

6Gb/s SAS Mezzanine Board

ARC-1882P

(XMC to 6Gb/s SAS RAID Controllers)

USER'S Manual

Version: 1.2

Issue Date: February, 2020

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FCC Statement

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation.

Manufacturer's Declaration for CE Certification

We confirm ARC-1882P has been tested and found compliant with the requirements in the council directive relating to the EMC Directive 2004/108/EC. Regarding to the electromagnetic compatibility, the following standards were applied:

EN 55022: 2006, Class B
EN 61000-3-2: 2006
EN 61000-3-3: 1995+A1: 2001+A2: 2005

EN 55024:1998+A1:2001=A2:2003
IEC61000-4-2: 2001
IEC61000-4-3: 2006
IEC61000-4-4: 2004
IEC61000-4-5: 2005
IEC61000-4-6: 2006
IEC61000-4-8: 2001
IEC61000-4-11: 2004

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INTRODUCTION

1. Introduction

This section presents a brief overview of the XMC SAS RAID adapter, ARC-1882P. (PCIe 3.0 to 6Gb/s SAS/SATA RAID controllers)

1.1 Overview

The ARC-1882P is a high performance XMC (PMC with high-speed serial fabric interconnect Mezzanine Card) that is ideal for ruggedized systems requiring high bandwidth storage. It is based on the ROC I/O controller, equipped with 8 ports of either SAS or SATA connectivity at 6.0 Gb/s per ports. Features include high performance dual core ROC processor, 1GB DDR3-1333 memory and high speed PCIe 3.0 x8 interface. A heat-sink is provided adequate cooling for the dual core ROC controller and conducts heat to front bracket. ARC-1882P can be used on Video/IR systems and Signal Intelligence, etc. Application areas can be found in markets such as medical, military, aerospace and automation.

Unsurpassed Data Availability

The SAS RAID controllers can also provide RAID levels 0, 1, 1E, 3, 5, 6, 10, 30, 50, 60, Single Disk or JBOD for maximum configuration flexibility. The RAID 6 can offer fault tolerance greater than RAID 1 or RAID 5 but only consumes the capacity of 2 disk drives for distributed parity data. The SAS RAID controllers with extreme performance RAID 6 engine installed provide the highest RAID 6 feature to meet this requirement. Its high data availability and protection derives from the following capabilities: Online RAID Capacity Expansion, Array Roaming, Online RAID Level / Stripe Size Migration, Global Online Spare, Automatic Drive Failure Detection, Automatic Failed Drive Rebuilding, Disk Hot-Swap, Online Background Rebuilding, Instant Availability/Background Initialization, Auto Reassign Sector, Redundant Flash Image and Battery Backup Module.

ARC-1882P has featured with controller based hardware encryption function. Controller based hardware encryption describes the encryption of data occurring at the disk array controller before being sent to the disk drives. Since RAID controller is a natural central

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point of all data therefore encryption at this level is inherent and also reduces deployment complexity. ARC-1882 RAID controller has dedicated electronic circuitry for the cryptographic engine embedded in the ROC and operating at full channel speeds. The hardware encryption does not impact the performance of ARC-1882P RAID controller and can implement on any kinds of HDD that is transparent to the user, the OS, and applications.

SAS for Maximum Scalability

SAS builds on parallel SCSI by providing higher performance, improving data availability. The SAS interface supports both SAS disk drives for data-intensive applications, and Serial ATA (SATA) drives for low-cost bulk storage of reference data. The ARC-1882P includes 8 external SAS ports for easy expansion. When ARC-1882P SAS RAID controller used with SAS expanders, the adapter can provide up to (256) devices through one or more SAS JBODs, making two SFF-8470 connectors at the XMC front bezel are used for connectivity. Each connector combines four SAS/SATA ports into a single jack-screw style locked connection for operation in rugged environments.

Maximum Interoperability

The SAS RAID controller supports broad operating system including Windows 10/8/Server 2012/7/2008/Vista/XP/2003, Linux (Open Source), FreeBSD (Open Source), Solaris (Open Source), Mac and more, along with key system monitoring features such as enclosure management (SES2 and SMP) and SNMP function.

Easy RAID Management

A set of 8 green LEDs and 8 red LEDs are provided on the back-side of the board to transport activity/fault status for each of the 8 attached devices. The global state of these activity/fault indicators is also presented on the front panel using a single green and a single red LED. The controller contains an embedded McBIOS RAID manager that can access via hot key at BIOS boot-up screen. This pre-boot RAID manager can use to simplify the setup and management of RAID controller. The adapter firmware also contains a

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browser-based McRAID storage manager which can be accessed through the ArchHttp proxy server. The McRAID storage manager allows local and remote to create and modify RAID set, volume set, and monitor RAID status from standard web browser. The Single Admin Portal (SAP) monitor utility can support one application to scan multiple RAID units in the network.

1.2 Features

Controller Architecture

- Dual Core 800 MHz ROC I/O processor for RAID core and SAS microcode
- 1GB on-board DDR3-1333 SDRAM with ECC protection
- Support write-through or write-back cache
- Multi-adapter support for large storage requirements
- BIOS boot support for greater fault tolerance
- BIOS PnP (plug and play) and BBS (BIOS boot specification)
- NVRAM for RAID event & transaction log
- Redundant flash image for adapter availability
- Battery Backup Module ready (Optional)
- RoHS Compliant

RAID Features

- RAID level 0, 1, 1E, 3, 5, 6, 10, 30, 50, 60, Single Disk or JBOD
- Multiple RAID selection
- Online array roaming/offline RAID set
- Online RAID level/stripe size migration
- Online capacity expansion and RAID level migration simultaneously
- Online volume set growth
- Instant availability and background initialization
- Automatic drive insertion / removal detection and rebuilding
- Greater than 2TB per volume set (64-bit LBA support)
- Disk scrubbing/ array verify scheduling for automatic repair of all configured RAID sets
- Support intelligent power management to save energy and extend service life
- Multiple pairs SSD/HDD disk clone function
- SSD automatic monitor clone (AMC) support
- Controller level hardware encryption function support

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Monitors/Notification

- 8 sets individual fault connector, and alarm buzzer
- A set of on-board 8 LEDs for each activity and fault.
- 2 global activity/fault LED
- Serial bus output for activity/fault LED
- SMTP support for email notification
- SNMP support for remote manager
- Enclosure management (SES2 and SMP) ready

RAID Management

- Hot key "boot-up" McBIOS RAID manager via M/B BIOS
- Web browser-based McRAID storage manager via ArchHttp proxy server utility
- Support Command Line Interface (CLI)
- API library for customer to write monitor utility
- Single Admin Portal (SAP) monitor utility
- Field-upgradeable firmware in flash ROM

Operating System

- Windows 10/8/Server 2012/7/2008/Vista/XP/2003
- Linux
- FreeBSD
- Solaris 10 x86/x86_64

(For latest supported OS listing visit <http://www.areca.com.tw>)

Important:

Be sure to update the ArcMSR.kext driver shipping with Mac OS X to V1.3.7 or later from the software CD or from the Areca website.

INTRODUCTION

6Gb/s SAS RAID controllers	
Model name	ARC-1882P
I/O Processor	Dual Core RAID-on-Chip 800MHz
Form Factor (W x H x L)	74 x 14.5 x 149 mm
Host Bus Type	PCIe 3.0 x 8 Lanes XMC
Driver Connector	2 x SFF-8470 connectors support 8 SAS ports
Drive Support	Up to 256 SAS or SATA III drives using SAS expanders
RAID Level	0, 1, 1E, 3, 5, 6, 10, 30, 50, 60, Single Disk, JBOD
On-Board Cache	1GB on-board DDR3-1333 SDRAM with ECC protection
Management Port	In-Band: XMC
Enclosure Ready	Individual Faulty Header and SES-2

HARDWARE INSTALLATION

2. Hardware Installation

This section describes the procedures for installing the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controllers.

2.1 Before You First Installing

Thanks for purchasing the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller as your RAID data storage subsystem. This user manual gives simple step-by-step instructions for installing and configuring the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller. To ensure personal safety and to protect your equipment and data, reading the following information package list carefully before you begin installing.

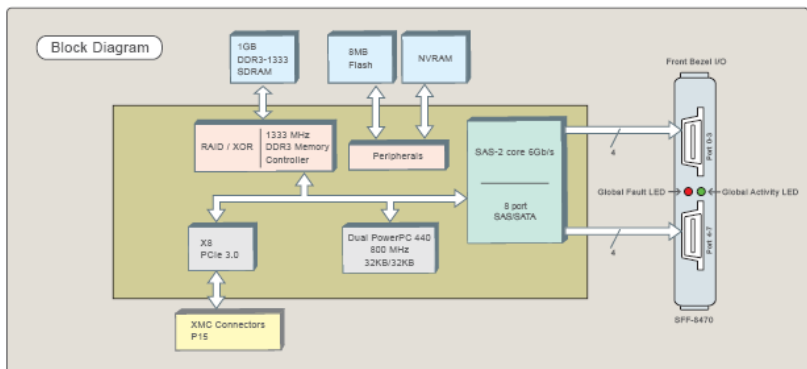
Package Contents

If your package is missing any of the items listed below, contact your local dealers before you install. **(Disk drives and disk mounting brackets are not included)**

- 1 x 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller in an ESD-protective bag
- 1 x Installation CD – containing driver, relative software, an electronic version of this manual and other related manual

2.2 Block Diagram

This section provides the board layout and connector for the ARC-1882P XMC SAS RAID adapter.



HARDWARE INSTALLATION

2.3 Connector and LED

2.3.1 Board Layout

The section provides the board layout and connector for the ARC-1882P XMC SAS RAID adapter.

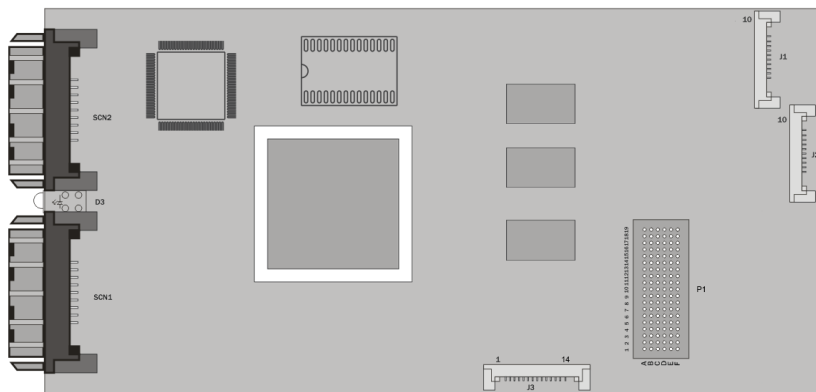


Figure 2-1, ARC-1882P Front Side

Connector	Description	Type
1. (SCN1)	SAS/SATA 1-4 Ports (External)	SFF-8470
2. (SCN2)	SAS/SATA 5-8 Ports (External)	SFF-8470
3. (J1)	Manufacture Purpose Port	10-Pin Wafer Connector
4. (J2)	Fault LED Connector or Fault/Activity Serial Output	10-Pin Wafer Connector
5. (J3)	Battery Backup Module	14-Pin Wafer Connector
9. (P1)	PCIe 3.0 x8 Lane Connector	XMC-P15
10. (D32)	Global Activity/Fault LED	Dual-Layer DIP

HARDWARE INSTALLATION

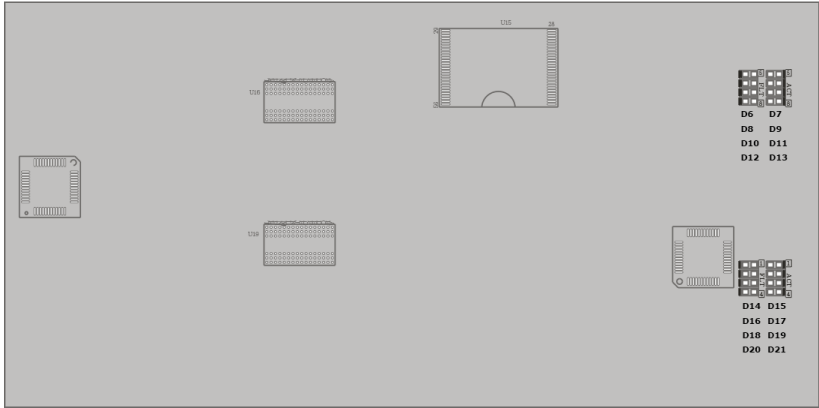


Figure 2-2, ARC-1882P Back Side

LED	Description	Type
D15, D17, D19, D21	Activity LED for SAS Port 1-4	SMT LED
D14, D16, D18, D20	Fault LED for SAS Port 1-4	SMT LED
D7, D9, D11, D13	Activity LED for SAS Port 5-8	SMT LED
D6, D8, D10, D12	Fault LED for SAS Port 5-8	SMT LED

HARDWARE INSTALLATION

2.3.2 Connectors Pin Definition

2.3.2.1 P1-Mezzanine Connector

XMC is a PMC with high-speed serial fabric interconnect defined by the VITA 42 standard. XMC specifies an additional primary connector (P15) that supports PCI Express (VITA 42.3). A secondary XMC connector P16 is optional for other high speed serial formats. The ARC-1882P does not make use of P16.

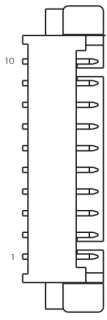
Primary XMC P15 Connector Pin Definition						
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	TXD0+	TXD0-	3.3V	TXD1+	TXD1-	VPWR(5V/12V)
2	GND	GND	NC	GND	GND	PCI_RST_E
3	TXD2+	TXD2-	3.3V	TXD3+	TXD3-	VPWR
4	GND	GND	NC	GND	GND	MRSTO
5	TXD4+	TXD4-	3.3V	TXD5+	TXD5-	VPWR(5V/12V)
6	GND	GND	NC	GND	GND	12V
7	TXD6+	TXD6-	3.3V	TXD7+	TXD7-	VPWR(5V/12V)
8	GND	GND	TDI	GND	GND	NC
9	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	VPWR(5V/12V)
10	GND	GND	TDO	GND	GND	GA0
11	RXD0+	RXD0-	MBIST	RXD1+	RXD1-	VPWR(5V/12V)
12	GND	GND	GA1	GND	GND	MPRESENT
13	RXD2+	RXD2-	NC	RXD3+	RXD3-	VPWR(5V/12V)
14	GND	GND	GA2	GND	GND	PE_SMDAT
15	RXD4+	RXD4-	NC	RXD5+	RXD5-	VPWR(5V/12V)
16	GND	GND	MMR0	GND	GND	PE_SMCLK
17	RXD6+	RXD6-	NC	RXD7+	RXD7-	NC
18	GND	GND	NC	GND	GND	NC
19	REFCLK+	REFCLK-	NC	NC	NC	NC

P15 Defined IO

HARDWARE INSTALLATION

2.3.2.2 J1-Manufacture Reserved

As an option, the ARC-1882P can be equipped with a 10 pin 90 degree gold contacts wafer connector for manufacture purpose. The connector is a 1.25mm pitch pin header.

J1 Defined IO	J1 Pin Definition (Manufacture use)	
	Pin	Signal
	1	P_TDI
	2	P_TCK
	3	P_TMS
	4	P_TDO
	5	RXD1
	6	NC
	7	TXD1
	8	5V
	9	PRO_CLK
	10	GND

2.3.2.3 J2-Fault LED

As an option, the ARC-1882P can be equipped with a 10 pin 90 degree gold contacts wafer connector for HDD fault LED. The connector is a 1.25mm pitch pin header. These 8 fault pins are drive by a CPLD device. It has also implemented multi-function from those pins through auto detect or manual setting.

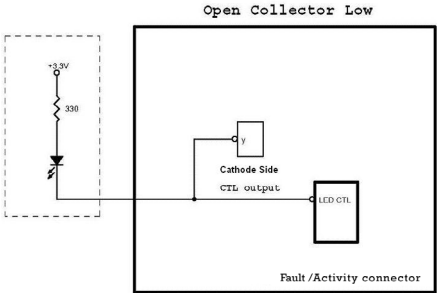
- (1). Parallel Mode: Leave FLT6 and FLT7 Open
ARC-1882P default supports fault-LED header only and activity-LED get from H/D.
- (2). Serial Mode: Short on FLT6 + FLT7
The fault/activity signals get out serial over pin2 and pin3 the 16 LED outputs (8 faults signals and 8 activity signals). You can base on the protocol / data diagram and logic level of this serial stream over the two pins, you can adapt this in your application, and design a new board with Areca de-coder controller code. This can provide the activity LED and fault LED function with limited pins.

HARDWARE INSTALLATION

J2 Pin Definition (Fault Led)	
Pin	Signal
1	3.3V
2	FLT0
3	FLT1
4	FLT2
5	FLT3
6	FLT4
7	FLT5
8	FLT6
9	FLT7
10	GND

J2 Pin Definition Short on FLT6 + FLT7 Activites Serial Output	
Pin	Signal
1	3.3V
2	ACS CLK
3	ACS DATA
4	N/A
5	N/A
6	N/A
7	N/A
8	FLT6
9	FLT7
10	GND

The following electronics schematic is the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller logical of fault header. The signal for each pin is cathode (-) side.



The following table is the fault LED signal behavior.

LED	Normal Status	Problem Indication
Fault LED	<ol style="list-style-type: none">When the fault LED is solid illuminated, there is no disk present.When the fault LED is off, then disk is present and status is normal.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">When the fault LED is slow blinking (2 times/sec), that disk drive has failed and should be hot-swapped immediately.When the activity LED is illuminated and fault LED is fast blinking (10 times/sec) there is rebuilding activity on that disk drive.

HARDWARE INSTALLATION

2.3.2.4 J3-Battery Backup Module

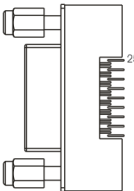
As an option, the ARC-1882P can be equipped with a 12 pin 90 degree gold contacts wafer connector for Battery Backup Module. The connector is a 1.25mm pitch pin header.

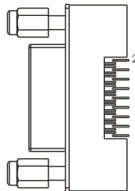
J3 Pin Definition(BBM Support)	
Pin	Signal
1	GND
2	5V
3	GND
4	BAT_VCC
5	NC
6	NC
7	BAT_GPI
8	SMDAT
9	BAT_GPO
10	NC
11	SMCKE
12	SMCLK

HARDWARE INSTALLATION

2.3.2.5 SCN1 & SCN2-External SAS/SATA connector

The ARC-1882P provides eight 6.0Gb/s links on a XMC front panel by using two SFF-8470 connectors. Each connector provides a robust connection to a 4-lane SAS/SATA cable using screw locks and jackscrews to secure the cable to the XMC front panel connector for operation in rugged environments.

SCN1 Defined IO	SCN1 Pin Definition	
	Pin	Signal
	1	GND
	2	RXD0+
	3	RXD0-
	4	GND
	5	RXD1+
	6	RXD1-
	7	GND
	8	RXD2+
	9	RXD2-
	10	GND
	11	RXD3+
	12	RXD3-
	13	GND
	14	TXD3
	15	TXD3+
	16	GND
	17	TXD2-
	18	TXD2+
	19	GND
	20	TXD1-
	21	TXD1+
	22	GND
	23	TXD0-
	24	TXD0+
	25	GND

SCN2 Defined IO	SCN2 Pin Definition	
	Pin	Signal
	1	GND
	2	RXD4+
	3	RXD4-
	4	GND
	5	RXD5+
	6	RXD5-
	7	GND
	8	RXD6+
	9	RXD6-
	10	GND
	11	RXD7+
	12	RXD7-
	13	GND
	14	TXD7-
	15	TXD7+
	16	GND
	17	TXD6-
	18	TXD6+
	19	GND
	20	TXD5-
	21	TXD5+
	22	GND
	23	TXD4-
	24	TXD4+
	25	GND

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2.4 Installation

Use the following instructions below to install a XMC to 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller.

Step 1. Unpack

Unpack and remove the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller from the package. Inspect it carefully, if anything is missing or damaged, contact your local dealer.

Step 2. Power System Off

Turn off computer and remove the AC power cord. Remove the system's cover. For the instructions, please see the computer system documentation.

Step 3. Install the XMC 6Gb/s SAS RAID Cards

You may be needed to assist with installing the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller into an available XMC expansion slot.

- Small screwdriver
- Host system hardware manuals and manuals for the disk or enclosure being installed.

Step 4. Adding a Battery Backup Module (Optional)

Please refer to Appendix B for installing the BBM in your 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller.

Step 5. Power up the System

Thoroughly check the installation, reinstall the computer cover, and reconnect the power cord cables. Turn on the power switch at the system unit.

Step 6. Install the Controller Driver

For a new system:

- Driver installation usually takes places as part of operating system installation. Please refer to Chapter 4 Diver Installation for the detailed installation procedure.

HARDWARE INSTALLATION

In an existing system:

- To install the controller driver into the existing operating system. For the detailed installation procedure, please refer to the Chapter 4, Driver Installation.

Step 7. Install ArchHttp Proxy Server

The 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller firmware has embedded the web-browser McRAID storage manager. ArchHttp proxy server will launch the web-browser McRAID storage manager. It provides all of the creation, management and monitor 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller status. Please refer to the Chapter 5 for the detail ArchHttp Proxy Server Installation. For SNMP agent function, please refer to Appendix C.

Step 8. Configure Volume Set

The controller configures RAID functionality through the McBIOS RAID manager. Please refer to Chapter 3, McBIOS RAID Manager, for the detail. The RAID controller can also be configured through the McRAID storage manager with ArchHttp proxy server installed. For this option, please refer to Chapter 6, Web Browser-Based Configuration.

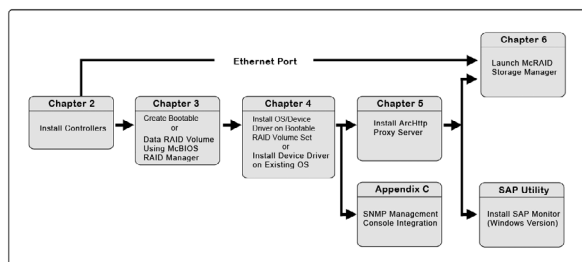
2.5 Summary of the installation

The flow chart below describes the installation procedures for 6Gb/s SAS RAID controllers. These procedures includes hardware installation, the creation and configuration of a RAID volume through the McBIOS/McRAID manager, OS installation and installation of 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller software.

The software components configure and monitor the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controllers as following table.

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Configuration Utility	Operating System Supported
McBIOS RAID Manager	OS-Independent
McRAID Storage Manager (Via Archhttp proxy server)	Windows 8/Server 2012(R2)/7/2008/Vista/ XP/2003, Linux, FreeBSD, Solaris and Mac
SAP Monitor (Single Admin Portal to scan for multiple RAID units in the network, via ArchHttp proxy server)	Windows 8/Server 2012(R2)/7/2008/Vista/ XP/2003
SNMP Manager Console Integration	Windows, Linux and FreeBSD



McRAID Storage Manager

Before launching the firmware-embedded web server, McRAID storage manager through the PCIe bus, you need first to install the ArchHttp proxy server on your server system. If you need additional information about installation and start-up of this function, see the McRAID Storage Manager section in Chapter 6.

ArcHTTP Proxy Server

ArchHTTP has to be installed for GUI RAID console (MRAID storage manager) to run. It is used to launch the web browser McRAID storage manager. It also runs as a service or daemon in the background that allows capturing of events for mail and SNMP traps notification. If you need additional information about installation and start-up of this function, see the ArchHTTP Proxy Server Installation section in Chapter 5 of the user manual.

CLI Utility

CLI (Command Line Interface) lets you set up and manage RAID controller through a command line interface. CLI performs many

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tasks at the command line. You can download CLI manual from Areca website or software CD <CDROM>\DOCS directory.

SNMP Manager Console Integration

You can use the in-band PCIe hot bus interface to transport SNMP data on the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller: To use In-Band PCIe host bus interface, keep blank on the "SNMP Tarp IP Address" option.

● In-Band-Using PCIe Host Bus Interface

In-band interface refers to management of the SNMP data of 6Gb/s SAS controllers from a PCIe host bus. In-band interface is simpler than out-of-band interface for it requires less hardware in its configuration. Since the SAS controller is already installed in the host system, no extra connection is necessary. Just load the necessary in-band Areca SNMP extension agent for the controllers.

Before launching the SNMP agent in the sever, you need first to enable the firmware-embedded SNMP community configuration and install Areca SNMP extension agent in your server system. If you need additional information about installation and start-up the function, see the SNMP Operation & Installation section in the Appendix C.

Single Admin Portal (SAP) Monitor

This utility can scan for multiple RAID units on the network and monitor the controller set status. For additional information, see the utility manual (SAP) in the packaged CD or download it from the web site **<http://www.areca.com.tw>**.

3. McBIOS RAID Manager

The system mainboard BIOS automatically configures the following 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller parameters at power-up:

- I/O Port Address
- Interrupt Channel (IRQ)
- Controller ROM Base Address

Use McBIOS RAID manager to further configure the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller to suit your server hardware and operating system.

3.1 Starting the McBIOS RAID Manager

This section explains how to use the McBIOS RAID manager to configure your RAID system. The McBIOS RAID manager is designed to be user-friendly. It is a menu-driven program, residing in the firmware, which allows you to scroll through various menus and sub-menus and select among the predetermined configuration options.

When starting a system with a 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller installed, it will display the following message on the monitor during the start-up sequence (after the system BIOS startup screen but before the operating system boots):

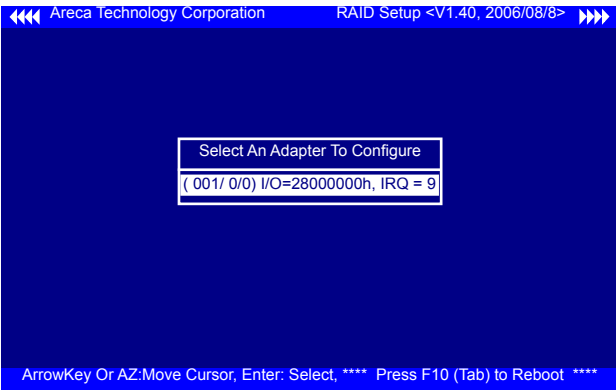
```
ARC-1882 PCIe8/2.5G RAID Controller - DRAM: 1024(MB) / #Channels: 8
BIOS: V1.22d / Date: 2010-11-16 - F/W: V1.49 / Date: 2011-05-31
```

```
▶ Bus/Dev/Fun= 4/0/0, I/O-Port=28000000h, IRQ=11, BIOS=C800 : 0h
▶▶ ID-LUN=00-0, Vol="Areca ARC-1882-VOL#000R001", Size=3.6 (TB)
▶▶ ID-LUN=00-1, Vol="Areca ARC-1882-VOL#001R001", Size=3.6 (TB)
▶▶ ID-LUN=00-2, Vol="Areca ARC-1882-VOL#002R001", Size=3.6 (TB)
▶▶ RAID controller BIOS not installed
▶▶ Press <Tab/F6> to enter SETUP menu. 9 second(s) left <ESC to Skip>..
```

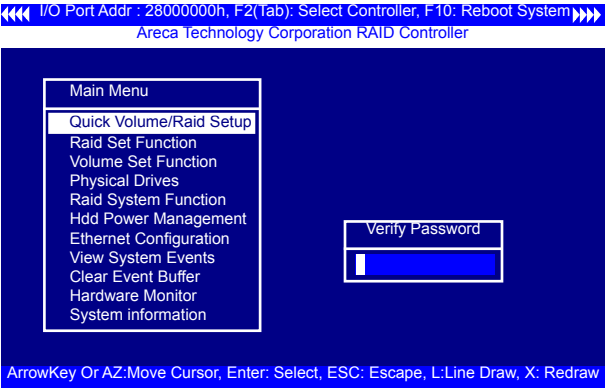
The McBIOS RAID manager message remains on your screen for about nine seconds, giving you time to start the configuration menu by pressing **Tab** or **F6**. If you do not wish to enter configuration menu, press **ESC** to skip configuration immediately. When activated, the McBIOS RAID manager window appears showing a selection dialog box listing the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controllers that are installed in the system.

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The legend at the bottom of the screen shows you what keys are enabled for the windows.



Use the **Up** and **Down** arrow keys to select the controller you want to configure. While the desired controller is highlighted, press the **Enter** key to enter the main menu of the McBIOS RAID manager.



Note:

The manufacture default password is set to **0000**; this password can be modified by selecting **Change Password** in the **Raid System Function** section.

3.2 McBIOS RAID manager

The McBIOS RAID manager is firmware-based and is used to configure RAID sets and volume sets. Because the utility resides in the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller firmware, operation is independent of any operating systems on your computer. This utility can be used to:

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- Create RAID sets,
- Expand RAID sets,
- Add physical drives,
- Define volume sets,
- Modify volume sets,
- Modify RAID level/stripe size,
- Define pass-through disk drives,
- Modify system functions and
- Designate drives as hot spares.

3.3 Configuring Raid Sets and Volume Sets

You can configure RAID sets and volume sets with McBIOS RAID manager automatically. Using "Quick Volume/Raid Setup" or manually using "Raid Set/Volume Set Function". Each configuration method requires a different level of user input. The general flow of operations for RAID set and volume set configuration is:

Step	Action
1	Designate hot spares/pass-through drives (optional).
2	Choose a configuration method.
3	Create RAID sets using the available physical drives.
4	Define volume sets using the space available in the RAID set.
5	Initialize the volume sets and use volume sets (as logical drives) in the host OS.

3.4 Designating Drives as Hot Spares

Any unused disk drive that is not part of a RAID set can be designated as a hot spare. The "Quick Volume/Raid Setup" configuration will add the spare disk drive and automatically display the appropriate RAID level from which the user can select. For the "Raid Set Function" configuration option, the user can use the "Create Hot Spare" option to define the hot spare disk drive.

When a hot spare disk drive is being created using the "Create Hot Spare" option (in the "Raid Set Function"), all unused physical devices connected to the current controller appear:

Choose the target disk by selecting the appropriate check box. Press **Enter** key to select a disk drive, and press **Yes** in the "Create Hot Spare" to designate it as a hot spare.

BIOS CONFIGURATION

3.5 Using Quick Volume /Raid Setup Configuration

“Quick Volume / Raid Setup configuration” collects all available drives and includes them in a RAID set. The RAID set you created is associated with exactly one volume set. You will only be able to modify the default RAID level, stripe size and capacity of the new volume set. Designating drives as hot spares is also possible in the “Raid Level” selection option. The volume set default settings will be:

Parameter	Setting
Volume Name	ARC-1882-VOL#00
SCSI Channel/SCSI ID/SCSI LUN	0/0/0
Cache Mode	Write-Back
Tag Queuing	Yes

The default setting values can be changed after configuration is completed. Follow the steps below to create arrays using the “Raid Set / Volume Set” method:

Step	Action
1	Choose “Quick Volume /Raid Setup” from the main menu. The available RAID levels with hot spare for the current volume set drive are displayed.
2	<p>It is recommended that you use drives of the same capacity in a specific array. If you use drives with different capacities in an array, all drives in the RAID set will be set to the capacity of the smallest drive in the RAID set.</p> <p>The numbers of physical drives in a specific array determines which RAID levels that can be implemented in the array.</p> <p>RAID 0 requires 1 or more physical drives.</p> <p>RAID 1 requires at least 2 physical drives.</p> <p>RAID 10(1E) requires at least 3 physical drives.</p> <p>RAID 3 requires at least 3 physical drives.</p> <p>RAID 5 requires at least 3 physical drives.</p> <p>RAID 3 +Spare requires at least 4 physical drives.</p> <p>RAID 5 + Spare requires at least 4 physical drives.</p> <p>RAID 6 requires at least 4 physical drives.</p> <p>RAID 6 + Spare requires at least 5 physical drives.</p> <p>Highlight the desired RAID level for the volume set and press the Enter key to confirm.</p>

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3	The capacity for the current volume set is entered after highlighting the desired RAID level and pressing the Enter key. The capacity for the current volume set is displayed. Use the UP and DOWN arrow keys to set the capacity of the volume set and press the Enter key to confirm. The available stripe sizes for the current volume set are then displayed.
4	Use the UP and DOWN arrow keys to select the current volume set stripe size and press the Enter key to confirm. This parameter specifies the size of the stripes written to each disk in a RAID 0, 1, 10(1E), 5 or 6 volume set. You can set the stripe size to 4 KB, 8 KB, 16 KB, 32 KB, 64 KB, 128 KB, 256KB, 512KB, or 1024KB. A larger stripe size provides better read performance, especially when the computer preforms mostly sequential reads. However, if the computer preforms random read requests more often, choose a smaller stripe size.
5	When you are finished defining the volume set, press the Yes key to confirm the "Quick Volume And Raid Set Setup" function.
6	Foreground (Fast Completion) Press Enter key to define fast initialization or selected the Background (Instant Available) or No Init (To Rescue Volume). In the "Background Initialization", the initialization proceeds as a background task, the volume set is fully accessible for system reads and writes. The operating system can instantly access to the newly created arrays without requiring a reboot and waiting the initialization complete. In "Foreground Initialization", the initialization proceeds must be completed before the volume set ready for system accesses. In "No Init", there is no initialization on this volume.
7	Initialize the volume set you have just configured
8	If you need to add additional volume set, using main menu "Create Volume Set" function.

3.6 Using Raid Set/Volume Set Function Method

In "Raid Set Function", you can use the "Create Raid Set" function to generate a new RAID set. In "Volume Set Function", you can use the "Create Volume Set" function to generate an associated volume set and configuration parameters.

If the current controller has unused physical devices connected, you can choose the "Create Hot Spare" option in the "Raid Set Function" to define a global hot spare. Select this method to configure new RAID sets and volume sets. The "Raid Set/Volume Set Function" configuration option allows you to associate volume sets with partial and full RAID sets.

BIOS CONFIGURATION

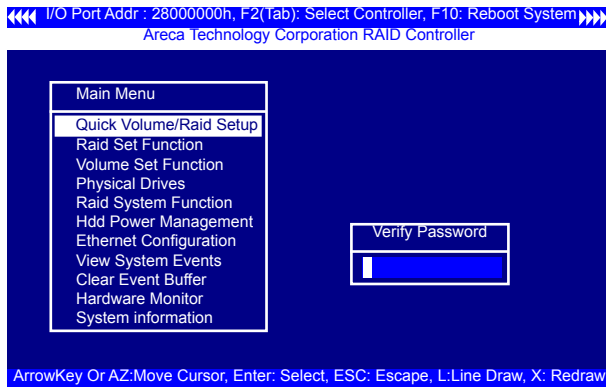
Step	Action
1	To setup the hot spare (option), choose "Raid Set Function" from the main menu. Select the "Create Hot Spare" and press the Enter key to define the hot spare.
2	Choose "Raid Set Function" from the main menu. Select "Create Raid Set" and press the Enter key.
3	The "Select a Drive For Raid Set" window is displayed showing the SAS/ SATA drives connected to the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller.
4	<p>Press the UP and DOWN arrow keys to select specific physical drives. Press the Enter key to associate the selected physical drive with the current RAID set.</p> <p>It is recommended that you use drives of the same capacity in a specific array. If you use drives with different capacities in an array, all drives in the RAID set will be set to the capacity of the smallest drive in the RAID set.</p> <p>The numbers of physical drives in a specific array determines which RAID levels that can be implemented in the array.</p> <p>RAID 0 requires 1 or more physical drives.</p> <p>RAID 1 requires at least 2 physical drives.</p> <p>RAID 10(1E) requires at least 3 physical drives.</p> <p>RAID 3 requires at least 3 physical drives.</p> <p>RAID 5 requires at least 3 physical drives.</p> <p>RAID 6 requires at least 4 physical drives.</p> <p>RAID 30 requires at least 6 physical drives.</p> <p>RAID 50 requires at least 6 physical drives.</p> <p>RAID 60 requires at least 8 physical drives.</p>
5	After adding the desired physical drives to the current RAID set, press the Enter to confirm the "Create Raid Set" function.
6	An "Edit The Raid Set Name" dialog box appears. Enter 1 to 15 alphanumeric characters to define a unique identifier for this new RAID set. The default RAID set name will always appear as Raid Set. #. Press Enter key to finish the name editing.
7	Press the Enter key when you are finished creating the current RAID set. To continue defining another RAID set, repeat step 3. To begin volume set configuration, go to step 8.
8	Choose the "Volume Set Function" from the main menu. Select "Create Volume Set" and press the Enter key.
9	Choose a RAID set from the "Create Volume From Raid Set" window. Press the Yes key to confirm the selection.

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10	Choosing Foreground (Fast Completion) Press Enter key to define fast initialization or selected the Background (Instant Available) or No Init (To Rescue Volume). In the "Background Initialization", the initialization proceeds as a background task, the volume set is fully accessible for system reads and writes. The operating system can instantly access to the newly created arrays without requiring a reboot and waiting the initialization complete. In "Foreground Initialization", the initialization proceeds must be completed before the volume set ready for system accesses. In "No Init", there is no initialization on this volume.
11	If space remains in the RAID set, the next volume set can be configured. Repeat steps 8 to 10 to configure another volume set.

3.7 Main Menu

The main menu shows all functions that are available for executing actions, which is accomplished by clicking on the appropriate link.



Note:

The manufacture default password is set to **0000**; this password can be modified by selecting "Change Password" in the "Raid System Function" section.

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Option	Description
Quick Volume/Raid Setup	Create a default configuration based on the number of physical disk installed
Raid Set Function	Create a customized RAID set
Volume Set Function	Create a customized volume set
Physical Drives	View individual disk information
Raid System Function	Setup the RAID system configuration
Hdd Power Management	Manage HDD power based on usage patterns
Ethernet Configuration	LAN port setting
View System Events	Record all system events in the buffer
Clear Event Buffer	Clear all information in the event buffer
Hardware Monitor	Show the hardware system environment status
System Information	View the controller system information

This password option allows user to set or clear the RAID controller's password protection feature. Once the password has been set, the user can only monitor and configure the RAID controller by providing the correct password. The password is used to protect the internal RAID controller from unauthorized entry. The controller will prompt for the password only when entering the main menu from the initial screen. The RAID controller will automatically return to the initial screen when it does not receive any command in five minutes.

3.7.1 Quick Volume/Raid Setup

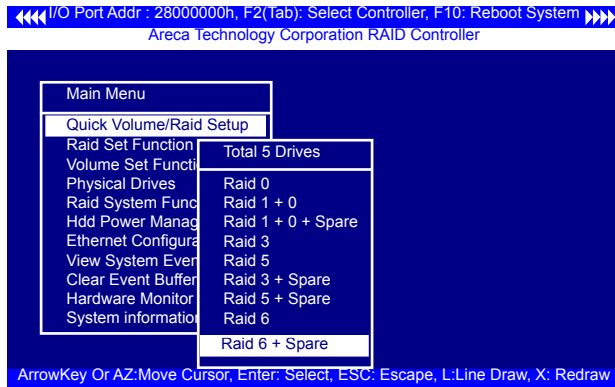
"Quick Volume/Raid Setup" is the fastest way to prepare a RAID set and volume set. It requires only a few keystrokes to complete. Although disk drives of different capacity may be used in the RAID set, it will use the capacity of the smallest disk drive as the capacity of all disk drives in the RAID set. The "Quick Volume/Raid Setup" option creates a RAID set with the following properties:

1. All of the physical drives are contained in one RAID set.
2. The RAID level, hot spare, capacity, and stripe size options are selected during the configuration process.
3. When a single volume set is created, it can consume all or a portion of the available disk capacity in this RAID set.

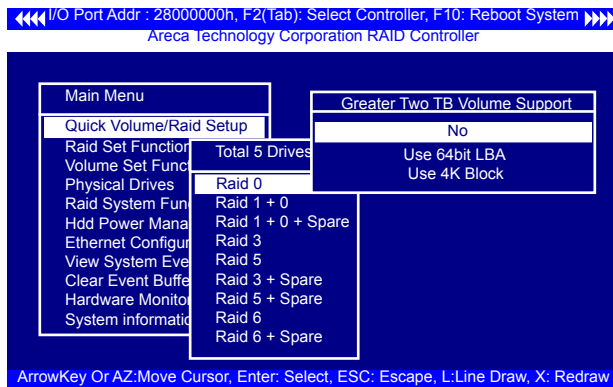
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4. If you need to add an additional volume set, use the main menu "Create Volume Set" function.

The total number of physical drives in a specific RAID set determine the RAID levels that can be implemented within the RAID set. Select "Quick Volume/Raid Setup" from the main menu; all possible RAID level will be displayed on the screen.



If volume capacity will exceed 2TB, controller will show the "Greater Two TB Volume Support" sub-menu.



- **No**
It keeps the volume size with max. 2TB limitation.
- **Use 64bit LBA**
This option use 16 bytes CDB instead of 10 bytes. The maximum volume capacity up to 512TB.

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This option works on different OS which supports 16 bytes CDB.
Such as:

Windows 2003 with SP1 or later

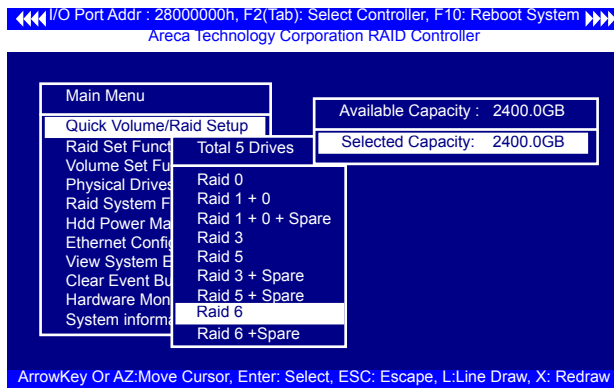
Linux kernel 2.6.x or later

- **Use 4K Block**

It change the sector size from default 512 bytes to 4k bytes.

