See [“How to Put a Node Into Maintenance State” on page 228](#) and the `clsetup(8CL)` man page for more information.

- 3. Verify that the quorum device has been removed.**

```
# clquorum list -v
```
- 4. Depending on why you are removing the last quorum device, proceed with one of the following steps:**
 - **If you are replacing the quorum device that has been removed, complete the following substeps:**
 - a. Add the new quorum device.**
See [“Adding a Quorum Device” on page 151](#) for instructions on adding the new quorum device.

b. Remove the cluster from install mode.

```
# cluster set -p installmode=disabled
```

- **If you are reducing your cluster to a single-node cluster, remove the cluster from install mode.**

```
# cluster set -p installmode=disabled
```

Example 52 Removing the Last Quorum Device

This example shows how to put the cluster in maintenance mode and remove the last remaining quorum device in a cluster configuration.

Place the cluster in install mode

```
# cluster set -p installmode=enabled
```

Remove the quorum device

```
# clquorum remove d3
```

Verify that the quorum device has been removed

```
# clquorum list -v
Quorum      Type
-----
scphyshost-1  node
scphyshost-2  node
scphyshost-3  node
```

▼ How to Replace a Quorum Device

Use this procedure to replace an existing quorum device with another quorum device. You can replace a quorum device with a similar device type, such as replacing a NAS device with another NAS device, or you can replace the device with a dissimilar device, such as replacing a NAS device with a shared disk.

The `phys - schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

- 1. Configure a new quorum device.**

You need to first add a new quorum device to the configuration to take the place of the old device. See [“Adding a Quorum Device” on page 151](#) to add a new quorum device to the cluster.

2. Remove the device that you are replacing as a quorum device.

See [“How to Remove a Quorum Device” on page 158](#) to remove the old quorum device from the configuration.

3. If the quorum device is a failed disk, replace the disk.

Refer to the hardware procedures in your hardware manual for your disk enclosure. See also the [Managing Hardware With Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4](#).

Maintaining Quorum Devices

This section provides the following procedures for maintaining quorum devices:

- [“How to Modify a Quorum Device Node List” on page 162](#)
- [“How to Put a Quorum Device Into Maintenance State” on page 163](#)
- [“How to Bring a Quorum Device Out of Maintenance State” on page 165](#)
- [“How to List the Quorum Configuration” on page 167](#)
- [“How to Repair a Quorum Device” on page 168](#)
- [“Changing the Quorum Default Time-out” on page 169](#)

▼ How to Modify a Quorum Device Node List

You can use the `clsetup` utility to add a node to or remove a node from the node list of an existing quorum device. To modify a quorum device's node list, you must remove the quorum device, modify the physical connections of nodes to the quorum device you removed, then add the quorum device to the cluster configuration again. When a quorum device is added, the `clquorum` command automatically configures the node-to-disk paths for all nodes attached to the disk. For more information, see the `clquorum(8CL)` man page.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **Assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization on any node of the cluster.**

2. **Determine the name of the quorum device you are modifying.**

```
# clquorum list -v
```

3. **Start the `clsetup` utility.**

```
# clsetup
```

The Main Menu is displayed.

4. **Type the number for the Quorum option.**

The Quorum Menu is displayed.

5. **Type the number for the option to remove a quorum device.**

Follow the instructions. You will be asked the name of the disk to be removed.

6. **Add or delete the node connections to the quorum device.**

7. **Type the number for the option to add a quorum device.**

Follow the instructions. You will be asked the name of the disk to be used as the quorum device.

8. **Verify that the quorum device has been added.**

```
# clquorum list -v
```

▼ How to Put a Quorum Device Into Maintenance State

Use the `clquorum` command to put a quorum device into a maintenance state. For more information, see the [clquorum\(8CL\)](#) man page. The `clsetup` utility does not currently have this capability.

Put a quorum device into a maintenance state when taking the quorum device out of service for an extended period of time. This way, the quorum device's quorum vote count is set to zero and does not contribute to the quorum count while the device is being serviced. While in maintenance state, the quorum device's configuration information is preserved.

Note - All two-node clusters require at least one configured quorum device. If this is the last quorum device on a two-node cluster, `clquorum` will fail to put the device into maintenance state.

To put a cluster node into maintenance state, see [“How to Put a Node Into Maintenance State” on page 228](#).

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

Note - You can also use the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface to disable a quorum device to put it into a maintenance state. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

If your cluster is in installation mode, click Reset Quorum Devices to exit installation mode.

1. **Assume the `root` role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization on any node of the cluster.**
2. **Put the quorum device into the maintenance state.**

```
# clquorum disable device
```

device Specifies the DID name of the disk device to change, for example, `d4`.

3. **Verify that the quorum device is now in maintenance state.**

The output for the device you placed in maintenance state should read zero for the Quorum Device Votes.

```
# clquorum status device
```

Example 53 Putting a Quorum Device Into Maintenance State

The following example shows how to put a quorum device into maintenance state and how to verify the results.

```
# clquorum disable d20
# clquorum status d20
```

```
=== Cluster Quorum ===
```

```
--- Quorum Votes by Device ---
```

| Device Name | Present | Possible | Status |
|-------------|---------|----------|--------|
|-------------|---------|----------|--------|

```

-----
d20          1          1          Offline

```

See Also To re-enable the quorum device, see [“How to Bring a Quorum Device Out of Maintenance State” on page 165](#).

To put a node into maintenance state, see [“How to Put a Node Into Maintenance State” on page 228](#).

▼ How to Bring a Quorum Device Out of Maintenance State

Run this procedure each time a quorum device is in a maintenance state and you want to bring the quorum device out of maintenance state and reset the quorum vote count to the default.



Caution - If you do not specify either the `globaldev` or `node` options, the quorum count is reset for the entire cluster.

When you configure a quorum device, Oracle Solaris Cluster software assigns the quorum device a vote count of $N-1$ where N is the number of connected votes to the quorum device. For example, a quorum device that is connected to two nodes with nonzero vote counts has a quorum count of one (two minus one).

- To bring a cluster node as well as its associated quorum devices out of maintenance state, see [“How to Bring a Node Out of Maintenance State” on page 230](#).
- To learn more about quorum vote counts, see [“About Quorum Vote Counts” in Concepts for Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4](#).

Note - You can also use the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface to enable a quorum device to bring it out of a maintenance state. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **Assume the `root` role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization on any node of the cluster.**
2. **Reset the quorum count.**

```
# clquorum enable device
```

device Specifies the DID name of the quorum device to reset, for example, d4.

3. **If you are resetting the quorum count because a node was in maintenance state, reboot the node.**
4. **Verify the quorum vote count.**

```
# clquorum show +
```

Example 54 Resetting the Quorum Vote Count (Quorum Device)

The following example resets the quorum count for a quorum device back to the default and verifies the result.

```
# clquorum enable d20
# clquorum show +
```

```
=== Cluster Nodes ===
```

```
Node Name:                phys-schost-2
Node ID:                   1
Quorum Vote Count:        1
Reservation Key:           0x43BAC41300000001
```

```
Node Name:                phys-schost-3
Node ID:                   2
Quorum Vote Count:        1
Reservation Key:           0x43BAC41300000002
```

```
=== Quorum Devices ===
```

```
Quorum Device Name:       d3
Enabled:                  yes
Votes:                    1
Global Name:              /dev/did/rdisk/d20s2
Type:                     shared_disk
Access Mode:              scsi3
Hosts (enabled):          phys-schost-2, phys-schost-3
```

▼ How to List the Quorum Configuration

You do not need to be in the root role to list the quorum configuration. You can assume any role that provides `solaris.cluster.read` authorization.

Note - When you increase or decrease the number of node attachments to a quorum device, the quorum vote count is not automatically recalculated. You can reestablish the correct quorum vote if you remove all quorum devices and then add them back into the configuration. For a two-node cluster, temporarily add a new quorum device before you remove and add back the original quorum device. Then remove the temporary quorum device.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

Note - You can also use the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface to view the quorum configuration. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

● Use the `clquorum` command to list the quorum configuration.

```
% clquorum show +
```

Example 55 Listing the Quorum Configuration

```
% clquorum show +
```

```
=== Cluster Nodes ===
```

```
Node Name:                phys-schost-2
Node ID:                   1
Quorum Vote Count:        1
Reservation Key:           0x43BAC41300000001
```

```
Node Name:                phys-schost-3
Node ID:                   2
Quorum Vote Count:        1
Reservation Key:           0x43BAC41300000002
```

```
=== Quorum Devices ===
```

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Quorum Device Name: | d3 |
| Enabled: | yes |
| Votes: | 1 |
| Global Name: | /dev/did/rdisk/d20s2 |
| Type: | shared_disk |
| Access Mode: | scsi3 |
| Hosts (enabled): | phys-schost-2, phys-schost-3 |

▼ How to Repair a Quorum Device

Use this procedure to replace a malfunctioning quorum device.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. Remove the disk device that you are replacing as a quorum device.

Note - If the device you intend to remove is the last quorum device, you might want to first add another disk as a new quorum device. This step assures a valid quorum device if a failure occurs during the replacement procedure. See [“Adding a Quorum Device” on page 151](#) to add a new quorum device.

See [“How to Remove a Quorum Device” on page 158](#) to remove a disk device as a quorum device.

2. Replace the disk device.

To replace the disk device, see the procedures for the disk enclosure in the hardware guide. See also the [Managing Hardware With Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4](#).

3. Add the replaced disk as a new quorum device.

See [“Adding a Quorum Device” on page 151](#) to add a disk as a new quorum device.

Note - If you added an additional quorum device in [Step 1](#), it is now safe to remove it. See [“How to Remove a Quorum Device” on page 158](#) to remove the quorum device.

Changing the Quorum Default Time-out

A default 25-second time-out exists for the completion of quorum operations during a cluster reconfiguration. You can increase the quorum time-out to a higher value by following the instructions in [“How to Configure Quorum Devices”](#) in *Installing and Configuring an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Environment*. Rather than increasing the time-out value, you can also switch to a different quorum device.

Additional troubleshooting information is available in [“How to Configure Quorum Devices”](#) in *Installing and Configuring an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Environment*.

Note - Do **not** change the default quorum time-out of 25 seconds for Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC). In certain split-brain scenarios, a longer time-out period might lead to the failure of Oracle RAC VIP failover, due to the VIP resource timing out.

If the quorum device being used is not conforming with the default 25-second time-out, use a different quorum device.

Administering Oracle Solaris Cluster Quorum Servers

Oracle Solaris Cluster Quorum Server provides a quorum device that is not a shared storage device. This section provides procedure for administering Oracle Solaris Cluster quorum servers, including:

- [“Starting and Stopping the Quorum Server Software”](#) on page 169
- [“How to Start a Quorum Server”](#) on page 170
- [“How to Stop a Quorum Server”](#) on page 171
- [“Displaying Information About the Quorum Server”](#) on page 171
- [“Cleaning Up Stale Quorum Server Cluster Information”](#) on page 173

For information about installing and configuring Oracle Solaris Cluster quorum servers, see [“How to Install and Configure Oracle Solaris Cluster Quorum Server Software”](#) in *Installing and Configuring an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Environment*.

Starting and Stopping the Quorum Server Software

These procedures describe how to start and stop the Oracle Solaris Cluster software.

By default, these procedures start and stop a single default quorum server unless you have customized the content of the quorum server configuration file, `/etc/scqsd/scqsd.conf`. The default quorum server is bound on port 9000 and uses the `/var/scqsd` directory for quorum information.

For information about installing the Quorum Server software, see [“How to Install and Configure Oracle Solaris Cluster Quorum Server Software”](#) in *Installing and Configuring an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Environment*. For information on changing the value of the quorum time-out, see [“Changing the Quorum Default Time-out”](#) on page 169.

▼ How to Start a Quorum Server

1. **Assume the `root` role on the host where you want to start the Oracle Solaris Cluster software.**
2. **Use the `clquorumserver start` command to start the software.**

```
# clquorumserver start quorumserver
```

`quorumserver` Identifies the quorum server. You can use the port number on which the quorum server listens. If you provided an instance name in the configuration file, you can use the name instead.

To start a single quorum server, provide either the instance name or port number. To start all quorum servers, when you have multiple quorum servers configured, use the `+` operand.

Example 56 Starting All Configured Quorum Servers

The following example starts all the configured quorum servers.

```
# clquorumserver start +
```

Example 57 Starting a Specific Quorum Server

The following example starts the quorum server that listens on port number 2000.

```
# clquorumserver start 2000
```

▼ How to Stop a Quorum Server

1. Assume the `root` role on the host where you want to start the Oracle Solaris Cluster software.
2. Use the `clquorumserver stop` command to stop the software.

```
# clquorumserver stop [-d] quorumserver
```

`-d` Controls if the quorum server starts the next time you boot the machine. If you specify the `-d` option, the quorum server will not start the next time the machine boots.

`quorumserver` Identifies the quorum server. You can use the port number on which the quorum server listens. If you provided an instance name in the configuration file, you can use that name instead.

To stop a single quorum server, provide either the instance name or port number. To stop all quorum servers, when you have multiple quorum servers configured, use the `+` operand.

Example 58 Stopping All Configured Quorum Servers

The following example stops all the configured quorum servers.

```
# clquorumserver stop +
```

Example 59 Stopping a Specific Quorum Server

The following example stops the quorum server that listens on port number 2000.

```
# clquorumserver stop 2000
```

Displaying Information About the Quorum Server

You can display configuration information about the quorum server. For every cluster that configured the quorum server as a quorum device, this command shows the corresponding cluster name, cluster ID, list of reservation keys, and list of registration keys.

▼ How to Display Information About the Quorum Server

1. On the host where you want to display the quorum server information, assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.read` authorization.
2. Display the configuration information of the quorum server by using the `clquorumserver` command.

```
# clquorumserver show quorumserver
```

quorumserver Identifies one or more quorum servers. You can specify the quorum server by instance name, or by port number. To display configuration information for all quorum servers, use the + operand.

Example 60 Displaying the Configuration of One Quorum Server

The following example displays the configuration information for the quorum server that uses port 9000. The command displays information for every cluster that has the quorum server configured as a quorum device. This information includes the cluster name and ID, and the list of reservation and registration keys on the device.

In the following example, nodes with IDs 1, 2, 3, and 4 of cluster `bastille` have registered their keys on the quorum server. Also, because Node 4 owns the quorum device reservation, its key is displayed in the reservation list.

```
# clquorumserver show 9000

=== Quorum Server on port 9000 ===

--- Cluster bastille (id 0x439A2EFB) Reservation ---

Node ID:                4
Reservation key:         0x439a2efb00000004

--- Cluster bastille (id 0x439A2EFB) Registrations ---

Node ID:                1
Registration key:        0x439a2efb00000001

Node ID:                2
Registration key:        0x439a2efb00000002

Node ID:                3
Registration key:        0x439a2efb00000003

Node ID:                4
```

Registration key: 0x439a2efb00000004

Example 61 Displaying the Configuration of Several Quorum Servers

The following example displays the configuration information for three quorum servers, qs1, qs2, and qs3.

```
# clquorumserver show qs1 qs2 qs3
```

Example 62 Displaying the Configuration of All Running Quorum Servers

The following example displays the configuration information for all running quorum servers:

```
# clquorumserver show +
```

Cleaning Up Stale Quorum Server Cluster Information

To remove a quorum device of type quorumserver, use the `clquorum remove` command as described in [“How to Remove a Quorum Device” on page 158](#). Under normal operation, this command also removes the quorum server information about the quorum server host. However, if the cluster loses communications with the quorum server host, removing the quorum device does not clean up this information.

The quorum server cluster information becomes invalid in the following circumstances:

- When a cluster is decommissioned without first removing the cluster quorum device by using the `clquorum remove` command
- When a `quorum_server` type quorum device is removed from a cluster while the quorum server host is down



Caution - If a quorum device of type quorumserver is not yet removed from the cluster, using this procedure to clean up a valid quorum server could compromise the cluster quorum.

▼ How to Clean Up the Quorum Server Configuration Information

Before You Begin Remove the quorum server quorum device from the cluster, as described in [“How to Remove a Quorum Device” on page 158](#).



Caution - If the cluster is still using this quorum server, performing this procedure will compromise cluster quorum.

1. **Assume the root role on the quorum server host.**
2. **Use the `clquorumserver clear` command to clean up the configuration file.**

```
# clquorumserver clear -c clustername -I clusterID quorumserver [-y]
```

`-c clustername` The name of the cluster that formerly used the quorum server as a quorum device.

You can obtain the cluster name by running `cluster show` on a cluster node.

`-I clusterID` The cluster ID.

The cluster ID is an 8-digit hexadecimal number. You can obtain the cluster ID by running `cluster show` on a cluster node.

`quorumserver` An identifier for one or more quorum servers.

The quorum server can be identified by a port number or an instance name. The port number is used by the cluster nodes to communicate with the quorum server. The instance name is specified in the quorum server configuration file, `/etc/scqsd/scqsd.conf`.

`-y` Force the `clquorumserver clear` command to clean up cluster information from the configuration file without first prompting for confirmation.

Use this option only if you are confident that you want outdated cluster information to be removed from the quorum server.

3. **(Optional) If no other quorum devices are configured on this server instance, stop the quorum server.**

Example 63 Cleaning Up Outdated Cluster Information From the Quorum Server Configuration

This example removes information about the cluster named `sc-cluster` from the quorum server that uses port 9000.

```
# clquorumserver clear -c sc-cluster -I 0x4308D2CF 9000
```

The quorum server to be unconfigured must have been removed from the cluster. Unconfiguring a valid quorum server could compromise the cluster quorum. Do you

want to continue? (yes or no) **y**

Administering Cluster Interconnects and Public Networks

This chapter provides the software procedures for administering the Oracle Solaris Cluster interconnects and public networks.

Administering the cluster interconnects and public networks consists of both hardware and software procedures. Typically, you configure the cluster interconnects and public networks, including all the public network management (PNM) objects, when you initially install and configure the cluster.

PNM objects include the Internet Protocol network multipathing (IPMP) groups, trunk and datalink multipathing (DLMP) link aggregations, and VNICs that are directly backed by link aggregations. Multipathing is installed automatically with the Oracle Solaris OS, and you must enable it to use it. If you later need to alter a cluster interconnect network configuration, you can use the software procedures in this chapter.

For information about configuring IP Network Multipathing groups in a cluster, see the section “Administering the Public Network” on page 193. For information about IPMP, see [Chapter 3, “Administering IPMP” in *Administering TCP/IP Networks, IPMP, and IP Tunnels in Oracle Solaris 11.4*](#). For information about link aggregations, see [Chapter 2, “Configuring High Availability by Using Link Aggregations” in *Managing Network Datalinks in Oracle Solaris 11.4*](#).

This chapter provides information and procedures for the following topics.

- “Administering the Cluster Interconnects” on page 178
- “Administering the Public Network” on page 193

For a high-level description of the related procedures in this chapter, see [Table 11, “Task List: Administering the Cluster Interconnect,” on page 178](#).

Refer to the [Concepts for Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4](#) for background and overview information about the cluster interconnects and public networks.

Administering the Cluster Interconnects

This section provides the procedures for reconfiguring cluster interconnects, such as cluster transport adapters and cluster transport cables. These procedures require that you install Oracle Solaris Cluster software.

Most of the time, you can use the `clsetup` utility to administer the cluster transport for the cluster interconnects. See the [clsetup\(8CL\)](#) man page for more information. All cluster interconnect commands must be run from a global-cluster node.

Note - You can also use the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface to perform some of these tasks. For log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager”](#) on page 275.

For cluster software installation procedures, see the [Installing and Configuring an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Environment](#). For procedures about servicing cluster hardware components, see the [Managing Hardware With Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4](#).

Note - You can usually choose to use the default port name, where appropriate, during cluster interconnect procedures. The default port name is the same as the internal node ID number of the node that hosts the adapter end of the cable.

TABLE 11 Task List: Administering the Cluster Interconnect

| Task | Instructions |
|--|--|
| Administer the cluster transport by using <code>clsetup(8CL)</code> | “How to Access the Cluster Configuration Utilities” on page 31 |
| Check the status of the cluster interconnect by using <code>clinterconnect status</code> | “How to Check the Status of the Cluster Interconnect” on page 180 |
| Add a cluster transport cable, transport adapter, or switch by using <code>clsetup</code> | “How to Add Cluster Transport Cables, Transport Adapters, or Transport Switches” on page 181 |
| Remove a cluster transport cable, transport adapter, or transport switch by using <code>clsetup</code> | “How to Remove Cluster Transport Cables, Transport Adapters, and Transport Switches” on page 183 |
| Enable a cluster transport cable by using <code>clsetup</code> | “How to Enable a Cluster Transport Cable” on page 186 |
| Disable a cluster transport cable by using <code>clsetup</code> | “How to Disable a Cluster Transport Cable” on page 187 |
| Determining an transport adapter’s instance number | “How to Determine a Transport Adapter’s Instance Number” on page 188 |
| Changing the IP address or the address range of an existing cluster | “How to Change the Private Network Address or Address Range of an Existing Cluster” on page 189 |

▼ How to Use Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) with Cluster Interconnects

1. Contact your network system administrator to configure the network switch side LACP configuration.
2. Type the following commands, using your network interfaces.

```
# dladm show-phys
# dladm create-aggr -m trunk -L active -P L3,L4 -l net1 -l net3 aggr2
# dladm create-vlan -l aggr2 -v 2853 ic1
# dladm show-aggr -x
# dladm show-vlan
```

3. Use the `ic1` vnic interface created in step 2 when configuring transports.

Transports can be configured using `scinstall` or the browser interface.

Dynamic Reconfiguration With Cluster Interconnects

You must consider a few issues when completing dynamic reconfiguration (DR) operations on cluster interconnects.

- All of the requirements, procedures, and restrictions that are documented for the Oracle Solaris dynamic reconfiguration feature also apply to Oracle Solaris Cluster dynamic reconfiguration support (except for the operating system quiescence operation). Therefore, review the documentation for the Oracle Solaris dynamic reconfiguration feature *before* using the dynamic reconfiguration feature with Oracle Solaris Cluster software. You should review in particular the issues that affect non-network IO devices during a dynamic reconfiguration detach operation.
- The Oracle Solaris Cluster software rejects dynamic reconfiguration remove-board operations performed on active private interconnect interfaces.
- You must completely remove an active adapter from the cluster in order to perform dynamic reconfiguration on an active cluster interconnect. Use the `clsetup` menu or the appropriate commands.



Caution - Oracle Solaris Cluster software requires that each cluster node has at least one functioning path to every other cluster node. Do not disable a private interconnect interface that supports the last path to any cluster node.

Complete the following procedures in the order indicated when performing dynamic reconfiguration operations on public network interfaces.

