

# Areca RAID Subsystem

## **ARC-5040 User's Manual**

(8-Bays eSATA/FireWire 800/USB3.0/USB2.0/  
iSCSI/AoE to SATA RAID Subsystem)

Version: 2.0

Issue Date: June, 2010

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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-5040 has been tested and found comply with the requirements set up in the council directive on the approximation of the law of member state relating to the EMC Directive 2004/108/EC. For the evaluation 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

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## 1. Introduction

This section presents a brief overview of the ARC-5040 compact tower RAID subsystem.

### 1.1 Overview

The ARC-5040 RAID subsystem is a high-performance SATA II drive bus disk array subsystem. When properly configured, the RAID subsystem can provide non-stop service with a high degree of fault tolerance through the use of RAID technology and advanced array management features. The RAID subsystem unleashes a truly innovative eSATA (3.0Gbps), FireWire 800/USB3.0, USB2.0 and iSCSI/AoE solution for use with your PC and Mac. Since FireWire 800 and USB3.0 host channel share one internal bus to the RAID controller, the internal bus is configured by the firmware as a FireWire 800 or USB3.0 function.

The host interface on the host may be located either on the system board, or on a plug-in host bus adapter (HBA) card. With host port multiplier supported, eSATA (3.0Gbps) host channel can support multiple volumes (up to 8). FireWire 800 can support 2 volumes and USB3.0 support 8 volumes. iSCSI/AoE and USB2.0 host channel can also support up to 8 volumes for each host. Up to 16 volumes can be created on each ARC-5040 RAID subsystem.

The RAID subsystem allows easy scalability from JBOD to RAID. It can be configured to RAID levels 0, 1, 10, 1E, 3, 5, 6, Single Disk or JBOD. RAID configuration and monitoring can be done through the LCD front control panel, serial port or LAN port. The subsystem unit is most cost-effective SATA disk drive RAID subsystem with completely integrated high-performance and data-protection capabilities, which meet the performance and features of a midrange storage product at an entry-level price. Multiple host interfaces make ARC-5040 RAID subsystem well suited for audio/video application, especially the rapidly growing demand from the Mac Video Editing markets and DVR.

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## 1.1.1 Host Interface-eSATA/FireWire 800/ USB3.0/USB2.0/iSCSI/AoE

The ARC-5040 host interface appears to the host subsystem as a SATA II, FireWire 800/USB3.0, USB2.0 and iSCSI/AoE target device. Those host interface are divided into two groups-Connect to Channel 0 and Connect to Channel 1. Both channels can access to the same driver number (Driver#) volume set, but user can only write through one channel each time for data consistency. The following diagram is the block diagram of ARC-5040.



The following table is the map of channel number, host interface and driver number assignment.

Channel	Host Interface	Drive Number (Drive#)
CH0 (SATA)	eSATA	Host with Port Multiplier: 0~7
		Host with Port Multiplier: 0, 1~7 for Reserved
	FireWire 800	8~9, 10~15 for Reserved
	USB3.0	8~15
CH1 (USBiA)	USB2.0	0~7, Assign from 0
	iSCSI/AoE	8~15
CH0&CH1 (SATA&USBiA)	eSATA & USB2.0	Host with Port Multiplier: 0~7
		Host without Port Multiplier: 0, 1~7 for Reserved
	FireWire 800 & iSCSI/AoE	8~9, 10~15 for Reserved
	USB3.0 & iSCSI/AoE	8~15

ARC-5040 RAID subsystem uses the latest eSATA technology, allowing interface (or bus) transfer rates of up to 3.0Gbps. The eSATA was developed for the use of shielded cables outside the PC. The eSATA cable is fully-shielded cable with separation of the outer shielding (for chassis ground) and signal ground, Hot-plug-

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ging supported and maximum length increased to 2 meters. FireWire 800 which is a high-speed 800 Mbit/sec and hot-swappable peripheral interface. FireWire 800 (IEEE 1394b) can be added to a desktop computer using a FireWire 800 adapter or in the case of a computer with built-in a FireWire 800 port. USB 3.0 provides a maximum of over 10 times the transfer rate of USB2.0. USB3.0 is backward-compatible with USB2.0.

FireWire 800 and USB3.0 host channel share one internal bus to the RAID controller. The internal bus is configured by the firmware as a FireWire 800 or USB3.0 function using the "USB3.0/1394 Select" option on the LCD/VT-100 "Raid System Function" or the "USB3.0/1394 Select" option on the web browser configuration "System Config". It is default configured as the USB3.0 bus.USB 2.0 or Hi-Speed USB provides an even greater enhancement in performance—up to 40 times faster than USB 1.1, with a design data rate of 480 Mbps.

iSCSI/AoE host is used one 1-Gbps (1000Mbit) Ethernet port which is a multiple function for both iSCSI/AoE target and RAID Web Browser-based manager port. The iSCSI/AoE solution allows user quickly export an ARC-5040 volume sets to all the clients. AoE protocol support provides the same functionality as iSCSI in those environments where ATA-over-Ethernet technology is used. ARC-5040 currently also supports AoE as one of their core protocol and delivers a simple, high performance, low cost alternative to iSCSI by eliminating the processing overhead of TCP/IP. AoE is native in Linux 2.6.11 and beyond. Simply "modprobe aoelib", detected AoE devices will be shown under /dev/etherd/\*.

## **1.1.2 Disk Interface- SATA II**

The ARC-5040 RAID subsystem communicates directly with the array's 8 SATA II drives via a built-in SATA interface. When the host is directly controlling the drives, the RAID subsystem board translates all communications between the host and SATA II devices.

## 1.1.3 RAID Subsystem Board

The ARC-5040 RAID subsystem board incorporates onboard high performance 400MHz storage processors and on-board DDR2-400 SDRAM memory to deliver true hardware RAID. Designed and leveraged with Areca's existing high performance solution, this subsystem delivers high-capacity performance at the best of cost/performance value. Hardware RAID subsystem has their own local RAID processor onboard, plus dedicated onboard cache for full hardware offloading of RAID-processing functions. The ability of hardware RAID subsystems to rebuild an array in the event of a drive failure is superior to what software RAID subsystem offer. The ARC-5040 provides RAID levels 0, 1, 10, 1E, 3, 5, 6, Single Disk or JBOD RAID configurations. Its high data availability and protection derives from the section 1.2 features.

Configuration and monitoring can be managed either through the LCD control panel, RS232 port or Ethernet port. The firmware also contains an embedded terminal emulation via the RS-232 port. The firmware-embedded Web Browser-based RAID manager allows local or remote to access it from any standard internet browser via a LAN port. The subsystem also supports API library for customer to write its own monitor utility. The Single Admin Portal (SAP) monitor utility can support one application to manage multiple RAID units in the network. The Disk Stress Test (DST) utility kicks out disks meeting marginal spec before the RAID unit is actually put on-line for real business. The hardware monitor can monitor system voltage and temperature. The warning message will show in the LCD, alarm buzzer and respect LED.

## 1.2. Features

### **Adapter Architecture**

- 400MHz storage I/O processor
- 128MB on-board DDR2-400 SDRAM
- NVRAM for events log & transaction log
- Write-through or write-back cache support
- Redundant flash image for subsystem availability
- RAID level 0, 1, 10, 1E, 3, 5, 6, Single Disk or JBOD
- Multiple RAID selection

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- Up to 16 volumes per RAID subsystem (port multiplier SATA host: 8 volumes, without port multiplier SATA host: 1 volume, FireWire 800 host: 2 volumes, USB3.0 host: 8 volumes, iSCSI/AoE host: 8 volumes and USB2.0 host: 8 volumes)
- Online array roaming
- Offline RAID set
- Online RAID level/stripe size migration
- Online capacity expansion and RAID level migration simultaneously
- Online dynamic volume set capacity expansion
- Instant availability and background initialization
- Automatic insertion/removal detection and rebuild
- Greater than 2TB per volume set
- Support SMART, NCQ, and OOB staggered spin-up capable drives

## **Host Interface**

- 3Gbps eSATA and FireWire 800/USB3.0
- USB2.0 and iSCSI/AoE

## **Disk Interface**

- 8 x SATA II 3.0Gbps, hot swappable drive trays

## **Monitors/Notification**

- Push buttons and LCD display panel for setup and status
- Environment and drive failure indication through LCD, LED and alarm buzzer
- Keep silent and adequate air flow and cooling by intelligent cooling fan speed subsystem

## **RAID Management**

- Field-upgradeable firmware in flash ROM via RS-232 and LAN port
- Firmware-embedded manager via RS-232 port
- Firmware-embedded browser-based RAID manager, SMTP manager, SNMP agent and Telnet function via LAN port
- Support Out-of-Band API library for customer to write its own AP

## **Mechanical Specifications**

- Form Factor: Compact – 8 Disk Compact Tower
- Operation temperature: 0° ~ 40°C

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- Operation humidity: 5 ~ 95 %, Non-condensing
- Cooling Fan: 2 x 2700rpm/0.135A Brushless Fan
- Power Supply/In/out: 220W / 90-256V AC / +12V/16A, +5V/16A, +3.3V/14A
- Dimension (W x H x D): 146 x 302 x 290 mm
- Weight: 14.9 lbs / 6.8Kg (Without Disk)

# HARDWARE INSTALLATION

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## 2. Hardware Installation

This section describes how to install the ARC-5040 with host and disks.

### 2.1 Before You First Installing

Thanks for purchasing the ARC-5040 as your RAID data storage subsystem. The following manual gives simple step-by-step instructions for installing and configuring the ARC-5040 RAID subsystem.

#### **Unpack**

Unpack and install the hardware in a static-free environment. The ARC-5040 RAID subsystem is packed inside an anti-static bag between two sponge sheets. Remove it and inspect it for damage. If the ARC-5040 RAID subsystem appears damaged, or if any items of the contents listed below are missing or damaged, please contact your dealer or distributor immediately.

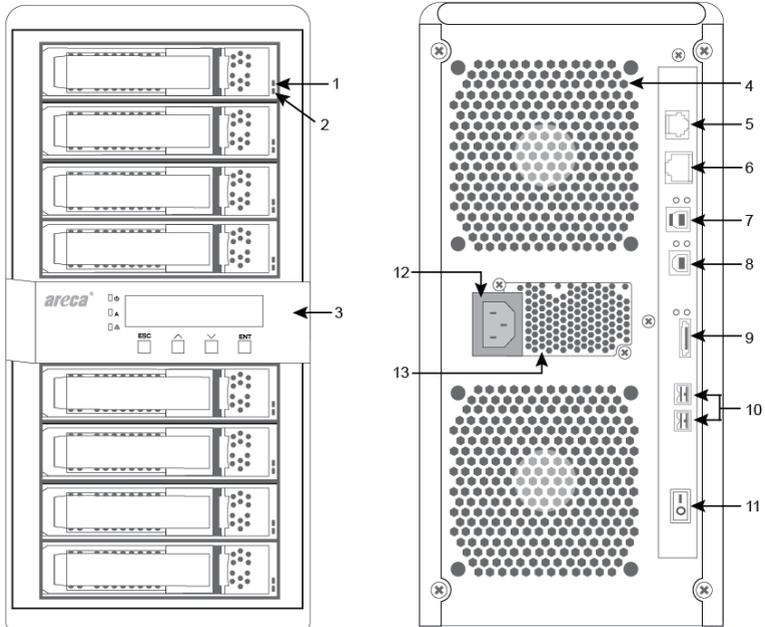
#### **Checklist**

- ARC-5040 8-bays RAID compact tower
- eSATA cable
- FireWire 800 9-to-9-pin cable
- Hi-Speed USB 2.0 cable
- Hi-Speed USB 3.0 cable
- RJ-45 LAN cable
- Power cord
- 32 drive mounting screws (4 per drive tray)
- ARC-5040 user manual

# HARDWARE INSTALLATION

## 2.2 ARC-5040 RAID Subsystem View

The following diagram is the ARC-5040 RAID subsystem front view and rear view.



Front View	Rear View
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Disk Activity LED</li><li>2. Disk Fault/Link LED</li><li>3. LCD Panel with Keypad</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>4. System Fan</li><li>5. RS232 Port</li><li>6. LAN Port (For iSCSI/AoE and RAID Manager)</li><li>7. USB 3.0 Port (Host)</li><li>8. USB 2.0 Port (Host)</li><li>9. eSATA Port</li><li>10. FireWire 800 (IEEE 1394b)</li><li>11. On/Off Switch</li><li>12. Power Connector</li><li>13. Power Supply Fan</li></ul>

# HARDWARE INSTALLATION

## 2.3 Locations of the Subsystem Component

The following describes the activity and fault LED location and function.

### 2.3.1 Drive Tray LED Indicators

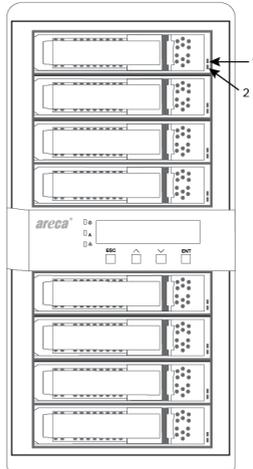


Figure 2-1, Activity/Fault LED for ARC-5040 RAID subsystem

LED	Normal Status	Problem Indication
1. Activity LED (Blue)	When the activity LED is illuminated, there is I/O activity on that disk drive. When the LED is dark; there is no activity on that disk drive.	N/A
2. Fault/Link LED (Red/Green)	When the fault LED is solid illuminated, there is no disk present. When the link LED is solid illuminated, there is a disk present. The link LED is slow blinking (one time/2 seconds, when the host power off)	When the fault LED is off, that disk is present and status is normal. 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

## 2.4 Installation

Follow the instructions below to install ARC-5040 RAID subsystem.