WIndows XP only supports maximum volume capacity up to 16TB.

A single volume set is created and consumes all or a portion of the disk capacity available in this RAID set. Define the capacity of volume set in the "Available Capacity" popup. The default value for the volume set, which is 100% of the available capacity, is displayed in the selected capacity. use the **UP** and **DOWN** arrow key to set capacity of the volume set and press **Enter** key to accept this value. If the volume set uses only part of the RAID set capacity, you can use the "Create Volume Set" option in the main menu to define additional volume sets.

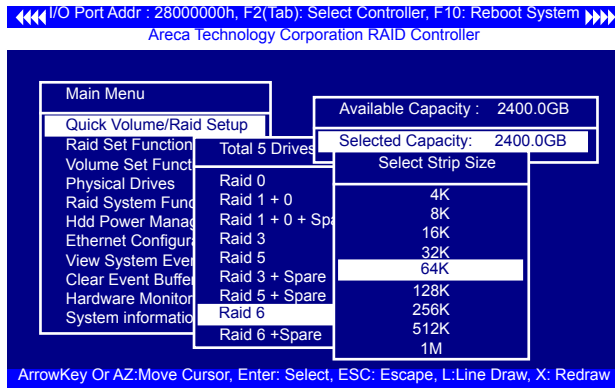


Stripe Size This parameter sets the size of the stripe written to each disk in a RAID 0, 1, 1E, 10, 5, or 6 logical drive. You can set the stripe size to 4 KB, 8 KB, 16 KB, 32 KB, 64 KB, 128 KB, 256KB, 512KB, or 1024KB.

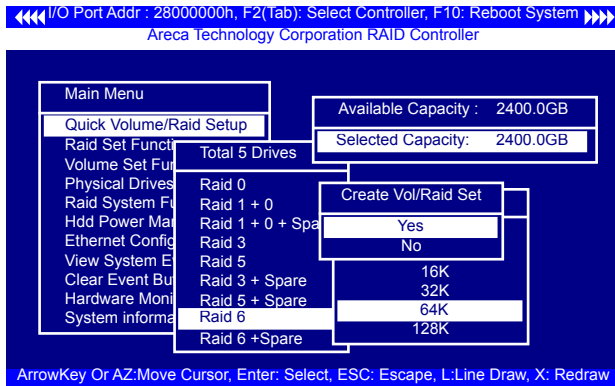
Warning:

Roaming the stripe size 256K/512K/1024K Raid Set to firm-ware version older than 1.52 will cause data corruption.

BIOS CONFIGURATION



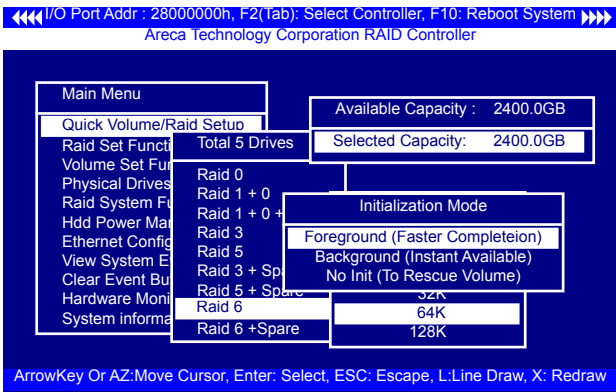
A larger stripe size produces better-read performance, especially if your computer does mostly sequential reads. However, if you are sure that your computer performs random reads more often, select a smaller stripe size.



Press **Yes** key in the "Create Vol/Raid Set" dialog box, the RAID set and volume set will start to initialize it.

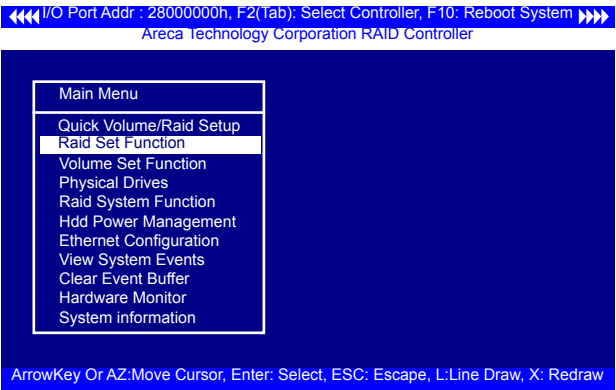
Select "Foreground (Faster Completion)" or "Background (Instant Available)" for initialization and "No Init (To Rescue Volume)" for recovering the missing RAID set configuration.

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3.7.2 Raid Set Function

Manual configuration gives complete control of the RAID set setting, but it will take longer to configure than “Quick Volume/Raid Setup” configuration. Select “Raid Set Function” to manually configure the RAID set for the first time or delete existing RAID sets and reconfigure the RAID set.



BIOS CONFIGURATION

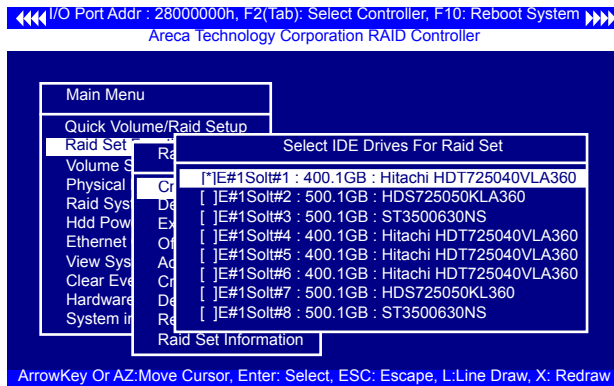
3.7.2.1 Create Raid Set

The following is the RAID set features for the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller.

1. Up to 32 disk drives can be included in a single RAID set.
2. Up to 128 RAID sets can be created per controller, but RAID level 30 50 and 60 only can support eight sub-volumes (RAID set).

To define a RAID set, follow the procedures below:

- 1). Select "Raid Set Function" from the main menu.
- 2). Select "Create Raid Set " from the "Raid Set Function" dialog box.
3. A "Select IDE Drive For Raid Set" window is displayed showing the SAS/SATA drives connected to the current controller. Press the **UP** and **DOWN** arrow keys to select specific physical drives. Press the **Enter** key to associate the selected physical drive with the current RAID set. Repeat this step; the user can add as many disk drives as are available to a single RAID set. When finished selecting SAS/SATA drives for RAID set, press **Esc** key. A "Create Raid Set Confirmation" screen will appear, select the **Yes** option to confirm it.

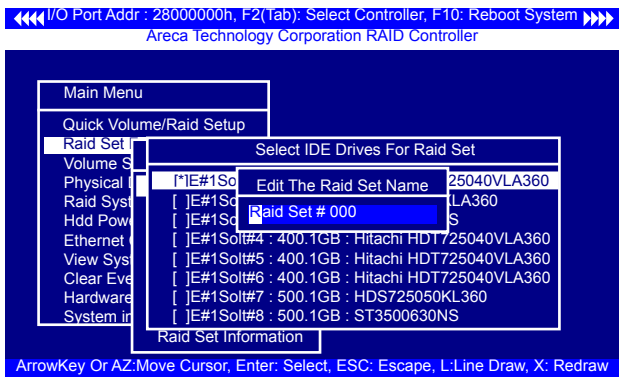


4. An "Edit The Raid Set Name" dialog box appears. Enter 1 to 15 alphanumeric characters to define a unique identifier for the RAID set. The default RAID set name will always appear as Raid Set. #.
5. Repeat steps 3 to define another RAID sets.

BIOS CONFIGURATION

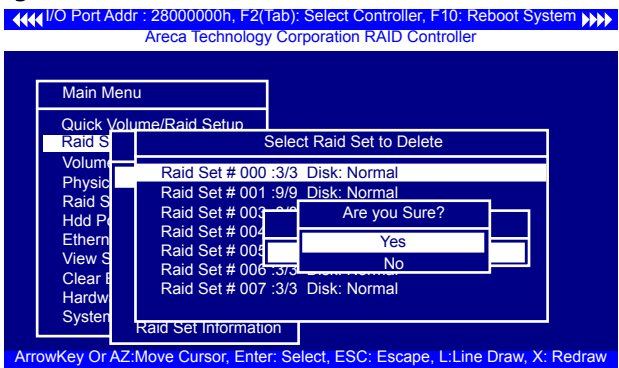
Note:

To create RAID 30/50/60 volume, you need create multiple RAID sets (up to 8 RAID sets) first with the same disk numbers on each RAID set. The max no. disk drives per volume set:
32 for RAID 0/1/10/3/5/6 and 128 for RAID 30/50/60.



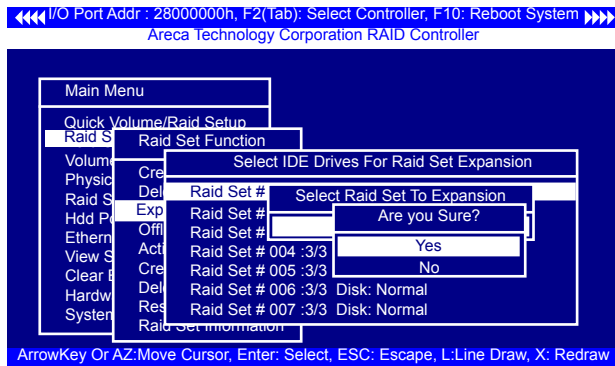
3.7.2.2 Delete Raid Set

To completely erase and reconfigure a RAID set, you must first delete it and re-create the RAID set. To delete a RAID set, select the RAID set number that you want to delete in the "Select Raid Set To Delete" screen. Then "Delete Raid Set" dialog box will appear, press the **Yes** to delete it. Warning, data on RAID set will be lost if this option is used. But for deleting RAID set with the Raid 30/50/60 volume, firstly, you need to delete the volumes belonging those RAID sets.



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3.7.2.3 Expand Raid Set



Instead of deleting a RAID set and recreating it with additional disk drives, the "Expand Raid Set" function allows the users to add disk drives to the RAID set that have already been created. To expand a RAID set:

1. Select the "Expand Raid Set" option. If there is an available disk, then the "Select SAS/SATA Drives For Raid Set Expansion" screen appears.
2. Select the target RAID set by clicking on the appropriate radius button. Select the target disk by clicking on the appropriate check box.
3. Press the **Yes** key to start the expansion on the RAID set. The new additional capacity can be utilized by one or more volume sets. The volume sets associated with this RAID set appear for you to have chance to modify RAID level or stripe size. Follow the instruction presented in the "Modify Volume Set " to modify the volume sets; operation system specific utilities may be required to expand operating system partitions.

Note:

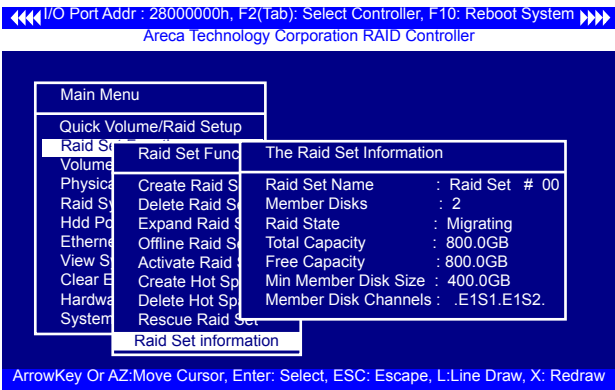
1. Once the "Expand Raid Set" process has started, user can not stop it. The process must be completed.
2. If a disk drive fails during RAID set expansion and a hot spare is available, an auto rebuild operation will occur after the RAID set expansion completes.
3. RAID 30/50/60 doesn't support the "Expand Raid Set".

BIOS CONFIGURATION

Note:

4. RAID set expansion is a quite critical process, we strongly recommend customer backup data before expand. Unexpected accident may cause serious data corruption.

● **Migrating**

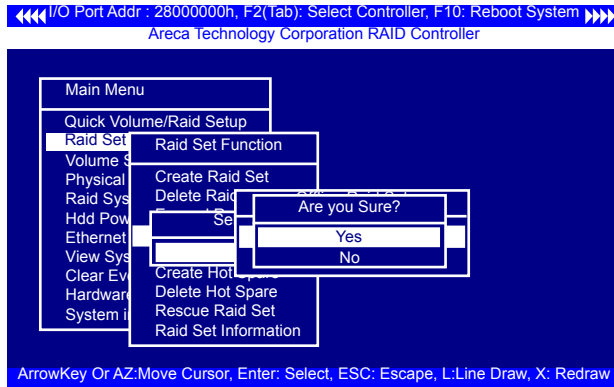


Migration occurs when a disk is added to a RAID set. Migrating state is displayed in the RAID state area of "The Raid Set Information" screen when a disk is being added to a RAID set. Migrating state is also displayed in the associated volume state area of the "Volume Set Information" which belongs this RAID set.

3.7.2.4 Offline Raid Set

This function is for customer being able to unmount and re-mount a multi-disk volume. All Hdds of the selected RAID set will be put into offline state and spun down and fault LED will be in fast blinking mode. User can remove those Hdds and insert those Hdds on the others controller empty slots without needing power down the controller to perform the online array roaming.

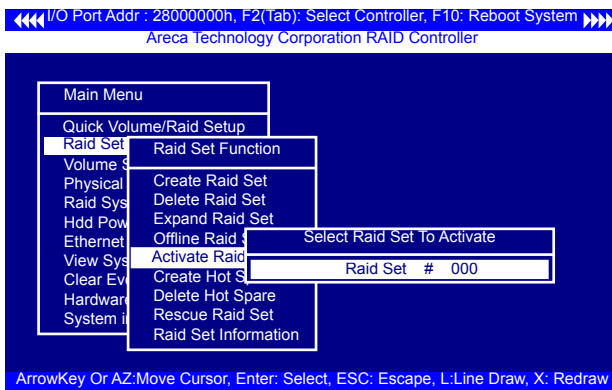
BIOS CONFIGURATION



3.7.2.5 Activate Raid Set

The following screen is used to activate the RAID set after one of its disk drive was removed in the power off state.

When one of the disk drives is removed in power off state, the RAID set state will change to "Incomplete State". If user wants to continue to work while the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller is powered on, the user can use the "Activate Incomplete Raid Set" option to active the RAID set. After user selects this function, the RAID state will change to "Degraded Mode" and start to work.



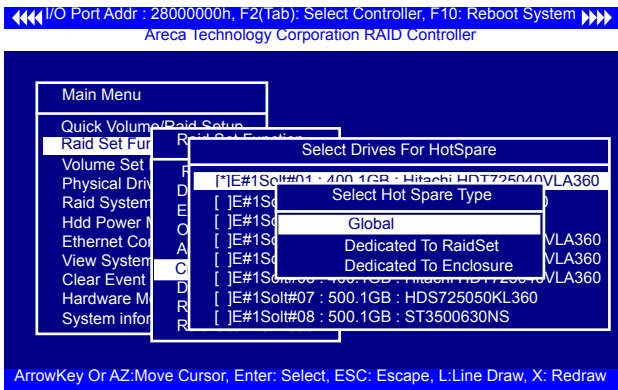
BIOS CONFIGURATION

3.7.2.6 Create Hot Spare

When you choose the “Create Hot Spare” option in the “Raid Set Function”, all unused physical devices connected to the current controller will result in the screen.

Select the target disk by clicking on the appropriate check box. Press the **Enter** key to select a disk drive and press **Yes** in the “Create Hot Spare” to designate it as a hot spare.

The “Create Hot Spare” gives you the ability to define a global or dedicated hot spare. Unlike “Global Hot Spare” which can be used with any RAID sets, “Dedicated Hot Spare” can only be used with a specific RAID set or Enclosure. When a disk drive fails in the RAID set or enclosure with a dedicated hot spare is pre-set, data on the disk drive is rebuild automatically on the dedicated hot spare disk.

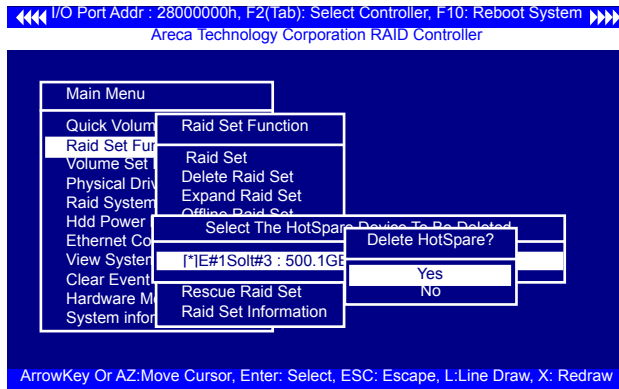


3.7.2.7 Delete Hot Spare

Select the target hot spare disk to delete by clicking on the appropriate check box.

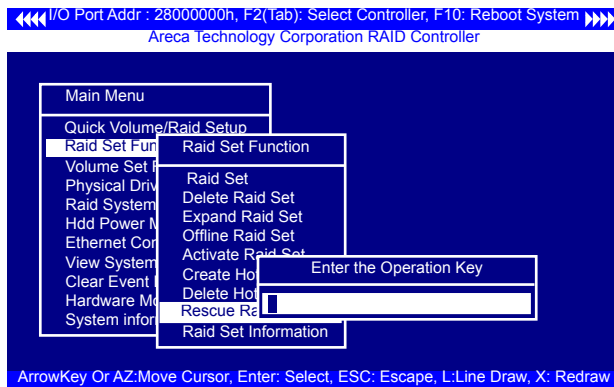
Press the **Enter** key to select a hot spare disk drive, and press **Yes** in the “Delete Hot Spare” screen to delete the hot spare.

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3.7.2.8 Rescue Raid Set

When the system is powered off in the RAID set update/creation period, it possibly could disappear due to this abnormal condition. The "RESCUE" function can recover the missing RAID set information. The RAID controller uses the time as the RAID set signature. The RAID set may have different time after the RAID set is recovered. The "SIGANT" function can regenerate the signature for the RAID set.



Note:

Please contact us to make sure if you need to use rescue function. Improperly usage may cause configuration corruption.

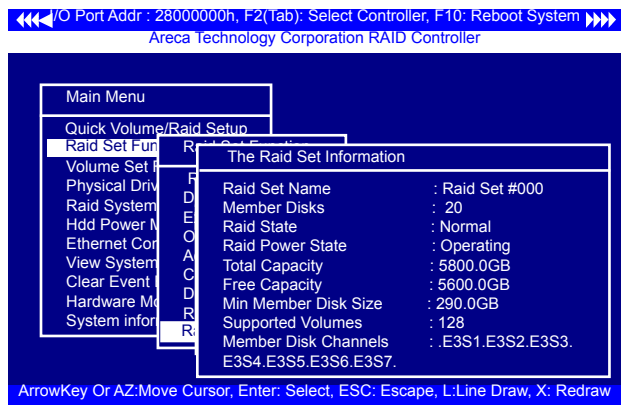
BIOS CONFIGURATION

Once can manually fail a drive, which is useful in kill-off slow speed disk. There is nothing physically wrong with the disk. A manually failed the drive can be rebuilt by the hot spare and brought back on-line.

3.7.2.9 Raid Set Information

To display RAID set information, move the cursor bar to the desired RAID set number, then press the **Enter** key. The "Raid Set Information" will appear.

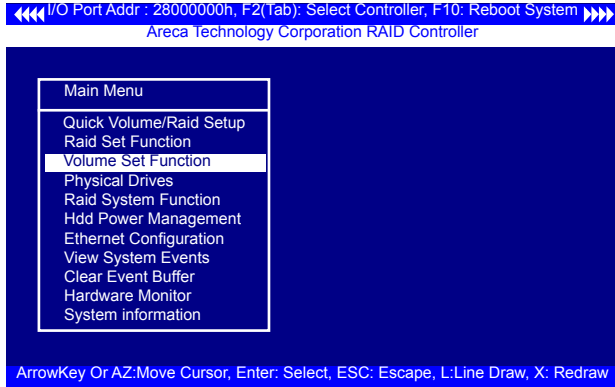
You can only view information for the RAID set in this screen.



3.7.3 Volume Set Function

A volume set is seen by the host system as a single logical device; it is organized in a RAID level within the controller utilizing one or more physical disks. RAID level refers to the level of data performance and protection of a volume set. A volume set can consume all of the capacity or a portion of the available disk capacity of a RAID set. Multiple volume sets can exist on a RAID set. If multiple volume sets reside on a specified RAID set, all volume sets will reside on all physical disks in the RAID set. Thus each volume set on the RAID set will have its data spread evenly across all the disks in the RAID set rather than one volume set using some of the available disks and another volume set using other disks.

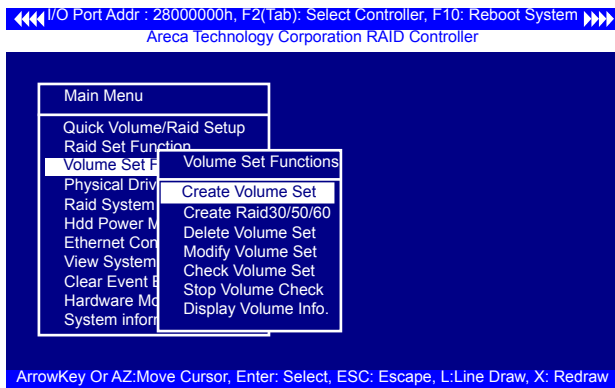
BIOS CONFIGURATION



The following is the volume set features for the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller.

1. Volume sets of different RAID levels may coexist on the same RAID set and up to 128 volume sets per controller.
2. Up to 128 volume sets can be created in a RAID set.
3. The maximum addressable size of a single volume set is not limited to 2TB, because the controller is capable of 64-bit LBA mode. However the operating system itself may not be capable of addressing more than 2TB.

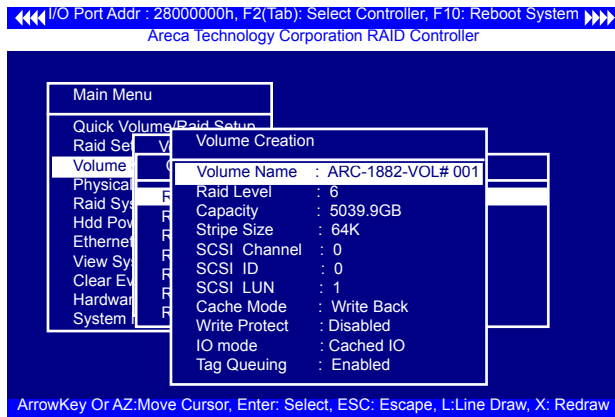
3.7.3.1 Create Volume Set (0/1/10/3/5/6)



BIOS CONFIGURATION

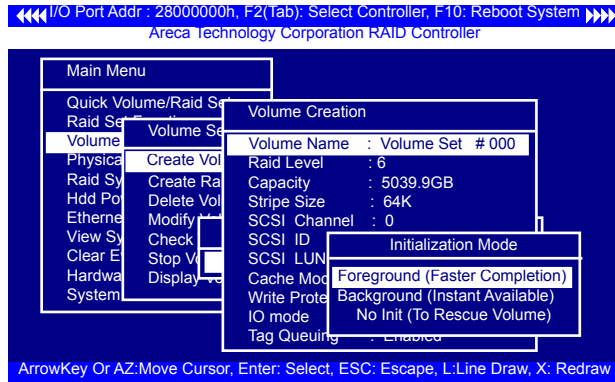
To create a volume set, following the steps:

1. Select the "Volume Set Function" from the main menu.
2. Choose the "Create Volume Set" from "Volume Set Functions" dialog box screen.
3. The "Create Volume From Raid Set" appears. This screen displays the existing arranged RAID sets. Select the RAID set number and press the **Enter** key. The "Volume Creation" dialog is displayed in the screen.
4. The new create volume set attribute allows user to select the Volume Name, Raid level, Capacity, Strip Size, SCSI Channel/SCSI ID/SCSI Lun, Cache Mode, Tagged Command Queuing.



5. After completed the modification of the volume set, press the **Esc** key to confirm it. An "Initialization Mode" screen appears.
 - Select "Foreground (Faster Completion)" for faster initialization of the selected volume set.
 - Select "Background (Instant Available)" for normal initialization of the selected volume set.
 - Select "No Init (To Rescue Volume)" for no initialization of the selected volume.

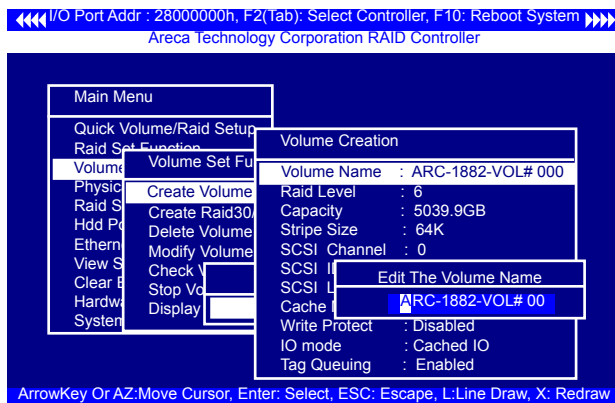
BIOS CONFIGURATION



6. Repeat steps 3 to 5 to create additional volume sets.
7. The initialization percentage of volume set will be displayed at the button line.

● Volume Name

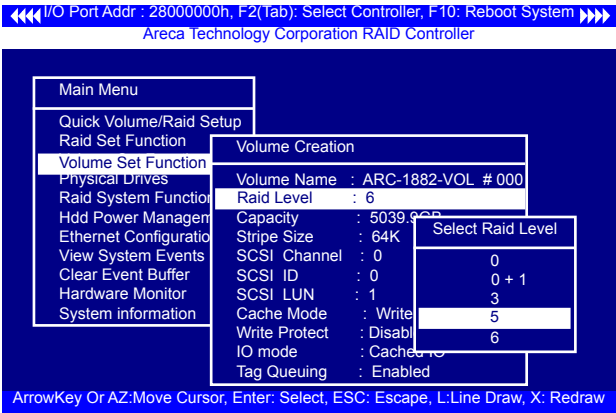
The default volume name will always appear as ARC-1882-VOL #. You can rename the volume set providing it does not exceed the 15 characters limit.



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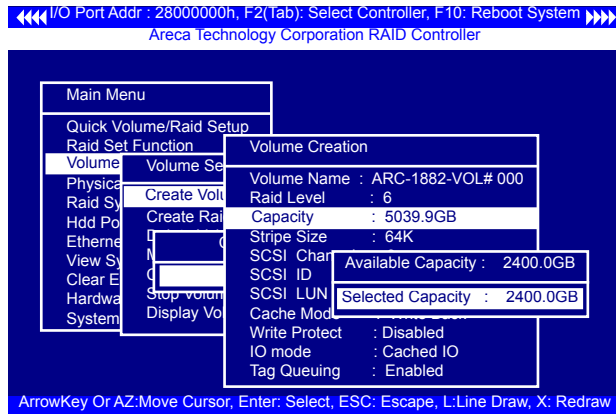
- **Raid Level**

Set the "Raid Level" for the volume set. Highlight "Raid Level" and press the **Enter** key. The available RAID levels for the current volume set are displayed. Select a RAID level and press the **Enter** key to confirm.



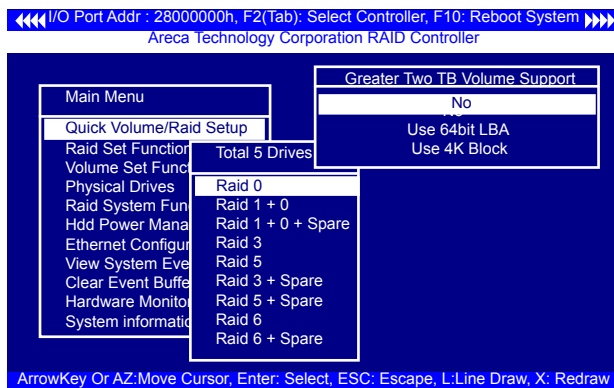
- **Capacity**

The maximum available volume size is the default value for the first setting. Enter the appropriate volume size to fit your application. The capacity value can be increased or decreased by the **UP** and **DOWN** arrow keys. The capacity of each volume set must be less than or equal to the total capacity of the RAID set on which it resides.



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If volume capacity will exceed 2TB, controller will show the "Greater Two TB Volume Support" sub-menu.



- **No**

It keeps the volume size with max. 2TB limitation.

- **Use 64bit LBA**

This option uses 16 bytes CDB instead of 10 bytes. The maximum volume capacity up to 512TB. This option works on different OS which supports 16 bytes CDB. Such as:
Windows 2003 with SP1 or later
Linux kernel 2.6.x or later

- **Use 4K Block**

It changes the sector size from default 512 bytes to 4k bytes. Windows XP only support maximum volume capacity is up to 16TB.

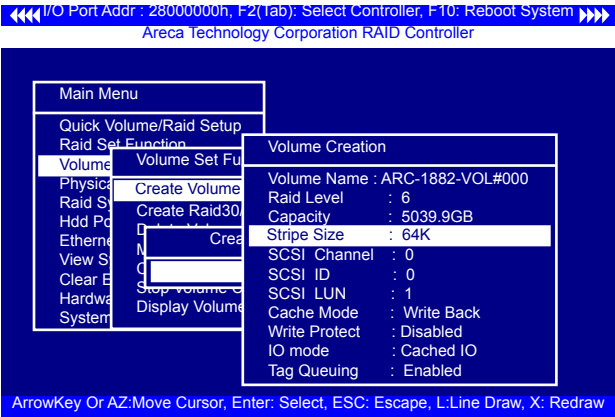
- **Stripe Size**

This parameter sets the size of segment written to each disk in a RAID 0, 1, 1E, 10, 5, 6, 50 or 60 logical drive. You can set the stripe size to 4 KB, 8 KB, 16 KB, 32 KB, 64 KB, 128 KB, 256KB, 512KB, or 1024KB.

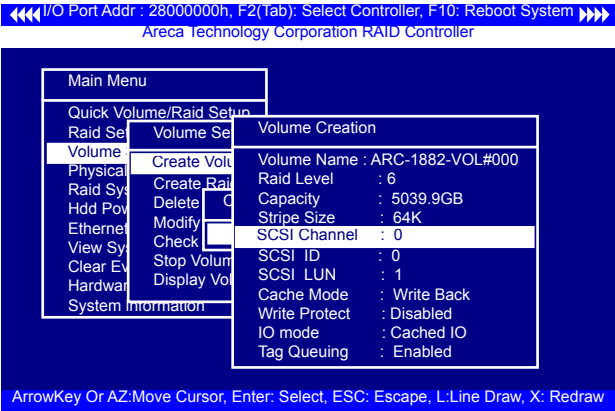
Warning:

Roaming the stripe size 256K/512K/1024K Raid Set to firmware version older than 1.52 will cause data corruption.

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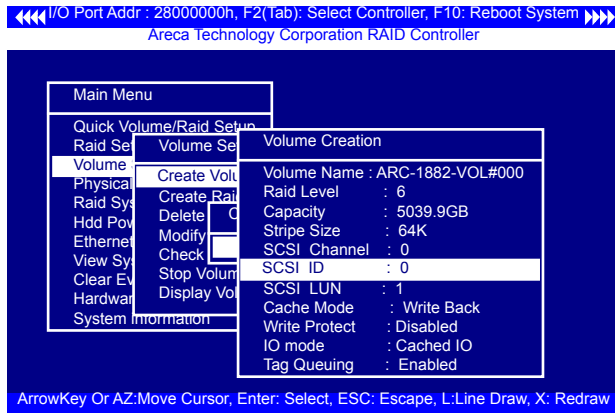
The 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller function simulates a external SCSI RAID controller. The host bus represents the SCSI channel. Choose the "SCSI Channel". A "Select SCSI Channel" dialog box appears; select the channel number and press the **Enter** key to confirm it.



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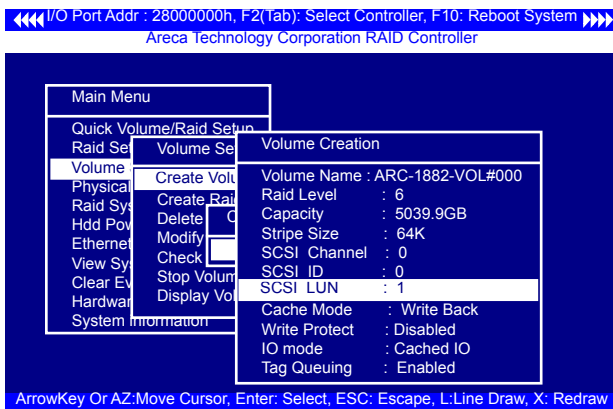
● SCSI ID

Each device attached to the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller, as well as the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller itself, must be assigned a unique SCSI ID number. A SCSI channel can connect up to 15 devices. It is necessary to assign a SCSI ID to each device from a list of available SCSI IDs.



● SCSI LUN

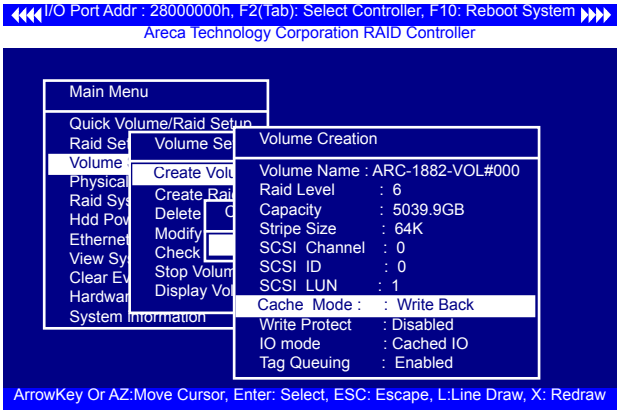
Each SCSI ID can support up to 8 LUNs. Most 6Gb/s SAS controllers treat each LUN as if it were a SAS disk.



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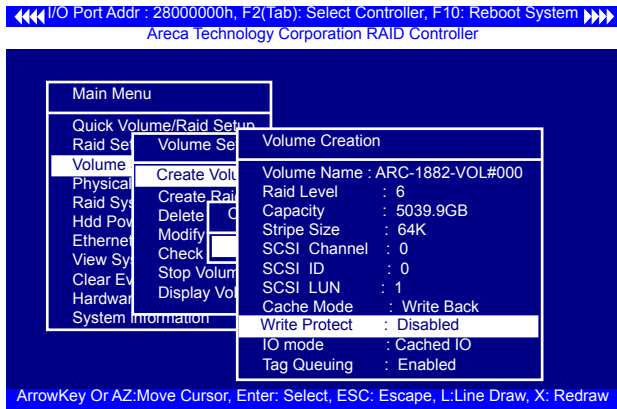
- **Cache Mode**

User can set the cache mode to either “Write Through” or “Write Back”.



- **Write Protect**

When “Write Protect” is enabled on the “Create Volume Set”, host commands fail if they are issued to a volume in that RAID controller and attempt to modify a volume’s data or attributes. “Write Protection” is used primarily for customer-initiated disaster recovery testing.



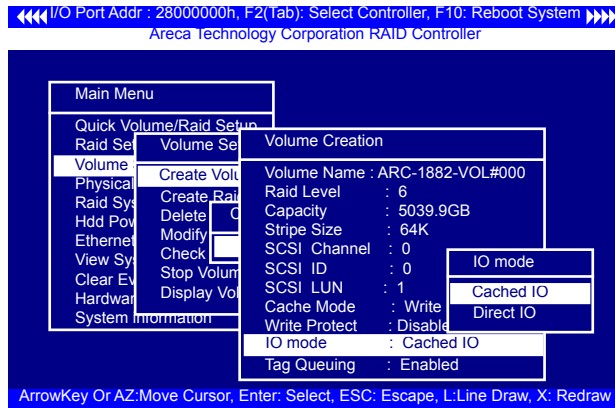
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● IO Mode

The Cache IO and Direct IO cache policies apply to read on a specific virtual disk. The volume IO mode options are as follows:

- * Cache IO: Specifies that all reads are buffered in the controller cache memory.
- * Direct IO: Specifies that reads are not buffered in cache memory. When using direct IO mode, data is transferred to the controller cache memory and the host system simultaneously during a read request.

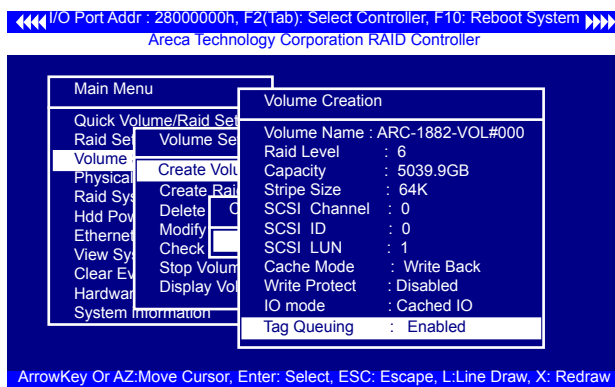
If a subsequent read request requires data from the same data block, it can be read directly from the controller cache memory.



● Tag Queuing

This option, when enabled, can enhance overall system performance under multi-tasking operating systems. The Command Tag (Drive Channel) function controls the SAS command tag queuing support for each drive channel. This function should normally remain enabled. Disabled this function only when using older drives that do not support command tag queuing.

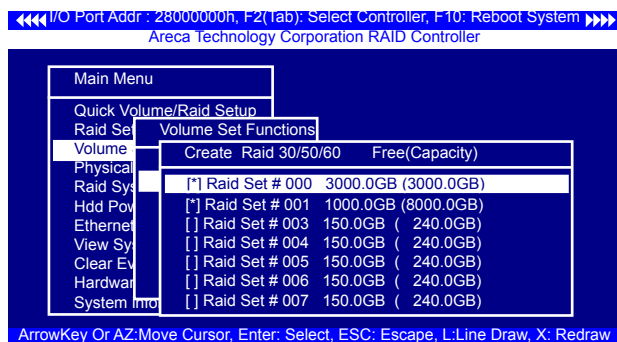
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3.7.3.2 Create Raid30/50/60 (Volume Set 30/50/60)

To create 30/50/60 volume set from RAID set group, move the cursor bar to the main menu and click on the "Create Raid30/50/60" link. The "Select The Raid Set To Create Volume On It" screen will show all RAID set number. Tick on the RAID set numbers (same disk No per RAID set) that you want to create and then click on it.

The created new volume set attribute option allows users to select the Volume Name, Capacity, Raid Level, Strip Size, SCSI ID/LUN, Cache Mode, and Tagged Command Queuing. The detailed description of those parameters can refer to section 3.7.3.1. User can modify the default values in this screen; the modification procedures are in section 3.7.3.4.



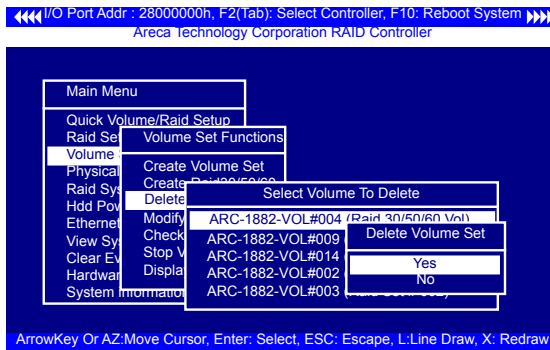
BIOS CONFIGURATION

Note:

Raid Level 30 50 and 60 can support up to eight RAID sets (four pairs).

3.7.3.3 Delete Volume Set

To delete volume set from a RAID set, move the cursor bar to the "Volume Set Functions" menu and select the "Delete Volume Set" item, then press the **Enter** key. The "Volume Set Functions" menu will show all Raid Set # items. Move the cursor bar to a RAID set number, then press the **Enter** key to show all volume sets within that RAID set. Move the cursor to the volume set number that is to be deleted and press the **Enter** key to delete it.

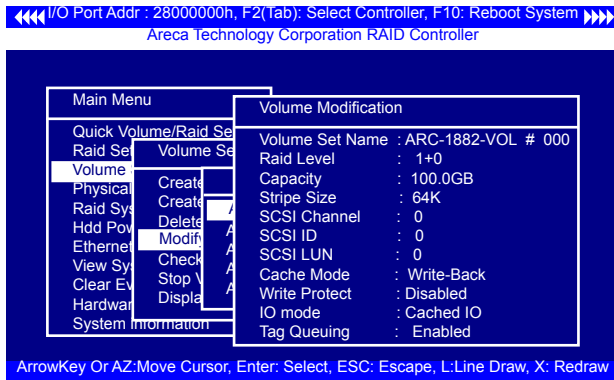


3.7.3.4 Modify Volume Set

Use this option to modify volume set configuration. To modify volume set values from RAID set system function, move the cursor bar to the "Modify Volume Set" item, then press the **Enter** key. The "Volume Set Functions" menu will show all RAID set items. Move the cursor bar to a RAID set number item, then press the **Enter** key to show all volume set items. Select the volume set from the list to be changed, press the **Enter** key to modify it.

As shown, volume information can be modified at this screen. Choose this option to display the properties of the selected volume set. But user can only modify the last volume set capacity.

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3.7.3.4.1 Volume Growth

Use "Expand Raid Set" function to add disk to a RAID set. The additional capacity can be used to enlarge the last volume set size or to create another volume set. The "Modify Volume Set" function can support the "Volume Modification" function. To expand the last volume set capacity, move the cursor bar to the "Capacity" item and entry the capacity size. When finished the above action, press the **ESC** key and select the **Yes** option to complete the action. The last volume set starts to expand its capacity.

To expand an existing volume noticed:

- Only the last volume can expand capacity.
- When expand volume capacity, you can't modify stripe size or modify RAID level simultaneously.
- You can expand volume capacity, but can't reduce volume capacity size.
- After volume expansion, the volume capacity can not be decreased.