TABLE 12 Task Map: Dynamic Reconfiguration with Public Network Interfaces

| Task | Instructions |
|---|--|
| 1. Disable and remove the interface from the active interconnect | “Dynamic Reconfiguration With Public Network Interfaces” on page 195 |
| 2. Perform the dynamic reconfiguration operation on the public network interface. | |

▼ How to Check the Status of the Cluster Interconnect

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

You do not need to be logged in as the `root` role to perform this procedure.

Note - You can also use the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface to check the status of the cluster interconnect. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

1. Check the status of the cluster interconnect.

```
% clinterconnect status
```

2. Refer to the following table for common status messages.

| Status Message | Description and Possible Action |
|----------------|---|
| Path online | The path is currently functioning correctly. No action is necessary. |
| Path waiting | The path is currently being initialized. No action is necessary. |
| Faulted | The path is not functioning. This can be a transient state when paths are going between the waiting and online state. If the message persists when <code>clinterconnect status</code> is rerun, take corrective action. |

Example 64 Checking the Status of the Cluster Interconnect

The following example shows the status of a functioning cluster interconnect.

```
% clinterconnect status
-- Cluster Transport Paths --
      Endpoint                Endpoint                Status
      -----                -
Transport path: phys-schost-1:net0 phys-schost-2:net0 Path online
Transport path: phys-schost-1:net4 phys-schost-2:net4 Path online
Transport path: phys-schost-1:net0 phys-schost-3:net0 Path online
Transport path: phys-schost-1:net4 phys-schost-3:net4 Path online
Transport path: phys-schost-2:net0 phys-schost-3:net0 Path online
Transport path: phys-schost-2:net4 phys-schost-3:net4 Path online
```

▼ How to Add Cluster Transport Cables, Transport Adapters, or Transport Switches

For information about the requirements for the cluster private transport, see [“Interconnect Requirements and Restrictions”](#) in *Managing Hardware With Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4*.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

Note - You can also use the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface to add cables, transport adapters, and private adapters to your cluster. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager”](#) on page 275.

1. **Ensure that the physical cluster transport cables are installed.**
For the procedure on installing a cluster transport cable, see the *Managing Hardware With Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4*.
2. **Assume the root role on any node in the cluster.**
3. **Start the `clsetup` utility.**

```
# clsetup
```

The Main Menu is displayed.

4. **Type the number for the option for displaying the Cluster Interconnect Menu.**

5. **Type the number for the option for adding a transport cable.**

Follow the instructions and type the requested information.

6. **Type the number for the option for adding the transport adapter to a node.**

Follow the instructions and type the requested information.

If you plan to use any of the following adapters for the cluster interconnect, add the relevant entry to the `/etc/system` file on each cluster node. The entry becomes effective after the next system boot.

| Adapter | Entry |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
| nge | set nge:nge_taskq_disable=1 |
| e1000g | set e1000g:e1000g_taskq_disable=1 |

7. **Type the number for the option for adding the transport switch.**

Follow the instructions and type the requested information.

8. **Verify that the cluster transport cable, transport adapter, or transport switch is added.**

```
# clinterconnect show node:adapter,adapternode
# clinterconnect show node:adapter
# clinterconnect show node:switch
```

Example 65 Verifying Adding a Cluster Transport Cable, Transport Adapter, or Transport Switch

The following example shows how to verify adding a transport cable, transport adapter, or transport switch to a node. The example contains settings for the Data Link Provider Interface (DLPI) transport type.

```
# clinterconnect show phys-schost-1:net5,hub2
===Transport Cables===
Transport Cable:          phys-schost-1:net5@0,hub2
Endpoint1:                phys-schost-2:net4@0
Endpoint2:                hub2@2
State:                    Enabled

# clinterconnect show phys-schost-1:net5
=== Transport Adepters for net5
Transport Adepter:       net5
Adapter State:          Enabled
```

```

Adapter Transport Type:                d1pi
Adapter Property (device_name):        net6
Adapter Property (device_instance):    0
Adapter Property (lazy_free):          1
Adapter Property (d1pi_heartbeat_timeout): 10000
Adapter Property (d1pi_heartbeat_quantum): 1000
Adapter Property (nw_bandwidth):        80
Adapter Property (bandwidth):          70
Adapter Property (ip_address):          172.16.0.129
Adapter Property (netmask):             255.255.255.128
Adapter Port Names:                     0
Adapter Port State (0):                 Enabled

```

```
# c1interconnect show phys-schost-1:hub2
```

```

=== Transport Switches ===
Transport Switch:                       hub2
Switch State:                           Enabled
Switch Type:                             switch
Switch Port Names:                       1 2
Switch Port State(1):                    Enabled
Switch Port State(2):                    Enabled

```

Next Steps To check the interconnect status of your cluster transport cable see [“How to Check the Status of the Cluster Interconnect” on page 180](#).

▼ How to Remove Cluster Transport Cables, Transport Adapters, and Transport Switches

Use the following procedure to remove cluster transport cables, transport adapters, and transport switches from a node configuration. When a cable is disabled, the two endpoints of the cable remain configured. An adapter cannot be removed if it is still in use as an endpoint on a transport cable.



Caution - Each cluster node needs at least one functioning transport path to every other node in the cluster. No two nodes should be isolated from one another. Always verify the status of a node's cluster interconnect before disabling a cable. Only disable a cable connection after you have verified that it is redundant. That is, ensure that another connection is available. Disabling a node's last remaining working cable takes the node out of cluster membership.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

Note - You can also use the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface to remove cables, transport adapters, and private adapters from your cluster. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

1. **Assume the root role on any node in the cluster.**
2. **Check the status of the remaining cluster transport path.**

```
# clinterconnect status
```



Caution - If you receive an error such as `path faulted` while attempting to remove one node of a two-node cluster, investigate the problem before continuing with this procedure. Such a problem could indicate that a node path is unavailable. Removing the remaining operational path takes the node out of cluster membership and could result in a cluster reconfiguration.

3. **Start the `clsetup` utility.**

```
# clsetup
```

The Main Menu is displayed.

4. **Type the number for the option for accessing the Cluster Interconnect menu.**

5. **Type the number for the option for disabling the transport cable.**

Follow the instructions and type the requested information. You need to know the applicable node names, adapter names, and switch names.

6. **Type the number for the option for removing the transport cable.**

Follow the instructions and type the requested information. You need to know the applicable node names, adapter names, and switch names.

Note - If you are removing a physical cable, disconnect the cable between the port and the destination device.

7. **Type the number for the option for removing the transport adapter from a node.**

Follow the instructions and type the requested information. You need to know the applicable node names, adapter names, and switch names.

If you are removing a physical adapter from a node, see the [Managing Hardware With Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4](#) for hardware service procedures.

8. Type the number for the option for removing a transport switch.

Follow the instructions and type the requested information. You need to know the applicable node names, adapter names, and switch names.

Note - A switch cannot be removed if any of the ports are still in use as endpoints on any transport cables.

9. Verify that the cable, adapter, or switch has been removed.

```
# clinterconnect show node:adapter,adapternode
# clinterconnect show node:adapter
# clinterconnect show node:switch
```

The transport cable or adapter removed from the respective node should not appear in the output from this command.

Example 66 Verifying Removing a Transport Cable, Transport Adapter, or Transport Switch

The following example shows how to verify removal of a transport cable, transport adapter, or transport switch.

```
# clinterconnect show phys-schost-1:net5,hub2@0
===Transport Cables===
Transport Cable:                phys-schost-1:net5,hub2@0
Endpoint1:                      phys-schost-1:net5
Endpoint2:                      hub2@0
State:                          Enabled

# clinterconnect show phys-schost-1:net5
=== Transport Adepters for net5
Transport Adapter:              net5
Adapter State:                  Enabled
Adapter Transport Type:        dlpi
Adapter Property (device_name): net6
Adapter Property (device_instance): 0
Adapter Property (lazy_free):  1
Adapter Property (dlpi_heartbeat_timeout): 10000
Adapter Property (dlpi_heartbeat_quantum): 1000
Adapter Property (nw_bandwidth): 80
Adapter Property (bandwidth):  70
Adapter Property (ip_address):  172.16.0.129
Adapter Property (netmask):     255.255.255.128
```

```
Adapter Port Names:                0
Adapter Port State (0):            Enabled

# clinterconnect show hub2
=== Transport Switches ===
Transport Switch:                  hub2
State:                             Enabled
Type:                               switch
Port Names:                        1 2
Port State(1):                     Enabled
Port State(2):                     Enabled
```

▼ How to Enable a Cluster Transport Cable

This option is used to enable an existing cluster transport cable.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

Note - You can also use the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface to enable a cable. Click Private Interconnects, click Cables, click the number of the cable to highlight it, then click Enable. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager”](#) on page 275.

1. **Assume the root role on any node in the cluster.**
2. **Start the `clsetup` utility.**

```
# clsetup
```

The Main Menu is displayed.
3. **Type the number for the option for accessing the Cluster Interconnect menu.**
4. **Type the number for the option for enabling the transport cable.**

Follow the instructions when prompted. You need to provide both the node and the adapter names of one of the endpoints of the cable that you are trying to identify.
5. **Verify that the cable is enabled.**

```
# clinterconnect show node:adapter,adapternode
```

Output is similar to the following:

```
# clinterconnect show phys-schost-1:net5,hub2
Transport cable:  phys-schost-2:net0@0 ethernet-1@2    Enabled
Transport cable:  phys-schost-3:net5@1 ethernet-1@3    Enabled
Transport cable:  phys-schost-1:net5@0 ethernet-1@1    Enabled
```

▼ How to Disable a Cluster Transport Cable

You might need to disable a cluster transport cable to temporarily shut down a cluster interconnect path. A temporary shutdown is useful when troubleshooting a cluster interconnect problem or when replacing cluster interconnect hardware.

When a cable is disabled, the two endpoints of the cable remain configured. An adapter cannot be removed if it is still in use as an endpoint in a transport cable.



Caution - Each cluster node needs at least one functioning transport path to every other node in the cluster. No two nodes should be isolated from one another. Always verify the status of a node's cluster interconnect before disabling a cable. Only disable a cable connection after you have verified that it is redundant. That is, ensure that another connection is available. Disabling a node's last remaining working cable takes the node out of cluster membership.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

Note - You can also use the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface to disable a cable. Click Private Interconnects, click Cables, click the number of the cable to highlight it, then click Disable. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

1. **Assume the root role on any node in the cluster.**
2. **Check the status of the cluster interconnect before disabling a cable.**

```
# clinterconnect status
```



Caution - If you receive an error such as "path faulted" while attempting to remove one node of a two-node cluster, investigate the problem before continuing with this procedure. Such a problem could indicate that a node path is unavailable. Removing the remaining operational path takes the node out of cluster membership and could result in a cluster reconfiguration.

3. Start the `clsetup` utility.

```
# clsetup
```

The Main Menu is displayed.

4. Type the number for the option for accessing the Cluster Interconnect Menu.

5. Type the number for the option for disabling the transport cable.

Follow the prompts and provide the requested information. All of the components on this cluster interconnect will be disabled. You need to provide both the node and the adapter names of one of the endpoints of the cable that you are trying to identify.

6. Verify that the cable is disabled.

```
# clinterconnect show node:adapter,adapternode
```

Output is similar to the following:

```
# clinterconnect show -p phys-schost-1:net5,hub2
Transport cable:  phys-schost-2:net0@0 ethernet-1@2  Disabled
Transport cable:  phys-schost-3:net5@1 ethernet-1@3  Enabled
Transport cable:  phys-schost-1:net5@0 ethernet-1@1  Enabled
```

▼ How to Determine a Transport Adapter's Instance Number

You need to determine a transport adapter's instance number to ensure that you add and remove the correct transport adapter through the `clsetup` command. The adapter name is a combination of the type of the adapter and the adapter's instance number.

1. Based on the slot number, find the adapter's name.

The following screen is an example and might not reflect your hardware.

```
# prtdiag
...
===== I0 Cards =====
```

```

Bus   Max
IO   Port Bus      Freq Bus  Dev,
Type   ID  Side Slot MHz  Freq Func State Name Model
-----
XYZ   8   B    2    33   33  2,0  ok   xyz11c8,0-xyz11c8,d665.11c8.0.0
XYZ   8   B    3    33   33  3,0  ok   xyz11c8,0-xyz11c8,d665.11c8.0.0
...

```

2. Using the adapter's path, find the adapter's instance number.

The following screen is an example and might not reflect your hardware.

```

# grep sci /etc/path_to_inst
"/xyz@1f,400/pci11c8,o@2" 0 "ttt"
"/xyz@1f,4000.pci11c8,0@4 "ttt"

```

3. Using the adapter's name and slot number, find the adapter's instance number.

The following screen is an example and might not reflect your hardware.

```

# prtconf
...
xyz, instance #0
xyz11c8,0, instance #0
xyz11c8,0, instance #1
...

```

▼ How to Change the Private Network Address or Address Range of an Existing Cluster

Use this procedure to change a private network address or the range of network addresses used or both. To perform this task by using the command line, see the [cluster\(8CL\)](#) man page.

Before You Begin Ensure that remote shell ([rsh\(1\)](#)) or secure shell ([ssh\(1\)](#)) access for the root role is enabled to all cluster nodes.

1. **Reboot all cluster nodes into noncluster mode by performing the following substeps on each cluster node:**
 - a. **Assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.admin` authorization on the cluster node to be started in noncluster mode.**
 - b. **Shut down the node by using the `clnode evacuate` and `cluster shutdown` commands.**

The `clnode evacuate` command switches over all device groups from the specified node to the next-preferred node. The command also switches all resource groups from the specified node to the next-preferred node.

```
# clnode evacuate node
# cluster shutdown -g0 -y
```

2. From one node, start the `clsetup` utility.

When run in noncluster mode, the `clsetup` utility displays the Main Menu for noncluster-mode operations.

3. Choose the Change Network Addressing and Ranges for the Cluster Transport menu item.

The `clsetup` utility displays the current private network configuration, then asks if you would like to change this configuration.

4. To change either the private network IP address or the IP address range, type `yes` and press the Return key.

The `clsetup` utility displays the default private network IP address, `172.16.0.0`, and asks if it is okay to accept this default.

5. Change or accept the private-network IP address.

- **To accept the default private network IP address and proceed to changing the IP address range, type `yes` and press the Return key.**

- **To change the default private network IP address:**

a. Type `no` in response to the `clsetup` utility question about whether it is okay to accept the default address, then press the Return key.

The `clsetup` utility will prompt for the new private-network IP address.

b. Type the new IP address and press the Return key.

The `clsetup` utility displays the default netmask and then asks if it is okay to accept the default netmask.

6. Change or accept the default private network IP address range.

The default netmask is `255.255.240.0`. This default IP address range supports up to 64 nodes, 12 zone clusters, and 10 private networks in the cluster.

- **To accept the default IP address range, type `yes` and press the Return key.**

- **To change the IP address range:**
 - a. **Type no in response to the `clsetup` utility's question about whether it is okay to accept the default address range, then press the Return key.**

When you decline the default netmask, the `clsetup` utility prompts you for the number of nodes and private networks, and zone clusters that you expect to configure in the cluster.
 - b. **Provide the number of nodes, private networks, and zone clusters that you expect to configure in the cluster.**

From these numbers, the `clsetup` utility calculates two proposed netmasks:

 - The first netmask is the minimum netmask to support the number of nodes, private networks, and zone clusters that you specified.
 - The second netmask supports twice the number of nodes, private networks, and zone clusters that you specified, to accommodate possible future growth.
 - c. **Specify either of the calculated netmasks, or specify a different netmask that supports the expected number of nodes, private networks, and zone clusters.**
- 7. **Type yes in response to the `clsetup` utility's question about proceeding with the update.**
- 8. **When finished, exit the `clsetup` utility.**
- 9. **Reboot each cluster node back into cluster mode by completing the following substeps for each cluster node:**
 - a. **Boot the node.**
 - On SPARC based systems, run the following command.

```
ok boot
```
 - On x86 based systems, run the following commands.
When the GRUB menu is displayed, select the appropriate Oracle Solaris entry and press Enter.
- 10. **Verify that the node has booted without error, and is online.**

```
# cluster status -t node
```

Troubleshooting Cluster Interconnects

This section provides a troubleshooting procedure to disable and then enable a cluster interconnect, such as cluster transport adapters and transport cables.

Do not use the `ipadm` commands to administer cluster transport adapters. If a transport adapter was disabled by using the `ipadm disable-if` command, you must use the `clinterconnect` commands to disable the transport path and then enable it.

This procedure requires that you have Oracle Solaris Cluster software installed. These commands must be run from a `global-cluster` node.

▼ How to Enable a Cluster Interconnect

Note - You can also use the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface to enable a cluster interconnect. Click Private Interconnects, click Cables, click the number of the cable to highlight it, then click Enable. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

1. Check the status of the cluster interconnect.

```
% clinterconnect status
```

```
=== Cluster Transport Paths===
Endpoint1          Endpoint2          Status
-----
pnode1:net1        pnode2:net1       waiting
pnode1:net5        pnode2:net5       Path online
```

2. Disable the cluster interconnect path.

a. Check the cluster interconnect path.

```
% clinterconnect show | egrep -ie "cable.*pnode1"
Transport Cable: pnode1:net5,switch2@1
Transport Cable: pnode1:net1,switch1@1
```

b. Disable the cluster interconnect path.

```
% clinterconnect disable pnode1:net1,switch1@1
```

3. Enable the cluster interconnect path.


```
% clinterconnect enable pnode1:net1,switch1@1
```

4. Verify that the cluster interconnect is enabled.

```
% clinterconnect status
```

```
=== Cluster Transport Paths===
Endpoint1          Endpoint2          Status
-----
pnode1:net1        pnode2:net1        Path online
pnode1:net5        pnode2:net5        Path online
```

Administering the Public Network

Oracle Solaris Cluster software supports the Oracle Solaris software implementation of IPMP, link aggregations, and VNICs for public networks. Basic public network administration is the same for both cluster and noncluster environments.

Multipathing is automatically installed when you install the Oracle Solaris 11.4 OS, and you must enable it to use it. Multipathing administration is covered in the appropriate Oracle Solaris OS documentation. However, review the guidelines that follow before administering IPMP, link aggregations, and VNICs in an Oracle Solaris Cluster environment.

For information about IPMP, see [Chapter 3, “Administering IPMP” in *Administering TCP/IP Networks, IPMP, and IP Tunnels in Oracle Solaris 11.4*](#). For information about link aggregations, see [Chapter 2, “Configuring High Availability by Using Link Aggregations” in *Managing Network Datalinks in Oracle Solaris 11.4*](#).

How to Administer IP Network Multipathing Groups in a Cluster

Before performing IPMP procedures on a cluster, consider the following guidelines.

- When configuring a scalable service resource (SCALABLE=TRUE in the resource type registration file for the resource type) that uses the SUNW.SharedAddress network resource, PNM can be configured to monitor IPMP group status on all IPMP groups on the cluster nodes in addition to the one the SUNW.SharedAddress is configured to use. This configuration allows the service to be restarted and failed over if any of the IPMP groups on the cluster nodes has failed, in order to maximize service availability for network clients that are co-located on the same subnets as the cluster nodes. For example:

```
# echo ssm_monitor_all > /etc/cluster/pnm/pnm.conf
```

Reboot the node.

- The `local-mac-address?` variable must have a value of `true` for Ethernet adapters.
- You can use probe-based IPMP groups or link-based IPMP groups in a cluster. A probe-based IPMP group tests the target IP address and provides the most protection by recognizing more conditions that might compromise availability.

If you are using iSCSI storage as a quorum device, ensure that the probe-based IPMP device is configured correctly. If the iSCSI network is a private network containing only the cluster nodes and iSCSI storage device and there are no other hosts present on the iSCSI network, then the probe-based IPMP mechanism can break when all but one of the cluster nodes goes down. The problem occurs because there are no other hosts on the iSCSI network for IPMP to probe, so IPMP treats this as a network failure when only one node remains in the cluster. IPMP takes offline the iSCSI network adapter, and then the remaining node loses access to the iSCSI storage and thus the quorum device. To resolve this problem, you could add a router to the iSCSI network so that other hosts outside the cluster respond to the probes and prevent IPMP from offlining the network adapter. Alternatively, you could configure IPMP with link-based failover instead of probe-based failover.

- Unless there are one or more non-link local IPv6 public network interfaces in the public network configuration, the `scinstall` utility automatically configures a multiple-adapter IPMP group for each set of public-network adapters in the cluster that uses the same subnet. These groups are link-based with transitive probes. Test addresses can be added if probe-based failure detection is required.
- Test IP addresses for all adapters in the same multipathing group must belong to a single IP subnet.
- Test IP addresses must not be used by normal applications because they are not highly available.
- No restrictions are placed on multipathing group naming. However, when configuring a resource group, the `netiflist` naming convention is any multipathing name followed by either the nodeID number or the node name. For example, given a multipathing group named `sc_ipmp0`, the `netiflist` naming could be either `sc_ipmp0@1` or `sc_ipmp0@phys-schost-1`, where the adapter is on the node `phys-schost-1`, which has the nodeID of 1.
- Do not unconfigure (unplumb) or bring down an adapter of an IP Network Multipathing group without first switching over the IP addresses from the adapter to be removed to an alternate adapter in the group, using the `if_mpadm(8)` command.
- Do not unplumb or remove a network interface from the IPMP group where the Oracle Solaris Cluster HA IP address is plumbed. This IP address can belong to the logical hostname resource or the shared address resource. However, if you unplumb the active interface by using the `ifconfig` command, Oracle Solaris Cluster now recognizes this event. It fails over the resource group to some other healthy node if the IPMP group has become unusable in the process. Oracle Solaris Cluster could also restart the resource

group on the same node if the IPMP group is valid but an HA IP address is missing. The IPMP group becomes unusable for several reasons: loss of IPv4 connectivity, loss of IPv6 connectivity, or both. For more information, see the [if_mpadm\(8\)](#) man page.

- Avoid rewiring adapters to different subnets without first removing them from their respective multipathing groups.
- Logical adapter operations can be done on an adapter even if monitoring is on for the multipathing group.
- You must maintain at least one public network connection for each node in the cluster. The cluster is inaccessible without a public network connection.
- To view the status of IP Network Multipathing groups on a cluster, use the `ipmpstat -g` command. For more information, see [Chapter 3, “Administering IPMP” in *Administering TCP/IP Networks, IPMP, and IP Tunnels in Oracle Solaris 11.4*](#).

For cluster software installation procedures, see the [Installing and Configuring an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Environment](#). For procedures about servicing public networking hardware components, see the [Managing Hardware With Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4](#).

Dynamic Reconfiguration With Public Network Interfaces

You must consider a few issues when completing dynamic reconfiguration (DR) operations on public network interfaces in a cluster.