### Step 1. Install the Drives in the ARC-5040 RAID Subsystem

1. Gently slide the drive tray out from the ARC-5040 RAID subsystem.
2. Install the drive into the drive tray and secure the drive to the drive tray by four of the mounting screws.

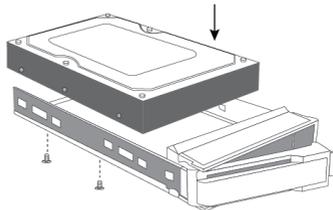


Figure 2-2, Secure the drive to the drive tray

#### **Note:**

Please secure four of the mounting screws to the tray, otherwise the ARC-5040 may produce an annoying BUZZ sound in a few environments.

3. After all drives are in the drive tray, slide all of them back into the ARC-5040 RAID subsystem and make sure you latch the drive trays.

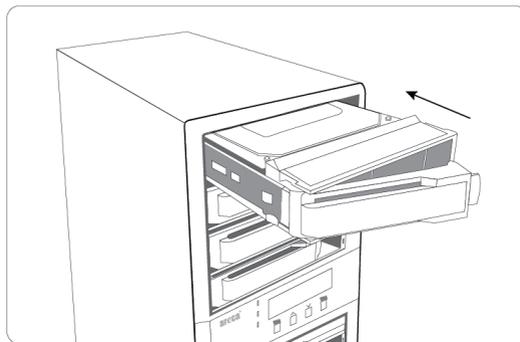


Figure 2-3, Slide drive tray back into the ARC-5040 RAID subsystem

# HARDWARE INSTALLATION

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## Step 2. Connect the Power

An AC power cord was supplied with your ARC-5040 RAID subsystem. This is the only power cord recommended for use with this product. Connect this power cable to a grounded electrical outlet and to the ARC-5040 RAID subsystem. Turn on the AC power switch from the back of ARC-5040 RAID subsystem.

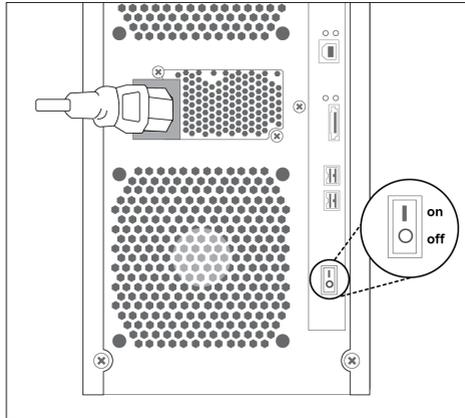


Figure 2-4, Connect the power cord to a grounded electrical outlet and to the ARC-5040 RAID subsystem.

## Step 3. Configure RAID Subsystem

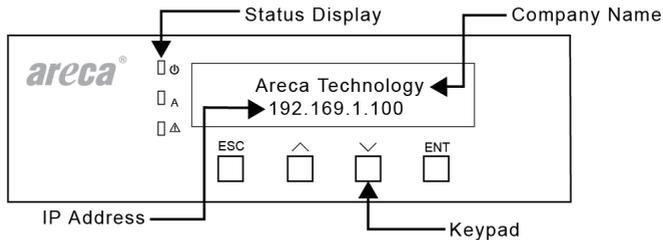
The ARC-5040 RAID subsystem is normally delivered with LCD pre-installed. Your ARC-5040 RAID subsystem can be configured by using the LCD with keypad, a serial device (terminal emulation) or LAN port.

- **Method 1: LCD Panel with Keypad**  
You can use LCD front panel and keypad function to simply create the RAID volume. The LCD status panel also informs you of the disk array's current operating status at a glance. LCD Hot-Key supports one-step creation RAID configuration. For additional information on using the LCD to configure the RAID subsystem see the "LCD Configuration Menu" on the Chapter 4.

# HARDWARE INSTALLATION

The LCD provides a system of screens with areas for information, status indication, or menus. The LCD screen displays up to two lines at a time of menu items or other information.

The initial screen is as following:



- Method 2: RS-232 Port Connection  
The ARC-5040 RAID subsystem can be configured via a VT-100 compatible terminal or a PC running a VT-100 terminal emulation program. You can attach a serial (Character-Based) terminal or server com port to the RAID subsystem for access to the text-based setup menu. For additional information on using the RS-232 port to configure the RAID subsystem see the "VT-100 Utility Configuration" on the Chapter 5 .
- Method 3: LAN Port Connection  
The ARC-5040 RAID subsystem has embedded the TCP/IP & Web Browser-based RAID manager in the firmware. User can remote manage the RAID subsystem without adding any user specific software (platform independent) via standard web browsers directly connected to the 1000Mbit Ethernet RJ45 LAN port. For additional information on using the LAN port to configure the RAID subsystem see the "Web Browser-Based Configuration" on the Chapter 6.

## Step 4. Connect to Host Computer

Once the ARC-5040 RAID subsystem has finished the initialization of the array, then you can connect it to a host computer. The ARC-5040 RAID subsystem can be connected to a host computer through the eSATA, FireWire 800, USB3.0, iSCSI/AoE and Hi-Speed USB 2.0 interface. User can use both interfaces connected to the host. When the volume set is ready for system accesses, connect the iSCSI/AoE, USB3.0, USB2.0, or/and eSATA and FireWire 800 cable to the ARC-5040 RAID subsystem and to the appropriate port on host computer.

# HARDWARE INSTALLATION

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- eSATA Cables and Connectors  
The ARC-5040 RAID subsystem uses the latest in eSATA technology, allowing interface (or bus) transfer rates of up to 3.0Gbps. The eSATA was developed for the use of shielded cables outside the PC. The eSATA cable is fully-shielded cable with separation of the outer shielding (for chassis ground) and signal ground, hot-plugging supported and maximum length increased to 2 meters. Since the market demand for eSATA external storage is on the rise, a system released almost has added eSATA connectors in the mainboard connector requirements or install a PCI host subsystem with external eSATA connection. This provides an easy and reliable way to equip a system with an external SATA connection.

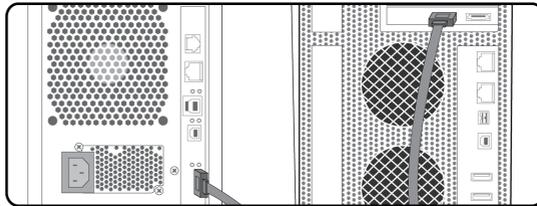


Figure 2-5, Connect ARC-5040 eSATA host port to host computer

If systems without supporting eSATA connector, you can also use a cable from an internal SATA connector up to a receptacle on a PCI bracket, as shown in Figure 2-5. In this case, it should be noted that the signal from internal subsystem to the eSATA connector should meet eSATA the electrical compliance requirements outlined. Areca would suggest utilize a PCI or PCIe SATA host adapter that supports hot swap, NCQ and SATA PM connections. This can make user to leverage above features supported on the ARC-5040 RAID subsystem.

# HARDWARE INSTALLATION

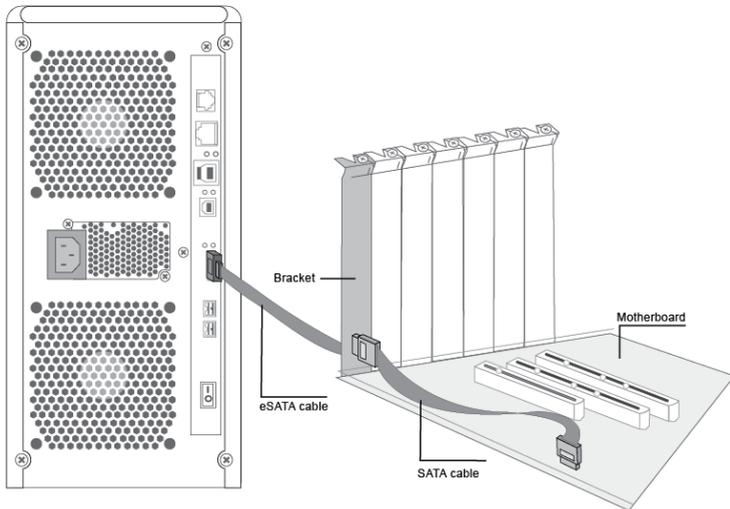


Figure 2-6, An eSATA host connection enabled with a bracket that is cabled to a motherboard SATA connector.

The Mac Pro internal hard drive backplane mounting system is a very nice feature. It comes with four trays and supports up to four internal 3.5" SATA hard drives. Users simply add Areca extension cable from those empty drive backplane to Areca ARC-5040-3 re-driver board to have the eSATA connector. Simply screw empty slot bracket to fasten the ARC-5040-3 re-driver board. It does not occupy one useable slot. The backplane connector provides power and SATA signal to re-driver board. This can guarantee the signal from Mac pro internal SATA backplane connector to the eSATA connector which can meet the eSATA electrical compliance requirements. This low cost solution can boost the performance better than the currently PCIe x1 eSATA host adapter.

# HARDWARE INSTALLATION

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In notebook applications, there is an easy way to enable external serial ATA connectivity through the use of a PCMCIA based subsystem or a PCIe card. An example of PCIe type of interconnect is shown in Figure 2-7.



Figure 2-7, PCIe adapter card that supports an external SATA interface in a notebook.

**Note:**

1. ARC-5040 RAID subsystem can support multiple volumes (up to 8) by Areca's target mode multiplier emulation if SATA host subsystems support port multiplier function.
2. The eSATA host without port multipliers function will be able to recognize one hard drive in the ARC-5040 RAID subsystem.

# HARDWARE INSTALLATION

- **FireWire 800 Cables and Connectors**  
FireWire 800, also known as IEEE 1394b, is a high speed serial input/output technology for connecting peripheral devices to a computer or to each other. FireWire 800 offers increased bandwidth and extended distance between devices. To utilize the enhanced FireWire 800 performances, your computer must be equipped with a FireWire 800 ports. The ARC-5040 ships with a FireWire 800 9-to-9-pin cable. It uses to connect either the ARC-5040 9-pin FireWire 800 ports into an available FireWire 800 port on your computer. It will take a few seconds for your computer to recognize the volume and for it to appear on the desktop or in my computer.

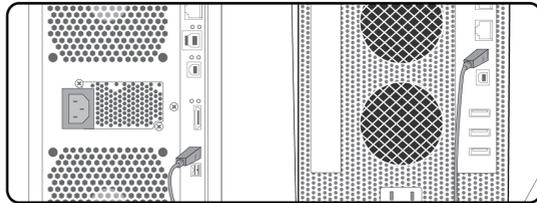


Figure 2-8, Connect ARC-5040 FireWire 800 host port to host computer

- **iSCSI/AoE Cable and Connector**  
The ARC-5040 iSCSI/AoE host port is used one 1-Gbps (1000Mbit) Ethernet port which is a multiple function for both iSCSI/AoE target and Web Browser-based manager port. It has leveraged Areca RAID technologies with iSCSI/AoE protocol that encapsulates SCSI/ATA data blocks and carries them over standard Ethernet infrastructures. The iSCSI/AoE solution allows user quickly export an ARC-5040 volume sets to all the clients with the connectivity over its 1 Gbps standard RJ-45 Ethernet port and an iSCSI/AoE initiator on the host.

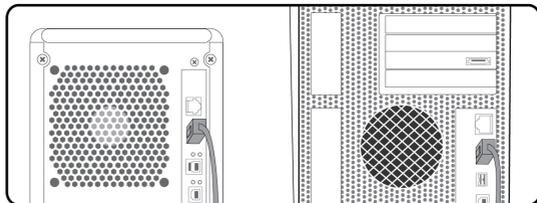


Figure 2-9, Connect ARC-5040 iSCSI host port to host computer

# HARDWARE INSTALLATION

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- **Hi-Speed USB 2.0/USB3.0 Cables and Connectors**  
The ARC-5040 RAID subsystem uses the USB 2.0 or Hi-Speed USB, providing an even greater enhancement in performance—up to 40 times faster than USB 1.1, with a design data rate of 480Mbps. Your ARC-5040 RAID subsystem is shipped with a Hi-Speed USB 2.0 cable, to ensure maximum data transfer performance when connected to a Hi-Speed USB 2.0 port. This cable can also work when connected to a USB port, but drive performance will be limited to USB 1.1 transfer rates. The new storage interface USB3.0 will offer up to 10 times higher transfer rates than USB2.0 interface. This makes it easier for ARC-5040 as an external higher speed storage solution.

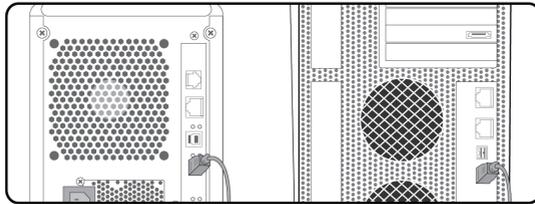


Figure 2-10, Connect ARC-5040 USB3.0 and USB2.0 host port to host computer

The following table shows the Link/Activity LED status for USB port.

	<b>USB2.0 Port</b>	<b>USB3.0 Port</b>
Link LED (Green)	Solid illuminated	Flash (Host2.0), solid illuminated (Host3.0)
Activity LED (Blue)	Flash (Host access)	Flash (Host access)

# HARDWARE INSTALLATION

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## Step 5. Turn on Host Computer Power

Safety checks the installation. Connect all power code. Turn on the AC power switch at the rear of host computer then press the power button at the front of the host computer.

