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Hitachi Freedom Storage™ Thunder 9500™ V Series

SNMP Agent Support Function User's Guide

Document Revision Level

Revision	Date	Description
MK-92DF614-P	October 2002	Preliminary Release
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Source Documents for this Revision

- *SNMP Agent Support Function User's Guide*, August 2002 (Hitachi RSD source document)

Changes in this Revision

- Edited text throughout the document to improve readability.
- Changed the term "Resource Manager 9500V" to "9500V Series Resource Manager" throughout document.
- Changed the term "cable not connected" to "UPS failure" (sections 1.5.1, 1.5.2).
- Changed the term "True Copy" to "9500V Synchronous TrueCopy" (section 1.5.1).
- Added row to Table 3.1 for 256 bytes or more data length.
- Added "code" to secsription of key code required for uninstallation (section 4.2).
- Corrected cross-reference (section 5.1).
- Added correct reference for Hitachi Thunder 9500™ V Series Resource Manager User's Guide for CLI (MK-92DF603) and the Hitachi Thunder 9500™ V Series Resource Manager User's Guide for GUI (MK-92DF605) (sections 5.1.1 and 5.1.3).
- Corrected reference to *Hitachi Thunder 9500™ V Series Resource Manager User's Guide for CLI* (MK-92DF603) and *Hitachi Thunder 9500™ V Series Resource Manager User's Guide for GUI* (MK-92DF605) (section 5.1.3).
- Corrected placement of figures with appropriate text call-out (section 0).
- Deleted reference to 1.44 megabyte from sections 5.3.1.1 and 5.3.2.1.
- Added information to Appendix A, section A.1.
- Added captions to figures in Appendix A.

Referenced Documents

- *Hitachi Thunder 9500™ V Series User and Reference Manual* (MK-92DF601)
- *Hitachi Thunder 9500™ V Series Resource Manager User's Guide for CLI* (MK-92DF603)
- *Hitachi Thunder 9500™ V Series Resource Manager User's Guide for GUI* (MK-92DF605)

Preface

This document describes and provides instructions for installing and using the SNMP agent support function for the Hitachi Thunder 9500™ V Series (hereafter referred to as 9500V Series) disk array subsystem. Before using the 9500V SNMP Agent Support Function, please read the operating procedures and notices included in this document.

This document assumes that:

- The user has a background in data processing and understands direct-access storage device subsystems and their basic functions.
- The user is familiar with the Hitachi 9500V disk array subsystem.
- The user is familiar with the 9500V *Hitachi Thunder 9500™ V Series Resource Manager User's Guide for CLI* (MK-92DF603) and/or *Hitachi Thunder 9500™ V Series Resource Manager User's Guide for GUI* (MK-92DF605).

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Make sure to include the document title, number, and revision.
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Thank you!

Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Chapter 1 Overview of the SNMP Agent Support Function

The SNMP agent support function reports failure occurrences to the workstation for network monitoring. Command operating status (i.e., number of commands received, number of cache hits, etc.) of the array unit is reported. The reported information can be used for performance tuning, since the command operating status, depending on the type of access from the host, can be referred to this function. To use SNMP, a LAN facility and a workstation in which the SNMP manager program is installed are necessary.

1.1 Processing and Controller Specifications

Since the UDP protocol is used for the SNMP agent support function, correct reporting of error traps to the SNMP manager cannot be assured. Therefore, it is recommended that the SNMP manager acquire message information block (MIB) information periodically. The command processing performance of the array unit is negatively affected if the interval to collect MIB information is set too short.

If the SNMP manager is started after failures occur in an array unit, the failures that occur before starting the SNMP manager are not reported with a trap. Therefore, acquire the MIB objects "dfRegressionStatus" and "dfPreventiveMaintenanceInformation" after starting the SNMP manager, and check whether or not failures occur.

Note: SNMP also stops if the controller is blockaded. In this case SNMP managers receive no response.

1.2 Dual System Hardware

When an array unit is configured from a dual system, if failures in hardware components (such as a fan, a battery, a power supply, and a cache failure) occur during power-on until before the array unit is "Ready" (including failures that occurred at the last power off), they are reported with a trap from both controllers. Failures in disk drives and those that occur while an array unit is "Ready" are reported with a trap from only the controller side that detects the failures. Table 1.1 contains the GET/TRAP Specifications.

When an array unit is configured from a dual system, both controllers must be monitored by the SNMP manager. When only one of the controllers is monitored using the SNMP manager, monitor controller 0; the following restrictions must be observed:

- Drive blockades that are detected by the controller 1 side are not reported with a trap.
- No trap will be reported for controller down of controller 1.
  ("Controller down" is reported as a systemDown trap by the faulty controller.)
- After controller 0 is blockaded, the SNMP agent support function cannot be used.

Table 1.1 GET/TRAP Specifications

Connection Status	Controller Status	GET/TRAP Specification				Remarks
		Controller 0		Controller 1		
Both controllers	① Both controllers are normal	GET	○	GET	○	Master controller : 0
		TRAP	○	TRAP	Δ	
	②Controller 1 is blockaded	GET	○	GET	×	Master controller : 0
		TRAP	○	TRAP	×	If controller 1 is recovered, the system goes to ①.
	③ Controller 0 is blockaded	GET	×	GET	○	Master controller : 1
		TRAP	×	TRAP	○	
	④ Controller 0 is recovered (the board was replaced while the power is on)	GET	○	GET	○	Master controller : 1
		TRAP	Δ	TRAP	○	The system goes to ① when restarted (P/S ON).
Controller 0 only	⑤Both controllers are normal	GET	○	GET	×	Master controller : 0
		TRAP	○	TRAP	×	
	⑥ Controller 1 is blockaded	GET	○	GET	×	
		TRAP	○	TRAP	×	
	⑦ Controller 0 is blockaded	GET	×	GET	×	Master controller : 1
		TRAP	×	TRAP	×	
	⑧ Controller 0 is recovered (the board was replaced while the power is on)	GET	○	GET	×	Master controller : 1
		TRAP	Δ	TRAP	×	The system goes to ⑤ when restarted (P/S ON).

○: GET and TRAP are possible. (The drive blockade and the occurrence detected by the other controller is excluded.)
×: GET and TRAP are impossible.
Δ: A trap is reported only for an own controller blockade, and a drive blockade (drive extraction is not included) detected by the own controller.

Note: A trap is reported for an error that has been detected when a controller board is replaced while the power is on or the power is turned on. Therefore, traps other than the above are also reported.

For a dual system configuration, SNMP managers should not be divided as shown in Figure 1.1. Only the master side controller reports traps for fan, power supply, and battery failures. If each SNMP manager that manages individual controllers is assigned separately, the above-mentioned failures, each a resource shared between both controllers, are not reported at all to the SNMP manager that manages the slave controller side. A number of SNMP managers can be set, but each SNMP manager should be set so that it can control both controllers.

A device which executes broadcast, etc. should not be connected to the LAN to which the array unit is connected. If broadcast, etc. comes into the array unit frequently, the capacity to process the host command deteriorates.

The array unit must be connected to a LAN that conforms to "Ethernet Version 2". Only "Ethernet Version 2" frames (IEEE802.3 frames, etc.) are supported; other frames are not supported.

Note: Fix the IP address of the SNMP manager when using the SNMP support function in a system which uses the DHCP server. If the IP address of the SNMP manager is changed when the DHCP function is used, the Trap cannot be reported to the SNMP manager.

Note: If the IP Address of the array unit is changed during a Power ON sequence after getting the IP address automatically with the DHCP client function, the SNMP manager cannot find the array unit, and the trap cannot be reported to the SNMP manager. When the IP address of the array unit is changed, restart the array unit.

Contact your Hitachi Data Systems service representative if a failure occurs.

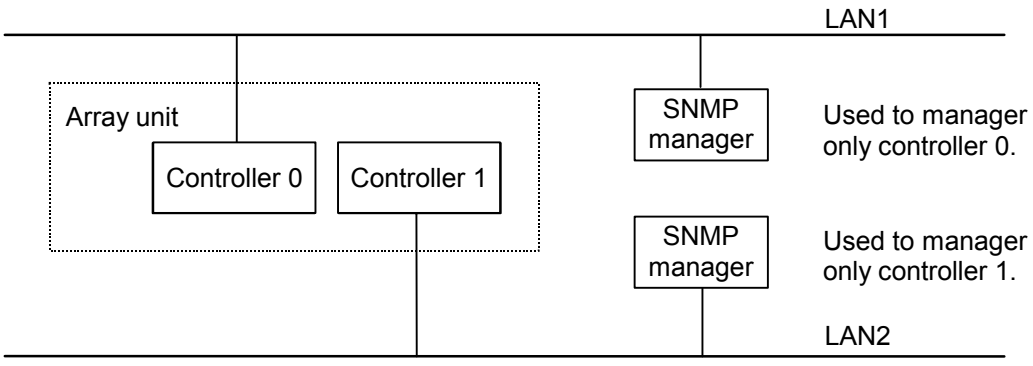


Figure 1.1 Example of Divided SNMP Managers

1.3 System Configuration - Network Connecting Functions

Network connecting functions supported by the array unit are shown in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 Network Connecting Functions

No.	Item	Description of Support
1	Network interface	10BaseT, 100BaseT(RJ45 connector, Twisted pair cable)
2	Support frame type	Conforms to "Ethernet Version 2" Specifications (DIX Specifications). (See ***Note***)

Note: Only "Ethernet Version 2" frames (IEEE802.3 frames, etc.) are supported; other frames are not supported.

1.4 System Configuration - LAN Connections

The following LAN connections are illustrated below:

- Local LAN connection (Figure 1.2), and
- Public LAN connection (Figure 1.3). One Gateway address (default Gateway address) can be set for each controller.

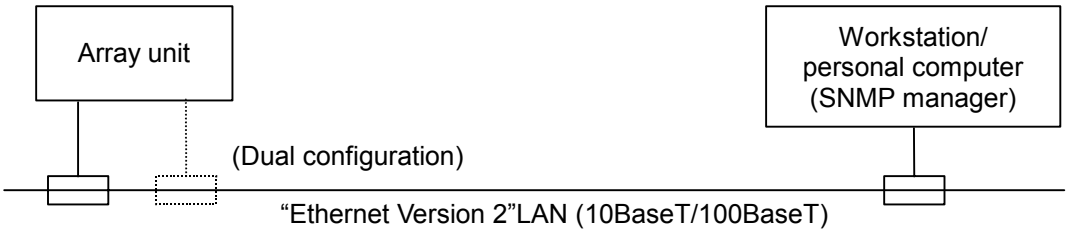


Figure 1.2 Local LAN Connection

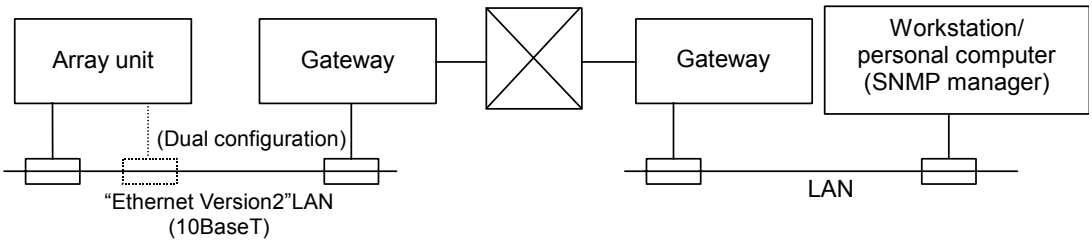


Figure 1.3 Public LAN Connection

Note: To use the SNMP function, a workstation (WS) in which SNMP manager has been installed is required on a LAN.

1.5 SNMP Functions

The following functions are provided to report the failures of the array unit to the SNMP manager:

- Trap Reporting
- Request Processing

1.5.1 Trap Reporting

The user can be informed of failures which occur in the array unit in real time even when the user is away from the array unit. This function issues an SNMP manager trap to notify the manager that any of the following events were detected:

- Standard traps:
  - P/S turning on
  - SNMP access error (incorrect community name)
- Extended traps:
  - Own controller blockade (See Note 1)
  - Drive blockade (data drive)
  - Fan failure
  - DC power failure
  - Battery failure
  - Cache partial blockade
  - UPS failure
  - Battery charging circuit failure
  - Blockade of the mate controller
  - Warned array unit
  - Drive (spare drive) blockade
  - Online microprogram replacement executed
  - ENC failure
  - Loop failure
  - Path blockade (See Note 2.)
  - NAS Server failure
  - NAS Path failure
  - NAS UPS failure

Note 1: Depending on the contents of the failure, there may be a case that cannot be reported.

Note 2: Path blockade is reported only when the 9500V Synchronous TrueCopy feature is enabled.

1.5.2 Request Processing

This function enables the SNMP manager to refer to MIB objects supported by the array unit. (The function to set MIB objects is not provided.) The specific information supported is shown below.

- Device specific information (product name and microprogram revision)
- Command execution condition information
- Cache load condition information (dirty segment ratio)
- Warning information that can be acquired by the array unit:
  - Drive blockade (data drive or spare drive)
  - Fan failure
  - DC power failure
  - Battery failure
  - Cache partial blockade
  - UPS failure
  - Battery charging circuit failure
  - Blockade of the mate controller
  - Warned array unit
  - Drive (data drive) blockade
  - Drive (spare drive) blockade
  - ENC failure
  - Loop failure
  - Path blockade
  - NAS Server failure
  - NAS Path failure
  - NAS UPS failure

Chapter 2 SNMP Specifications

The array unit supports SNMP agent functions that conform to RFC1157, the simple network management protocol. It supports the SNMP Version 1 protocol. The array unit cannot issue all of the traps described in RFC1157. It supports the MIB-II, which conforms to RFC1213.

2.1 Supported Operations

Figure 2.1 illustrates SNMP communication operations. SNMP operations supported by the array unit are shown in Table 2.1, which shows communications between the SNMP manager and the SNMP agent for a supported SNMP operation.

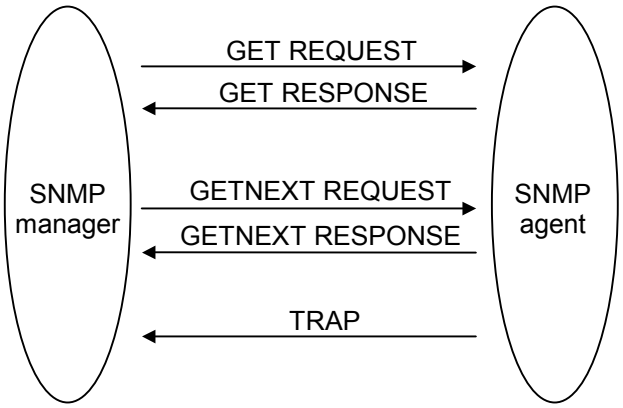


Figure 2.1 Communication for SNMP Operation

Table 2.1 SNMP Operations Supported

No.	Operation	Meaning
1	GET	Obtains a specific MIB object value. Normal operation is assumed when both GET REQUEST (request from the SNMP manager) and GET RESPONSE (response from the agent) are completed.
2	GETNEXT	Searches MIB objects continuously. Normal operation is assumed when both GETNEXT REQUEST (request from the SNMP manager) and GET RESPONSE (response from the agent) are completed.
3	TRAP	Reports an event (error or status change) to the SNMP manager. When an event occurs, the agent sends a TRAP to the manager, regardless of SNMP manager's request.

2.2 Error Status

When an error in a request from the SNMP manager is detected, the array unit sends an SNMP message (GET RESPONSE) to the manager, together with the error status, as shown in Table 2.2 below.

Table 2.2 SNMP Error Status

No.	Error Status (code)	Meaning
1	noError (0)	No error detected. Normal case. In this case, the requested MIB object value is placed in the SNMP message to be sent.
2	tooBig (1)	The SNMP message is too large to contain the operation result. Maximum size is 484 bytes.
3	noSuchName (2)	The requested MIB object could not be found. The GETNEXT REQUEST for which the identifier of an object following the last supported MIB object had been specified was received. The requested MIB object value is not set in the SNMP message. The requested process (SET REQUEST) is not executed also.
4	badValue (3)	(Does not occur.)
5	readOnly (4)	(Does not occur.)
6	genErr (5)	The requested operation cannot be executed for any reason other than the above.