For greater 2TB expansion:

- If your system installed in the volume, don't expand the volume capacity greater 2TB, currently OS can't support boot up from a greater 2TB capacity device.
- Expand over 2TB used 64bit LBA mode. Please make sure your OS supports 64bit LBA before expand it.

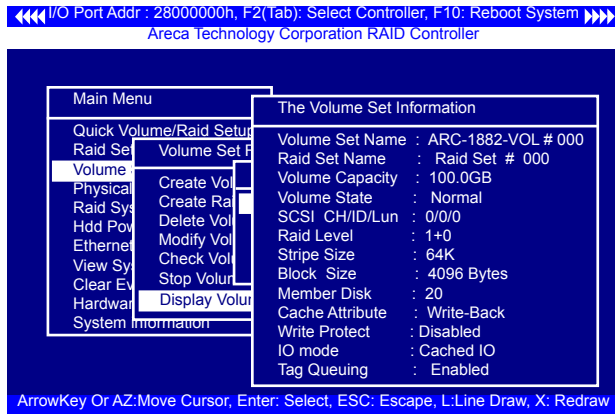
BIOS CONFIGURATION

3.7.3.4.2 Volume Set Migration

Migrating occurs when a volume set is migrating from one RAID level to another, when a volume set strip size changes, or when a disk is added to a RAID set. Migration state is displayed in the volume state area of the "Volume Set Information" screen.

Note:

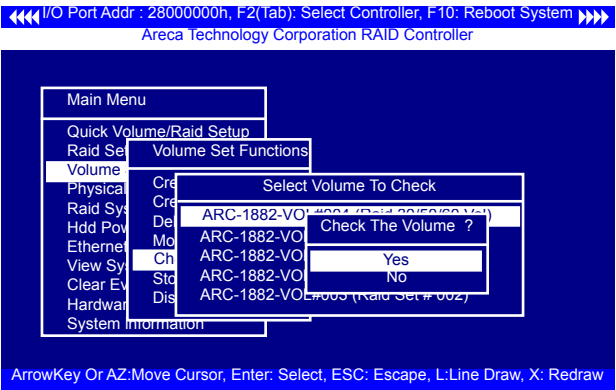
Power failure may damage the migration data. Please back-up the RAID data before you start the migration function.



3.7.3.5 Check Volume Set

Use this option to verify the correctness of the redundant data in a volume set. For example, in a system with a dedicated parity disk drive, a volume set check entails computing the parity of the data disk drives and comparing those results to the contents of the dedicated parity disk drive. To check volume set, move the cursor bar to the "Check Volume Set" item, then press the **Enter** key. The "Volume Set Functions" menu will show all RAID set number items. Move the cursor bar to an RAID set number item and then press the **Enter** key to show all volume set items. Select the volume set to be checked from the list and press **Enter** key to select it. After completed the selection, the confirmation screen appears, press **Yes** to start the check.

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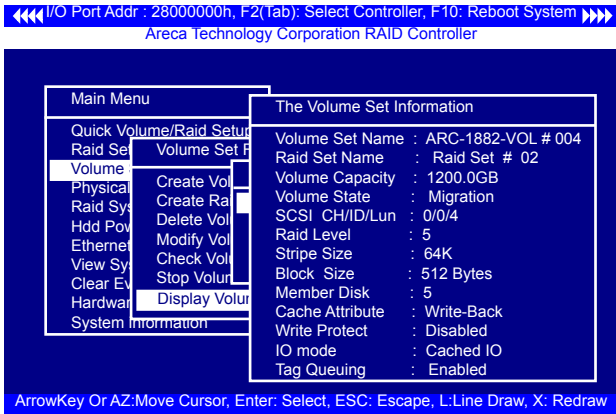


3.7.3.6 Stop Volume Check

Use this option to stop all of the “Check Volume Set” operations.

3.7.3.7 Display Volume Set Info.

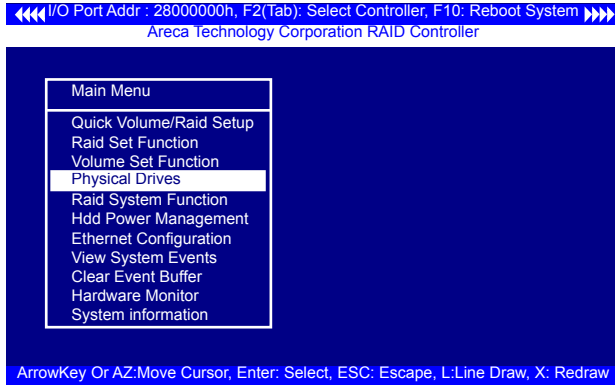
To display volume set information, move the cursor bar to the desired volume set number and then press the **Enter** key. The “Volume Set Information” screen will be shown. You can only view the information of this volume set in this screen, but can not modify it.



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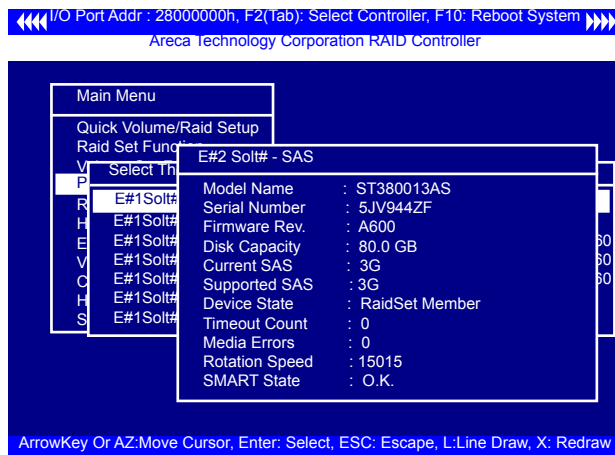
3.7.4 Physical Drives

Choose this option from the main menu to select a physical disk and perform the operations listed above. Move the cursor bar to an item, then press **Enter** key to select the desired function.



3.7.4.1 View Drive Information

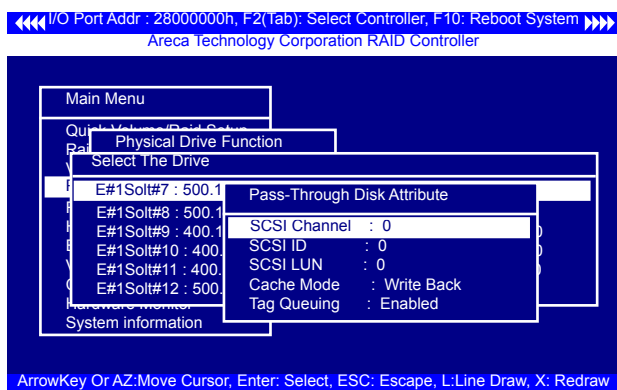
When you choose this option, the physical disks connected to the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller are listed. Move the cursor to the desired drive and press **Enter** key to view drive information.



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3.7.4.2 Create Pass-Through Disk

A pass-through disk is not controlled by the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller firmware and thus cannot be a part of a volume set. The disk is available directly to the operating system as an individual disk. It is typically used on a system where the operating system is on a disk not controlled by the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller firmware. The SCSI Channel/SCSI ID/SCSI LUN, Cache Mode, Write Protect, IO Mode and Tag Queuing must be specified to create a pass-through disk.



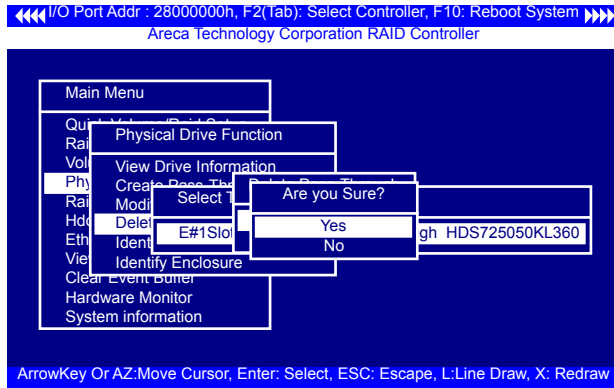
3.7.4.3 Modify Pass-Through Disk

Use this option to modify "Pass-Through Disk Attributes". To select and modify a pass-through disk from the pool of pass-through disks, move the "Modify Pass-Through Drive" option and then press the **Enter** key. The "Physical Drive Function" menu will show all pass-through drive number options. Move the cursor bar to the desired number and then press the **Enter** key to show all pass-through disk attributes. Select the parameter from the list to be changed and then press the **Enter** key to modify it.

3.7.4.4 Delete Pass-Through Disk

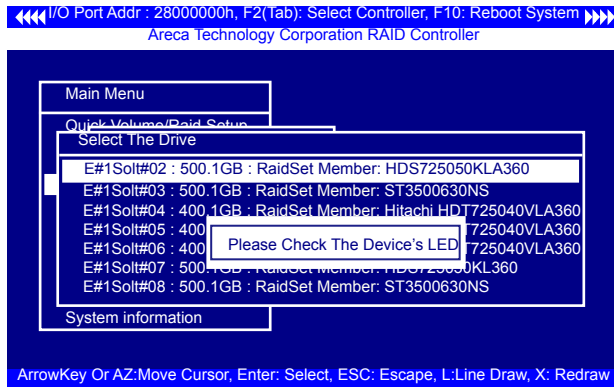
To delete a pass-through drive from the pass-through drive pool, move the cursor bar to the "Delete Pass-Through Drive" item, then press the **Enter** key. The "Delete Pass-Through confirmation" screen will appear; select **Yes** to delete it.

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3.7.4.5 Identify Selected Drive

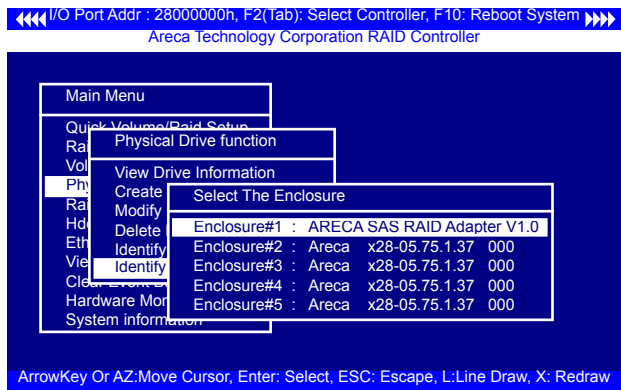
To prevent removing the wrong drive, the selected disk fault LED indicator will light for physically locating the selected disk when the "Identify Selected Device" is selected.



3.7.4.6 Identify Enclosure

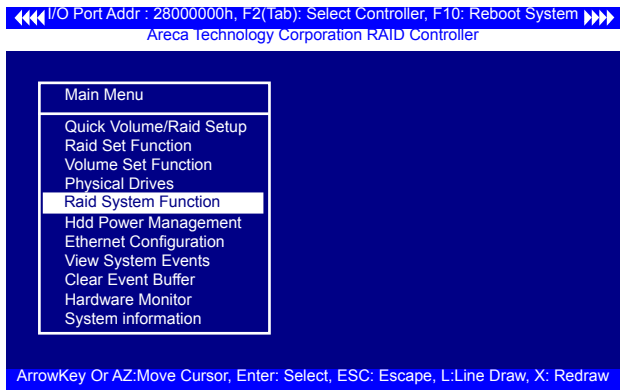
To prevent removing the wrong enclosure, the selected Areca expander enclosure all disks fault LED indicator will light for physically locating the selected enclosure when the "Identify Enclosure" is selected. This function will also light the enclosure LED indicator, if it is existed.

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3.7.5 Raid System Function

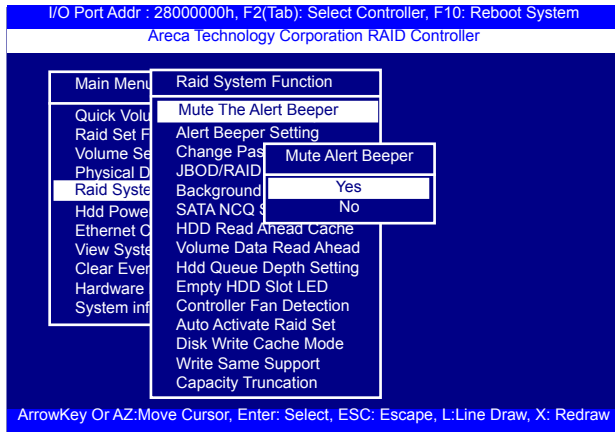
To set the "Raid System Function", move the cursor bar to the main menu and select the "Raid System Function" item and then press **Enter** key. The "Raid System Function" menu will show multiple items. Move the cursor bar to an item, then press **Enter** key to select the desired function.



3.7.5.1 Mute The Alert Beeper

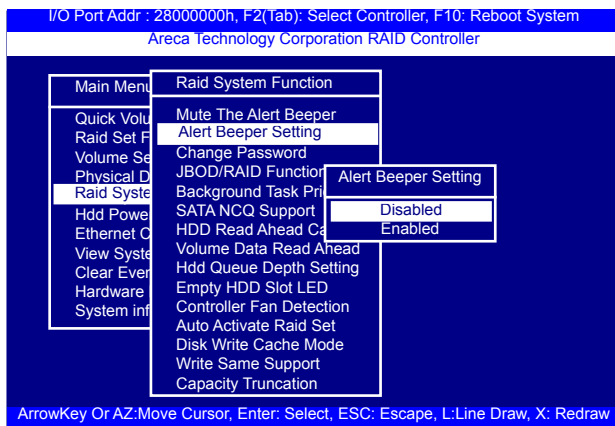
The "Mute The Alert Beeper" function item is used to control the SAS RAID controller beeper. Select **Yes** and press the **Enter** key in the dialog box to turn the beeper off temporarily. The beeper will still activate on the next event.

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3.7.5.2 Alert Beeper Setting

The "Alert Beeper Setting" function item is used to "Disabled" or "Enabled" the SAS RAID controller alarm tone generator. Select "Disabled" and press the **Enter** key in the dialog box to turn the beeper off.



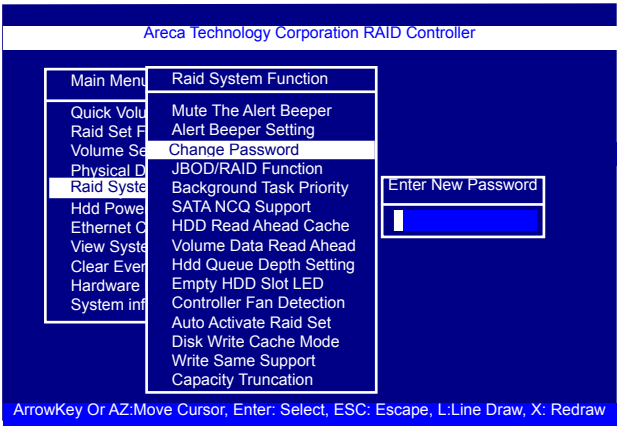
3.7.5.3 Change Password

The manufacture default password is set to 0000. The password option allows user to set or clear the password protection feature. Once the password has been set, the user can monitor and configure the controller only by providing the cor-

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rect password. This feature is used to protect the internal RAID system from unauthorized access. The controller will check the password only when entering the main menu from the initial screen. The system will automatically go back to the initial screen if it does not receive any command in 5 minutes.

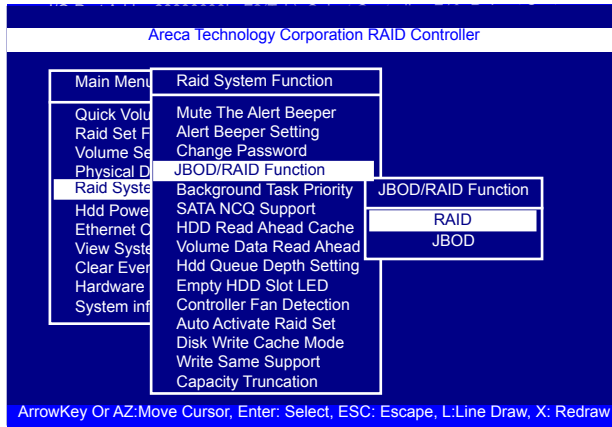
To set or change the password, move the cursor to "Raid System Function" screen, press the "Change Password" item. The "Enter New Password" screen will appear. Do not use spaces when you enter the password, If spaces are used, it will lock out the user. To disable the password, only press **Enter** key in both the "Enter New Password" and "Re-Enter New Password" column. The existing password will be cleared. No password checking will occur when entering the main menu.



3.7.5.4 JBOD/RAID Function

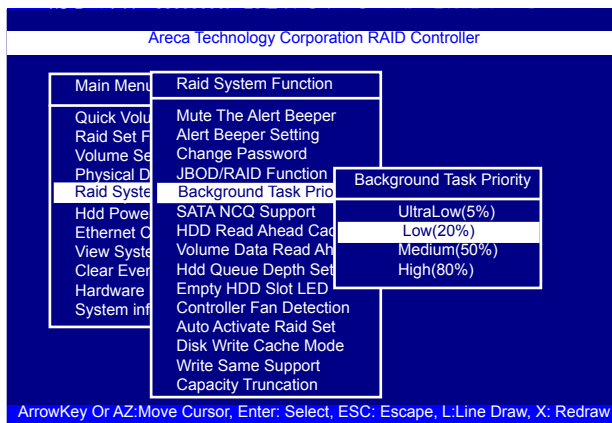
JBOD is an acronym for "Just a Bunch Of Disk". A group of hard disks in a RAID box are not set up as any type of RAID configuration. All drives are available to the operating system as an individual disk. JBOD does not provide data redundancy. User needs to delete the RAID set, when you want to change the option from the RAID to the JBOD function.

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3.7.5.5 Background Task Priority

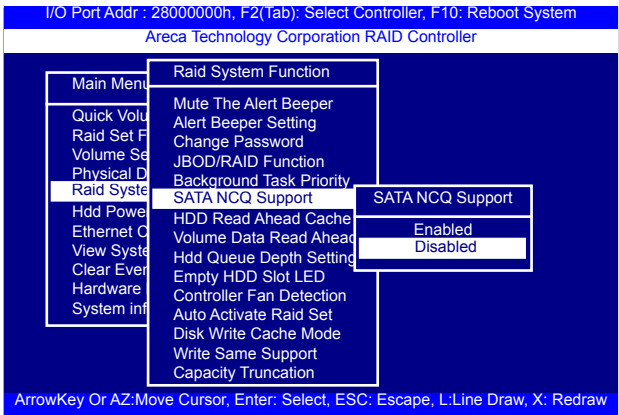
The "Background Task Priority" is a relative indication of how much time the controller devotes to a rebuild operation. The 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller allows the user to choose the rebuild priority (UltraLow, Low, Normal, High) to balance volume set access and rebuild tasks appropriately.



BIOS CONFIGURATION

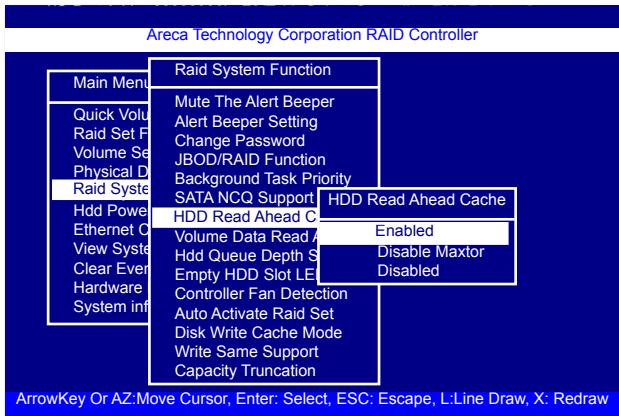
3.7.5.6 SATA NCQ Support

RAID controller supports both SAS and SATA disk drives. The SATA NCQ allows multiple commands to be outstanding within a drive at the same time. Drives that support NCQ have an internal queue where outstanding commands can be dynamically rescheduled or re-ordered, along with the necessary tracking mechanisms for outstanding and completed portions of the workload. The 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller allows the user to select the SATA NCQ support: "Enabled" or "Disabled".



3.7.5.7 HDD Read Ahead Cache

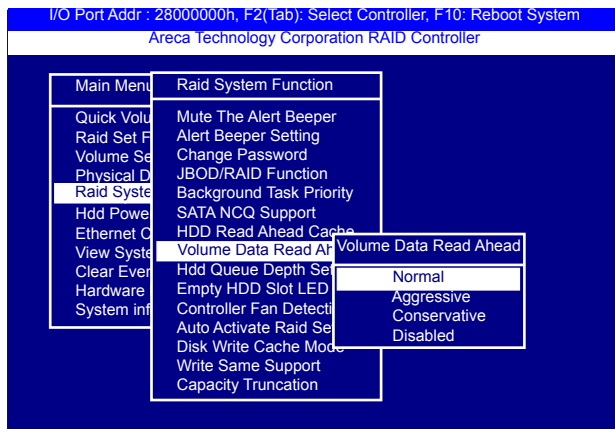
Allow Read Ahead (Default: Enabled)—When "Enabled", the drive's read ahead cache algorithm is used, providing maximum performance under most circumstances.



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3.7.5.8 Volume Data Read Ahead

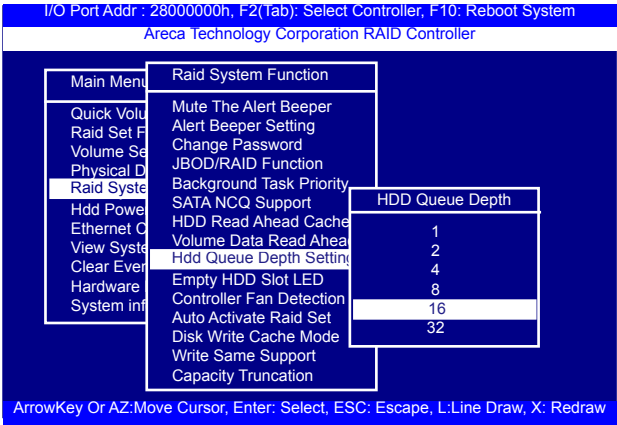
The volume read data ahead parameter specifies the controller firmware algorithms which process the read ahead data blocks from the disk. The "Data Read Ahead" parameter is normal by default. To modify the value, you must set it from the "Raid System Function" using the "Volume Data Read Ahead" option. The default "Normal" option satisfies the performance requirements for a typical volume. The "Disabled" value implies no read ahead. The most efficient value for the controllers depends on your application. The "Aggressive" value is optimal for sequential access but it degrades random access.



3.7.5.9 Hdd Queue Depth Setting

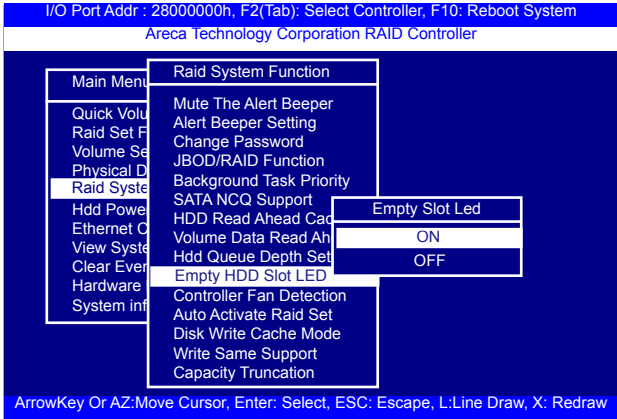
This parameter is adjusted the queue depth capacity of NCQ (SAS HDD) or Tagged Command Queuing (SAS HDD) which transmits multiple commands to a single target without waiting for the initial command to complete.

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3.7.5.10 Empty HDD Slot LED

The firmware has added the "Empty HDD Slot LED" option to setup the fault LED light "ON" or "OFF" when there is no HDD installed. When each slot has a power LED for the HDD installed identify, user can set this option to "OFF". Choose option "ON", the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller will light the fault LED; if no HDD installed.

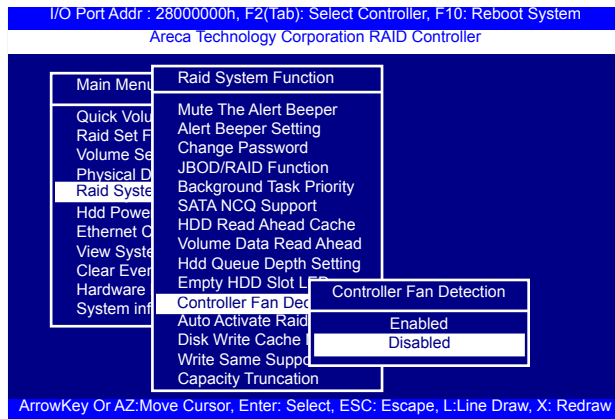


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3.7.5.11 Controller Fan Detection

The ARC-1882ix series incorporate one big passive heatsink attaching a active cooling fan that allows the hot devices such as a ROC and expander chip to keep cool. In addition, newer systems already have enough air flow blowing over the controller. If the systems have provided enough adequate cooling for ROC and expander chip, user can remove the attaching fan on the big passive heat sink.

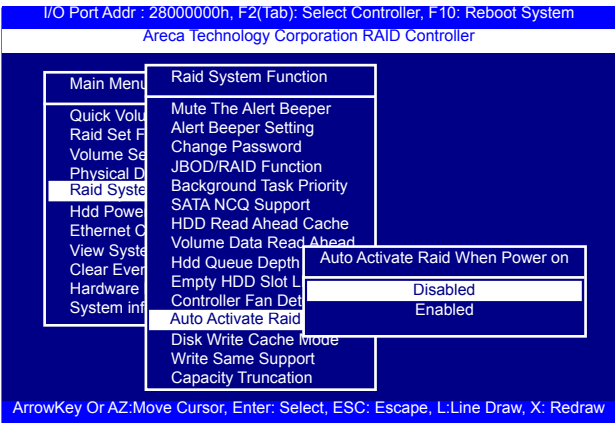
The "Controller Fan Detection" function is available in the firmware for detecting the cooling fan function on the ROC which uses the active cooling fan. When using the passive heatsink on the controller, disable the "Controller Fan Detection" function through this McBIOS RAID manager setting. The following screen shot shows how to change the McBIOS RAID manager setting to disable the warning beeper function.



3.7.5.12 Auto Activate Raid Set

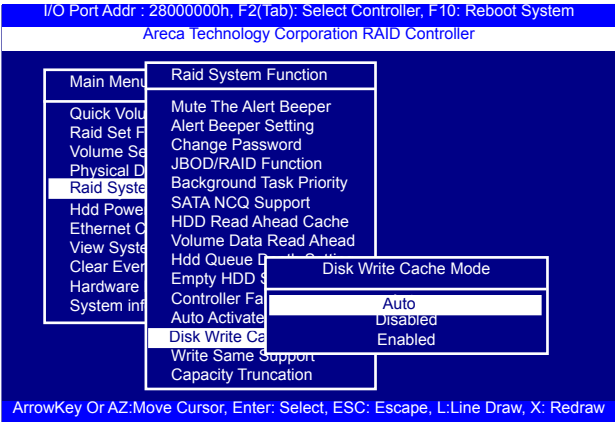
When some of the disk drives are removed in power off state or boot up stage, the RAID set state will change to "Incomplete State". But if a user wants to automatically continue to work while the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller is powered on, then user can set the "Auto Activate Raid Set" option to "Enabled". The RAID state will change to "Degraded Mode" while it powers on.

BIOS CONFIGURATION



3.7.5.13 Disk Write Cache Mode

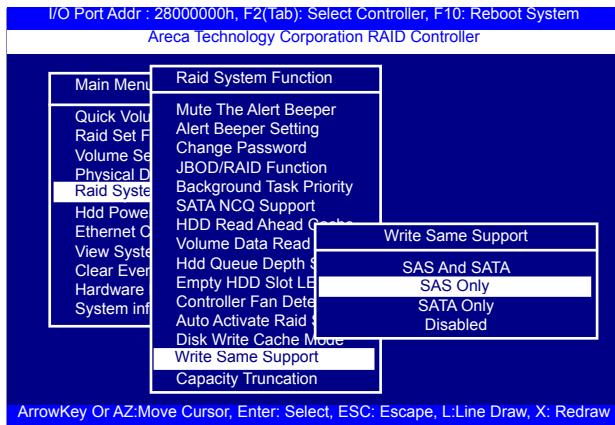
User can set the “Disk Write Cache Mode” to Auto, Enabled, or Disabled. “Enabled” increases speed, “Disabled” increases reliability.



3.7.5.14 Write Same Support

Drives that support the Write Same feature (SCT) can write to multiple drive sectors at once, improving initialization time. To take advantage of this feature, all the drives in the unit must support Write Same. User can set the “SAS And SATA”, “SAS Only”, “SATA Only” or “Disabled” for the controller initialization.

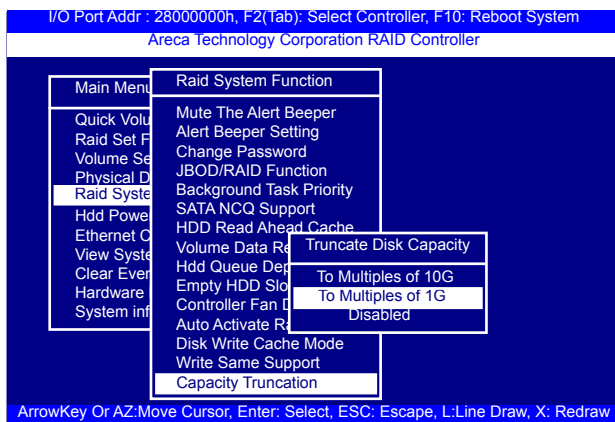
BIOS CONFIGURATION



3.7.5.15 Capacity Truncation

Areca RAID controllers use drive truncation so that drives from different vendors are more likely to be usable as spares for one another. Drive truncation slightly decreases the usable capacity of a drive that is used in redundant units. The controller provides three truncation modes in the system configuration: Multiples Of 10G, Multiples Of 1G and Disabled.

Multiples Of 10G: If you have 120 GB drives from different vendors; chances are that the capacity varies slightly. For example, one drive might be 123.5 GB, and the other 120 GB. "Multiples Of 10G" truncates the number under tens. This makes the same capacity for both of these drives so that one could replace the other.



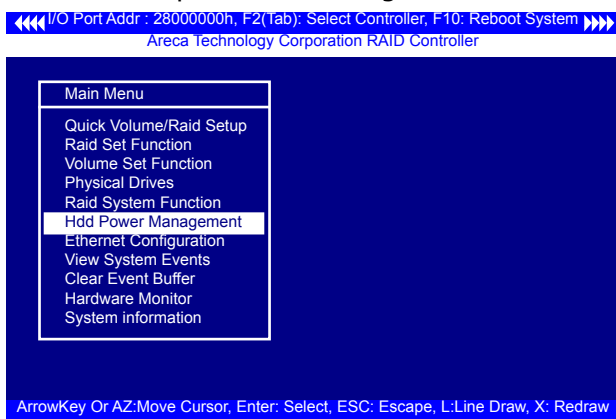
BIOS CONFIGURATION

Multiples Of 1G: If you have 123 GB drives from different vendors; chances are that the capacity varies slightly. For example, one drive might be 123.5 GB, and the other 123.4 GB. "Multiples Of 1G" truncates the fractional part. This makes the same capacity for both of these drives so that one could replace the other.

Disabled: It does not truncate the capacity.

3.7.6 HDD Power Management

Areca has automated the ability to manage HDD power based on usage patterns. The "HDD Power Management" allows you to choose a "Stagger Power On Control", "Low Power Idle", "Low RPM" and completely "Spins Down Idle HDD". It is designed to reduce power consumption and heat generation on idle drives.



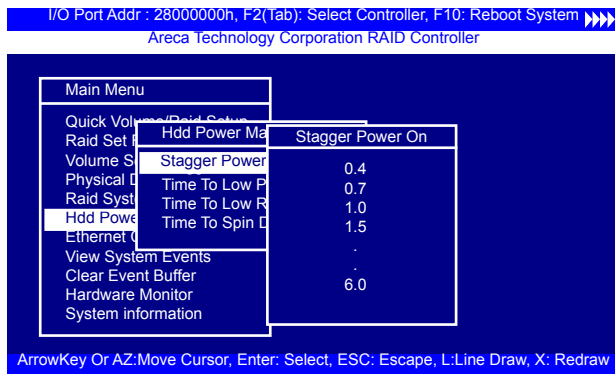
3.7.6.1 Stagger Power On

In a PC system with only one or two drives, the power can supply enough power to spin up both drives simultaneously. But in systems with more than two drives, the startup current from spinning up the drives all at once can overload the power supply, causing damage to the power supply, disk drives and other system components. This damage can be avoided by allowing the host to stagger the spin-up of the drives. The SAS/SATA drives have support stagger spin-up capabilities to boost reliability. Stagger spin-up is a very useful feature for managing multiple disk drives in a storage subsystem. It gives the host the abil-

BIOS CONFIGURATION

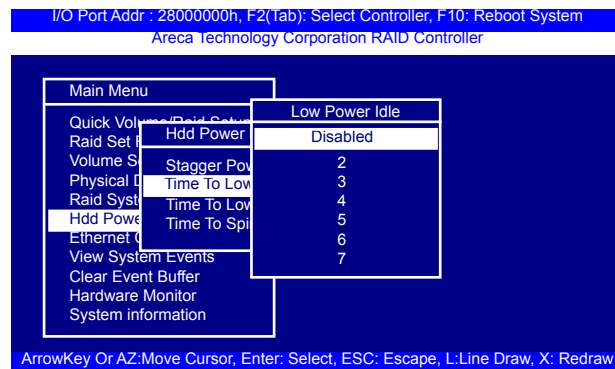
ity to spin up the disk drives sequentially or in groups, allowing the drives to come ready at the optimum time without straining the system power supply. Staggering drive spin-up in a multiple drive environment also avoids the extra cost of a power supply designed to meet short-term startup power demand as well as steady state conditions.

Areca RAID controller has included the option for customer to select the disk drives sequentially stagger power up value. The values can be selected from 0.4s to 6s per step which powers up one group of drives.



3.7.6.2 Time to Hdd Low Power Idle

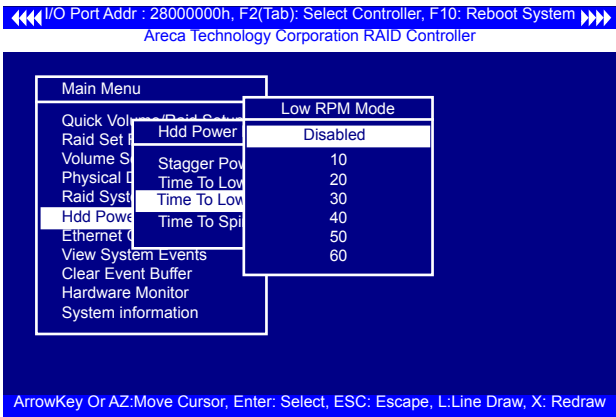
This option delivers lower power consumption by automatically unloading recording heads during the setting idle time. The values can be selected "Disabled" or within the range 2 to 7 minutes.



BIOS CONFIGURATION

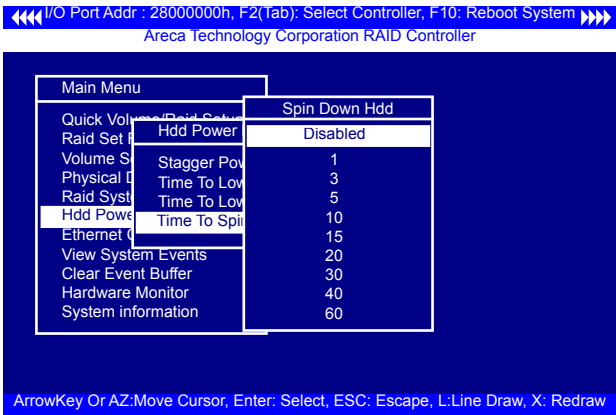
3.7.6.3 Time To Low RPM Mode

This function can automatically spin disks at lower RPM if there have not been used during the setting idle time. The values can be selected "Disabled" or within the range 10 to 60 minutes.



3.6.7.4 Time To Spin Down Idle Hdd

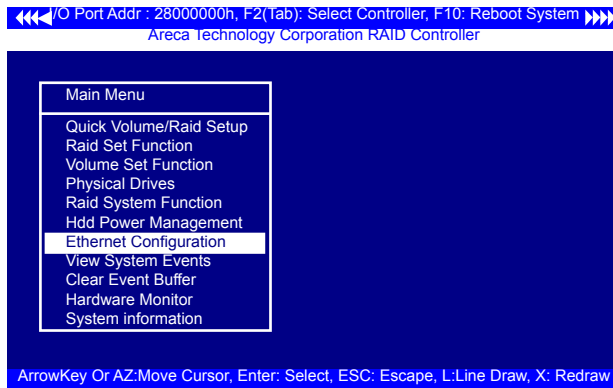
This function can automatically spin down the drive if it hasn't been accessed for a certain amount of time. This value is used by the drive to determine how long to wait (with no disk activity, before turning off the spindle motor to save power). The values can be selected "Disabled" or within the range 1 to 60 minutes.



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3.7.7 Ethernet Configuration (W/O Function)

Use this feature to set the controller Ethernet port configuration. It is not necessary to create reserved disk space on any hard disk for the Ethernet port and HTTP service to function; these functions are built into the controller firmware. move the cursor bar to the main menu "Ethernet Configuration Function" item and then press the **Enter** key. The "Ethernet Configuration" menu appears on the screen. Move the cursor bar to an item, then press **Enter** key to select the desired function.

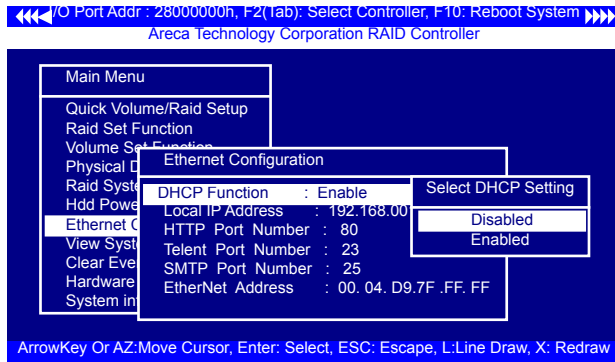


3.7.7.1 DHCP Function

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) allows network administrators centrally manage and automate the assignment of IP (Internet Protocol) addresses on a computer network. When using the TCP/IP protocol (Internet protocol), it is necessary for a computer to have a unique IP address in order to communicate to other computer systems. Without DHCP, the IP address must be entered manually at each computer system. DHCP lets a network administrator supervise and distribute IP addresses from a central point. The purpose of DHCP is to provide the automatic (dynamic) allocation of IP client configurations for a specific time period (called a lease period) and to minimize the work necessary to administer a large IP network. To manually configure the IP address of the controller, move the cursor bar to DHCP Function item, then press **Enter** key to show the DHCP setting. Select the "Disabled" or "Enabled" option to enable or

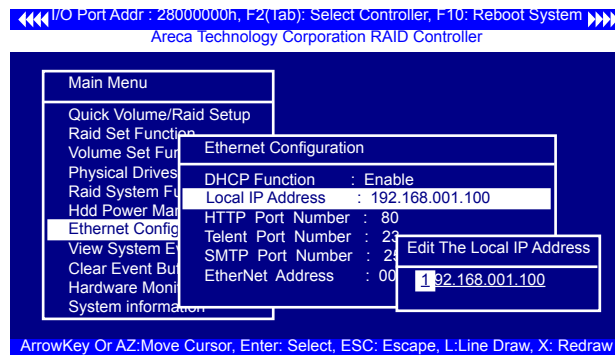
BIOS CONFIGURATION

disable the DHCP function. If DHCP is disabled, it will be necessary to manually enter a static IP address that does not conflict with other devices on the network.



3.7.7.2 Local IP address

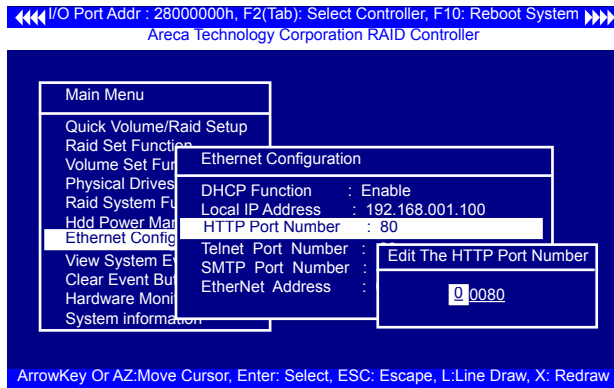
If you intend to set up your client computers manually (no DHCP), make sure that the assigned IP address is in the same range as the default router address and that it is unique to your private network. However, it is highly recommend to use DHCP if that option is available on your network. An IP address allocation scheme will reduce the time it takes to set-up client computers and eliminate the possibilities of administrative errors and duplicate addresses. To manually configure the IP address of the controller, move the cursor bar to Local IP address item, then press the **Enter** key to show the default address setting in the RAID controller. You can then reassign the static IP address of the controller.



BIOS CONFIGURATION

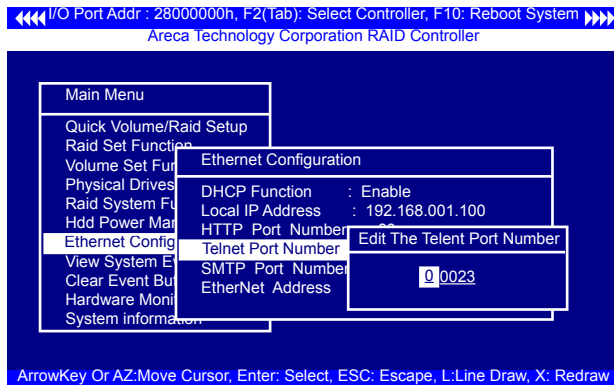
3.7.7.3 HTTP Port Number

To manually configure the “HTTP Port Number” of the controller, move the cursor bar to “HTTP Port Number” item, then press the **Enter** key to show the default address setting in the RAID controller. Then You can reassign the default “HTTP Port Number” of the controller.