### **Note:**

Link LED on each tray is slow blinking, when the host system power off. This indicates user's enclosure still power on.

## Step 6. Format, Partition and Mount the ARC-5040 RAID Subsystem Volumes

After you create a unit, it needs to be partitioned, formatted, and mounted by the operating system. There are various steps, depending on what operating system you are using (Windows, Linux, FreeBSD or Mac, etc.). Detailed steps for each operating system are provided on their disk utility. After that, the ARC-5040 RAID subsystem can be fully used.

### **Note:**

It is a good idea to turn on your ARC-5040 RAID subsystem before turning on the host computer. This will insure that the host computer recognizes the volumes and drives in the ARC-5040 RAID subsystem. If you turn on the host computer first, be sure of your host subsystem supporting hot-plug function or rescan command to recognize the ARC-5040 RAID subsystem again.

## 2.5 Hot-plug Drive Replacement

The ARC-5040 RAID subsystem supports the ability of performing a hot-swap drive replacement without powering down the system. A disk can be disconnected, removed, or replaced with a different disk without taking the system off-line. The ARC-5040 RAID subsystem rebuilding will be processed automatically in the background. When a disk is hot swapped, the ARC-5040 RAID subsystem

# HARDWARE INSTALLATION

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tem may no longer be fault tolerant. Fault tolerance will be lost until the hot swap drive is subsequently replaced and the rebuild operation is completed.

## **2.5.1 Recognizing a Drive Failure**

A drive failure can be identified in one of the following ways:

1. An error status message lists failed drives in the event log.
2. Fault LED illuminates on the front of driver tray if failed drives are inside.

## **2.5.2 Replacing a Failed Drive**

With our ARC-5040 RAID subsystem drive tray, you can replace a defective physical drive while your computer is still operating. When a new drive has been installed, data reconstruction will be automatically started to rebuild the contents of the disk drive. The capacity of the replacement drives must be at least as large as the capacity of the other drives in the RAID set.

## 3. Configuration Methods

After the hardware installation, the SATA disk drives connected to the RAID subsystem must be configured and the volume set units initialized before they are ready to use. This can be accomplished by one of the following methods:

- Front panel touch-control keypad.
- VT100 terminal connected through the subsystem's serial port.
- Firmware-embedded & web browser-based RAID manager/SNMP agent/SMTP via the subsystem's 1000Mbit LAN port.

Those user interfaces can access the built-in configuration and administration utility that resides in the subsystem's firmware. They provide complete control and management of the subsystem and disk arrays, eliminating the need for additional hardware or software.

### **Note:**

The RAID subsystem allows only one method to access menus at a time.

### 3.1 Using local front panel touch-control keypad

The front panel keypad and liquid crystal display (LCD) is the primary user interface for the RAID subsystem. All configuration and management of the subsystem and its properly connected disk arrays can be performed from this interface.

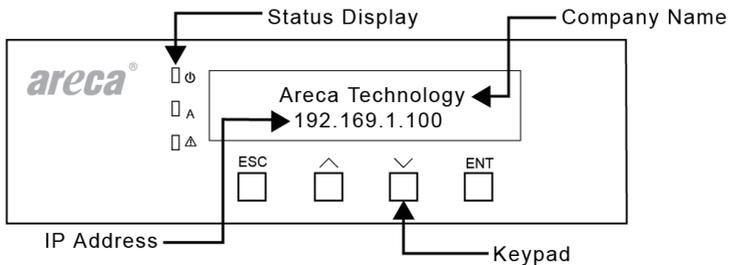
The front panel keypad and LCD are connected to the RAID subsystem to access the built-in configuration and administration utility that resides in the subsystem's firmware. Complete control and management of the array's physical drives and logical units can be performed from the front panel, requiring no additional hardware or software drivers for that purpose.

# CONFIGURATION METHOD

A touch-control keypad and a liquid crystal display (LCD) mounted on the back panel of the RAID subsystem is the primary operational interface and monitor display for the disk array subsystem. This user interface controls all configuration and management functions for the RAID subsystem it is properly connected.

The LCD provides a system of screens with areas for information, status indication, or menus. The LCD screen displays up to two lines at a time of menu items or other information.

The initial screen as is the following:



## Function Key Definitions:

The four function keys at the bottom of the front panel perform the following functions:

Key	Function
Up Arrow	Use to scroll the cursor Upward/Rightward
Down Arrow	Use to scroll the cursor Downward/Leftward
ENT Key	Submit select icon function (Confirm a selected Item)
ESC Key	Return to previous screen (Exit a selection configuration)

There are a variety of failure conditions that cause the RAID subsystem monitoring LED to light. Following table provides a summary of the front panel LED.

Panel LED	Normal Status	Problem Indication
Power LED	Solid green, when power on	Unlit, when power on
Busy LED	Blinking amber during host accesses ARC-5040	Unlit or never flicker
Fault LED	Unlit	Solid red

# CONFIGURATION METHOD

For additional information on using the LCD panel and keypad to configure the RAID subsystem see "LCD Configuration Menu" on Chapter 4.

## 3.2 VT100 terminal (Using the subsystem's serial port)

The serial port on the RAID subsystem's rear panel can be used in VT100 mode. The provided interface cable converts the RS232 signal of the 6-pin RJ11 connector on the RAID subsystem into a 9-pin D-Sub female connector. The firmware-based terminal array management interface can access the array through this RS-232 port. You can attach a VT-100 compatible terminal or a PC running a VT-100 terminal emulation program to the serial port for accessing the text-based Setup Menu.

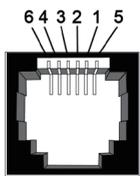
### 3.2.1 RAID Subsystem RS-232C Port Pin Assignment

To ensure proper communications between the RAID subsystem and the VT-100 Terminal Emulation, Please configure the VT100 terminal emulation settings to the values shown below:

Terminal requirement	
Connection	Null-modem cable
Baud Rate	115,200
Data bits	8
Stop	1
Flow Control	None

The subsystem RJ11 connector pin assignments are defined as below.

Pin Assignment			
Pin	Definition	Pin	Definition
1	RTS (RS232)	4	GND
2	RXD (RS232)	5	GND
3	TXD (RS232)	6	GND



# CONFIGURATION METHOD

## Keyboard Navigation

The following definition is the VT-100 RAID configuration utility keyboard navigation.

Key	Function
Arrow Key	Move cursor
Enter Key	Submit selection function
ESC Key	Return to previous screen
L Key	Line draw
X Key	Redraw

### 3.2.2 Start-up VT100 Screen

By connecting a VT100 compatible terminal, or a PC operating in an equivalent terminal emulation mode, all RAID subsystem monitoring, configuration and administration functions can be exercised from the VT100 terminal.

There are a wide variety of Terminal Emulation packages, but for the most part they should be very similar. The following setup procedure is an example Setup VT100 Terminal in Windows system using Hyper Terminal using version 3.0 or higher.

**Step 1.** From the Desktop open the start menu. Pick Programs, Accessories, Communications and Hyper Terminal. Open Hyper Terminal (requires version 3.0 or higher)

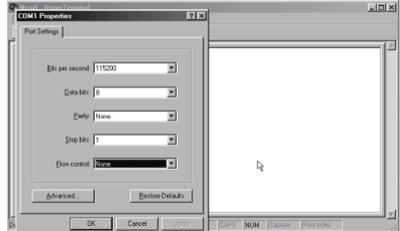
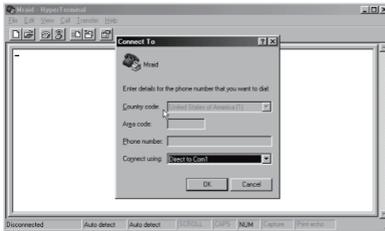


**Step 2.** Open **HYPERTRM.EXE** and **Enter** a name for your Terminal. Click **OK**.

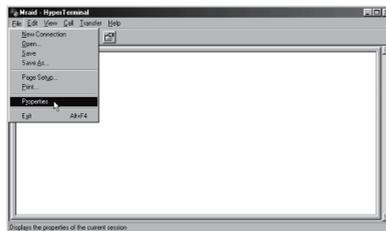
# CONFIGURATION METHOD



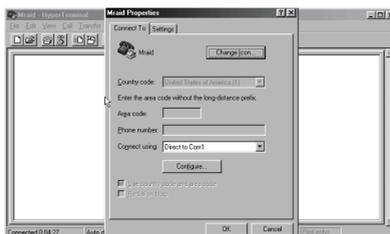
**Step 3.** Select an appropriate connecting port in your Terminal. Click OK. Configure the port parameter settings. Bits per second: **"115200"**, Data bits: **"8"**, Parity: **"None"**, Stop bits: **"1"**, Flow control: **"None"**. Click **"OK"**



**Step 4.** Open the File menu, and then open Properties.



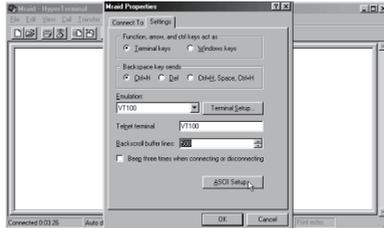
**Step 5.** Open the Settings Tab.



# CONFIGURATION METHOD

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**Step 6.** Open the Settings Tab. Function, arrow and ctrl keys act as: Terminal Keys, Backspace key sends: "**Ctrl+H**", Emulation: VT100, Telnet terminal: VT100, Back scroll buffer lines: 500. Click **OK**.



Now, the VT100 is ready to use.

After you have finished the VT100 Terminal setup, you may press "**X**" key (in your Terminal) to link the RAID subsystem and Terminal together.

Press "**X**" key to display the disk array Monitor Utility screen on your VT100 Terminal.

# CONFIGURATION METHOD

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## 3.3 Web browser-based RAID manager

To configure ARC-5040 RAID subsystem a local or remote machine, you need to know its IP Address. The IP address will default show in the LCD screen or Ethernet Configuration option on the VT100 utility configuration. Launch your firmware-embedded TCP/IP & Web Browser-based RAID manager by entering `http://[IP Address]` in the web browser.

The provided LAN interface cable connects the ARC-5040 RAID subsystem LAN port into a LAN port from your local network. Use only shield cable to avoid radiated emission that may cause interruptions. To ensure proper communications between the RAID subsystem and Web browser-based RAID management, Please connect the RAID subsystem Ethernet LAN port to any LAN switch port.

The ARC-5040 RAID subsystem has embedded the TCP/IP & Web Browser-based RAID manager in the firmware. User can remote manage the RAID subsystem without adding any user specific software (platform independent) via standard web browsers directly connected to the 1000Mbit RJ45 LAN port.

The "Storage Console Current Configuration" screen displays the current configuration of your ARC-5040 RAID subsystem. Detail procedures please refer to the Chapter 6 Web Browser-based configuration method.

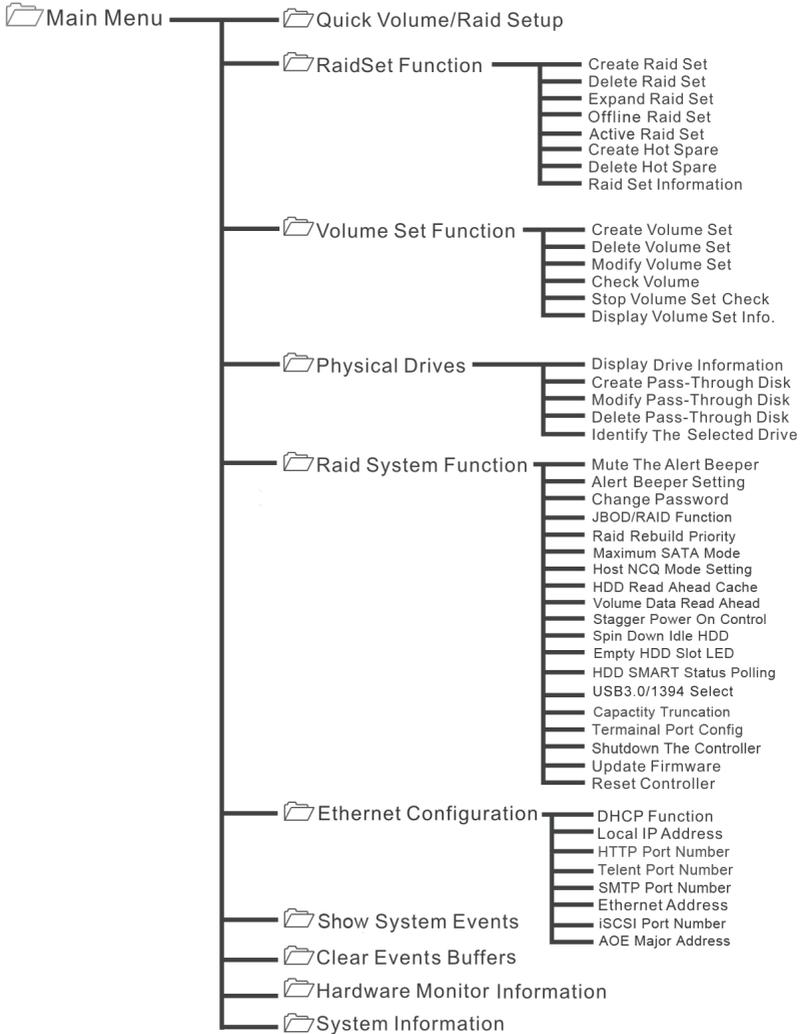
### **Note:**

You must be logged in as administrator with local admin rights on the remote machine to remotely configure it. The RAID subsystem default user name is "admin" and the password is "0000".