- All of the requirements, procedures, and restrictions that are documented for the Oracle Solaris dynamic reconfiguration feature also apply to Oracle Solaris Cluster dynamic reconfiguration support (except for the operating system quiescence operation). Therefore, review the documentation for the Oracle Solaris dynamic reconfiguration feature *before* using the dynamic reconfiguration feature with Oracle Solaris Cluster software. You should review in particular the issues that affect non-network IO devices during a dynamic reconfiguration detach operation.
- Dynamic reconfiguration remove-board operations can succeed only when public network interfaces are not active. Before removing an active public network interface, switch the IP addresses from the adapter to be removed to another adapter in the multipathing group, using the `if_mpadm` command. For more information, see the [if_mpadm\(8\)](#) man page.
- If you try to remove a public network interface card without having properly disabled it as an active network interface, Oracle Solaris Cluster rejects the operation and identifies the interface that would be affected by the operation.



Caution - For multipathing groups with two adapters, if the remaining network adapter fails while you are performing the dynamic reconfiguration remove operation on the disabled network adapter, availability is impacted. The remaining adapter has no place to fail over for the duration of the dynamic reconfiguration operation.

Complete the following procedures in the order indicated when performing dynamic reconfiguration operations on public network interfaces.

TABLE 13 Task Map: Dynamic Reconfiguration With Public Network Interfaces

| Task | Instructions |
|---|---|
| 1. Switch the IP addresses from the adapter to be removed to another adapter in the multipathing group, using the <code>if_mpadm</code> command | <p><code>if_mpadm(8)</code> man page.</p> <p>“Moving an Interface Between IPMP Groups” in <i>Administering TCP/IP Networks, IPMP, and IP Tunnels in Oracle Solaris 11.4</i></p> |
| 2. Remove the adapter from the multipathing group by using the <code>ipadm</code> command | <p><code>ipadm(8)</code> man page</p> <p>“Removing an Interface From an IPMP Group” in <i>Administering TCP/IP Networks, IPMP, and IP Tunnels in Oracle Solaris 11.4</i></p> |
| 3. Perform the dynamic reconfiguration operation on the public network interface | |

Administering Cluster Nodes

This chapter provides instructions on how to add a node to a cluster and how to remove a node:

- [“Adding a Node to a Cluster or Zone Cluster” on page 197](#)
- [“Restoring Cluster Nodes” on page 200](#)
- [“Removing a Node From a Cluster” on page 205](#)

For information about cluster maintenance tasks, see [Chapter 9, “Administering the Cluster”](#).

Adding a Node to a Cluster or Zone Cluster

This section describes how to add a node to a global cluster or a zone cluster. You can create a new zone-cluster node on a node of the global cluster that hosts the zone cluster, as long as that global-cluster node does not already host a node of that particular zone cluster.

Note - The node that you add must run the same version of the Oracle Solaris Cluster software as the cluster it is joining.

Specifying an IP address and NIC for each zone cluster node is optional.

Note - If you do not configure an IP address for each zone cluster node, two things will occur:

1. That specific zone cluster will not be able to configure NAS devices for use in the zone cluster. The cluster uses the IP address of the zone cluster node when communicating with the NAS device, so not having an IP address prevents cluster support for fencing NAS devices.
 2. The cluster software will activate any logical host IP address on any NIC.
-

If the original zone cluster node did not have a IP address or NIC specified, then you do not need to specify that information for the new zone cluster node.

In this chapter, `phys-schost#` reflects a global-cluster prompt. The `clzonecluster` interactive shell prompt is `clzc:schost>`.

The following table lists the tasks to perform to add a node to an existing cluster. Perform the tasks in the order shown.

TABLE 14 Task Map: Adding a Node to an Existing Global or Zone Cluster

| Task | Instructions |
|---|--|
| Install the host adapter on the node and verify that the existing cluster interconnects can support the new node | Managing Hardware With Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 |
| Add shared storage | <p>Add shared storage manually by following the instructions in the Managing Hardware With Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4.</p> <p>You can also use Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager to add a shared storage device to a zone cluster. Navigate in Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager to the page for the zone cluster and click the Solaris Resources tab. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see “How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275.</p> |
| Add the node to the authorized node list | <code>claccess allow -h node-being-added</code> |
| Install the software on the new cluster node | Chapter 2, “Installing Software on Global-Cluster Nodes” in Installing and Configuring an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Environment |
| Add the new node to an existing cluster | “How to Add a Node to an Existing Cluster or Zone Cluster” on page 198 |
| If the cluster is configured in an Oracle Solaris Cluster disaster recovery framework partnership, configure the new node as an active participant in the configuration | “How to Add a New Node to a Cluster in a Partnership” in Administering the Disaster Recovery Framework for Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 |

▼ How to Add a Node to an Existing Cluster or Zone Cluster

Before adding an Oracle Solaris host or a virtual machine to an existing global cluster or a zone cluster, ensure that the node has all of the necessary hardware correctly installed and configured, including an operational physical connection to the private cluster interconnect.

For hardware installation information, refer to the [Managing Hardware With Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4](#) or the hardware documentation that shipped with your server.

This procedure enables a machine to install itself into a cluster by adding its node name to the list of authorized nodes for that cluster.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **Ensure that you have correctly completed all prerequisite hardware installation and configuration tasks that are listed in the task map for [Table 14, “Task Map: Adding a Node to an Existing Global or Zone Cluster,”](#) on page 198.**

2. **Install the software on the new cluster node.**

Complete the installation of software of the new node as described in [Installing and Configuring an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Environment](#).

3. **Use the `scinstall` utility on the new node to configure that node in the cluster.**

```
# scinstall
```

Choose "Create a new cluster or add a cluster node", then "Add a Node to an Existing Cluster".

See “Configuring Oracle Solaris Cluster Software on Additional Global-Cluster Nodes (`scinstall`)” in [Installing and Configuring an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Environment](#).

4. **To manually add a node to a zone cluster, you must specify the Oracle Solaris host and the virtual node name.**

You must also specify a network resource to be used for public network communication on each node. In the following example, the zone name is `sczone`, and `sc_ipmp0` is the IPMP group name.

```
clzc:sczone>add node
clzc:sczone:node>set physical-host=phys-cluster-3
clzc:sczone:node>set hostname=hostname3
clzc:sczone:node>add net
clzc:sczone:node:net>set address=hostname3
clzc:sczone:node:net>set physical=sc_ipmp0
clzc:sczone:node:net>end
clzc:sczone:node>end
clzc:sczone>exit
```

For detailed instructions on configuring the node, see “Creating and Configuring a Zone Cluster” in [Installing and Configuring an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Environment](#).

5. **After you configure the node, reboot the node into cluster mode and install the zone cluster on the node.**

```
# clzonecluster install zone-cluster-name
```

- 6. To prevent any new machines from being added to the cluster, from the `clsetup` utility type the number for the option to instruct the cluster to ignore requests to add new machines.**

Press the Return key.

Follow the `clsetup` prompts. This option tells the cluster to ignore all requests over the public network from any new machine that is trying to add itself to the cluster.

See Also [clsetup\(8CL\)](#) man page.

For a complete list of tasks for adding a cluster node, see [Table 14, “Task Map: Adding a Node to an Existing Global or Zone Cluster,”](#) on page 198.

To add a node to an existing resource group, see the [Planning and Administering Data Services for Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4](#).

Restoring Cluster Nodes

You can use the Unified Archives to restore a cluster node so that it is exactly the same as the archive. Before you restore the node, you must first create a *recovery* archive on the cluster nodes. Only a *recovery* archive can be used; a *clone* archive cannot be used to restore a cluster node. See [Step 1](#) below for instructions on creating the recovery archive.

This procedure prompts you for the cluster name, node names and their MAC addresses, and the path to the Unified Archives. For each archive that you specify, the `scinstall` utility verifies that the archive's source node name is the same as the node you are restoring. For instructions on restoring the nodes in a cluster from a Unified Archive, see [“How to Restore a Node from the Unified Archive”](#) on page 200.

▼ How to Restore a Node from the Unified Archive

This procedure uses the interactive form of the `scinstall` utility on the Automated Installer server. You must have already set up the AI server and installed the `ha-cluster/system/install` packages from the Oracle Solaris Cluster repositories. The node name of the archive must be the same as the node that you are restoring.

Follow these guidelines to use the interactive `scinstall` utility in this procedure:

- Interactive `scinstall` enables you to type ahead. Therefore, do not press the Return key more than once if the next menu screen does not appear immediately.
- Unless otherwise noted, you can press Control-D to return to either the start of a series of related questions or to the Main Menu.
- Default answers or answers to previous sessions are displayed in brackets ([]) at the end of a question. Press Return to enter the response that is in brackets without typing it.

1. Assume the root role on a node of the global cluster and create a recovery archive.

```
phys-schost# archiveadm create -r archive-location
```

When you create an archive, exclude the ZFS datasets that are on the shared storage. If you plan to restore the data on the shared storage, use the traditional method.

For more information on using the `archiveadm` command, see the [archiveadm\(8\)](#) man page.

2. Log into the Automated Installer server and assume the root role.

3. Start the `scinstall` utility.

```
phys-schost# scinstall
```

4. Type the option number to restore a cluster.

```
*** Main Menu ***
```

```
Please select from one of the following (*) options:
```

- ```
* 1) Install, restore, or replicate a cluster from this Automated Installer server
* 2) Securely install, restore, or replicate a cluster from this Automated Installer
 server
* 3) Print release information for this Automated Installer install server

* ?) Help with menu options
* q) Quit
```

```
Option: 2
```

Choose Option 1 to restore a cluster node using a non-secure AI server installation. Choose Option 2 to restore a cluster node by using the secure AI server installation.

The Custom Automated Installer Menu or Custom Secure Automated Installer Menu is displayed.

**5. Type the option number to Restore Cluster Nodes from Unified Archives.**

The Cluster Name screen is displayed.

**6. Type the cluster name that contains the nodes you want to restore.**

The Cluster Nodes screen is displayed.

**7. Type the names of the cluster nodes that you want to restore from the Unified Archives.**

Type one node name per line. When you are done, press Control-D and confirm the list by typing yes and pressing Return. If you want to restore all the nodes in the cluster, specify all the nodes.

If the `scinstall` utility is unable to find the MAC address of the nodes, type in each address when prompted.

**8. Type the full path to the recovery archive.**

The archive used to restore a node *must* be a recovery archive. The archive file you use to restore a particular node must be created on the same node. Repeat this for each cluster node you want to restore.

**9. For each node, confirm the options you chose so that the `scinstall` utility performs the necessary configuration to install the cluster nodes from this AI server.**

The utility also prints instructions to add the DHCP macros on the DHCP server, and adds or clears the security keys for SPARC nodes (if you chose secure installation). Follow those instructions.

**10. (Optional) To customize the target device, update the AI manifest for each node.**

The AI manifest is located in the following directory:

```
/var/cluster/logs/install/autoscinstall.d/ \
cluster-name/node-name/node-name_aimanifest.xml
```

**a. To customize the target device, update the `target` element in the manifest file.**

Update the `target` element in the manifest file based on how you want to use the supported criteria to locate the target device for the installation. For example, you can specify the `disk_name` sub-element.

---

**Note** - `scinstall` assumes the existing boot disk in the manifest file to be the target device. To customize the target device, update the `target` element in the manifest file. For more information, see the [ai\\_manifest\(5\)](#) man page.

---

**b. Run the `installadm` command for each node.**

```
installadm update-manifest -n cluster-name-{sparc|i386} \
-f /var/cluster/logs/install/autosinstall.d/cluster-name/node-name/node-
name_aimanifest.xml \
-m node-name_manifest
```

Note that SPARC and i386 is the architecture of the cluster node.

**11. If you are using a cluster administrative console, display a console screen for each node in the cluster.**

- **If `pconsole` software is installed and configured on your administrative console, use the `pconsole` utility to display the individual console screens.**

As the root role, use the following command to start the `pconsole` utility:

```
adminconsole# pconsole host[:port] [...] &
```

The `pconsole` utility also opens a master window from which you can send your input to all individual console windows at the same time.

- **If you do not use the `pconsole` utility, connect to the consoles of each node individually.**

**12. Shut down and boot each node to start the AI installation.**

The Oracle Solaris software is installed with the default configuration.

---

**Note** - You cannot use this method if you want to customize the Oracle Solaris installation. If you choose the Oracle Solaris interactive installation, the Automated Installer is bypassed and Oracle Solaris Cluster software is not installed and configured.

To customize Oracle Solaris during installation, instead follow instructions in [“How to Install Oracle Solaris Software”](#) in *Installing and Configuring an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Environment*, then install and configure the cluster by following instructions in [“How to Install Oracle Solaris Cluster Software \(pkg\)”](#) in *Installing and Configuring an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Environment*.

---

■ **SPARC:**

- a. **Shut down each node.**

```
phys-schost# cluster shutdown -g 0 -y
```

- b. **Boot the node with the following command**

```
ok boot net:dhcp - install
```

---

**Note** - Surround the dash (-) in the command with a space on each side.

---

■ **x86**

- a. **Reboot the node.**

```
reboot -p
```

- b. **During PXE boot, press Control-N.**

The GRUB menu is displayed.

- c. **Immediately select the Automated Install entry.**

---

**Note** - If you do not select the Automated Install entry within 20 seconds, installation proceeds, using the default interactive text installer method which will not install and configure the Oracle Solaris Cluster software.

---

Each node will be automatically rebooted to join the cluster after the installation is finished. The node is restored to the same state as when the archive was created.

Oracle Solaris Cluster installation output is logged in the `/var/cluster/logs/install/sc_ai_config.log` file on each node.

13. **From one node, verify that all nodes have joined the cluster.**

```
phys-schost# clnode status
```

Output resembles the following.

```
=== Cluster Nodes ===
```

```
--- Node Status ---
```

| Node Name     | Status |
|---------------|--------|
| -----         | -----  |
| phys-schost-1 | Online |
| phys-schost-2 | Online |
| phys-schost-3 | Online |

For more information, see the [clnode\(8CL\)](#) man page.

## Removing a Node From a Cluster

This section provides instructions on how to remove a node on a global cluster or a zone cluster. You can also remove a specific zone cluster from a global cluster. The following table lists the tasks to perform to remove a node from an existing cluster. Perform the tasks in the order shown.



**Caution** - If you remove a node using only this procedure for a RAC configuration, the removal might cause the node to panic during a reboot. For instructions on how to remove a node from a RAC configuration, see [“How to Remove Support for Oracle RAC From Selected Nodes” in Oracle Solaris Cluster Data Service for Oracle Real Application Clusters Guide](#). After you complete that process, remove a node for a RAC configuration, follow the appropriate steps below.

**TABLE 15** Task Map: Removing a Node

| Task                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Instructions                                                                                                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Move all resource groups and device groups off the node to be removed. If you have a zone cluster, log into the zone cluster and evacuate the zone cluster node that is on the physical node getting removed. Then remove the node from the zone cluster before you bring the physical node down. | <code>clnode evacuate node-to-remove</code><br><a href="#">“How to Remove a Node From a Zone Cluster” on page 206</a> |
| If the affected physical node has already failed, simply remove the node from the cluster.                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                       |
| Verify that the node can be removed by checking the allowed hosts.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <code>claccess show</code>                                                                                            |
| If the node is not listed by the <code>claccess show</code> command, it cannot be removed. Give the node access to the cluster configuration.                                                                                                                                                     | <code>claccess allow -h node-to-remove</code>                                                                         |
| Remove the node from all device groups.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <a href="#">“How to Remove a Node From a Device Group (Solaris Volume Manager)” on page 116</a>                       |
| Remove all quorum devices connected to the node being removed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <a href="#">“How to Remove a Quorum Device” on page 158</a>                                                           |
| <b>This step is optional if you are removing a node from a two-node cluster.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <a href="#">“How to Remove the Last Quorum Device From a Cluster” on page 159</a>                                     |

| Task                                                                                                                                                                  | Instructions                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Note that although you must remove the quorum device before you remove the storage device in the next step, you can add the quorum device back immediately afterward. |                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Put the node being removed into noncluster mode.                                                                                                                      | <a href="#">“How to Put a Node Into Maintenance State” on page 228</a>                                                                                                |
| Remove a node from the cluster software configuration.                                                                                                                | <a href="#">“How to Remove a Node From the Cluster Software Configuration” on page 207</a>                                                                            |
| (Optional) Uninstall Oracle Solaris Cluster software from a cluster node.                                                                                             | <a href="#">“How to Uninstall Oracle Solaris Cluster Software From a Cluster Node” in <i>Installing and Configuring an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Environment</i></a> |

## ▼ How to Remove a Node From a Zone Cluster

You can remove a node from a zone cluster by halting the node, uninstalling it, and removing the node from the configuration. If you decide later to add the node back into the zone cluster, follow the instructions in [Table 14, “Task Map: Adding a Node to an Existing Global or Zone Cluster,” on page 198](#). Most of these steps are performed from the global-cluster node.

---

**Note** - You can also use the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface to shut down a zone-cluster node, but not to remove a zone-cluster node. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

---

1. **Assume the `root` role on a node of the global cluster.**
2. **Shut down the zone-cluster node you want to remove by specifying the node and its zone cluster.**

```
phys-schost# clzonecluster halt -n node zone-cluster-name
```

You can also use the `clnode evacuate` and `shutdown` commands within a zone cluster.

3. **Remove the node from all resource groups in the zone cluster.**

```
phys-schost# clresourcegroup remove-node -n zone-hostname -Z zone-cluster-name rg-name
```

If you use the procedure described in the Note in Step 2, the resource groups should be automatically removed so you might be able to skip this step.

4. **Uninstall the zone-cluster node.**

```
phys-schost# clzonecluster uninstall -n node zone-cluster-name
```

If the zone cluster node you want to remove resides on a system that is inaccessible or unable to join the cluster, skip this step.

#### 5. Remove the zone-cluster node from the configuration.

Use the following commands:

```
phys-schost# clzonecluster configure zone-cluster-name
clzc:sczone> remove node physical-host=node
clzc:sczone> exit
```

---

**Note** - If the zone cluster node you want to remove resides on a system that is inaccessible or unable to join the cluster, remove the node with the `clzonecluster` interactive shell:

```
clzc:sczone> remove -F node physical-host=node
```

If you use this method to remove the last zone cluster node, you will be prompted to delete the zone cluster entirely. If you choose not to, the last node will not be removed. This deletion has the same effect as `clzonecluster delete -F zone-cluster-name`.

---

#### 6. Verify that the node was removed from the zone cluster.

```
phys-schost# clzonecluster status
```

## ▼ How to Remove a Node From the Cluster Software Configuration

Perform this procedure to remove a node from the global cluster.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **Ensure that you have removed the node from all resource groups, device groups, and quorum device configurations and put it into maintenance state before you continue with this procedure.**
2. **Assume the `root` role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization on the node that you want to remove.**

Perform all steps in this procedure from a node of the global cluster.

**3. Boot the global-cluster node that you want to remove into noncluster mode.**

For a zone-cluster node, follow the instructions in [“How to Remove a Node From a Zone Cluster” on page 206](#) before you perform this step.

- On SPARC based systems, run the following command.

```
ok boot -x
```

- On x86 based systems, run the following commands.

```
shutdown -g -y -i0
```

```
Press any key to continue
```

- In the GRUB menu, use the arrow keys to select the appropriate Oracle Solaris entry and type `e` to edit its commands.**

For more information about GRUB based booting, see [“About Run Level Booting” in \*Booting and Shutting Down Oracle Solaris 11.4 Systems\*](#).

- In the boot parameters screen, use the arrow keys to select the kernel entry and type `e` to edit the entry.**

- Add `-x` to the command to specify system boot into noncluster mode.**

```
[Minimal BASH-like line editing is supported. For the first word, TAB
lists possible command completions. Anywhere else TAB lists the possible
completions of a device/filename. ESC at any time exits.]
```

```
grub edit> kernel$ /platform/i86pc/kernel/#ISADIR/unix -B $ZFS-BOOTFS -x
```

- Press the Enter key to accept the change and return to the boot parameters screen.**

The screen displays the edited command.

- Type `b` to boot the node into noncluster mode.**

This change to the kernel boot parameter command does not persist over the system boot. The next time you reboot the node, it will boot into cluster mode. To boot into noncluster mode instead, perform these steps again to add the `-x` option to the kernel boot parameter command.

**4. Delete the node from the cluster.**



**a. Run the following command from an active node:**

```
phys-schost# clnode clear -F nodename
```

If you have resource groups that have `rg_system=true`, you must change them to `rg_system=false` so that the `clnode clear -F` command will succeed. After you run `clnode clear -F`, reset the resource groups back to `rg_system=true`.

**b. Run the following command from the node you want to remove:**

```
phys-schost# clnode remove -F
```

---

**Note** - If the node to be removed is not available or can no longer be booted, run the following command on any active cluster node.

```
clnode clear -F node-to-be-removed
```

Verify the node removal by running `clnode status nodename`.

---

If you are removing the last node in the cluster, the node must be in noncluster mode with no active nodes left in the cluster.

**5. From another cluster node, verify the node removal.**

```
phys-schost# clnode status nodename
```

**6. Complete the node removal.**

- **If you intend to uninstall the Oracle Solaris Cluster software from the removed node, proceed to [“How to Uninstall Oracle Solaris Cluster Software From a Cluster Node”](#) in *Installing and Configuring an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Environment*.**

You could also choose to remove the node from the cluster and uninstall the Oracle Solaris Cluster software at the same time. Change to a directory that does not contain any Oracle Solaris Cluster files and type `scinstall -r`.

- **If you do not intend to uninstall the Oracle Solaris Cluster software from the removed node, you can physically remove the node from the cluster by removing the hardware connections.**

See [Managing Hardware With Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4](#) for instructions.

**Example 67** Removing a Node From the Cluster Software Configuration

This example shows how to remove a node (`phys-schost-2`) from a cluster. The `clnode remove` command is run in noncluster mode from the node you want to remove from the cluster (`phys-schost-2`).

```
Remove the node from the cluster:
phys-schost-2# clnode remove
phys-schost-1# clnode clear -F phys-schost-2
Verify node removal:
phys-schost-1# clnode status
-- Cluster Nodes --
 Node name Status
 -
Cluster node: phys-schost-1 Online
```

**See Also** To uninstall Oracle Solaris Cluster software from the removed node, see [“How to Uninstall Oracle Solaris Cluster Software From a Cluster Node”](#) in *Installing and Configuring an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Environment*.

For hardware procedures, see the [Managing Hardware With Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4](#).

For a comprehensive list of tasks for removing a cluster node, see [Table 15, “Task Map: Removing a Node,”](#) on page 205.

To add a node to an existing cluster, see [“How to Add a Node to an Existing Cluster or Zone Cluster”](#) on page 198.

## ▼ How to Remove Connectivity Between an Array and a Single Node, in a Cluster With Greater Than Two-Node Connectivity

Use this procedure to detach a storage array from a single cluster node, in a cluster that has three-node or four-node connectivity.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **Back up all database tables, data services, and volumes that are associated with the storage array that you are removing.**
2. **Determine the resource groups and device groups that are running on the node to be disconnected.**

```
phys-schost# clresourcegroup status
phys-schost# cldevicegroup status
```

3. **If necessary, move all resource groups and device groups off the node to be disconnected.**



---

**Caution (SPARC only)** - If your cluster is running Oracle RAC software, shut down the Oracle RAC database instance that is running on the node before you move the groups off the node. For instructions, see the *Oracle Database Administration Guide*.