3.7.7.4 Telnet Port Number

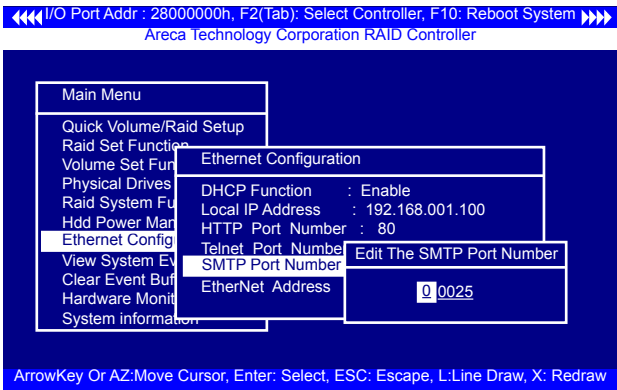
To manually configure the “Telnet Port Number” of the controller, move the cursor bar to “Telnet Port Number” item, then press the **Enter** key to show the default address setting in the RAID controller. You can then reassign the default “Telnet Port Number” of the controller.



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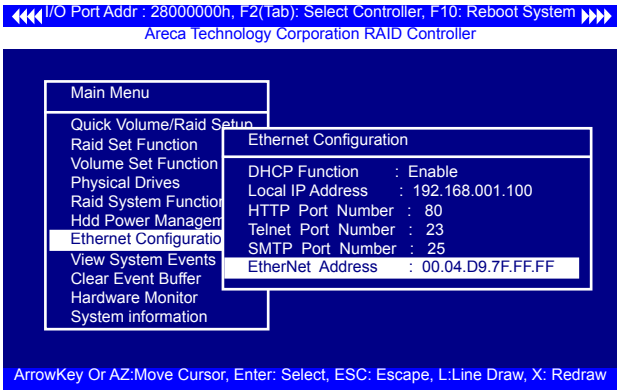
3.7.7.5 SMTP Port Number

To manually configure the “SMTP Port Number” of the controller, move the cursor bar to the main menu “Ethernet Configuration” function item and then press **Enter** key. The “Ethernet Configuration” menu appears on the screen. Move the cursor bar to “SMTP Port Number” item, then press **Enter** key to show the default address setting in the RAID controller. You can then reassign the default “SMTP Port Number” of the controller.



3.7.7.6 Ethernet Address

Each Ethernet port has its unique Mac address, which is also factory assigned. Usually, Ethernet address is used to uniquely identify a port in the Ethernet network.

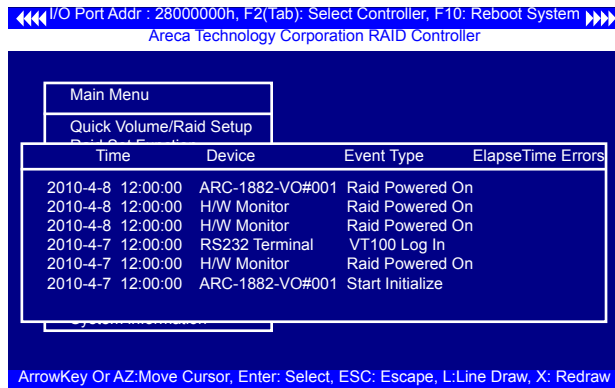


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3.7.8 View System Events

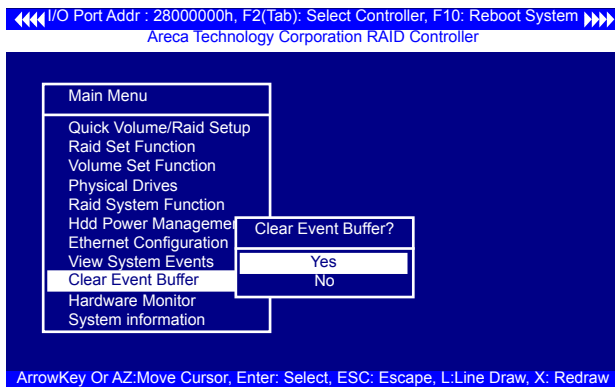
To view the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller's system events information, move the cursor bar to the main menu and select the "View System Events" link, then press the **Enter** key. The 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller's events screen appear.

Choose this option to view the system events information: Timer, Device, Event type, Elapsed Time, and Errors. The RAID system does not have a build-in real time clock. The time information is the relative time from the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller powered on.



3.7.9 Clear Events Buffer

Use this feature to clear the entire events buffer.



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3.7.10 Hardware Monitor

To view the RAID controller’s hardware monitor information, move the cursor bar to the main menu and click the “Hardware Monitor” link. The “Controller H/W Monitor” screen appears. The “Controller H/W Monitor” provides the CPU temperature, controller temperature and voltage of the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller.

◀◀◀ I/O Port Addr : 280000000h, F2(Tab): Select Controller, F10: Reboot System ▶▶▶

Areca Technology Corporation RAID Controller

Main Menu	Controller H/W Monitor
Quick Volume/Raid S	CPU Temperature 58
Raid Set Function	Controller Temp. 43
Volume Set Function	CPU Fan 3350
Physical Drives	12V 11.734
Raid System Functio	5V 4.999
Hdd Power Manageme	3.3V 3.200
Ethernet Configurati	IO Voltage +1.8V 1.840
View System Events	DDR3 +1.5V 1.536
Clear Event Buffer	CPU VCore +1.0V 1.040
Hardware Monitor	Analog +1.0V 1.040
System Information	Battery Status Not Installed

ArrowKey Or AZ:Move Cursor, Enter: Select, ESC: Escape, L:Line Draw, X: Redraw

3.7.11 System Information

Choose this option to display controller name, firmware version, BOOT ROM version, SAS firmware version, serial number, main processor, CPU instruction cache and data cache size, system memory, and current IP address. To check the system information, move the cursor bar to “System Information” item, then press **Enter** key. All relevant controller information will be displayed.

◀◀◀ I/O Port Addr : 280000000h, F2(Tab): Select Controller, F10: Reboot System ▶▶▶

Areca Technology Corporation RAID Controller

Main Menu	The System Information
Quick Volume/Raid S	Main Processor : 800MHz PPC440
Raid Set Function	CPU ICache Size : 32KB
Volume Set Function	CPU DCache Size : 32KBs/Write Back
Physical Drives	System Memory : 1GB/1333MHz/ECC
Raid System Functio	Firmware Version : V1.49 2011-05-31
Hdd Power Manageme	BOOT ROM Version : V1.49 2011-06-01
Ethernet Configurati	PL Firmware Ver : 9.0.2.0
View System Event	Serial Number : ARC-1882X0000000
Clear Event Buffer	Unit Serial # :
Hardware Monitor	Controller Name : ARC-1882
System Information	Current IP Address : 192.168.0.103

ArrowKey Or AZ:Move Cursor, Enter: Select, ESC: Escape, L:Line Draw, X: Redraw

4. Driver Installation

This chapter describes how to install the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller driver to your operating system. The installation procedures use the following terminology:

Installing operating system on 6Gb/s SAS controller's volume

If you have a new drive configuration without an operating system and want to install operating system on a disk drive managed by the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller. The driver installation is a part of the operating system installation.

Installing 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller into an existing operating system

The computer has an existing operating system installed and the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller is being installed as a secondary controller.

Have all required system hardware and software components on hand before proceeding with the setup and installation.

Materials required:

- Microsoft Windows 10/8/Server 2012/7/2008/Vista/XP/2003, Linux, FreeBSD, Solaris and Mac installation CD
- 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller software CD
- 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller

4.1 Creating the Driver Diskettes

The software CD disc shipped with the ARC-1882 series 6Gb/s RAID controller is a self-booting CD. In order to create driver diskettes for Windows, Linux, FreeBSD, Solaris and Mac installation drivers, your system is required to support booting from the CD-ROM.

If you do not have the software CD disc with the package, contact your local dealers or you can also download the latest version drivers for Windows 10/8/Server 2012/7/2008/Vista/XP/2003, Linux, FreeBSD, Solaris and Mac from the Areca web site at <http://www.areca.com.tw>

DRIVER INSTALLATION

These driver diskettes are intended for use with new operating system installations. For Windows, you can copy the Windows driver file to USB device and installed from it. Determine the correct kernel version and identify which diskette images contain drivers for that kernel. If the driver file ends in .img, you can also create the appropriate driver diskette using "dd" utility. The following steps are required to create the driver diskettes:

1. The computer system BIOS must be set to boot-up from the CDROM.
2. Insert the ARC-1882 software driver CD disc into the CD-ROM drive.
3. The system will boot-up from CD-ROM Drive; to create the driver diskettes, select the "SAS RAID Controller Driver Diskette Make Utility", and a screen with several choices will be displayed.
4. Move the highlight bar to the "Create Driver Disk" entry and press **Enter**.
5. The screen queries the ARC-1882 SAS RAID controllers support driver database and displays a list of available drivers. Move the highlight bar to the correct driver entry and press **Enter** key to select.
6. The next screen will show "Please insert a formatted diskette into drive A:!! Press any key to continue". Insert the formatted diskette in drive "A" and press any key to continue.
7. The window will display the driver building message: "Now is writing to Cylinder..." as it copies the image file from the CDROM to driver diskette.
8. The "Write Complete !!" message will display when the driver diskette ready.

The driver diskette is made now. Proceed to the following instruction for installation procedures.

4.2 Driver Installation for Windows

The SAS RAID controller can be used with Microsoft Windows 10/8/Server 2012/7/2008/Vista/XP/2003 with StorPort Drivers.

4.2.1 Installing Windows on a RAID Volume

For completed details on installing Windows, see the Windows User's Manual. The following procedures detail installing the SAS RAID controller driver while installing Windows 10/8/Server 2012/7/2008/Vista/XP/2003. Have your bootable Microsoft Windows CD and follow the required procedure below to install SAS RAID controller:

1. Make sure you follow the instructions in Chapter 2 "Hardware Installation" to install the controller and connect the disk drives or enclosure.
2. Start the system and then press **Tab** or **F6** to access the Mc BIOS RAID manager. Use the McBIOS RAID manager to create the RAID set and volume set to which you will install Windows. For details, see Chapter 3 "McBIOS RAID manager". Once a volume set is created and configured, continue with next step to install the operating system.
3. Insert the Windows setup CD and reboot the system to begin the Windows installation.
4. Follow the on-screen instructions to begin the Windows installation.
5. When prompted to specify a location for Windows, select "**Load Driver**".
6. Insert the USB driver disk or floppy drive, browse to the driver location, then click "**OK**".
7. Window will check the floppy; select the correct card and CPU type for your hardware from the listing and press "**Next**" to install it.

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8. Click on "**Next**" again to accept the default partition configuration, or refer to your Windows documentation to configure partitions manually.
9. From this point on, simply follow the Microsoft Windows installation procedure. Follow the on-screen instructions, responding as needed, to complete the installation.
10. After the installation is completed, reboot the system to load the new driver/operating system.
11. See Chapter 5 in this manual to customize your RAID volume sets using McRAID storage manager.

After you finish creating additional volume, the following steps show how to make any new volumes or independent disks accessible to Windows.

- (a). Click "**Start**" ==> right-click "**Computer**" and select "**Manage**".
- (b). Click "**Disk Management**" in the left pane.
- (c). Scroll down to the bottom of the middle pane. Windows will display a list of new drives attached to your system with a label such as "Disk 1" or "Disk 2", etc.
- (d). Right-click on the drive you want to partition and then again to format it
- (e). Once it's formatted, Windows automatically assigns the next available drive letter to it and then it will appear in Windows Explorer.

4.2.2 Installing Controller on an Existing Windows

In this scenario, you are installing the controller in an existing Windows system. To install the driver:

DRIVER INSTALLATION

1. Follow the instructions in Chapter 2, the Hardware Installation Chapter, to install the controller and connect the disk drives or enclosure.
2. Start the system and then press **Tab** or **F6** to enter the controller McBIOS RAID manager. Use the configuration utility to create the RAID set and volume set. For details, see Chapter 3, McBIOS RAID Manager. Once a volume set is created and configured, continue with installation of the driver.
3. Re-Boot Windows and the OS will recognize the SAS RAID controller and launch the "Found New Hardware Wizard", this guides you in installing the SAS RAID driver.
4. The Windows will pop-up and provide a choice of how to proceed. so that you can choose a specific driver.
5. When the next screen queries the user about utilizing the currently installed driver, click on the "**Have Disk**" button.
6. Insert the SAS RAID controller driver media to locate the correct path. Click on the "**Next**" button.
7. Windows automatically copies the appropriate driver files and rebuilds its driver database.
8. The summary screen appears; click on the "**close**" button.
9. Restart the computer to load the new drivers.
10. See Chapter 5 in this manual for information on customizing your RAID volumes using McRAID storage manager.

After you finish creating additional volume, the following steps show how to make any new volumes or independent disks accessible to Windows.

- (a). Click "**Start**" ==> right-click "**Computer**" and select "**Manage**".
- (b). Click "**Disk Management**" in the left pane.

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- (c). Scroll down to the bottom of the middle pane.
Windows will display a list of new drives attached to your system with a label such as "Disk 1" or "Disk 2", etc.
- (d). Right-click on the drive you want to partition and then again to format it
- (e). Once it's formatted, Windows automatically assigns the next available drive letter to it and then it will appear in Windows Explorer.

4.2.3 Uninstall controller from Windows

To remove the SAS RAID controller driver from the Windows system, follow the instructions below.

1. Ensure that you have closed all applications and are logged in with administrative rights.
2. Open "Control Panel" and start the "Add/Remove Program" icon and uninstall and software for the SAS RAID controller.
3. Go to "Control Panel" and select "System". Select the "Hardware" tab and then click the "Device Manager" button. In device manager, expand the "SCSI and RAID Controllers" section. Right click on the SAS RAID controller and select "Uninstall".
4. Click **Yes** to confirm removing the SAS RAID driver. The prompt to restart the system will then be displayed.

4.3 Driver Installation for Linux

This chapter describes how to install the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller driver to Red Hat Linux, SuSE and other versions of Linux. Before installing the SAS RAID driver to the Linux, complete the following actions:

1. Install and configure the controller and hard disk drives according to the instructions in Chapter 2 Hardware Installation.

DRIVER INSTALLATION

2. Start the system and then press **Tab+F6** to enter the McBIOS RAID manager configuration utility. Using the McBIOS RAID manager to create the RAID set and volume set. For details, see Chapter 3, McBIOS RAID Manager.

If you are using a Linux distribution for which there is not a compiled driver available from Areca, you can copy the source from the SAS software CD or download the source from the Areca website and compile a new driver.

Compiled and tested drivers for Red Hat and SuSE Linux are included on the shipped CD. You can download updated versions of compiled and tested drivers for RedHat or SuSE Linux from the Areca web site at <http://www.areca.com.tw>. Included in these downloads is the Linux driver source, which can be used to compile the updated version driver for RedHat, SuSE and other versions of Linux. Please refer to the "readme.txt" file on the included Areca CD or website to make driver diskette and to install driver to the system.

4.4 Driver Installation for FreeBSD

This chapter describes how to install the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller driver to FreeBSD. Before installing the 6Gb/s SAS RAID driver to FreeBSD, complete following actions:

1. Install and configure the controller and hard disk drives according to the instructions in Chapter 2, Hardware Installation.
2. Start the system and then press **Tab+F6** to enter the McBIOS RAID Manager configuration utility. Use the McBIOS RAID manager to create the RAID set and volume set. For details, see Chapter 3, McBIOS RAID Manager.

The supplied software CD that came with the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller includes compiled and tested drivers for FreeBSD 7.x (7.2 and onwards) and 8.x (8.0 and onwards). To check if a more current version driver is available, please see the Areca web site at <http://www.areca.com.tw>.

Please refer to the "readme.txt" file on the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller software CD or website to make driver diskette and to install driver to the system.

DRIVER INSTALLATION

4.5 Driver Installation for Solaris

Please refer to the "readme.txt" file on the software CD or website:
<http://www.areca.com.tw>.

4.6 Driver Installation for Mac OS X

After hardware installation, the SAS/SATA disk drives connected to the SAS RAID controller must be configured and the volume set units initialized by the controller before they are ready to use by the system.

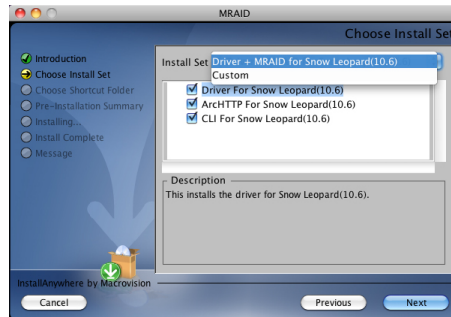
4.6.1 Installation Procedures

This section describes detailed instructions for installing the Areca Mac driver & utility for the ARC-1882P on your Intel-based Mac Pro. You must have administrative level permissions to install Mac driver & utility. You can use the MRAID installer to install Mac driver & utility (MRAID) at once or "Custom" to install special components.

To follow the process to install driver & utility on Intel-based Mac as below:

1. Insert the Areca Software CD that came with your Areca SAS RAID controller.
2. Double-click on the "install_mraid.zip" file that resides at <CD-ROM>\packages\MacOS to add the installer on the Finder.
3. Launch the installer by double-clicking the install_mraid on the Finder.
4. Follow the installer on-screen steps, responding as needed, to complete the Areca driver and MRAID (ArcHTTP and CLI utility) installation.

DRIVER INSTALLATION



- **Driver** is required for the operating system to be able to interact with the Areca RAID controller.

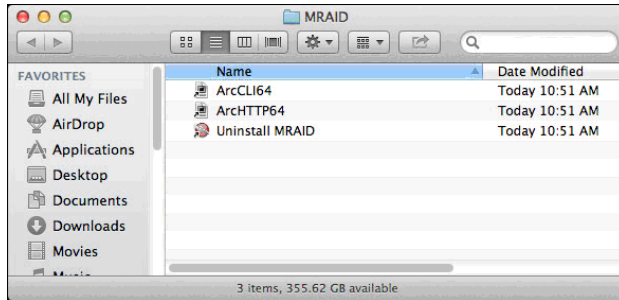
Important:

Be sure to update the ArcMSR.kext driver shipping with Mac OS X to V1.3.7 or later from the software CD or from the Areca website.

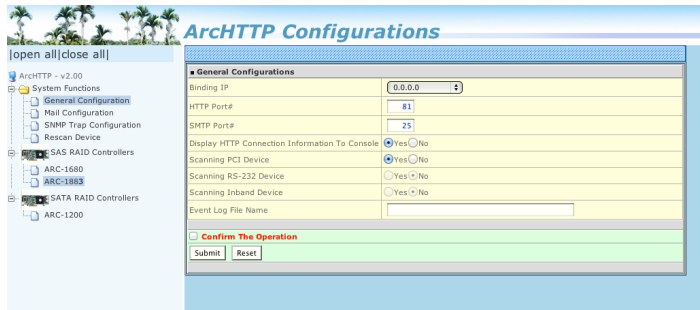
- **ArchHTTP** has to be installed for GUI RAID console (MRAID storage manager) to run. It also runs as a service or daemon in the background that allows capturing of events for mail and SNMP traps notification. Refer to the section 5.6 ArchHTTP Configuration, for details about the mail and SNMP traps configuration.
 - **Command Line Interface (CLI)** lets you set up and manage RAID controller through a command line interface. CLI performs many tasks at the command line. You can download CLI manual from Areca website or software CD <CDROM>\DOCS directory.
5. A reboot is required to complete the installation (This will start the ArchHTTP so RAID Console can be used).
 6. Normally ArchHTTP64 and CLI are installed at the same time on SAS RAID controller. Once ArchHTTP and CLI have been installed, the ArchHTTP background task automatically starts each time when you start your computer.

DRIVER INSTALLATION

There is one “MRAID” icon showing on your desktop. Double-click on the “MRAID” icon to locate your ArchHTTP utility and CLI program file folder.



When you double-click on the “ArchHTTP64”, it shows all RAID storages available on the system and create an individual RAID storage icon located on left column of the “ArchHTTP Configurations” screen.



Locate “ARC-1882P Web Management” and launch the selected McRAID storage manager. Enter RAID storage default User Name “admin” and the Password “0000” when the login page prompted for it. After logging in, the McRAID storage manager process starts.

If there is any RAID adapter missed on the system start-up, you can use the “Rescan Device” function. See chapter 5 in this manual for information on customizing your RAID volumes using McRAID storage manager.

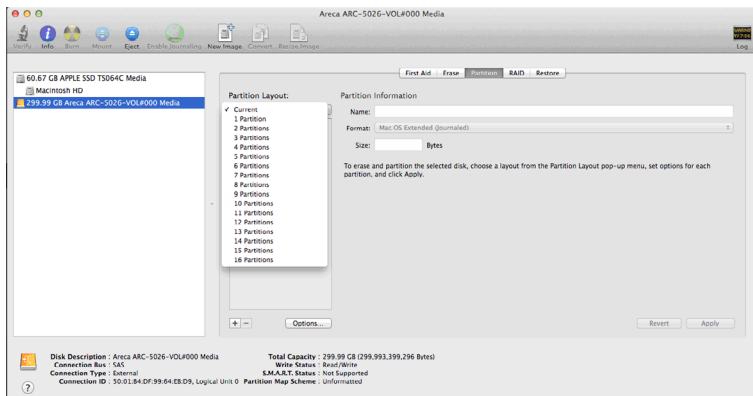
DRIVER INSTALLATION

4.6.2 Making Volume Sets Available to Mac OS X

When you create a volume through McRAID storage manager, the Mac OS X recognizes that a new disk is avail, and displays a message asking what you next want to do. If the message does not show up, start the "Disk Utility" manually from the "Finder", use the "Go" menu and open the "Utilities" folder. Double-click on the "Disk Utility" program. Follow the on-screen prompts to create a volume set and to assign a disk drive letter.

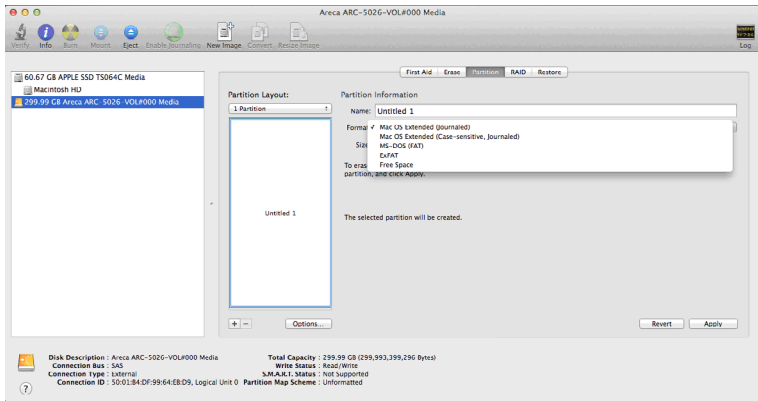
To initialize and partition your unit

1. When the Disk Utility window opens, find and select the desired drive in the sidebar that represents your RAID storage and click on the "Partition" button.
2. In the Partition Layout column, click on the "Current" to show the drop-down menu and select the number of partitions that you want your RAID storage to have. Each partition will appear as a separate drive on your computer.



3. Specify your Partition Information, Option setting and click on the "Apply" button.

DRIVER INSTALLATION



If you're not sure which format to use, choose Mac OS X Extended (Journaled).

4. When a message asks you to confirm you want to partition the disk, click on the "Partition" button. This may take a couple of minutes, depending on the size of the drives in your RAID storage. When the partitioning is complete, icons for each new partition show up on your desktop. They are now ready to use.

5. ArchHttp Proxy Server Installation

Overview

After hardware installation, the SAS/SATA disk drives connected to the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller must be configured and the volume set units initialized before they are ready to use.

The user interface for these tasks can be accessed through the built-in configuration that resides in the controller's firmware. It provides complete control and management of the controller and disk arrays, eliminating the need for additional hardware or software.

In addition, a software utility to configure the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller is provided on the software CD delivered with 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller. This software CD contains the software utility that can monitor, test, and support the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller. The software utility and McRAID storage manager can configure and monitor the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller via ArchHttp proxy server interface. The following table outlines their functions:

Configuration Utility	Operating System Supported
McBIOS RAID Manager	OS-Independent
McRAID Storage Manager (Via Archhttp proxy server)	Windows 8/Server 2012 (R2)/7/2008/Vista/XP/2003, Linux, FreeBSD, Solaris and Mac
SAP Monitor (Single Admin Portal to scan for multiple RAID units in the network, Via ArchHttp proxy server)	Windows 8/Server 2012 (R2)/7/2008/Vista/XP/2003

The HTTP management software (Archhttp) runs as a service or daemon, and have it automatically start the proxy for all controllers found. This way the controller can be managed remotely without having to sign in the server. The HTTP management software (Archhttp) also has integrated the email notification and SNMP extension agent. The email notification can be configured in local or remote standard web browser.

Note:

If your controllers have onboard LAN port, you do not need to install ArchHttp proxy server, you can use McRAID Storage Manager directly.

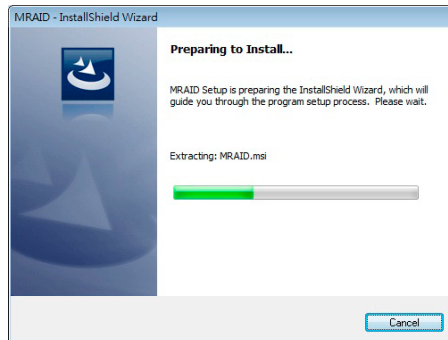
ARCHTTP PROXY SERVER INSTALLATION

5.1 For Windows

This section describes how to install the MRAID software to your operating system. The software installation includes ArchHTTP and CLI utility.

In this scenario, you are installing the MRAID software in an existing Windows system. You can use the installer to install ArchHTTP and CLI at once or "Custom" to install special components. Follow the steps below to install the utility for Windows.

1. Download the install_mraid installer from the website at "<https://www.areca.com.tw/support/downloads.htm>", the file name begins with "install_mraid" followed by the version control.
2. Double-click on the zipped file that comes from the website to unzip it. Double-click on the "setup.exe" file for installing MRAID.
3. The screen shows Preparing to Install.

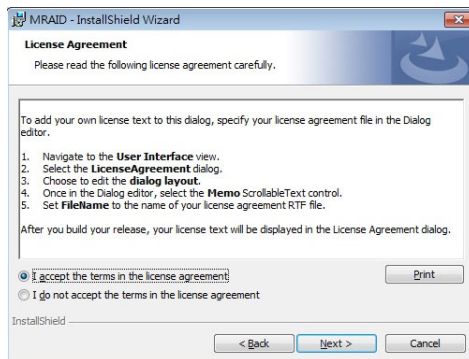


4. The MRAID Installer (or InstallShield Wizard) opens, preparing to install and click on the "**Next**" button to continue.

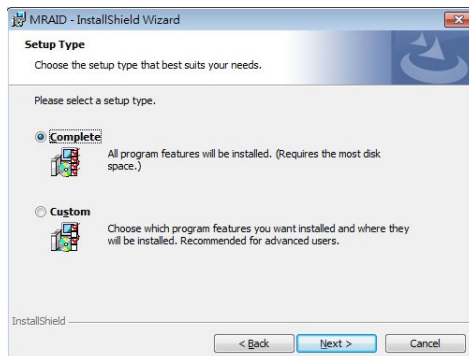
ARCHTTP PROXY SERVER INSTALLATION



5. When the License Agreement screen appears, read and agree to the license information; then let the InstallShield Wizard guide you through the installation process.

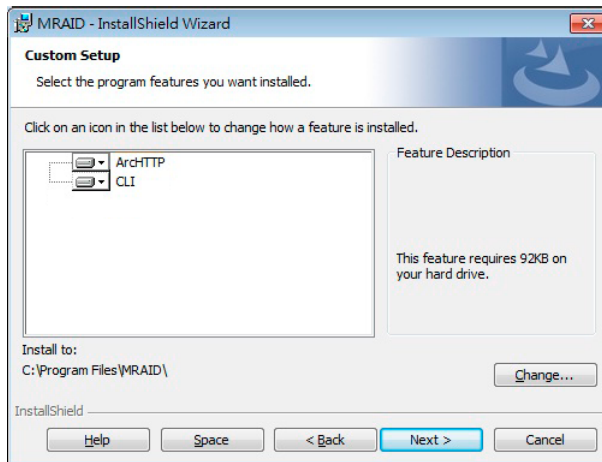


6. On the Setup Type screen, use the settings to specify these things: and click on the **"Next"** button to continue.



ARCHTTP PROXY SERVER INSTALLATION

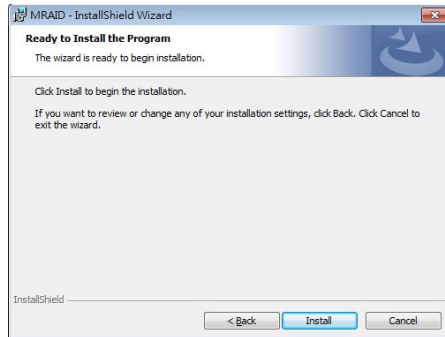
- “Complete” to install ArchHTTP and CLI utility at once, check the first box.
 - “Custom” to install special components and change the program directory. When this “**Custom**” check box is checked, go to the Custom Setup screen.
- 6-1. On the Custom Setup screen, click on an icon to install special components and click on the “**Next**” button to continue.



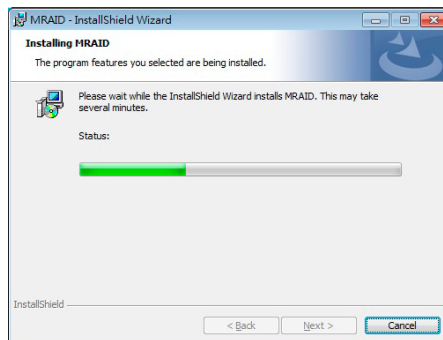
- **ArchHTTP** has to be installed for GUI RAID console (McRAID storage manager) to run. It also runs as a service or daemon in the background that allows capturing of events for mail and SNMP traps notification. Refer to the chapter 3 ArchHTTP Configuration on ARC-1883 user manual, for details about the mail and SNMP traps configuration.
- **CLI (Command Line Interface)** provides the functionality available in MRAID storage manager through a Command Line Interface. You can set up and manage RAID storage inline. CLI performs many tasks at the command line. You can download CLI manual from Areca website.

ARCHTTP PROXY SERVER INSTALLATION

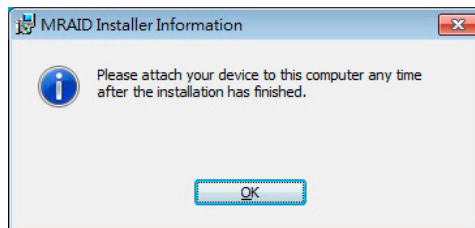
- When you reach the installation page, click on the **"Install"** button to continue.



- A program bar appears that measures the progress of the driver installation.

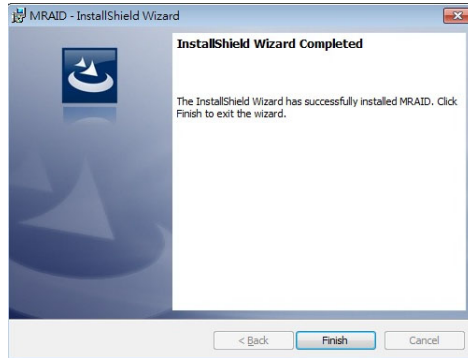


When this screen completes, you have completed the MRAID installation. If you have no ARC-1883 yet installed a "MRAID Installer Information" message displays.



- After installation is complete, click on the **"Finish"** button to exit the InstallShield Wizard.

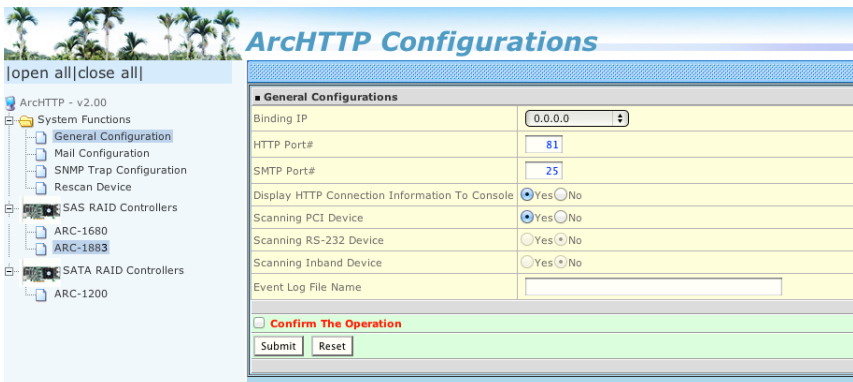
ARCHTTP PROXY SERVER INSTALLATION



10. Once ArchHTTP and CLI have been installed, the ArchHTTP background task automatically starts each time when you start your computer. There is one MRAID icon showing on your "Programs" folder. This icon is for you to start up the McRAID storage manager (by ArchHTTP) and CLI utility.



The "**ArcHTTP Taskbar**" icon shows on the button of system tray by default. Double click "ArcHTTP Taskbar" to launch the ArchHTTP Configuration screen. It automatically scans the local-host RAID units on the system and creates an individual RAID storage icon located in the left column screen. When you double click on a selected element the left column screen, child element belonged parent element appears. Locate "ARC-1882P Web Management" and launch the McRAID storage manager.



ARCHTTP PROXY SERVER INSTALLATION

1. See the next chapter detailing the McRAID Storage Manager to customize your RAID volume set.
2. If you need to configure the "System Function" of ArchHTTP, please refer to section 5.6 ArchHTTP Configuration.

5.2 For Linux

You should have administrative level permissions to install 6Gb/s SAS RAID software. This procedure assumes that the 6Gb/s SAS RAID hardware and Linux are installed and operational in your system.

The following details the Linux installation procedure of the SATA RAID controller software. The ArchHttp proxy server is provided on the software CD delivered with 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller card or download from the www.areca.com.tw. The firmware embedded McRAID storage manager can configure and monitor the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller via ArchHttp proxy server.

1. Login as root. Copy the ArchHttp file to a local directory.
 - (1). Insert the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller CD in the CD-ROM drive.
 - (2). Copy <CD-ROM>\PACKAGES\Linux\http directory to local (Ex:/usr/local/sbin). Or
 - (3). Download from the www.areca.com.tw or from the email attachment.
2. You must have administrative level permissions to install 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller ArchHttp proxy server software. This procedure assumes that the 6Gb/s SAS RAID hardware and driver are installed and operational in your system.

The following details are the installation procedure of the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller for Linux ArchHttp proxy server software.

- (1). Run the Archhttp proxy server by using the following command:

Usage: ./archttp32 (TCP_PORT) or ./archttp64 (TCP_PORT).

ARCHTTP PROXY SERVER INSTALLATION

It depends on your OS version.

Parameters: TCP_PORT value= 1~65535 (If TCP_PORT assigned, Archttp will start from this port. Otherwise, it will use the setting in the archttpsrv.conf or default 81). This is the port address assigning for the archttp configuration (Cfg Assistant).

Such as: archttp64 1553

- (2). Archttp server console started, Controller card detected then Archttp proxy server screen appears.

Copyright (c) 2004 Areca, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
Areca HTTP proxy server V2.00 for Areca RAID controllers.

Controller(s) list

Cfg Assistant : Listen to port[1553].
Controller[1](PCI) : Listen to port[1554].
Binding IP:[0.0.0.0]
Note: IP[0.0.0.0] stands for any ip bound to this host.

Press CTRL-C to exit program!!

Controller [1] Http: New client [9] accepted
Controller [1] Http: New Recv 243 bytes
Controller [1] Http: Send [174] bytes back to the client
See the next chapter detailing the McRAID Storage Manager to customize your RAID volume set.

- (3). If you need the "Cfg Assistant", please refer to section 5.6 Archttp Configuration.
- (4). See the next chapter detailing the McRAID storage manager to customize your RAID volume set.

For Mozilla user:

Because our management need Java support, so user may need upgrade to version 1.6 or later.

5.3 For FreeBSD

You must have administrative level permissions to install 6Gb/s SAS RAID software. This procedure assumes that the 6Gb/s SAS RAID hardware and FreeBSD are installed and operational in your system. The following details the FreeBSD installation procedure of the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller software.

1. Insert the RAID controller software CD in the CD-ROM drive.
2. Copy <CD-ROM>\PACKAGES\FreeBSD\http directory to local The next following step is the same with Linux. Please see section 5.2 For Linux.

5.4 For Solaris 10 X86

Please refer to the "readme.txt" file on the software CD or website: <http://www.areca.com.tw>. The step is same with Linux. Please see section 5.2 For Linux.

5.5 For Mac OS 10.X

The ArchHttp proxy server is provided on the software CD delivered with 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller or download from the www.areca.com.tw. The firmware embedded McRAID storage manager can configure and monitor the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller via ArchHttp proxy server. The Archhttp proxy server for Mac pro, please refer to Chapter 4.6 Driver Installation for Mac 10.X.

ARCHTTP PROXY SERVER INSTALLATION

5.6 ArchHttp Configuration

The ArchHttp proxy server will automatically assign one additional port for setup its configuration. If you want to change the "archhttp-srv.conf" setting up of ArchHttp proxy server configuration, for example: General Configuration, Mail Configuration, and SNMP Configuration, please start Web Browser [http://localhost: Cfg Assistant](http://localhost:CfgAssistant). Such as <http://localhost: 81>. The port number for first controller McRAID storage manager is ArchHttp proxy server configuration port number plus 1 from version 2.00.

ArchHTTP Configurations

General Configurations

Binding IP: 0.0.0.0

HTTP Port#: 81

SMTP Port#: 25

Display HTTP Connection Information To Console: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Scanning PCI Device: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Scanning RS-232 Device: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Scanning Inband Device: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Event Log File Name:

☐ Confirm The Operation

Submit Reset

- **General Configuration:**

Binding IP: Restrict ArchHttp proxy server to bind only single interface (If more than one physical network in the server).

HTTP Port#: Value 1~65535

Display HTTP Connection Information To Console: Select "Yes" to show Http send bytes and receive bytes information in the console.

Scanning PCI Device: Select "Yes" for ARC-1XXX series controller

Scanning RS-232 Device: No

Scanning Inband Device: No

- **Mail (alert by Mail) Configuration:**

To enable the controller to send the email function, you need to configure the SMTP function on the ArchHttp software. To enable the RAID controller email sending function, click on the "Mail Configuration" link. The "SMTP Server Configurations" menu will show as following:

ARCHTTP PROXY SERVER INSTALLATION

The screenshot displays the 'ArcHTTP Configurations' web interface. On the left is a navigation tree with the following items: 'ArcHTTP - v2.00', 'System Functions' (containing 'General Configuration', 'Mail Configuration' (selected), 'SNMP Trap Configuration', and 'Rescan Device'), 'SAS RAID Controllers' (containing 'ARC-1680' and 'ARC-1880'), and 'SATA RAID Controllers' (containing 'ARC-1200'). The main content area is titled 'ArcHTTP Configurations' and contains three sections: 'SMTP Server Configuration' with a text field for 'SMTP Server IP Address'; 'Mail Address Configurations' with fields for 'Sender Name', 'Mail Address', 'Account', 'Password', and four 'MailTo' entries (Name and Address); and 'Event Notification Configurations' with radio buttons for 'Disable Event Notification', 'Urgent Error Notification', 'Serious Error Notification', 'Warning Error Notification', 'Information Notification', and 'Notification For No Event', each with a corresponding description. At the bottom, there is a 'Confirm The Operation' checkbox and 'Submit' and 'Reset' buttons.

When you open the mail configuration page, you will see following settings:

(1). SMTP Server Configuration:

SMTP Server IP Address: Enter the SMTP server IP address which is not MCRAID manager IP. Ex: 192.168.0.2.

(2). Mail Address Configurations:

Sender Name: Enter the sender name that will be shown in the outgoing mail.Ex: RaidController_1

Mail address: Enter the sender email that will be shown in the outgoing mail, but don't type IP to replace domain name. Ex: RaidController_1@areca.com.tw

Account: Enter the valid account if your SMTP mail server need authentication.

Password: Enter the valid password if your SMTP mail server need authentication.

MailTo Name: Enter the alert receiver name that will be shown in the outgoing mail.

Mail Address: Enter the alert receiver mail address
Ex: admin@areca.com.tw

(3). Event Notification Configurations:

According to your requirement, set the corresponding event level :

Disable Event Notification: No event notification will be sent.

ARCHTTP PROXY SERVER INSTALLATION

Urgent Error Notification: Send only urgent event
Serious Error Notification: Send urgent and serious event
Warning Error Notification: Send urgent, serious and warning Event
Information Notification: Send all event
Notification For No Event: Notify user if no event occurs within 24 hours.

● **SNMP Traps Configuration:**

To enable the controller to send the SNMP traps to client SNMP manager using the IP address assigned to the operating system, such as Net-SNMP manager, you can simply use the SNMP function on the ArchHttp proxy server software. To enable the RAID controller SNMP traps sending function, click on the "SNMP Configuration" link. The Archhttp proxy only provide one direction to send the trap to the SNMP manager without needing to install the SNMP extension agent on the host. If SNMP manager requests to query the SNMP information from RAID controller, please refer the Appendix C SNMP Operation & Installation.