## 3.4 Configuration Menu Tree

The following is an expansion of the menus in configuration Utility that can be accessed through the LCD panel, RS-232 serial port and LAN port.

# CONFIGURATION METHOD



**Note:**

Ethernet Configuration, Alert By Mail Config, and SNMP Config can only be set in the web-based configuration.

# LCD CONFIGURATION MENU

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## 4. LCD Configuration Menu

After the hardware installation, the disk drives connected to the RAID subsystem must be configured and the volume set units initialized before they are ready to use. This can be also accomplished by the Front panel touch-control keypad.

The LCD module on the frontside can access the built-in configuration and administration utility that resides in the subsystem's firmware. To complete control and management of the array's physical drives and logical units can be performed from the front panel, requiring no additional hardware or software drivers for that purpose.

The LCD provides a system of screens with areas for information, status indication, or menus. The LCD screen displays up to two lines at a time of menu items or other information.

The LCD display front panel function keys are the primary user interface for the RAID subsystem. Except for the "Update Firmware", all configurations can be performed through this interface.

### Function Key Definitions

The four function keys at the front panel of the button perform the following functions:

Key	Function
Up Arrow	Use to scroll the cursor Upward/Rightward
Down Arrow	Use to scroll the cursor Downward/Leftward
ENT Key	Submit Select ion Function (Confirm a selected Item)
ESC Key	Return to Previous Screen (Exit a selection configuration)

### 4.1 Starting LCD Configuration Utility

After power on the ARC-5040 RAID subsystem, press **ENT** to verify password for entering the main menu from LCD panel. Using the **UP/DOWN** buttons to select the menu item, then press **ENT** to confirm it. Press **ESC** to return to the previous screen.

# LCD CONFIGURATION MENU

## 4.2 LCD Configuration Utility Main Menu Options

Select an option, related information or submenu items to display beneath it. The submenus for each item are explained on the section 4.7.2. The configuration utility main menu options are:

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

## 4.3 Configuring Raid Sets and Volume Sets

You can use "Quick Volume And Raid Set Setup" or "Raid Set Functions" and "Volume Set Functions" to configure RAID sets and volume sets from LCD panel. 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 (optional)
2	Choose a configuration method
3	Create RAID set using the available physical drives
4	Define volume set using the space in the RAID set
5	Initialize the volume set and use volume set in the host OS

# LCD CONFIGURATION MENU

## 4.4 Designating Drives as Hot Spares

To designate drives as hot spares, press **ENT** to enter the main menu. Press **UP/DOWN** buttons to select the " RAID Set Functions " option and then press **ENT**. All RAID set functions will be displayed. Press **UP/DOWN** arrow to select the " Create Hot Spare Disk " option and then press **ENT**. The first unused physical device connected to the current RAID subsystem appears. Press **UP/DOWN** buttons to scroll the unused physical devices and select the target disk to assign as a hot spare and press **ENT** to designate it as a hot spare.

## 4.5 Using Easy RAID Configuration

In " Quick Volume And Raid Setup " configuration, the RAID set you create is associated with exactly one volume set, and you can modify the Raid Level, Stripe Size, and Capacity. Designating drives as hot spares will also combine with RAID level in this setup.

The volume set default settings will be:

The default setting values can be changed after configuration is completed.

Parameter	Setting
Volume Name	Volume Set#00
Host Channel/ Drive Select	SATA/0
Cache Mode	Write Back
SATA Xfer Mode	SATA300+NCQ

Follow the steps below to create RAID set using " Quick Volume And Raid Setup " configuration:

Step	Action
1	Choose " Quick Volume And Raid Setup " from the main menu. The available RAID levels with hot spare for the current volume set drive are displayed.

# LCD CONFIGURATION MENU

2	<p>Recommend use drives have same capacity in a specific array. If you use drives with different capacities in an array, all drives in the RAID set will select the lowest capacity of the drive in the RAID set.</p> <p>The numbers of physical drives in a specific array determine the RAID levels that can be implemented with the array.</p> <p>RAID 0 requires 1 or more physical drives RAID 1 requires at least 2 physical drives RAID 1+Spare requires at least 3 physical drives RAID 3 requires at least 3 physical drives RAID 5 requires at least 3 physical drives RAID 3 +Spare requires at least 4 physical drives RAID 5 + Spare requires at least 4 physical drives RAID 6 requires at least 4 physical drives. RAID 6 + Spare requires at least 5 physical drives.</p> <p>Using <b>UP/DOWN</b> buttons to select RAID level for the volume set and press <b>ENT</b> to confirm it.</p>
3	<p>Using <b>UP/DOWN</b> buttons to create the current volume set capacity size and press <b>ENT</b> to confirm it. The available stripe sizes for the current volume set are displayed.</p>
4	<p>Using <b>UP/DOWN</b> buttons to select the current volume set stripe size and press <b>ENT</b> key to confirm it. 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, or 128 KB. A larger stripe size provides better-read performance, especially if your computer does mostly sequential reads. However, if you are sure that your computer does random read requests more often, choose a small stripe size.</p>
5	<p>When you finished defining the volume set, press <b>ENT</b> to confirm the "One-Step Creation" or "Quick Volume And Raid Set Setup" function.</p>
6	<p>Press <b>ENT</b> to define "FGrnd Init (Foreground initialization)" or press <b>ESC</b> to define "BGrnd Init (Background initialization)". When "FGrnd Init", the initialization proceeds must be completed before the volume set ready for system accesses. When "BGrnd Init", the initialization proceeds as a background task, the volume set is fully accessible for system reads and writes. The operating system can instantly access to the newly created arrays without requiring a reboot and waiting the initialization complete.</p>
7	<p>Initialize the volume set you have just configured.</p>
8	<p>If you need to add additional volume set, using main menu "Create Volume Set" functions.</p>

# LCD CONFIGURATION MENU

## 4.6 Using Raid Set and Volume Set Functions

In "Raid Set Function", you can use the create RAID set function to generate the new RAID set. In "Volume Set Function", you can use the create volume set function to generate its associated volume set and parameters. If the current RAID subsystem 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. This configuration option allows you to associate volume set with partial and full RAID set.

Step	Action
1	To setup the Hot Spare (option), choose "Raid Set Function" from the main menu. Select the "Create Hot Spare" and press <b>ENT</b> to set the Hot Spare.
2	Choose "Raid Set Function" from the main menu. Select the "Create Raid Set" and press <b>ENT</b> .
3	Select a drive for RAID set from the SATA drive connected to the ARC-5040.
4	Press <b>UP/DOWN</b> buttons to select specific physical drives. Press the <b>ENT</b> key to associate the selected physical drive with the current RAID set. Recommend use drives has same capacity in a specific RAID set. If you use drives with different capacities in an array, all drives in the RAID set will select the lowest capacity of the drive in the RAID set. The numbers of physical drives in a specific RAID set determine the RAID levels that can be implemented with the RAID set. RAID 0 requires 1 or more physical drives per RAID set. RAID 1 requires at least 2 physical drives per RAID set. RAID 1 + Spare requires at least 3 physical drives per RAID set. RAID 3 requires at least 3 physical drives per RAID set. RAID 5 requires at least 3 physical drives per RAID set. RAID 3 + Spare requires at least 4 physical drives per RAID set. RAID 5 + Spare requires at least 4 physical drives per RAID set. RAID 6 requires at least 4 physical drives per RAID set. RAID 6 + Spare requires at least 5 physical drives per RAID set.
5	After adding physical drives to the current RAID set as desired, press <b>ENT</b> to confirm the "Create Raid Set" function.
6	An edit the RAID set name screen appears. 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. #. Press <b>ENT</b> to finish the name editing.

# LCD CONFIGURATION MENU

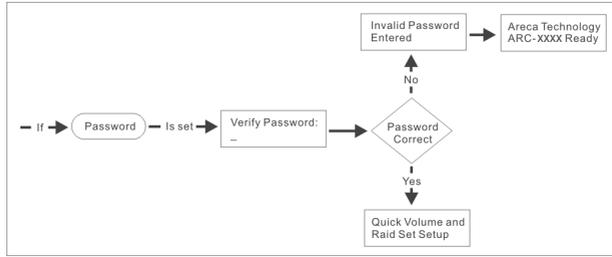
7	Press <b>ENT</b> when you are finished creating the current RAID set. To continue defining another RAID set, repeat step 3. To begin volume set configuration, go to step 8.
8	Choose "Volume Set Functions" from the Main menu. Select the "Create Volume Set" and press <b>ENT</b> .
9	Choose one RAID set from the screen. Press <b>ENT</b> to confirm it.
10	<p>The volume set attributes screen appears: The volume set attributes screen shows the volume set default configuration value that is currently being configured. The volume set attributes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Volume Name,</li><li>Raid Level,</li><li>Stripe Size,</li><li>Cache Mode,</li><li>Host Channel,</li><li>Drive Number and</li><li>SATA Xfer Mode.</li></ul> <p>All values can be changing by the user. Press the <b>UP/DOWN</b> buttons to select the attributes. Press the <b>ENT</b> to modify each attribute of the default value. Using <b>UP/DOWN</b> buttons to select attribute value and press the <b>ENT</b> to accept the default value.</p>
11	After user completed modifying the attribute, press <b>ESC</b> to enter the select capacity for the volume set. Using the <b>UP/DOWN</b> buttons to set the volume set capacity and press <b>ENT</b> to confirm it.
12	When you finished defining the volume set, press <b>ENT</b> to confirm the create function.
13	Press <b>ENT</b> to define "FGrnd Init (Foreground initialization)" or press <b>ESC</b> to define "BGrnd Init (Background initialization)". The subsystem will begin to initialize the volume set, you have just configured. If space remains in the RAID set, the next volume set can be configured. Repeat steps 8 to 13 to configure another volume set.

## 4.7 Navigation Map of the LCD

The password option allows user to set or clear the RAID subsystem's password protection feature. Once the password has been set, the user can only monitor and configure the RAID subsystem by providing the correct password. The password is used to protect the ARC-5040 RAID subsystem from unauthorized entry. The RAID subsystem will check the password only when entering the main menu from the initial screen. The RAID subsystem will automatically go back to the initial screen when it does not receive any command in twenty seconds. The RAID subsystem password is default setting at 0000 by the manufacture.

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Figure 4.7-1

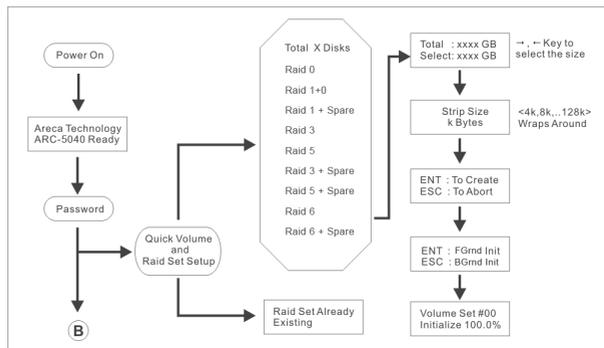


## 4.7.1 Quick Volume And Raid Setup

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

1. All of the physical disk drives are contained in a RAID set.
2. The RAID levels associated with hot spare, capacity, and stripe size are selected during the configuration process.
3. A single volume set is created and consumed all or a portion of the disk capacity available in this RAID set.
4. If you need to add additional volume set, using main menu “Volume Set functions”. Detailed procedure refer to this chapter section 4.6.

Figure 4.7.1-1

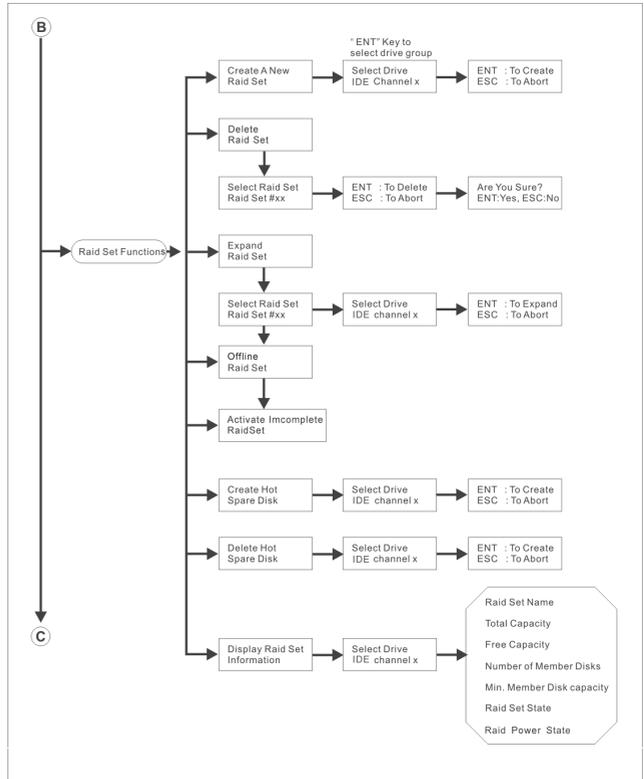


# LCD CONFIGURATION MENU

## 4.7.2 Raid Set Functions

User manual configuration can complete control of the RAID set setting, but it will take longer time to complete than the "Quick Volume And Raid Setup" configuration. Select the "Raid Set Functions" to manually configure the RAID set for the first time or deletes existing RAID set and reconfigures the RAID set. To enter a "Raid Set Functions", press **ENT** to enter the main menu. Press **UP/DOWN** buttons to select the "Raid Set Functions" option and then press **ENT** to enter further submenus. All RAID set submenus will be displayed.