Note: If any of the following errors is detected in the SNMP manager's request, the array unit does not respond.

- The community name does not match the setting:
  - The array unit does not respond, however, it sends a standard trap, that is, Authentication Failure (incorrect community name), to the manager.
- The SNMP request message exceeds 484 bytes:
  - Since the array unit cannot send or receive SNMP messages that are too long (more than 484 bytes), it does not respond to any SNMP messages it receives exceeding the limit.

Chapter 3 SNMP Operations

The following operations are described in this chapter:

- Trap-issuing processing, and
- Request processing.

3.1 Trap-Issuing Processing

A trap-issuing event in the array unit causes the array unit to issue a trap to the SNMP manager asynchronously, to report the error only once (Figure 3.1). The trap indicates the occurrence of an error and the relevant regressed site only; it does not identify its exact location (e.g., drive number).

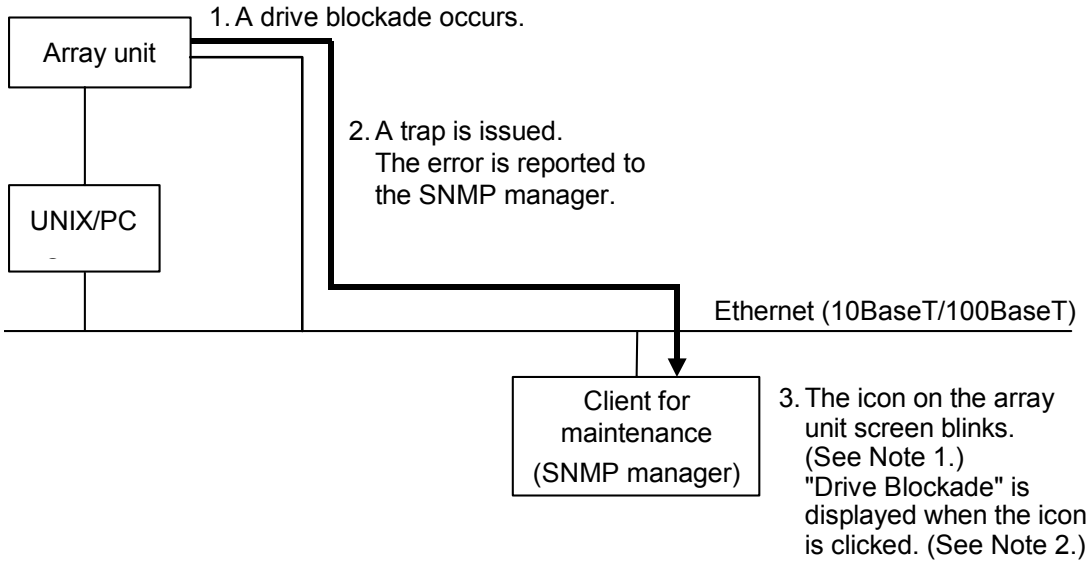


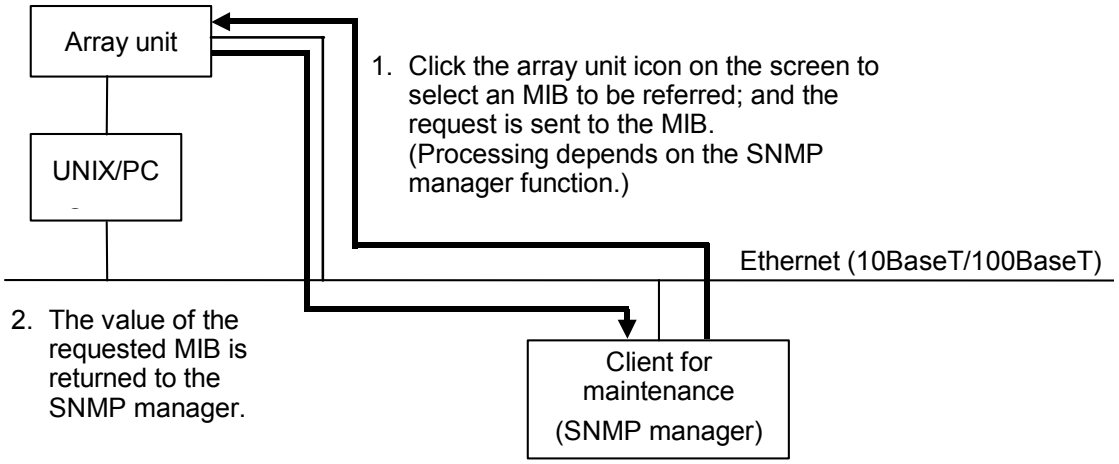
Figure 3.1 Example of a Drive Blockade and Trap Issue

Note 1: The action taken at the time the trap is received depends on the specification of the SNMP manager used.

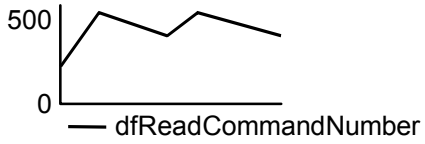
Note 2: The display operation and the display specification of the trap codes depend on the specification of the SNMP manager used.

3.2 Request Processing

This process returns the value of the MIB that the SNMP manager requested (Figure 3.2).



3. The value of the requested MIB is displayed on the screen. (Note 1)
   Example 1: Information specific to the device is displayed as shown below.
   dfSystemProductName = HITACHI DF600F
   dfSystemMicroRevision = 0650
   Example 2: Information on the regressed portion is displayed (no error detected) as shown below.
   dfRegressionStatus = 0
   Example 3: Number of read command reception is graphically displayed as shown below. (Displays can be requested twice or more times at regular intervals.)



Note 1: The display specification of MIB depends on the specification of the SNMP manager used.

Figure 3.2 Example of Request Processing

Regressed portion information indicates only a regressed portion. It does not indicate the exact error location (e.g., drive number). If the interval set for obtaining the MIB information is too short, host command processing performance of the array unit may be affected negatively.

The array unit cannot send/receive SNMP messages longer than 484 bytes; the array unit does not respond to a message of that length. When sending such a message, the array unit returns the message "tooBig" (section 2.2). To avoid this problem, the SNMP manager should not send a message that will request a response exceeding 485 bytes (Figure 3.3).

SNMP Message (484 bytes max.)			
About 35 bytes (Community Name: public)	6 (Header) + Object ID length + Data length (Note 1)	6 (Header) + Object ID length + Data length	. . . . .
SNMP Header (Community Name: Error Status)	MIB information 1 (Object identifier + Data)	MIB information 2	(Two or more pieces of MIB information can be requested.)

Figure 3.3 SNMP Message Management

Note 1: The action when receiving a trap depends on the specifications of the SNMP manager being used. MIB information 1 becomes 6+8+10 = 24 bytes long.
However, the header length varies with the data length (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Header/Data Length Table

Data Length	Header
0 to 115 bytes	6 bytes
116 to 127 bytes	7 bytes
128 to 242 bytes	8 bytes
243 to 255 bytes	9 bytes
256 bytes or more	10 bytes

Chapter 4 Installing and Uninstalling SNMP

SNMP is an optional feature of the array unit. To enable the SNMP function (in an unlocked state), installation of the software is required. Uninstallation is required to remove the software. Use the 9500V Series Resource Manager to perform installation and uninstallation.

Note: Before installing and uninstalling SNMP, make sure that the array unit is in normal operating order. If a failure such as a controller blockade has occurred, installing and uninstalling operations cannot be performed.

4.1 Installing SNMP

The key code provided with SNMP is required to install SNMP. You can install SNMP using the following methods.

The following describes GUI installation procedures performed by using the 9500V Series Resource Manager:

1. Start the 9500V Series Resource Manager, and switch to **Management Mode**.
2. Register the array unit in which you will install SNMP. Connect to this array unit; a window for the connected array unit is displayed (see Figure 4.1).

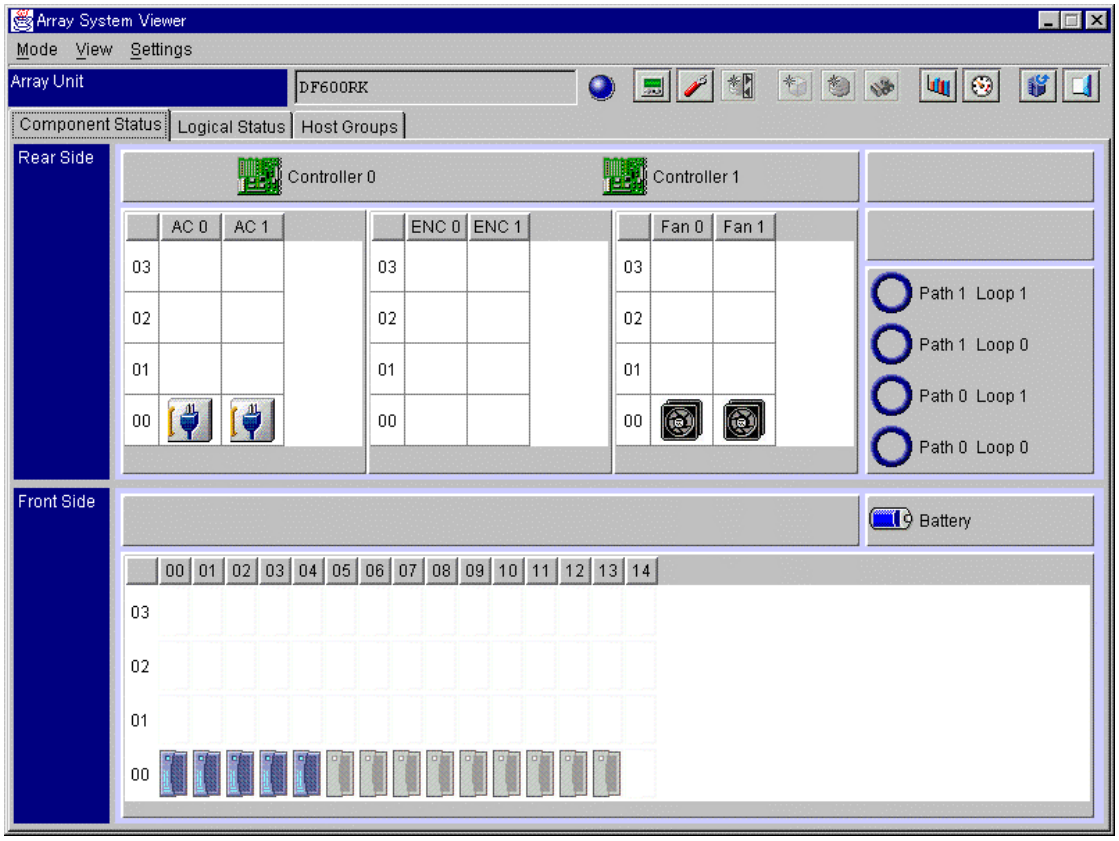


Figure 4.1 Array System Viewer

3. From the **Settings** menu, select **Configuration Settings**. Alternatively, from the tool bar, select the **Configuration Settings** button. The Parameter dialog box is displayed (see Figure 4.2).

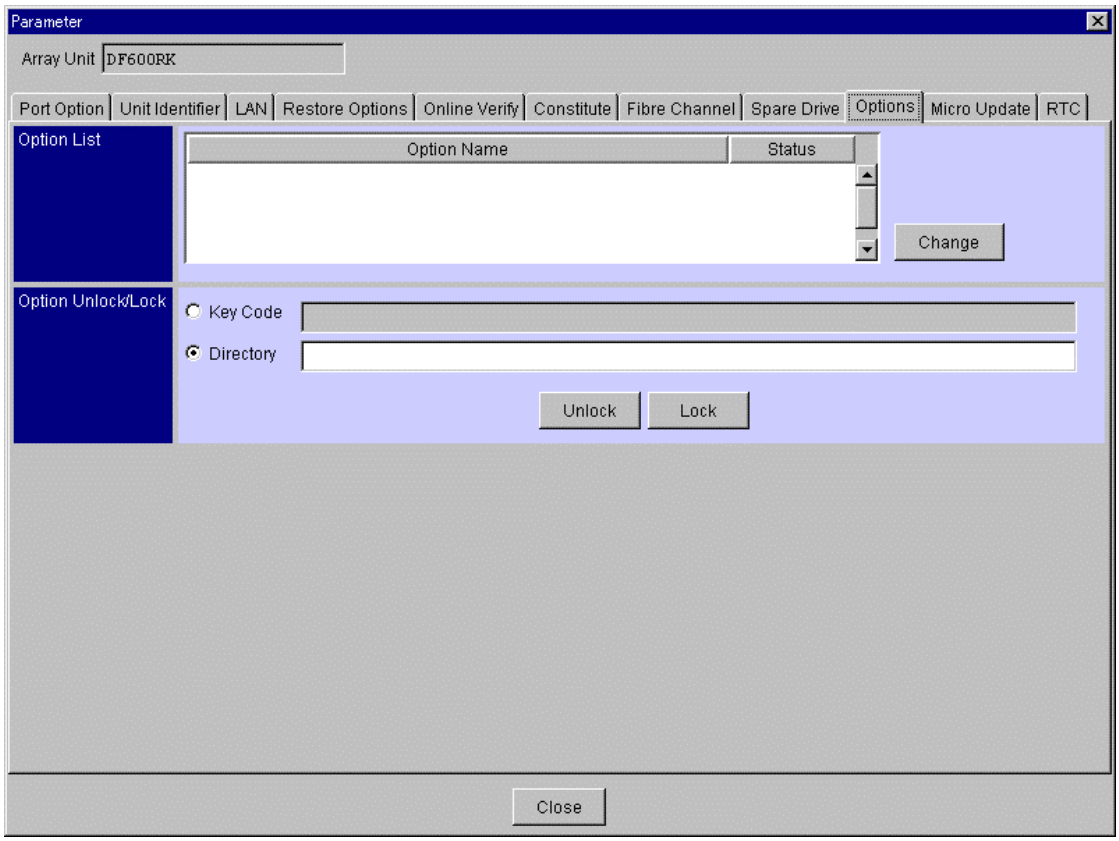


Figure 4.2 Parameter Dialog Box

4. Click the **Options** tab.
5. Enter a key code in the text box. Click the Unlock button.
6. A screen appears, requesting a confirmation to unlock the SNMP option (see Figure 4.3). Click the **OK** button.

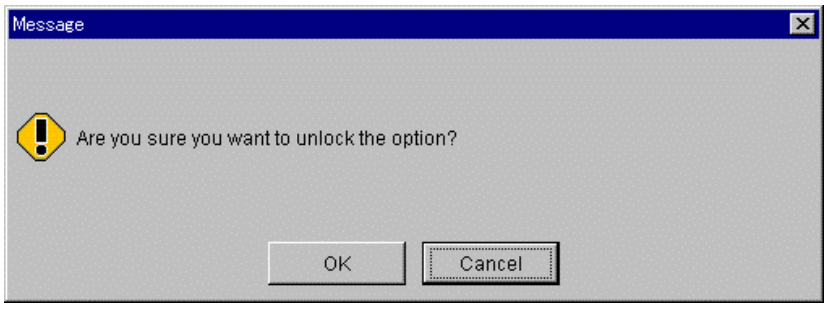


Figure 4.3 SNMP Unlock Confirmation Message

7. A message appears, confirming that the SNMP feature is opened. This message also asks you to restart the system (see Figure 4.4). Click the **OK** button.