The screenshot displays the 'ArchHTTP Configurations' web interface. On the left is a navigation tree with the following structure:

- ArchHTTP - v2.00
 - System Functions
 - General Configuration
 - Mail Configuration
 - SNMP Trap Configuration (highlighted)
 - Rescan Device
 - SAS RAID Controllers
 - ARC-1680
 - ARC-1880
 - SATA RAID Controllers
 - ARC-1200

The main content area is titled 'ArchHTTP Configurations' and contains the following sections:

- SNMP Trap Configurations**

SNMP Trap IP Address #1	0 . 0 . 0 . 0	Port#	162
SNMP Trap IP Address #2	0 . 0 . 0 . 0	Port#	162
SNMP Trap IP Address #3	0 . 0 . 0 . 0	Port#	162
- SNMP System Configurations**

Community	public
-----------	--------
- SNMP Trap Notification Configurations**

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable Event Notification	No Event Notification Will Be Sent
<input type="radio"/> Urgent Error Notification	Send Only Urgent Event
<input type="radio"/> Serious Error Notification	Send Urgent And Serious Event
<input type="radio"/> Warning Error Notification	Send Urgent, Serious And Warning Event
<input type="radio"/> Information Notification	Send All Event
- Confirm The Operation**

<input type="button" value="Submit"/>	<input type="button" value="Reset"/>
---------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

The "SNMP Traps Configurations" menu will show as following:

(1). SNMP Trap Configurations

Enter the SNMP trap IP address.

ARCHTTP PROXY SERVER INSTALLATION

(2). SNMP System Configurations

Community name acts as a password to screen accesses to the SNMP agent of a particular network device. Type the community names of the SNMP agent in this field. Before access is granted to a request station, this station must incorporate a valid community name into its request; otherwise, the SNMP agent will deny access to the system. Most network devices use "public" as default of their community names. This value is case-sensitive.

(3). SNMP Trap Notification Configurations

Before the client side SNMP manager application accepts the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller traps, it is necessary to integrate the MIB into the management application's database of events and status indicator codes. This process is known as compiling the MIB into the application. This process is highly vendor-specific and should be well-covered in the User's Guide of your SNMP application. Ensure the compilation process successfully integrates the contents of the areca_sas.mib file into the traps database. The MIBs file resides at: <CD-ROM>\packages\SNMP_MIBs on the software CD.

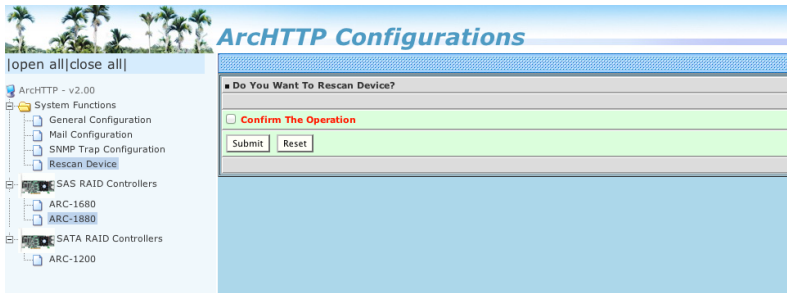
Note:

Event Notification Table refer to Appendix D. After you confirm and submit configurations, you can use "Generate Test Event" feature to make sure these settings are correct.

● **Rescan Device Configuration:**

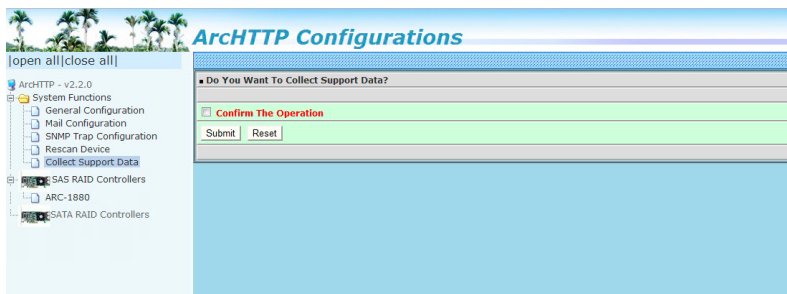
Let's assume you've put all Areca RAID adapters to a system. The Archttp scans the RAID adapters on the system and create a individual adapter icon located on left column of the Archttp Configurations screen. This adapter icon is for user to launch web browser RAID manager. If there is any RAID adapter missed on the system start-up, you can use the Rescan Device function. The Rescan Device function is a procedure which forces the archttp to rescan the targets to allow a missed RAID adapter to be added.

ARCHTTP PROXY SERVER INSTALLATION



- **Collect Support Data:**

Areca has added the “Collect Support Data” option on the Archhttp utility version v2.2.0 or later to download a supportfile (file name:ctlrxx-xxxxx.log) with all necessary information (system information, configuration, disk information, eventlog). The “Collect Support Data” function will be automatically started when ERROR or SERIOUS event occurred.”



6. Web Browser-based Configuration

Before using the firmware-based browser McRAID storage manager, do the initial setup and installation of this product. If you need to boot up the operating system from a RAID volume set, you must first create a RAID volume by using McBIOS RAID manager. Please refer to section 3.3 Using Quick Volume /Raid Setup Configuration for information on creating this initial volume set.

The McRAID storage manager is firmware-based utility, which is accessible via the web browser installed on your operating system. The web browser-based McRAID storage manager is a HTML-based application, which utilizes the browser (IE, Netscape and Mozilla etc) installed on your monitor station.

The McRAID storage manager can be accessed through the In-Band PCIe 3.0 bus. The In-Band method via archttp proxy server to launch the web browser-based McRAID storage manager.

- Create RAID set
- Expand RAID set
- Define volume set
- Add physical drive
- Modify volume set
- Modify RAID level/stripe size
- Define pass-through disk drives
- Modify system function
- Update firmware
- Designate drives as hot spares

6.1 Start-up McRAID Storage Manager

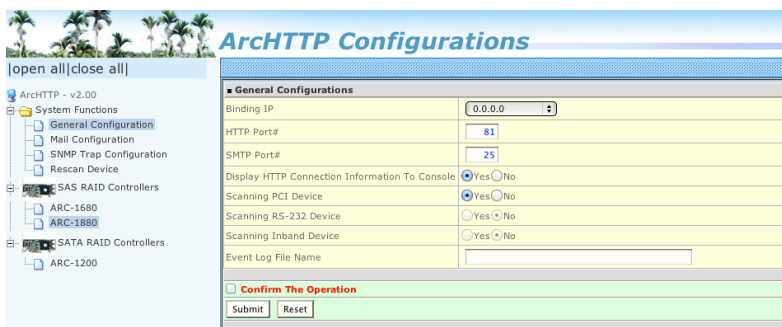
With McRAID storage manager, you can:

- Locally manage a system containing a supported RAID storage that has Windows or Mac OS X, ArchHTTP and a supported browser.
- Remote and managed systems must have a TCP/IP connection.

WEB BROWSER-BASED CONFIGURATION

● Start-up from Windows/Mac Local Administration

Once ArchHTTP and CLI have been installed, the ArchHTTP - background task automatically starts each time when you start your computer. There is one MARID icon showing on your "Desktop" or "Start" menu. This icon is for you to start up the ArchHTTP (launch the McRAID storage manager) and CLI utility. When you click on the ArchHTTP from MRAID icon, it shows all RAID controllers available on the host system and create an individual RAID controller icon located on left column of the "ArchHTTP Configurations" screen. This RAID controller icon is for user to launch the selected RAID controller web browser McRAID storage manager.



Locate "ARC-1882 Web Management" and launch the selected McRAID storage manager. Enter RAID storage default User Name "admin" and the Password "0000" when the login page prompted for it. After logging in, the McRAID storage manager process starts.

● Start-up from Local Administration

To configure the internal 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller. You need to know its IP address. You can find the IP address assigned by the Archhttp proxy server installation: Binding IP:[X.X.X.X] and controller listen port.

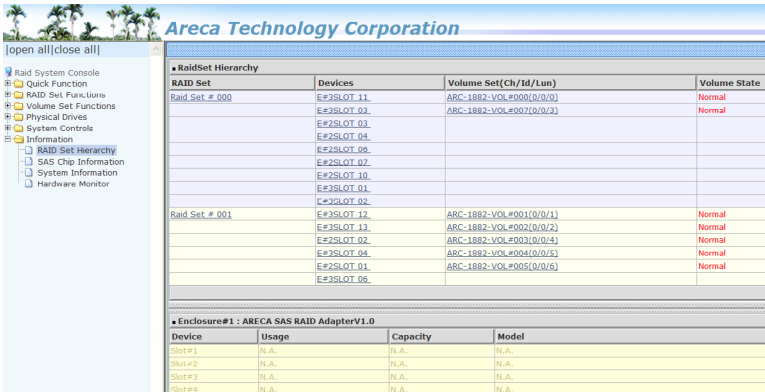
- (1). You can click the individual adapter icon located on left column of the "Archhttp Configurations" screen or Launch your McRAID storage manager by entering `http://[Computer IP Address]:[Port Number]` in the web browser.

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- (2). When connection is established, the "System Login" screen appears. The 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller default User Name is "admin" and the Password is "0000".

6.2 McRAID Storage Manager

The McRAID storage manager initial start-up screen displays the current configuration of your 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller. It displays the "Raid Set List", "Volume Set List", and "Physical Disk List". The RAID set information, volume set information, and drive information can also be viewed by clicking on the "RAID Set Hierarchy" screen. The current configuration can also be viewed by clicking on "RAID Set Hierarchy" in the main menu.



RAID Set	Devices	Volume Set(Ch/Id/Lun)	Volume State
Raid Set # 000	EP3SLOT_11	ARC-1882-VOL#000(0/0/0)	Normal
	EP3SLOT_03	ARC-1882-VOL#007(0/0/3)	Normal
	EP2SLOT_03		
	EP2SLOT_04		
	EP2SLOT_06		
	EP2SLOT_07		
	EP2SLOT_10		
	EP3SLOT_01		
	EP3SLOT_02		
Raid Set # 001	EP3SLOT_12	ARC-1882-VOL#001(0/0/1)	Normal
	EP3SLOT_13	ARC-1882-VOL#002(0/0/2)	Normal
	EP2SLOT_02	ARC-1882-VOL#003(0/0/4)	Normal
	EP3SLOT_04	ARC-1882-VOL#004(0/0/5)	Normal
	EP2SLOT_01	ARC-1882-VOL#005(0/0/6)	Normal
	EP3SLOT_06		

Device	Usage	Capacity	Model
Slot#1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Slot#2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Slot#3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Slot#4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

To display RAID set information, move the mouse cursor to the desired RAID set number, then click it. The RAID set information will appear. To display volume set information, move the mouse cursor to the desired volume set number, then click it. The volume set Information will display. To display drive information, move the mouse cursor to the desired physical drive number, then click it. The drive information will display.

6.3 Main Menu

The main menu shows all available functions, accessible by clicking on the appropriate link.

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Individual Category	Description
Quick Function	Create a default configuration, which is based on the number of physical disks installed; it can modify the volume set Capacity, Raid Level, and Stripe Size.
Raid Set Functions	Create a customized RAID set.
Volume Set Functions	Create customized volume sets and modify the existed volume sets parameter.
Physical Drives	Create pass through disks and modify the existing pass through drives parameters. Also provides the function to identify disk drives (blinking fault LED).
System Controls	Setting the RAID system configuration.
Information	Viewing the controller information. The Raid Set Hierarchy can be viewed through the "Raid Set Hierarchy" item.

6.4 Quick Function

Areca Technology Corporation

Quick Create Raid/Volume Set

Total Number Of Disks: 16

Select Raid Level: Raid 5 + Spare

Maximum Capacity Allowed: 420 GB

Select Capacity: 420 GB

Volume Initialization Mode: Foreground Initialization

Select Stripe Size: 64 KBytes

RaidSet Mode: Max 128 Volumes

☐ Confirm The Operation

Submit Reset

The number of physical drives in the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller determines the Raid Levels that can be implemented with the RAID set. You can create a RAID set associated with exactly one volume set. The user can change the Raid Level, Capacity, Initialization Mode and Stripe Size. A hot spare option is also created, depending on the exist configuration. Click the "Confirm The Operation" check box and click on the "Submit" button in the "Quick Create" screen, the RAID set and volume set will start to initialize.

Note:

In "Quick Create", your volume set is automatically configured based on the number of disks in your system. Use the "Raid Set Functions" and "Volume Set Functions" if you prefer to customize your volume set, or RAID 30/50/60 volume set.

6.5 Raid Set Functions

Use the "Raid Set Function" and "Volume Set Function" if you prefer to customize your volume set. Manual configuration can provide full control of the RAID set settings, but it will take longer to complete than the "Quick Volume/Raid Setup" configuration. Select the "Raid Set Function" to manually configure the RAID set for the first time or delete and reconfigure existing RAID sets. (A RAID set is a group of disks containing one or more volume sets.)

6.5.1 Create Raid Set

To create a RAID set, click on the "Create Raid Set" link. A "Select The Drive For RAID Set" screen is displayed showing the drive(s) connected to the current controller and enclosures. Click on the selected physical drives within the current RAID set. Enter 1 to 15 alphanumeric characters to define a unique identifier for a RAID set. The default RAID set name will always appear as "Raid Set #". Click the "Confirm The Operation" check box and click on the "Submit" button on the screen; the RAID set will start to initialize. If you have available disk member, you can repeat above procedures to define another RAID sets.

The screenshot shows the "Areca Technology Corporation" web interface. On the left is a navigation tree with options like "Raid System Console", "Quick Function", "RAID Set Functions", "Volume Set Functions", "Security Functions", "Physical Drives", "System Controls", and "Information". The "Create RAID Set" option is selected. The main area is titled "Select The Drives For RAID Set" and shows "Enclosure#1 : SAS RAID Adapter V3.0". It contains a table of available drives with checkboxes for selection. Below the table are input fields for "Raid Set Name" (defaulting to "Raid Set # 000") and "RaidSet Mode" (set to "Max 128 Volumes"). At the bottom, there is a "Confirm The Operation" checkbox and "Submit" and "Reset" buttons.

Enclosure#1 : SAS RAID Adapter V3.0		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Slot#1	6001.2GB WDC WD6001FSYZ-01SS7B0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Slot#2	6001.2GB WDC WD6NPURX-64JC5Y0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Slot#3	4000.8GB SEAGATE ST4000NM0023
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Slot#4	1000.2GB SEAGATE ST31000424SS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Slot#5	2000.4GB TOSHIBA MK2001TRKB
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Slot#6	1000.2GB ST1000DM003-9YN162
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Slot#7	2000.4GB Hitachi HD5722020BLA642
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Slot#8	6001.2GB WDC WD60EFRX-68L0BN1

Raid Set Name:

RaidSet Mode:

☒ Confirm The Operation

128 volumes is the default mode for SAS RAID controller, the 16 volumes mode is used for support roaming this raidset to SATA RAID controllers. The SATA RAID controller is designed to support up to 16 volumes only. You have to use "Max 16 volumes" on the raidset mode if you plan to roam this raidset between SAS RAID controller and SATA RAID controller.

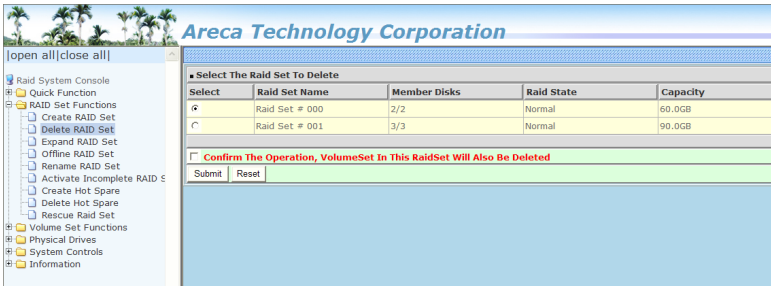
WEB BROWSER-BASED CONFIGURATION

Note:

To create RAID 30/50/60 volume, you need create multiple RAID sets first (up to 8 RAID sets) with the same disk numbers on each RAID set. The max no. disk drives per RAID set: 32 for RAID 0/1/10(1E)/3/50/60 and 128 for RAID 30/50/60.

6.5.2 Delete Raid Set

To delete a RAID set, click on the "Deleted Raid Set" link. A "Select The RAID Set To Delete" screen is displayed showing all exist RAID sets in the current controller. Click the RAID set number which you want to delete in the select column on the delete screen. Then, click the "Confirm The Operation" check box and click on the "Submit" button in the screen to delete it. The volume sets included in the "Delete RAID Set". It will be deleted by this action. But for the Raid 30/50/60, you need to delete the volumes belonging to those RAID sets.

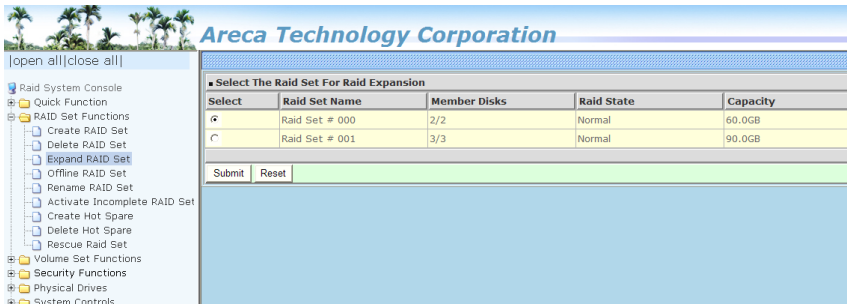


6.5.3 Expand Raid Set

Instead of deleting a RAID set and recreating it with additional disk drives, the "Expand Raid Set" function allows the users to add disk drives to the RAID set that have already been created. To expand a RAID set:

Select the "Expand Raid Set" option. If there is an available disk, then the "Select SAS/SATA Drives For Raid Set Expansion" screen appears.

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Select the target RAID set by clicking on the appropriate radio button. Select the target disk by clicking on the appropriate check box. Click on the "Submit" button to start the expansion on the RAID set. The new additional capacity can be utilized by one or more volume sets. The volume sets associated with this RAID set appear for you to have chance to modify RAID level or stripe size. Follow the instruction presented in the "Modify Volume Set" to modify the volume sets; operation system specific utilities may be required to expand operating system partitions.

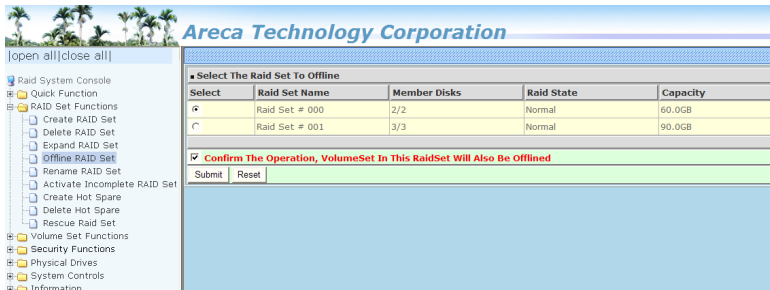
Note:

1. Once the "Expand Raid Set" process has started, user can not stop it. The process must be completed.
2. If a disk drive fails during RAID set expansion and a hot spare is available, an auto rebuild operation will occur after the RAID set expansion completes.
3. RAID 30/50/60 does not support the "Expand Raid set".
4. RAID set expansion is a quite critical process, we strongly recommend customer backup data before expand. Unexpected accident may cause serious data corruption.

6.5.4 Offline Raid Set

This function is for customer being able to unmount and remount a multi-disk volume. All Hdds of the selected RAID set will be put into offline state, spun down and fault LED in fast blinking mode. User can remove those Hdds and insert new Hdds on those empty slots without needing power down the controller to perform the online array roaming.

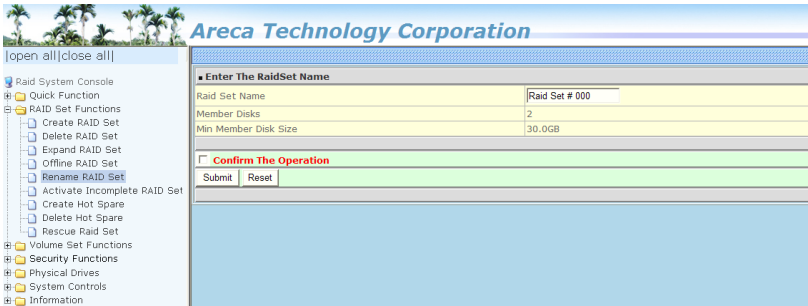
WEB BROWSER-BASED CONFIGURATION



6.5.5 Rename Raid Set

The default RAID set name will always appear as "Raid Set #" when it is first created by the controller. The "Rename Raid Set" function is for customer to rename the default RAID set name. To rename a RAID set from a group of RAID sets:

- (1). Click on the "Rename Raid Set" link.
- (2). Click the RAID set check box from the list that you wish to rename. Click the "Submit" button. The following screen appears. Use this option to rename the RAID set name.

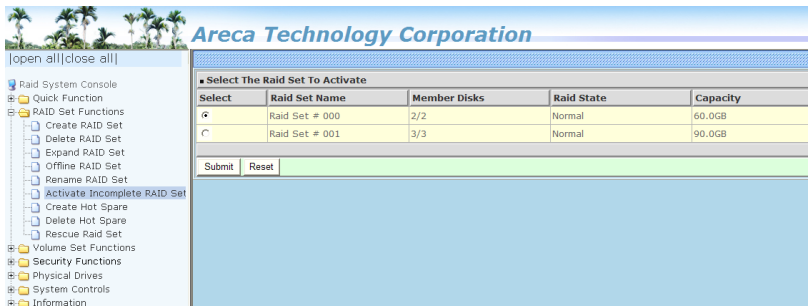


6.5.6 Activate Incomplete Raid Set

If one of the disk drives is removed in power off state, the RAID set state will change to "Incomplete State". If the user wants to continue to operate the controller without power-off the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller, the user can use the "Activate Incomplete Raid Set" option to active the RAID set. After the user completes this function, the Raid State will change to "Degraded Mode" and start to work.

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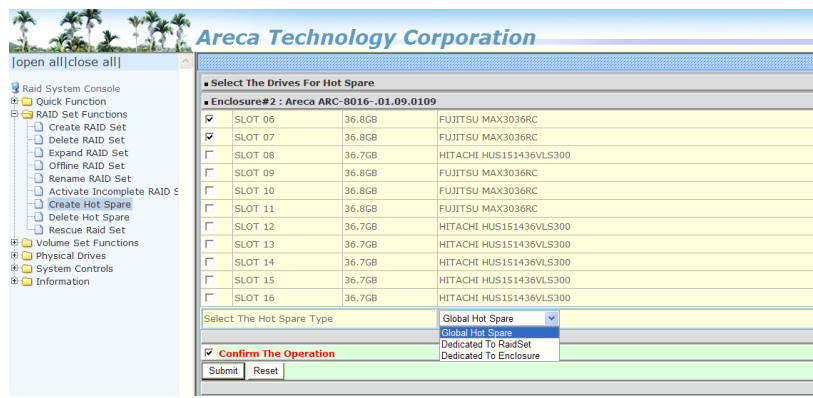
To activate the incomplete the RAID set, click on the "Activate Raid Set" link. A "Select The RAID SET To Activate" screen is displayed showing all RAID sets existing on the current controller. Click the RAID set number to activate in the select column. Click on the "Submit" button on the screen to activate the RAID set that had a disk removed (or failed) in the power off state. The 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller will continue to work in degraded mode.



6.5.7 Create Hot Spare

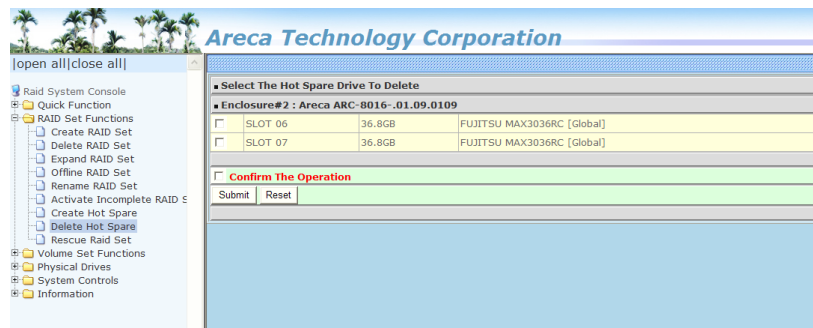
When you choose the "Create Hot Spare" option in the "Raid Set Function", all unused physical devices connected to the current controller appear. Select the target disk by clicking on the appropriate check box. Click the "Confirm The Operation" check box and click the "Submit" button in the screen to create the hot spares. The "Create Hot Spare" gives you the ability to define a global or dedicated hot spare. Unlike "Global Hot Spare" which can be used with any RAID sets, "Dedicated Hot Spare" can only be used with a specific RAID set or Enclosure. When a disk drive fails in the RAID set or enclosure with a dedicated Hot Spare is pre-set, data on the disk drive is rebuild automatically on the dedicated hot spare disk.

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6.5.8 Delete Hot Spare

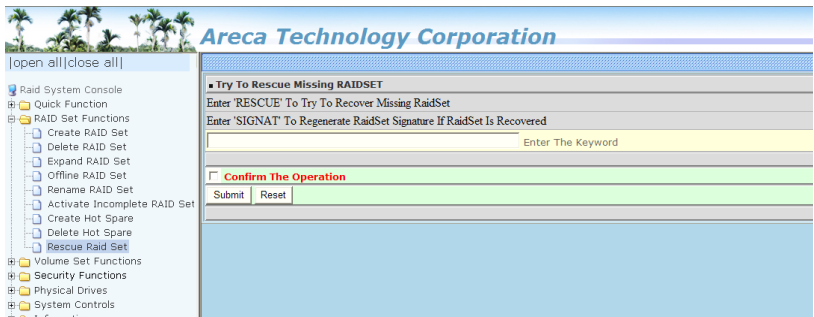
Select the target hot spare disk to delete by clicking on the appropriate check box. Click the "Confirm The Operation" check box and click the "Submit" button on the screen to delete the hot spares.



6.5.9 Rescue Raid Set

When the system is powered off in the RAID set update/creation period, the configuration possibly could disappear due to this abnormal condition. The "RESCUE" function can recover the missing RAID set information. The RAID controller uses the time as the RAID set signature. The RAID set may have different time after the RAID set is recovered. The "SIGANT" function can regenerate the signature for the RAID set.

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Note:

Please contact us to make sure if you need to use rescue function. Improperly usage may cause configuration corruption.

6.6 Volume Set Functions

A volume set is seen by the host system as a single logical device. It is organized in a RAID level with one or more physical disks. RAID level refers to the level of data performance and protection of a volume set. A volume set capacity can consume all or a portion of the disk capacity available in a RAID set. Multiple volume sets can exist on a group of disks in a RAID set. Additional volume sets created in a specified RAID set will reside on all the physical disks in the RAID set. Thus each volume set on the RAID set will have its data spread evenly across all the disks in the RAID set.

The following is the volume set features for the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller.

1. Volume sets of different RAID levels may coexist on the same RAID set and up to 128 volume sets per controller.
2. Up to 128 volume sets can be created in a RAID set.
3. The maximum addressable size of a single volume set is not limited to 2TB, because the controller is capable of 64-bit LBA mode. However the operating system itself may not be capable of addressing more than 2TB.

6.6.1 Create Volume Set (0/1/10/3/5/6)

To create volume set from RAID set system, move the cursor bar to the main menu and click on the "Create Volume Set" link. The "Select The Raid Set To Create On It" screen will show all RAID set number. Tick on a RAID set number that you want to create and then click on the "Submit" button.

The new create volume set attribute allows user to select the Volume Name, RAID Level, Capacity, Greater Two TB Volume Support, Initialization Mode, Strip Size, Cache Mode, Tagged Command Queuing, SCSI Channel/SCSI ID/SCSI Lun.

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Areca Technology Corporation

open all | close all |

Raid System Console

Quick Function

RAID Set Functions

Volume Set Functions

Create Volume Set

Create Raid30/50/60

Delete Volume Set

Modify Volume Set

Check Volume Set

Schedule Volume Check

Stop Volume Check

Download Volume Key File

Physical Drives

System Controls

Information

Enter The Volume Attribute

Volume Name: ARC-1882-VOL#012

Member Disks: 2

Volume Raid Level: Raid 1

Max Capacity Allowed: 300 GB

Select Volume Capacity: 300 GB

Greater Two TB Volume Support: No

Volume Initialization Mode: No Initialization

Volume Stripe Size: 64 KBytes

Volume Cache Mode: Write Back

Volume Write Protection: Disabled

Full Volume Encryption: Disabled

Tagged Command Queuing: Enabled

SCSI Channel:SCSI ID:SCSI Lun: 0 : 0 : 2

Volumes To Be Created: 1

Confirm The Operation

Submit Reset

- **Volume Name**

The default volume name will always appear as "ARC-1882-VOL". You can rename the volume set providing it does not exceed the 15 characters limit.

- **Volume Raid Level**

Set the Raid Level for the volume set. Highlight the desired RAID Level from the available RAID levels option.

There are two circumstances when you choose RAID level 1 function:

RAID 1-Simple Mirroring is also known as "**two disk mirror**"; If your RAID set has two disks, data written on one disk drive is simultaneously written to another disk drive.

RAID 1-Multi Mirroring is also known as "**triple disk mirror**"; If your RAID set has three disks, data written on one disk drive is simultaneously written to another two disk drives.

- **Capacity**

The maximum volume size is the default initial setting. Enter the appropriate volume size to fit your application.

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- **Greater Two TB Volume Support**

If volume capacity will exceed 2TB, controller will show the "Greater Two TB Volume Support" sub-menu. Greater Two TB Volume Support option: "No", "64bit LBA" and "4K Block".

- **No**

It keeps the volume size with max. 2TB limitation.

- **64bit LBA**

This option uses 16 bytes CDB instead of 10 bytes. The maximum volume capacity up to 512TB. This option works on different OS which supports 16 bytes CDB.

- **4K Block**

It change the sector size from default 512 bytes to 4k bytes. Windows XP only support maximum volume capacity up to 16TB.

- **Initialization Mode**

This option is used to define "Background Initialization", "Foreground Initialization" or "No Init (To Rescue Volume)". When "Background Initialization", the initialization proceeds as a background task, the volume set is fully accessible for system reads and writes. The operating system can instantly access to the newly created arrays without requiring a reboot and waiting the initialization complete. When "Foreground Initialization", the initialization proceeds must be completed before the volume set ready for system accesses. There is no initialization happened when you select "No Init" option. "No Init" is for customer to rescue volume without losing data in the disk.

- **Stripe Size**

This parameter sets the size of the stripe written to each disk in a RAID 0, 1, 10, 5, 6, 50 or 60 logical drive. You can set the stripe size to 4 KB, 8 KB, 16 KB, 32 KB, 64 KB, 128 KB, 256KB, 512KB, or 1024KB. A larger stripe size produces better read performance, especially if your computer does mostly sequential reads. However, if you are sure that your computer does random reads more often, select a smaller stripe size.

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Note:

- RAID level 3 can't modify the cache stripe size.
- Roaming the stripe size 256K/512K/1024K Raid Set to firmware version older than 1.52 will cause data corruption.

• Cache Mode

The 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller supports "Write Through" and "Write Back" cache.

• Volume Write Protection

When "Volume Write Protection" is enabled on the "Modify Volume Set", host commands fail if they are issued to a volume in that RAID controller and attempt to modify a volume's data or attributes. Volume Write Protection is used primarily for customer-initiated disaster recovery testing.

• Full Volume Encryption

ARC-1882 adapters have featured with controller based hardware encryption function. Controller based hardware encryption describes the encryption of data occurring at the disk array controller before being sent to the disk drives. Since RAID controller is a natural central point of all data therefore encryption at this level is inherent and also reduces deployment complexity. ARC-1882 RAID controller has dedicated electronic circuitry for the cryptographic engine embedded in the ROC and operating at full channel speeds. The hardware encryption does not impact the performance of ARC-1882 RAID controller and can implement on any kinds of HDD that is transparent to the user, the OS, and applications.

Encrypting your volume can give your data an extra layer of protection beyond setting up a controller password. Encryption will conceal your volume's data and make accessing the files almost impossible for anyone who does not know your encryption key. Data saved in the volume will be hidden by Algorithm developed by Areca Technology. With this scramble process, no one can see and access into the hidden volume data without access key. ARC-1882 adapters support 128- and 256-bit encryption keys using AES(a key size of 128, or 256 bits), or password (a variable key size). Each encryption key

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size causes the algorithm to behave slightly differently, so the increasing key sizes not only offer a larger number of bits with which you can scramble the data, but also increase the complexity of the cipher algorithm. ARC-1882 adapters provide five new key options in the 'Full Volume Encryption:' 'Disable', '256Bit key, Password', '256Bit key, AES', '128Bit key, Password', '128Bit key, AES'. You can generate the new key by CLI utility or API code function.

This volume encryption function can only work with ARC-1882 series with any kinds of HDD. You can follow below steps to enable the function.

1. Create volume set with "Full Volume Encryption" capability in the web management.
2. Use CLI "vsf genkey" command or API code to generate key file.
3. Use "Download Volume Key File" in the web management or use CLI "vsf dlkey" command to download volume key file into firmware and unlock the volume.
4. Follow step 3. to unlock volume if volume locked.

Note:

The currently encryption feature only support key file interface to encrypt volumes.

● **Tagged Command Queuing**

The "Enabled" option is useful for enhancing overall system performance under multi-tasking operating systems. The Command Tag (Drive Channel) function controls the SAS command tag queuing support for each drive channel. This function should normally remain "Enabled". "Disabled" this function only when using SAS drives that do not support command tag queuing.

● **SCSI Channel/SCSI ID/SCSI Lun**

SCSI Channel: The 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller function is simulated as a external SCSI RAID controller. The host bus is represented as a SCSI channel. Choose the SCSI Channel.

SCSI ID: Each SCSI device attached to the SCSI card, as well as the card itself, must be assigned a unique SCSI ID number.

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A SCSI channel can connect up to 15 devices. The 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller is a large SCSI device. Assign an ID from a list of SCSI IDs.

SCSI LUN: Each SCSI ID can support up to 8 LUNs. Most 6Gb/s SAS controllers treat each LUN like a SAS disk.

6.6.2 Create Raid30/50/60 (Volume Set 30/50/60)

To create 30/50/60 volume set from RAID set group, move the cursor bar to the main menu and click on the "Create Raid30/50/60" link. The "Select The Raid Set To Create Volume On It" screen will show all RAID set number. Tick on the RAID set numbers (same disk No per RAID set) that you want to create and then click on the "Submit" button.

The new create volume set attribute allows user to select the Volume Name, Raid Level, Capacity, Greater Two TB Volume Support, Initialization Mode, Strip Size, Cache Mode, Tagged Command Queuing, SCSI Channel/SCSI ID/SCSI Lun. Please refer to above section for details description of each item.

The screenshot shows the "Areca Technology Corporation" web interface. On the left is a navigation tree with options like "Raid System Console", "Quick Function", "RAID Set Functions", "Volume Set Functions", "Create Volume Set", "Create Raid30/50/60", "Delete Volume Set", "Modify Volume Set", "Check Volume Set", "Schedule Volume Check", "Stop Volume Check", "Download Volume Key File", "Physical Drives", "System Controls", and "Information". The "Create Raid30/50/60" option is selected. The main area is titled "Enter The Volume Attribute" and contains the following fields:

Volume Name	ARC-1882-VOL#000		
Member Disks	2x4		
Volume Raid Level	50		
Max Capacity Allowed	30	GB	
Select Volume Capacity	60	GB	
Greater Two TB Volume Support	No		
Volume Initialization Mode	Foreground Initialization		
Volume Stripe Size	64 KBytes		
Volume Cache Mode	Write Back		
Tagged Command Queuing	Enabled		
SCSI Channel: SCSI ID: SCSI Lun	0	0	0

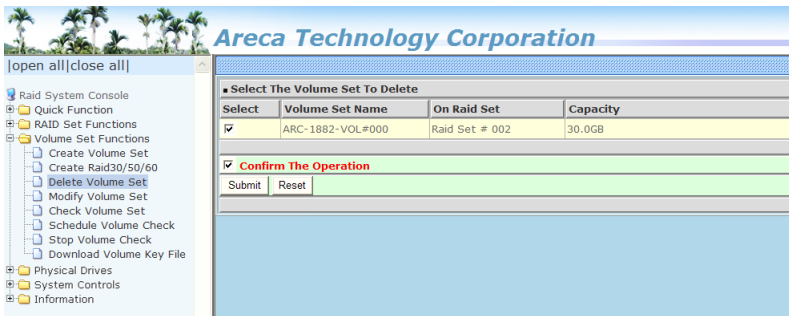
At the bottom, there is a checkbox labeled "Confirm The Operation" which is checked, and two buttons: "Submit" and "Reset".

Note:

RAID level 30 50 and 60 can support up to eight RAID set (four pairs), but it can not support expansion and migration.

6.6.3 Delete Volume Set

To delete a volume from RAID set, move the cursor bar to the main menu and click on the "Delete Volume Set" link. The "Select The Raid Set To Delete" screen will show all RAID set numbers. Click a RAID set number and the "Confirm The Operation" check box and then click the "Submit" button to show all volume set items in the selected RAID set. Click a volume set number and the "Confirm The Operation" check box and then click the "Submit" button to delete the volume set.



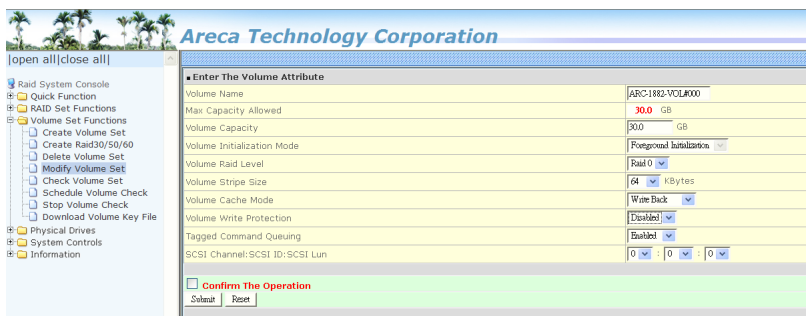
6.6.4 Modify Volume Set

To modify a volume set from a RAID set:

- (1). Click on the "Modify Volume Set" link.
- (2). Click the volume set check box from the list that you wish to modify. Click the "Submit" button. The following screen appears.

Use this option to modify the volume set configuration. To modify volume set attributes, move the cursor bar to the volume set attribute menu on "Enter The Volume Attribute" screen and then click the attribute to modify the value. After you complete the modification, click the "Confirm The Operation" check box and click the "Submit" button to complete the action.

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6.6.4.1 Volume Growth

Use “Expand RAID Set” function to add disk to a RAID set. The additional capacity can be used to enlarge the last volume set size or to create another volume set. The “Modify Volume Set” function can support the “Volume Modification” function. To expand the last volume set capacity, move the cursor bar to the “Capacity” item and entry the capacity size. When finished the above action, click on the “Sumbit” button to complete the action. The last volume set starts to expand its capacity. If you have free spaces from reserved or delete volumes, you can enlarge the last volume set size before the free spaces.

To expand an existing volume noticed:

- Only the last volume can expand capacity.
- When expand volume capacity, you can’t modify stripe size or modify RAID level simultaneously.
- You can expand volume capacity, but can’t reduce volume capacity size.
- After volume expansion, the volume capacity can't be decreased.

For greater 2TB expansion:

- If your system installed in the volume, don't expand the volume capacity greater 2TB, currently OS can’t support boot up from a greater 2TB capacity device.
- Expand over 2TB used LBA64 mode. Please make sure your OS supports LBA64 before expand it.

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6.6.4.2 Volume Set Migration

Migrating occurs when a volume set is migrating from one RAID level to another, when a volume set strip size changes, or when a disk is added to a RAID set. Migration state is displayed in the volume state area of the "RAID Set Hierarchy" screen.

RAID Set	Devices	Volume Set(Ch/Id/Lun)	Volume State
Raid Set # 000	E#3SLOT 11	ARC-1882-VOL#000(0/0/0)	Normal
	E#3SLOT 03	ARC-1882-VOL#007(0/0/3)	Normal
	E#2SLOT 03		
	E#2SLOT 04		
	E#2SLOT 06		
	E#2SLOT 07		
	E#2SLOT 10		
	E#3SLOT 01		
	E#3SLOT 02		
Raid Set # 001	E#3SLOT 12	ARC-1882-VOL#001(0/0/1)	Normal
	E#3SLOT 13	ARC-1882-VOL#002(0/0/2)	Normal
	E#2SLOT 02	ARC-1882-VOL#003(0/0/4)	Normal
	E#3SLOT 04	ARC-1882-VOL#004(0/0/5)	Normal
	E#2SLOT 01	ARC-1882-VOL#005(0/0/6)	Normal
	E#3SLOT 06		

Device	Usage	Capacity	Model
Enclosure#1	10.0	10.0	10.0

Note:

1. If the volume is RAID level 30, 50, or 60, you can not change the volume to another RAID level. If the volume is RAID level 0, 1, 10(1E), 3, 5, or 6, you can not change the volume to RAID level 30, 50, or 60.
2. Power failure may damage the migration data. Please backup the RAID data before you start the migration function.

6.6.4.3 Volume Write Protection

When "Volume Write Protection" is enabled on the "Modify Volume Set", host commands fail if they are issued to a volume in that RAID controller and attempt to modify a volume's data or attributes. Volume Write Protection is used primarily for customer-initiated disaster recovery testing.