Figure 4.7.2-1



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## 4.7.2.1 Create A New Raid Set

For detailed procedure please refer to chapter section 4.6.

## 4.7.2.2 Delete Raid Set

Press **UP/DOWN** buttons to choose the "Delete Raid Set" option. Using **UP/DOWN** buttons to select the RAID set number that user want to delete and then press **ENT** to accept the RAID set number. The confirmation screen appears, then press **ENT** to accept the delete RAID set function. The double confirmation screen appears, then press **ENT** to make sure of the delete existed RAID set function.

## 4.7.2.3 Expand Raid Set

Instead of deleting a RAID set and recreating it with additional disk drives, the "Expand Existed Raid Set" function allows the user to add disk drives to the RAID set that was created.

To expand existed RAID set, press **UP/DOWN** buttons to choose the "Expand Raid Set" option. Using **UP/DOWN** buttons to select the RAID set number that user want to expand and then press **ENT** to accept the RAID set number. If there is an available disk, then the "Select Drive IDE Channel x" appears. Using up and down arrow to select the target disk and then press **ENT** to select it. Press **ENT** to start expanding the existed RAID set. The new add capacity will be define one or more volume sets. Follow the instruction presented in the "Volume Set Function" to create the volume sets.

Migrating occurs when a disk is added to a RAID set. Migration status is displayed in the raid status area of the "Raid Set information" when a disk is added to a RAID set. Migrating status is also displayed in the associated volume status area of the volume set information when a disk is added to a RAID set.

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## **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.

### **4.7.2.4 Offline Raid Set**

Press **UP/DOWN** buttons to choose the "Offline Raid set" option. This function is for customer being able to mount and remount a multi-disk volume. All Hdds of the selected Raidset will be put into offline state, spun down and fault LED will be in fast blinking mode.

### **4.7.2.5 Activate Incomplete RaidSet**

When one of the disk drive is removed in power off state, the RAID set state will change to incomplete state. If user wants to continue to work, when the RAID subsystem is power on. User can use the "Activate Incomplete RaidSet" option to active the RAID set. After user completed the function, the RAID state will change to "Degraded" mode.

### **4.7.2.6 Create Hot Spare Disk**

Please refer to this chapter section 4.4. Designating drives as hot spares.

### **4.7.2.7 Delete Hot Spare Disk**

To delete hot spare, press **UP/DOWN** buttons to choose the "Delete Hot Spare Disk" option. Using **UP/DOWN** buttons to select the hot spare number that user want to delete and then press **ENT** to select it. The confirmation screens appear and press **ENT** to delete the hot spare.

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## 4.7.2.8 Display Raid Set Information

Choose the "Display Raid Set Information" option and press **ENT**. Using **UP/DOWN** buttons to select the RAID set number. Then the RAID set information will be displayed.

Using **UP/DOWN** buttons to see the RAID set information, it will show Raid Set Name, Total Capacity, Free Capacity, Number of Member Disks, Min. Member Disk Capacity, Raid Set State and Raid Power Status.

## 4.7.3 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.

To enter a "Volume Set Functions", press **ENT** to enter the main menu. Press **UP/DOWN** buttons to select the "Volume Set Functions" option and then press **ENT** to enter further submenus. All volume set submenus will be displayed.

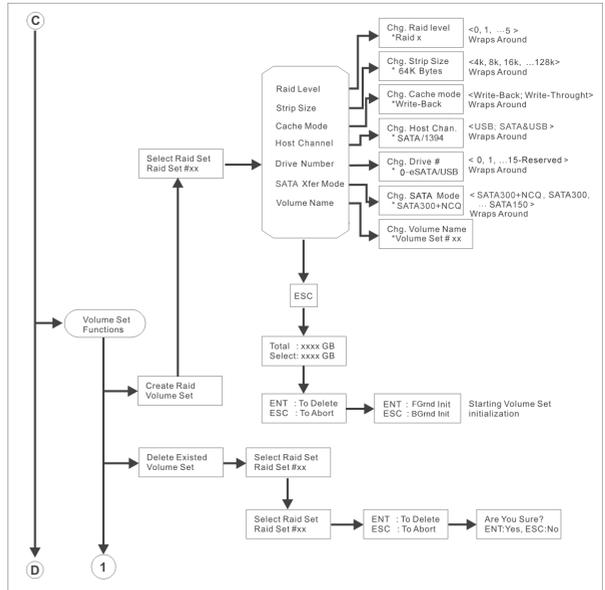
### 4.7.3.1 Create Raid Volume Set

To create a volume set, Please refer to this chapter section 4.7. Using "Raid Set and Volume Set" Functions. The volume set attributes screen shows the volume set default configuration value that is currently being configured.

The attributes for ARC-5040 are Raid Level, Stripe Size, Cache Mode, Host Channel, Drive Number, SATA Xfer Mode, and Volume Name (number). See Figure 4.7.3.1-1

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Figure 4.7.3.1-1



All values can be changed by user. Press the **UP/DOWN** buttons to select attribute. Press **ENT** to modify the default value. Using the **UP/DOWN** buttons to select attribute value and press **ENT** to accept the default value. The following is the attributes descriptions. Please refer to this chapter section 4.7 Using "Raid Set Functions" and "Volume Set Functions" to complete the create volume set function.

## 4.7.3.1.1 Volume Name

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

## 4.7.3.1.2 Raid Level

The RAID subsystem can support raid level 0, 1, 10, 1E, 3, 5 or 6.

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## 4.7.3.1.3 Stripe Size

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

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 small stripe size.

## 4.7.3.1.4 Cache Mode

User can set the cache mode as "Write-Through" cache or "Write-Back" cache.

## 4.7.3.1.5 Host Channel

There are five kinds of host map to two internal channels for each volume. Different channel hot can map to and access the same volume. But user can only write multiple hosts' volume through one host each time for data consistency.

### **For channel 0 host: SATA**

**eSATA:** eSATA host channel can access to the volume set  
**FireWire 800 or USB3.0:** FireWire 800 and USB3.0 host channel share one internal bus to the RAID controller. The internal bus is configured by the firmware as a FireWire 800 or USB3.0 function using the "USB3.0/1394 Select" option on the LCD/VT-100 "Raid System Function" or the "USB3.0/1394. Select" option on the web browser configuration "System Config". It is default configured as the USB3.0 bus.

### **For channel 1 host: USBiA**

**iSCSI:** iSCSI host channel can access to the volume set.  
**USB2.0:** USB2.0 host channel can access to the volume set.  
**AoE:** ATA over Ethernet (AoE) is a network protocol designed for simple, high-performance access of SATA storage devices over Ethernet networks.

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## 4.7.3.1.6 Drive Number

eSATA host system with port multiplier function, the host port can support up to 8 volume sets (any Drive#: 0~7).

eSATA host system without port multiplier function, the host port can only support one volume set (Drive#: 0, 1~7 for Reserved).

FireWire 800 or USB3.0 host system, you can define 2 volume sets (any Drive#: 8~9, 10~15 for Reserved) for FireWire 800 host or 8 volume sets (any Drive#: 8~15) for USB3.0 host.

USB2.0 host system, the host port can support up to 8 volume sets (Drive#: 0~7). Assign the Drive# value from number 0.

iSCSI/AoE host system, the host port can support up to 8 volume sets (any Drive#: 8~15).

For volume arrangement, our iSCSI/AoE unit mimics that of the SCSI bus: 8 target nodes (8~15) as there are 8 IDs in SCSI; LUN 0 for each target node.

Up to 16 volumes can support on each ARC-5040 RAID subsystem. Dual host channels can be applied to the same volume, but you need to assign same both host allowable drive number for this volume. If you can't map both host on the same driver number, then you can not map both host to same volume. Please refer to page 11 channel/host/driver number table.

## 4.7.3.1.7 SATA Xfer Mode

The ARC-5040 RAID subsystem can support up to SATA II, which runs up to 300MB/s. NCQ is a command protocol in Serial ATA that can only be implemented on native Serial ATA hard drives. It 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

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portions of the workload. The RAID subsystem allows user to choose the SATA Mode (slowest to fastest): SATA150, SATA150+NCQ, SATA300, SATA300+NCQ.

## 4.7.3.1.8 Capacity

The maximum volume size is default in the first setting. Enter the appropriate volume size to fit your application. The capacity can also increase or decrease by the **UP/DOWN** buttons. Each volume set has a selected capacity which is less than or equal to the total capacity of the RAID set on which it resides.

## 4.7.3.1.9 Initialization Mode

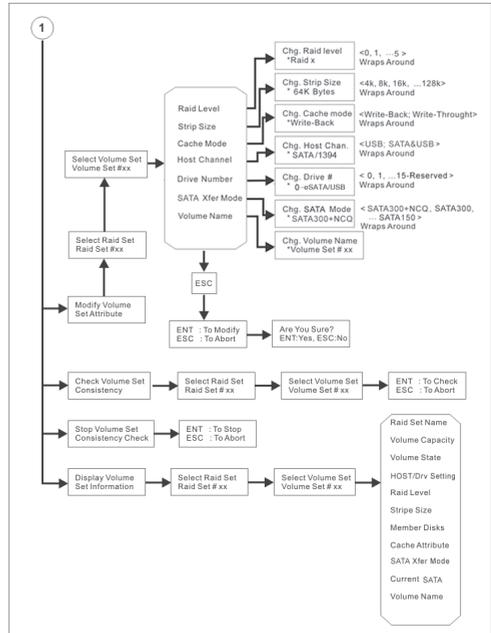
Press **ENT** to define "FGrnd Init (Foreground initialization)" or press **ESC** to define "BGrnd Init (Background initialization)". When "FGrnd Init", the initialization proceeds must be completed before the volume set ready for system accesses. When "BGrnd Init", the initialization proceeds as a background task, the volume set is fully accessible for system reads and writes. The operating system can instantly access to the newly created arrays without requiring a reboot and waiting the initialization complete.

## 4.7.3.2 Delete Existed Volume Set

Choose the "Delete Existed Volume Set" option. Using **UP/DOWN** buttons to select the RAID set number that user want to delete and press **ENT**. The confirmation screen appears, and then press **ENT** to accept the delete volume set function. The double confirmation screen appears, then press **ENT** to make sure of the delete volume set function.

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Figure 4.7.3.2-1



## 4.7.3.3 Modify Volume Set Attribute

Use this option to modify volume set configuration. To modify volume set attributes from RAID set system function, press up and down arrow to choose the "Modify Volume Set Attribute" option. Using **UP/DOWN** buttons to select the RAID set number that user want to modify and press **ENT**.

Press **ENT** to select the existed volume set attribute. The volume set attributes screen shows the volume set setting configuration attributes that was currently being configured. The attributes are Raid Level, Stripe Size, Cache Mode, Host Channel, Drive Number, SATA Xfer Mode and Volume Name (number). All values can be modified by user. Press the **UP/DOWN** buttons to select attribute. Press **ENT** to modify the default value. Using the **UP/DOWN** buttons to select attribute value and press the **ENT** to accept the selection value. Choose this option to display the properties of the selected volume set.

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## 4.7.3.3.1 Volume Set Migration

Migration occurs when a volume set is migrating from one RAID level to another, a volume set stripe size changes, or when a disk is added to a RAID set. Migration status is displayed in the volume state area of the "Display Volume Set" information.

## 4.7.3.4 Check Volume Set Consistency

Use this option to check volume set consistency. To check volume set consistency from volume set system function, press **UP/DOWN** buttons to choose the "Check Volume Set Consistency" option. Using **UP/DOWN** button to select the RAID set number that user want to check and press **ENT**. The confirmation screen appears, press **ENT** to start the check volume set consistency.

## 4.7.3.5 Stop Volume Set Consistency Check

Use this option to stop volume set consistency check. To stop volume set consistency check from volume set system function, press **UP/DOWN** buttons to choose the "Stop Volume Set Consistency Check" option and then press **ENT** to stop the check volume set consistency.

## 4.7.3.6 Display Volume Set Information

To display volume set information from volume set function, press **UP/DOWN** buttons to choose the "Display Volume Set Information" option. Using **UP/DOWN** buttons to select the RAID set number that user wants to show and press **ENT**. The volume set information will show Volume Set Name, Raid Set Name, Volume Capacity, Volume State, Host/Drv Setting, Raid Level, Stripe Size, Member Disks, Cache Attribute, SATA Xfer Mode and Current SATA. All values cannot be modifying by this option.

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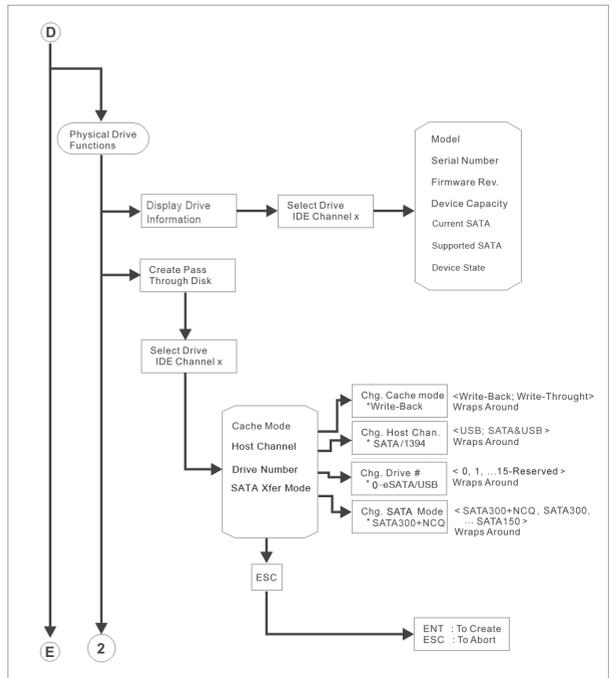
## 4.7.4 Physical Drive Functions

Choose this option from the main menu to select a physical disk and to perform the operations listed below. To enter a physical drive functions, press **ENT** to enter the main menu. Press **UP/DOWN** buttons to select the "Physical Drive Functions" option and then press **ENT** to enter further submenus. All physical drive submenus will be displayed.