---

```
phys-schost# clnode evacuate node
```

The `clnode evacuate` command switches over all device groups from the specified node to the next-preferred node. The command also switches all resource groups from the specified node to the next-preferred node.

4. **Put the device groups into maintenance state.**  
For the procedure on putting a device group in maintenance state, see [“How to Put a Node Into Maintenance State” on page 228](#).
5. **Remove the node from the device groups.**  
If you use a raw disk, use the `cldevicegroup(8CL)` command to remove the device groups.
6. **For each resource group that contains an HAS`storagePlus` resource, remove the node from the resource group's node list.**

```
phys-schost# clresourcegroup remove-node -n node + | resourcegroup
```

See the *Planning and Administering Data Services for Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4* for more information about changing a resource group's node list.

---

**Note** - Resource type, resource group, and resource property names are case sensitive when `clresourcegroup` is executed.

---

7. **If the storage array that you are removing is the last storage array that is connected to the node, disconnect the fiber-optic cable between the node and the hub or switch that is connected to this storage array.**

Otherwise, skip this step.

- 8. If you are removing the host adapter from the node that you are disconnecting, and power off the node.**

If you are removing the host adapter from the node that you are disconnecting, skip to [Step 11](#).

- 9. Remove the host adapter from the node.**

For the procedure on removing host adapters, see the documentation for the node.

- 10. Without booting the node, power on the node.**

- 11. If Oracle RAC software has been installed, remove the Oracle RAC software package from the node that you are disconnecting.**

```
phys-schost# pkg uninstall /ha-cluster/library/ucmm
```



---

**Caution (SPARC only)** - If you do not remove the Oracle RAC software from the node that you disconnected, the node panics when the node is reintroduced to the cluster and potentially causes a loss of data availability.

---

- 12. Boot the node in cluster mode.**

- On SPARC based systems, run the following command.

```
ok boot
```

- On x86 based systems, run the following commands.

When the GRUB menu is displayed, select the appropriate Oracle Solaris entry and press Enter.

- 13. On the node, update the device namespace by updating the /devices and /dev entries.**

```
phys-schost# devfsadm -C
phys-schost# cldevice refresh
```

- 14. Bring the device groups back online.**

For information about bringing a device group online, see [“How to Bring a Node Out of Maintenance State” on page 230](#).

## ▼ How to Correct Error Messages

To correct any error messages that occurred while attempting to perform any of the cluster node removal procedures, perform the following procedure.

**1. Attempt to rejoin the node to the global cluster.**

Perform this procedure only on a global cluster.

```
phys-schost# boot
```

**2. Did the node successfully rejoin the cluster?**

- If no, proceed to [Step 2b](#).
- If yes, perform the following steps to remove the node from device groups.

**a. If the node successfully rejoins the cluster, remove the node from the remaining device group or groups.**

Follow procedures in [“How to Remove a Node From All Device Groups”](#) on page 114.

**b. After you remove the node from all device groups, return to [“How to Uninstall Oracle Solaris Cluster Software From a Cluster Node”](#) in *Installing and Configuring an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Environment* and repeat the procedure.**

**3. If the node could not rejoin the cluster, rename the node's `/etc/cluster/ccr` file to any other name you choose, for example, `ccr.old`.**

```
mv /etc/cluster/ccr /etc/cluster/ccr.old
```

**4. Return to [“How to Uninstall Oracle Solaris Cluster Software From a Cluster Node”](#) in *Installing and Configuring an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Environment* and repeat the procedure.**



## Administering the Cluster

---

This chapter provides administrative procedures that affect an entire global cluster or a zone cluster:

- “[Overview of Administering the Cluster](#)” on page 215
- “[Performing Zone Cluster Administrative Tasks](#)” on page 243
- “[Troubleshooting Procedures for Testing Purposes](#)” on page 254

For information about adding or removing a node from the cluster, see [Chapter 8](#), “[Administering Cluster Nodes](#)”.

### Overview of Administering the Cluster

This section describes how to perform administrative tasks for the entire global cluster or zone cluster. The following table lists these administrative tasks and the associated procedures. You generally perform cluster administrative tasks in the global zone.

To administer a zone cluster, at least one machine that will host the zone cluster must be up in cluster mode. All zone cluster nodes are not required to be up and running; Oracle Solaris Cluster replays any configuration changes when the node that is currently out of the cluster rejoins the cluster.

---

**Note** - By default, power management is disabled so that it does not interfere with the cluster. If you enable power management for a single-node cluster, the cluster is still running but it can become unavailable for a few seconds. The power management feature attempts to shut down the node, but it does not succeed.

---

In this chapter, `phys-schost#` reflects a global-cluster prompt. The `clzonecluster` interactive shell prompt is `clzc:schost>`.

**TABLE 16** Task List: Administering the Cluster

| Task                                                                                                                                                      | Instructions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Add or remove a node from a cluster                                                                                                                       | <a href="#">Chapter 8, “Administering Cluster Nodes”</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Change the name of the cluster                                                                                                                            | <a href="#">“How to Change the Cluster Name” on page 216</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| List node IDs and their corresponding node names                                                                                                          | <a href="#">“How to Map Node ID to Node Name” on page 217</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Permit or deny new nodes to add themselves to the cluster                                                                                                 | <a href="#">“How to Work With Authentication for New Cluster Nodes” on page 218</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Change the time for a cluster by using the NTP                                                                                                            | <a href="#">“How to Reset the Time of Day in a Cluster” on page 220</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Shut down a node to the OpenBoot PROM ok prompt on a SPARC based system or to the Press any key to continue message in a GRUB menu on an x86 based system | <a href="#">“How to Display the OpenBoot PROM (OBP) on a Node” on page 222</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Add or change the private hostname                                                                                                                        | <p><a href="#">“How to Change the Node Private Hostname” on page 223</a></p> <p>You can also use the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface to add a logical hostname to a global cluster or a zone cluster. Click Tasks, then click Logical Hostname to start the wizard. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see <a href="#">“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275</a>.</p> |
| Put a cluster node in maintenance state                                                                                                                   | <a href="#">“How to Put a Node Into Maintenance State” on page 228</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Rename a Node                                                                                                                                             | <a href="#">“How to Rename a Node” on page 226</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Bring a cluster node out of maintenance state                                                                                                             | <a href="#">“How to Bring a Node Out of Maintenance State” on page 230</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Uninstall cluster software from a cluster node                                                                                                            | <a href="#">“How to Uninstall Oracle Solaris Cluster Software From a Cluster Node” in <i>Installing and Configuring an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Environment</i></a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Add and manage an SNMP Event MIB                                                                                                                          | <p><a href="#">“How to Enable an SNMP Event MIB” on page 235</a></p> <p><a href="#">“How to Add an SNMP User on a Node” on page 239</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Configure load limits for each node                                                                                                                       | <a href="#">“How to Configure Load Limits on a Node” on page 242</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Move a zone cluster; prepare a zone cluster for applications, remove a zone cluster                                                                       | <a href="#">“Performing Zone Cluster Administrative Tasks” on page 243</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

## ▼ How to Change the Cluster Name

If necessary, you can change the cluster name after initial installation.



**Caution** - Do not perform this procedure if the cluster is in an Oracle Solaris Cluster disaster recovery framework partnership. Instead, follow procedures in [“Renaming a Cluster That Is in a Partnership” in \*Administering the Disaster Recovery Framework for Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4\*](#).



The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **Assume the root role on any node in the global cluster.**

2. **Start the `clsetup` utility.**

```
phys-schost# clsetup
```

The Main Menu is displayed.

3. **To change the cluster name, type the number for the option for Other Cluster Properties.**

The Other Cluster Properties menu is displayed.

4. **Make your selection from the menu and follow the onscreen instructions.**

**Example 68** Changing the Cluster Name

The following example shows the `cluster` command generated from the `clsetup` utility to change to the new cluster name, `dromedary`.

```
phys-schost# cluster rename -c dromedary
```

For more information, see the [cluster\(8CL\)](#) and [clsetup\(8CL\)](#) man pages.

## ▼ How to Map Node ID to Node Name

During Oracle Solaris Cluster installation, each node is automatically assigned a unique node ID number. The node ID number is assigned to a node in the order in which it joins the cluster for the first time. After the node ID number is assigned, the number cannot be changed. The node ID number is often used in error messages to identify which cluster node the message concerns. Use this procedure to determine the mapping between node IDs and node names.

You do not need to be the root role to list configuration information for a global cluster or a zone cluster. One step in this procedure is performed from a node of the global cluster. The other step is performed from a zone-cluster node.

1. **Use the `clnode` command to list the cluster configuration information for the global cluster.**

```
phys-schost# clnode show | grep Node
```

For more information, see the [clnode\(8CL\)](#) man page.

2. **(Optional) List the Node IDs for a zone cluster.**

The zone-cluster node has the same Node ID as the global cluster-node where it is running.

```
phys-schost# zlogin sczone clnode -v | grep Node
```

**Example 69** Mapping the Node ID to the Node Name

The following example shows the node ID assignments for a global cluster.

```
phys-schost# clnode show | grep Node
=== Cluster Nodes ===
Node Name: phys-schost1
Node ID: 1
Node Name: phys-schost2
Node ID: 2
Node Name: phys-schost3
Node ID: 3
```

## ▼ How to Work With Authentication for New Cluster Nodes

Oracle Solaris Cluster enables you to determine if new nodes can add themselves to the global cluster and the type of authentication to use. You can permit any new node to join the cluster over the public network, deny new nodes from joining the cluster, or indicate a specific node that can join the cluster.

New nodes can be authenticated by using either standard UNIX or Diffie-Hellman (DES) authentication. If you select DES authentication, you must also configure all necessary encryption keys before a node can join. See the [keyserv\(8\)](#) and [publickey\(5\)](#) man pages for more information.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

**1. Assume the root role on any node in the global cluster.**

**2. Start the `clsetup` utility.**

```
phys-schost# clsetup
```

The Main Menu is displayed.

**3. To work with cluster authentication, type the number for the option for new nodes.**

The New Nodes menu is displayed.

**4. Make your selection from the menu and follow the onscreen instructions.**

**Example 70** Preventing a New Machine From Being Added to the Global Cluster

The `clsetup` utility generates the `claccess` command. The following example shows the `claccess` command that prevents new machines from being added to the cluster.

```
phys-schost# claccess deny -h hostname
```

**Example 71** Permitting All New Machines to Be Added to the Global Cluster

The `clsetup` utility generates the `claccess` command. The following example shows the `claccess` command that enables all new machines to be added to the cluster.

```
phys-schost# claccess allow-all
```

**Example 72** Specifying a New Machine to Be Added to the Global Cluster

The `clsetup` utility generates the `claccess` command. The following example shows the `claccess` command that enables a single new machine to be added to the cluster.

```
phys-schost# claccess allow -h hostname
```

**Example 73** Setting the Authentication to Standard UNIX

The `clsetup` utility generates the `claccess` command. The following example shows the `claccess` command that resets to standard UNIX authentication for new nodes that are joining the cluster.

```
phys-schost# claccess set -p protocol=sys
```

**Example 74** Setting the Authentication to DES

The `clsetup` utility generates the `claccess` command. The following example shows the `claccess` command that uses DES authentication for new nodes that are joining the cluster.

```
phys-schost# claccess set -p protocol=des
```

When using DES authentication, you must also configure all necessary encryption keys before a node can join the cluster. For more information, see the [keyserv\(8\)](#) and [publickey\(5\)](#) man pages.

## ▼ How to Reset the Time of Day in a Cluster

Oracle Solaris Cluster software uses the NTP to maintain time synchronization between cluster nodes. Adjustments in the global cluster occur automatically as needed when nodes synchronize their time. For more information, see the [Concepts for Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4](#) and the [Network Time Protocol's User's Guide](#) at <http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E19065-01/servers.10k/>.



---

**Caution** - When using NTP, do not attempt to adjust the cluster time while the cluster is up and running. Do not adjust the time by using the `date`, `rdate`, or `svcadm` commands interactively or within the `cron` scripts. For more information, see the [date\(1\)](#), [rdate\(8\)](#), [svcadm\(8\)](#), or [cron\(8\)](#) man pages. The `ntpd(8)` man page is delivered in the `service/network/ntp` package.

---

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **Assume the `root` role on any node in the global cluster.**

2. **Shut down the global cluster.**

```
phys-schost# cluster shutdown -g0 -y
```

3. **Verify that the node is showing the `ok` prompt on a SPARC based system or the `Press any key to continue message on the GRUB menu on an x86 based system.`**

#### 4. Boot the node in noncluster mode.

- On SPARC based systems, run the following command.

```
ok boot -x
```

- On x86 based systems, run the following commands.

```
shutdown -g -y -i0
```

Press any key to continue

- a. **In the GRUB menu, use the arrow keys to select the appropriate Oracle Solaris entry and type `e` to edit its commands.**

The GRUB menu appears.

For more information about GRUB based booting, see [“About Run Level Booting” in \*Booting and Shutting Down Oracle Solaris 11.4 Systems\*](#).

- b. **In the boot parameters screen, use the arrow keys to select the kernel entry and type `e` to edit the entry.**

The GRUB boot parameters screen appears.

- c. **Add `-x` to the command to specify system boot into noncluster mode.**

```
[Minimal BASH-like line editing is supported. For the first word, TAB
lists possible command completions. Anywhere else TAB lists the possible
completions of a device/filename. ESC at any time exits.]
```

```
grub edit> kernel$ /platform/i86pc/kernel/$ISADIR/unix _B $ZFS-BOOTFS -x
```

- d. **Press the Enter key to accept the change and return to the boot parameters screen.**

The screen displays the edited command.

- e. **Type `b` to boot the node into noncluster mode.**

---

**Note** - This change to the kernel boot parameter command does not persist over the system boot. The next time you reboot the node, it will boot into cluster mode. To boot into noncluster mode instead, perform these steps again to add the `-x` option to the kernel boot parameter command.

---

#### 5. On a single node, set the time of day by running the `date` command.

```
phys-schost# date HHMM.SS
```

6. **On the other machines, synchronize the time to that node by running the `rdate(8)` command.**

```
phys-schost# rdate hostname
```

7. **Boot each node to restart the cluster.**

```
phys-schost# reboot
```

8. **Verify that the change occurred on all cluster nodes.**

On each node, run the `date` command.

```
phys-schost# date
```

## ▼ SPARC: How to Display the OpenBoot PROM (OBP) on a Node

Use this procedure if you need to configure or change OpenBoot™ PROM settings.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **Connect to the console on the node to be shut down.**

```
telnet tc_name tc_port_number
```

*tc\_name* Specifies the name of the terminal concentrator.

*tc\_port\_number* Specifies the port number on the terminal concentrator. Port numbers are configuration dependent. Typically, ports 2 and 3 (5002 and 5003) are used for the first cluster installed at a site.

2. **Shut down the cluster node gracefully by using the `clnode evacuate` command, then the `shutdown` command.**

The `clnode evacuate` command switches over all device groups from the specified node to the next-preferred node. The command also switches all resource groups from the global cluster's specified node to the next-preferred node.

```
phys-schost# clnode evacuate node
shutdown -g0 -y
```




---

**Caution** - Do not use `send brk` on a cluster console to shut down a cluster node.

---

3. **Execute the OBP commands.**

## ▼ How to Change the Node Private Hostname

Use this procedure to change the private hostname of a cluster node after installation has been completed.

Default private host names are assigned during initial cluster installation. The default private hostname takes the form `clusternode $nodeid$ -priv`, for example: `clusternode3-priv`. Change a private hostname only if the name is already in use in the domain.




---

**Caution** - Do not attempt to assign IP addresses to new private host names. The clustering software assigns them.

---

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **Disable, on all nodes in the cluster, any data service resources or other applications that might cache private host names.**

```
phys-schost# clresource disable resource[,...]
```

Include the following in the applications you disable.

- HA-DNS and HA-NFS services, if configured
- Any application that has been custom-configured to use the private hostname
- Any application that is being used by clients over the private interconnect

For information about using the `clresource` command, see the [clresource\(8CL\)](#) man page and the *Planning and Administering Data Services for Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4*.

- 2. If your NTP configuration file refers to the private hostname that you are changing, bring down the NTP daemon on each node of the cluster.**

Use the `svcadm` command to shut down the NTP daemon. See the [svcadm\(8\)](#) man page for more information about the NTP daemon.

```
phys-schost# svcadm disable ntp
```

- 3. Run the `clsetup` utility to change the private hostname of the appropriate node.**

Run the utility from only one of the nodes in the cluster. For more information, see the [clsetup\(8CL\)](#) man page.

---

**Note** - When selecting a new private hostname, ensure that the name is unique to the cluster node.

---

You can also run the `clnode` command instead of the `clsetup` utility to change the private hostname. In the example below, the cluster node name is `phys-schost-1`. After you run the `clnode` command below, go to [Step 6](#).

```
phys-schost# clnode set -p privatehostname=New-private-nodename phys-schost-1
```

- 4. In the `clsetup` utility, type the number for the option for the private hostname.**
- 5. In the `clsetup` utility, type the number for the option for changing a private hostname.**

Answer the questions when prompted. You are asked the name of the node whose private hostname you are changing (`clusternodenodeid-priv`), and the new private hostname.

- 6. Flush the name service cache.**

Perform this step on each node in the cluster. Flushing prevents the cluster applications and data services from trying to access the old private hostname.

```
phys-schost# nscd -i hosts
```

- 7. If you changed a private hostname in your NTP configuration or include file, update the NTP file on each node.**

If you changed a private hostname in your NTP configuration file (`/etc/inet/ntp.conf`) and you have peer host entries or a pointer to the include file for the peer hosts in your NTP configuration file (`/etc/inet/ntp.conf.include`), update the file on each node. If you



changed a private hostname in your NTP include file, update the `/etc/inet/ntp.conf.sc` file on each node.

**a. Use the editing tool of your choice.**

If you perform this step at installation, also remember to remove names for nodes that are configured. Typically, the `ntp.conf.sc` file is identical on each cluster node.

**b. Verify that you can successfully ping the new private hostname from all cluster nodes.**

**c. Restart the NTP daemon.**

Perform this step on each node of the cluster.

Use the `svcadm` command to restart the NTP daemon.

```
svcadm enable svc:network/ntp:default
```

**8. Enable all data service resources and other applications that were disabled in Step 1.**

```
phys-schost# clresource enable resource[,...]
```

For information about using the `clresource` command, see the [clresource\(8CL\)](#) man page and the [Planning and Administering Data Services for Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4](#).

**Example 75** Changing the Private Hostname

The following example changes the private hostname from `clusternode2-priv` to `clusternode4-priv`, on node `phys-schost-2`. Perform this action on each node.

*Disable all applications and data services as necessary*

```
phys-schost-1# svcadm disable ntp
phys-schost-1# clnode show | grep node
...
private hostname: clusternode1-priv
private hostname: clusternode2-priv
private hostname: clusternode3-priv
...
phys-schost-1# clsetup
phys-schost-1# nscd -i hosts
phys-schost-1# pfedit /etc/inet/ntp.conf.sc
...
peer clusternode1-priv
peer clusternode4-priv
peer clusternode3-priv
```

```
phys-schost-1# ping clusternode4-priv
phys-schost-1# svcadm enable ntp
Enable all applications and data services disabled at the beginning of the procedure
```

## ▼ How to Rename a Node

You can change the name of a node that is part of an Oracle Solaris Cluster configuration. You must rename the Oracle Solaris hostname before you can rename the node. Use the `clnode rename` command to rename the node.

The following instructions apply to any application that is running in a global cluster.

1. **On the global cluster, assume a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization.**
2. **(Optional) If you are renaming a node in a cluster that is in a disaster recovery framework partnership, determine whether to switch over the protection group.**

If the cluster where you are performing the rename procedure is primary for the protection group, and you want to have the application in the protection group online, you can switch the protection group to the secondary cluster during the rename procedure.

For more information about administering clusters and nodes in a disaster recovery framework partnership, see [Chapter 5, “Administering Cluster Partnerships” in \*Administering the Disaster Recovery Framework for Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4\*](#).

3. **Rename the Oracle Solaris host names.**

Complete the steps in “[How to Change the Identity of a System](#)” in *Managing System Information, Processes, and Performance in Oracle Solaris 11.4*, except *do not* perform a reboot at the end of the procedure.

Instead, perform a cluster shutdown after you complete these steps.

4. **Boot all cluster nodes into noncluster mode.**

```
ok> boot -x
```

5. **In noncluster mode on the node where you renamed the Oracle Solaris hostname, rename the node and run the `cmd` command on each renamed host.**

Rename one node at a time.

```
clnode rename -n new-node old-node
```

---

**Note** - Update `/etc/hosts` to have the IP address resolve to both the old hostname and the new hostname temporarily on all cluster nodes.

```
ip-address new-node old-node
clnode rename -n new-node old-node
```

Once the `clnode rename` is complete, you can remove the `old-node` from `/etc/host`.

```
ip-address new-node
```

---

6. **Update any existing references to the previous hostname in the applications that run on the cluster.**
7. **Confirm that the node was renamed by checking the command messages and log files.**
8. **Reboot all nodes into cluster mode.**

```
sync;sync;sync;reboot
```
9. **Verify the node displays the new name.**

```
clnode status -v
```
10. **Update your disaster recovery framework to use the new cluster node name.**

The configuration information used by the protection groups and your data replication product might specify the node name.
11. **You can choose to change the logical hostname resources' `hostnameList` property.**

See [“How to Change the Logical Hostnames Used by Existing Oracle Solaris Cluster Logical Hostname Resources” on page 227](#) for instructions on this optional step.

## ▼ How to Change the Logical Hostnames Used by Existing Oracle Solaris Cluster Logical Hostname Resources

You can choose to change the logical hostname resource's `HostnameList` property either before or after you rename the node by following the steps in [“How to Rename a Node” on page 226](#). This step is optional.

1. **On the global cluster, assume a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization.**
2. **Optionally, you can change the logical hostnames used by any of the existing Oracle Solaris Cluster Logical Hostname resources.**

The following steps show how to configure the `apache-lh-res` resource to work with the new logical hostname, and must be executed in cluster mode.