6.6.5 Check Volume Set

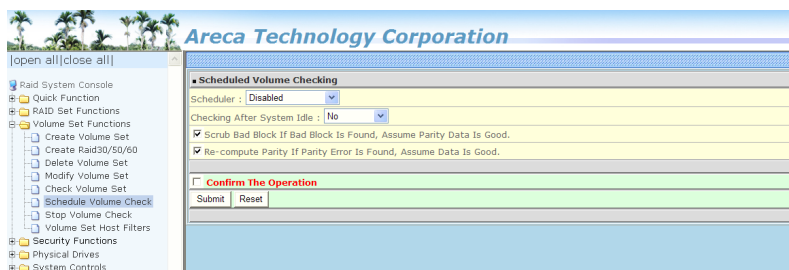
To check a volume set from a RAID set:

- (1). Click on the "Check Volume Set" link.
- (2). Click on the volume set from the list that you wish to check.

Click on "Confirm The Operation" and click on the "Submit" button. Use this option to verify the correctness of the redundant data in a volume set. For example, in a system with dedicated parity, volume set check means computing the parity of the data disk drives and comparing the results to the contents of the dedicated parity disk drive. The checking percentage can also be viewed by clicking on "RAID Set Hierarchy" in the main menu.

6.6.6 Schedule Volume Check

A volume check is a process that verifies the integrity of redundant data. To verify RAID 3, 5, 6, 30, 50 or 60 redundancy, a volume check reads all associated data blocks, computes parity, reads parity, and verifies that the computed parity matches the read parity.



Volume checks are very important because they detect and correct parity errors or bad disk blocks in the drive. A consistency check forces every block on a volume to be read, and any bad blocks are marked; those blocks are not used again. This is critical and important because a bad disk block can prevent a disk rebuild from completing. We strongly recommend that you run consistency checks on a regular basis—at least once per week (set on 'Scheduler'). Volume checks degrade performance, so you can also run them when the system is idle (set by "Checking After System Idle").

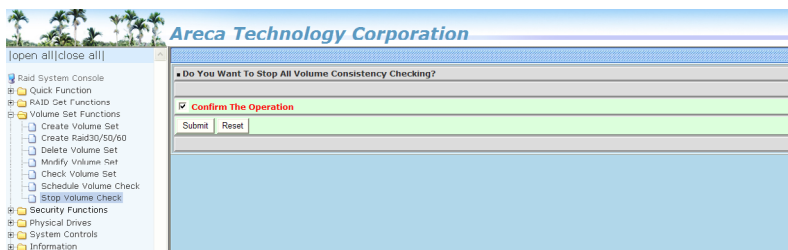
WEB BROWSER-BASED CONFIGURATION

Note:

Please make sure of the inconsistency source generated by parity error or bad block before you click the recovery method. Otherwise, you will lose the recovery data.

6.6.7 Stop Volume Set Check

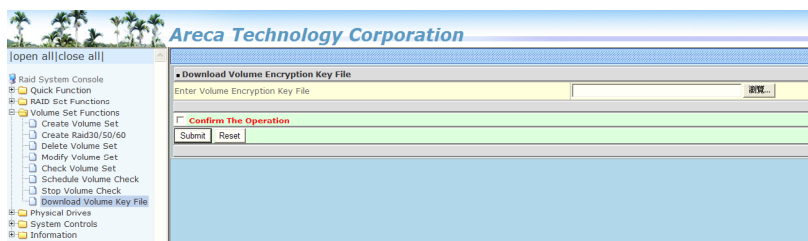
Use this option to stop the "Check Volume Set" function.



6.6.8 Download Volume Key File

Get the key file which was generated by CLI "vsf genkey" command or API code for your ARC-1882 adapters. You can follow below steps to download volume key file.

1. To download volume key file into the firmware, move the mouse cursor to "Download Volume Key file" link and click it. The "Download Volume Encryption Key File" screen appears.
2. Click "Browse". Look in the location to which the key file was generated. Select the file name and click "Open".
3. Click "Confirm The Operation" and press the "Submit" button.
4. After the key file download is completed, a bar indicator will show "Key File Has Been Downloaded Successfully".



6.7 Security Function

The “Security Function” on the new firmware supports Self-Encrypting Disks (SED) for protection of data against loss or theft of SEDs. Protection is achieved by the use of encryption technology on the drives. The McRAID storage management allows SED keys to be created and managed as well as create/delete RAID sets. The following section provides the “Security Function” instructions to perform the custom configuration tasks. All SED functions are integrated into the intuitive and user friendly McRAID manager interface for easy access. Choose this option from the main menu and then perform the operations listed below.

6.7.1 Create SED RAID Set



To create a SED RAID set, click on the “Create SED Raid Set” link. A “Select The Drive For SED RAID Set” screen is displayed showing the SED drive(s) connected to the current controller and enclosures. Click on the selected physical drives within the current RAID set. Enter 1 to 15 alphanumeric characters to define a unique identifier for a SED RAID set. The default RAID set name will always appear as “Raid Set #”. Tick on the “Confirm The Operation” check box and click on the “Submit” button on the screen; the RAID set will start to initialize. If you have available disk member, you can repeat above procedures to define another RAID sets. The Max 128 Volumes is the default mode for RAID controller.

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6.7.2 Delete SED RAID Set



A SED RAID Set is a RAID Set that has been locked on a controller that holds a security key. When you delete existing SED RAID sets, there has one option available to perform an Instant Secure Erase. The “Secure Erase The Member Disks” function is the process of permanently erasing all data on the SED disks and resetting the security attributes. The data on the SED disk is lost.

To delete a SED RAID set, click on the “Deleted Raid Set” link; a “Select The SED RAID Set To Delete” screen is displayed showing all exist SED RAID sets in the current controller. Click on the SED RAID set number which you want to delete in the select column on the delete screen. Then, tick on the “Confirm The Operation” check box and click on the “Submit” button in the screen to delete it. The volume sets included in the “Delete SED RAID Set”. It will be deleted by this action. But for the Raid 30/50/60, you need to delete the volumes belonging to those SED RAID sets.

6.7.3 Delete ISE RAID Set



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Instant Secure Erase (ISE) or Crypto Erase allows a drive to be instantly erased using industry-standard commands and options. An ISE RAID Set is a RAID Set that has been created by a group of ISE only SAS hard disks on a controller. When you delete existing SED RAID sets, there has one option available to perform an Instant Secure Erase. The "Secure Erase The Member Disks" function is the process of permanently erasing all data on the ISE disks and resetting the security attributes. The data on the ISE disk is lost.

To delete an ISE RAID set, click on the "Deleted ISE Raid Set" link. A "Select The ISE RAID Set To Delete" screen is displayed showing all exist ISE RAID sets in the current controller. Click on the RAID set num-ber which you want to delete in the select column on the delete screen. Then, tick on the "Confirm The Operation" check box and click on the "Submit" button in the screen to delete it. The volume sets included in the "Delete ISE RAID Set". It will be deleted by this action. But for the Raid 30/50/60, you need to delete the volumes belonging to those ISE RAID sets.

6.7.4 Security Key Setup

The Areca RAID controllers support Self-Encrypting Disks (SED) for protection of data against loss or theft of SEDs. Protection is achieved by the SED hard drive that automatically and continuously encrypts the data on the drive without any user interaction. There is one SED key per controller. You can manage the SED key under McRAID manager. Local SED key management in the controller firmware is designed to protect data from security breaches with minimal cost and complexity. The key can be escrowed in to a file using McRAID manager. Creating and managing SED key is an important part of the cryptographic process. The key must be kept secret from anyone who should not decrypt your data. This section describes how to generate and manage keys.

6.7.4.1 SED Key Management-Creation

There is one SED key per controller which stores in the controller flash memory. Areca provides both automatically or password methods to generate a key.

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1. SED Key is generated automatically by internal random number for a SED RAID set use without needing a password input.
2. SED Key is generated by user supplied password for a SED RAID set use.



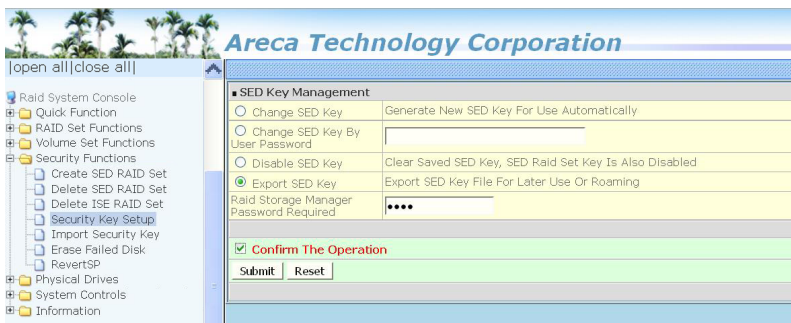
6.7.4.2 SED Key Management-Modification

If you have evidence that the SED key is known to unauthorized users, you can change the SED key again. The 'Disable SED Key' function is used to clear SED key on controller and RAID set members.



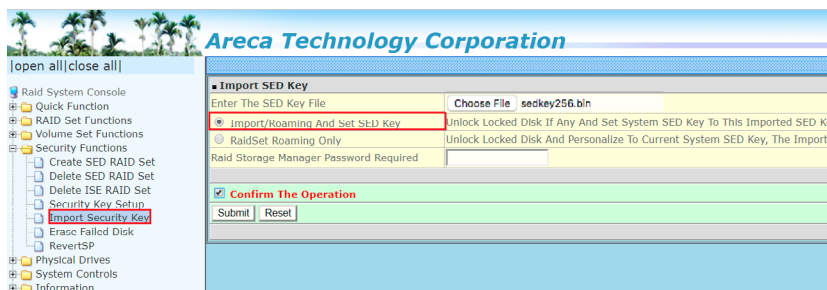
In some cases, you may want to export a SED key to store on removable media or to use on a different computer. If you want to create a backup copy of the SED key or use it on another computer, you must first export the SED key. Exporting the SED key puts it in a file (filename.bin) that you can then transfer to another computer or put in a safe place.

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6.7.5 Import Security Key

SED RaidSet created on an Areca RAID adapters can be migrated to another RAID adapter. If you are importing a RaidSet originally secured with a SED key, you need to import the foreign SED key files to secure or unlock that RaidSet. The "Import Security Key" file is for Raidset Roaming or Change SED Key function. If you roam a RaidSet from old controller to another new (with Security Functions support), the foreign SED key file must be imported before it can be used.



1. Select the "Import/Roaming And Set SED Key" option to unlock the locked disk and change to foreign SED key.
2. Select the "RaidSet Roaming Only" option to unlock the locked disk and personalize to new controller's SED key. If there is an existing SED key on new controller, RaidSet is updated with the new security key. If there is not an existing SED key on new controller, RaidSet is updated to unlock RaidSet.

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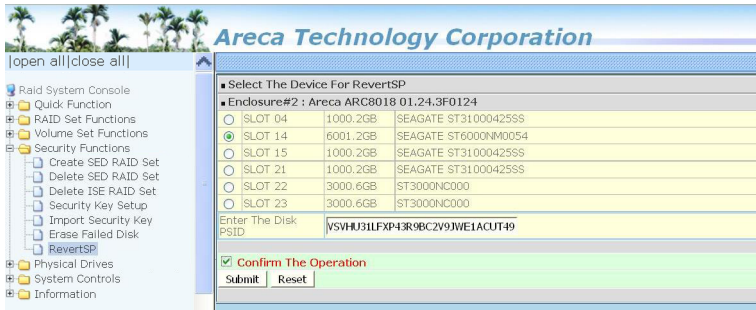
6.7.6 Erase Failed Disk

To erase the failed encryption-capable physical disk, move the cursor bar to the main menu and click on the "Erase Failed Disk " link. The "Select The Device To Erase" screen will show all failed encryption-capable physical disks. Tick on the failed disk that you want to erase and then click on the "Submit" button. In case controller successfully performs an Instant Secure Erase, it will erase all data on the encryption-capable physical disk disks and reset the security attributes. The data on the encryption-capable physical disk is lost.



6.7.7 RevertSP

SED models will support the RevertSP feature which erases all data in all bands on the device and returns the contents of all SPs (Security Providers) on the device to their original factory state. In order to execute the RevertSP method the unique PSID (Physical Secure ID) printed on the drive label must be provided. PSID is not electronically accessible and can only be manually read from the drive label.



6.8 Physical Drive

Choose this option to select a physical disk from the main menu and then perform the operations listed below.

6.8.1 Create Pass-Through Disk

To create pass-through disk, move the mouse cursor to the main menu and click on the "Create Pass-Through" link. The relative setting function screen appears. A pass-through disk is not controlled by the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller firmware, it can't be a part of a volume set. The disk is available to the operating system as an individual disk. It is typically used on a system where the operating system is on a disk not controlled by the RAID firmware. The user can also select the Volume Cache Mode, Write Protection, Tagged Command Queuing, and SCSI channel/SCSI_ID/SCSI_LUN for this pass-through disk.

The screenshot shows the 'Areca Technology Corporation' web interface. On the left is a navigation menu with options like 'Raid System Console', 'Quick Function', 'RAID Set Functions', 'Volume Set Functions', 'Physical Drives', 'System Controls', and 'Information'. The 'Physical Drives' section is expanded, showing 'Create Pass-Through Disk' as the selected option. The main content area is titled 'Select the IDE drive For Pass Through' and 'Enclosure#1: ARECA SAS RAID AdapterV1.0'. It contains a table of available drives:

Slot	Capacity	Model
Slot#2	600.1GB	WDC WD6000HLHX-01J3PV0
Slot#3	600.1GB	WDC WD6000HLHX-01J3PV0
Slot#4	2000.4GB	WDC WD2002FYPS-02W3B0
Slot#5	500.1GB	SEAGATE ST3500620SS
Slot#6	3000.6GB	Hitachi HDS723030ALA640
Slot#7	3000.6GB	Hitachi HDS723030ALA640
Slot#8	500.1GB	SEAGATE ST3500620SS

Below the table is the 'Enter Pass Through Disk Attribute' section with the following settings:

- Volume Cache Mode: [Write Back] (dropdown)
- Write Protection: [Disabled] (dropdown)
- Tagged Command Queuing: [Enabled] (dropdown)
- SCSI Channel: SCSI_ID: SCSI_Lun: [0] [0] [0] (dropdowns)

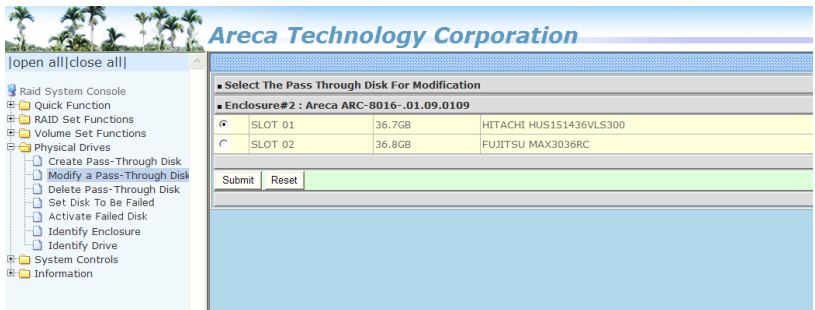
At the bottom, there is a 'Confirm The Operation' checkbox (checked) and 'Submit' and 'Reset' buttons.

6.8.2 Modify Pass-Through Disk

Use this option to modify the pass-through disk attribute. The user can modify the Cache Mode, Tagged Command Queuing, and SCSI Channel/ID/LUN on an existing pass-through disk. To modify the pass-through drive attribute from the pass-through drive pool, move the mouse cursor bar and click on the "Modify Pass-Through" link. The "Select The Pass Through Disk For Modification" screen appears mark the check box for the pass-through disk from the pass-through drive pool and click on the "Submit" button to select drive. When the "Enter Pass-Through Disk Attri-

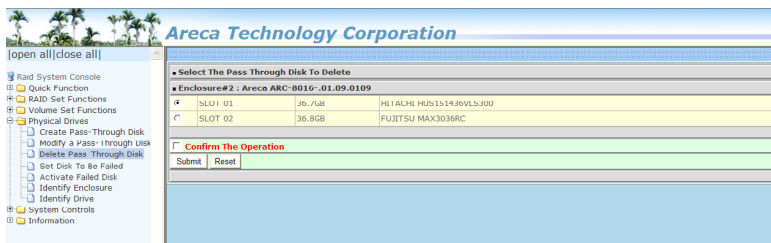
WEB BROWSER-BASED CONFIGURATION

bute” screen appears, modify the drive attribute values, as you want. After you complete the selection, mark the check box for “Confirm The Operation” and click on the “Submit” button to complete the selection action.



6.8.3 Delete Pass-Through Disk

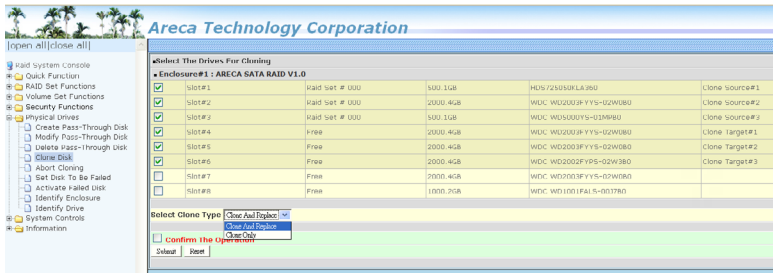
To delete a pass-through drive from the pass-through drive pool, move the mouse cursor bar to the main menus and click the “Delete Pass Through” link. After you complete the selection, mark the check box for “Confirm The Operation” and click the “Submit” button to complete the delete action.



6.8.4 Clone Disk

Instead of deleting a RAID set and recreating it with larger disk drives, the “Clone Disk” function allows the users to replace larger disk drives to the RAID set that have already been created. Click the “Clone Disk” option on the “Physical Drives” link to enable the clone function. If there is an available disk, then the “Select The Drives For Cloning” screen appears. There are two “Clone Disk” function options: “Clone And Replace” and “Clone Only.”

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Clone Disk Procedure

- Select one of the members as the "Clone Source" (status indicated as Raid Set #) by clicking on the appropriate check box.
- Select a "Clone Target" (status indicated as Free or Hot Spare) by clicking on the appropriate check box.
- If you have available disk member, you can repeat above procedures to define another clone pair.
- Select Clone Type.

The pair number for both the "Clone Source" and the "Clone Target" will be indicated in the screen. Click the "Confirm The Operation" check box and click on the "Submit" button on the screen; the controller will automatically start the cloning process using the existing "stand-by" (Free or Hot Spare drive) to clone the source drive (the Raid Set member drive). The cloning process percentage will be indicated in the "Volume State" area of the "Volume Set Information" screen. Completion of the Clone function process will be indicated by a notification message on the event log.

6.8.4.1 Clone And Replace

You can enlarge your logical drives by copying and replacing all member drives with drives of higher capacity. The existing data in the logical drives is copied onto the new drives, and then the original members are marked as "Offlined".

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6.8.4.2 Clone Only

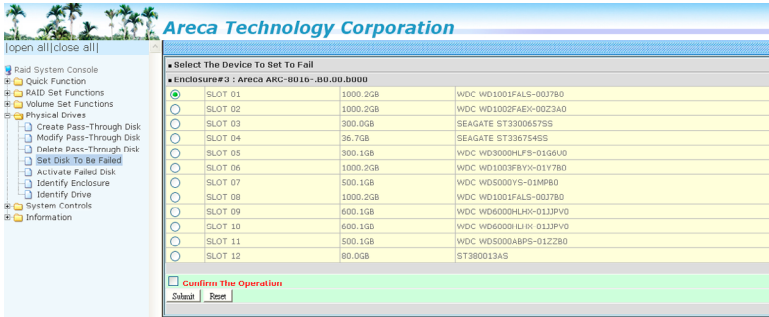
The stand-by disk will clone the logical drives without substituting it. The status of the stand-by drive will be marked as “Of-flined” after the cloning process. The source drive will remain a member of the logical drive.

6.8.5 Abort Cloning

Use this function to stop the ongoing clone disk action.

6.8.6 Set Disk To Be Failed

It sets a normal working disk as “failed” so that users can test some of the features and functions.



6.8.7 Activate Failed Disk

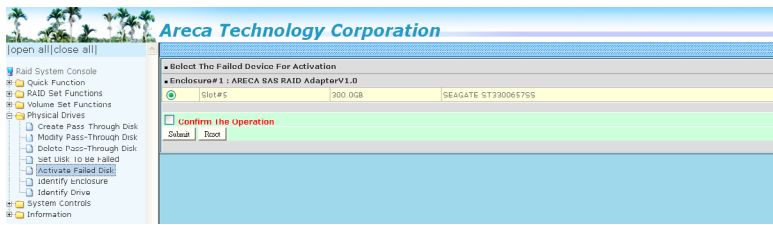
It forces the current “failed” disk in the system to be back online. “Activate Failed Disk” function has no effect on the removed disks, because a “removed” disk does not give the controller a chance to mark it as “failure”.

Followings are considered as “Removed-Disk”:

- (1). Manually removed by user.
- (2). Losing PHY connection due to bad connector, cable, back-plane.
- (3). Losing PHY connection due to disk fail.

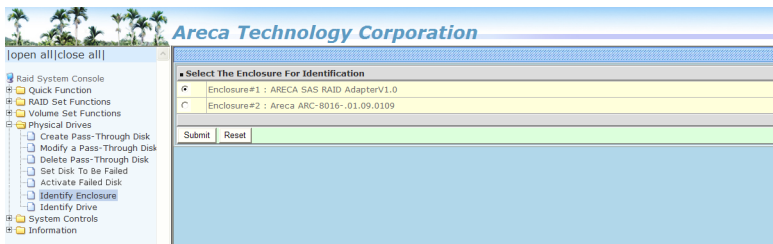
Basically, in the eyes of the controller, the disk suddenly disappears due to whatever reason.

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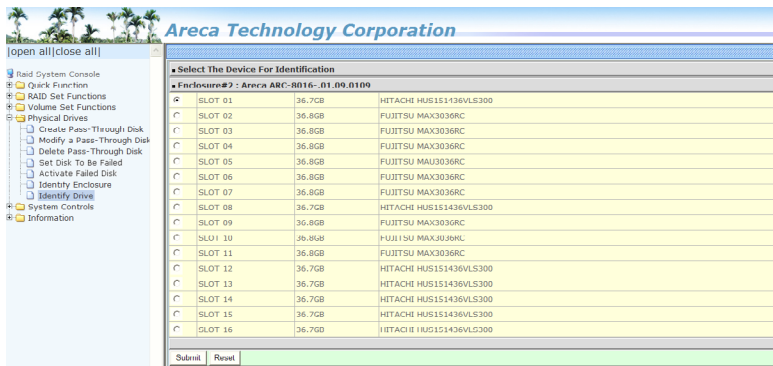
6.8.8 Identify Enclosure

To prevent removing the wrong enclosure, the selected Areca expander enclosure all disks fault LED indicator will light for physically locating the selected enclosure when the "Identify Enclosure" is selected. This function will also light the enclosure LED indicator, if it is existed.



6.8.9 Identify Drive

To prevent removing the wrong drive, the selected disk fault LED indicator will light for physically locating the selected disk when the "Identify Selected Device" is selected.

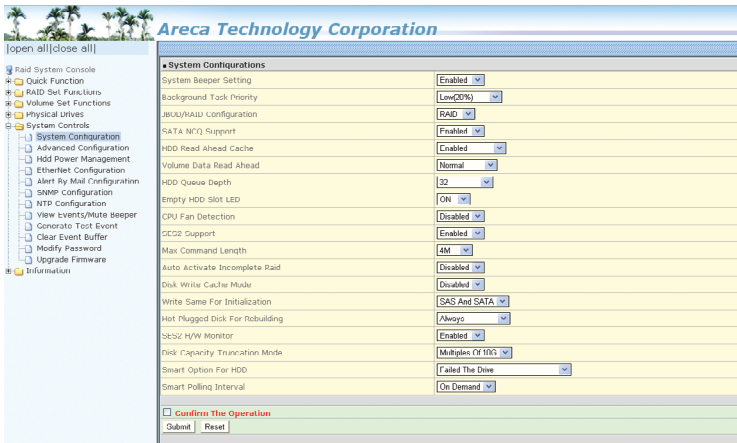


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6.9 System Controls

6.9.1 System Config

To set the RAID system function, move the cursor to the main menu and click the "System Controls" link. The "Raid System Function" menu will show all items, then select the desired function.



● System Beeper Setting

The "System Beeper Setting" function is used to "Disabled" or "Enabled" the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller alarm tone generator.

● Background Task Priority

The "Background Task Priority" is a relative indication of how much time the controller devotes to a rebuild operation. The 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller allows the user to choose the rebuild priority (UltraLow, Low, Medium and High) to balance volume set access and rebuild tasks appropriately. For high array performance, specify a "Low" value.

● JBOD/RAID Configuration

JBOD is an acronym for "Just a Bunch Of Disk". A group of hard disks in a RAID box are not set up as any type of RAID configuration. All drives are available to the operating system

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as an individual disk. JBOD does not provide data redundancy. User needs to delete the RAID set, when you want to change the option from the RAID to the JBOD function.

- **SATA NCQ Support**

The controller supports both SAS and SATA disk drives. The SATA NCQ allows multiple commands to be outstanding within a drive at the same time. Drives that support NCQ have an internal queue where outstanding commands can be dynamically rescheduled or re-ordered, along with the necessary tracking mechanisms for outstanding and completed portions of the workload. The 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller allows the user to select the SATA NCQ support: "Enabled" or "Disabled".

- **HDD Read Ahead Cache**

Allow Read Ahead (Default: Enabled)—When Enabled, the drive's read ahead cache algorithm is used, providing maximum performance under most circumstances.

- **Volume Data Read Ahead**

The volume read data ahead parameter specifies the controller firmware algorithms which process the Read Ahead data blocks from the disk. The read ahead parameter is normal by default. To modify the value, you must set it from the command line using the Read Ahead option. The normal option satisfies the performance requirements for a typical volume. The disabled value implies no read ahead. The most efficient value for the controllers depends on your application. Aggressive read ahead is optimal for sequential access but it degrades random access.

- **HDD Queue Depth**

This parameter is adjusted the queue depth capacity of NCQ (SATA HDD) or Tagged Command Queuing (SAS HDD) which transmits multiple commands to a single target without waiting for the initial command to complete.

- **Empty HDD Slot LED**

The firmware has added the "Empty HDD Slot LED" option to setup the fault LED light "ON" or "OFF" when there is no HDD installed. When each slot has a power LED for the HDD

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installed identify, user can set this option to "OFF". Choose option "ON", the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller will light the fault LED; if no HDD installed.

- **CPU Fan Detection**

The ARC-1882ix series incorporate one big passive heatsink attaching a active cooling fan that allows the hot devices such as a ROC and expander chip to keep cool. In addition, newer systems already have enough air flow blowing over the controller. If the systems have provided enough adequate cooling for ROC and expander chip, user can remove the attaching fan on the big passive heat sink.

The "CPU Fan Detection" function is available in the firmware for detecting the cooling fan function on the ROC if you want to use the active cooling fan on the ARC-1882i/x/LP low profile board. When using the passive heatsink only on the controller, disable the "CPU Fan Detection" function through this from McBIOS RAID manager setting or Web Browser.

- **SES2 Support**

If your SAS backplane does not implement the correct SES2 function, you can disable the SES2 support on controller. Controller will use SMP (only monitor PHY not environment) to communicate with SAS backplane, but you will be not able to monitor the backplane information.

- **Max Command Length**

Max Command Length is used to set a "best" IO size for the RAID controller.

- **Auto Activate Incomplete Raid**

When some of the disk drives are removed in power off state or boot up stage, the RAID set state will change to "Incomplete State". But if a user wants to automatically continue to work while the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller is powered on, the user can set the "Auto Activate Incomplete Raid" option to enable. The RAID state will change to "Degraded Mode" while it powers on.

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- **Disk Write Cache Mode**

User can set the "Disk Write Cache Mode" to Auto, Enabled, or Disabled. "Enabled" increases speed, "Disabled" increases reliability.

- **Write Same For Initialization**

Drives that support the Write Same feature (SCT) can write to multiple drive sectors at once, improving initialization time. To take advantage of this feature, all the drives in the unit must support Write Same. User can set the "SAS And SATA", "SAS Only", "SATA Only" or "Disabled" for the controller initialization.

- **Hot Plugged Disk For Rebuilding**

It defines if the RAID array volume should start rebuilding or not when detects a disk is inserted/re-inserted during online. The options are: "Blank Disk Only", "Always", and "Disable". The default is "Blank Disk Only".

"Blank Disk Only" – it will trigger the rebuilding if and only if the inserted disk has not been in the RAID array before, which has no RAID signature on it. So when a previously removed disk is self re-inserted, it won't trigger the degraded RAID array to rebuild, and so that the administrator has a chance to identify this mis-behaving disk and replaces it.

"Always" – it is what it was before. Whenever a disk is inserted/re-inserted whether new or previously existed, it always trigger a rebuilding for the Degraded RAID set/Volume.

"Disable" – it will not trigger rebuilding regardless what sort of disk plugging in. When "Disable" and/or "Blank Disk Only" is selected, the re-inserted/previously removed disk will be identified as a disk in a separate RAID set with duplicated RAID-set# and with all the rest of RAID members missing.

- **PCIe Gen3**

The "Disabled" option is used to force PCIe running Gen2 mode for compatible issue under Gen3 slot. You must restart the computer twice for the PCIe Gen3 setting to take effect.

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- **Disk Capacity Truncation Mode**

Areca RAID controllers use drive truncation so that drives from differing vendors are more likely to be able to be used as spares for each other. Drive truncation slightly decreases the usable capacity of a drive that is used in redundant units. The controller provides three truncation modes in the system configuration: "**Multiples Of 10G**", "**Multiples Of 1G**", and "**Disabled**".

Multiples Of 10G: If you have 120 GB drives from different vendors; chances are that the capacity varies slightly. For example, one drive might be 123.5 GB, and the other 120 GB. Multiples Of 10G truncates the number under tens. This makes same capacity for both of these drives so that one could replace the other.

Multiples Of 1G: If you have 123 GB drives from different vendors; chances are that the capacity varies slightly. For example, one drive might be 123.5 GB, and the other 123.4 GB. Multiples Of 1G truncates the fractional part. This makes capacity for both of these drives so that one could replace the other.

Disabled: It does not truncate the capacity.

- **Smart Option For HDD**

This option is used to increase the reliability of SSDs/HDDs by automatically copying data from a drive with potential to fail to a designated hot spare or newly inserted drive. The options are: "Failed The Drive", "Failed The Drive If Hot Spare Exist", and "Alert Only". The default is "Alert Only".

"Failed The Drive" – controllers kill off the SMART fail drive immediately.

"Failed The Drive If Hot Spare Exist" – controllers kill off the SMART fail disk if hot spare drive is existed.

"Alert Only" – it will trigger alert when there happens a SMART fail drive.

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- **Smart Polling Interval**

Besides the scheduled volume check, user can define the Smart Pulling Interval to pull the SMART status of each disk. The default is "on demand".

User can schedule every certain period of time interval to pull the SMART status of each disk. When SMART pulling is executed, disk activity will be temporally halted until the SMART parameter reading is finished. That is why you don't want to set the Interval too frequent. What to use is up to the users to decide based on their applications and experiment results.

6.9.2 Advanced Configuration

To set the RAID system function, move the cursor to the main menu and click the “Advanced Configuration” link. The “Advanced Configuration” menu will show all items, then select the desired function.

The screenshot displays the RAID System Console interface. On the left is a navigation tree with the following items: Raid System Console, Quick Function, RAID Set Functions, Volume Set Functions, Security Functions, Physical Drives, System Controls, System Configuration, Advanced Configuration (highlighted), Hdd Power Management, EtherNet Configuration, Alert By Mail Configuration, SNMP Configuration, NTP Configuration, View Events/Mute Beeper, Generate Test Event, Clear Event Buffer, Modify Password, Upgrade Firmware, and Information. The main panel is titled 'Areca Technology Corporation' and 'Advanced Configurations'. It contains a list of settings with their current values and dropdown menus for selection. At the bottom, there is a green bar with the text 'Confirm The Operation' and two buttons: 'Submit' and 'Reset'.

Advanced Configurations	
TLER Setting	Default
Timeout Setting	8
Number Of Retries	2
Buffer Threshold Setting	25%
Amount Of Read Ahead	Auto
Read Ahead Count	Auto
Read Ahead Requests	1
Number Of AV Streams	6
Optimize AV Recording	Disabled
Read Performance Margin	No
Write Performance Margin	No
Read And Discard Parity Data	Disabled
Fail Disk For Any Timeout	Disabled
Hitachi SATA HDD Speed	Default
WDC SATA HDD Speed	Default
Seagate SATA HDD Speed	Default
BIOS Selection	Auto
PCIE Link Down Reset	Disabled
Active Cable Management	Auto
Host Command Queue Mode	Normal
End Device Frame Buffering	Enabled
PCIE Command Queue Depth	256
Write Cache Amount	Unified
Save SEDKey In Controller	Disabled
Ext Connector#1 Speed Limit	No Limit
Ext Connector#2 Speed Limit	No Limit
Fail Disk For Reading Error	3 Errors In 70 Seconds

☐ Confirm The Operation

• TLER Setting

TLER (time-limited error recovery) functions provide support for WD Caviar RE (RAID) series disks. This is a new option from WD to support RAID features that were traditionally missing from standard desktop drives. TLER is a method of signaling the system RAID controller in the event that an error recovery process is taking longer than time-out specifications allow. This prevents the RAID controller from dropping the drive from the array during this period. Default value is manufacture setting. You can select between 5, 6 and 7 second. This feature is to setup the HDD internal timeout value.

WEB BROWSER-BASED CONFIGURATION

- **Timeout Setting**

Disk time-out is a registry setting that defines the time that RAID controller will wait for a hard disk to respond to a command. You can modify the retry value by entering a new value in the edit box beside this button and then selecting the button. Normally you should not need to modify this value. Default value is 8 seconds: You can select between 3~8 second.

- **Number of Retries**

This setting determines the number of access that will be attempted before the current command from the RAID controller to the disk drive is aborted. You can modify the retry value by entering a new value in the edit box beside this button and then selecting the button. Normally you should not need to modify this value. There are two selections, either 2 retry or 3 retry.

- **Buffer Threshold**

This new feature there are 3 options; 25%, 50%, 75%. The percentage represents how much data should be kept in resident cache memory (how full cache should get) before controller starts to flush data onto the hard drives. If the buffer is set for 25%, then all 25% will be cached and is used for writing data. The remaining cache memory will be used for reading incoming write and other system overhead. Write buffer threshold for 5% is added for video recording. This option will push data to disk early.

This feature gives controller extra buffer time in case of slow response from the hard drives within a given time. Consequently, this can prevent a pause in data flow and there will be continues data access and stream. This feature is very useful for the video streaming applications where there is high demand for constant non-stop data flow with no interruption due to lower performance of specific hardware.

- **Amount of Read Ahead**

Read-Ahead data is buffered in the RAID controller cache, however, thereby cutting down on the amount of I/O traffic to the disk. The Amount of Read Ahead defines how many data of reading at a time, making more efficient use of the RAID sub

WEB BROWSER-BASED CONFIGURATION

system. This makes it possible to locate and re-issue the data without repetitive hard parsing activities. The Amount of Read Ahead parameter is used to allocate an amount of memory in the cache memory the frequently executed queries and return the result set back to the host without real disk read execution. Default value is Auto: Controller will base on the HDD number to set the amount of Read Ahead value. You can select between 512KB ~ 16MB.

- **Number of AV Stream**

RAID controllers are required to have not only the function of processing ordinary data but also the function of dealing with AV (audio/video) stream data needing real-time processing. Since the bus cycle used in RAID controller was designed to transfer the computer data exactly, it was unsuitable for the transfer of AV stream needing great band widths. They are required to do some setting for the handshaking during the processing of stream data. This setting is an object of transferring stream data efficiently on an existing RAID controller. Normally you should not need to modify this value. Default value is 6. You can select between 6~256.

To decide how to set AV stream playout parameter, you need to check the Number of Stream, Amount of Read Ahead, and Total Cache Memory during runtime. You can try to adjust the three numbers to get the best performance as your requirement. Number of Stream shows the number of stream added to the system, Amount of Read Ahead shows the amount of Read Ahead data taken from the cache without real disk execution, and total cache memory shows the total available memory being installed in the RAID controller.

- **Optimize AV Recording**

AV recording option is for video recording (no time limit), but if used in normal operation, performance may be degraded. This new feature there are 4 options; Disabled, Mode1, Mode2 and Mode 3. Default value is Disabled. Our controller cache uses LRU method, there have no special memory capacity reserved for read or write. The Mode 1, 2 and 3 are used to define the command sorting method. The default sorting method is helpful for normal applications, but not useful for AV

WEB BROWSER-BASED CONFIGURATION

applications, so we have defined three different sorting methods for these special applications. To decide how to optimize AV stream recording parameter, you need to adjust the Optimize AV Recording, and Write Buffer Threshold during runtime.

● Read Performance Margin

The "Read Performance Margin" is for controller to reserve n% read margin during AV stream recording.

● Write Performance Margin

The "Write Performance Margin" is for controller to reserve n% write margin AV stream recording.

AJA Mode Usage:

1. Controller needs to reboot when you adjust the following settings.
 - (1). Optimize For AV Recording: change any setting
 - (2). Read Performance Margin : No <-> X%
 - (3). Write Performance Margin : No <-> X%
2. The following setting is changed for AJA mode, and reboot is required for the setting to take effect.

Setting and Usage			
Optimize AV	Read Margin	Write margin	Description
Mode 3	Any	Any	R/W AJA mode with throttling, no sorting
Mode Disabled/1/2	X%	X%	R/W AJA mode with throttling and sorting
Mode Disabled/1/2	X%	No	Read AJA mode with throttling and sorting
Mode Disabled/1/2	No	X%	Write AJA mode with throttling and sorting

- <a>. Under Optimize For AV Recording mode: 3
Read Performance Margin and Write Performance Margin are enabled with "No" setting is 0%, reboot is not required to change Read Performance Margin and Write Performance Margin
- . If Read Performance Margin or Write Performance Margin are changed to X%, reboot is not required to change X% to Y%.

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<c>. For NON-VIDEO application, the following setting is recommended

Buffer Threshold Setting: 25%

Optimize AV Recording: disabled

Example:

- (1). Only write throttling is required
 - (a). Buffer Threshold Setting: 5%
 - (b). Optimize For AV Recording Mode left unchanged (Disabled)
 - (c). Read Performance Margin left unchanged (No)
 - (d). Write Performance Margin set to X%
 - (e). Reboot
 - (f). Adjust Write Performance Margin to fine tune the result (no reboot required)
- (2). Read/Write Throttling is required and sorting is to be disabled
 - (1). Buffer Threshold Setting: 5%
 - (2). Optimize For AV Recording Mode set to 3
 - (3). Reboot
 - (4). Adjust Read/Write Performance Margin to fine tune the result (no reboot required)

Number Of Retries	2
Buffer Threshold Setting	25%
Amount Of Read Ahead	Auto
Read Ahead Count	Auto
Read Ahead Requests	1
Number Of AV Streams	6
Optimize AV Recording	Disabled
Read Performance Margin	No
Write Performance Margin	No
Read And Discard Parity Data	100
Fail Disk For Any Timeout	2%
Hitachi SATA HDD Speed	4%
WDC SATA HDD Speed	6%
Seagate SATA HDD Speed	8%
BIOS Selection	10%
PCIE Link Down Reset	20%
Active Cable Management	22%
Host Command Queue Mode	24%
End Device Frame Buffering	26%
PCIE Command Queue Depth	28%
Write Cache Amount	30%
Save SEDkey In Controller	32%
Ext Connector#1 Speed Limit	34%
Ext Connector#2 Speed Limit	36%
Fail Disk For Reading Error	No Limit

WEB BROWSER-BASED CONFIGURATION

- **Read And Discard Parity Data**

This function is used to determine if parity data is to be read and discarded.

- **Fail Disk For Any Timeout**

Imaging system products expect to have constant speed for writing raw data to the storage by constant speed without any data loss whenever a drive becomes failure in RAID system. This function is the option that RAID controller will kill off the HDD for any time out. It can reduce the write cache size to buffer the raw data.

- **Hitachi/WDC/Seagate SATA HDD Speed**

The purpose of this setting is to provide alternative method to change the interface speed of a SATA HDD speed so that it can be successfully utilized in some compatible condition. Reboot is required for this setting to take effect.

- **BIOS Selection**

It combines the "Legacy BIOS", "UEFI BIOS" and "EFI BIOS" into a single BIOS, and provides BIOS option in the GUI. In the old days, Areca provided separate BIOS files for each, and need to manually flash it in. Now flashing BIOS for different BIOS type is no longer needed, just make the BIOS selection in System Controls: Advance Configuration: BIOS Option.

The controller provides three BIOS options.

Legacy: for PC motherboards that are using regular BIOS boot.

UEFI: for PC motherboards using UEFI boot.

EFI: for Intel-based Mac boot

Disable: disable controller BIOS at POST (set to 0xFF)

==> If BIOS is to be disabled --> All data are 0xFF

- **PCIE Link Down Reset**

If SAS RAID adapters is experiencing problems with link down issue in some host M/B , please try to set the "PCIE Link Down Reset".

Enable: The RAID-on-Chip (ROC) PCIe link will be down and need to be re-initialized to get the link up.

Disable: The RAID-on-Chip (ROC) PCIe link will ignore the "PCIE link Down Reset" command.