### 4.7.4.1 Display Drive Information

Using **UP/DOWN** buttons to choose the "Display Drive Information" option and press **ENT**. Using **UP/DOWN** buttons to select the drive IDE number that user want to display. The drive information will be displayed. The drive information screen shows the Model Name, Serial Number, Firmware Rev., Device Capacity, Current SATA, Supported SATA, and Device State.

Figure 4.7.4-1



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## 4.7.4.2 Create Pass Through Disk

Disk is no controlled by the RAID subsystem firmware and thus cannot be a part of a RAID 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 subsystem firmware. Using **UP/DOWN** buttons to choose the "Create Pass Through Disk" option and press **ENT**. Using **UP/DOWN** buttons to select the drive IDE number that user want to create. The drive attributes will be displayed.

The attributes for pass through disk show the Cache Model, Host Channel, Drive Number, and SATA Xfer Mode.

All values can be changed by user. Press the **UP/DOWN** buttons to attribute and then press **ENT** to modify the default value. Using the up and down arrow buttons to select attribute value and press **ENT** to accept the selection value.

## 4.7.4.3 Modify Pass Through Disk

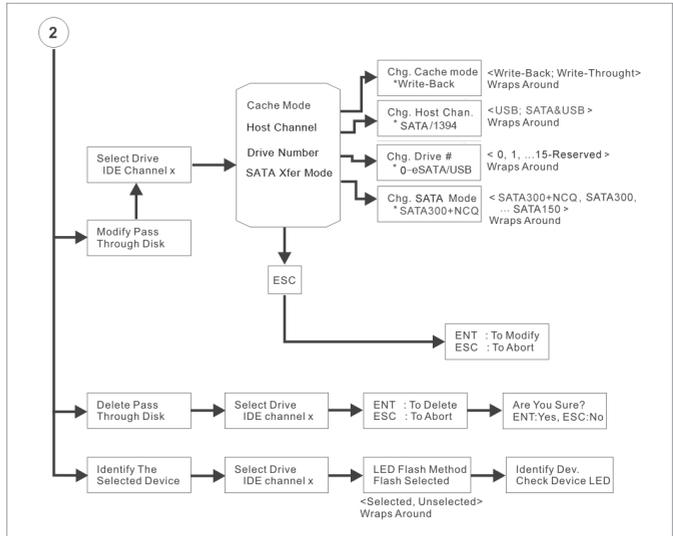
To "Modify Pass Through Disk" attributes from pass through drive pool, press **UP/DOWN** buttons to choose the "Modify Pass Through Disk" option, and then press **ENT**. The select drive function menu will show all pass through disk number items. Using **UP/DOWN** buttons to select the pass through disk that user wants to modify and press **ENT**. The attributes screen shows the pass through disk setting value that was currently being configured.

The attributes for pass through disk are the Cache Model, Host Channel, Drive Number, and SATA Xfer Mode.

All values can be modified by user. **UP/DOWN** buttons to select attribute. Press **ENT** to modify the default value. Using the up and down arrow buttons to select attribute value and press **ENT** to accept the selection value. After completing the modification, press **ESC** to enter the confirmation screen and then press **ENT** to accept the "Modify Pass Through Disk" function.

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Figure 4.7.4-2



## 4.7.4.4 Delete Pass Through Disk

To "Delete Pass Through Disk" from the pass through drive pool, press **UP/DOWN** buttons to choose the "Delete Pass Through Disk" option, and then press **ENT**. The "Select Drive Function" menu will show all pass through disk number items. Using **UP/DOWN** buttons to select the "Pass Through Disk" that user want to delete and press **ENT**. The "Delete Pass Through Disk" confirmation screen will appear, press **ENT** to delete it.

## 4.7.4.5 Identify The 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 The Selected Drive" function is selected.

To identify selected drive from the physical drive pool, press **UP/DOWN** buttons to choose the "Identify The Selected Drive" option, then press **ENT** key. The "Identify The Select Drive" function menu will show all physical drive number items. Using **UP/DOWN** buttons to select the disk that user want to identify and press **ENT**. The selected disk fault LED indicator will flash.

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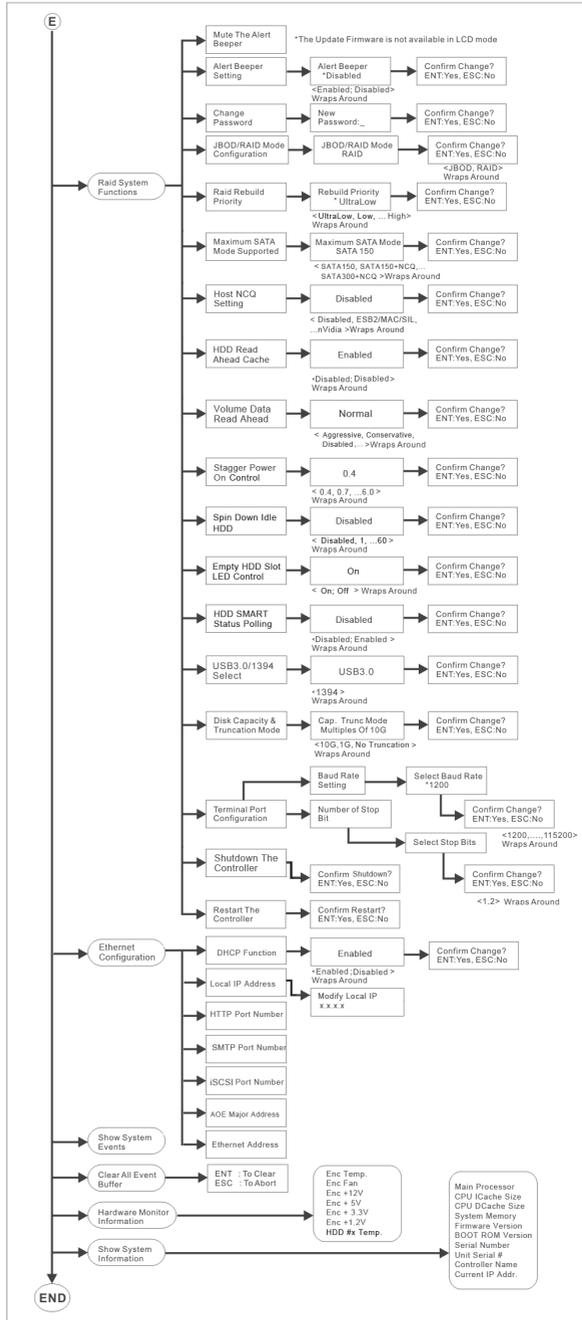
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## 4.7.5 Raid System Functions

To enter a "Raid System Functions", press **ENT** to enter the main menu. Press **UP/DOWN** buttons to select the "Raid System Functions" option and then press **ENT** to enter further submenus. All raid system submenus will be displayed. Using **UP/DOWN** buttons to select the submenus option and then press **ENT** to enter the selection function.

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Figure 4.7.5-1



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## 4.7.5.1 Mute The Alert Beeper

The "Mute The Alert Beeper" function item is used to control the RAID subsystem beeper. Select **No** and press **ENT** button to turn the beeper off temporarily. The beeper will still activate on the next event.

## 4.7.5.2 Alert Beeper Setting

The "Alert Beeper Setting" function item is used to disabled or enabled the RAID subsystem alarm tone generator. Using the **UP/DOWN** buttons to select "Alert beeper Setting" and press **ENT** to accept the selection. After completed the selection, the confirmation screen will be displayed and then press **ENT** to accept the function. Select the "Disabled" and press **ENT** key in the dialog subsystem to turn the beeper off.

## 4.7.5.3 Change Password

To set or change the RAID subsystem password, press the **UP/DOWN** buttons to select "Change Password" option and then press **ENT** to accept the selection. The new password screen appears and enter new password that user want to change. Using **UP/DOWN** buttons to set the password value. After completed the modification, the confirmation screen will be displayed and then press **ENT** to accept the function. Do not use spaces when you enter the password, If spaces are used, it will lock out the user. To disable the password, press **ENT** only in the new password column. The existing password will be cleared. No password checking will occur when entering the main menu from the starting screen.

## 4.7.5.4 JBOD/RAID Mode Configuration

JBOD is an acronym for "Just a Bunch Of Disk". It represents a volume set that is created by the concatenation of partitions on the disks. 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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## 4.7.5.5 Raid Rebuild Priority

The "Raid Rebuild Priority" is a relative indication of how much time the subsystem devotes to a rebuild operation. The RAID subsystem allows user to choose the rebuild priority (UltraLow, Low, ... High) to balance volume set access and rebuild tasks appropriately. To set or change the RAID subsystem's "Raid Rebuild Priority", press the **UP/DOWN** buttons to select "Raid Rebuild Priority" and press **ENT** to accept the selection. The rebuild priority selection screen appears and uses the **UP/DOWN** buttons to set the rebuild value. After completing the modification, the confirmation screen will be displayed and then press **ENT** to accept the function.

## 4.7.5.6 Maximum SATA Mode Supported

Within the subsystem, the host channels act as a target and 8 SATA II bus are connected to the drive. The SATA drive channel can support up to SATA II, which runs up to 300MB/s. NCQ is a command protocol in Serial ATA that can only be implemented on native Serial ATA hard drives. It 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 RAID subsystem allows user to choose the SATA Mode: SATA150, SAT150+NCQ, SAT300, SATA300+NCQ.

## 4.7.5.7 Host NCQ Mode Setting

NCQ is a performance enhancement for SATA II-category disk drives, and works similarly to the way command tag queuing (CTQ) works in SCSI command set-based disk drives. NCQ algorithms allow I/O operations to be performed out of order to optimize and leverage disk read/write head positioning and ultimately overall performance. Since there are some compatible with ARC-5040, it provides the following option to tune the function. The default setting on this option is Disable for better compatibility. The ARC-5040 RAID subsystem provides the following host NCQ mode setting.

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**Disable:** No NCQ support

**ESB2/MACPro/SiliconImage:** Intel ESB2, MACPro and SiliconImage SATA subsystem

**ICH:** Intel ICH series SATA subsystem

**Marvell6145:** Marvell 6145 SATA subsystem

**nVidia:** nVidia SATA subsystem

## 4.7.5.8 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.

## 4.7.5.9 Volume Data Read Ahead

The "Volume Data Read Ahead" parameter specifies the controller firmware algorithms which process the data read ahead blocks from the disk. The "Volume Data Read Ahead" parameter is normal by default. To modify the value, you must set it from the command line 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. Aggressive read ahead is optimal for sequential access but it degrades random access.

## 4.7.5.10 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. New SATA drives have support staggered spin-up capabilities to boost reliability. Staggered 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

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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 has supported the fixed value staggered power up function in its previous version firmware. Areca RAID subsystem has included the option for customer to select the disk drives sequentially stagger power up value. The values can be selected from 0.4 sec(s) to 6 sec(s) step which powers up one drive.

## **4.7.5.11 Spin Down Idle HDD(Minutes)**

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.)

## **4.7.5.12 Empty HDD Slot LED Control**

The firmware has added the "Empty HDD Slot LED" option to setup the Fault LED light "ON "or "OFF". When each slot has a power LED for the HDD installed identify, user can set this option to "OFF". Choose option "ON", the ARC-5040 RAID subsystem will light the Fault LED; if no HDD installed.

## **4.7.5.13 HDD SMART Status Polling**

A RAID enclosure has the hardware monitor in the dedicated backplane that can report HDD temperature status to the subsystem. However, PCI cards do not use backplanes if the drives are internal to the main server chassis. The type of enclosure cannot report the HDD temperature to the subsystem. For this reason, "HDD SMART Status Polling" was added to enable scanning of the HDD temperature function. It is necessary to enable "HDD SMART Status Polling" function before SMART information is accessible. This function is disabled by default.

# LCD CONFIGURATION MENU

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## 4.7.5.14 USB3.0/1394 Select

FireWire 800 and USB3.0 host channel share one internal bus to the RAID controller. The internal bus is configured by the firmware as a FireWire 800 or USB3.0 function using the "USB3.0/1394 Select" option on the LCD "Raid System Function". It is default configured as the USB3.0 bus.

## 4.7.5.15 Disk Capacity Truncation Mode

Areca RAID subsystem 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 RAID subsystem 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.

**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.

## 4.7.5.16 Terminal Port Configuration

Parity value is fixed at None.

Handshaking value is fixed at None.

Speed setting values are 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, and 115200.

Stop Bits values are 1 bit and 2 bits.

# LCD CONFIGURATION MENU

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To set or change the RAID subsystem "COMA Configuration", press **UP/DOWN** buttons to select "COMA Configuration" and then press **ENT** to accept the selection. The baud rate setting or number of stop bit screen appears and uses **UP/DOWN** buttons to select the setting function. The respect selection screen appears and uses **UP/DOWN** buttons to set the value. After completing the modification, the confirmation screen will be displayed and then press **ENT** to accept the function.