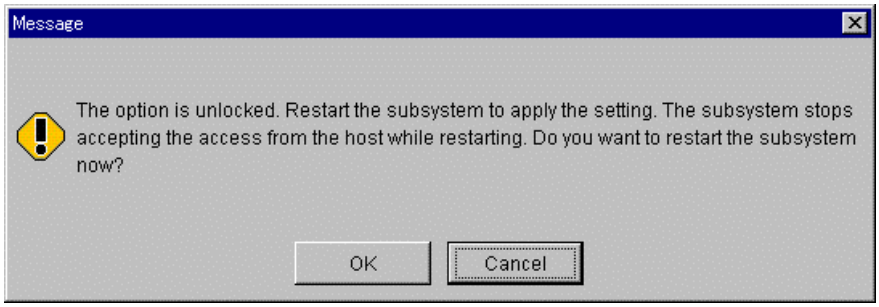


Figure 4.4 Restart After Unlock

Note: The SNMP feature is not opened until the system is restarted. The subsystem cannot access the host until the restart is completed. Therefore, be certain the host has stopped accessing data before beginning the restart process.

If you decide to wait to restart until you set additional information in the SNMP environment information file, click the **Cancel** button. After setting information in the SNMP environment information file, restart the disk array unit.

Note: The SNMP feature is not opened until the system is restarted. The subsystem cannot access the host until the restart is completed. Therefore, be certain the host has stopped accessing data before beginning the restart process.

If you decide to wait to restart until you set additional information in the SNMP environment information file, click the **Cancel** button. After setting information in the SNMP environment information file, restart the disk array unit.

If you choose not to restart the array unit, a screen appears, displaying the unlocked optional feature: SNMP (see Figure 4.5).

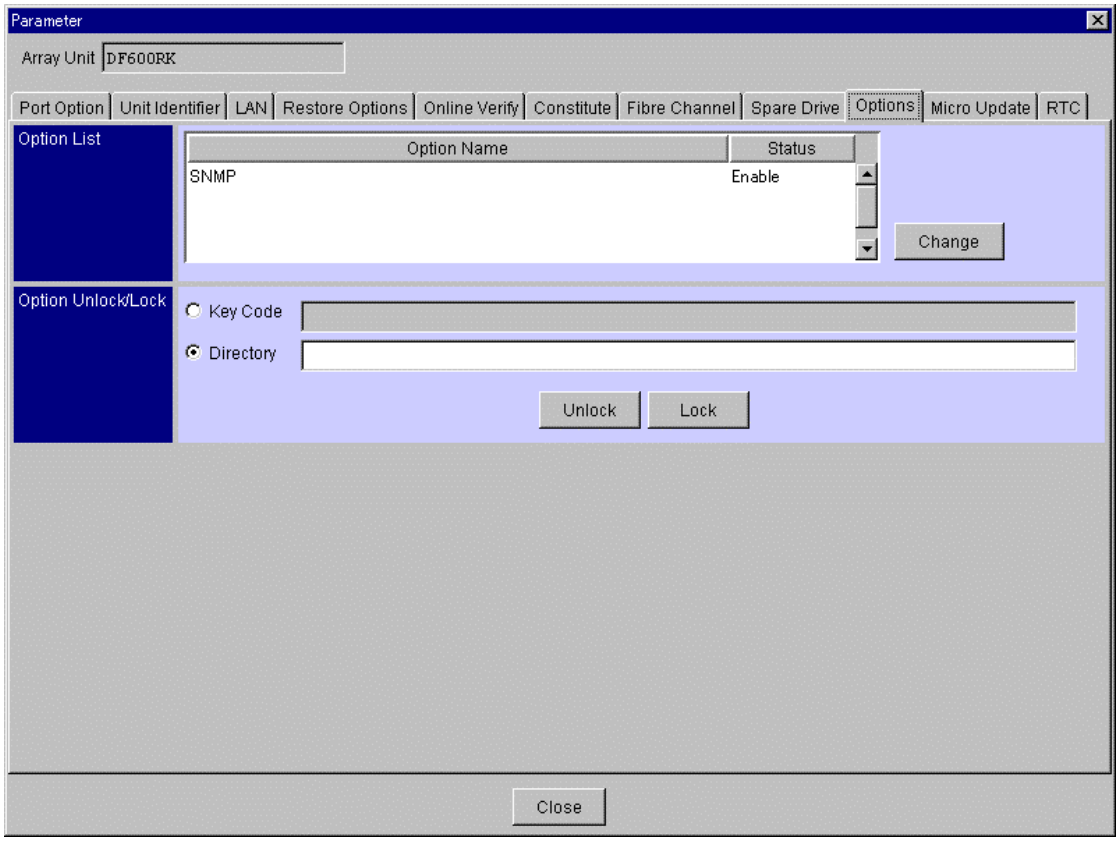


Figure 4.5 Unlocked Optional Feature: SNMP

When you choose to restart the array unit, the time the restart began is displayed (see Figure 4.6). Restarting takes approximately two to six minutes.

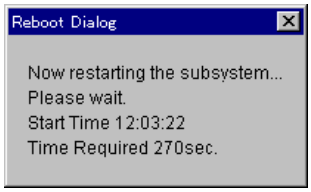


Figure 4.6 Reboot Dialogue Box: Restart Time Display

Note: It may take time for an array unit to respond. However, if it does not respond after 10 minutes or more, check the condition of the array unit.

8. When the restart terminates, a message appears (see Figure 4.7). Click the **OK** button; the Unit screen closes. To perform other operations on the Main screen, select an array unit from the Main screen and open the selected Unit screen.

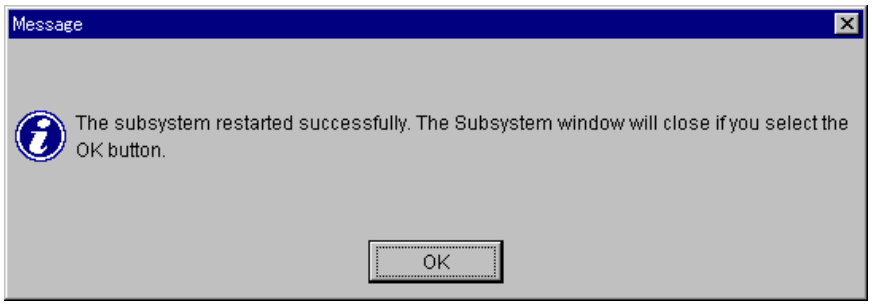


Figure 4.7 Subsystem Restart Successful Message

4.2 Uninstalling SNMP

To uninstall SNMP, the key code provided with SNMP is required.

The following describes GUI uninstallation procedures performed by using the 9500V Series Resource Manager:

1. Start the 9500V Series Resource Manager and switch to **Management Mode**.
2. Register the array unit in which you will uninstall SNMP. Connect to this array unit; a window for the connected array unit is displayed (refer to Figure 4.1).
3. From the **Settings** menu, select **Configuration Settings**. Alternatively, from the tool bar, select the **Configuration Settings** button. The Parameter dialog box is displayed.
4. Click the **Options** tab (refer to Figure 4.5).
5. Enter a **key code** in the text box. Click the **Lock** button.
6. A screen appears, requesting confirmation to lock the SNMP option (see Figure 4.8). Click the **OK** button.

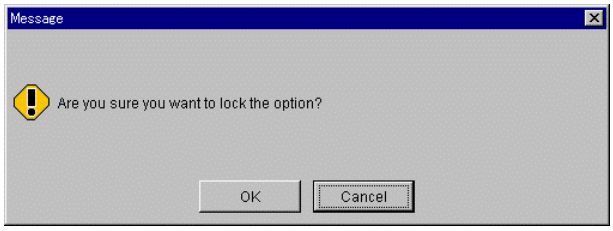


Figure 4.8 Option Lock Confirmation

7. A message appears, confirming that this optional feature is locked (see Figure 4.9). This message also tells you to restart the system to apply the setting. Click the **OK** button.

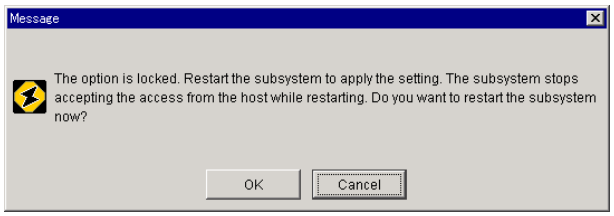


Figure 4.9 Option Lock Confirmation

Note: The SNMP optional feature is not locked until the system is restarted. The subsystem cannot access the host until the restart is completed. Therefore, be certain the host has stopped accessing data before beginning the restart process.

If you choose not to restart the array unit, a screen appears, displaying the locked optional feature: SNMP.

When you choose to restart the array unit, the time the restart began is displayed (refer to Figure 4.6). Restarting takes approximately two to six minutes.

Note: It may take time for an array unit to respond. However, if it does not respond after 10 minutes or more, check the condition of the array unit.

8. When the restart terminates, a message appears (refer to Figure 4.7). Click the **OK** button; the Unit screen closes. To perform other operations on the Main screen, select an array unit from the Main screen and open the selected Unit screen.

Chapter 5 Operation Procedures

The SNMP operational procedures include the following:

- Setup
- Setting enable/disable
- Creating an environmental information file
- Registering SNMP environmental information
- Referencing the SNMP environment information file
- How to Verify the SNMP Connection
- How to Detect Failure

For information on the Resource Manager operating procedures, please refer to the *Hitachi Thunder 9500™ V Series Resource Manager User's Guide for CLI* (MK-92DF603) or the *Hitachi Thunder 9500™ V Series Resource Manager User's Guide for GUI* (MK-92DF605).

5.1 Setup

Completion of the following setup procedures enables communication between the array unit and the SNMP manager.

5.1.1 Setting Up the Array Unit Side

1. Set all appropriate LAN information, e.g., IP Address, Sub Net Mask, and Default Gateway Address. For detailed procedures, refer to the *Hitachi Freedom Storage™ Thunder 9500™ V User and Reference Guide,* MK-92DF601.
2. Enable the Array Unit Side feature using the 9500V Series Resource Manager. Install the SNMP agent by setting it to **enabled**.
3. Create the SNMP environment information file. The SNMP environment file consists of the following two files:
   - Operating environment setting file (CONFIG.TXT): sets the IP address of the SNMP manager to send traps.
   - Unit name setting file (NAME.TXT): sets unit names.
4. Register the SNMP environment information file in an array unit. ***Note:*** Refer to section 5.4 for details.
5. Restart the array unit.

5.1.2 Setting Up the SNMP Manager Side

1. Transfer the provided MIB definition file into the SNMP manager. ***Note:*** For more detail, please refer to the appropriate documentation for your hardware.
2. Register the array unit in the SNMP manager. ***Note:*** For more detail, please refer to the appropriate documentation for your hardware.

5.1.3 Checking

Check the connection between the array unit and the SNMP manager. By completing the procedure described above, you have enabled communication between the array unit and the SNMP manager. The SNMP agent is set in an "enabled/disabled" state and the SNMP environment information file is registered, using the 9500V Series Resource Manager. For information on the operating procedures of 9500V Series Resource Manager, refer to the 9500V *Hitachi Thunder 9500™ V Series Resource Manager User's Guide for CLI* (MK-92DF603) and/or *Hitachi Thunder 9500™ V Series Resource Manager User's Guide for GUI* (MK-92DF605).

5.2 Setting Enable/Disable

To use the SNMP agent, install the optional feature and set it in an enabled state. When installing the SNMP agent, it has been set in an enabled state. If the SNMP agent function is not used, set the settings invalid.

The following describes SNMP setting procedures performed by using the GUI version of the 9500V Series Resource Manager.

1. Start the 9500V Series Resource Manager and switch to **Management Mode**.
2. Register the array unit in which you will set up SNMP. Connect to this array unit; a window for the connected array unit is displayed (refer to Figure 4.1).
3. From the **Settings** menu, select **Configuration Settings**. Alternatively, from the tool bar, select the **Configuration Settings** button. The Parameter dialog box is displayed.
4. Click the **Options** tab (refer to Figure 4.5).
5. Click on "SNMP-AGENT" in the **Option Name** text box. Click the **Change** button.
6. The following screen message is displayed (see Figure 5.1). Click the **OK** button.

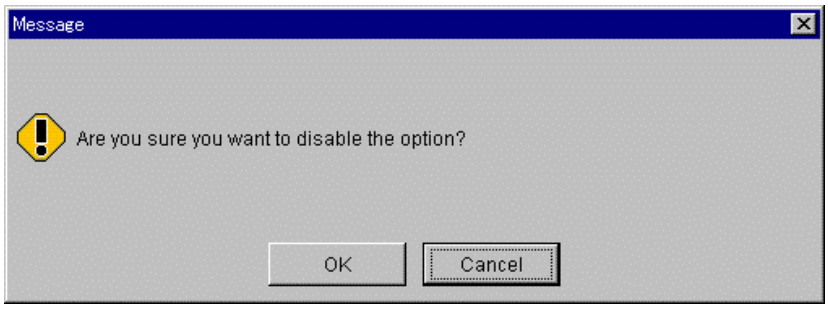


Figure 5.1 Disable Option Message Dialogue Box

7. A screen appears, confirming that the SNMP agent has been set up (see Figure 5.2). This message also asks you to restart the system. Click the **OK** button.

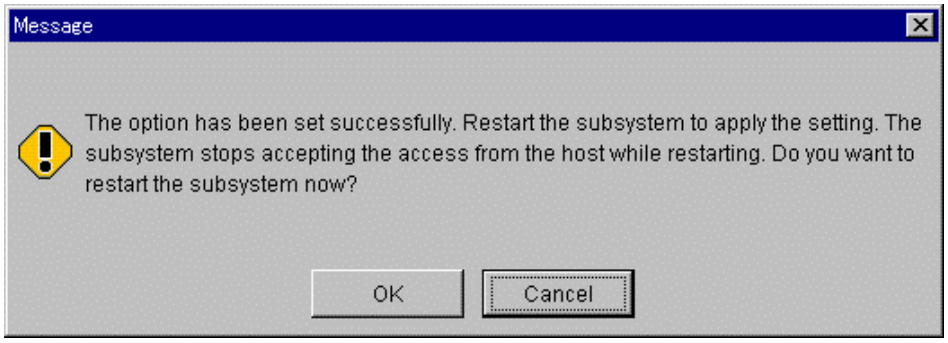


Figure 5.2 SNMP Agent Confirmation Window

Note: The SNMP setup is not effective until the system is restarted. The subsystem cannot access the host until the restart is completed. Therefore, be certain the host has stopped accessing data before beginning the restart process.

If an array unit fails to restart, a screen is displayed with the set-up SNMP agent status being updated (see Figure 5.3).