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- **Active Cable Management**

An active cable requires power for circuitry that is integral to any of the TX/RX high speed serial channels supported by the cable. In addition, the active cable requires power to operate the management interface. There is one E2prom on the AOC cable that records the AOC capability 6 or 12 Gb/s, optical or no optical. This setting is for user to disable the E2prom value that it writes the wrong value. If select "Auto", it only works with the 8644 cable that has been programmed.

- **Host Command Queue Mode**

This option is used to solve the the problem with reads stalling that causes by out of order command completion. Choose the "Host Command Queue Mode" option="Ordered" on the "Advanced Configuration" if you want similar read/write throughput. There the read and write get the same priority as they are scheduled and the reads are not pushed back.

- **End Device Frame Buffering**

Using the 12Gb/s SAS technology, including End Device Frame Buffering (EDFB) technology, the ROC and expander are designed to help ease the industry's transition to 12Gb/s SAS-enabled systems by enabling customers to take advantage of 12Gb/s speeds while using existing 6Gb/s drives and backplane infrastructure. This technology allows the expander to perform aggregation, essentially allowing two devices to share one port on the expander.

- **PCIe Command Queue Depth**

This parameter is adjusted the commands per queue of PCIe bus which transmits multiple commands to a single target without waiting for the initial command to complete. User can set the "PCIe Command Queue Depth" to 256, 512, or 1024.

- **Write Cache Amount**

The "Write Cache Amount" is for controller to configure how much cache SDRAM dedicated for read, and how much for write. By default (Unified), the size of read or write cache is automatically assigned by the controller firmware. If your server application has significantly more reads than writes or more writes than reads, you might need to change this setting

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to adjust the read/write cache ratio for improving performance. Reboot is required for the setting to take effect. The optimal ratio setting is application-dependent.

- **Save SED Key In Controller**

<a> If enable --> disable, clear SED Key saved in setup

 If disable --> enable, if key exists, save to setup

If enable--->disable, the key will not remain in the flash. So that next time power up again, it will need to input the key from the CLI or McRAID manager. You can also import the key file (Import Security Key) or key-in the password (Enter SED Key By Password) from the GUI interface.

- **Ext Connector#1 Speed Limit**

This option is only available on the ARC-1216-4x/1226-8x. It is used to limit the external connector speed in case of compatible issue on low speed connected enclosure.

- **Ext Connector#2 Speed Limit**


This option is only available on the ARC-1216-4x/1226-8x. It is used to limit the external connector speed in case of compatible issue on low speed connected enclosure.

- **Fail Disk For Reading Error**

This option is available to improve the fail disk function if the disk has too many reading errors. This function is the option that RAID controller will kill off the HDD for reading error account setting value.

- 3 errors in 70 seconds: this option also includes 4 errors in 100 seconds, 5 errors in 120 seconds
- 6 errors in 2 minutes: this option also includes 8 errors in 180 seconds, 10 errors in 240 seconds
- 9 errors in 3 minutes: this option also includes 12 errors in 270 seconds, 15 errors in 360 seconds
- Reading Error Does Not Fail Disk

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open allclose all

Raid System Console

Quick Function

RAID Set Functions

Volume Set Functions

Security Functions

Physical Drives

System Controls

System Configuration

Advanced Configuration

Hdd Power Management

EtherNet Configuration

Alert By Mail Configuration

SNMP Configuration

NTP Configuration

View Events/Mute Beeper

Generate Test Event

Clear Event Buffer

Modify Password

Upgrade Firmware

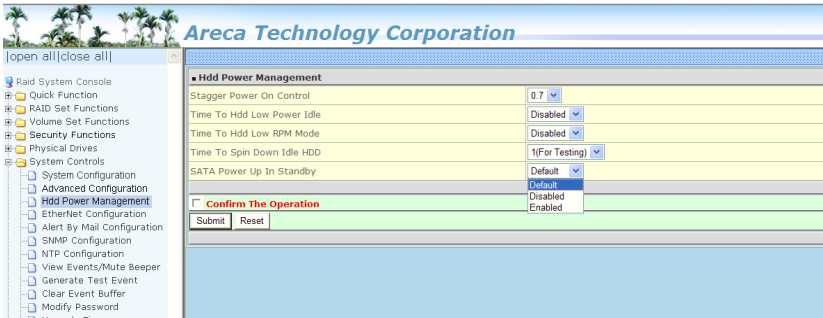
Information

Advanced Configurations

TLER Setting	Default
Timeout Setting	8
Number Of Retries	2
Buffer Threshold Setting	25%
Amount Of Read Ahead	Auto
Read Ahead Count	Auto
Read Ahead Requests	1
Number Of AV Streams	6
Optimize AV Recording	Disabled
Read Performance Margin	No
Write Performance Margin	No
Read And Discard Parity Data	Disabled
Fail Disk For Any Timeout	Disabled
Hitachi SATA HDD Speed	Default
WDC SATA HDD Speed	Default
Seagate SATA HDD Speed	Default
BIOS Selection	Auto
PCIe Link Down Reset	Disabled
Active Cable Management	Auto
Host Command Queue Mode	Normal
End Device Frame Buffering	Enabled
PCIe Command Queue Depth	256
Write Cache Amount	Unified
Save SEDKey In Controller	Disabled
Ext Connector#1 Speed Limit	No Limit
Ext Connector#2 Speed Limit	No Limit
Fail Disk For Reading Error	3 Errors In 70 Seconds
<div>Confirm The Operation</div> <div>SubmitReset</div>	

6.9.3 HDD Power Management

Areca has automated the ability to manage HDD power based on usage patterns. The “HDD Power Management” allows you to choose a “Stagger Power On Control”, “Low Power Idle”, “Low RPM” and completely “Spins Down Idle HDD”. It is designed to reduce power consumption and heat generation on idle drives.



6.9.3.1 Stagger Power On Control

In a PC system with only one or two drives, the power can supply enough power to spin up both drives simultaneously. But in systems with more than two drives, the startup current from spinning up the drives all at once can overload the power supply, causing damage to the power supply, disk drives and other system components. This damage can be avoided by allowing the host to stagger the spin-up of the drives. The SAS/SATA drives have support stagger spin-up capabilities to boost reliability. Stagger spin-up is a very useful feature for managing multiple disk drives in a storage subsystem. It gives the host the ability to spin up the disk drives sequentially or in groups, allowing the drives to come ready at the optimum time without straining the system power supply. Staggering drive spin-up in a multiple drive environment also avoids the extra cost of a power supply designed to meet short-term startup power demand as well as steady state conditions.

Areca RAID controller has included the option for customer to select the disk drives sequentially stagger power up value. The values can be selected from 0.4 to 6 seconds per step which powers up one drive.

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6.9.3.2 Time to Hdd Low Power Idle

This option delivers lower power consumption by automatically unloading recording heads during the setting idle time. The values can be selected "Disabled" or within the range 2 to 7 minutes.

6.9.3.3 Time To Hdd Low RPM Mode

This function can automatically spin disks at lower RPM if there have not been used during the setting idle time. The values can be selected "Disabled" or within the range 10 to 60 minutes.

6.9.3.4 Time To Spin Down Idle HDD

This function can automatically spin down the drive if it hasn't been accessed for a certain amount of time. This value is used by the drive to determine how long to wait (with no disk activity, before turning off the spindle motor to save power). The values can be selected "Disabled" or within the range 1 to 60 minutes.

6.9.3.5 SATA Power Up In Standby

SATA Power Up In Standby (power management 2 mode, PM2) is a SATA disk drive configuration which prevents the drive from automatic spinup when power is applied. "Enabled" option allows the drive to be powered-up into the Standby power management state to minimize inrush current at power-up and to allow the controller to sequence the spinup of devices. It is mainly for server/workstation environments operating in multiple-drive configurations.

6.9.4 Ethernet Configuration

Use this feature to set the controller Ethernet port configuration. A customer doesn't need to create a reserved space on the arrays before the Ethernet port and HTTP service are working. The firmware-embedded Web Browser-based RAID manager can access it from any standard internet browser or from any host computer either directly connected or via a LAN or WAN with no software or patches required.

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DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) is a protocol that lets network administrators manage centrally and automate the assignment of IP (Internet Protocol) configurations on a computer network. When using the internet's set of protocols (TCP/IP), in order for a computer system to communicate to another computer system, it needs a unique IP address. Without DHCP, the IP address must be entered manually at each computer system. DHCP lets a network administrator supervise and distribute IP addresses from a central point. The purpose of DHCP is to provide the automatic (dynamic) allocation of IP client configurations for a specific time period (called a lease period) and to eliminate the work necessary to administer a large IP network.

To configure the RAID controller Ethernet port, move the cursor bar to the main menu and click on the "System Controls" link. The "System Controls" menu will show all items. Move the cursor bar to the "Ethernet Configuration" item, then select the desired function.

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[open all][close all]

- Raid System Console
- Quick Function
- RAID Set Functions
- Volume Set Functions
- Security Functions
- Physical Drives
- System Controls
 - System Configuration
 - Advanced Configuration
 - Hot Power Management
 - EtherNet Configuration
 - Alert By Mail Configuration
 - SNMP Configuration
 - NTP Configuration
 - View Events/Mute Beeper
 - Generate Test Event
 - Clear Event Buffer
 - Modify Password
 - Upgrade Firmware
- Information

Ether Net Configurations

DHCP Function	Enabled			
Local IP Address (Used If DHCP Disabled)	192	168	1	100
Gateway IP Address (Used If DHCP Disabled)	192	168	1	1
Subnet Mask (Used If DHCP Disabled)	255	255	255	0
HTTP Port Number (7168..8191 Is Reserved)	80			
Telnet Port Number (7168..8191 Is Reserved)	23			
SMTP Port Number (7168..8191 Is Reserved)	25			
Current IP Address	192.168.0.103			
Current Gateway IP Address	192.168.0.1			
Current Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0			
Ether Net MAC Address	00:1B:4D:40:00:51			

☐ Confirm The Operation

Submit Reset

Note:

If you configure the HTTP Port Number to 0, the HTTP console will be closed.

6.9.5 Alert By Mail Configuration (W/O Function)

To configure the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller e-mail function, move the cursor bar to the main menu and click on the "System Controls" link. The "System Controls" menu will show all items. Move the cursor bar to the "Alert By Mail Configuration" item, then

WEB BROWSER-BASED CONFIGURATION

select the desired function. This function can only be set via web-based configuration.

The firmware contains a SMTP manager monitoring all system events. Single or multiple user notifications can be sent via "Plain English" e-mails with no software required. (Please refer to section 5.6 ArchHttp Configuration of SMTP Sever Configuration, Mail Address Configuration and Event Notification Configuration.)

The screenshot shows the 'SMTP Server Configuration' page. On the left is a navigation tree with options like 'Raid System Console', 'Quick Function', 'RAID Set Functions', 'Volume Set Functions', 'Physical Drives', 'System Controls', 'System Configuration', 'Advanced Configuration', 'Hdd Power Management', 'Ethernet Configuration', 'Alert By Mail Configuration', 'SNMP Configuration', 'NTP Configuration', 'View Events/Mute Beeper', 'Generate Test Event', 'Clear Event Buffer', 'Modify Password', 'Upgrade Firmware', and 'Information'. The 'Alert By Mail Configuration' option is selected. The main content area is titled 'SMTP Server Configuration' and includes sections for 'SMTP Server IP Address', 'Mail Address Configurations', and 'Event Notification Configurations'. The 'Mail Address Configurations' section has three entries for MailTo Name1, MailTo Name2, and MailTo Name3, each with a corresponding Mail Address field. The 'Event Notification Configurations' section has three entries for MailTo Name1, MailTo Name2, and MailTo Name3, each with a corresponding Mail Address field and a list of notification options: 'Disable Event Notification', 'Urgent Error Notification', 'Serious Error Notification', 'Warning Error Notification', 'Information Notification', and 'Notification For No Event'. Each notification option has a radio button and a description of the event type.

6.9.6 SNMP Configuration (W/O Function)

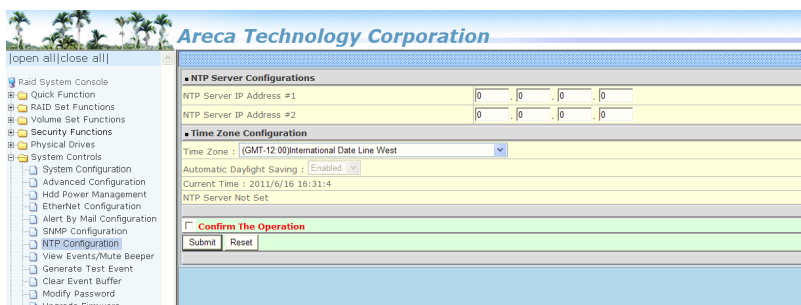
Please refer to Appendix C of SNMP Operation & Installation.

The screenshot shows the 'SNMP Trap Configurations' page. On the left is a navigation tree with options like 'Raid System Console', 'Quick Function', 'RAID Set Functions', 'Volume Set Functions', 'Physical Drives', 'System Controls', 'System Configuration', 'Advanced Configuration', 'Hdd Power Management', 'Ethernet Configuration', 'Alert By Mail Configuration', 'SNMP Configuration', 'NTP Configuration', 'View Events/Mute Beeper', 'Generate Test Event', 'Clear Event Buffer', 'Modify Password', 'Upgrade Firmware', and 'Information'. The 'SNMP Configuration' option is selected. The main content area is titled 'SNMP Trap Configurations' and includes sections for 'SNMP Trap IP Address #1', 'SNMP Trap IP Address #2', 'SNMP Trap IP Address #3', 'SNMP System Configurations', and 'SNMP Trap Notification Configurations'. The 'SNMP Trap IP Address' section has three entries for IP Address #1, #2, and #3, each with a corresponding Port# field. The 'SNMP System Configurations' section has three entries for Community, sysContact.O, sysName.O, and sysLocation.O. The 'SNMP Trap Notification Configurations' section has three entries for 'Double SNMP Trap', 'Urgent Error Notification', 'Serious Error Notification', 'Warning Error Notification', 'Information Notification', and 'SNMP Through PCI Inband'. Each notification option has a radio button and a description of the event type. At the bottom, there is a 'Confirm The Operation' section with 'Submit' and 'Reset' buttons.

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6.9.7 NTP Configuration (W/O Function)

The Network Time Protocol (NTP) is used to synchronize the time of a computer client or server to another server or reference time source, such as a radio or satellite receiver or modem. It provides accuracies typically within a millisecond on LANs and up to a few tens of milliseconds on WANs relative to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) via a Global Positioning Service (GPS) receiver, for example:



● NTP Server Address

The most important factor in providing accurate, reliable time is the selection of NTP servers to be used in the configuration file. Typical NTP configurations utilize multiple redundant servers and diverse network paths in order to achieve high accuracy and reliability. Our NTP configuration supports two existing public NTP synchronization subnets.

● Time Zone

Time Zone conveniently runs in the system tray and allows you to easily view the date and time in various locations around the world. You can also quickly and easily add your own personal locations to customize time zone the way you want.

● Automatic Daylight Saving

Automatic Daylight Saving will normally attempt to automatically adjust the system clock for daylight saving changes based on the computer time zone. This tweak allows you to disable the automatic adjustment.

WEB BROWSER-BASED CONFIGURATION

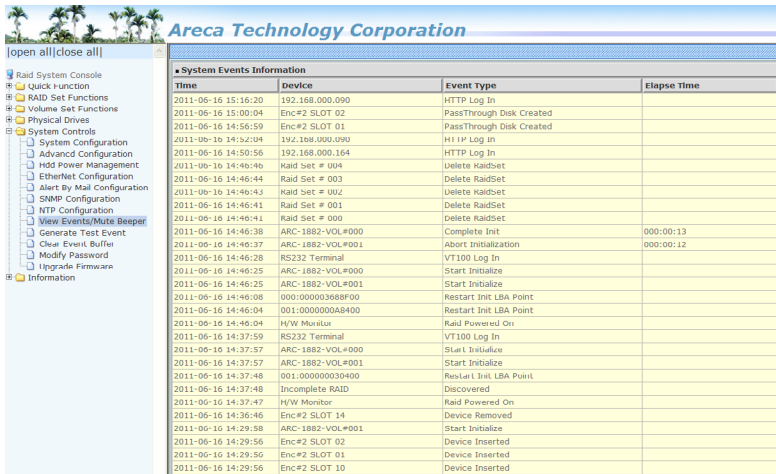
Note:

NTP feature works through onboard Ethernet port. So you must make sure that you have connected onboard Ethernet port.

6.9.8 View Events/Mute Beeper

To view the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller's event information, click on the "View Event/Mute Beeper" link. The 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller "System events Information" screen appears. The mute beeper function automatically enable by clicking on "View Events/Mute Beeper".

Select this option to view the system events information: Time, Device, Event Type, Elapse Time and Errors. The RAID controller does not have a built-in real time clock. The time information is the relative time from the system time setting. The maximum event no. is 256 per controller.

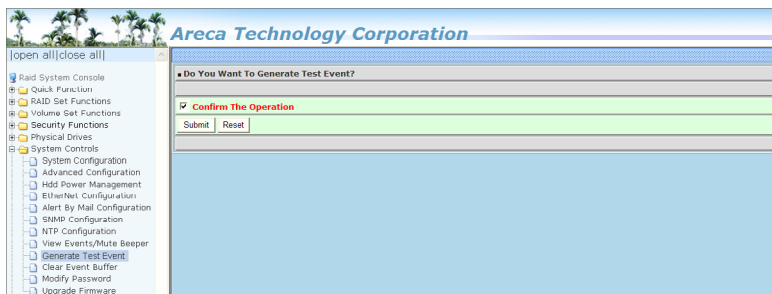


System Events Information			
Time	Device	Event Type	Elapse Time
2011-06-16 15:16:20	192.168.0.00.090	HTTP Log In	
2011-06-16 15:00:04	Enc#2 SLOT 02	PassThrough Disk Created	
2011-06-16 14:56:59	Enc#2 SLOT 01	PassThrough Disk Created	
2011-06-16 14:52:04	192.168.0.00.090	HTTP Log In	
2011-06-16 14:50:56	192.168.0.00.164	HTTP Log In	
2011-06-16 14:46:46	Raid Set # 004	Delete RaidSet	
2011-06-16 14:46:44	Raid Set # 003	Delete RaidSet	
2011-06-16 14:46:43	Raid Set # 002	Delete RaidSet	
2011-06-16 14:46:41	Raid Set # 001	Delete RaidSet	
2011-06-16 14:46:41	Raid Set # 000	Delete RaidSet	
2011-06-16 14:46:38	ARC-1882-VOL#000	Complete Init	000:00:13
2011-06-16 14:46:37	ARC-1882-VOL#001	Abort Initialization	000:00:12
2011-06-16 14:46:28	RC232 Terminal	VT100 Log In	
2011-06-16 14:46:25	ARC-1882-VOL#000	Start Initialize	
2011-06-16 14:46:25	ARC-1882-VOL#001	Start Initialize	
2011-06-16 14:46:08	000:00000368F00	Restart Init LBA Point	
2011-06-16 14:46:04	001:0000000A8400	Restart Init LBA Point	
2011-06-16 14:46:04	H/W Monitor	Raid Powered On	
2011-06-16 14:37:59	RC232 Terminal	VT100 Log In	
2011-06-16 14:37:57	ARC-1882-VOL#000	Start Initialize	
2011-06-16 14:37:57	ARC-1882-VOL#001	Start Initialize	
2011-06-16 14:37:48	001:000000030400	Restart Init LBA Point	
2011-06-16 14:37:48	Incomplete RAID	Discovered	
2011-06-16 14:37:47	H/W Monitor	Raid Powered On	
2011-06-16 14:36:46	Enc#2 SLOT 14	Device Removed	
2011-06-16 14:29:58	ARC-1882-VOL#001	Start Initialize	
2011-06-16 14:29:56	Enc#2 SLOT 02	Device Inserted	
2011-06-16 14:29:56	Enc#2 SLOT 01	Device Inserted	
2011-06-16 14:29:56	Enc#2 SLOT 10	Device Inserted	

WEB BROWSER-BASED CONFIGURATION

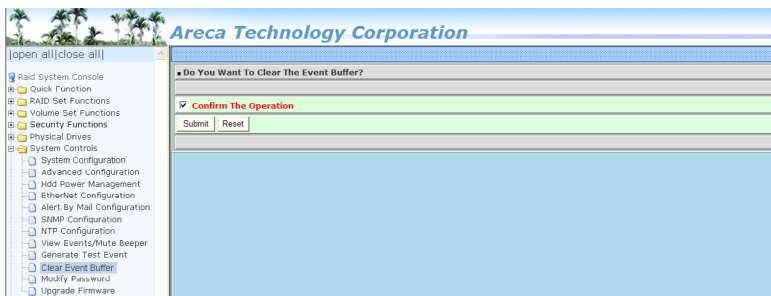
6.9.9 Generate Test Event

Use this feature to generate events for testing purposes.



6.9.10 Clear Events Buffer

Use this feature to clear the entire events buffer information.



6.9.11 Modify Password

To set or change the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller password, select "System Controls" from the menu and click on the "Modify Password" link. The "Modify System Password" screen appears.

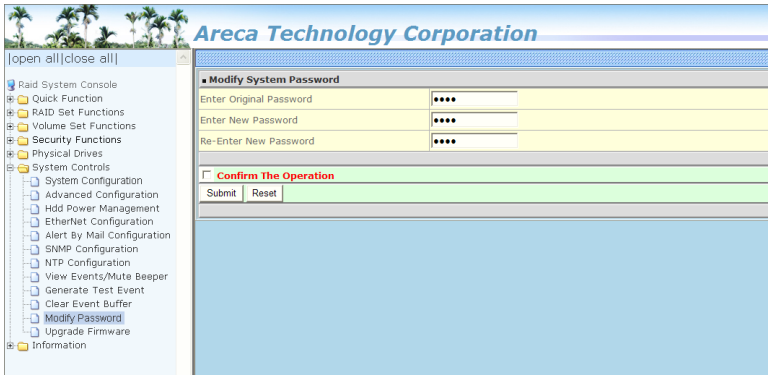
The manufacture default password is set to 0000.

The password option allows user to set or clear the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller's password protection feature. Once the password has been set, the user can only monitor and configure the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller by providing the correct password. The password is used to protect the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller from

WEB BROWSER-BASED CONFIGURATION

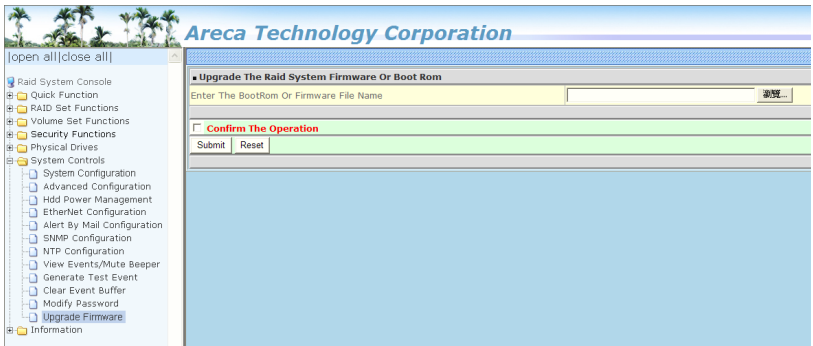
unauthorized entry. The controller will check the password only when entering the main menu from the initial screen. The 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller will automatically go back to the initial screen when it does not receive any command in 5 minutes. Do not use spaces when you enter the password, If spaces are used, it will lock out the user.

To disable the password, leave the fields blank. Once the user confirms the operation and clicks the "Submit" button, the existing password will be cleared. Then, no password checking will occur when entering the main menu from the starting screen.



6.9.12 Update Firmware

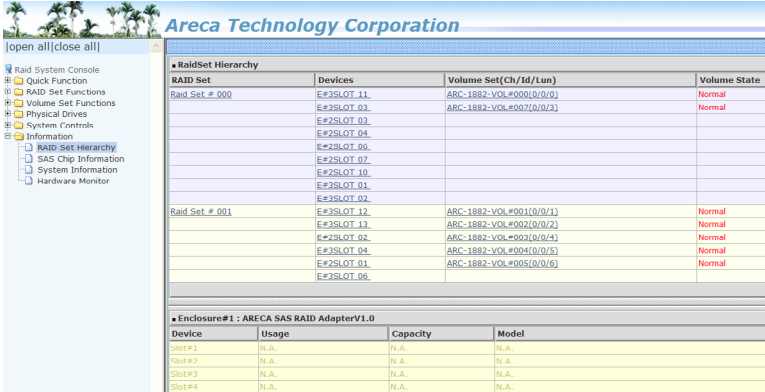
Please refer to the appendix A "Upgrading Flash ROM Update Process".



6.10 Information

6.10.1 Raid Set Hierarchy

Use this feature to view the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller current RAID set, current volume set and physical disk information. The volume state and capacity are also shown in this screen.



Areca Technology Corporation

[open all][close all]

■ **RaidSet Hierarchy**

RAID Set	Devices	Volume Set(Ch/Id/Lun)	Volume State
Raid Set # 000	E#3SLOT 11	ABC-1882-VOL#000(0/0/0)	Normal
	E#3SLOT 03	ABC-1882-VOL#007(0/0/3)	Normal
	E#2SLOT 03		
	E#2SLOT 04		
	E#2SLOT 06		
	E#2SLOT 07		
Raid Set # 001	E#2SLOT 10		
	E#3SLOT 01		
	E#3SLOT 02		
	E#2SLOT 12	ABC-1882-VOL#001(0/0/1)	Normal
	E#3SLOT 13	ABC-1882-VOL#002(0/0/2)	Normal
	E#2SLOT 02	ABC-1882-VOL#003(0/0/4)	Normal
	E#3SLOT 04	ABC-1882-VOL#004(0/0/5)	Normal
	E#2SLOT 01	ABC-1882-VOL#005(0/0/6)	Normal
	E#3SLOT 06		

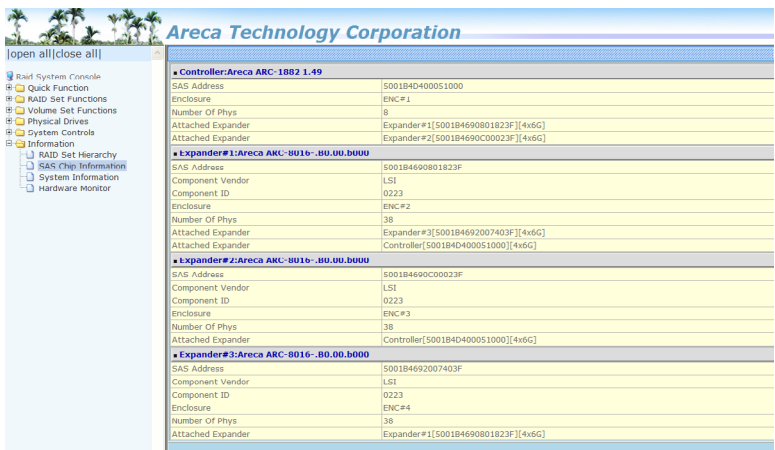
■ **Enclosure#1 : ARECA SAS RAID Adapter V1.0**

Device	Usage	Capacity	Model
SLOT#1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
SLOT#2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
SLOT#3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
SLOT#4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

6.10.2 SAS Chip Information

To view the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller's SAS controller and attached expander chip information, move the mouse cursor to the main menu and click on the "SAS Chip Information" link. The 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller "SAS Chip Information" screen appears. User can click on ROC controller and SAS expander # item on the "SAS Chip Information" screen. It will show statistic page for ports on the ROC controller and SAS expander#. Click on the "Clear Error Log" to refresh the fully statistic page.

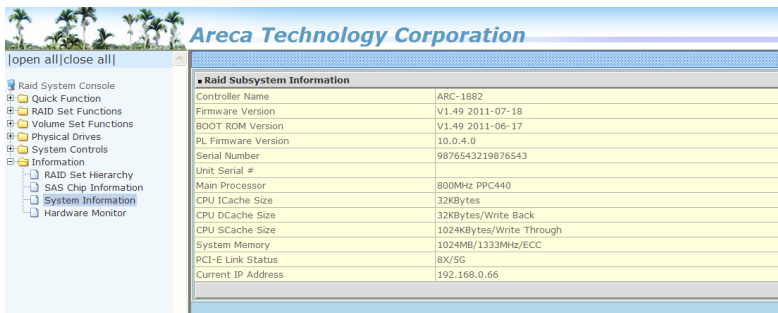
WEB BROWSER-BASED CONFIGURATION



6.10.3 System Information

To view the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller’s system information, move the mouse cursor to the main menu and click on the “System Information” link. The 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller “RAID Subsystem Information” screen appears.

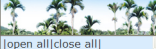
Use this feature to view the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller’s system information. The controller name, controller firmware version, Boot ROM version, SAS firmware version, serial number, main processor, CPU instruction/data cache size, system memory size/speed and current IP address appear in this screen.



WEB BROWSER-BASED CONFIGURATION

6.10.4 Hardware Monitor

The hardware monitor information of the enclosure attached in this controller is also shown on this screen.



Areca Technology Corporation

open all | close all |

- Raid System Console
- Quick Function
- RAID Set Functions
- Volume Set Functions
- Physical Drives
- System Controls
- Information
 - RAID Set Hierarchy
 - SAS Chip Information
 - System Information
 - Hardware Monitor

☐ Stop Auto Refresh

Controller H/W Monitor

CPU Temperature	60 °C
Controller Temp.	39 °C
CPU Fan	3350 RPM
12V	12.160 V
5V	5.053 V
3.3V	3.360 V
IO Voltage +1.8V	1.856 V
DDR3 +1.5V	1.536 V
CPU VCore +1.0V	1.040 V
Analog +1.0V	1.040 V
DDR3 +0.75V	0.752 V
Battery Status	Not Installed

Enclosure#1 : ARECA SAS RAID AdapterV1.0

Enclosure#2 : Areca ARC-B016-B0.00.b000(27)

1V	0.970 V
5V	5.040 V
3.3V	3.370 V
12V	12.120 V
Fan 01	3600 RPM
Fan 02	4100 RPM
Fan 03	4120 RPM
Fan 04	3680 RPM

APPENDIX

Appendix A

Upgrading Flash ROM Update Process

A-1 Overview

Since the PCIe 2.0 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller features flash ROM firmware, it is not necessary to change the hardware flash chip in order to upgrade the RAID firmware. The user can simply re-program the old firmware through the In-Band PCIe 2.0 bus and nflash DOS utility. New releases of the firmware are available in the form of a DOS file on the shipped CD or Areca website. The files available at the FTP site for each model contain the following files in each version:

ARC1882NNNN.BIN Software Binary Code ("NNNN" refers to the software code type)

ARC1882BIOS.BIN :→ PCIe 2.0 BIOS for system board using

ARC1882BOOT.BIN :→ RAID controller hardware initialization

ARC1882FIRM.BIN :→ RAID kernel program

ARC1882MBR0.BIN:→ Master Boot Record for supporting Dual Flash Image in the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller

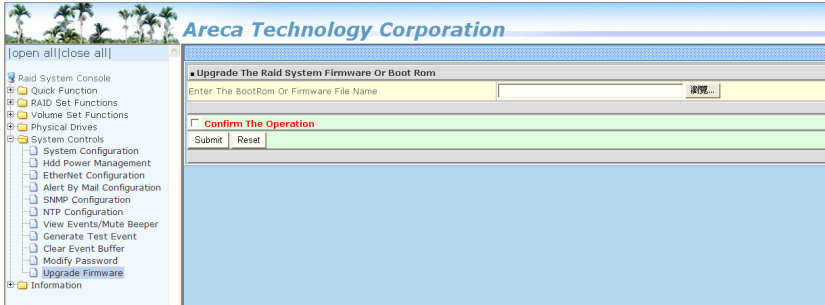
README.TXT contains the history information of the software code change in the main directory. Read this file first to make sure you are upgrading to the proper binary file. Select the right file for the upgrade. Normally, user upgrades the ARC1882BIOS.BIN for system M/B compatibility and ARC1882FIRM.BIN for RAID function. All these files in the firmware package are a part of the firmware. You should update all files in the package, no special update order needed. New firmware works after a system restart not instantant available, so you can update all files before restart the system. The controller firmware is independent of the array, update firmware does not touch anything you stored in the array.

Note:

Please update all binary code (BIOS, BOOT FIRM and MBR0) before you reboot system. Otherwise, a mixed firmware package may hang the controller.

A-2 Upgrading Firmware Through McRAID Storage Manager

Get the new version firmware for your 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller. For example, download the bin file from your OEM's web site onto the C: drive.



1. To upgrade the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller firmware, move the mouse cursor to "Upgrade Firmware" link. The "Upgrade The Raid System Firmware or Boot Rom" screen appears.
2. Click "Browse". Look in the location to which the Firmware upgrade software was downloaded. Select the file name and click "Open".
3. Click "Confirm The Operation" and press the "Submit" button.
4. The web browser begins to download the firmware binary to the controller and start to update the flash ROM.
5. After the firmware upgrade is complete, a bar indicator will show "Firmware Has Been Updated Successfully".
6. After the new firmware package completes downloading, find a chance to restart the controller/computer for the new firmware to take effect.

The web browser-based McRAID storage manager can be accessed through the In-Band PCIe bus. The In-Band method uses the ArchHttp proxy server to launch the McRAID storage manager.

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From a remote pc, you can directly open a web browser and enter the IP address. Then enter user name and password to login and start your management. You can find the firmware update feature from the "Raid system Console" on the "System Controls" option.

A-3 Upgrading Firmware Through nflash DOS Utility

Areca now offers an alternative means communication for the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller – Upgrade the all files (BIOS, BOOT, FIRM and MBR0) without necessary system starting up to running the ArchHttp proxy server. The nflash utility program is a DOS application, which runs in the DOS operating system. Be sure of ensuring properly to communicate between 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller and nflash DOS utility. Please make a bootable DOS floppy diskette or USB devices from other Windows operating system and boot up the system from those bootable devices.

● Starting the nflash Utility

You do not need to short any jumper cap on running nflash utility. The nflash utility provides an on-line table of contents, brief descriptions of the help sub-commands. The nflash utility put on the <CD-ROM>\Firmware directory. You can run the <nflash> to get more detailed information about the command usage. Typical output looks as below:

```
A:\nflash
Raid Controller Flash Utility
V1.11 2007-11-8
Command Usage:
NFLASH FileName
NFLASH FileName /cn --> n=0,1,2,3 write binary to controller#0
FileName May Be ARC1882FIRM.BIN or ARC1882*
For ARC1882* Will Expand To ARC1882BOOT /FIRM/BIOS.BIN

A:\>nflash arc188~1.bin
Raid Controller Flash Utility
V1.11 2007-11-8
MODEL : ARC-1882
MEM FE620000 FE7FF000
File ARC188~1.BIN : >>*** => Flash OK
```

A-4 Upgrading Firmware Through CLI

This Command Line Interface (CLI) provides you to configure and manage the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller components in Windows, Linux, FreeBSD and more environments. The CLI is useful in environments where a graphical user interface (GUI) is not available. Through the CLI, you perform firmware upgrade that you can perform with the McRAID storage manager GUI. The controller has added protocol on the firmware for user to update the controller firmware package (BIOS, BOOT, FIRM and MBRO) through the utility.

To update the controller firmware, follow the procedure below:

Parameter: <path=<PATH_OF_FIRMWARE_FILE>>

Fn: Firmware Updating.

Ex: Update Firmware And File Path Is In [C:\FW\ARC1882FIRM.BIN.]

Command: sys updatefw path=c:\fw\arc1882firm.bin [Enter]

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Appendix B

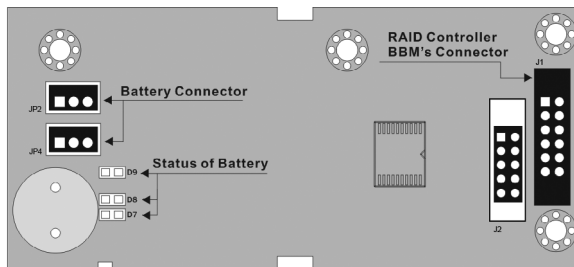
Battery Backup Module (ARC-6120BA-T121)

B-1 Overview

The 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller operates using cache memory. The Battery Backup Module is an add-on module that provides power to the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller cache memory in the event of a power failure. The Battery Backup Module monitors the write back cache on the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller, and provides power to the cache memory if it contains data not yet written to the hard drives when power failure occurs.

B-2 BBM Components

This section provides the board layout and connector/jumper for the BBM.



B-3 Status of BBM

- D7 (Green) : light when BBM activated
- D8 (Green) : light when BBM normal
- D9 (Red) : light when BBM charging

Note:

The BBM status will be shown on the web browser of "Hardware Monitor Information" screen.

B-4 Installation

1. Make sure all power to the system is disconnected.
2. The 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller's battery connector is available for the optional battery backup module. Connect the BBM cable to the 12-pin battery connector on the controller.
3. Integrators may provide pre-drilled holes in their cabinet for securing the BBM using its three mounting positions.
4. Low profile bracket also provided.

B-5 Battery Backup Capacity

Battery backup capacity is defined as the maximum duration of a power failure for which data in the cache memory can be maintained by the battery. The BBM's backup capacity varied with the memory chips that installed on the 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller.

B-6 Operation

1. Battery conditioning is automatic. There are no manual procedures for battery conditioning or preconditioning to be performed by the user.
2. In order to make sure of all the capacity is available for your battery cells, allow the battery cell to be fully charged when installed for the first time. The first time charge of a battery cell takes about 24 hours to complete.

B-7 Changing the Battery Backup Module

At some point, the LI-ION battery will no longer accept a charge properly. LI-ION battery life expectancy is anywhere from approximately 1 to 5 years.

1. Shutdown the operating system properly. Make sure that cache memory has been flushed.
2. Disconnect the BBM cable from 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller's battery connector.
3. Disconnect the battery pack cable from JP2 on the BBM.
4. Install a new battery pack and connect the new battery pack to JP2.
5. Connect the BBM to 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller's battery connector.

Note:

Do not remove BBM while system is running.

B-8 Battery Functionality Test Procedure:

1. Writing amount of data into controller volume, about 5GB or bigger.
2. Waiting for few seconds, power failed system by remove the power cable.
3. Check the battery status, make sure the D9 is bright light, and battery beeps every few seconds.
4. Power on system, and press Tab/F6 to login controller.
5. Check the controller event log, make sure the event shows controller boot up with power recovered.

B-9 BBM Specifications**Mechanical**

- Module Dimension (W x H x D): 37.3 x 13 x 81.6 mm
- BBM Connector: 2 x 6 box header

Environmental

- Operating Temperature

Temperature: -0° C to +40° C

- Humidity: 45-85%, non-condensing
- Storage Temperature

Temperature: -40° C to 60° C

- Humidity: 45-85%, non-condensing

Electrical

- Input Voltage
+3.6VDC
- On Board Battery Capacity
1880mAH (1 x 1880mAH) for ARC-1882 series boards

Appendix C

SNMP Operation & Installation

C-1 Overview

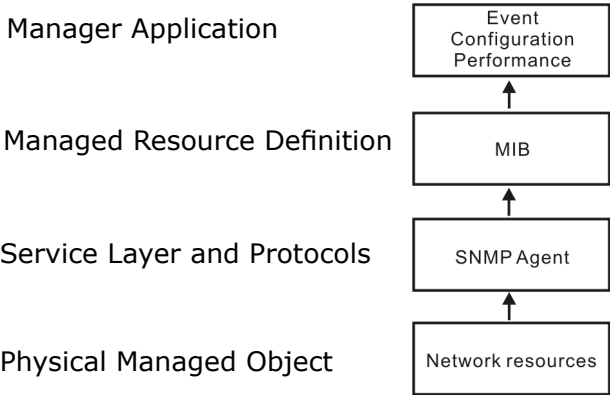
The McRAID storage manager includes a firmware-embedded Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) agent and SNMP Extension Agent for the Areca RAID controller. An SNMP-based management application (also known as an SNMP manager) can monitor the disk array. An example of a SNMP management application is Hewlett-Packard's Open View, Net-SNMP or SNMPC. The SNMP extension agent can be used to augment the Areca RAID controller if you are already running an SNMP management application at your site.

C-2 SNMP Definition

SNMP, an IP-based protocol, has a set of commands for getting the status of target devices. The SNMP management platform is called the SNMP manager, and the managed devices have the SNMP agent loaded. Management data is organized in a hierarchical data structure called the Management Information Base (MIB). These MIBs are defined and sanctioned by various industry associations. Each type of device on your network has its own specific MIB file. The MIB file defines the device as a set of managed objects — values that can be read or changed by the SNMP manager. The MIB file enables the SNMP manager to interpret trap messages from devices. To make sense out of a trap that's sent by a device, the SNMP manager needs to have access to the MIB that describes the format and content of the possible traps that the device can send. The objective is for all vendors to create products in compliance with these MIBs so that inter-vendor interoperability can be achieved. To be available for the SNMP manager, a command adds the MIB file for each of devices to the MIB database. This enables the devices to be managed via the SNMP manager.

The following figure illustrates the various components of an SNMP-based management architecture.

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C-3 SNMP Installation

Perform the following steps to install the Areca RAID controller SNMP function into the SNMP manager. The installation of the SNMP manager is accomplished in several phases:

Step 1. Installing the SNMP manager software on the client

Installing the SNMP manager software on the client. This installation process is well-covered in the User's Guide of your SNMP manager application.

Step 2. Compiling the MIB description file with the management

Placing a copy of the RAID controller's MIBs file in a directory which is accessible to the management application and compile the MIB description file with the SNMP management application database. Before the manager application accesses the Areca RAID controller, it is necessary to integrate the MIB into the management application's database of events and status indicator codes. This process is known as "compiling" the MIB into the application. This process is highly vendor-specific and should be well-covered in the User's Guide of your SNMP manager application. Ensure the compilation process successfully integrates the contents of the `areca_sas.mib` file into the traps database. The MIBs file resides at: `<CD-ROM>\packages\SNMP_MIBs` on the software CD or download from <http://www.areca.com.tw>.