## 4.7.5.17 Shutdown Controller

To flash the cache data to HDD and shutdown the controller, press **UP/DOWN** buttons to shutdown the RAID controller, press **UP/DOWN** buttons to accept the select. The confirmation screen will be displayed and then press **ENT** to accept the function.

## 4.7.5.18 Restart Subsystem

To restart the RAID subsystem, press **UP/DOWN** buttons to select "Restart Subsystem" and then press **ENT** to accept the selection. The confirmation screen will be displayed and then press **ENT** to accept the function.

### **Note:**

It only can work properly at host and drive without any activity.

## 4.7.6 Ethernet Configuration

To configuration Ethernet function, press **ENT** to enter the main menu. Press **UP/DOWN** buttons to select the option.

### 4.7.6.1 DHCP

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

# LCD CONFIGURATION MENU

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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 RAID subsystem, press the **UP/DOWN** buttons to select "Ethernet Configuration" function and press **ENT**. Using **UP/DOWN** buttons to select DHCP, then press **ENT**.

Select the "Disabled" or "Enabled" option to enable or 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.

## 4.7.6.2 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 RAID subsystem, press the **UP/DOWN** buttons to select "Ethernet Configuration" function and press **ENT**. Using **UP/DOWN** buttons to select "Local IP Address", then press **ENT**. It will show the default address setting in the RAID subsystem You can then reassign the static IP address of the RAID subsystem.

## 4.7.6.3 HTTP Port Number

To manually configure the "HTTP Port Number" of the RAID subsystem, press **UP/DOWN** buttons to select "Ethernet Configuration" function and press **ENT**. Using **UP/DOWN** buttons to select "HTTP Port Number", then press **ENT**. It will show the default address setting in the RAID subsystem. Then You can reassign the default "HTTP Port Number" of the subsystem.

# LCD CONFIGURATION MENU

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## 4.7.6.4 Telnet Port Number

To manually configure the "Telnet Port Number" of the RAID subsystem, press the **UP/DOWN** buttons to select "Ethernet Configuration" function and press **ENT**. Using **UP/DOWN** buttons to select "Telnet Port Number", then press **ENT**. It will show the default address setting in the RAID subsystem. You can then reassign the default "Telnet Port Number" of RAID subsystem.

## 4.7.6.5 SMTP Port Number

To manually configure the "SMTP Port Number" of the RAID subsystem, press the **UP/DOWN** buttons to select "Ethernet Configuration" function and press **ENT**. Using **UP/DOWN** buttons to select "SMTP Port Number", then press **ENT**. It will show the default address setting in the RAID subsystem. You can then reassign the default "SMTP Port Number" of RAID subsystem.

## 4.7.6.6 iSCSI Port Number

To manually configure the "iSCSI Port Number" of the RAID subsystem, press the **UP/DOWN** buttons to select "Ethernet Configuration" function and press **ENT**. Using **UP/DOWN** buttons to select "iSCSI Port Number", then press **ENT**. It will show the default address setting in the RAID subsystem. You can then reassign the default "iSCSI Port Number" of RAID subsystem.

## 4.7.6.7 AoE Major Address

To manually configure the "AoE Major Address" of the RAID subsystem, press the **UP/DOWN** buttons to select "Ethernet Configuration" function and press **ENT**. Using **UP/DOWN** buttons to select "AoE Major Address", then press **ENT**. It will show the default address setting in the RAID subsystem. You can then reassign the default "AoE Major Address" of RAID subsystem.

# LCD CONFIGURATION MENU

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## 4.7.6.8 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.

## 4.7.7 Show System Events

To view the RAID subsystem events, press **ENT** to enter the main menu. Press **UP/DOWN** buttons to select the "Show System Events" option, and then press **ENT**. The system events will be displayed. Press **UP/DOWN** buttons to browse all the system events.

## 4.7.8 Clear all Event Buffers

Use this feature to clear the entire events buffer information. To clear all event buffers, press **ENT** to enter the main menu. Press **UP/DOWN** buttons to select the "Clear all Event Buffers" option, and then press **ENT**. The confirmation message will be displayed and press **ENT** to clear all event buffers or **ESC** to abort the action.

## 4.7.9 Hardware Monitor Information

To view the RAID subsystem's hardware monitor information, press **ENT** to enter the main menu. Press **UP/DOWN** buttons to select the "Hardware Information" option, and then press **ENT**. All hardware monitor information will be displayed. Press **UP/DOWN** buttons to browse all the hardware information.

The hardware information provides the temperature, fan speed (chassis fan) and voltage of the RAID subsystem. All items are also unchangeable. The warning messages will indicate through the LCM, LED and alarm buzzer.

# LCD CONFIGURATION MENU

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Item	Warning Condition
Enclosure Board Temperature	> 60°
Enclosure Fan Speed	< 1300 RPM
Enclosure Power Supply +12V	< 10.5V or > 13.5V
Enclosure Power Supply +5V	< 4.7V or > 5.3V
Enclosure Power Supply +3.3V	< 3.0V or > 3.6V
CPU Core Voltage +1.2V	< 1.08V or > 1.32V
SATA PHY +2.5V	< 2.25V or > 2.75V
DDR II +1.8V	< 1.656V or > 1.944V
PEX8508 +1.5V	< 1.38V or > 1.62V
PEX8580 +1.0V	< 0.92V or > 1.08V

## 4.7.10 System Information

Choose this option to display Main processor, CPU Instruction Cache and Data Cache Size, Firmware Version, Serial Number, subsystem Model Name, and the Cache Memory Size. To check the "system information", press **ENT** to enter the main menu. Press **UP/DOWN** button to select the "Show System Information" option, and then press **ENT**. All major subsystem system information will be displayed. Press **UP/DOWN** buttons to browse all the system information.

# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION

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## 5. VT-100 Utility Configuration

The RAID subsystem configuration utility is firmware-based and uses to configure RAID sets and volume sets. Because the utility resides in the RAID subsystem firmware, its operation is independent of the operating systems on your computer. Use this utility to:

- 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,
- Update firmware,
- Modify system function and,
- Designate drives as hot spares.

### Keyboard Navigation

The following definition is the VT-100 RAID configuration utility keyboard navigation.

Key	Function
Arrow Key	Move cursor
Enter Key	Submit selection function
ESC Key	Return to previous screen
L Key	Line draw
X Key	Redraw

### 5.1 Configuring Raid Sets/Volume Sets

You can configure RAID sets and volume sets with VT-100 terminal function using "Quick Volume/Raid Setup", or "Raid Set and Volume Set Function" configuration method. Each configuration method requires a different level of user input. The general flow of operations for RAID set and volume set configuration is:

# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION

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

## 5.2 Designating Drives as Hot Spares

All unused disk drive that is not part of a RAID set can be created as a hot spare. The "Quick Volume/Raid Setup" configuration will automatically add the spare disk drive with the RAID level for user to select. For the "Raid Set Function" configuration, user can use the "Create Hot Spare" option to define the hot spare disk drive. A hot spare disk drive can be created when you choose the "Create Hot Spare" option in the "Raid Set Function", all unused physical devices connected to the current subsystem appear:

Select the target disk by clicking on the appropriate check subsystem.

Press the **Enter** key to select a disk drive, and press **Yes** in the "Create Hot Spare" to designate it as a hot spare.

## 5.3 Using Quick Volume /Raid Setup Configuration

In "Quick Volume/Raid Setup" configuration, it collects all drives in the tray and include them in a RAID set. The RAID set you create is associated with exactly one volume set, and you can modify the default RAID level, stripe size, and capacity of the volume set. Designating drives as hot spares will also show in the RAID level selection option. The volume set default settings will be:

Parameter	Setting
Volume Name	Volume Set# 00
Host Channel / Drive Number	SATA/0
Cache Mode	Write Back
Tag Queuing	Yes

# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION

The default setting values can be changed after configuration is complete. Follow the steps below to create arrays using "Quick Volume /Raid Setup" Configuration:

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	Recommend use drives have same capacity in a specific array. If you use drives with different capacities in an array, all drives in the RAID set will select the lowest capacity of the drive in the RAID set. The numbers of physical drives in a specific array determine the RAID levels that can be implemented with the array. RAID 0 requires 1 or more physical drives. RAID 1 requires at least 2 physical drives. RAID 1+Spare requires at least 3 physical drives. RAID 3 requires at least 3 physical drives. RAID 5 requires at least 3 physical drives. RAID 3 +Spare requires at least 4 physical drives. RAID 5 + Spare requires at least 4 physical drives. RAID 6 requires at least 4 physical drives. RAID 6 + Spare requires at least 5 physical drives. Highlight RAID level for the volume set and press <b>Enter</b> to confirm it.
3	Set the capacity size for the current volume set. After Highlight RAID level and press <b>Enter</b> . The selected capacity for the current volume set is displayed. Using the up and down arrow key to create the current volume set capacity size and press <b>Enter</b> key to confirm it. The available stripe sizes for the current volume set are displayed.
4	Using up and down arrow key to select the current volume set stripe size and press <b>Enter</b> key to confirm it. 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, or 128 KB. A larger stripe size provides better-read performance, especially if your computer does mostly sequential reads. However, if you are sure that your computer does random read requests more often, choose a small stripe size.
5	When you are finished defining the volume set, press <b>Enter</b> key to confirm the "Quick Volume And Raid Set Setup" function.
6	Press <b>Enter</b> key to define "Foreground Initialization", "Background Initialization" or "No Init (To Rescue Volume)". When "Foreground Initialization", the initialization proceeds must be completed before the volume set ready for system accesses. 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. The "No Init (To Rescue Volume)" option is for customer to rescue volume without losing data in the disk.
7	Initialize the volume set you have just configured.

# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION

8	If you need to add additional volume set, using main menu "Create Volume Set" function
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## 5.4 Using Raid Set/Volume Set Function Method

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

If the current subsystem 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 set with partial and full RAID set.

### Note:

User can use this method to examine the existing configuration. Modify volume set configuration method provides the same functions as create volume set configuration method. In volume set function, you can use the modify volume set function to modify the volume set parameters except the capacity size.

Step	Action
1	To setup the hot spare (option), choose "Raid Set Function" from the main menu. Select the "Create Hot Spare" and press <b>Enter</b> key to set the hot spare.
2	Choose "Raid Set Function" from the main menu. Select the "Create Raid Set" and press <b>Enter</b> key.
3	"Select a Drive For Raid Set" screen is displayed showing the SATA drives connected to the current subsystem.

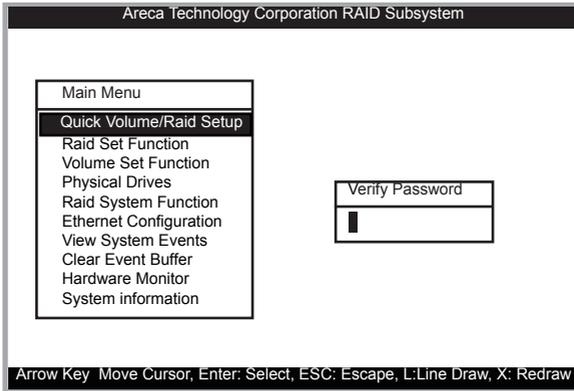
# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION

4	<p>Press <b>UP/DOWN</b> buttons to select specific physical drives. Press the <b>Enter</b> key to associate the selected physical drive with the current RAID set. Recommend use drives has same capacity in a specific RAID set. If you use drives with different capacities in an array, all drives in the RAID set will select the lowest capacity of the drive in the RAID set.</p> <p>The numbers of physical drives in a specific RAID set determine the RAID levels that can be implemented with the RAID set.</p> <p>RAID 0 requires 1 or more physical drives. RAID 1 requires at least 2 physical drives. RAID 1+Spare requires at least 3 physical drives. RAID 3 requires at least 3 physical drives. RAID 5 requires at least 3 physical drives. RAID 3 +Spare requires at least 4 physical drives. RAID 5 + Spare requires at least 4 physical drives. RAID 6 requires at least 4 physical drives. RAID 6 + Spare requires at least 5 physical drives.</p>
5	<p>After adding physical drives to the current RAID set as desired, press <b>Yes</b> to confirm the "Create Raid Set" function.</p>
6	<p>An "Edit The Raid Set Name" dialog subsystem appears. 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. #. Press <b>Enter</b> to finish the name editing.</p>
7	<p>Press <b>Enter</b> 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.</p>
8	<p>Choose "Volume Set Function" from the main menu. Select the "Create Volume Set" and press <b>Enter</b> key.</p>
9	<p>Choose one RAID set from the "Create Volume From Raid Set" screen. Press <b>Enter</b> key to confirm it.</p>
10	<p>Press <b>Enter</b> key to define "Foreground Initialization", "Background Initialization" or "No Init (To Rescue Volume)". When "Foreground Initialization", the initialization proceeds must be completed before the volume set ready for system accesses. 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. The "No Init (To Rescue Volume)" option is for customer to rescue volume without losing data in the disk.</p>
11	<p>If space remains in the RAID set, the next volume set can be configured. Repeat steps 8 to 10 to configure another volume set.</p>

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## 5.5 Main Menu

The main menu shows all function that enables the customer to execute actions by clicking on the appropriate link.



### **Note:**

The manufacture default password is set to 0000, this password can be by selected the "Change Password" in the section of "Raid System Function".