- a. **In cluster mode, take the Apache resource groups that contain the logical hostnames offline.**

```
clresourcegroup offline apache-rg
```

- b. **Disable the Apache logical hostname resources.**

```
clresource disable apache-lh-res
```

- c. **Provide the new hostname list.**

```
clresource set -p HostnameList=test-2 apache-lh-res
```

- d. **Change the application's references for previous entries in the `hostnameList` property to reference the new entries.**

- e. **Enable the new Apache logical hostname resources.**

```
clresource enable apache-lh-res
```

- f. **Bring the Apache resource groups online.**

```
clresourcegroup online -eM apache-rg
```

- g. **Confirm that the application started correctly by running the following command checking a client.**

```
clresource status apache-rs
```

## ▼ How to Put a Node Into Maintenance State

Put a global-cluster node into maintenance state when taking the node out of service for an extended period of time. This way, the node does not contribute to the quorum count while it is being serviced. To put a node into maintenance state, the node must be shut down with the

`clnode evacuate` and `shutdown` commands. For more information, see the [clnode\(8CL\)](#) and [cluster\(8CL\)](#) man pages.

---

**Note** - You can also use the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface to evacuate a node and switch all resource groups and device groups to the next-preferred node. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see “[How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager](#)” on page 275.

---

When a cluster node is shut down and put in maintenance state, all quorum devices that are configured with ports to the node have their quorum vote counts decremented by one. The node and quorum device vote counts are incremented by one when the node is removed from maintenance mode and brought back online.

---

**Note** - The Oracle Solaris `shutdown` command shuts down a single node, while the `cluster shutdown` command shuts down the entire cluster.

---

Use the `clquorum disable` command from another node that is still a cluster member to put a cluster node into maintenance state. For more information, see the [clquorum\(8CL\)](#) man page.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **Assume the `root` role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization on the global-cluster node that you are putting into maintenance state.**

2. **Evacuate any resource groups and device groups from the node.**

The `clnode evacuate` command switches over all resource groups and device groups from the specified node to the next-preferred node.

```
phys-schost# clnode evacuate node
```

3. **Shut down the node that you evacuated.**

```
phys-schost# shutdown -g0 -y -i0
```

4. **Assume a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization on another node in the cluster and put the node that you shut down in [Step 3](#) in maintenance state.**

```
phys-schost# clquorum disable node
```

**5. Verify that the global-cluster node is now in maintenance state.**

```
phys-schost# clquorum status node
```

The node that you put into maintenance state should have a Status of `offline` and 0 (zero) for Present and Possible quorum votes.

**Example 76** Putting a Global-Cluster Node Into Maintenance State

The following example puts a cluster node into maintenance state and verifies the results. The `clnode status` output shows the Node votes for `phys-schost-1` to be 0 (zero) and the status to be `Offline`. The Quorum Summary should also show reduced vote counts. Depending on your configuration, the Quorum Votes by Device output might indicate that some quorum disk devices are offline as well.

```
[On the node to be put into maintenance state:]
phys-schost-1# clnode evacuate phys-schost-1
phys-schost-1# shutdown -g0 -y -i0
```

```
[On another node in the cluster:]
phys-schost-2# clquorum disable phys-schost-1
phys-schost-2# clquorum status phys-schost-1
```

```
-- Quorum Votes by Node --

Node Name Present Possible Status

phys-schost-1 0 0 Offline
phys-schost-2 1 1 Online
phys-schost-3 1 1 Online
```

**See Also** To bring a node back online, see [“How to Bring a Node Out of Maintenance State” on page 230](#).

## ▼ How to Bring a Node Out of Maintenance State

Use the following procedure to bring a global-cluster node back online and reset the quorum vote count to the default. For cluster nodes, the default quorum count is one. For quorum devices, the default quorum count is  $N-1$ , where  $N$  is the number of nodes with nonzero vote counts that have ports to the quorum device.

When a node has been put in maintenance state, the node's quorum vote count is decremented by one. All quorum devices that are configured with ports to the node will also have their quorum vote counts decremented. When the quorum vote count is reset and a node removed from maintenance state, both the node's quorum vote count and the quorum device vote count are incremented by one.

Run this procedure any time a global-cluster node has been put in maintenance state and you are removing it from maintenance state.




---

**Caution** - If you do not specify either the `globaldev` or `node` options, the quorum count is reset for the entire cluster.

---

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **Assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization on any node of the global cluster other than the one in maintenance state.**
2. **Depending on the number of nodes that you have in your global cluster configuration, perform one of the following steps:**
  - If you have two nodes in your cluster configuration, go to [Step 4](#).
  - If you have more than two nodes in your cluster configuration, go to [Step 3](#).
3. **If the node that you are removing from maintenance state will have quorum devices, reset the cluster quorum count from a node other than the one in maintenance state.**

You must reset the quorum count from a node other than the node in maintenance state before rebooting the node, or the node might hang while waiting for quorum.

```
phys-schost# clquorum reset
```

4. **Boot the node that you are removing from maintenance state.**
5. **Verify the quorum vote count.**

```
phys-schost# clquorum status
```

The node that you removed from maintenance state should have a status of `online` and show the appropriate vote count for `Present` and `Possible` quorum votes.

**Example 77** Removing a Cluster Node From Maintenance State and Resetting the Quorum Vote Count

The following example resets the quorum count for a cluster node and its quorum devices to their defaults and verifies the result. The `cluster status` output shows the Node votes for `phys-schost-1` to be 1 and the status to be `online`. The Quorum Summary should also show an increase in vote counts.

```
phys-schost-2# clquorum reset
```

- On SPARC based systems, run the following command.

```
ok boot
```

- On x86 based systems, run the following commands.

When the GRUB menu is displayed, select the appropriate Oracle Solaris entry and press Enter.

```
phys-schost-1# clquorum status
```

```
--- Quorum Votes Summary ---
```

| Needed | Present | Possible |
|--------|---------|----------|
| 4      | 6       | 6        |

```
--- Quorum Votes by Node ---
```

| Node Name     | Present | Possible | Status |
|---------------|---------|----------|--------|
| phys-schost-1 | 1       | 1        | Online |
| phys-schost-2 | 1       | 1        | Online |
| phys-schost-3 | 1       | 1        | Online |

```
--- Quorum Votes by Device ---
```

| Device Name | Present | Possible | Status |
|-------------|---------|----------|--------|
| d3          | 1       | 1        | Online |
| d17         | 1       | 1        | Online |
| d31         | 1       | 1        | Online |



## Troubleshooting a Node Uninstallation

This section describes error messages that you might receive when you run the `clnode remove` command after uninstalling Oracle Solaris Cluster software from the node, and the corrective actions to take.

### Unremoved Cluster File System Entries

The following error messages indicate that the global-cluster node you removed still has cluster file systems referenced in its `vfstab` file.

```
Verifying that no unexpected global mounts remain in /etc/vfstab ... failed
clnode: global-mount1 is still configured as a global mount.
clnode: global-mount1 is still configured as a global mount.
clnode: /global/dg1 is still configured as a global mount.

clnode: It is not safe to uninstall with these outstanding errors.
clnode: Refer to the documentation for complete uninstall instructions.
clnode: Uninstall failed.
```

To correct this error, return to [“How to Uninstall Oracle Solaris Cluster Software From a Cluster Node” in \*Installing and Configuring an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Environment\*](#) and repeat the procedure. Ensure that you successfully remove all globally mounted file-system entries from the node's `/etc/vfstab` file before you rerun the `clnode remove` command.

### Unremoved Listing in Device Groups

The following error messages indicate that the node you removed is still listed with a device group.

```
Verifying that no device services still reference this node ... failed
clnode: This node is still configured to host device service "service".
clnode: This node is still configured to host device service "service2".
clnode: This node is still configured to host device service "service3".
clnode: This node is still configured to host device service "dg1".

clnode: It is not safe to uninstall with these outstanding errors.
clnode: Refer to the documentation for complete uninstall instructions.
clnode: Uninstall failed.
```

## Creating, Setting Up, and Managing the Oracle Solaris Cluster SNMP Event MIB

This section describes how to create, set up, and manage the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) event Management Information Base (MIB). This section also describes how to enable, disable, and change the Oracle Solaris Cluster SNMP event MIB.

The Oracle Solaris Cluster software currently supports one MIB, the event MIB. The SNMP manager software traps cluster events in real time. When enabled, the SNMP manager automatically sends trap notifications to all hosts that are defined by the `clsnmphost` command. Because clusters generate numerous notifications, only events with a severity of `min_severity` or greater are sent as trap notifications. By default, the `min_severity` value is set to `NOTICE`. The `log_number` value specifies the number of events to be logged in the MIB table before retiring older entries. The MIB maintains a read-only table of the most current events for which a trap has been sent. The number of events is limited by the `log_number` value. This information does not persist across reboots.

The SNMP event MIB is defined in the `sun-cluster-event-mib.mib` file and is located in the `/usr/cluster/lib/mib` directory. You can use this definition to interpret the SNMP trap information.

The Cluster Event SNMP Interface uses the common agent container (`cacao`) SNMP adaptor as its SNMP agent infrastructure. By default, the port number for the SNMP is 11161, and the default port number for the SNMP traps is 11162. These port numbers can be changed by using the `cacaoadm` command. See the `cacaoadm(8)` man page for more information.

Creating, setting up, and managing an Oracle Solaris Cluster SNMP event MIB can involve the following tasks.

**TABLE 17** Task Map: Creating, Setting Up, and Managing the Oracle Solaris Cluster SNMP Event MIB

| Task                                                                                    | Instructions                                                                                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Enable an SNMP event MIB                                                                | <a href="#">“How to Enable an SNMP Event MIB” on page 235</a>                                 |
| Disable an SNMP event MIB                                                               | <a href="#">“How to Disable an SNMP Event MIB” on page 235</a>                                |
| Change an SNMP event MIB                                                                | <a href="#">“How to Change an SNMP Event MIB” on page 236</a>                                 |
| Add an SNMP host to the list of hosts that will receive trap notifications for the MIBs | <a href="#">“How to Enable an SNMP Host to Receive SNMP Traps on a Node” on page 237</a>      |
| Remove an SNMP host                                                                     | <a href="#">“How to Disable an SNMP Host From Receiving SNMP Traps on a Node” on page 238</a> |
| Add an SNMP user                                                                        | <a href="#">“How to Add an SNMP User on a Node” on page 239</a>                               |
| Remove an SNMP user                                                                     | <a href="#">“How to Remove an SNMP User From a Node” on page 240</a>                          |

## ▼ How to Enable an SNMP Event MIB

This procedure shows how to enable an SNMP event MIB.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **Assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization.**
2. **Enable the SNMP event MIB.**

```
phys-schost-1# clnmpmib enable [-n node] MIB
```

`[-n node]` Specifies the *node* on which the event MIB that you want to enable is located. You can specify a node ID or a node name. If you do not specify this option, the current node is used by default.

*MIB* Specifies the name of the MIB that you want to enable. In this case, the MIB name must be event.

## ▼ How to Disable an SNMP Event MIB

This procedure shows how to disable an SNMP event MIB.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **Assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization.**
2. **Disable the SNMP event MIB.**

```
phys-schost-1# clnmpmib disable -n node MIB
```

`-n node` Specifies the *node* on which the event MIB that you want to disable is located. You can specify a node ID or a node name. If you do not specify this option, the current node is used by default.

*MIB* Specifies the type of the MIB that you want to disable. In this case, you must specify event.

## ▼ How to Change an SNMP Event MIB

This procedure shows how to change the protocol, minimum severity value, and event logging for an SNMP event MIB.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **Assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization.**
2. **Change the protocol, minimum severity value, and event logging of the SNMP event MIB.**

```
phys-schost-1# clsnmpmib set -n node
-p version=SNMPv3 \
-p min_severity=WARNING \
-p log_number=100 MIB
```

`-n node`

Specifies the *node* on which the event MIB that you want to change is located. You can specify a node ID or a node name. If you do not specify this option, the current node is used by default.

`-p version=value`

Specifies the version of SNMP protocol to use with the MIBs. You specify the *value* as follows:

- `version=SNMPv2`
- `version=snmpv2`
- `version=2`
- `version=SNMPv3`
- `version=snmpv3`
- `version=3`

`-p min_severity=value`

Specifies the minimum severity value to use with MIBs. You specify the *value* as follows:

- `min_severity=NOTICE`
- `min_severity=WARNING`
- `min_severity=ERROR`
- `min_severity=CRITICAL`
- `min_severity=FATAL`

`-p log_number=number`

Specifies the number of events to be logged in the MIB table before retiring the older entries. The default value is 100. Values must range from 100-500. You specify the *value* as follows: `log_number=100`.

*MIB*

Specifies the name of the MIB or MIBs to which to apply the subcommand. In this case, you must specify *event*. If you do not specify this operand, the subcommand uses the default plus sign (+), which means all MIBs. If you use the *MIB* operand, specify the MIB in a space-delimited list after all other command-line options.

For more information, see the [c<sub>l</sub>snmpmib\(8CL\)](#) man page.

## ▼ How to Enable an SNMP Host to Receive SNMP Traps on a Node

This procedure shows how to add an SNMP host on a node to the list of hosts that will receive trap notifications for the MIBs.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **Assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization.**
2. **Add the host to the SNMP host list of a community on another node.**

```
phys-schost-1# clsnmphost add -c SNMPcommunity [-n node] host
```

*-c SNMPcommunity*

Specifies the SNMP community name that is used in conjunction with the hostname. The host is a system in the network which can be configured to receive the traps

You must specify the SNMP community name *SNMPcommunity* when you add a host to a community other than *public*. If you use the *add* subcommand without the *-c* option, the subcommand uses *public* as the default community name.

If the specified community name does not exist, this command creates the community.

*-n node*

Specifies the name of the cluster *node* of the SNMP host that is provided access to the SNMP MIBs in the cluster. You can specify a node name or a node ID. If you do not specify this option, the default is the node where the command is run.

*host*

Specifies the name, IP address, or IPv6 address of a host that is provided access to the SNMP MIBs in the cluster. This can be a host outside the cluster or a cluster node itself trying to get SNMP traps.

## ▼ How to Disable an SNMP Host From Receiving SNMP Traps on a Node

This procedure shows how to remove an SNMP host on a node from the list of hosts that will receive trap notifications for the MIBs.

The *phys-schost#* prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **Assume the *root* role or a role that provides *solaris.cluster.modify* authorization.**
2. **Remove the host from the SNMP host list of a community on the specified node.**

```
phys-schost-1# clsnmhost remove -c SNMPcommunity -n node host
```

*remove*

Removes the specified SNMP host from the specified node.

*-c SNMPcommunity*

Specifies the name of the SNMP community from which the SNMP host is removed.

*-n node*

Specifies the name of the cluster *node* on which the SNMP host is removed from the configuration. You can specify a node name or a node ID. If you do not specify this option, the default is the node where the command is run.

*host*

Specifies the name, IP address, or IPv6 address of the host that is removed from the configuration. This can be a host outside the cluster or a cluster node itself trying to get SNMP traps.

To remove all hosts in the specified SNMP community, use a plus sign (+) for *host* with the *-c* option. To remove all hosts, use the plus sign (+) for *host*.

## ▼ How to Add an SNMP User on a Node

This procedure shows how to add an SNMP user to the SNMP user configuration on a node.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **Assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization.**
2. **Add the SNMP user.**

```
phys-schost-1# clsnmpuser create -n node -a authentication -f password user
```

*-n node*

Specifies the node on which the SNMP user is added. You can specify a node ID or a node name. If you do not specify this option, the current node is used by default.

*-a authentication*

Specifies the authentication protocol that is used to authorize the user. The value of the authentication protocol can be SHA or MD5.

*-f password*

Specifies a file that contains the SNMP user passwords. If you do not specify this option when you create a new user, the command prompts for a password. This option is valid only with the add subcommand.

You must specify user passwords on separate lines in the following format:

*user:password*

Passwords cannot contain the following characters or a space:

- ; (semicolon)
- : (colon)
- \ (backslash)
- \n (newline)

*user*

Specifies the name of the SNMP user that you want to add.

## ▼ How to Remove an SNMP User From a Node

This procedure shows how to remove an SNMP user from the SNMP user configuration on a node.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **Assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization.**
2. **Remove the SNMP user.**

```
phys-schost-1# clsnmpuser delete -n node user
```

*-n node* Specifies the node from which the SNMP user is removed. You can specify a node ID or a node name. If you do not specify this option, the current node is used by default.

*user* Specifies the name of the SNMP user that you want to remove.



## Configuring Load Limits

You can enable the automatic distribution of resource group load across nodes by setting load limits. You can configure a set of load limits for each cluster node. You assign load factors to resource groups, and the load factors correspond to the defined load limits of the nodes. The default behavior is to distribute resource group load evenly across all the available nodes in the resource group's node list.

The resource groups are started on a node from the resource group's node list by the RGM so that the node's load limits are not exceeded. As resource groups are assigned to nodes by the RGM, the resource groups' load factors on each node are summed up to provide a total load. The total load is then compared against that node's load limits.

A load limit consists of the following items:

- A user-assigned name.
- A soft limit value – You can temporarily exceed a soft load limit.
- A hard limit value – Hard load limits can never be exceeded and are strictly enforced.

You can set both the hard limit and the soft limit in a single command. If one of the limits is not explicitly set, the default value is used. Hard and soft load limits for each node are created and modified with the `clnode create-loadlimit`, `clnode set-loadlimit`, and `clnode delete-loadlimit` commands. See the [clnode\(8CL\)](#) man page for more information.

You can configure a resource group to have a higher priority so that it is less likely to be displaced from a specific node. You can also set a `preemption_mode` property to determine if a resource group will be preempted from a node by a higher-priority resource group because of node overload. A `concentrate_load` property also allows you to concentrate the resource group load onto as few nodes as possible. The default value of the `concentrate_load` property is `FALSE` by default.

---

**Note** - You can configure load limits on nodes in a global cluster or a zone cluster. You can use the command line, the `clsetup` utility, or the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface to configure load limits. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#). The following procedure illustrates how to configure load limits by using the command line.

---

## ▼ How to Configure Load Limits on a Node

---

**Note** - You can also use the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface to create and configure a load limit on a global-cluster node or a zone-cluster node, or to edit or delete an existing node load limit. Click Nodes or Zone Clusters then click the name of the node to access its page. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

---

1. **Assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization on any node of the global cluster.**

2. **Create and set a load limit for the nodes that you want to use load balancing.**

In the following example command, the zone-cluster name is `zc1`. The sample property is called `mem_load` and has a soft limit of 11 and a hard load limit of 20. Hard and soft limits are optional arguments and default to unlimited if you do not specifically define them. See the [`clnode\(8CL\)`](#) man page for more information.

```
clnode create-loadlimit -p limitname=mem_load -Z zc1 \
-p softlimit=11 -p hardlimit=20 node1 node2 node3
```

3. **Assign load factor values to each resource group.**

In the following example command, the load factors are set on the two resource groups, `rg1` and `rg2`. The load factor settings correspond to the defined load limits of the nodes.

```
clresourcegroup set -p load_factors=mem_load@50,factor2@1 rg1 rg2
```

You can also perform this step during the creation of the resource group with the `clresourcegroup create` command. See the [`clresourcegroup\(8CL\)`](#) man page for more information.

4. **If desired, perform one or more additional optional configuration tasks.**

- **Redistribute the existing load.**

```
clresourcegroup remaster rg1 rg2
```

This command can move resource groups off their current master to other nodes to achieve uniform load distribution.

- **Assign some resource groups a higher priority than others.**

```
clresourcegroup set -p priority=600 rg1
```

The default priority is 500. Resource groups with higher priority values get precedence in node assignment over resource groups with lower priorities.

- **Set the `Preemption_mode` property.**

```
clresourcegroup set -p Preemption_mode=No_cost rg1
```

See the [clresourcegroup\(8CL\)](#) man page for more information on the HAS\_COST, NO\_COST, and NEVER options.

- **Set the `Concentrate_load` flag.**

```
cluster set -p Concentrate_load=TRUE
```

- **Specify an affinity between resource groups.**

A strong positive or negative affinity takes precedence over load distribution. A strong affinity can never be violated, nor can a hard load limit. If you set both strong affinities and hard load limits, some resource groups might be forced to remain offline if both constraints cannot be satisfied.

The following example specifies a strong positive affinity between resource group `rg1` in zone cluster `zc1` and resource group `rg2` in zone cluster `zc2`.

```
clresourcegroup set -p RG_affinities=++zc2:rg2 zc1:rg1
```

5. **Verify the status of all global-cluster nodes and zone-cluster nodes in the cluster.**

```
clnode status -Z all -v
```

The output includes any load limit settings that are defined on the node.

## Performing Zone Cluster Administrative Tasks

You can perform other administrative tasks on a zone cluster, such as moving the zone path, preparing a zone cluster to run applications, and cloning a zone cluster. All of these commands must be performed from a node of the global cluster.

You can create a new zone cluster or add a file system or storage device to an existing zone cluster by using the `clsetup` utility to launch the zone cluster configuration wizard. The zones in a zone cluster are configured when you run `clzonecluster install -c` to configure the profiles. See [“Creating and Configuring a Zone Cluster”](#) in *Installing and Configuring an*

[Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Environment](#) for instructions about using the `clsetup` utility or the `-c config_profile` option.

You can also use the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface to create a zone cluster, or add a file system or storage device to it. You can also use the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface to edit the zone cluster's Resource Security property. Click Zone Clusters, click the name of the zone cluster to go to its page, then click the Solaris Resources tab to administer zone-cluster components, or click Properties to administer zone-cluster properties. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

---

**Note** - The Oracle Solaris Cluster commands that you run only from a node in the global cluster are not valid for use with zone clusters. See the appropriate Oracle Solaris Cluster man page for information about the valid use of a command in zone clusters.