Each RAID controller needs to have its own MIBs file. Areca provide 4 adapters MIBs file for users. User can request it if more controllers install on one system.

Note:

1. The MIB compiler may be not installed by default with SNMP manager.
2. Some SNMP managers have unique rule on the format of MIB files, you may need to refer the error message to modify the mib file to be able to met the software requirement.

Step 3. SNMP Service Method

With Areca series RAID cards, there are 2 service methods to get snmp:

ArchHttp and in-band PCIe + SNMP extension agent.

(1). Service Method-1: using ArchHttp Proxy Server

Pay attention to these:

- Do Not check mark the option: "SNMP Through PCI".
- Make sure you have the latest driver and ArchHttp, from this URL <http://www.areca.com.tw/support/>
- ArchHttp supports sending "traps" only, do not support the "get" command.

(2). Service Method-3: using In-band PCI + SNMP extension agent.

Pay attention to these:

- Download the snmp extension agent from Areca URL.
- The Agent is to be installed on the system which has the Areca card.
- Check Mark the option: "SNMP Through PCI".
- To use In-Band PCIe host bus interface, keep space (or zero) on all "SNMP Tarp IP Address" options.

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C-3-1 Using ArchHttp

The HTTP management software (Archhttp) runs as a service or daemon, and have it automatically start the proxy for all controllers found. This way the controller can be managed remotely without having to sign in the server. The HTTP management software (Archhttp) also has integrated the ability of sending SNMP trap. Please reference the manual ArchHttp Proxy Service Installation section to install it. The ArchHttp proxy server will automatically assign one additional port for setup its configuration. If you want to change the "archttpsrv.conf" setting up of ArchHttp proxy server configuration, for example: General Configuration, Mail Configuration, and SNMP Configuration, please start Web Browser `http://localhost: Cfg Assistant`. Such as `http://localhost: 81`. The port number for first controller McRAID storage manager is ArchHttp proxy server configuration port number plus 1 from version 2.00.

To enable the controller to send the SNMP traps to client SNMP manager using the IP address assigned to the operating system, such as Net-SNMP manager, you can simply use the SNMP function on the ArchHttp proxy server software. To enable the RAID controller SNMP traps sending function, click on the "SNMP Configuration" link. The Archhttp proxy only provide one direction to send the trap to the SNMP manager without needing to install the SNMP extension agent on the host. If SNMP manager requests to query the SNMP information from RAID controller, please refer the C-3-2 section. Using Onboard NIC and C-3-3 section. Using In-band PCI (Thunderbolt port) + SNMP extension agent.

For detailed information on using Archhttp to send the SNMP traps, please see SNMP Traps Configuration section on 5.6 Archhttp configuration.

Note:

Event Notification Table refer to Chapter 2.
After you confirm and submit configurations, you can use "Generate Test Event" feature to make sure these settings are correct.

C-3-2 Using In-band PCI + SNMP extension agent Installation

By using the IP address assigned to the operating- RAID controller using Areca SNMP extension agent through PCIe host bus interface.

1. Set only "Community" field and select the "SNMP Port" option on the firmware-embedded SNMP configuration function. There is no function to set other fields on "SNMP System Configuration".

The SNMP community and SNMP port can setup by using browser-based manager or CLI SNMP configuration. To launch the above browser-based RAID controller SNMP function, click on the "System Controls" link. The "System Controls" menu will show available items. Select the "SNMP Configuration" item. The following "SNMP System Configuration" screen is launched by browser-based manager.

About community, Community name acts as a password to screen accesses to the SNMP agent of a particular network device. Type in the community names of the SNMP agent. Before access is granted to a request station, this station must incorporate a valid community name into its request; otherwise, the SNMP agent will deny access to the system.

Most network devices use "public" as default of their community names. This value is case-sensitive.

The screenshot displays the Areca Technology Corporation web interface for SNMP configuration. The left sidebar shows a tree view with 'System Controls' expanded, and 'SNMP Configuration' selected. The main panel contains the following sections:

- SNMP Trap Configurations:** A table with three rows for 'SNMP Trap IP Address #1', '#2', and '#3'. Each row has four input fields for IP octets and a 'Port#' field set to '162'.
- SNMP System Configurations:** A form with fields for 'Community', 'sysContact.0', 'sysName.0', and 'sysLocation.0'.
- SNMP Trap Notification Configurations:** A list of checkboxes for various trap types:
 - ☒ Disable SNMP Trap: No SNMP Trap will be sent
 - ☐ Urgent Error Notification: Send Only Urgent Event
 - ☐ Serious Error Notification: Send Urgent And Serious Event
 - ☐ Warning Error Notification: Send Urgent, Serious And Warning Event
 - ☐ Information Notification: Send All Event
 - ☐ SNMP Through PCI Inband: Ethernet SNMP Is Disabled

At the bottom, a green bar contains the text 'Confirm The Operation' and two buttons: 'Submit' and 'Reset'.

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2. Mark the check box on the "SNMP Through PCI Inband" setting and keep space (or zero) on all "SNMP Tarp IP Address" options.
3. Installing the SNMP extension agent on the server.

Please refer to next section of SNMP Extension Agent Installation for different operation system such as Windows, Linux and FreeBSD.

C-3-3 SNMP Extension Agent Installation

The SNMP extension agent on the device is able to return meaningful, highly useful information to the SNMP manager. The Areca RAID controllers have supported the extension agent for Windows, Linux and FreeBSD. This section is the detail procedures for those extension agent installation.

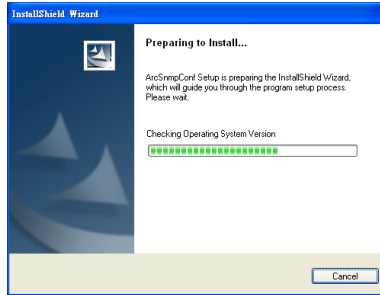
C-3-3-1 Windows

You must have administrative level permission to install 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller extension agent software. This procedure assumes that the RAID hardware and Windows are both installed and operational in your system.

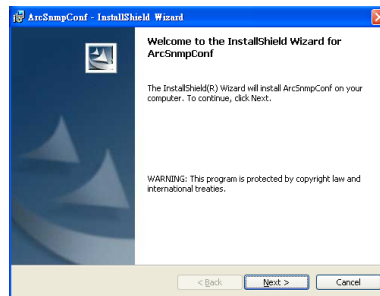
To enable the SNMP agent for Windows, configure Windows for TCP/IP and SNMP services. The Areca SNMP extension agent file is ARCSNMP.DLL.

Screen captures in this section are taken from a Windows XP installation. If you are running another version of Windows, your screens may look different, but the Areca SNMP extension agent installation is essentially the same.

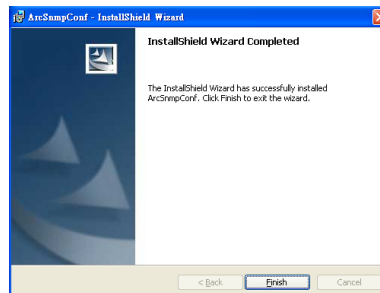
1. Insert the Areca RAID controller software CD in the CD-ROM drive.
2. Run the setup.exe file that resides at: <CD-ROM>\packages\windows\SNMP\setup.exe on the CD. (If SNMP service was not installed, please install SNMP service first.)



3. Click on the "setup.exe" file then the welcome screen appears.

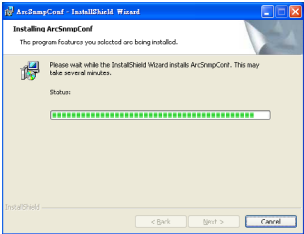


4. Click the "Next" button and then the "Ready Install the Program" screen will appear. Follow the on-screen prompts to complete Areca SNMP extension agent installation.

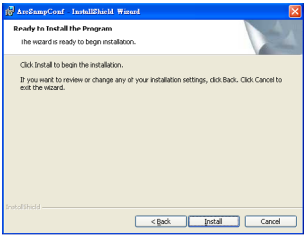


5. A Progress bar appears that measures the progress of the Areca SNMP extension agent setup. When this screen completes, you have completed the Areca SNMP extension agent setup.

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6. After a successful installation, the "Setup Complete" dialog box of the installation program is displayed. Click the "Finish" button to complete the installation.

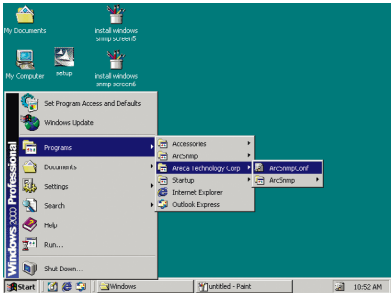


Starting SNMP Trap Notification Configurations

To start "SNMP Trap Notification Configurations", There have two methods. First, double-click on the "Areca RAID Controller".



Second, you may also use the "Taskbar Start/programs/Areca Technology Corp/ArcSnmpConf" menu shown below.

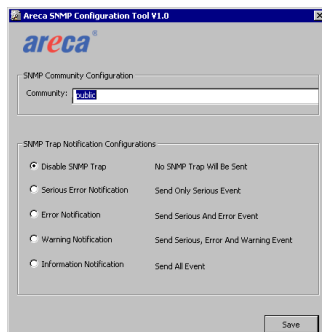


SNMP Community Configurations

About community, Community name acts as a password to screen accesses to the SNMP agent of a particular network device. Type in the community names of the SNMP agent. Before access is granted to a request station, this station must incorporate a valid community name into its request; otherwise, the SNMP agent will deny access to the system. Most network devices use "public" as default of their community names. This value is case-sensitive.

SNMP Trap Notification Configurations

The "Community Name" should be the same as firmware-embedded SNMP Community. The "SNMP Trap Notification Configurations" includes level 1: Serious, level 2: Error, level 3: Warning and level 4: Information. The level 4 covers notification events such as initialization of the controller and initiation of the rebuilding process; Level 3 includes events which require the issuance of warning messages; Level 2 covers notification events which once have happen; Level 1 is the highest level, and covers events the need immediate attention (and action) from the administrator.



C-3-3-2 Linux

You must have administrative level permission to install Areca RAID software. This procedure assumes that the Areca RAID hardware and Linux are installed and operational in your system. The old version agent has to modify the open source project, integrate the changes from Areca manually, then take the modified binaries and manually deploy them. Users need to change source code from the linux distribution and then maintain it by themselves.

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The new version agent provides the way to integrate with those codes into snmpd/snmptrapd and create a sub agent for user easy to install it. The new version SNMP extension agent installation for Linux procedure, please refer to <CD-ROM>\packages\Linux\SNMP\readme.txt or download from ftp://ftp.areca.com.tw/RaidCards/AP_Drivers/Linux/SNMP/V4.1/ .

C-3-3-3 FreeBSD

You must have administrative level permission to install Areca RAID software. This procedure assumes that the Areca RAID hardware and FreeBSD are installed and operational in your system. The old version agent has to modify the open source project, integrate the changes from Areca manually, then take the modified binaries and manually deploy them. Users need to change source code from the linux distribution and then maintain it by themselves.

The new version agent provides the way to integrate with those codes into snmpd/snmptrapd and create a sub agent for user easy to install it. The new version SNMP extension agent installation for FreeBSD procedure, please refer to <CD-ROM>\packages\FreeBSD\SNMP\readme.txt or download from ftp://ftp.areca.com.tw/RaidCards/AP_Drivers/FreeBSD/SNMP/V4.1/ .

Appendix D

Event Notification Configurations

The controller classifies disk array events into four levels depending on their severity. These include level 1: Urgent, level 2: Serious, level 3: Warning and level 4: Information. The level 4 covers notification events such as initialization of the controller and initiation of the rebuilding process; Level 2 covers notification events which once have happen; Level 3 includes events which require the issuance of warning messages; Level 1 is the highest level, and covers events that need immediate attention (and action) from the administrator. The following lists sample events for each level:

A. Device Event

Event	Level	Meaning	Action
Device Inserted	Warning	HDD inserted	
Device Removed	Warning	HDD removed	
Reading Error	Warning	HDD reading error	Keep Watching HDD status, may be it caused by noise or HDD unstable.
Writing Error	Warning	HDD writing error	Keep Watching HDD status, may be it caused by noise or HDD unstable.
ATA Ecc Error	Warning	HDD ECC error	Keep Watching HDD status, may be it caused by noise or HDD unstable.
Change ATA Mode	Warning	HDD change ATA mode	Check HDD connection
Time Out Error	Warning	HDD time out	Keep Watching HDD status, may be it caused by noise or HDD unstable.
Device Failed	Urgent	HDD failure	Replace HDD
PCI Parity Error	Serious	PCI parity error	If only happen once, it may be caused by noise. If always happen, please check power supply or contact to us.
Device Failed(SMART)	Urgent	HDD SMART failure	Replace HDD

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PassThrough Disk Created	Inform	Pass Through Disk created	
PassThrough Disk Modified	Inform	Pass Through Disk modified	
PassThrough Disk Deleted	Inform	Pass Through Disk deleted	

B. Volume Event

Event	Level	Meaning	Action
Start Initialize	Warning	Volume initialization has started	
Start Rebuilding	Warning	Volume rebuilding has started	
Start Migrating	Warning	Volume migration has started	
Start Checking	Warning	Volume parity checking has started	
Complete Init	Warning	Volume initialization completed	
Complete Rebuild	Warning	Volume rebuilding completed	
Complete Migrate	Warning	Volume migration completed	
Complete Check	Warning	Volume parity checking completed	
Create Volume	Warning	New volume created	
Delete Volume	Warning	Volume deleted	
Modify Volume	Warning	Volume modified	
Volume Degraded	Urgent	Volume degraded	Replace HDD
Volume Failed	Urgent	Volume failure	
Failed Volume Revived	Urgent	Failed volume revived	
Abort Initialization	Warning	Initialization been abort	
Abort Rebuilding	Warning	Rebuilding aborted	
Abort Migration	Warning	Migration aborted	
Abort Checking	Warning	Parity check aborted	
Stop Initialization	Warning	Initialization stopped	
Stop Rebuilding	Warning	Rebuilding stopped	
Stop Migration	Warning	Migration stopped	
Stop Checking	Warning	Parity check stopped	

C. RAID Set Event

Event	Level	Meaning	Action
Create RaidSet	Warning	New RAID set created	
Delete RaidSet	Warning	Raidset deleted	
Expand RaidSet	Warning	Raidset expanded	
Rebuild RaidSet	Warning	Raidset rebuilding	
RaidSet Degraded	Urgent	Raidset degraded	Replace HDD

D. Hardware Monitor Event

Event	Level	Meaning	Action
DRAM 1-Bit ECC	Urgent	DRAM 1-Bit ECC error	Check DRAM
DRAM Fatal Error	Urgent	DRAM fatal error encountered	Check the DRAM module and replace with new one if required.
Controller Over Temperature	Urgent	Abnormally high temperature detected on controller (over 60 degree)	Check air flow and cooling fan of the enclosure, and contact us.
Hdd Over Temperature	Urgent	Abnormally high temperature detected on Hdd (over 55 degree)	Check air flow and cooling fan of the enclosure.
Fan Failed	Urgent	Cooling Fan # failure or speed below 1700RPM	Check cooling fan of the enclosure and replace with a new one if required.
Controller Temp. Recovered	Serious	Controller temperature back to normal level	
Hdd Temp. Recovered			
Raid Powered On	Warning	RAID power on	
Test Event	Urgent	Test event	
Power On With Battery Backup	Warning	RAID power on with battery backed up	
Incomplete RAID Discovered	Serious	Some RAID set member disks missing before power on	Check disk information to find out which channel missing.
HTTP Log In	Serious	a HTTP login detected	

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Telnet Log	Serious	a Telnet login detected	
InVT100 Log In	Serious	a VT100 login detected	
API Log In	Serious	a API login detected	
Lost Rebuilding/ MigrationLBA	Urgent	Some rebuilding/ migration raidset member disks missing before power on.	Reinserted the missing member disk back, controller will continued the incompleted rebuilding/migration.

Appendix E

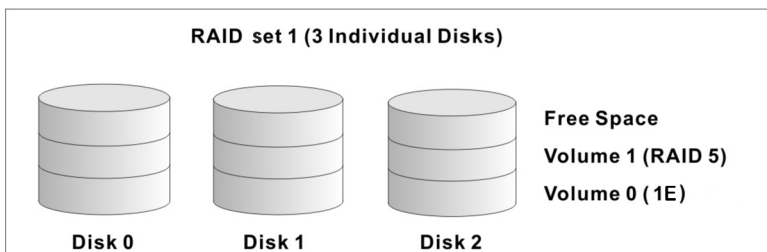
RAID Concept

RAID Set

A RAID set is a group of disks connected to a RAID controller. A RAID set contains one or more volume sets. The RAID set itself does not define the RAID level (0, 1, 1E, 3, 5, 6, 10, 30, 50, 60, etc); the RAID level is defined within each volume set. Therefore, volume sets are contained within RAID sets and RAID Level is defined within the volume set. If physical disks of different capacities are grouped together in a RAID set, then the capacity of the smallest disk will become the effective capacity of all the disks in the RAID set.

Volume Set

Each volume set is seen by the host system as a single logical device (in other words, a single large virtual hard disk). A volume set will use a specific RAID level, which will require one or more physical disks (depending on the RAID level used). RAID level refers to the level of performance and data protection of a volume set. The capacity of a volume set can consume all or a portion of the available disk capacity in a RAID set. Multiple volume sets can exist in a RAID set. For the RAID controller, a volume set must be created either on an existing RAID set or on a group of available individual disks (disks that are about to become part of a RAID set). If there are pre-existing RAID sets with available capacity and enough disks for the desired RAID level, then the volume set can be created in the existing RAID set of the user's choice.



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In the illustration, volume 1 can be assigned a RAID level 5 of operation while volume 0 might be assigned a RAID level 1E of operation. Alternatively, the free space can be used to create volume 2, which could then be set to use RAID level 5.

Ease of Use Features

• Foreground Availability/Background Initialization

RAID 0 and RAID 1 volume sets can be used immediately after creation because they do not create parity data. However, RAID 3, 5, 6, 30, 50 or 60 volume sets must be initialized to generate parity information. In Background Initialization, the initialization proceeds as a background task, and the volume set is fully accessible for system reads and writes. The operating system can instantly access the newly created arrays without requiring a reboot and without waiting for initialization to complete. Furthermore, the volume set is protected against disk failures while initialing. If using Foreground Initialization, the initialization process must be completed before the volume set is ready for system accesses.

• Online Array Roaming

RAID controllers store RAID configuration information on the disk drives. The controller therefore protects the configuration settings in the event of controller failure. Online array roaming allows the administrators the ability to move a complete RAID set to another system without losing RAID configuration information or data on that RAID set. Therefore, if a server fails, the RAID set disk drives can be moved to another server with an Areca RAID controllers and the disks can be inserted in any order.

• Online Capacity Expansion

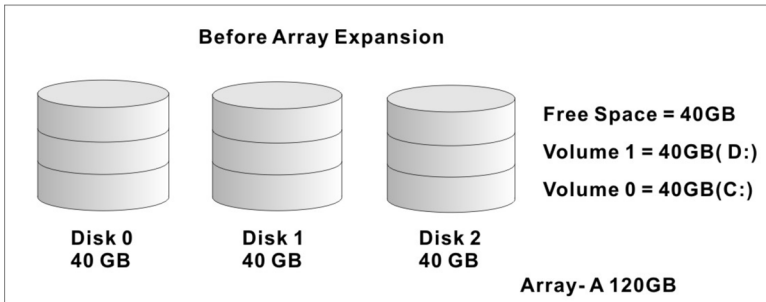
Online Capacity Expansion makes it possible to add one or more physical drives to a volume set without interrupting server operation, eliminating the need to backup and restore after reconfiguration of the RAID set. When disks are added to a RAID set, unused capacity is added to the end of the

RAID set. Then, data on the existing volume sets (residing on the newly expanded RAID set) is redistributed evenly across all the disks. A contiguous block of unused capacity is made available on the RAID set. The unused capacity can be used to create additional volume sets.

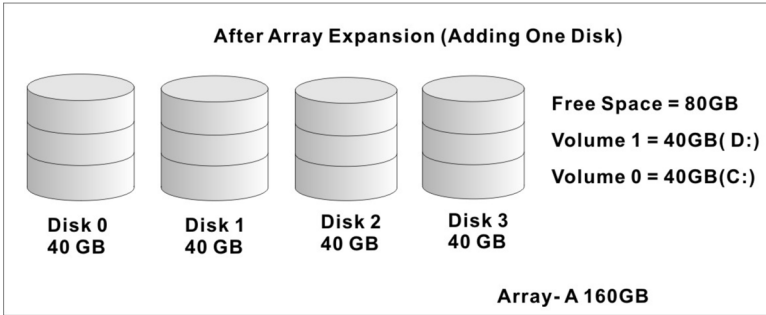
A disk, to be added to a RAID set, must be in normal mode (not failed), free (not spare, in a RAID set, or passed through to host) and must have at least the same capacity as the smallest disk capacity already in the RAID set.

Capacity expansion is only permitted to proceed if all volumes on the RAID set are in the normal status. During the expansion process, the volume sets being expanded can be accessed by the host system. In addition, the volume sets with RAID level 1, 10, 3, 5 or 6 are protected against data loss in the event of disk failure(s). In the case of disk failure, the volume set changes from "migrating" state to "migrating+degraded" state. When the expansion is completed, the volume set would then transition to "degraded" mode. If a global hot spare is present, then it further changes to the "rebuilding" state.

The expansion process is illustrated as following figure.



RAID controller redistributes the original volume set over the original and newly added disks, using the same fault-tolerance configuration. The unused capacity on the expand RAID set can then be used to create an additional volume set, with a different fault tolerance setting (if required by the user.)



• Online RAID Level and Stripe Size Migration

For those who wish to later upgrade to any RAID capabilities, a system with online RAID level/stripe size migration allows a simplified upgrade to any supported RAID level without having to reinstall the operating system.

The RAID controllers can migrate both the RAID level and stripe size of an existing volume set, while the server is on-line and the volume set is in use. Online RAID level/stripe size migration can prove helpful during performance tuning activities as well as when additional physical disks are added to the RAID controller. For example, in a system using two drives in RAID level 1, it is possible to add a single drive and add capacity and retain fault tolerance. (Normally, expanding a RAID level 1 array would require the addition of two disks). A third disk can be added to the existing RAID logical drive and the volume set can then be migrated from RAID level 1 to 5. The result would be parity fault tolerance and double the available capacity without taking the system down. A fourth disk could be added to migrate to RAID level 6. It is only possible to migrate to a higher RAID level by adding a disk; disks in an existing array can't be reconfigured for a higher RAID level without adding a disk.

Online migration is only permitted to begin, if all volumes to be migrated are in the normal mode. During the migration process, the volume sets being migrated are accessed by the host system. In addition, the volume sets with RAID level 1, 1E, 10, 3, 5 or 6 are protected against data loss in the event of disk failure(s). In the case of disk failure, the volume set

transitions from migrating state to (migrating+degraded) state. When the migration is completed, the volume set transitions to degraded mode. If a global hot spare is present, then it further transitions to rebuilding state.

• Online Volume Expansion

Performing a volume expansion on the controller is the process of growing only the size of the latest volume. A more flexible option is for the array to concatenate an additional drive into the RAID set and then expand the volumes on the fly. This happens transparently while the volumes are online, but, at the end of the process, the operating system will detect free space at after the existing volume.

Windows, NetWare and other advanced operating systems support volume expansion, which enables you to incorporate the additional free space within the volume into the operating system partition. The operating system partition is extended to incorporate the free space so it can be used by the operating system without creating a new operating system partition.

You can use the Diskpart.exe command line utility, included with Windows Server 2003 or the Windows 2000 Resource Kit, to extend an existing partition into free space in the dynamic disk.

Third-party software vendors have created utilities that can be used to repartition disks without data loss. Most of these utilities work offline. Partition Magic is one such utility.

High availability

• Global/Local Hot Spares

A hot spare is an unused online available drive, which is ready for replacing the failure disk. The hot spare is one of the most important features that RAID controllers provide to deliver a high degree of fault-tolerance. A hot spare is a spare physical drive that has been marked as a hot spare and therefore is not

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a member of any RAID set. If a disk drive used in a volume set fails, then the hot spare will automatically take its place and the data previously located on the failed drive is reconstructed on the hot spare.

Dedicated hot spare is assigned to serve one specified RAID set. Global hot spare is assigned to serve all RAID set on the RAID controller. Dedicated hot spare has higher priority than the global hot spare. For this feature to work properly, the hot spare must have at least the same capacity as the drive it replaces. The hot spare function only works with RAID level 1, 1E, 3, 5, 6, 10, 30, 50, or 60 volume set.

The "Create Hot Spare" option gives you the ability to define a global/dedicated hot spare disk drive. To effectively use the hot spare feature, you must always maintain at least one drive that is marked as a global hot spare.

Important:

The hot spare must have at least the same capacity as the drive it replaces.

● **Hot-Swap Disk Drive Support**

The RAID controller chip includes a protection circuit that supports the replacement of SAS/SATA hard disk drives without having to shut down or reboot the system. A removable hard drive tray can deliver "hot swappable" fault-tolerant RAID solutions. This feature provides advanced fault tolerant RAID protection and "online" drive replacement.

● **Auto Declare Hot-Spare**

If a disk drive is brought online into a system operating in degraded mode, the RAID controllers will automatically declare the new disk as a spare and begin rebuilding the degraded volume. The Auto Declare Hot-Spare function requires that the smallest drive contained within the volume set in which the failure occurred.

In the normal status, the newly installed drive will be reconfigured as an online free disk. But, the newly-installed drive is automatically assigned as a hot spare if any hot spare disk was used to rebuild and without new installed drive replaced it. In this condition, the Auto Declare Hot-Spare status will be disappeared if the RAID subsystem has since powered off/on.

The Hot-Swap function can be used to rebuild disk drives in arrays with data redundancy such as RAID level 1, 1E, 3, 5, 6, 10, 30, 50 and 60.

● Auto Rebuilding

If a hot spare is available, the rebuild starts automatically when a drive fails. The RAID controllers automatically and transparently rebuild failed drives in the background at user-definable rebuild rates.

If a hot spare is not available, the failed disk drive must be replaced with a new disk drive so that the data on the failed drive can be automatically rebuilt and so that fault tolerance can be maintained.

RAID controllers will automatically restart the system and rebuilding process if the system is shut down or powered off abnormally during a reconstruction procedure condition.

When a disk is hot swapped, although the system is functionally operational, the system may no longer be fault tolerant. Fault tolerance will be lost until the removed drive is replaced and the rebuild operation is completed.

During the automatic rebuild process, system activity will continue as normal, however, the system performance and fault tolerance will be affected.

● Adjustable Rebuild Priority

Rebuilding a degraded volume incurs a load on the RAID subsystem. The RAID controllers allow the user to select the rebuild priority to balance volume access and rebuild tasks

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appropriately. The Background Task Priority is a relative indication of how much time the controller devotes to a background operation, such as rebuilding or migrating.

RAID controller allows user to choose the task priority (Ultra Low (5%), Low (20%), Medium (50%), High (80%)) to balance volume set access and background tasks appropriately. For high array performance, specify an Ultra Low value. Like volume initialization, after a volume rebuilds, it does not require a system reboot.

High Reliability

• Hard Drive Failure Prediction

In an effort to help users avoid data loss, disk manufacturers are now incorporating logic into their drives that acts as an "early warning system" for pending drive problems. This system is called SMART. The disk integrated controller works with multiple sensors to monitor various aspects of the drive's performance, determines from this information if the drive is behaving normally or not, and makes available status information to 6Gb/s SAS RAID controller firmware that probes the drive and look at it.

The SMART can often predict a problem before failure occurs. The controllers will recognize a SMART error code and notify the administer of an impending hard drive failure.

• Auto Reassign Sector

Under normal operation, even initially defect-free drive media can develop defects. This is a common phenomenon. The bit density and rotational speed of disks is increasing every year, and so are the potential of problems. Usually a drive can internally remap bad sectors without external help using cyclic redundancy check (CRC) checksums stored at the end of each sector.

The RAID controller drives perform automatic defect re-assignment for both read and write errors. Writes are always com-

pleted - if a location to be written is found to be defective, the drive will automatically relocate that write command to a new location and map out the defective location. If there is a recoverable read error, the correct data will be transferred to the host and that location will be tested by the drive to be certain the location is not defective. If it is found to have a defect, data will be automatically relocated, and the defective location is mapped out to prevent future write attempts.

In the event of an unrecoverable read error, the error will be reported to the host and the location will be flagged as being potentially defective. A subsequent write to that location will initiate a sector test and relocation should that location prove to have a defect. Auto Reassign Sector does not affect disk subsystem performance because it runs as a background task. Auto Reassign Sector discontinues when the operating system makes a request.

● **Consistency Check**

A consistency check is a process that verifies the integrity of redundant data. To verify RAID 3, 5, 6, 30, 50 or 60 redundancy, a consistency check reads all associated data blocks, computes parity, reads parity, and verifies that the computed parity matches the read parity.

Consistency checks are very important because they detect and correct parity errors or bad disk blocks in the drive. A consistency check forces every block on a volume to be read, and any bad blocks are marked; those blocks are not used again. This is critical and important because a bad disk block can prevent a disk rebuild from completing. We strongly recommend that you run consistency checks on a regular basis—at least once per week. Note that consistency checks degrade performance, so you should run them when the system load can tolerate it.

Data Protection

• Battery Backup

The RAID controllers are armed with a Battery Backup Module (BBM). While a Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) protects most servers from power fluctuations or failures, a BBM provides an additional level of protection. In the event of a power failure, a BBM supplies power to retain data in the RAID controller's cache, thereby permitting any potentially dirty data in the cache to be flushed out to secondary storage when power is restored.

The batteries in the BBM are recharged continuously through a trickle-charging process whenever the system power is on. The batteries protect data in a failed server for up to three or four days, depending on the size of the memory module. Under normal operating conditions, the batteries last for three years before replacement is necessary.

• Recovery ROM

RAID controller firmware is stored on the flash ROM and is executed by the I/O processor. The firmware can also be updated through the RAID controllers PCIe 2.0 bus port or Ethernet port without the need to replace any hardware chips. During the controller firmware upgrade flash process, it is possible for a problem to occur resulting in corruption of the controller firmware. With our Redundant Flash Image feature, the controller will revert back to the last known version of firmware and continue operating. This reduces the risk of system failure due to firmware crash.

Appendix F

Understanding RAID

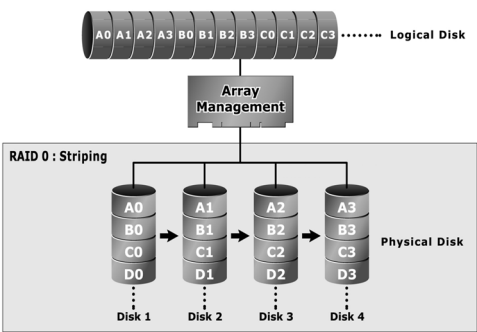
RAID is an acronym for Redundant Array of Independent Disks. It is an array of multiple independent hard disk drives that provides high performance and fault tolerance. The RAID controller implements several levels of the Berkeley RAID technology. An appropriate RAID level is selected when the volume sets are defined or created. This decision should be based on the desired disk capacity, data availability (fault tolerance or redundancy), and disk performance. The following section discusses the RAID levels supported by the RAID controllers.

The RAID controllers makes the RAID implementation and the disks' physical configuration transparent to the host operating system. This means that the host operating system drivers and software utilities are not affected, regardless of the RAID level selected. Correct installation of the disk array and the controller requires a proper understanding of RAID technology and the concepts.

RAID 0

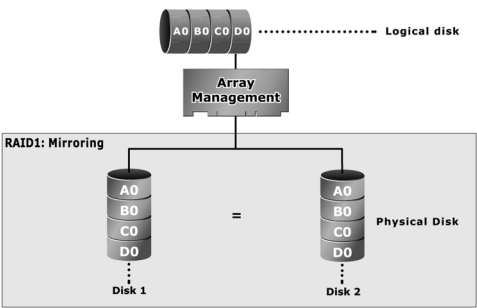
RAID 0, also referred to as striping, writes stripes of data across multiple disk drives instead of just one disk drive. RAID 0 does not provide any data redundancy, but does offer the best High-speed data throughput. RAID 0 breaks up data into smaller blocks and then writes a block to each drive in the array. Disk striping enhances performance because multiple drives are accessed simultaneously; the reliability of RAID level 0 is less because the entire array will fail if any one disk drive fails.

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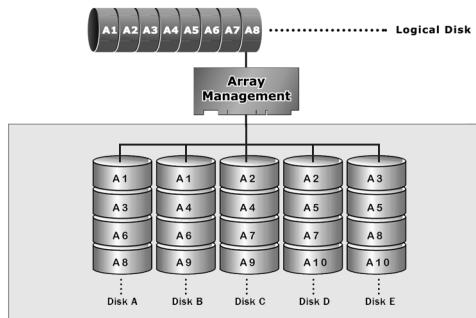
RAID 1

RAID 1 is also known as “disk mirroring”; data written on one disk drive is simultaneously written to another disk drive. Read performance will be enhanced if the array controller can, in parallel, access both members of a mirrored pair. During writes, there will be a minor performance penalty when compared to writing to a single disk. If one drive fails, all data (and software applications) are preserved on the other drive. RAID 1 offers extremely high data reliability, but at the cost of doubling the required data storage capacity.



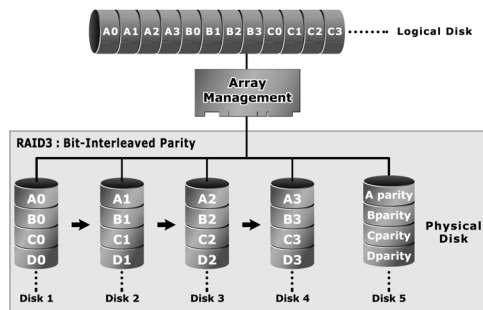
RAID 10(1E)

RAID 10(1E) is a combination of RAID 0 and RAID 1, combining striping with disk mirroring. RAID Level 10 combines the fast performance of Level 0 with the data redundancy of level 1. In this configuration, data is distributed across several disk drives, similar to Level 0, which are then duplicated to another set of drive for data protection. RAID 10 has been traditionally implemented using an even number of disks, some hybrids can use an odd number of disks as well. Illustration is an example of a hybrid RAID 10(1E) array comprised of five disks; A, B, C, D and E. In this configuration, each strip is mirrored on an adjacent disk with wrap-around. Areca RAID 10 offers a little more flexibility in choosing the number of disks that can be used to constitute an array. The number can be even or odd.



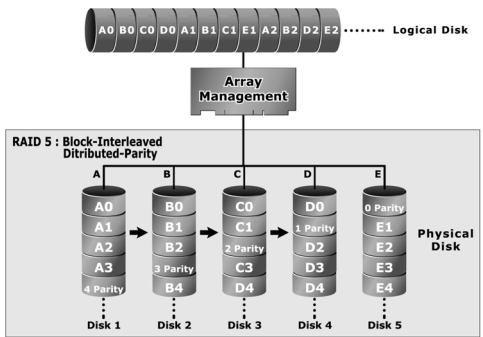
RAID 3

RAID 3 provides disk striping and complete data redundancy through a dedicated parity drive. RAID 3 breaks up data into smaller blocks, calculates parity by performing an exclusive-or on the blocks, and then writes the blocks to all but one drive in the array. The parity data created during the exclusive-or is then written to the last drive in the array. If a single drive fails, data is still available by computing the exclusive-or of the contents corresponding strips of the surviving member disk. RAID 3 is best for applications that require very fast data- transfer rates or long data blocks.



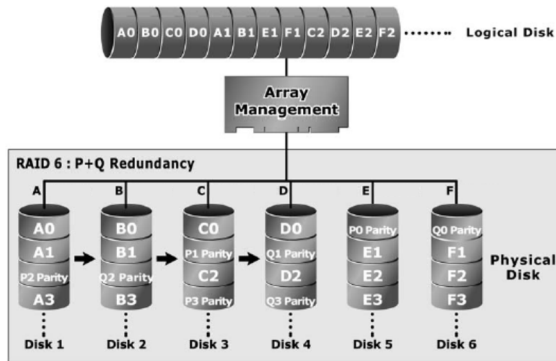
RAID 5

RAID 5 is sometimes called striping with parity at byte level. In RAID 5, the parity information is written to all of the drives in the controllers rather than being concentrated on a dedicated parity disk. If one drive in the system fails, the parity information can be used to reconstruct the data from that drive. All drives in the array system can be used for seek operations at the same time, greatly increasing the performance of the RAID system. This relieves the write bottleneck that characterizes RAID 4, and is the primary reason that RAID 5 is more often implemented in RAID arrays.



RAID 6

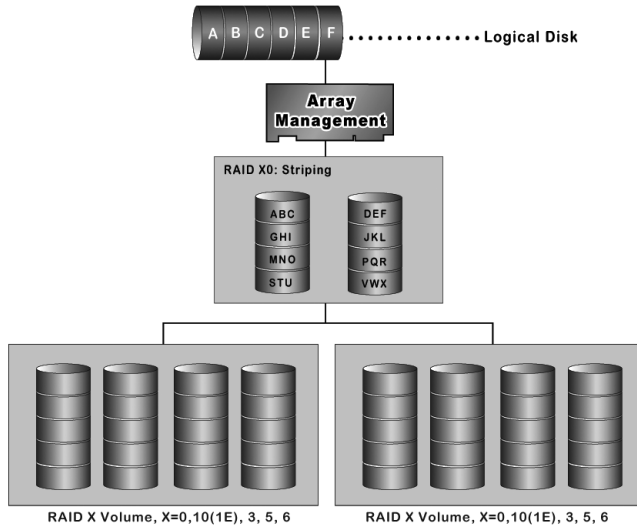
RAID 6 provides the highest reliability. It is similar to RAID 5, but it performs two different parity computations or the same computation on overlapping subsets of the data. RAID 6 can offer fault tolerance greater than RAID 1 or RAID 5 but only consumes the capacity of 2 disk drives for distributed parity data. RAID 6 is an extension of RAID 5 but uses a second, independent distributed parity scheme. Data is striped on a block level across a set of drives, and then a second set of parity is calculated and written across all of the drives.



RAID x0

RAID level-x0 refers to RAID level 00, 100, 30, 50 and 60. RAID x0 is a combination multiple RAID x volume sets with RAID 0 (striping). Striping helps to increase capacity and performance without adding disks to each RAID x array. The operating system uses the spanned volume in the same way as a regular volume. Up to one drive in each sub-volume (RAID 3 or 5) may fail without loss of data. Up to two drives in each sub-volume (RAID 6) may fail without loss of data. RAID level x0 allows more physical drives in an array. The benefits of doing so are larger volume sets, increased performance, and increased reliability.

The following illustration is an example of a RAID level x0 logical drive.



Important:

RAID level 00, 100, 30, 50 and 60 can support up to eight RAID set. If volume is RAID level 00, 100, 30, 50, or 60, you can't change the volume to another RAID level. If volume is RAID level 0, 1, 10(1E), 3, 5, or 6, you can't change the volume to RAID level 00, 100, 30, 50, or 60.

JBOD

(Just a Bunch Of Disks) A group of hard disks in a RAID box are not set up as any type of RAID configuration. All drives are available to the operating system as an individual disk. JBOD does not provide data redundancy.

Single Disk (Pass-Through Disk)

Pass through disk refers to a drive that is not controlled by the RAID firmware and thus can not be a part of a RAID volume. The drive is available to the operating system as an individual disk.

Summary of RAID Levels

6Gb/s SAS RAID controller supports RAID Level 0, 1, 10(1E), 3, 5, 6, 30, 50 and 60. The following table provides a summary of RAID levels.

RAID Level Comparison			
RAID Level	Description	Disks Requirement (Minimum)	Data Availability
0	Also known as striping. Data distributed across multiple drives in the array. There is no data protection.	1	No data Protection
1	Also known as mirroring. All data replicated on 2 separated disks. N is almost always 2. Due to this is a 100 % duplication, so is a high costly solution.	2	Up to one disk failure
10(1E)	Also known as mirroring and striping. Data is written to two disks simultaneously, and allows an odd number of disks. Read request can be satisfied by data read from either one disk or both disks.	3	Up to one disk failure in each sub-volume
3	Also known as Bit-Interleaved Parity. Data and parity information is subdivided and distributed across all data disks. Parity information normally stored on a dedicated parity disk.	3	Up to one disk failure
5	Also known as Block-Interleaved Distributed Parity. Data and parity information is subdivided and distributed across all disks. Parity information normally is interspersed with user data.	3	Up to one disk failure
6	RAID 6 provides highest reliability, but not widely used. Similar to RAID 5, but does two different parity computations or the same computation on overlapping subsets of the data. The RAID 6 can offer fault tolerance greater than RAID 1 or RAID 5 but only consumes the capacity of 2 disk drives for distributed parity data.	4	Up to two disk failure

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30	RAID 30 is a combination multiple RAID 3 volume sets with RAID 0 (striping)	6	Up to one disk failure in each sub-volume
50	RAID 50 is a combination multiple RAID 5 volume sets with RAID 0 (striping)	6	Up to one disk failure in each sub-volume
60	RAID 60 is a combination multiple RAID 6 volume sets with RAID 0 (striping)	8	Up to two disk failure in each sub-volume