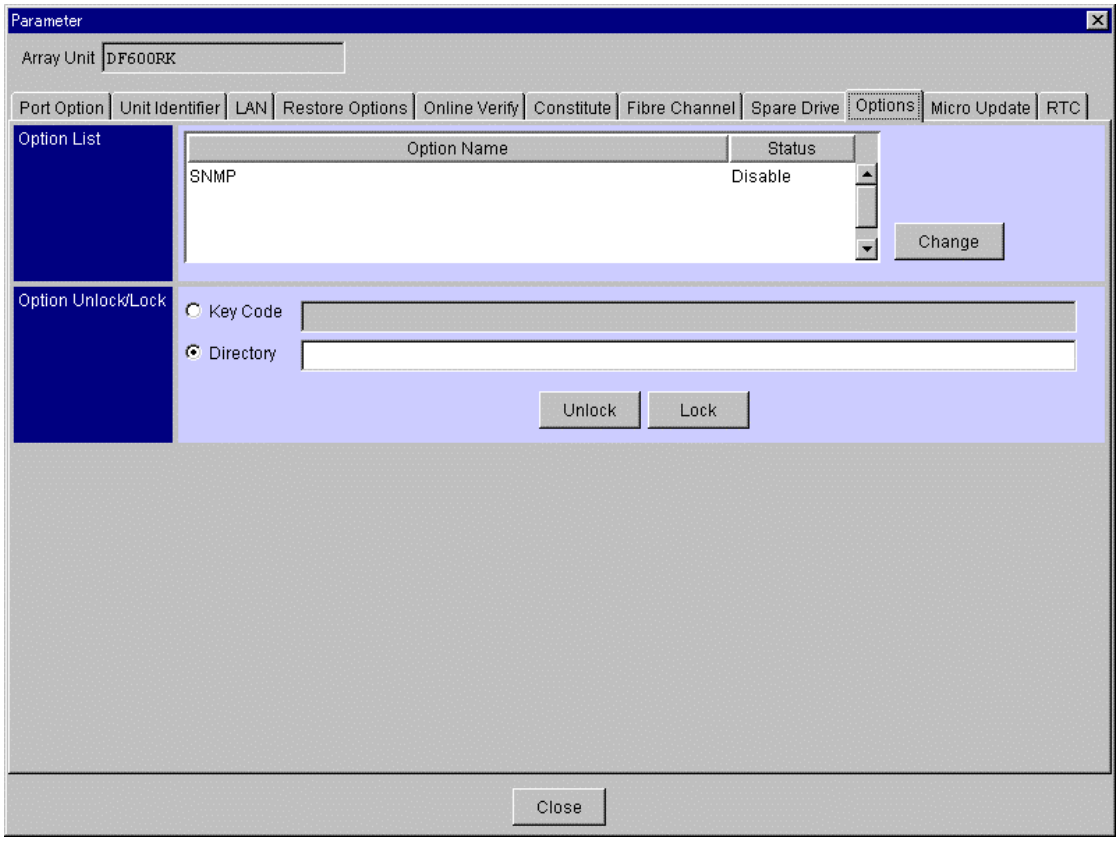


Figure 5.3 SNMP Agent Status Update

When you choose to restart the array unit, the time the restart began is displayed (refer to Figure 4.6). Restarting takes approximately two to six minutes.

Note: It may take time for an array unit to respond, depending on the configuration of the array unit. However, if it does not respond after 10 minutes or more, check the condition of the array unit.

8. When the restart terminates, a message appears (refer to Figure 4.7). Click the **OK** button; the Unit screen closes. To perform other operations on the Main screen, select an array unit from the Main screen and open the selected Unit screen.

5.3 Creating an Environmental Information File

To use the SNMP agent, the SNMP environment information file is created and is registered in the array unit. The following two files are created as the SNMP environment information file.

- Operation environment setting file (CONFIG.TXT)
- Unit name setting file (NAME.TXT)

The SNMP environment information file is created and registered in both cases, at the SNMP initial setting and when an operating environment is changed. The SNMP environment information file is created with an editor on a PC, etc.; some items in a provided sample file are modified to suit your environment.

In a dual controller configuration, only one set (two files) has to be created per one unit of array unit. Therefore, it is not possible to set different information for each controller.

5.3.1 Operation Environment Setting File (CONFIG.TXT)

This section contains the following:

- File Format
- Settings
- How to Create Files

5.3.1.1 File Format

This file is in text form and is on a DOS-formatted disk. The file name is "CONFIG.TXT".

5.3.1.2 Settings

Setting items are shown in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Operation Environment Settings

No.	Item	Description	Remarks
1	sysContact (MIB information)	Manager information for contact (name, department, extension No., etc.)	Internal object value of MIB-II system group in ASCII form, not exceeding 255 characters. (Omissible item)
2	sysLocation (MIB information)	Place where the device is installed	
3	Community information setting (MIB information)	Name of the community permitted access.	A number of names of the community can be set. (Omissible item)
4	Trap sending (Trap report)	Setting of information for sending a trap • Destination manager IP address • Destination port number • Community name given to a trap	Several combinations of information can be set. (Essential item)

5.3.1.3 How to Create Files

Use the following procedure to set each item shown in Table 5.1.

1. Setting sysContact (manager's name/items for contact):
   - Add a line beginning with "INITIAL" to the file to set the sysContact value:

```
INITIAL sysContact user set information
```

   - User set information cannot exceed 255 alphanumeric characters.
   - For any characters (space, tab, "-", "'", etc.) other than the letters a to z (uppercase and lowercase) and the numerals are used by the user to set information, the characters must be enclosed with double quotation marks (").
   - There should be no line-feed codes in this information.
2. Setting sysLocation (installation place):
   - Add a line beginning with "INITIAL" to the file to set the sysLocation value:

```
INITIAL sysLocation user set information
```

   - User set information cannot exceed 255 alphanumeric characters.
   - In any characters (space, tab, "-", "'", etc.) other than the letters a to z (uppercase and lowercase) and the numerals are used by the user to set information, the characters must be enclosed with double quotation marks (").
   - There should be no line-feed codes in this information.

3. Setting community information:

   Add a line beginning with "COMMUNITY" to the file to specify the community name with which the array unit allows receiving of requests:

```
COMMUNITY community name
ALLOW ALL OPERATIONS
```

   - Unless this is specified, the array unit accepts all community names.
   - The community name must be described in alphanumeric characters only. If any characters (space, tab, "-", "'", etc.) other than the letters a to z (uppercase and lowercase) and the numerals are used in the community name, the characters must be enclosed with double quotation marks ("). The community name cannot contain line-feed codes.
   - To enable the array unit to accept all community names, delete the above 2 lines including the line starting with "COMMUNITY".

4. Setting address(es) to send a trap (Multiple addresses can be set.):

   Add a line beginning with "MANAGER" (see Figure 5.4) to the file to specify the SNMP manager to which the array unit issues traps.

   - Enter the IP address to select the object SNMP manager. Do not specify a host name.
   - Enter IP addresses with the leading 0s in each dotted quad suppressed (for example, specify 111.22.3.55 for 111.022.003.055).
   - Enter the UDP destination port number to be set when sending a trap to the SNMP manager for the Port No. Number 162 is the usual port number used by the SNMP manager to receive traps.
   - For the Community name, a community name, which is set in an SNMP message when sending a trap, is specified with alphanumerics. If any characters (space, tab, "-", "'", etc.) other than the letters a to z (uppercase and lowercase) and the numerals are used in the community name, enclose them with double quotation marks (").
   - This information cannot contain line-feed codes. If the community name does not contain a close (line beginning with WITH COMMUNITY), add "public" to the Community name.

Note 1: This file cannot exceed 1,140 bytes.

Note 2: The total length of "sysContact", "sysLocation", and "sysName" (to be explained later) should not exceed 280 characters (when the name of the community with right to access does not exceed 10 characters) so that all the objects in the MIB-II system group can be obtained with the one GET request (see Figure 5.5). This will to prevent a "tooBig" error message.

```
MANAGER SNMP manager IP address
SEND ALL TRAPS TO PORT Port No.
WITH COMMUNITY Community name
```

Figure 5.4 Setting Address to Send a Trap

```
INITIAL sysContact “Taro Hitachi”

INITIAL sysLocation “Computer Room A on Hitachi STR HSP 10F north”

COMMUNITY public
ALLOW ALL OPERATIONS

MANAGER 123.45.67.89
SEND ALL TRAPS TO PORT 162
WITH COMMUNITY “HITACHI DF600”

MANAGER 123.45.67.90
SEND ALL TRAPS TO PORT 162
WITH COMMUNITY “HITACHI DF600”
```

Figure 5.5 Operation Environment Setting File

5.3.2 Unit Name Setting File

This section contains the following:

- File Format
- Settings
- How to Create the File

5.3.2.1 File Format

This file should be in text format on a DOS-formatted disk. The file name is "NAME.TXT".

5.3.2.2 Settings

Setting items are shown in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2 Item of Unit Name Setting

No.	Item	Description	Remarks
1	sysName	Unit name for management	Internal object value of MIB-II system group in ASCII character string not exceeding 255 characters

5.3.2.3 How to Create the File

To set the value of sysName, register the information continuously. Since the entire contents of this file are regarded as the sysName value, the file should not exceed 255 characters.

Do not use line-feed codes in this file. (No line-feed is necessary at the end of sentence.)

Use only alphanumeric characters:

```
DF600-01 Hitachi Disk Array
```

Note: The total length of "sysContact", "sysLocation", and "sysName" should not exceed 280 characters, when the name of the community with right to access does not exceed 10 characters. This allows for all the objects in the MIB-II system group to be obtained with one GET request. This will prevent a "tooBig" error message.

5.4 Registering SNMP Environmental Information

To register the SNMP environment information file, perform the following steps:

1. Start the 9500V Resource Manager and switch to **Management Mode**.
2. Register the array unit in which you will set up SNMP. Connect to this array unit; a window for the connected array unit is displayed (refer to Figure 4.1).
3. Select **Configuration Settings** . The **Parameter** dialog box is displayed (Figure 5.6).
4. Click the **SNMP** tab.

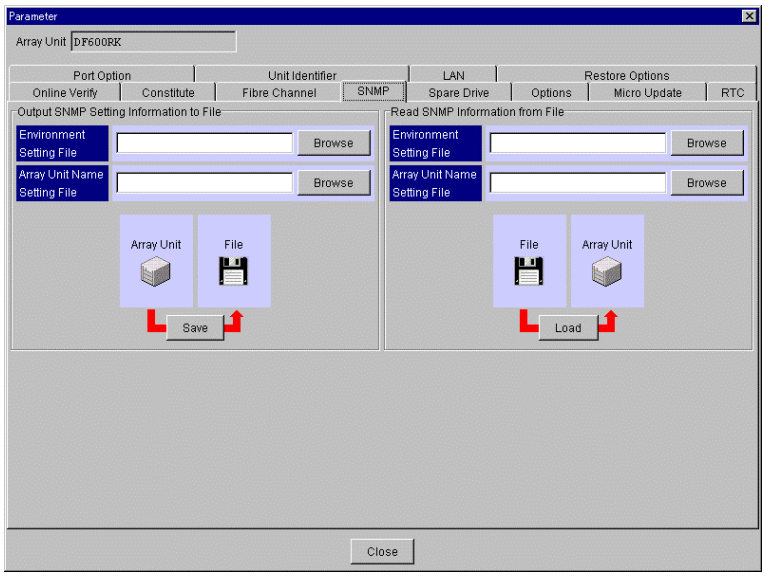


Figure 5.6 Parameter Dialogue Box (SNMP Tab)

5. Set a path to the SNMP environment information file (config.txt, name.txt), and click the Load button. If only one file is set, specify only a path to a file to set.
6. A message appears, confirming that the settings are complete (Figure 5.7). This message also asks you to restart the system. Click the OK button.

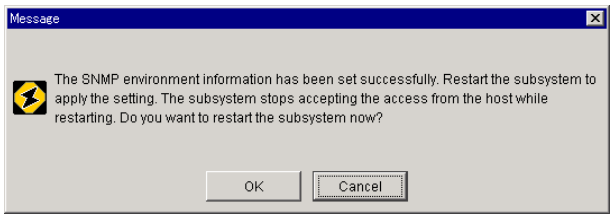


Figure 5.7 Settings/Environment Complete Dialogue Box

Note: The SNMP environment information settings are not valid until the system is restarted. The subsystem cannot access the host until the restart is completed. Be **certain** the host has stopped accessing data before beginning the restart process.

When you choose to restart the array unit, the time the restart began is displayed (refer to Figure 4.6). Restarting takes approximately two to six minutes.

Note: It may take time for an array unit to respond. If there is no response after 10 minutes or more, check the condition of the array unit.

When the restart terminates, a message appears (refer to Figure 4.7). Click the OK button; the Unit screen closes. To perform other operations on the Main screen, select an array unit from the Main screen and open the selected Unit screen.

5.5 Referencing the SNMP Environment Information File

This section contains the procedures for referencing the SNMP environmental information file by outputting it to a text file for the SNMP agent.

1. Start the Resource Manager 9500V and switch to Management Mode.
2. Register the array unit in which you will set up SNMP. Connect to this array unit; a window for the connected array unit is displayed (refer to Figure 4.1).
3. From the Settings menu, select Configuration Settings, or select the Configuration Settings button  from the tool bar. The Parameter dialog box is displayed.
4. Click the SNMP tab (refer to Figure 5.6).
5. Set a path to the directory in which the SNMP environment information file (config.txt, name.txt) has been stored. Click the Save button. If only one file is output, specify only a path to the file to be output.
6. A message appears, confirming that output to the file is complete (Figure 5.8). Click the OK button.

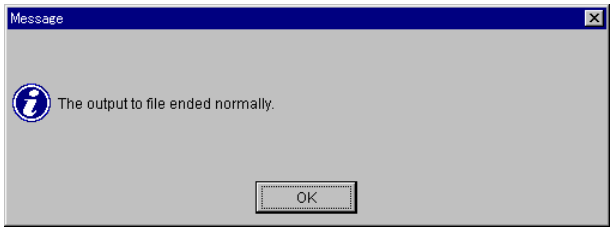


Figure 5.8 Output Confirmation Dialogue Box

The SNMP environment information file set currently in a file specified at step 5 has been output.

5.6 How to Verify the SNMP Connection

This section contains the procedures to confirm the SNMP connection between the array unit and the SNMP manager.

1. Trap connection check: Power the array unit off and on again. Check that a standard trap, "coldStart," has been received at all SNMP managers that have been set as a trap receiver in the SNMP environment information file (Config.txt).
2. REQUEST connection check: Send an array-unit-supported MIB **GET** request to the array unit from all the SNMP managers to be connected. Verify that the array unit responds.

If the results of procedures 1 and 2 above are normal, communication between the array unit and each SNMP manager is verified as possible.

5.7 How to Detect Failure

The following procedure describes the SNMP agent support function detection.

1. Obtain MIB information (dfRegressionStatus and dfPreventiveMaintenanceInformation) periodically. This MIB value is set to "0" when there are no failures.
2. If an error occurs that results in a trap, the array unit reports the error to the SNMP manager. This trap normally allows the user to detect array unit failures immediately when they occur; however, the UDP protocol used cannot assure that the trap is correctly reported to the SNMP manager. If a controller goes down, the systemDown trap may not be issued (Figure 5.9).
3. Errors are detected with MIB information obtained periodically as in step 1 above. The user will know that a failure has occurred and/or a part has failed even when a trap described in step 2 above is not reported because the MIB value in the event of failure is not set to 0. For example, when a drive is blocked, dfRegressionStatus = 69.

A request from the SNMP manager may receive no response if a controller blockade exists. The user can detect a controller blockade even if no systemDown trap was reported.

Note: Because the UDP protocol is used, it is possible that requests from the SNMP manager may be ignored, even when operation is normal.

Note: When continuous requests receive no response, a controller blockade exists.

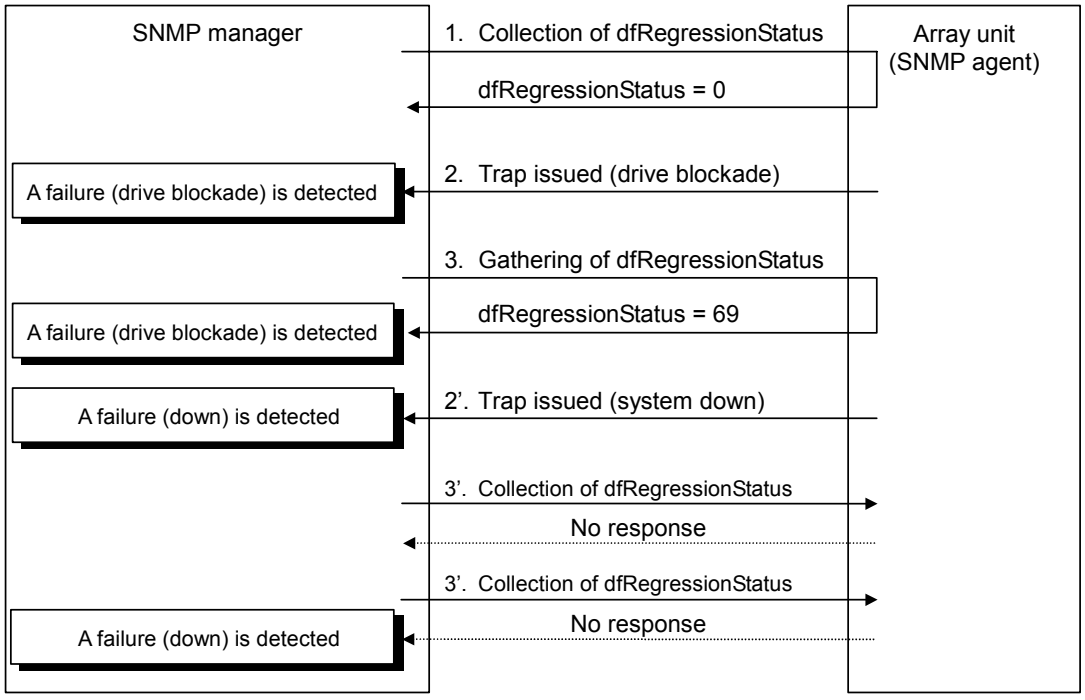


Figure 5.9 SNMP Manager TRAP Response Failure Detection

Chapter 6 Management Information

6.1 Supported MIBs

The array unit supports only the MIBs shown in Table 6.1.