---

**TABLE 18** Other Zone-Cluster Tasks

| Task                                                                                                                                          | Instructions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Move the zone path to a new zone path                                                                                                         | <code>clzonecluster move -f zonepath zone-cluster-name</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Prepare the zone cluster to run applications                                                                                                  | <code>clzonecluster ready -n nodename zone-cluster-name</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Check the status of cluster interconnect of exclusive-IP zone cluster                                                                         | <code>clintr status -Z zone-cluster-name</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| List information about the private interconnects configured for the zone clusters                                                             | <code>clintr show -Z zone-cluster-name</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Change the <code>monitor_timeoutand</code> <code>monitor_quantum</code> values corresponding to the private interconnects of the zone cluster | <code>clzonecluster set -p monitor_quantum=900 zone-cluster-name</code><br><code>clzonecluster show zone-cluster-name</code><br>See <a href="#">clzonecluster(8CL)</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Restore the nodes from the United Archives                                                                                                    | <a href="#">“How to Restore a Node from the Unified Archive” on page 200</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Configure or install a zone cluster from the United Archive                                                                                   | <a href="#">“How to Configure a Zone Cluster from the Unified Archive” on page 245</a><br><a href="#">“How to Install a Zone Cluster from the Unified Archive” on page 246</a><br>Use a command:<br><code>clzonecluster clone -Z target-zone-cluster-name [-m copymethod] source-zone-cluster-name</code><br>Halt the source zone cluster before you use the <code>clone</code> subcommand. The target zone cluster must already be configured. |
| Add a network address to a zone cluster                                                                                                       | <a href="#">“How to Add a Network Address to a Zone Cluster” on page 247</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

| Task                                                                 | Instructions                                                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Add a node to a zone cluster                                         | <a href="#">“How to Add a Node to an Existing Cluster or Zone Cluster” on page 198</a>                                             |
| Remove a node from a zone cluster                                    | <a href="#">“How to Remove a Node From a Zone Cluster” on page 206</a>                                                             |
| Remove a zone cluster                                                | <a href="#">“How to Unconfigure a Zone Cluster” in <i>Installing and Configuring an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Environment</i></a> |
| Remove a file system from a zone cluster                             | <a href="#">“How to Remove a File System From a Zone Cluster” on page 249</a>                                                      |
| Remove a storage device from a zone cluster                          | <a href="#">“How to Remove a Storage Device From a Zone Cluster” on page 252</a>                                                   |
| Restore zone cluster nodes from the Unified Archive                  | <a href="#">“How to Restore a Node from the Unified Archive” on page 200</a>                                                       |
| Troubleshoot a node uninstallation                                   | <a href="#">“Troubleshooting a Node Uninstallation” on page 233</a>                                                                |
| Create, set up, and manage the Oracle Solaris Cluster SNMP Event MIB | <a href="#">“Creating, Setting Up, and Managing the Oracle Solaris Cluster SNMP Event MIB” on page 234</a>                         |

## ▼ How to Configure a Zone Cluster from the Unified Archive

Use the `clzonecluster` command to launch an interactive utility to configure a `solaris`, `solaris10` or labeled branded zone cluster from the Unified Archive. The `clzonecluster` configure utility lets you specify a *recovery* archive or a *clone* archive.

If you prefer to use the command line rather than the interactive utility to configure a zone cluster from an archive, use the `clzonecluster configure -f command-file` command. See the [`clzonecluster\(8CL\)`](#) man page for more information.

---

**Note** - If the zone cluster that you want to install was already configured using other supported methods, you do not have to configure the zone cluster from a Unified Archive.

---

### 1. Create a recovery or clone archive.

```
phys-schost# archiveadm create -r archive-location
```

Use the `create` command to create a clone archive or the `-r` option to create a recovery archive. For more information about using the `archiveadm` command, see the [`archiveadm\(8\)`](#) man page.

### 2. Assume the root role on a node of the global cluster that will host the zone cluster.

### 3. Configure the zone cluster from the recovered or cloned archive in the Unified Archive.

```
phys-schost-1# clzonecluster configure zone-cluster-name
```

The `clzonecluster configure zone-cluster-name` command launches the interactive utility, where you can specify `create -a archive [other-options-such-as-"-x"]`. The archive can be either a clone archive or a recovery archive.

---

**Note** - The zone cluster members must be added to the configuration before a zone cluster can be created.

---

The `configure` subcommand uses the `zonecfg` command to configure a zone on each specified machine. The `configure` subcommand lets you specify properties that apply to each node of the zone cluster. These properties have the same meaning as established by the `zonecfg` command for individual zones. The `configure` subcommand supports the configuration of properties that are unknown to the `zonecfg` command. The `configure` subcommand launches an interactive shell if you do not specify the `-foption`. The `-foption` takes a command file as its argument. The `configure` subcommand uses this file to create or modify zone clusters non-interactively.

## ▼ How to Install a Zone Cluster from the Unified Archive

You can install a zone cluster from the Unified Archive. The `clzonecluster install` utility lets you specify the absolute path of the archive to use for the installation. The absolute path of the archive should be accessible on all the physical nodes of the cluster where the zone cluster will be installed. The Unified Archive installation can use either a *recovery* archive or a *clone* archive.

If you prefer to use the command line rather than the interactive utility to install a zone cluster from an archive, use the `clzonecluster create -a archive -z archived-zone` command. See the [clzonecluster\(8CL\)](#) man page for more information.

### 1. Create a recovery or clone archive.

```
phys-schost# archiveadm create -r archive-location
```

Use the `create` command to create a clone archive or the `-r` option to create a recovery archive. For more information about using the `archiveadm` command, see the [archiveadm\(8\)](#) man page.

2. **Assume the root role on a node of the global cluster that will host the zone cluster.**
3. **Install the zone cluster from the recovered or cloned archive from the Unified Archive.**

```
phys-schost-1# clzonecluster install -a absolute_path_to_archive zone-cluster-name
```

The absolute path of the archive should be accessible on all the physical nodes of the cluster where the zone cluster will be installed. If you have an HTTPS Unified Archive location, specify the SSL certificate, Certificate Authority (CA) certificate, and key files using `-x cert|ca-cert|key=file`.

The Unified Archives do not contain zone cluster node resources. Node resources are specified when the cluster is configured. When you configure a zone cluster from a global zone by using the Unified Archives, you must set the `zonepath`.

If the Unified Archive contains multiple zones, use the `zone-cluster-name` to specify the zone name of the source of the installation. See the [clzonecluster\(8CL\)](#) man page for more information.

---

**Note** - If the source you used to create the Unified Archive does not contain the Oracle Solaris Cluster packages, you must run `pkg install ha-cluster-packages` (substituting the specific package name, such as `ha-cluster-minimal` or `ha-cluster-framework-full`). You will need to boot the zone, run the `zlogin` command, and then run the `pkg install` command. This action installs the same packages on the target zone cluster as the global cluster.

---

4. **Boot the new zone cluster.**

```
phys-schost-1# clzonecluster boot zone-cluster-name
```

## ▼ How to Add a Network Address to a Zone Cluster

This procedure adds a network address for use by an existing zone cluster. A network address is used to configure logical host or shared IP address resources in the zone cluster. You can run the `clsetup` utility multiple times to add as many network addresses as you need.

---

**Note** - You can also add a network address to a zone cluster by using the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface. Click Zone Clusters, click the name of the zone cluster to go to its page, then click the Solaris Resources tab to administer zone-cluster components. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

---

1. **Assume the `root` role on a node of the global cluster that hosts the zone cluster.**
2. **On the global cluster, configure the cluster file system that you want to use in the zone cluster.**

Start the `clsetup` utility.

```
phys-schost# clsetup
```

The Main Menu is displayed.

3. **Choose the Zone Cluster menu item.**
4. **Choose the Add Network Address to a Zone Cluster menu item.**
5. **Choose the zone cluster where you want to add the network address.**
6. **Choose the property to specify the network address you want to add.**

`address=value`

Specifies the network address used to configure logical host or shared IP address resources in the zone cluster. For example, `192.168.100.101`.

The following types of network addresses are supported:

- A valid IPv4 address, optionally followed by `/` and a prefix length.
- A valid IPv6 address, which must be followed by `/` and a prefix length.
- A hostname which resolves to an IPv4 address. Hostnames that resolve to IPv6 addresses are not supported.

See the [zonecfg\(8\)](#) man page for more information about network addresses.

7. **To add an additional network address, type `a`.**
8. **Type `c` to save the configuration change.**

The results of your configuration change are displayed. For example:

```
>>> Result of Configuration Change to the Zone Cluster(sczone) <<<
```

```
Adding network address to the zone cluster...
```

```
The zone cluster is being created with the following configuration
```

```
/usr/cluster/bin/clzonecluster configure sczone
add net
set address=phys-schost-1
end
```



All network address added successfully to sczone.

9. **When finished, exit the `clsetup` utility.**

## ▼ How to Remove a File System From a Zone Cluster

A file system can be exported to a zone cluster using either a direct mount or a loopback mount.

Zone clusters support direct mounts for the following:

- UFS local file system
- Oracle HSM standalone file system
- Oracle HSM shared file system, when used to support Oracle RAC
- Oracle Solaris ZFS (exported as a data set)
- NFS from supported NAS devices

Zone clusters can manage loopback mounts for the following:

- UFS local file system
- ZFS cluster file system
- Oracle HSM standalone file system
- Oracle HSM shared file system, only when used to support Oracle RAC
- UFS cluster file system

You configure an `HASStoragePlus` or `ScalMountPoint` resource to manage the mounting of the file system. For instructions on adding a file system to a zone cluster, see [“Adding File Systems to a Zone Cluster”](#) in *Installing and Configuring an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Environment*.

An `HASStoragePlus` resource does not monitor a ZFS file system if the file system has its `mountpoint` property set to `none` or `legacy`, or its `canmount` property set to `off`. For all other ZFS file systems, the `HASStoragePlus` resource fault monitor checks if the file system is mounted. If the file system is mounted, the `HASStoragePlus` resource then probes the file system's accessibility by reading and writing to it, depending on the value of the `IOOption` property called `ReadOnly/ReadWrite`.

If the ZFS file system is not mounted or the probe of the file system fails, the resource fault monitor fails and the resource is set to `Failed`. The RGM will attempt to restart it, determined by the `retry_count` and `retry_interval` properties of the resource. This action results in

remounting the file system if the specific mountpoint and canmount property settings described above are not in play. If the fault monitor continues to fail and exceeds the `retry_count` within the `retry_interval`, the RGM fails the resource over to another node.

The `phys-schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

---

**Note** - You can also use the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface to remove a file system from a zone cluster. Click Zone Clusters, click the name of the zone cluster to go to its page, then click the Solaris Resources tab to administer zone-cluster components. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

---

**1. Assume the root role on a node of the global cluster that hosts the zone cluster.**

Some steps in this procedure are performed from a node of the global cluster. Other steps are performed from a node of the zone cluster.

**2. Delete the resources related to the file system being removed.**

- a. Identify and remove the Oracle Solaris Cluster resource types, such as `HASStoragePlus` and `SUNW.ScalMountPoint`, that are configured for the zone cluster's file system that you are removing.**

```
phys-schost# clresource delete -F -Z zone-cluster-name fs_zone_resources
```

- b. If applicable, identify and remove the Oracle Solaris Cluster resources of type `SUNW.qfs` that are configured in the global cluster for the file system that you are removing.**

```
phys-schost# clresource delete -F fs_global_resources
```

Use the `-F` option carefully because it forces the deletion of all the resources you specify, even if you did not disable them first. All the resources you specified are removed from the resource-dependency settings of other resources, which can cause a loss of service in the cluster. Dependent resources that are not deleted can be left in an invalid state or in an error state. For more information, see the [`clresource\(8CL\)`](#) man page.

---

**Tip** - If the resource group for the removed resource later becomes empty, you can safely delete the resource group.

---

**3. Determine the path to the file-system mount point directory.**

For example:

```
phys-schost# clzonecluster configure zone-cluster-name
```

#### 4. Remove the file system from the zone-cluster configuration.

```
phys-schost# clzonecluster configure zone-cluster-name
```

```
clzc:zone-cluster-name> remove fs dir=filesystemdirectory
```

```
clzc:zone-cluster-name> commit
```

The file system mount point is specified by `dir=`.

#### 5. Verify the removal of the file system.

```
phys-schost# clzonecluster show -v zone-cluster-name
```

### Example 78 Removing a Highly Available Local File System in a Zone Cluster

This example shows how to remove a file system with a mount-point directory (`/local/ufs-1`) that is configured in a zone cluster called `sczone`. The resource is `hasp-rs` and is of the type `HASStoragePlus`.

```
phys-schost# clzonecluster show -v sczone
...
Resource Name: fs
dir: /local/ufs-1
special: /dev/md/ds1/dsk/d0
raw: /dev/md/ds1/rdisk/d0
type: ufs
options: [logging]
...
phys-schost# clresource delete -F -Z sczone hasp-rs
phys-schost# clzonecluster configure sczone
clzc:sczone> remove fs dir=/local/ufs-1
clzc:sczone> commit
phys-schost# clzonecluster show -v sczone
```

### Example 79 Removing a Highly Available ZFS File System in a Zone Cluster

This example shows to remove a ZFS file systems in a ZFS pool called `HAzpool`, which is configured in the `sczone` zone cluster in resource `hasp-rs` of type `SUNW.HASStoragePlus`.

```
phys-schost# clzonecluster show -v sczone
...
```

```
Resource Name: dataset
name: HAZpool
...
phys-schost# clresource delete -F -Z sczone hasp-rs
phys-schost# clzonecluster configure sczone
clzc:sczone> remove dataset name=HAZpool
clzc:sczone> commit
phys-schost# clzonecluster show -v sczone
```

## ▼ How to Remove a Storage Device From a Zone Cluster

You can remove storage devices, such as Solaris Volume Manager disk sets and DID devices, from a zone cluster. Perform this procedure to remove a storage device from a zone cluster.

---

**Note** - You can also use the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface to remove a storage device from a zone cluster. Click Zone Clusters, click the name of the zone cluster to go to its page, then click the Solaris Resources tab to administer zone-cluster components. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

---

- 1. Assume the root role on a node of the global cluster that hosts the zone cluster.**

Some steps in this procedure are performed from a node of the global cluster. Other steps can be performed from a node of the zone cluster.

- 2. Delete the resources related to the devices being removed.**

Identify and remove the Oracle Solaris Cluster resource types, such as SUNW.HAStoragePlus and SUNW.ScalDeviceGroup, that are configured for the zone cluster's devices that you are removing.

```
phys-schost# clresource delete -F -Z zone-cluster dev_zone_resources
```

- 3. Determine the match entry for the devices to be removed.**

```
phys-schost# clzonecluster show -v zone-cluster
...
Resource Name: device
match: <device_match>
...
```

- 4. Remove the devices from the zone-cluster configuration.**

```
phys-schost# clzonecluster configure zone-cluster
clzc:zone-cluster-name> remove device match=devices-match
clzc:zone-cluster-name> commit
clzc:zone-cluster-name> end
```

##### 5. Reboot the zone cluster.

```
phys-schost# clzonecluster reboot zone-cluster
```

##### 6. Verify the removal of the devices.

```
phys-schost# clzonecluster show -v zone-cluster
```

#### Example 80 Removing a Solaris Volume Manager Disk Set From a Zone Cluster

This example shows how to remove a Solaris Volume Manager disk set called `apachedg` configured in a zone cluster called `sczone`. The set number of the `apachedg` disk set is 3. The devices are used by the `zc_rs` resource that is configured in the cluster.

```
phys-schost# clzonecluster show -v sczone
...
Resource Name: device
match: /dev/md/apachedg/*dsk/*
Resource Name: device
match: /dev/md/shared/3/*dsk/*
...
phys-schost# clresource delete -F -Z sczone zc_rs

phys-schost# ls -l /dev/md/apachedg
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 8 Jul 22 23:11 /dev/md/apachedg -> shared/3
phys-schost# clzonecluster configure sczone
clzc:sczone> remove device match=/dev/md/apachedg/*dsk/*
clzc:sczone> remove device match=/dev/md/shared/3/*dsk/*
clzc:sczone> commit
clzc:sczone> end
phys-schost# clzonecluster reboot sczone
phys-schost# clzonecluster show -v sczone
```

#### Example 81 Removing a DID Device From a Zone Cluster

This example shows how to remove DID devices `d10` and `d11`, which are configured in a zone cluster called `sczone`. The devices are used by the `zc_rs` resource that is configured in the cluster.

```
phys-schost# clzonecluster show -v sczone
```

```
...
Resource Name: device
match: /dev/did/*dsk/d10*
Resource Name: device
match: /dev/did/*dsk/d11*
...
phys-schost# clresource delete -F -Z sczone zc_rs
phys-schost# clzonecluster configure sczone
clzc:sczone> remove device match=/dev/did/*dsk/d10*
clzc:sczone> remove device match=/dev/did/*dsk/d11*
clzc:sczone> commit
clzc:sczone> end
phys-schost#
phys-schost# clzonecluster show -v sczone
```

## Troubleshooting Procedures for Testing Purposes

This section contains troubleshooting procedures that you can use for testing purposes.

### Running an Application Outside the Global Cluster

#### ▼ How to Take a Solaris Volume Manager Metaset From Nodes Booted in Noncluster Mode

Use this procedure to run an application outside the global cluster for testing purposes.

1. **Determine if the quorum device is used in the Solaris Volume Manager metaset, and determine if the quorum device uses SCSI2 or SCSI3 reservations.**

```
phys-schost# clquorum show
```

- a. **If the quorum device is in the Solaris Volume Manager metaset, add a new quorum device which is not part of the metaset to be taken later in noncluster mode.**

```
phys-schost# clquorum add did
```

- b. **Remove the old quorum device.**

```
phys-schost# clquorum remove did
```

- c. **If the quorum device uses a SCSI2 reservation, scrub the SCSI2 reservation from the old quorum and verify that no SCSI2 reservations remain.**

The following command finds the Persistent Group Reservation Emulation (PGRE) keys. If there are no keys on the disk, an `errno=22` message is displayed.

```
/usr/cluster/lib/sc/pgre -c pgre_inkeys -d /dev/did/rdisk/dids2
```

After you locate the keys, scrub the PGRE keys.

```
/usr/cluster/lib/sc/pgre -c pgre_scrub -d /dev/did/rdisk/dids2
```



**Caution** - If you scrub the active quorum device keys from the disk, the cluster will panic on the next reconfiguration with a `Lost operational quorum` message.

2. **Evacuate the global-cluster node that you want to boot in noncluster mode.**

```
phys-schost# clresourcegroup evacuate -n target-node
```

3. **Take offline any resource group or resource groups that contain HAStorage or HAStoragePlus resources and contain devices or file systems affected by the metaset that you want to later take in noncluster mode.**

```
phys-schost# clresourcegroup offline resource-group
```

4. **Disable all the resources in the resource groups that you took offline.**

```
phys-schost# clresource disable resource
```

5. **Unmanage the resource groups.**

```
phys-schost# clresourcegroup unmanage resource-group
```

6. **Take offline the corresponding device group or device groups.**

```
phys-schost# cldevicegroup offline device-group
```

7. **Disable the device group or device groups.**

```
phys-schost# cldevicegroup disable device-group
```

8. **Boot the passive node into noncluster mode.**

```
phys-schost# shutdown -g0 -i0 -y
```

```
ok> boot -x
```

9. **Verify that the boot process has been completed on the passive node before proceeding.**

```
phys-schost# svcs -x
```

10. **Determine if any SCSI3 reservations exist on the disks in the metaset.**

Run the following command on all disks in the metaset.

```
phys-schost# /usr/cluster/lib/sc/scsi -c inkeys -d /dev/did/rdisk/dids2
```

11. **If any SCSI3 reservations exist on the disks, scrub them.**

```
phys-schost# /usr/cluster/lib/sc/scsi -c scrub -d /dev/did/rdisk/dids2
```

12. **Take the metaset on the evacuated node.**

```
phys-schost# metaset -s name -C take -f
```

13. **Mount the file system or file systems that contain the defined device on the metaset.**

```
phys-schost# mount device mountpoint
```

14. **Start the application and perform the desired test. After finishing the test, stop the application.**

15. **Reboot the node and wait until the boot process has ended.**

```
phys-schost# reboot
```

16. **Bring online the device group or device groups.**

```
phys-schost# cldevicegroup online -e device-group
```

17. **Start the resource group or resource groups.**

```
phys-schost# clresourcegroup online -eM resource-group
```

## Restoring a Corrupted Disk Set

Use this procedure if a disk set is corrupted or in a state that the nodes in the cluster are unable to take ownership of the disk set. If your attempts to clear the state have failed, use this procedure as a last attempt to fix the disk set.



These procedures work for Solaris Volume Manager metaset and multi-owner Solaris Volume Manager metaset.

## ▼ How to Save the Solaris Volume Manager Software Configuration

Restoring a disk set from scratch can be time-consuming and error prone. A better alternative is to use the `metastat` command to regularly back up replicas or use Oracle Explorer (SUNWexpl0) to create a backup. You can then use the saved configuration to recreate the disk set. You should save the current configuration into files (using the `prtvtoc` and `metastat` commands), and then recreate the disk set and its components. See [“How to Recreate the Solaris Volume Manager Software Configuration” on page 258](#).

1. **Save the partition table for each disk in the disk set.**

```
/usr/sbin/prtvtoc /dev/global/rdisk/disk-name > /etc/lvm/disk-name.vtoc
```

2. **Save the Solaris Volume Manager software configuration.**

```
/bin/cp /etc/lvm/md.tab /etc/lvm/md.tab_ORIGINAL
/usr/sbin/metastat -p -s set-name >> /etc/lvm/md.tab
```

---

**Note** - Other configuration files, such as the `/etc/vfstab` file, might reference the Solaris Volume Manager software. This procedure assumes that an identical Solaris Volume Manager software configuration is rebuilt and therefore, the mount information is the same. If Oracle Explorer (SUNWexpl0) is run on a node that owns the set, it retrieves the `prtvtoc` and `metaset -p` information.

---

## ▼ How to Purge the Corrupted Disk Set

Purging a set from a node or all nodes removes the configuration. To purge a disk set from a node, the node must not have ownership of the disk set.

1. **Run the purge command on all nodes.**

```
/usr/sbin/metaset -s set-name -P
```

Running this command removes the disk set information from the database replicas, as well as the Oracle Solaris Cluster repository. The `-P` and `-C` options allow a disk set to be purged without the need to completely rebuild the Solaris Volume Manager environment.

---

**Note** - If a multi-owner disk set is purged while the nodes were booted out of cluster mode, you might need to remove the information from the DCS configuration files.

```
/usr/cluster/lib/sc/dcs_config -c remove -s set-name
```

For more information, see the [dcs\\_config\(8\)](#) man page.

---

- 2. If you want to remove only the disk set information from the database replicas, use the following command.**

```
/usr/sbin/metaset -s set-name -C purge
```

You should generally use the `-P` option, rather than the `-C` option. Using the `-C` option can cause a problem recreating the disk set because the Oracle Solaris Cluster software still recognizes the disk set.

- a. If you used the `-c` option with the `metaset` command, first create the disk set to see if a problem occurs.**
- b. If a problem exists, remove the information from the dcs configuration files.**

```
/usr/cluster/lib/sc/dcs_config -c remove -s setname
```

If the purge options fail, verify that you installed the latest kernel and metadvice updates and contact [My Oracle Support](#).

## ▼ How to Recreate the Solaris Volume Manager Software Configuration

Use this procedure only if you experience a complete loss of your Solaris Volume Manager software configuration. The steps assume that you have saved your current Solaris Volume Manager configuration and its components and purged the corrupted disk set.

---

**Note** - Use mediators only on two-node clusters.

---

- 1. Create a new disk set.**

```
/usr/sbin/metaset -s set-name -a -h node1 node2
```

If this is a multi-owner disk set, use the following command to create a new disk set.

```
/usr/sbin/metaset -s set-name -aM -h node1 node2
```

2. **On the same host where the set was created, add mediator hosts if required (two nodes only).**

```
/usr/sbin/metaset -s set-name -a -m node1 node2
```

3. **Add the same disks back into the disk set from this same host.**

```
/usr/sbin/metaset -s set-name -a /dev/did/rdisk/disk-name /dev/did/rdisk/disk-name
```

4. **If you purged the disk set and are recreating it, the Volume Table of Contents (VTOC) should remain on the disks, so you can skip this step.**

However, if you are recreating a set to recover, you should format the disks according to a saved configuration in the `/etc/lvm/disk-name.vtoc` file. For example:

```
/usr/sbin/fmthard -s /etc/lvm/d4.vtoc /dev/global/rdisk/d4s2
```

```
/usr/sbin/fmthard -s /etc/lvm/d8.vtoc /dev/global/rdisk/d8s2
```

You can run this command on any node.