"noSuchName" is returned in response to the GET or SET request issued to an unsupported object.

Table 6.1 Supported MIBs

No.	MIB		Supported?	Relevant Document	Applicable Section
1	MIB II			RFC1213	—
		system group	Yes		See 7.1.1.
		interface group	Partially		See 7.1.2.
		at group	No		See 7.1.3.
		ip group	Partially		See 7.1.4.
		icmp group	No		See 7.1.5.
		tcp group	No		See 7.1.6.
		udp group	No		See 7.1.7.
		egp group	No		See 7.1.8.
		snmp group	Yes		See 7.1.9.
2	Extended MIB		Yes	—	See 7.2.

6.2 MIB Access Mode

The access mode for all community MIBs should be read-only.

GET RESPONSE of noSuchName is returned in response to each SNMP manager's SET request.

6.3 Object Identifier Assignment System

Figure 6.1 illustrates the Object Identifier Assignment System.

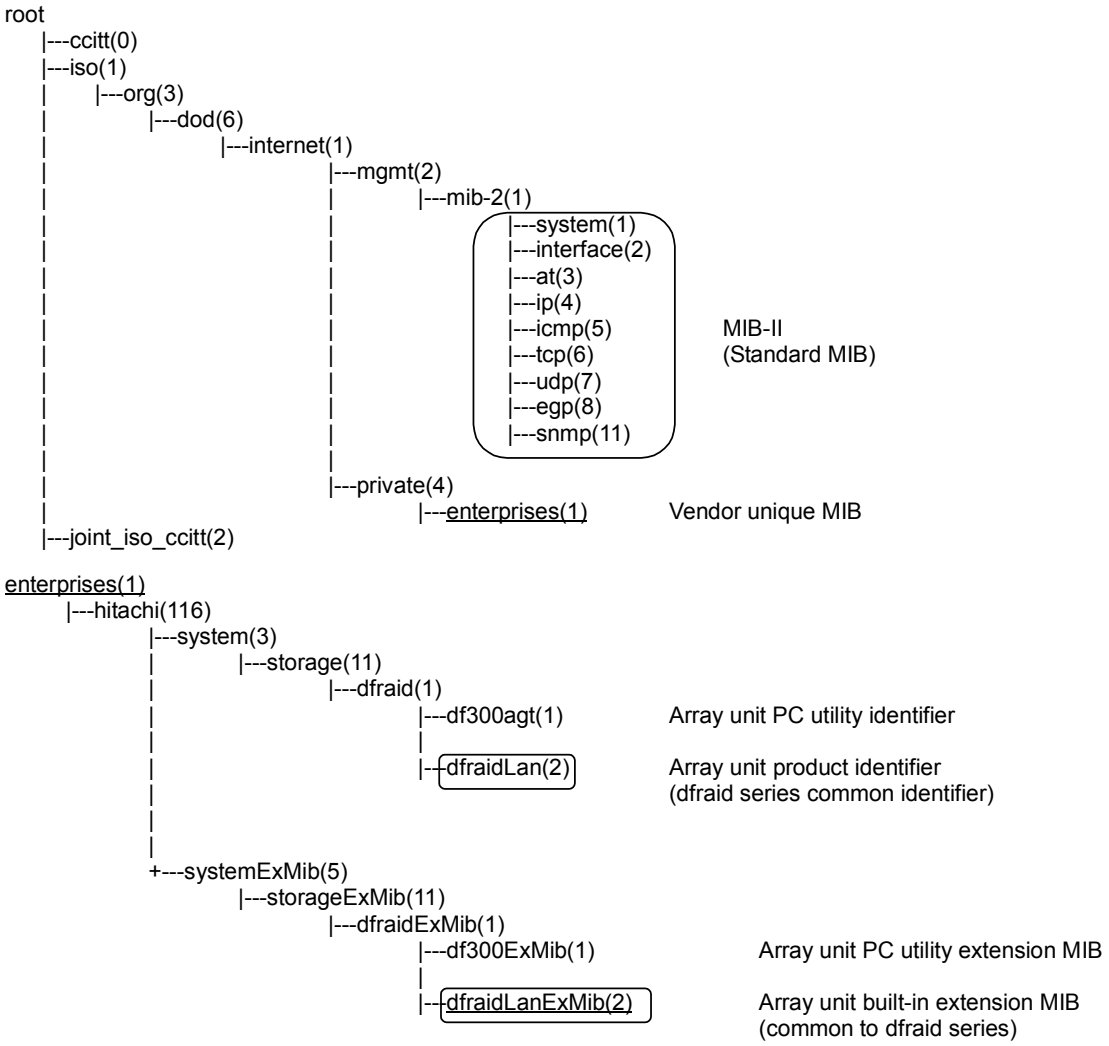


Figure 6.1 The Object Identifier Assignment System (continues on the following pages)

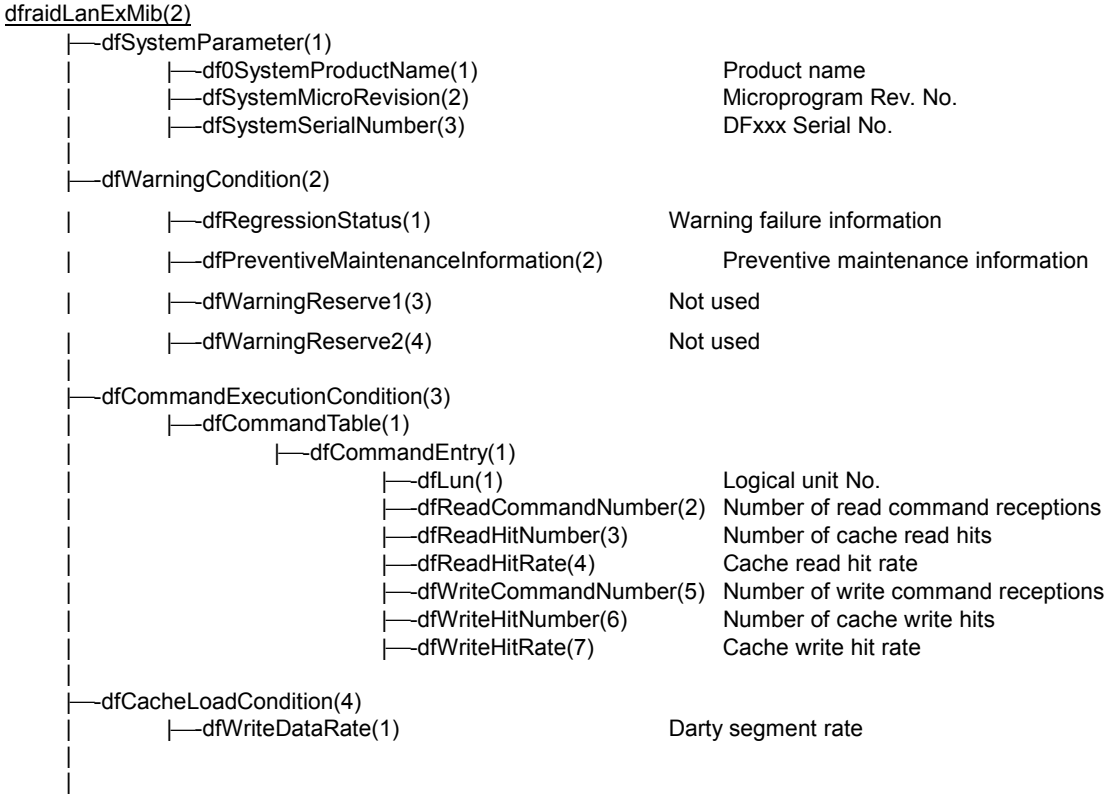


Figure 6.1 The Object Identifier Assignment System (continued)

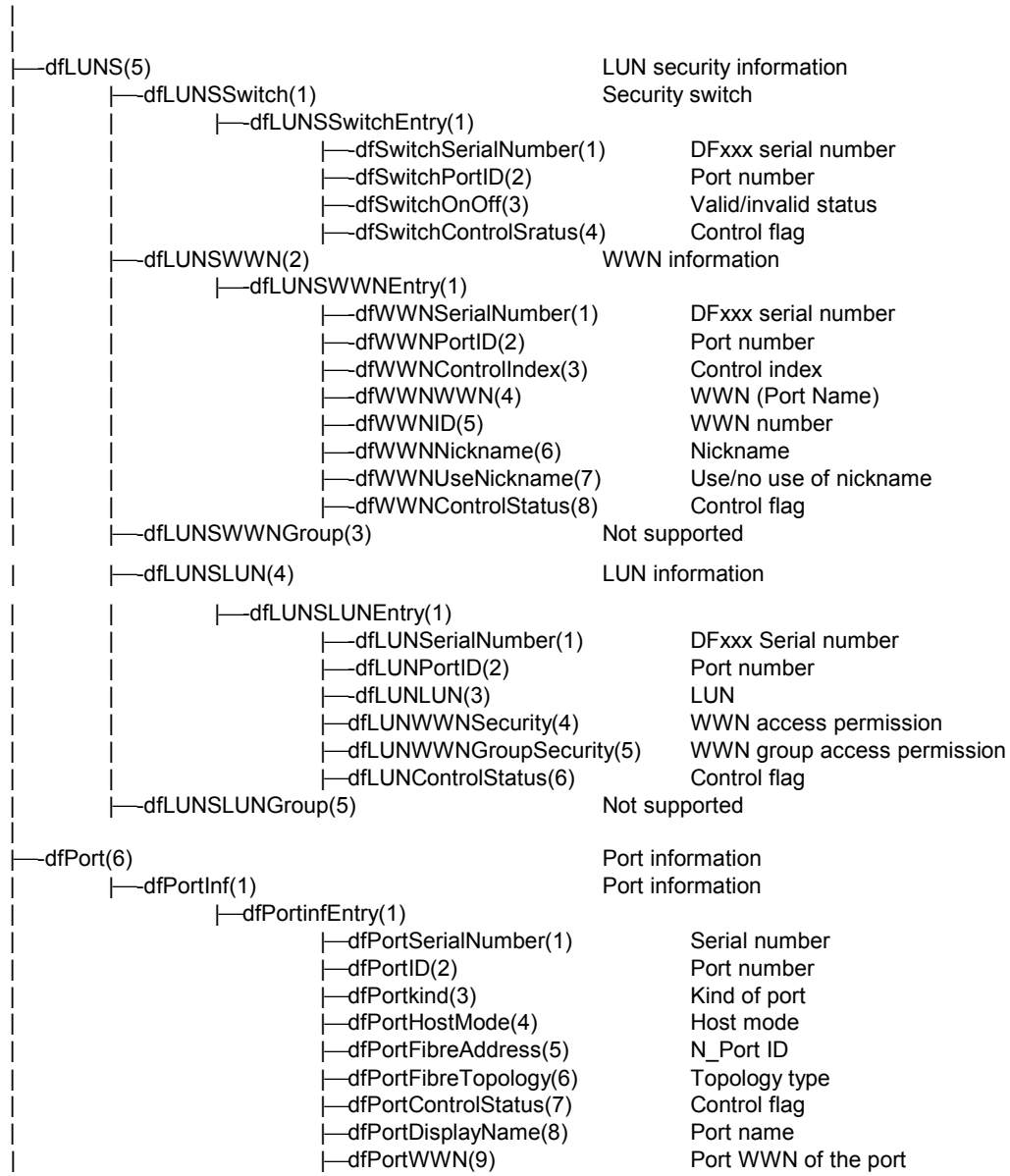


Figure 6.1 The Object Identifier Assignment System (continued)

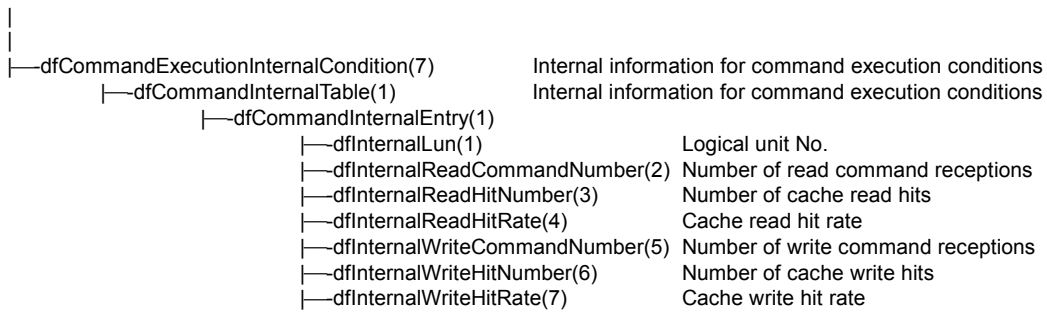


Figure 6.1 The Object Identifier Assignment System (continued)

6.4 Types of Supported Traps and Trap Issuing Opportunity

Table 6.2 lists standard traps the SNMP agent supports, and Table 6.3 lists extended traps.

Table 6.2 Supported Standard Traps

No.	Generic Trap Code	Trap	Meaning	Supported?
1	0	coldStart	Reset from power-off. (P/S on)	Yes
2	1	warmStart	Management module restarted	No
3	2	linkDown	Link goes down	No
4	3	linkUp	Link goes up	No
5	4	authenticationFailure	Illegal SNMP accessed	Yes
6	5	egpNeiborLoss	EGP error is detected	No
7	6	enterpriseSpecific	Enterprise extended trap	Yes

Table 6.3 Supported Extended Traps

No.	Specific Trap Code	Title	Meaning
1	1	systemDown	Own controller down
2	2	driveFailure	Drive blockade (data drive)
3	3	fanFailure	Fan alarm
4	4	powerSupplyFailure	Power failure
5	5	batteryFailure	Battery alarm
6	6	cacheFailure	Partial cache blockade
7	7	UPS Failure	UPS alarm
8	9	Backup Circuit Failure	Battery charging circuit alarm
9	10	Other Controller Failure	Blockade of the mate controller
10	11	warning	Warned array unit
11	12	spareDriveFailure	Drive (spare drive) blockade
12	13	Microprogram Replacement executed	Online microprogram replacement executed
13	14	ENC Failure	ENC failure
14	15	Loop Failure	Loop failure
15	16	Path Failure	Path blockade
16	200	NAS Server Failure	NAS Server Failure
17	201	NAS Path Failure	NAS Path Failure
18	202	NAS UPS Failure	NAS UPS Failure

Chapter 7 MIB Installation Specifications

This chapter provides installation specifications for MIBs supported by the array unit. The following conventions are used to define these specifications:

- Standard: Indicates the standard shown on the subject standard document.
- Content: Indicates the content of the subject extended MIB.
- Installation: Indicates the specifications for mounting the subject MIB in the array unit.