5. **Check the syntax in the existing `/etc/lvm/md.tab` file for each metadvice.**

```
/usr/sbin/metainit -s set-name -n -a metadvice
```

6. **Create each metadvice from a saved configuration.**

```
/usr/sbin/metainit -s set-name -a metadvice
```

7. **If a file system exists on the metadvice, run the `fsck` command.**

```
/usr/sbin/fsck -n /dev/md/set-name/rdisk/metadvice
```

If the `fsck` command displays only a few errors, such as superblock count, then the device was probably reconstructed correctly. You can then run the `fsck` command without the `-n` option. If multiple errors appear, verify that you reconstructed the metadvice correctly. If you have, review the `fsck` errors to determine if the file system can be recovered. If it cannot, you should restore the data from a backup.

8. **Concatenate all other metasets on all cluster nodes to the `/etc/lvm/md.tab` file and then concatenate the local disk set.**

```
/usr/sbin/metastat -p >> /etc/lvm/md.tab
```



## Configuring Control of CPU Usage

---

If you want to control the usage of CPU, configure the CPU control facility. For more information about configuring the CPU control facility, see the [rg\\_properties\(7\)](#) man page. This chapter provides information about the following topics:

- “Introduction to CPU Control” on page 261
- “Configuring CPU Control” on page 262

### Introduction to CPU Control

Oracle Solaris Cluster software enables you to control the usage of CPU.

The CPU control facility builds on the functionality available in the Oracle Solaris OS. For information about zones, projects, resource pools, processor sets, and scheduling classes, see [Introduction to Oracle Solaris Zones](#).

On the Oracle Solaris OS, you can do the following:

- Assign CPU shares to resource groups
- Assign processors to resource groups

---

**Note** - You can also use the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface to view the configuration of a zone-cluster. For Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager log-in instructions, see [“How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 275](#).

---

### Choosing a Scenario

Depending on the configuration choices you make and version of the operating system you choose, you can have different levels of CPU control. All aspects of CPU control described in this chapter are dependent on the resource group property `RG_SLM_TYPE` being set to `automated`.

## Fair Share Scheduler

The first step in the procedures to assign CPU shares to resource groups is to set the scheduler for the system to be the fair share scheduler (FSS). By default, the scheduling class for the Oracle Solaris OS is timesharing schedule (TS). Set the scheduler to be FSS to have the shares configuration take effect.

You can create a dedicated processor set regardless of the scheduler class you choose.

## Configuring CPU Control

This section describes how to control CPU usage in a global-cluster node.

### ▼ How to Control CPU Usage in a Global-Cluster Node

Perform this procedure to assign CPU shares to a resource group that will be executed in a global-cluster node.

If a resource group is assigned CPU shares, Oracle Solaris Cluster software performs the following tasks when it starts a resource of the resource group in a global-cluster node:

- Augments the number of CPU shares assigned to the node (*zone.cpu-shares*) with the specified number of CPU shares, if this has not already been done.
- Creates a project named *SCSLM\_resource-group* in the node, if this has not already been done. This project is specific to the resource group, and is assigned the specified number of CPU shares (*project.cpu-shares*).
- Starts the resource in the *SCSLM\_resource-group* project.

For more information about configuring the CPU control facility, see the [rg\\_properties\(7\)](#) man page.

#### 1. Set the default scheduler for the system to be fair share scheduler (FSS).

```
dispadm -d FSS
```

FSS becomes the default scheduler on next reboot. To make this configuration take effect immediately, use the `priocntl` command.

```
priocntl -s -C FSS
```

Using the combination of the `priocntl` and `dispadm` commands ensures that FSS becomes the default scheduler immediately and remains so after reboot. For more information about setting a scheduling class, see the [dispadm\(8\)](#) and [priocntl\(1\)](#) man pages.

---

**Note** - If the FSS is not the default scheduler, your CPU shares assignment will not take effect.

---

**2. On each node to use CPU control, configure the number of shares for the global-cluster nodes and the minimum number of CPUs available in the default processor set.**

If you do not assign a value to the `globalzonestshares` and `defaultpsetmin` properties, these properties take their default values.

```
clnode set [-p globalzonestshares=integer] [-p defaultpsetmin=integer] node
```

```
-p defaultpsetmin=integer
```

Sets the minimum number of CPUs available in the default processor set. The default value is 1.

```
-p globalzonestshares=integer
```

Sets the number of shares assigned to the node. The default value is 1.

```
node
```

Specifies nodes on which properties are to be set.

In setting these properties, you are setting properties for the node.

**3. Verify that you correctly set these properties.**

```
clnode show node
```

For the node you specify, the `clnode` command prints the properties set and the values that are set for these properties. If you do not set the CPU control properties with `clnode`, they take the default value.

**4. Configure the CPU control facility.**

```
clresourcegroup create -p RG_SLM_TYPE=automated [-p RG_SLM_CPU_SHARES=value] resource-group
```

```
-p RG_SLM_TYPE=automated
```

Enables you to control CPU usage and automates some steps to configure the Oracle Solaris OS for system resource management.

`-p RG_SLM_CPU_SHARES=value`

Specifies the number of CPU shares that are assigned to the resource group-specific project, `project.cpu-shares` and determines the number of CPU shares that are assigned to the node zone `cpu-shares`.

*resource-group*

Specifies the name of the resource group.

In this procedure, you do not set the `RG_SLM_PSET_TYPE` property. In the node, this property takes the value `default`.

This step creates a resource group. You could alternatively use the `clresourcegroup set` command to modify an existing resource group.

#### 5. Activate the configuration change.

```
clresourcegroup online -eM resource-group
```

*resource-group* Specifies the name of the resource group.

---

**Note** - Do not remove or modify the `SCSLM_resource-group` project. You can add more resource control manually to the project, for example, by configuring the `project.max-lwps` property. For more information, see the [projmod\(8\)](#) man page.

---



## Backing Up and Restoring a Cluster

---

This chapter provides the following sections:

- [“Backing Up a Cluster” on page 265](#)
- [“Restoring Cluster Files” on page 268](#)
- [“Restoring Cluster Nodes” on page 200](#)

### Backing Up a Cluster

Before you back up your cluster, find the names of the file systems you want to back up, calculate how many tapes you need to contain a full backup, and back up the ZFS root file system.

**TABLE 19** Task Map: Backing Up Cluster Files

| Task                                                      | Instructions                                                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Perform online backup for mirrored or plexed file systems | <a href="#">“How to Perform Online Backups for Mirrors (Solaris Volume Manager)” on page 265</a> |
| Back up the cluster configuration                         | <a href="#">“How to Back Up the Cluster Configuration” on page 267</a>                           |
| Back up disk partitioning configuration for storage disk  | See the documentation for your storage disk                                                      |

### ▼ How to Perform Online Backups for Mirrors (Solaris Volume Manager)

A mirrored Solaris Volume Manager volume can be backed up without unmounting it or taking the entire mirror offline. One of the submirrors must be taken offline temporarily, thus losing

mirroring, but it can be placed online and resynchronized as soon as the backup is complete, without halting the system or denying user access to the data. Using mirrors to perform online backups creates a backup that is a "snapshot" of an active file system.

A problem might occur if a program writes data onto the volume immediately before the `lockfs` command is run. To prevent this problem, temporarily stop all the services running on this node. Also, ensure the cluster is running without errors before performing the backup procedure.

The `phys -schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **Assume an equivalent role on the cluster node that you are backing up.**
2. **Use the `metaset` command to determine which node has the ownership on the backed-up volume.**

```
metaset -s setname
```

`-s setname` Specifies the disk set name.

For more information, see the [metaset\(8\)](#) man page.

3. **Use the `lockfs` command with the `-w` option to lock the file system from writes.**

```
lockfs -w mountpoint
```

See the [lockfs\(8\)](#) man page for more information.

4. **Use the `metastat` command to determine the names of the submirrors.**

```
metastat -s setname -p
```

`-p` Displays the status in a format similar to the `md.tab` file.

See the [metastat\(8\)](#) man page for more information.

5. **Use the `metadetach` command to take one submirror offline from the mirror.**

```
metadetach -s setname mirror submirror
```

See the [metadetach\(8\)](#) man page for more information.

---

**Note** - Reads continue to be made from the other submirrors. However, the offline submirror is unsynchronized as soon as the first write is made to the mirror. This inconsistency is corrected when the offline submirror is brought back online. You do not need to run `fsck`.

---

6. **Unlock the file systems and allow writes to continue, using the `lockfs` command with the `-u` option.**

```
lockfs -u mountpoint
```

7. **Perform a file system check.**

```
fsck /dev/md/diskset/rdisk/submirror
```

8. **Back up the offline submirror to tape or another medium.**

---

**Note** - Use the raw device (`/rdsk`) name for the submirror, rather than the block device (`/dsk`) name.

---

9. **Use the `metattach` command to place the metadvice or volume back online.**

```
metattach -s setname mirror submirror
```

When the metadvice or volume is placed online, it is automatically resynchronized with the mirror. See the [metattach\(8\)](#) man page for more information.

10. **Use the `metastat` command to verify that the submirror is resynchronizing.**

```
metastat -s setname mirror
```

See [Managing ZFS File Systems in Oracle Solaris 11.4](#) for more information.

## ▼ How to Back Up the Cluster Configuration

To ensure that your cluster configuration is archived and to facilitate easy recovery of the your cluster configuration, periodically back up your cluster configuration. Oracle Solaris Cluster provides the ability to export your cluster configuration to an eXtensible Markup Language (XML) file.

1. **Log on to any node in the cluster, and assume a role that provides `solaris.cluster.read` authorization.**

**2. Export the cluster configuration information to a file.**

```
cluster export -o configfile
```

*configfile*            The name of the XML configuration file that the cluster command is exporting the cluster configuration information to. For information about the XML configuration file, see the [clconfiguration\(7CL\)](#) man page.

**3. Verify that the cluster configuration information was successfully exported to the XML file.**

```
pfedit configfile
```

## Restoring Cluster Files

You can restore the ZFS root file system to a new disk.

You can restore a cluster or node from a unified archive, or you can restore specific files or file systems.

Before you start to restore files or file systems, you need to know the following information.

- Which tapes you need
- The raw device name on which you are restoring the file system
- The type of tape drive you are using
- The device name (local or remote) for the tape drive
- The partition scheme of any failed disk, because the partitions and file systems must be exactly duplicated on the replacement disk

**TABLE 20**      Task Map: Restoring Cluster Files

| Task                                                             | Instructions                                                                                       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| For Solaris Volume Manager, restore the ZFS root (/) file system | <a href="#">“How to Restore the ZFS Root (/) File System (Solaris Volume Manager)” on page 268</a> |

## ▼ How to Restore the ZFS Root (/) File System (Solaris Volume Manager)

Use this procedure to restore the ZFS root (/) file systems to a new disk, such as after replacing a bad root disk. The node being restored should not be booted. Ensure that the cluster is running

without errors before performing the restore procedure. UFS is supported, except as a root file system. UFS can be used on metadevices in Solaris Volume Manager metaset on shared disks.

---

**Note** - Because you must partition the new disk by using the same format as the failed disk, identify the partitioning scheme before you begin this procedure, and recreate file systems as appropriate.

---

The `phys - schost#` prompt reflects a global-cluster prompt. Perform this procedure on a global cluster.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Oracle Solaris Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the long and short forms of the command names, the commands are identical.

1. **Assume the root role or a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` authorization on a cluster node with access to the disk sets to which the node to be restored is also attached.**

Use a node *other than* the node that you are restoring.

2. **Remove from all metaset the hostname of the node being restored.**

Run this command from a node in the metaset other than the node that you are removing. Because the recovering node is offline, the system will display an `RPC: Rpcbnd failure - RPC: Timed out error`. Ignore this error and continue to the next step.

```
metaset -s setname -f -d -h nodelist
```

|             |                                                             |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| -s setname  | Specifies the disk set name.                                |
| -f          | Deletes the last host from the disk set.                    |
| -d          | Deletes from the disk set.                                  |
| -h nodelist | Specifies the name of the node to delete from the disk set. |

3. **Restore the ZFS root file system (/).**

For more information, see [“Replacing Disks in a ZFS Root Pool” in \*Managing ZFS File Systems in Oracle Solaris 11.4\*](#).

To recover the ZFS root pool or root pool snapshots, follow the procedure in [“Replacing Disks in a ZFS Root Pool” in \*Managing ZFS File Systems in Oracle Solaris 11.4\*](#).

---

**Note** - Ensure that you create the `/global/.devices/node@nodeid` file system.

---

If the `/.globaldevices` backup file exists in the backup directory, it is restored along with ZFS root restoration. The file is not created automatically by the `globaldevices` SMF service.

**4. Reboot the node in multiuser mode.**

```
reboot
```

**5. Replace the device ID.**

```
cldevice repair root-disk
```

**6. Use the `metadb` command to recreate the state database replicas.**

```
metadb -c copies -af raw-disk-device
```

`-c copies` Specifies the number of replicas to create.

`-f raw-disk-device` Raw disk device on which to create replicas.

`-a` Adds replicas.

See the [metadb\(8\)](#) man page for more information.

**7. From a cluster node other than the restored node add the restored node to all disksets.**

```
phys-schost-2# metaset -s setname -a -h nodelist
```

`-a` Creates and adds the host to the disk set.

The node is rebooted into cluster mode. The cluster is ready to use.

**Example 82** Restoring the ZFS Root (/) File System (Solaris Volume Manager)

The following example shows the root (/) file system restored to the node `phys-schost-1`. The `metaset` command is run from another node in the cluster, `phys-schost-2`, to remove and later add back node `phys-schost-1` to the disk set `schost-1`. All other commands are run from `phys-schost-1`. A new boot block is created on `/dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s0`, and three state database replicas are recreated on `/dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s4`. For more information on restoring data, see [“Resolving Data Problems in a ZFS Storage Pool”](#) in *Managing ZFS File Systems in Oracle Solaris 11.4*.

*Remove the node from the metaset*

```
phys-schost-2# metaset -s schost-1 -f -d -h phys-schost-1
```

*Replace the failed disk and boot the node*

*Restore the root (/) and /usr file system using procedures in Oracle Solaris documentation*

*Reboot the node*

```
reboot
```

*Replace the disk ID*

```
cldevice repair /dev/dsk/c0t0d0
```

*Re-create state database replicas*

```
metadb -c 3 -af /dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s4
```

*Add the node back to the metaset*

```
phys-schost-2# metaset -s schost-1 -a -h phys-schost-1
```





## Using the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager Browser Interface

---

This chapter provides a description of the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface that you can use to administer many aspects of a cluster. The chapter also contains procedures to access and use Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager.

---

**Note** - Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager uses a private version of Oracle WebLogic Server software, which is shipped with the Oracle Solaris Cluster product. Do not attempt to install, or update to any patchsets, the public version of the Oracle WebLogic Server software. Doing so might cause package problems when updating Oracle Solaris Cluster software or installing Oracle Solaris Cluster SRUs. Any bug fixes to the private version of Oracle WebLogic Server that are needed by Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager are delivered in Oracle Solaris Cluster SRUs.

---

This chapter includes the following:

- [“Overview of Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 273](#)
- [“User Rights for Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 274](#)
- [“Accessing the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager Software” on page 275](#)
- [“Configuring Accessibility Support for Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 276](#)
- [“Using Topology to Monitor the Cluster” on page 276](#)
- [“Administering and Troubleshooting Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 278](#)

### Overview of Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager

The Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface enables you to configure new clusters, launch wizards to perform cluster configuration tasks, graphically display cluster information, check the status of cluster components, and monitor configuration changes. Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager also enables you to perform many administrative tasks, including administering the following Oracle Solaris Cluster components:

- Data services
- Zone clusters
- Nodes
- Private adapters, cables, and switches
- Quorum devices
- Device groups
- Disks
- NAS devices
- Node load limits
- Resource groups and resources
- Disaster recovery framework

The Oracle Solaris Cluster manager can be installed on Oracle Solaris Cluster nodes or as a standalone package without installing the Oracle Solaris Cluster software. The manager can then be used to access Oracle Solaris Cluster nodes in global clusters or zone clusters to configure and manage these clusters. The Oracle Solaris Cluster manager is backward compatible. For instance, a manager of Oracle Solaris Cluster version 4.4 can connect to a cluster running Oracle Solaris Cluster version 4.3. Once logged in to a cluster node, you can log in to other cluster nodes using Oracle Solaris Cluster manager, and then use the drop down menu to go back and forth between clusters that have been logged in to, making it easy to manage multiple clusters using the Oracle Solaris Cluster manager.

Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager currently cannot perform all Oracle Solaris Cluster administrative tasks. You must use the command-line interface for some operations.

## User Rights for Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager

Oracle Solaris Cluster software provides management rights profiles to identify who has rights to administer the cluster, including operations performed by using Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager. You can assign these management rights profiles to give users different levels of access to Oracle Solaris Cluster software.

---

**Note** - If you change the assigned rights for a user that is logged in to Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager, the user must log out and log back in for the changes to take effect. Otherwise, you might experience unexpected behavior, such as greyed-out action buttons that should be active for the newly-added rights.

---

For more information about how to set up and manage user rights for Oracle Solaris Cluster software, see [Chapter 2, “Oracle Solaris Cluster and User Rights”](#).

## Accessing the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager Software

The Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface provides an easy way to administer many tasks in the Oracle Solaris Cluster software. See the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager online help for more information.

The common agent container is started automatically when you boot the cluster. If you need to verify that the common agent container is running, see [“Administering and Troubleshooting Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 278](#).

---

**Tip** - Do not click Back in the browser to exit from Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager.

---

### ▼ How to Access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager

This procedure shows how to access Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager on your cluster.

- 1. From a machine that can make a network connection to the host running the Oracle Solaris Cluster manager, start a browser.**
  - Ensure that the browser's disk and memory cache sizes are set to a value that is greater than 0.
  - Verify that Java and Javascript are enabled in the browser.
- 2. From the browser, connect to the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager port on one node of the host running the Oracle Solaris Cluster manager.**

The default port number is 8998.

```
https://host-running-manager:8998/scm
```
- 3. Accept any certificates that are presented by the web browser.**

The Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager login page is displayed.
- 4. Enter the name of a cluster node in the cluster that you want to manage, or accept the default of localhost if the host that you are connected to is part of the cluster that you want to manage.**
- 5. Enter a user name and password that is authorized to connect to the node.**

To use Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager to update or manage the cluster, log in as the root role or an authorized role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` and `solaris.cluster.admin` authorizations.

## 6. Click Sign In.

The Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager application launch page is displayed.

---

**Note** - If you have more than one cluster configured, you can select Other from the drop-down list and log in to a node of that cluster to display information for that cluster. If the cluster is configured in a disaster recovery framework partnership, after you visit the Partnerships folder, all partner cluster names are automatically added to the drop-down list. After you authenticate, you can select Switch Cluster.

---

If you cannot connect to Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager, see [“Administering and Troubleshooting Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager” on page 278](#). If you choose a restricted network profile during Oracle Solaris installation, external access for Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager is restricted. This network is required to use the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface.

# Configuring Accessibility Support for Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager

Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager provides the following accessibility settings:

- Screen reader
- High contrast
- Large fonts

To set one or more of these controls, click Accessibility in the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager top menu bar. Then click the checkbox of the accessibility control you want to enable or disable.

Changes to accessibility control settings do not persist beyond the login session. The settings do persist if you authenticate to another cluster node during the same login session.

## Using Topology to Monitor the Cluster






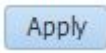
The Topology view helps you monitor your cluster and identify problems. You can quickly view relationships between objects and see which resource groups and resource belong to each node.

## ▼ How to Use Topology to Monitor and Update Your Cluster

To get to the Topology page, log into Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager, click Resource Groups, and click the Topology tab. Lines represent dependency and colocation relationships.

The online help provides detailed instructions on the elements of the view, as well as how to select an object for filtering the view, and right-clicking to see a context menu of actions for that object. You can collapse or restore the online help by clicking the arrow next to it. You can also collapse or restore the Filter.

The following table provides a list of the controls on the Resource Topology page.

| Control                                                                             | Function | Description                                                                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    | Zoom     | Magnify or shrink a portion of a page.                                                  |
|   | Overview | Drag the viewport over the diagram to pan the view.                                     |
|  | Isolate  | Single-click a resource group or resource to remove all other objects from the display. |
|  | Drill    | Single-click a resource group to drill into its resources.                              |
|  | Reset    | Return to full view after isolating or drilling.                                        |
|  | Filter   | Narrow what appears by selecting objects by type, instance, or status.                  |

The following procedure shows how to monitor your cluster nodes for critical errors:

1. **In the Topology tab, locate the Potential Masters area.**
2. **Zoom in to see the status of each node in the cluster.**
3. **Locate a node that has a red Critical status icon and right-click the node and select Show Details.**

4. From the node's Status page, click *System Log* to view and filter the log messages.

## Administering and Troubleshooting Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager

This section contains the following information and procedures to administer and troubleshoot the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager browser interface:

---

**Note** - Perform all tasks in this section as the root role.

---

- [“Enabling and Disabling the WebLogic Server Manager Service” on page 278](#)
- [“Resetting the WebLogic Server Administrator Password” on page 279](#)
- [“Manually Starting the Common Agent Container” on page 279](#)
- [“How to Configure Common Agent Container Security Keys” on page 279](#)
- [“How to Check the Network Bind Address” on page 280](#)

### Enabling and Disabling the WebLogic Server Manager Service

To verify whether the two manager services are running, issue the following command on the node that you want to be running Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager.

```
svcs system/cluster/manager*
STATE STIME FMRI
online Oct_30 svc:/system/cluster/manager-wls:default
online Oct_30 svc:/system/cluster/manager:default
```

If you need to disable or enable the `system/cluster/manager-wls` service, use the `svcadm` command. This action stops and restarts the application server, respectively.

However, you can leave the `system/cluster/manager` service online. You do not need to manually disable or enable it.

## Resetting the WebLogic Server Administrator Password

Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager uses the WebLogic Server application server. When the WebLogic Server software package, `system/cluster/manager-wls`, is first installed on a cluster node, installation processing starts the WebLogic Server SMF service, sets an internal administrator password, and starts the application server.