Supporting status: ○ Supported △: Supported partially ×: Not supported

7.1 MIB II

mgmt OBJECT IDENTIFIER :: = {iso(1) org(3) dod(6) internet(1) 2}

mib-2 OBJECT IDENTIFIER :: = {mgmt 1}

7.1.1 system Group

system OBJECT IDENTIFIER :: = {mib-2 1}

Table 7.1 system Group (continues on the next page)

No.	Object Identifier	Access	Specifications for Installation	Supported?	Remarks
1	sysDescr {system 1}	R	[Standard] Name or version No. of hardware, OS, network OS [Installation] Fixed character string (Fibre connection for DF600): HITACHI DF600F Verxxxxxx (Same as inquiry information)	Yes	
2	sysObjectID {system 2}	R	[Standard] Object ID indicating the agent vendor product identification number [Installation] Value is fixed. Hitachi, Ltd..system. storage. dfraid. dfraidLan	Yes	
3	sysUpTime {system 3}	R	[Standard] Accumulated time since the SNMP agent software was started in units of 10 ms. [Installation] Value is fixed as 0.	Yes	
4	sysContact {system 4}	R	[Standard] agent manager's name and items for contact (manager, managing department, and extension number) [Installation] User specified ASCII character string (within 255 characters). No default value (NULL).	Yes	Should be Read_Only in the array unit. Data should be entered from the operation environment setting file.

Table 7.1 system Group (continued)

No.	Object Identifier	Access	Specifications for Installation	Supported?	Remarks
5	sysName {system 5}	R	[Standard] A name given to the agent for management, namely, domain name. [Installation] User specified ASCII character string (within 255 characters). No default value (NULL).	Yes	Should be Read_ Only in the array unit. Data should be entered from the operation environment setting file.
6	sysLocation {system 6}	R	[Standard] Installation place of the agent [Installation] User specified ASCII character string (within 255 characters). No default value (NULL).	Yes	Should be Read_ Only in the array unit. Data should be entered from the operation environment setting file.
7	sysServices {system 7}	R	[Standard] Service value [Installation] Value is fixed as 8.	Yes	

7.1.2 interfaces Group

interfaces OBJECT IDENTIFIER :: = {mib-2 2}

Table 7.2 interfaces Group (continues on the following pages)

No.	Object Identifier	Access	Specifications for Installation	Supported?	Remarks
1	ifNumber {interface 1}	R	[Standard] Number of network interfaces provided by this system [Installation]		Value is fixed as 1.
2	ifTable {interface 2}	Impossible	[Standard] Information on each interface is presented in tabular form. The number of entries depends on the ifNumber value. [Installation] Same as the standard. (Refer to the lower hierarchical level.)	Partially	
2.1	ifEntry {ifTable 1}	Impossible	[Standard] Each interface information comprising the entries shown below. [Installation]	Same as the standard.(Refer to the lower hierarchical level.)	Partially
2.1.1	ifIndex {ifEntry 1}	R	[Standard] Interface identification number. [Installation] Value is fixed as 1.	Yes	(index)
2.1.2	ifDescr {ifEntry 2}	R	[Standard] Interface information [Installation] Fixed character string for each interface type. Ethernet 100BaseT	Yes	
2.1.3	ifType {ifEntry 3}	R	[Standard] Interface type ID number [Installation] Fixed value.ethernetCsmacd	Yes	

Table 7.2 interfaces Group (continued)

No.	Object Identifier	Access	Specifications for Installation	Supported?	Remarks
2.1.4	ifMtu {ifEntry 4}	R	[Standard] Maximum sendable/receivable frame length in bytes. MTU (Max Transfer Unit) value [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
2.1.5	ifSpeed {ifEntry 5}	R	[Standard] Transfer rate in units of bit/s. [Installation] - 100000000	Yes	
2.1.6	ifPhysAddress {ifEntry 6}	R	[Standard] Interface physical address [Installation] - Mac Address	Yes	
2.1.7	ifAdminStatus {ifEntry 7}	RW	[Standard] Interface set status 1 = Operation, 2 = Stop, 3 = Test [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
2.1.8	ifOperStatus {ifEntry 8}	R	[Standard] Current interface status 1 = Operating, 2 = Stopped, 3 = Testing [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
2.1.9	ifLastChange {ifEntry 9}	R	[Standard] sysUpTime assumed when the subject interface ifOperStatus is changed last [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
2.1.10	ifInOctets {ifEntry 10}	R	[Standard] Total number of bytes (including synchronous bytes) in the frame received by the subject interface [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
2.1.11	ifInUcastPkts {ifEntry 11}	R	[Standard] Number of subnetwork unicast packets reported to the host protocol [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
2.1.12	ifInNUcastPkts {ifEntry 12}	R	[Standard] Number of broadcast or multicast packets reported to the host protocol [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
2.1.13	ifInDiscards {ifEntry 13}	R	[Standard] Number of received packets discarded due to insufficient buffer space, even if normal [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
2.1.14	ifInErrors {ifEntry 14}	R	[Standard] Number of received erred packets [Installation] (Not installed)	No	
2.1.15	ifInUnknownProtos {ifEntry 15}	R	[Standard] Number of received packets discarded due to incorrect or unsupported protocol [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
2.1.16	ifOutOctets {ifEntry 16}	R	[Standard] Total number of bytes (including synchronizing characters) in transmitted frames [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	

Table 7.2 interfaces Group (continued)

No.	Object Identifier	Access	Specifications for Installation	Supported?	Remarks
2.1.17	ifOutUcastPkts {ifEntry 17}	R	[Standard] Number of packets (including those not sent) requested unicast from the upper layer [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
2.1.18	ifOutNUcastPkts {ifEntry 18}	R	[Standard] Number of packets (including those discarded and not sent) requested broadcast or multicast from the upper layer. [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
2.1.19	ifOutDiscards {ifEntry 19}	R	[Standard] Number of packets discarded due to insufficient transmit buffer space, etc. [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
2.1.20	ifOutErrors {ifEntry 20}	R	[Standard] Number of packets not sent due to errors. [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
2.1.21	ifOutQLen {ifEntry 21}	R	[Standard] Sent frame queue length (indicated in number of packets) [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
2.1.22	ifSpecific {ifEntry 22}	R	[Standard] Object identifier number for defining the MIB specific to interface media [Installation] - Value is fixed as 0.0.	Yes	

7.1.3 at Group

at OBJECT IDENTIFIER :: = {mib-2 3}

This group is not supported.

7.1.4 ip Group

ip OBJECT IDENTIFIER :: = {mib-2 4}

Table 7.3 ip Group (continues on the following pages)

No.	Object Identifier	Access	Specifications for Installation	Supported?	Remarks
1	ipForwarding {ip 1}	R	[Standard] Specifies whether received IP packets are transferred as IP gateways. 1 = Transfer, 2 = No transfer [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
2	ipDefaultTTL {ip 2}	R	[Standard] Default value to be set in TTL (Time to live: packet life) in IP header. [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
3	ipInReceives {ip 3}	R	[Standard] Total number of received IP packets, including erred ones [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
4	ipInHdrErrors {ip 4}	R	[Standard] Number of packets discarded due to IP header errors. Errors: Check sum error, version mismatch, or other format error, TTL value out of limits, IP header option error, etc. [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
5	ipInAddrErrors {ip 5}	R	[Standard] Number of packets discarded, since the address in IP header is illegal. [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
6	ipForwDatagrams {ip 6}	R	[Standard] Number of packets transferred to the last address. If not operated as an IP gateway, indicates the number of packets transferred successfully by source routing. [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
7	ipInUnknownProtos {ip 7}	R	[Standard] Number of discarded packets of received IP packets due to unknown or unsupported protocol. [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
8	ipInDiscards {ip 8}	R	[Standard] Number of IP packets discarded due to internal trouble such as insufficient buffer space. (Does not include packets discarded while waiting for Re-assembly.) [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
9	ipInDelivers {ip 9}	R	[Standard] Number of packets transferred to an IP user protocol (host protocol including ICMP) [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
10	ipOutRequests {ip 10}	R	[Standard] Number of IP packets requested by a local IP user protocol (including ICMP).(ipForwDatagrams is not included.) [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	

No.	Object Identifier	Access	Specifications for Installation	Supported?	Remarks
11	ipOutDiscards {ip 11}	R	[Standard] Number of IP packets discarded due to insufficient buffer space, etc.; IP packets have no error.(IP packets discarded by ipForwDatagrams according to a send request are included.) [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
12	ipOutNoRoutes {ip 12}	R	[Standard] Number of packets discarded due to no route to destination. This is the number of packets that could not be transferred because the default gateway was down (including discarded IP packets that intended to be transferred with ipForwDatagrams because the router was unknown). [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
13	ipReasmTimeout {ip 13}	R	[Standard] Maximum time waiting for all IP packets to be assembled when receiving fragmented IP packets. [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
14	ipReasmReqds {ip 14}	R	[Standard] Number of received fragmented IP packets to be assembled with an entity. [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
15	ipReasmOKs {ip 15}	R	[Standard] Number of fragmented IP packets received and assembled successfully [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
16	ipReasmFails {ip 16}	R	[Standard] Number of fragmented IP packets received but failed to be assembled due to time-out, etc. [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
17	ipFragOKs {ip 17}	R	[Standard] Number of packets fragmented successfully with this entity [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
18	ipFragFails {ip 18}	R	[Standard] Number of IP packets discarded without fragmenting because the “No Fragment” flag was set - or some other reason - although they must be fragmented with this entity. [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
19	ipFragCreates {ip 19}	R	[Standard] Number of fragmented IP packets created by the fragment with this entity. [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
20	ipAddrTable {ip 20}	Impossible	[Standard] Address information table for each IP address of this entity [Installation] Same as standard. (Refer to the lower hierarchical level.)	Yes	
20.1	ipAddrEnry {ipAddrTable 1}	Impossible	[Standard] IP address information [Installation] Same as standard. (Refer to the lower hierarchical level.)	Yes	
20.1.1	ipAdEntAddr {ipAddrEntry 1}	R	[Standard] IP address of this entity [Installation] Same as standard. A system parameter set by users.	Yes	(index)

No.	Object Identifier	Access	Specifications for Installation	Supported?	Remarks
20.1.2	ipAdEntIfIndex {ipAddrEntry 2}	R	[Standard] Interface identification number corresponding to this IP address. Same as ifIndex. [Installation] Same as standard. Value is fixed as 1.	Yes	
20.1.3	ipAdEntNetMask {ipAddrEntry 3}	R	[Standard] Subnetwork mask value related to this IP address. [Installation] Same as standard.	Yes	
20.1.4	ipAdEntBcastAddr {ipAddrEntry 4}	R	[Standard] LSB value of IP broadcast address when IP broadcast sending. [Installation] Value is fixed as 1.	Yes	
20.1.5	ipAdEntReasmMax-Size {ipAddrEntry 5}	R	[Standard] Maximum size of IP packets that can be assembled with this entity from fragmented IP packets received by this interface. [Installation] Value is fixed as 65535.	Yes	
21	ipRouteTable {ip 21}	Impossible	[Standard] IP routing table of this entity [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
21.1	ipRouteEntry {ipRouteTable 1}	Impossible	[Standard] Route to a specific destination [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
21.1.1	ipRouteDest {ipRouteEntry 1}	RW	[Standard] Destination IP address of this route table [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	(index)
21.1.2	ipRouteIfIndex {ipRouteEntry 2}	RW	[Standard] Interface identification number to send to the host next to this route. Same as ifIndex. [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
21.1.3	ipRouteMetric1 {ipRouteEntry 3}	RW	[Standard] Primary routing metric of this route [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
21.1.4	ipRouteMetric2 {ipRouteEntry 4}	RW	[Standard] Alternate routing metric [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
21.1.5	ipRouteMetric3 {ipRouteEntry 5}	RW	[Standard] Alternate routing metric [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
21.1.6	ipRouteMetric4 {ipRouteEntry 6}	RW	[Standard] Alternate routing metric [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
21.1.7	ipRouteNextHop {ipRouteEntry 7}	RW	[Standard] Next hop IP address of this route [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
21.1.8	ipRouteType {ipRouteEntry 8}	RW	[Standard] Routing typeother = 1, invalid (invalid route) = 2, direct (direct connection) = 3, indirect (indirect connection) = 4 [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
21.1.9	ipRouteProto {ipRouteEntry 9}	R	[Standard] Learned routing mechanismother = 1, local = 2, netmgmt = 3, icmp = 4, epg = 5, ggp = 6, hello = 7, rip = 8, is-is = 9, es-is = 10, ciscolgrp = 11, bbnSpflgp = 12, ospf = 13, bgp = 14 [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
21.1.10	ipRouteAge {ipRouteEntry 10}	RW	[Standard] Elapsed time (in seconds) since the route was recognized last as the normal one. [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	

No.	Object Identifier	Access	Specifications for Installation	Supported?	Remarks
21.1.11	ipRouteMask {ipRouteEntry 11}	RW	[Standard] Subnet mask value [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
21.1.12	ipRouteMetric5 {ipRouteEntry 12}	RW	[Standard] Alternate routing metric [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
21.1.13	ipRouteInfo {ipRouteEntry 13}	R	[Standard] Defined number of the MIB for the routing protocol used for this route. [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
22	ipNetToMediaTable {ip 22}	Impossible	[Standard] IP address conversion table used to convert IP addresses to physical addresses. [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
22.1	ipNetToMediaEntry {ipNetToMedia-Table 1}	Impossible	[Standard] Entry including an IP address corresponding to a physical address. [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
22.1.1	ipNetToMediaIf-Index {ipNetToMedia-Entry 1}	RW	[Standard] Interface identification number of this entry. The ifIndex value is used. [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	(index)
22.1.2	ipNetToMedia-PhysAddress {ipNetToMedia-Entry 2}	RW	[Standard] Physical address depending on medium [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
22.1.3	ipNetToMedia-NetAddress {ipNetToMedia-Entry 3}	RW	[Standard] P address corresponding to the physical address of this entry. [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	(index)
22.1.4	ipNetToMediaType {ipNetToMedia-Entry 4}	RW	[Standard] Address conversion methodother = 1, invalid = 2, dynamic (conversion) = 3,static (conversion) = 4 [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	
23	ipRoutingDiscards {ip 23}	R	[Standard] Total of valid routing information items discarded due to insufficient memory space, etc. [Installation] - (Not installed)	No	

7.1.5 icmp Group

icmp OBJECT IDENTIFIER :: = {mib-2 5}

This group is not supported.

7.1.6 tcp Group

tcp OBJECT IDENTIFIER :: = {mib-2 6}

This group is not supported.

7.1.7 udp Group

udp OBJECT IDENTIFIER :: {mib-2 7}

This group is not supported.

7.1.8 egp Group

egp OBJECT IDENTIFIER :: = {mib-2 8}

This group is not supported.

7.1.9 snmp Group

snmpOBJECT IDENTIFIER :: = {mib-2 11}

Table 7.4 snmp Group

No.	Object Identifier	Access	Specifications for Installation	Supported?	Remarks
1	snmpInPkts {snmp 1}	R	[Standard] Total of SNMP messages received from a transport service. [Installation] Same as standard.	Yes	
2	snmpOutPkts {snmp 2}	R	[Standard] Total of SNMP messages requested to be transferred to the transport layer. [Installation] Same as standard.	Yes	
3	snmpInBad-Versions{snmp 3}	R	[Standard] Total of received messages of an unsupported version. [Installation] Same as standard.	Yes	
4	snmpInBad-CommunityNames {snmp 4}	R	[Standard] Total of received SNMP messages of an unused community. [Installation] Same as standard.	Yes	
5	snmpInBad-CommunityUses {snmp 5}	R	[Standard] Total of received messages indicating operation disabled for the community. [Installation] Same as standard.	Yes	
6	snmpInASNParse-Errs {snmp 6}	R	[Standard] Total of received messages of ASN.1 error [Installation] Same as standard.	Yes	
8	snmpInTooBigs {snmp 8}	R	[Standard] Total of received PDUs of tooBig error status. [Installation] Same as standard.	Yes	
9	snmpInNoSuchNames {snmp 9}	R	[Standard] Total of received PDUs of noSuchName error status. [Installation] Same as standard.	Yes	
10	snmpInBadValues {snmp 10}	R	[Standard] Total of received PDUs of badValue error status. [Installation] Same as standard.	Yes	
11	snmpInReadOnlys {snmp 11}	R	[Standard] Total of received PDUs with readOnly error status. [Installation] Same as standard.	Yes	

No.	Object Identifier	Access	Specifications for Installation	Supported?	Remarks
12	snmpInGenErrs {snmp 12}	R	[Standard] Total of received PDUs with genErr error status. [Installation] Same as standard.	Yes	
13	snmpInTotalReq-Vars {snmp 13}	R	[Standard] Total of MIB objects for which MIB was gathered successfully. [Installation] Same as standard.	Yes	
14	snmpInTotalSet-Vars {snmp 14}	R	[Standard] Total of MIB objects for which MIB was set successfully. [Installation] Same as standard.	Yes	
15	snmpInGetRequests {snmp 15}	R	[Standard] Total of received GetRequest PDUs. [Installation] Same as standard.	Yes	
16	snmpInGetNexts {snmp 16}	R	[Standard] Total of received GetNext Request PDUs. [Installation] Same as standard.	Yes	
17	snmpInSetRequests {snmp 17}	R	[Standard] Total of received SetRequest PDUs. [Installation] Same as standard.	Yes	
18	snmpInGet-Responses {snmp 18}	R	[Standard] Total of received GetResponse PDUs. [Installation] Same as standard.	Yes	
19	snmpInTraps {snmp 19}	R	[Standard] Total of received TrapPDUs. [Installation] Same as standard.	Yes	
20	snmpOutTooBigs {snmp 20}	R	[Standard] Total of transferred PDUs of tooBig error status. [Installation] Same as standard.	Yes	
21	snmpOutNoSuch-Names {snmp 21}	R	[Standard] Total of transferred PDUs of noSuchName error status. [Installation] Same as standard.	Yes	
22	snmpOutBadValues {snmp 22}	R	[Standard] Total of transferred PDUs of badValue error status. [Installation] Same as standard.	Yes	
24	snmpOutGenErrs {snmp 24}	R	[Standard] Total of received PDUs of genErr error status. [Installation] Same as standard.	Yes	

No.	Object Identifier	Access	Specifications for Installation	Supported?	Remarks
25	snmpOutGet-Requests {snmp 25}	R	[Standard] Total of transferred GetRequest PDUs. [Installation] Same as standard.	Yes	
26	snmpOutGetNexts {snmp 26}	R	[Standard] Total of transferred GetNextRequest PDUs. [Installation] Same as standard.	Yes	
27	snmpOutSet-Requests {snmp 27}	R	[Standard] Total of transferred SetRequest PDUs. [Installation] Same as standard.	Yes	
28	snmpOutGet-Responses {snmp 28}	R	[Standard] Total of transferred GetResponse PDUs. [Installation] Same as standard.	Yes	
29	snmpOutTraps {snmp 29}	R	[Standard] Total of transferred Trap PDUs. [Installation] Same as standard.	Yes	
30	snmpEnable-AuthenTraps {snmp 30}	R	[Standard] This indicates whether an authentication-failure trap can be issued.enabled = 1, disabled = 2 [Installation] Fixed value 1 (enabled)	Yes	Should be Read-Only in array unit.

7.2 Extended MIBs

```
Enterprises        OBJECT IDENTIFIER :: = {iso(1) org(3) dod(6) internet(1) 4}
Hitachi            OBJECT IDENTIFIER :: = {enterprises 116}
systemExMib        OBJECT IDENTIFIER :: = {hitachi 5}
storageExMib       OBJECT IDENTIFIER :: = {systemExMib 11}
dfraidExMib        OBJECT IDENTIFIER :: = {storageExMib 1}
dfraidLanExMib     OBJECT IDENTIFIER :: = {dfraidExMib 2}
```

7.2.1 dfSystemParameter Group

```
dfSystemParameter  OBJECT IDENTIFIER :: {dfraidLanExMib 1}
```

Table 7.5 dfSystemParameter Group

No.	Object identifier	Access	Specifications for installation	Supported?	Remarks
1	dfSystemProductName {dfSystemParameter 1}	R	[Content] Product name [Installation] (DF600) : HITACHI DF600F (Same as inquiry information)	Yes	
2	dfSystemMicro-Revision {dfSystemParameter 2}	R	[Content] Microprogram revision number [Installation] Same as above	Yes	
3	dfSystemSerialNumber {dfSystemParameter 2}	R	[Content] Disk array serial number [Installation] The lower four digits of the manufacturing serial number	Yes	

7.2.2 dfWarningCondition Group

dfWarningCondition OBJECT IDENTIFIER :: = {dfraidLanExMib 2}

Table 7.6 dfWarningCondition Group

Object identifier	Access	Specifications for installation
dfRegressionStatus {dfWarningCondition 1}	R	[Content] Warning error information [Installation] Same as above. When normal, this is assigned to 0 (see Note 1).
dfPreventiveMainte-nanceInformation {dfWarningCondition 2}	R	[Content] Drive preventive maintenance information [Installation] Same as above. This is assigned to 0 when normal, and to 1 when a drive preventive maintenance warning occurs.
dfWarningReserve1 {dfWarningCondition 3}	R	[Content] Reserved area [Installation] Not used. Value is fixed as 0.
dfWarningReserve2 {dfWarningCondition 4}	R	[Content] Reserved area [Installation] Not used. Value is fixed as 0.

Note 1: The format is the same as that of the 4 bytes integer-type object.

Table 7.7 dfRegressionStatus Format

Bit/Byte	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Cache
1	0	0	0	Fan	BK	0	DC PS	Battery
2	0	0	NAS UPS	NAS Path	NAS Server	Path	Loop	UPS
3	CTL	Warning	0	0	ENC	D-Drive	S-Drive	Drive

Note: Subject bits should be "on" if each part is in the regressed state. This value may be fixed as "0" depending on the array unit type and the microprogram revision.

Table 7.8 shows this object value for each failure status.

Table 7.8 dfRegressionStatus Value for Each Failure

Bit position		Object value (decimal)	Failed component
Byte	Bit		
		0	Array unit normal status
3	0	1	Drive blockade
3	1	2	Drive (spare drive) blockade
3	2	4	Drive (data drive) blockade
3	3	8	ENC alarm
3	6	64	Warned array unit
3	7	128	Mate controller blockade
2	0	256	UPS alarm
2	1	512	Loop alarm
2	2	1024	Path blockade
2	3	2048	NAS Server failure
2	4	1096	NAS Path failure
2	5	8192	NAS UPS failure
1	0	65536	Battery alarm
1	1	131072	DC power supply failure
1	3	524288	Battery charging circuit alarm
1	4	1048576	Fan alarm
0	0	16777216	Cache partial blockade

Note: If the "Drive" bit is On, the "D-Drive" or "S-Drive" bit is set to On, and this distinguishes between the data drive and the spare drive type.

If there are two or more failed components, the object value is that which adds up each object value.

Example: When failure occurs in the battery and the fan:

Object value: 1114112 (65536 + 1048576)

When a value of an object is converted into a binary number, it corresponds to the format shown in Table 7.8.

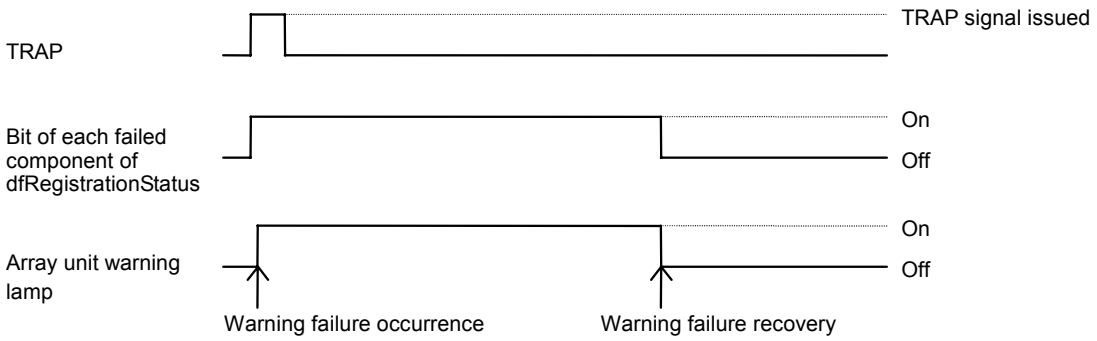


Figure 7.1 Relationship between Traps and dfWarningCondition Groups

Each of the TRAP signals (specific trap code 2 to 6) is issued each time a warning failure in related component occurs (Figure 7.1).

When a warning failure occurs, the bit of the related component of "dfRegistrationStatus" is turned on. The bit is turned off when warning failure is recovered.

7.2.3 dfCommandExecutionCondition Group

dfCommandExecutionCondition OBJECT IDENTIFIER :: = {dfraidLanExMib 3}

Table 7.9 dfCommandExecutionCondition Group

No.	Object identifier	Access	Specifications for installation	Supported	Remarks
1	dfCommandTable {dfCommandExecutionCondition 1}	Impossible	[Content] Command execution condition table [Installation] Same as above (Refer to the lower hierarchical level)	Yes	
1.1	dfCommandEntry {dfCommandTable 1}	Impossible	[Content] Command execution condition entry [Installation] Same as above (Refer to the lower hierarchical level)	Yes	
1.1.1	dfLun {dfCommandEntry 1}	R	[Content] Logical unit number [Installation] Same as above (0 to 511)	Yes	(index)
1.1.2	dfReadCommandNumber {dfCommandEntry 2}	R	[Content] Number of read command receptions [Installation] Same as above	Yes	
1.1.3	dfReadHitNumber {dfCommandEntry 3}	R	[Content] Number of cache read hits [Installation] Number of read commands whose host request range completely hits that of the cache	Yes	
1.1.4	dfReadHitRate {dfCommandEntry 4}	R	[Content] Cache read hit rate (%) [Installation] (Number of cache read hits / Number of read command receptions) x 100	Yes	
1.1.5	dfWriteCommandNumber {dfCommandEntry 5}	R	[Content] Number of write command receptions [Installation] Same as above	Yes	
1.1.6	dfWriteHitNumber {dfCommandEntry 6}	R	[Content] Number of cache write hits [Installation] Number of write commands that were not restricted to write data (not made to wait for writing data) in cache by the dirty threshold value manager	Yes	
1.1.7	dfWriteHitRate {dfCommandEntry 7}	R	[Content] Cache write hit rate (%) [Installation] Number of cache write hits / Number of write command receptions) x 100	Yes	

Note 1: The information of this group is updated every 10 seconds. The value accumulated in the previous ten seconds is set (Figure 7.2).

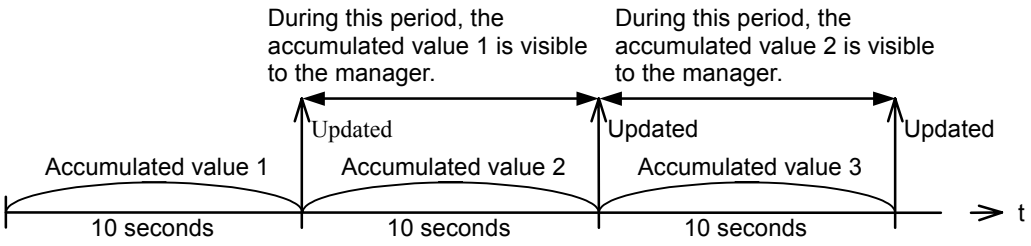


Figure 7.2 Accumulated Values Over Time

Note 2: The dfCommandExecutionCondition group is updated at an interval of 10 seconds and is set to a value accumulated for individual 10 seconds. However, this interval time of 10 seconds may vary within an error span, depending on the command execution condition. In this case, the group is set to a value converted to every 10 seconds from an accumulated value.

Example: If an elapsed time : 11 seconds, and the accumulated number of read command received for that time : 110, then the dfReadCommandNumber is set to 100.

Note 3: The number of hits (dfReadHitNumber, dfWriteHitNumber) may exceed the number of commands received (dfReadCommandNumber, dfWriteCommandNumber), depending on the timing of updating the dfCommandExecutionConditiongroup. The hit rate (dfReadHitRate, dfWriteHitRate) at this time is set to 100%.

Note 4: The dfCommandExecutionCondition group indicates the information of the logical units that can be accessed from the host. If the LUN Concatenation Feature is being used, this group indicates information of the unified LUs.

7.2.4 dfCacheLoadCondition Group

dfCommandExecutionCondition OBJECT IDENTIFIER :: = {dfraidLanExMib 3}

Table 7.10 dfCacheLoadCSndition Group

No.	Object Idntifier	Access	Specifications for Istallation	Supported?	Remarks
1	dfWriteDataRate {dfCacheLoadCondition 1}	R	[Content] Dirty segment rate (%) [Installation] Same as above	Yes	

Note 1: The information of this group is updated every 10 seconds.

7.2.5 dfLUNS Group

dfCommandExecutionCondition OBJECT IDENTIFIER :: = {dfraidLanExMib 5}

Table 7.11 dfLUNS GSoup (continued on the next page)

No.	Object identifier	Access	Specifications for installation	Supported?	Remarks
1	dfLUNSSwitch {dfLUNS 1}	Impossible	[Content] Command operation status table [Installation] Ditto. (See the lower layer.)	Yes	
1.1	dfLUNSSwitchEntry {dfLUNSSwitch 1}	Impossible	[Content] Command operation status entry [Installation] Ditto. (See the lower layer.)	Yes	
1.1.1	dfSwitchSerialNumber {dfLUNSSwitch Entry 1}	R	[Content] Disk array serial number [Installation] The lower four digits of the manufacturing serial number.	Yes	(index)
1.1.2	dfSwitchPortID {dfLUNSSwitch Entry 2}	R	[Content] Port number [Installation] Ditto.	Yes	(index)
1.1.3	dfSwitchOnOff {dfLUNSSwitch Entry 3}	R	[Content] Function switch [Installation] Ditto.	Yes	0: off (Invalid)1: on (Valid)
1.1.4	dfSwitchControlStatus {dfLUNSSwitch Entry 4}	R	[Content] Control flag [Installation] Fixed at 1.	Yes	1: Regular return value2: Request for setting
2	dfLUNSWWN {dfLUNS 2}	Impossible	[Content] WWN table [Installation] Ditto. (See the lower layer.)	Yes	
2.1	dfLUNSWWNentry {dfLUNSWWN 1}	Impossible	[Content] Write command receipt count [Installation] Ditto.	Yes	
2.1.1	dfWWNSerialNumber {dfLUNSWWNEntry 1}	R	[Content] Disk array serial number [Installation] The lower four digits of the manufacturing serial number.	Yes	(index)
2.1.2	dfWWNPortID{dfLUNS WWNEntry 2}	R	[Content] Port number [Installation] Ditto. (See Note 1.)	Yes	(index)

Table 7.11 dfLUNS GSoup (continued)