If at a future time you need to reset the WebLogic Server administrator user password for a global-cluster node or zone-cluster node, type the following commands on that node:

```
svccfg -s manager-wls setprop config/reset_passwd= astring: true
svcadm restart manager-wls
```

## Manually Starting the Common Agent Container

If you cannot connect to Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager, determine whether the common agent container is running by typing the following command:

```
/usr/sbin/cacaoadm status
```

If the common agent container is not running, you will get the login page but you cannot authenticate. You can manually start the common agent container by typing the following command:

```
/usr/sbin/cacaoadm start
```

## ▼ How to Configure Common Agent Container Security Keys

Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager uses strong encryption techniques to ensure secure communication between the Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager web server and each cluster node.

Cacao connection errors can occur when you are using the data service configuration wizards in Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager or performing other Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager tasks. This procedure copies the security files for the common agent container to all cluster nodes. This ensures that security files for the common agent container are identical on all cluster nodes and

that the copied files retain the correct file permissions. Performing this procedure synchronizes the security keys.

1. **On each node, stop the security file agent.**

```
phys-schost# /usr/sbin/cacoadm stop
```

2. **On one node, change to the `/etc/cacao/instances/default/` directory.**

```
phys-schost-1# cd /etc/cacao/instances/default/
```

3. **Create a tar file of the `/etc/cacao/instances/default/` directory.**

```
phys-schost-1# tar cf /tmp/SECURITY.tar security
```

4. **Copy the `/tmp/Security.tar` file to each of the cluster nodes.**

5. **On each node where you copied the `/tmp/SECURITY.tar` file, extract the security files.**

Any security files that already exist in the `/etc/cacao/instances/default/` directory are overwritten.

```
phys-schost-2# cd /etc/cacao/instances/default/
phys-schost-2# tar xf /tmp/SECURITY.tar
```

6. **Delete each copy of the tar file to avoid security risks.**

You must delete each copy of the tar file to avoid security risks.

```
phys-schost-1# rm /tmp/SECURITY.tar
phys-schost-2# rm /tmp/SECURITY.tar
```

7. **On each node, start the security file agent.**

```
phys-schost# /usr/sbin/cacoadm start
```

## ▼ How to Check the Network Bind Address

If you receive a System Error message when you try to view information about a node other than the node running Oracle Solaris Cluster Manager, check whether the common agent container `network-bind-address` parameter is set to the correct value of `0.0.0.0`.

Perform the following steps on each node of the cluster.

1. **Determine the network bind address.**



```
phys-schost# cacaoadm list-params | grep network
network-bind-address=0.0.0.0
```

If the network bind address is set to anything other than 0.0.0.0, you will need to change it to the desired address.

**2. Stop and start cacao before and after the change.**

```
phys-schost# cacaoadm stop
phys-schost# cacaoadm set-param network-bind-address=0.0.0.0
phys-schost# cacaoadm start
```



## Appendix A

---

### Using Puppet With Oracle Solaris Cluster

Puppet is cross-platform software that you can use to automate and enforce the configuration management of most major subsystems. You can use Puppet to perform several common system configuration tasks. For further details about puppet refer to [Using Puppet to Perform Configuration Management in Oracle® Solaris 11.4](#).

Solaris cluster puppet module enables user to creates cluster type objects for Resource Types, Resources, Resource Groups, NAS devices, Zone Clusters and Quorum.

#### ▼ How to Install Puppet

Puppet is available through a single package in the Oracle Solaris Image Packaging System repository that provides the ability to define a system as either a master or an agent. By default, the package is not installed.

- 1. Set the Puppet master on the Puppet server.**

The puppet server is a system that is usually not a cluster node, and has no other cluster software packages installed. Install the puppet package on puppet master from Oracle Solaris repository master.

```
install puppet
```

- 2. Install the cluster puppet module package.**

```
master# pkg set-publisher -p <cluster-build-repo>
master# pkg install oracle-solaris_cluster
```

- 3. Set the Puppet agents.**

Puppet agent is one of the cluster node on which Puppet configuration is applied. Install the Puppet packages from the Oracle Solaris repository, and set up the Puppet agent connection with the Puppet master node. Using *schost1.example.com* as an example of a cluster node/agent.

```
schost1.example.com# pkg install puppet
```

## ▼ How to Configure Masters and Agents

After installing Puppet packages on the master and cluster nodes, you must configure the master and agents. There are two services that are available, as one service for the master and another service for agents.

### 1. Configure the master.

```
master:~# svcs -a | grep puppet
disabled 16:04:54 svc:/application/puppet:agent
disabled 16:04:55 svc:/application/puppet:master
master:~# svccfg -s puppet:master setprop config/server=master
master:~# svcadm enable puppet:master
master:~# svcs puppet:master
STATE STIME FMRI
online 17:38:42 svc:/application/puppet:master
```

### 2. Configure agent smf service on agent.

```
schost1.example.com:~# svccfg -s puppet:agent setprop config/server=master
schost1.example.com:~# svccfg -s puppet:agent refresh
```

### 3. Test the connection to the master from the agent by using the puppet agent command with the --test option.

```
schost1.example.com:~# puppet agent --test
Info: csr_attributes file loading from /etc/puppet/csr_attributes.yaml
Info: Creating a new SSL certificate request for schost1.example.com
Info: Certificate Request fingerprint (SHA256): E0:1D:0F:18:72:B7:CE:A7:83:E4:48
:D5:F8:93:36:15:55:0A:B9:C8:E5:B1:CE:D9:3E:0A:68:01:BE:F7:76:47
Exiting; no certificate found and waitforcert is disabled
```

### 4. List and sign the certificate from the client on Puppet master.

```
master:~# puppet cert list
"schost1.example.com" (SHA256) E0:1D:0F:18:72:B7:CE:A7:83:E4:48 :D5:F8:93:36:15:55:
0A:B9:C8 :E5:B1:CE:D9:3E:0A:68:01:BE:F7:76:47
```

```

master:~# puppet cert sign schost
Notice: Signed certificate request for schost1.example.com
Notice: Removing file Puppet:SSL:CertificateRequest agent at '/etc/puppet/ssl/ca/
requests/solaris.pem'

```

**5. Verify the connection to agent *schost1.example.com* to confirm the authentication was set up correctly.**

```

schost1.example.com:~# puppet agent --test
Info: Caching certificate for schost1.example.com
Info: Caching certificate_revocation_list for ca
Info: Caching certificate for schost1.example.com
Info: Retrieving plugin
Info: Caching catalog for schost1.example.com
Info: Applying configuration version '1400782295'
Notice: Finished catalog run in 0.18 seconds

```

**6. Enable the agent service.**

```

schost1.example.com:~# svcadm enable puppet:agent
schost1.example.com:~# svcs puppet:agent
STATE STIME FMRI
online 18:20:32 svc:/application/puppet:agent

```

If you encounter any issues while configuring the setup, refer to [Troubleshooting Issues With Puppet in Oracle Solaris](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E37838_01/html/E72062/gqqttd.html). ([https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E37838\\_01/html/E72062/gqqttd.html](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E37838_01/html/E72062/gqqttd.html)).

## Puppet Modules Supported by Oracle Solaris Cluster

Puppet module for Oracle Solaris Cluster is displayed below.

```

master~:~# puppet module list
/usr/puppetlabs/puppet/modules
├── oracle-solaris_cluster (v1.0.0)
...Snip...

```

The following puppet resource providers are currently available:

```

ha_cluster_devicegroup
 ha_cluster_logicalhost
 ha_cluster_mysql
 ha_cluster_nas
 ha_cluster_quorum
 ha_cluster_resource

```

```
ha_cluster_resourcegroup
ha_cluster_resourcetype
ha_cluster_sharedaddress
ha_cluster_zonecluster
```

You can find all the supported puppet resource types in directory `/usr/puppetlabs/puppet/modules/solaris_cluster/lib/puppet/provider/`.

For each of the following cluster object types, run the `puppet describe` commands to check the descriptions. For example,

```
master:~# puppet describe ha_cluster_resource
```

```
ha_cluster_resource
=====
```

```
Oracle Solaris Cluster Resource Management
```

Parameters

-----

- **enable**  
Change the Oracle Solaris Cluster resource enabled state.  
Valid values are `true`, `false`.
- **ensure**  
The basic property that the resource should be in.  
Valid values are `present`, `absent`.
- **monitor**  
Change the Oracle Solaris Cluster resource monitored state.  
Valid values are `true`, `false`.
- **name**  
Resource name. When using zone cluster, specify as `<zc>:<rsname>`.
- **rgname**  
The Oracle Solaris Cluster resource group to contain this resource.
- **rsproperty**  
Resource properties to set at creation time. Specify in the hash data type.
- **rstype**  
The Oracle Solaris Cluster resource type for the resource.

Providers

-----

```
ha_cluster_resource
```

## List of Cluster Puppet Modules and Description

```
puppet describe ha_cluster_resourcetype
```

```
ha_cluster_resourcetype
```

```
=====
```

```
Oracle Solaris Cluster Resource Type Management
```

```
Parameters
```

```

```

- **\*\*ensure\*\***  
The basic property that the resource should be in.  
Valid values are `present`, `absent`.
- **\*\*name\*\***  
Resource Type name. When using zone cluster, specify as <zc>:<rtname>.
- **\*\*rtrfilepath\*\***  
The full path to an RTR file or a directory that contains RTR files for the Resource Type.

```
Providers
```

```

```

```
ha_cluster_resourcetype
```

Below is a sample manifest for `ha_cluster_resource` type. In this example we are registering `SUNW.ScalMountPoint` `rtr` which has the `rtr` file located at `/usr/cluster/lib/rgm/rtreg/SUNW.ScalMountPoint`.

```
ha_cluster_resourcetype { "SUNW.ScalMountPoint":
 ensure => 'present',
 rtrfilepath => "/usr/cluster/lib/rgm/rtreg/SUNW.ScalMountPoint",
}
```

```
puppet describe ha_cluster_resourcegroup
```

```
ha_cluster_resourcegroup
```

```
=====
```

```
Oracle Solaris Cluster Resource Group Management
```

```
Parameters
```

- -----
- **\*\*ensure\*\***  
The basic property that the resource should be in.  
Valid values are `present`, `absent`.
- **\*\*manage\*\***  
Change the Resource Group managed state.  
Valid values are `true`, `false`.
- **\*\*name\*\***  
Resource Group name. When using zone cluster, specify as <zc>:<rgname>.
- **\*\*nodes\*\***  
Specify the cluster nodes to host the Resource Group.
- **\*\*online\*\***  
Change the Resource Group online state.  
Valid values are `true`, `false`.
- **\*\*rgproperty\*\***  
Resource Group properties to set at create time. Specify as Hashes.
- **\*\*scalable\*\***  
Specify if the Resource Group is scalable or not.  
Valid values are `true`, `false`.

Providers

```

ha_cluster_resourcegroup

puppet describe ha_cluster_resource
```

Sample manifest for ha\_cluster\_resource group for creating say, a scalable resource group *RGScal*.

```
ha-cluster-resourcegroup { "RGScal":
 scalable => true,
 ensure => 'present',
}
```

```
ha_cluster_resource
=====
```

Oracle Solaris Cluster Resource Management

Parameters



- ```

-----
- **enable**
  Change the Oracle Solaris resource enabled state.
  Valid values are `true`, `false`.

- **ensure**
  The basic property that the resource should be in.
  Valid values are `present`, `absent`.

- **monitor**
  Change the Oracle Solaris resource monitored state.
  Valid values are `true`, `false`.

- **name**
  Oracle Solaris Cluster resource name

- **rgname**
  Oracle Solaris Cluster resource group to contain this resource.

- **rsproperty**
  Oracle Solaris Cluster resource props to set at create time.

- **rstype**
  Oracle Solaris Cluster resource type to instantiate.

- **zonecluster**
  Oracle Solaris Zone Cluster to manage the resource.

```

Providers

```

-----
  ha_cluster_resource

```

Sample manifest for `ha_cluster_resource` for creating resource `hasp_res` of resource type `SUNW.HASStoragePlus` which is part of a resource group `rg1`. This snippet depicts that the resource is being created with a zpool `zfs1`.

```

ha_cluster_resource { "hasp_res":
  ensure => 'present',
  rstype => 'SUNW.HASStoragePlus',
  rgname => 'rg1',
  name => 'hasp-rs',
  rsproperty => {"zpools" => "zfs1",
               "failover_mode" => "hard"},
  enable => 'true',
  require => [ha_cluster_resourcegroup['RG'],
            ha_cluster_resourcetype['SUNW.HASStoragePlus']],
}

```

```
# puppet describe ha_cluster_quorum
```

```
ha_cluster_quorum
```

```
=====
```

```
Oracle Solaris Cluster Quorum Devices Management
```

```
Parameters
```

```
-----
```

- **ensure**
The basic property that the resource should be in.
Valid values are `present`, `absent`.
- **lu_suri**
Logical Unit storage URL to be used as quorum device.
- **name**
Oracle Solaris Cluster quorum device name
- **qproperty**
Oracle Solaris Cluster quorum devices properties.
- **qtype**
Oracle Solaris Cluster quorum device type.
Valid values are `shared_disk`, `quorum_server`.

```
Providers
```

```
-----
```

```
ha_cluster_quorum
```

Sample manifest for `ha_cluster_quorum`. This snippet depicts the addition of a quorum disk `d1`.

```
ha_cluster_quorum { "d1":  
    ensure => 'present',  
}
```

This snippet depict the addition of a quorum server `qshost.example.com` with IP address `10.12.13.264` and running on port `9000`.

```
ha_cluster_quorum { "qshost.example.com":  
    ensure => 'present',  
    qproperty => {qshost => "10.12.13.264",  
                 port => '9000'  
    },  
    qtype => 'quorum_server',
```

```

}

# puppet describe ha_cluster_nas

ha_cluster_nas
=====
Oracle Solaris Cluster NAS Devices Management

Parameters
-----
- **ensure**
  The basic property that the resource should be in.
  Valid values are `present`, `absent`.

- **name**
  NAS device name. When using zone cluster, specify as <zc>:<nasname>.

- **nasdirectories**
  NAS device directories to add. Specify multiple directories as an array.

- **nasproperty**
  Specify the nodeIPs property for the nodes that use an IP other than the
  node IP. Specify as Hashes.

- **nastype**
  NAS device type.

- **passwd**
  The password for the userid to access the NAS device.

- **userid**
  The userid to access the NAS device.

Providers
-----
  ha_cluster_nas

```

This sample manifest depicts adding directories `pool-0/test/test21`, `pool-0/test/test20` from ZFS SA device `nas-stor` to cluster configuration.

```

ha_cluster_nas { "nas-stor":
  ensure => 'present',
  nastype => 'sun_uss',
  userid => 'osc_agent',
  passwd => 'abc123',

```

```
        nasdirectories => ["pool-0/test/test20", "pool-0/test/test21", "pool-0/t
est/test22"]
    }
```

```
# puppet describe ha_cluster_devicegroup
```

```
ha_cluster_devicegroup
```

```
=====
```

```
Oracle Solaris Cluster Zpool Device Group Management
```

```
Parameters
```

```
-----
```

- ****dgproperty****
Specify the properties for the zpool Device Group.
- ****ensure****
The basic property that the resource should be in.
Valid values are `present`, `absent`.
- ****name****
Oracle Solaris Cluster zpool Device Group name
- ****nodes****
Specify the nodes to host the Device Group.
- ****online****
Change the Oracle Solaris zpool Device Group online state.
Valid values are `true`, `false`.

```
Providers
```

```
-----
```

```
ha_cluster_devicegroup
```

This is a sample manifest for creating and bring online a zpool type device group *gpool* with *poolaccess* property as *global*. *schost1.example.com* and *schost2.example.com* are cluster nodes.

```
ha_cluster_devicegroup { 'gpool':
  ensure => 'present',
  nodes => ['schost1.example.com', 'schost2.example.com'],
  dgproperty => {"poolaccess"=>"global"},
  online => 'true',
}
```

```
# puppet describe ha_cluster_logicalhost
```

ha_cluster_logicalhost

=====

Oracle Solaris Cluster Logicalhostname Resource Management

Parameters

- **enable**
Change the Logicalhostname resource enabled state.
Valid values are `true`, `false`.
- **ensure**
The basic property that the resource should be in.
Valid values are `present`, `absent`.
- **logicalhosts**
A list of logical hostnames for this resource.
- **monitor**
Change the Logicalhostname resource monitored state.
Valid values are `true`, `false`.
- **name**
Logicalhostname resource name. When using zone cluster, specify as
<zc>:<rsname>.
- **netiflist**
The network interfaces to host the logical hostnames for this resource.
- **rgname**
Resource Group to contain this LogicalHostname resource.
- **rsproperty**
Logicalhostname resource properties to set at create time.

Providers

ha_cluster_logicalhost

This sample manifest depicts creating a logical host resource *lhstest* with *rg1* resource group. *addr-1* and *addr-2* are logical hostnames.

```
ha_cluster_resourcetype { "SUNW.LogicalHostname":
    ensure => 'present',
}
ha_cluster_logicalhost { "lhstest":
    ensure => 'present',
    rgname => 'rg1',
```

```
        logicalhosts => ['addr-1', 'addr-2'],
        enable => 'true',
    }

# puppet describe ha_cluster_sharedaddress

ha_cluster_sharedaddress
=====
Oracle Solaris Cluster SharedAddress Resource Management

Parameters
-----

- **auxodelist**
    The nodes to host the logical hosts but cannot serve as the primary node
    during failover.

- **enable**
    Change the SharedAddress resource enabled state.
    Valid values are `true`, `false`.

- **ensure**
    The basic property that the resource should be in.
    Valid values are `present`, `absent`.

- **logicalhosts**
    A list of logical hostnames for this resource.

- **monitor**
    Change the SharedAddress resource monitored state.
    Valid values are `true`, `false`.

- **name**
    SharedAddress resource name. When using zone cluster, specify as
    <zc>:<rsname>.

- **netiflist**
    The network interfaces to host the logical hostnames for this resource.

- **rgname**
    Resource Group to contain this resource.

- **rsproperty**
    SharedAddress resource properties to set at create time.

Providers
-----
```

`ha_cluster_sharedaddress`

This sample depicts a manifest for creating a shared address resource *satest* part of *scal-rg*. *sa-host1* and *sa-host2* are the hostnames managed by this shared address resource.

```
ha_cluster_logicalhost { "satest":
    ensure => 'present',
    rgname => 'scal-rg',
    logicalhosts => ['sa-host1', 'sa-host2'],
    auxnodelist => ['ptria2', 'ptrial'],
    enable => 'true',
}
```

```
# puppet describe ha_cluster_mysql
```

```
ha_cluster_mysql
```

```
=====
```

```
Oracle Solaris Cluster HA-MySQL Resource Management
```

```
Parameters
```

```
-----
```

- **admin_passwd**
The administrator user password.
- **admin_user**
MySQL admin user for localhost.
- **disable_mysql_fmri**
SMF service to disable MySQL.
- **enable**
Change the Oracle.mysql Resource enabled state.
Valid values are `true`, `false`.
- **ensure**
The basic property that the resource should be in.
Valid values are `present`, `absent`.
- **fmppass**
The password for the MySQL fault monitor user.
- **fmuser**
User name for the MySQL fault monitor user.
- **monitor**
Change the Oracle.mysql Resource monitored state.

Valid values are `true`, `false`.

- ****mysql_basedir****
MySQL base directory.
- ****mysql_datadir****
MySQL Database directory.
- ****mysql_host****
MySQL logical hostname.
- ****mysql_nic_hostname****
Physical hostnames that the logical hostname belongs to for every cluster node to host the MySQL resource group.
- ****mysql_sock****
Socket name for MySQL daemon. If not specified, use /tmp/<mysql_host>.sock.
- ****name****
Oracle.mysql resource name. When using zone cluster, specify as <zc>:<rsname>.
- ****rgname****
Resource Group to contain the HA MySQL resource.
- ****rsproperty****
Oracle.mysql Resource Properties to set at create time.

Providers

ha_cluster_mysql

puppet describe ha_cluster_zonecluster

ha_cluster_zonecluster

=====

Oracle Solaris Cluster Zone Cluster Management

Parameters

- ****cmd_file****
Oracle Solaris Cluster Zone Cluster configuration command file.
- ****config_profile****

Oracle Solaris Cluster Zone Cluster sysconfig profile for installing.

- ****ensure****
The basic property that the resource should be in.
Valid values are `present`, `absent`.
- ****manifest_file****
Oracle Solaris Cluster Zone Cluster manifest file for installing.
- ****name****
Oracle Solaris Cluster Zone Cluster name
- ****zc_nodes****
Oracle Solaris Cluster Zone Cluster nodes.
- ****zc_status****
Boot or reboot the zone cluster to be in cluster mode or non-cluster mode.
Valid values are `offline`, `online`.

Providers

ha_cluster_zonecluster

This sample depicts a manifest for creating a zone cluster *zc1*. *zc_config.xml* and *zc_manifest.xml* are sysconfig and custom manifest files to configure the zone cluster. For more information on installing zone clusters refer to [Chapter 6, “Creating Zone Clusters” in *Installing and Configuring an Oracle Solaris Cluster 4.4 Environment*](#).

```
ha_cluster_zonecluster { "zc1":
  ensure => 'present',
  cmd_file => "/net/sharehost/cmdfile",
  config_profile => "/net/sharehost/zc_config.xml",
  manifest_file => "/net/sharehost/zc_manifest.xml",
  zc_status => "online"
}
```

Example of Writing a Puppet Site Manifest with Oracle Solaris Cluster

Puppet manifests are used control the nodes that are running the Puppet agent. Puppet manifests are written in a Puppet-specific language that is similar to Ruby, where each manifest uses a `.pp` file extension.

The `site.pp` manifest does not exist on the Puppet master by default. You must initially create this file, and it must be stored in the `/etc/puppetlabs/code/environments/production/manifests` directory on the Puppet master.

Create your own test module directory. For example, `testmod` on master and create an `init.pp` file:

Inside testing module manifest directory `/usr/puppetlabs/puppet/modules/testmod/manifests`, create an `init.pp` file which contains the desired configurations. For example, adding a quorum disk to cluster.

```
master:~# mkdir -p /usr/puppetlabs/puppet/modules/testmod/manifests
```

Edit the `init` files as shown below.

```
master:~# cat /usr/puppetlabs/puppet/modules/testmod/manifests/init.pp
class testmod {
  ha_cluster_quorum { "d5":
    ensure => 'present',
  }
} # class
```

Edit the main manifest file to specify the cluster node where the Puppet configuration should be applied. Also specify the module name `testmod` that provides the manifest file for the cluster configuration:

```
master:~# cat /etc/puppetlabs/code/environments/production/manifests/site.pp
node 'schost1.example.com' {
  include "testmod"
}
```

After the configuration is applied on the agent `schost1.example.com`, verify the configuration using the `cluster` command on agent cluster node.

For more information on Writing Puppet Manifests, Classes, and Modules refer to [Writing Puppet Manifests, Classes, and Modules in Oracle Solaris](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E37838_01/html/E72062/puppet-17.html) (https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E37838_01/html/E72062/puppet-17.html)

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