No.	Object identifier	Access	Specifications for installation	Supported?	Remarks
2.1.3	dfWWNControlIndex {dfLUNSWWNEntry 3}	R	[Content] Control index [Installation] Ditto. (1 to 128) (See Note 2.)	Yes	(index)
2.1.4	dfWWNWWN {dfLUNSWWNEntry 4}	R	[Content] WWN [Installation] 8 bytes bit string (See Note 3.)	Yes	
2.1.5	dfSWWNID {dfLUNSWWNEntry 5}	R	[Content] WWN number [Installation] Ditto. (0 to 31) (See Note 4.)	Yes	
2.1.6	dfWWNNickname {dfLUNSWWNEntry 6}	R	[Content] Nickname [Installation] Ditto. (See Note 5.)	No	No Data
2.1.7	dfWWNUseNickname {dfLUNSWWNEntry 7}	R	[Content] Use/no use of nickname [Installation] Ditto. (Fixed at 0.)	Yes	No use of nickname
2.1.8	dfSwitchControlStatus {dfLUNSWWNEntry 8}	R	[Content] Control flag [Installation] Fixed at 1.	Yes	1: Regular return value2: Request for setting
3	dfLUNSWWNGroup {dfLUNS 3}	Impossible	[Content] WWN group table [Installation] ¾	No	
4	dfLUNSLUN {dfLUNS 4}	Impossible	[Content] LUN table [Installation] Ditto. (See the lower layer.)	Yes	
4.1	dfLUNSLUNentry {dfLUNSWWN 1}	Impossible	[Content] Write command receipt count [Installation] Ditto.	Yes	
4.1.1	dfLUNSerialNumber {dfLUNSWWNEntry 1}	R	[Content] Disk array serial number [Installation] The lower four digits of the manufacturing serial number.	Yes	(index)
4.1.2	dfLUNPortID {dfLUNSWWNEntry 2}	R	[Content] Port number [Installation] Ditto. (See Note 1.)	Yes	(index)
4.1.3	dfLUNLUN {dfLUNSWWNEntry 3}	R	[Content] LU number [Installation] Ditto. (0 to 511)	Yes	(index)
4.1.4	dfLUNWWNSecurity {dfLUNSWWNEntry 4}	R	[Content] WWN access permission [Installation] 16 bytes bit string (See Note 6.)	Yes	
4.1.5	dfLUNWWNGroupSecurity {dfLUNSWWNEntry 5}	R	[Content] WWN group access permission [Installation] Ditto. (See Note 7.)	No	No Data
4.1.6	dfLUNControlStatus {dfLUNSWWNEntry 6}	R	[Content] Control flag [Installation] Ditto. (Fixed at 1.)	Yes	1: Regular return value2: Request for setting
5	dfLUNSLUNGroup {dfLUNS 5}	Impossible	[Content] LUN group table [Installation] Ditto.	No	

Table 7.12 Port TaSle Numbers

Port No.	Controller No.	Fibre
0	0	0A
1		0B
2		Not applicable
3		Not applicable
4	1	1A
5		1B
6		Not applicable
7		Not applicable

7.2.5.1 Definitions and Functions

- Control index: Field entry number (consecutive number).
- WWN: Sets the port identifier (WWN) of the host registered in the corresponding port. For ports other than Fibre-oriented ones and unregistered entry, the value is 0.
- WWN number: Sets the registration number (0 to 31) of the registered WWN. For unregistered entry, the value is 0. (Valid only for WWN registered entry)
- Nickname: Not supported. (Length 0)
- WWN access permission: Sets the bit corresponding to the WWN that has permission to access the corresponding LUN.

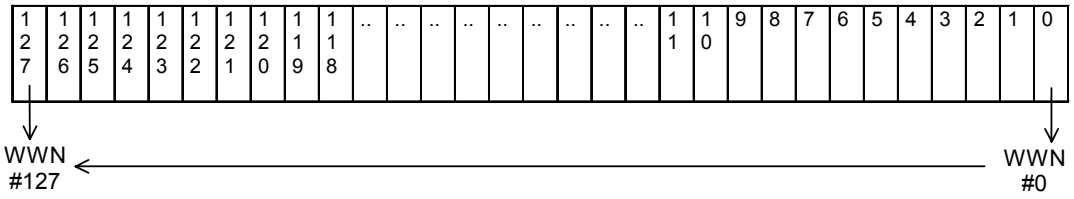


Figure 7.3 WWN Group Access Permission (Not Supported. (Length 0))

7.2.6 dfPort Group

dfPort OBJECT IDENTIFIER :: = {dfraidLanExMib 6}

Table 7.13 dfPort GrSup

No.	Object identifier	Access	Specifications for installation	Supported?	Remarks
1	dfPortinf {dfPort 1}	Impossible	[Content] Port information table [Installation] Ditto. (See the lower layer.)	Yes	
1.1	dfPortinf Entry {dfPortinf 1}	Impossible	[Content] Port information entry [Installation] Ditto. (See the lower layer.)	Yes	
1.1.1	dfLUNSerialNumber {dfLUNSWWNEntry 1}	R	[Content] Disk array serial number [Installation] The lower four digits of the manufacturing serial number.	Yes	(index)
1.1.2	dfPortID {dfPortinf Entry 2}	R	[Content] Port number [Installation] Ditto. (0 to 7) (See Note 1.)	Yes	(index)
1.1.3	dfPortKind {dfPortinf Entry 3}	R	[Content] Port type [Installation] Ditto. (See Note 2.)	Yes	
1.1.4	dfPortHostMode {dfPortinf Entry 4}	R	[Content] Host mode [Installation] Ditto.	Yes	No Data
1.1.5	dfPortFibreAddress {dfPortinf Entry 5}	R	[Content] N_Port_ID of the port [Installation] Ditto. (See Note 3.)	Yes	
1.1.6	dfPortFibreTopology {dfPortinf Entry 6}	R	[Content] Topology information [Installation] Ditto. (1 to 5) (See Note 4.)	Yes	
1.1.7	dfPortControlStatus {dfPortinf Entry 7}	R	[Content] Control flag [Installation] Ditto. (Fixed at 1.)	Yes	1: Regular return value2: Request for setting
1.1.8	dfPortDisplayName {dfPortinf Entry 8}	R	[Content] Port name [Installation] Ditto. (0A to 0B, 1A to 1B)(See Note 5.)	Yes	
1.1.9	dfPortWWN {dfPortinf Entry 9}	R	[Content] WWN of the port [Installation] Ditto. (8 bytes OCTET String)(See Note 6.)	Yes	

Table 7.14 Port Numbers

Port No.	Controller No.	Fibre
0	0	0A
1		0B
2		Not applicable
3		Not applicable
4	1	1A
5		1B
6		Not applicable
7		Not applicable

Notes: On port types:

- Sets ”Fibre”.
- For ports other than those that are not applicable, ”None” is set.
- The item of the ports of a blocked controller is ”None.”
- Fibre address host mode
- For Fibre-oriented ports, address translation is performed and then setting is performed. When the address is illegal, the value is 0.
- For ports other than Fibre-oriented ones, the value is 0.

Table 7.15 Port Addresses and Associated Values

Value	Address	Value	Address	Value	Address	Value	Address
1	EF	33	B2	65	72	97	3A
2	E8	34	B1	66	71	98	39
3	E4	35	AE	67	6E	99	36
4	E2	36	AD	68	6D	100	35
5	E1	37	AC	69	6C	101	34
6	E0	38	AB	70	6B	102	33
7	DC	39	AA	71	6A	103	32
8	DA	40	A9	72	69	104	31
9	D9	41	A7	73	67	105	2E
10	D6	42	A6	74	66	106	2D
11	D5	43	A5	75	65	107	2C
12	D4	44	A3	76	63	108	2B
13	D3	45	9F	77	5C	109	2A
14	D2	46	9E	78	5A	110	29
15	D1	47	9D	79	59	111	27
16	CE	48	9B	80	56	112	26
17	CD	49	98	81	55	113	25
18	CC	50	97	82	54	114	23
19	CB	51	90	83	53	115	1F
20	CA	52	8F	84	52	116	1E
21	C9	53	88	85	51	117	1D
22	C7	54	84	86	4E	118	1B
23	C6	55	82	87	4D	119	18
24	C5	56	81	88	4C	120	17
25	C3	57	80	89	4B	121	10
26	BC	58	7C	90	4A	122	0F
27	BA	59	7A	91	49	123	08
28	B9	60	79	92	47	124	04
29	B6	61	76	93	46	125	02
30	B5	62	75	94	45	126	01
31	B4	63	74	95	43	-	-
32	B3	64	73	96	3C	-	-

Table 7.16 Topology Information for Fibre-Oriented Ports

Value	Meaning
1	Fabric (on) & FCAL
2	Fabric (off) & FCAL
3	Fabric (on) & Point To Point
4	Fabric (off) & Point To Point

Table 7.17 Topology Information for Ports other than Fibre-Oriented

Value	Meaning
5	Not Fibre

Table 7.18 Port Display Names

Port No.	Controller No.	Fibre
0	0	"0A"
1		"0B"
2		"None"
3		"None"
4	1	"1A"
5		"1B"
6		"None"
7		"None"

Note: For port WWN:

- For Fibre-oriented ports, the port identifier (WWN) is set.
- For non-Fibre-oriented ports, the value is 0.

7.2.7 dfCommandExecutionInternalCondition Group

dfCommandExecutionInternalCondition OBJECT IDENTIFIER :: = {dfraidLanExMib 7}

Table 7.19 dfCommandExecutionInternalCondition Group (continues on the next page)

No.	Object identifier	Access	Specifications for installation	Supported?	Remarks
1	dfCommandInternalTable {dfCommandExecutionCondition 1}	Impossible	[Content] Command execution condition table [Installation] Same as above (Refer to the lower hierarchical level)	Yes	
1.1	dfCommandInternalEntry {dfCommandTable 1}	Impossible	[Content] Command execution condition entry [Installation] Same as above (Refer to the lower hierarchical level)	Yes	
1.1.1	dfInternalLun {dfCommandEntry 1}	R	[Content] Logical unit number [Installation] Same as above (0 to 511)	Yes	(Index)
1.1.2	dInternalfReadCommandNumber {dfCommandEntry 2}	R	[Content] Number of read command receptions [Installation] Same as above	Yes	
1.1.3	dfInternalReadHitNumber {dfCommandEntry 3}	R	[Content] Number of cache read hits [Installation] Number of read commands whose host request range completely hits that of the cache	Yes	
1.1.4	dfInternalReadHitRate {dfCommandEntry 4}	R	[Content] Cache read hit rate (%) [Installation] (Number of cache read hits / Number of read command receptions) x 100	Yes	
1.1.5	dfInternalWriteCommandNumber {dfCommandEntry 5}	R	[Content] Number of write command receptions [Installation] Same as above	Yes	

Table 7.19 dfCommandExecutionInternalCondition Group (continued)

No.	Object identifier	Access	Specifications for installation	Supported?	Remarks
1.1.6	dfInternalWriteHitNumber {dfCommandEntry 6}	R	[Content] Number of cache write hits [Installation] Number of write commands that were not restricted to write data (not made to wait for writing data) in cache by the dirty threshold value manager	Yes	
1.1.7	dfInternalWriteHitRate {dfCommandEntry 7}	R	[Content] Cache write hit rate (%) [Installation] Number of cache write hits / Number of write command receptions) x 100	Yes	

Note 1: The dfCommandExcutionInternalCondition group indicates the information of the internal logical units of the subsystem. If the LUN Concatenation Feature is being used, this group not indicates the information for the unified LU, but indicates the information of the internal logical units in the subsystem. The information of this group is updated every 10 seconds.

Note 2: For other notes, see Notes 1-3 at the end of Table 7.8.

Appendix A Operations Using CLI

A.1 Installing

The SNMP Agent Support Function is usually non-selectable (locked); to make it available, you must install the SNMP Agent Support Function and make its functions selectable (unlocked). To install this function, an option key code provided with the optional feature is required.

Follow the instructions below to install The SNMP Agent Support Function. The SNMP Agent Support Function is installed and uninstalled using the 9500V Series Resource Manager.

Note: Before installing and uninstalling, make sure that the array unit is in normal operating condition. If a failure such as a controller blockade has occurred, installation and uninstallation operations cannot be performed.

1. From the command prompt, register the subsystem (array unit) in which you will install the SNMP Agent Support Function feature. Connect to the subsystem.
2. Unlock the optional features by using the following examples:

```
Example 1:
% auopt -unit df600 -lock off -keyfd a:
Password:
Option was opened.
Restart the subsystem to apply the setting.
The subsystem stops accepting the access from the host while restarting.
Also, if you are logging in, the login status will be cancelled when restarting begins.
Do you want to restart the subsystem now? (y/n [n]): y
Now restarting the subsystem. Start Time HH:MM:SS Time Required 270 sec.
The subsystem restarted successfully.
%
```

Figure A.1 Key Code Example

```
% auopt -unit df600 -refer
Password:
Option name     Status
SNMP Agent      Enable
%
```

Figure A.2 Key Code Example

Note: To validate the unlocking of this optional feature, restart the array unit. The previous setting stays valid until restarting. The array unit cannot access the host until the restart is completed. Therefore, be certain the host has stopped accessing data before beginning the restart process.

Note: It may take up to six minutes for an array unit to respond, depending on the configuration of the array unit.

A.2 Uninstalling

The following steps describe SNMP Agent Support Function uninstallation using the CLI version of the 9500V Resource Manager:

1. From the command prompt, register the subsystem (array unit) in which you will uninstall the SNMP Agent Support Function feature. Connect to the subsystem.
2. Lock the optional features by using the either of the following examples:

```
% auopt -unit df600 -lock on -keycode Key code
Password:
Option was closed.
Restart the subsystem to apply the setting.
The subsystem stops accepting the access from the host while restarting.
Also, if you are logging in, the login status will be cancelled when restarting begins.
Do you want to restart the subsystem now? (y/n [n]): y
Now restarting the subsystem. Start Time HH:MM:SS Time Required 270sec.
The subsystem restarted successfully.
%
```

Figure A.3 Key Code Example Number 1

```
% auopt -unit df600 -refer
Password:
DMEC002015:No information displayed.
%
```

Figure A.4 Key Code Example Number 2

Note: To validate optional feature locking, restart the array unit. The previous setting will stay valid until restarting. The array unit cannot access the host until restart is completed.

Note: Be certain that the host has stopped accessing data before beginning the restart process.

A.3 Enabling or Disabling

The SNMP Agent Support Function can be enabled or disabled without uninstallation. The following instructions describe how to enable or disable it without uninstallation, using the CLI version of the 9500V series Resource Manager.

1. From the command prompt, register the subsystem (array unit) in which you will change the SNMP Agent Support Function status. Connect to the subsystem.
2. Execute the auopt command to change the status (enable or disable).

To change the status from **disable** to **enable**, enter "enable" after the **-st** option (Figures A.5 and A.6).

```
% auopt -unit df600 -option SNMP-AGENT -st disable
Password:
The option has been set successfully.
Restart the subsystem to apply the setting.
The subsystem stops accepting the access from the host while restarting.
Also, if you are logging in, the login status will be cancelled when restarting begins.
Do you want to restart the subsystem now? (y/n [n]): y
Now restarting the subsystem. Start Time HH:MM:SS Time Required 270sec.
The subsystem restarted successfully.
%
```

Figure A.5 SNMP Agent Disable Example Number 1

```
% auopt -unit df600 -refer
Password:
Option name   Status
SNMP-AGENT    Disable
%
```

Figure A.6 SNMP Agent Disable Example Number 2

This setting is not active until the system is restarted. The subsystem cannot access the host until the restart is completed.

Important Note: Be certain the host has stopped accessing data before beginning the restart process. It may take up to six minutes for an array unit to respond, depending on the configuration of the array unit.

A.4 Registering or Referencing SNMP Environment Information

A.4.1 Registering

1. From the command prompt, register the subsystem (array unit) in which you want to set the SNMP Agent Support Function. Connect to the subsystem.
2. Execute the ausnmp command to specify the subsystem (Figure A.7).

```
%  ausnmp -unit df600 -set -config config.txt -name name.txt
Password:
The SNMP environment information has been set successfully.
Restart the subsystem to apply the setting.
The subsystem stops accepting the access from the host while restarting.
Also, if you are logging in, the login status will be cancelled when restarting begins.
Do you want to restart the subsystem now? (y/n [n]): y
Now restarting the subsystem. Start Time HH:MM:SS Time Required 270sec.
The subsystem restarted successfully.
%
```

Figure A.7 Registering SNMP Agent

A.4.2 Referencing

1. From the command prompt, register the subsystem (array unit) in which you want to set the SNMP Agent Support Function. Connect to the subsystem.
2. Execute the ausnmp command to specify the subsystem.

```
% ausnmp -unit df600 -get -config config.txt -name name.txt
%
```

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AL	arbitrated loop
AL-PA	arbitrated loop physical address
CDE	common desktop environment
cvs	custom volume size
UDP	user datagram protocol