Option	Description
Quick Volume/Raid Setup	Create a default configuration which based on numbers 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	Setting the RAID system configuration
Ethernet Configuration	Ethernet LAN Setting
View System Events	Record all system events in the buffer
Clear Event Buffer	Clear all event buffer information
Hardware Monitor	Show all system environment status
System Information	View the subsystem information

# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION

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This password option allows user to set or clear the RAID subsystem's password protection feature. Once the password has been set, user can only monitor and configure the RAID subsystem by providing the correct password. The password is used to protect the ARC-5040 RAID subsystem from unauthorized entry. The ARC-5040 RAID subsystem will check the password only when entering the main menu from the initial screen. The RAID subsystem will automatically go back to the initial screen when it does not receive any command in twenty seconds.

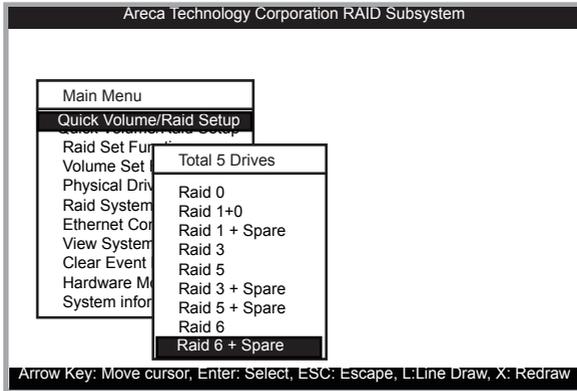
## 5.5.1 Quick Volume/Raid Setup

"Quick Volume/Raid Setup" is the fastest way to setup a RAID set and volume set. It only needs a few keystrokes to complete it. Although disk drives have different capacity may be used in the RAID set, it will use the smallest capacity of 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:

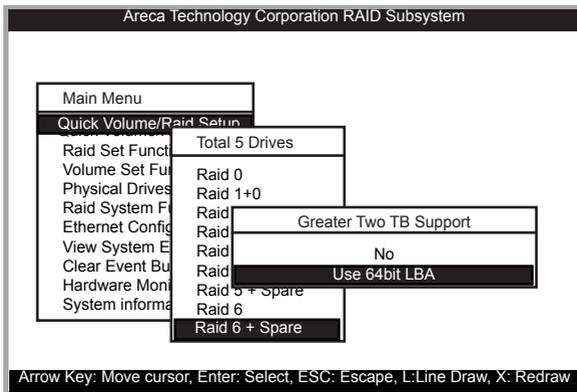
1. All of the physical drives are contained in a RAID set.
2. The RAID levels associated with hot spare, capacity, and stripe size are selected during the configuration process.
3. A single volume set is created and consumed all or a portion of the disk capacity available in this RAID set.
4. If you need to add additional volume set, using 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 with the RAID set. Press the "Quick Volume/RAID Setup" from the main menu; all possible RAID levels screen will be displayed.

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



- **No**

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

- **LBA 64**

This option use 16 bytes CDB instead of 10 bytes. The maximum volume capacity supports up to 512TB.

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

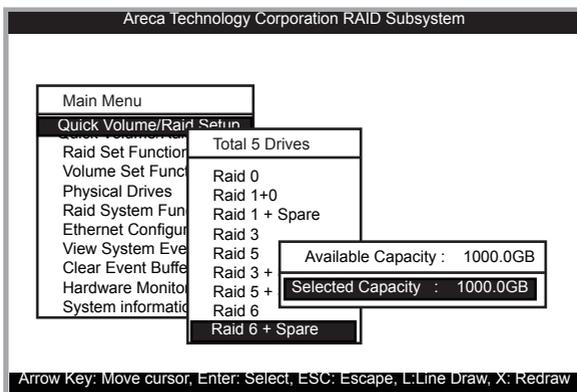
Windows 2003 with SP1 or later

Linux kernel 2.6.x or later

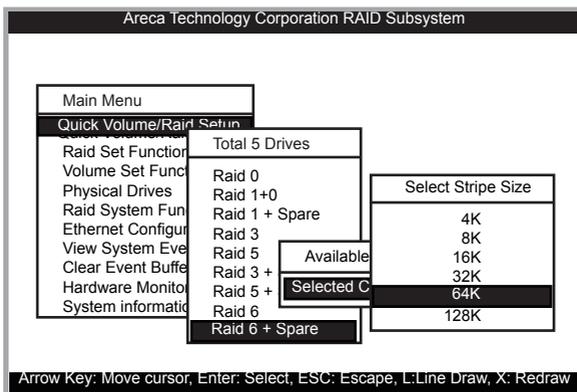
# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION

For more details please download PDF file from [ftp://ftp.areca.com.tw/RaidCards/Documents/Manual\\_Spec/Over2TB\\_050721.zip](ftp://ftp.areca.com.tw/RaidCards/Documents/Manual_Spec/Over2TB_050721.zip)

A single volume set is created and consumed 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 is displayed in the selected capacity. To enter a value less than the available capacity, type the value and press the **Enter** key to accept this value. If it only use part of the RAID set capacity, you can use the "Create Volume Set" option to define another volume sets.



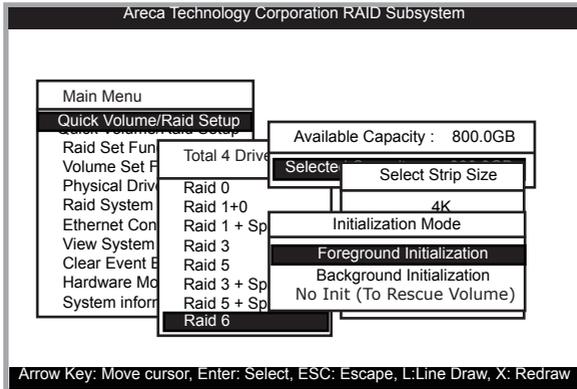
**Stripe size** This parameter sets the size of the stripe written to each disk in a RAID 0, 1, 10, 1E, 5 or 6 logical drive. You can set the stripe size to 4 KB, 8 KB, 16 KB, 32 KB, 64 KB, or 128 KB.



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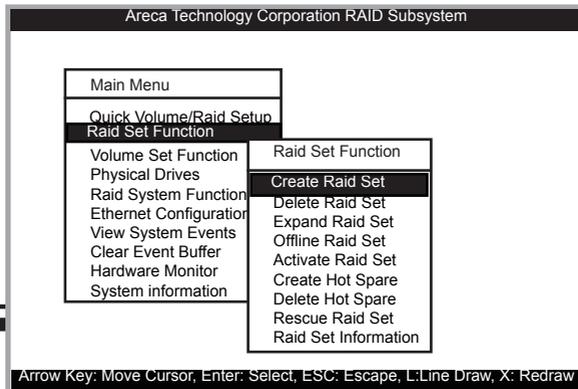
A larger stripe size produces better-read performance, especially if your computer does mostly sequential reads. However, if you are sure that your computer does random reads more often, select a small stripe size.

Press the **Yes** key in the "Create Vol/Raid Set" dialog subsystem, the RAID set and volume set will start to initialize it. Select "Foreground (Faster Completion)" or "Background (Instant Available)" for initialization. "No Init (To Rescue Volume)" for recovering the missing RAID set configuration.



## 5.5.2 Raid Set Function

User manual configuration can complete control of the RAID set setting, but it will take longer time 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 existed RAID set and re-configure the RAID set.



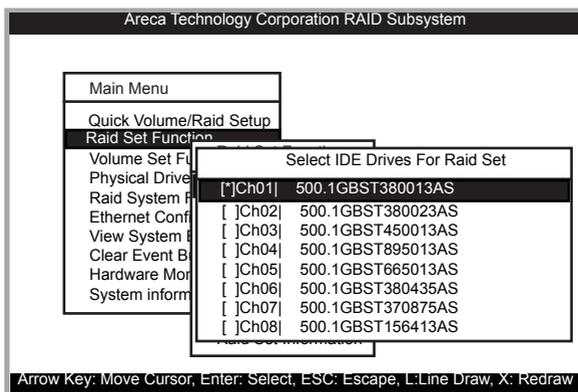
# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION

## 5.5.2.1 Create Raid Set

To define RAID set, follow the procedure below:

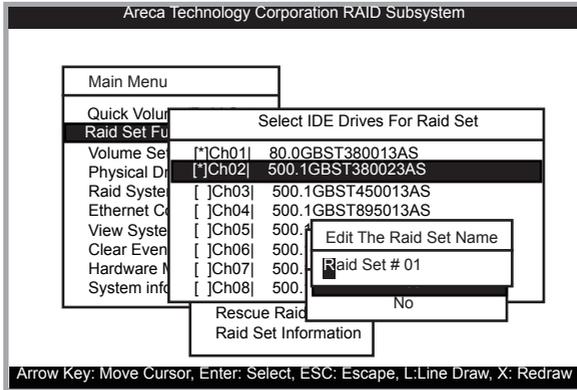
1. Select "Raid Set Function" from the main menu.
2. Select "Create Raid Set" option from the "Raid Set Function" dialog subsystem.
3. A "Select IDE Drives For Raid Set" window is displayed showing the IDE drive connected to the current subsystem. Press the up and down arrow keys to select specific physical drives. Press the **Enter** key to associate the selected physical drive with the current RAID set. Repeat this step, as many disk drives as user want to add in a single RAID set.

To finish selecting "IDE drives For Raid Set", press **Esc** key. A create RAID set confirmation screen appears, Press **Yes** key to confirm it.



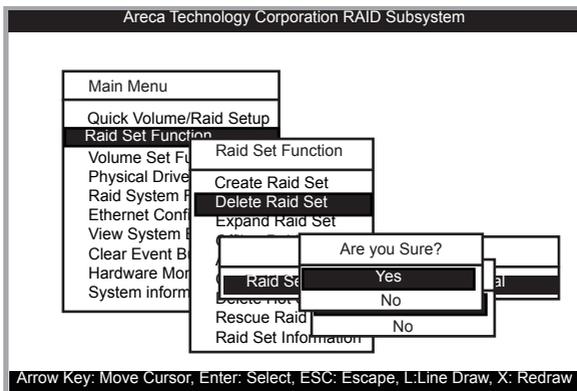
4. An "Edit The Raid Set Name" dialog subsystem appears. Enter 1 to 15 alphanumeric characters to define a unique identifier for a RAID set. The default RAID set name will always appear as Raid Set. #.

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## 5.5.2.2 Delete Raid Set

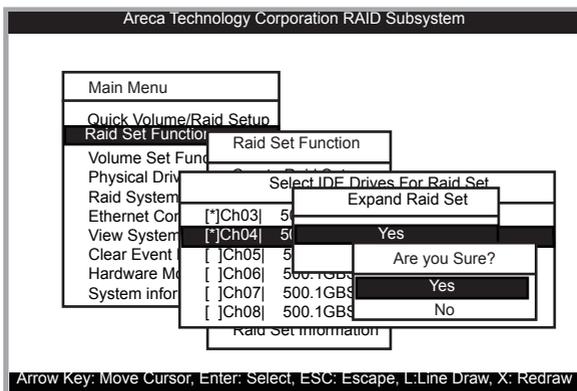
To change a RAID set, you should first delete it and re-create the RAID set. To delete a RAID set, select the RAID set number that user want to delete in the "Select Raid Set to Delete" screen. The "Delete Raid Set" dialog subsystem appears, then press **Yes** key to delete it.



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## 5.5.2.3 Expand Raid Set

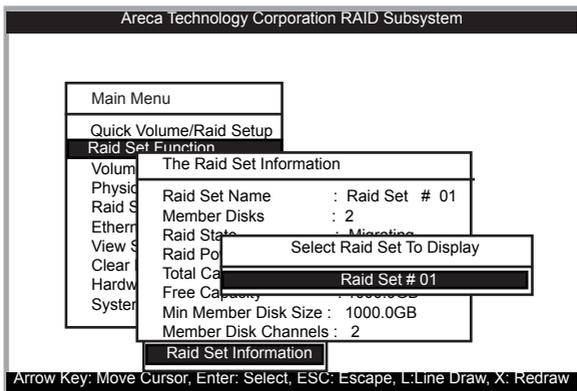
Instead of deleting a RAID set and recreating it with additional disk drives, the "Expand Raid Set" function allows the users to add disk drive to the RAID set that was created.



To expand a RAID set:

Click on "Expand Raid Set" option. If there is an available disk, then the "Select IDE Drives For Raid Set Expansion" screen appears. Select the target RAID set by clicking on the appropriate radial button. Select the target disk by clicking on the appropriate check subsystem. Press **Yes** to start expand the RAID set. The new add capacity will be define one or more volume sets. Follow the instruction presented in the "Volume Set Function" to create the volume set.

### • Migrating

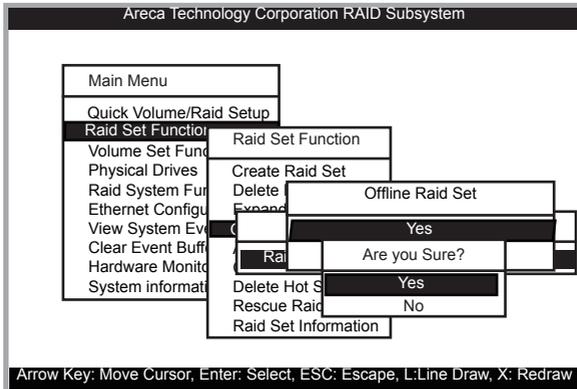


# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION

Migrating occurs when a disk is added to a RAID Set. Migration status is displayed in the RAID status area of the "Raid Set information" when a disk is added to a RAID set. Migrating status is also displayed in the associated volume status area of the "Volume Set Information" when a disk is added to a RAID set.

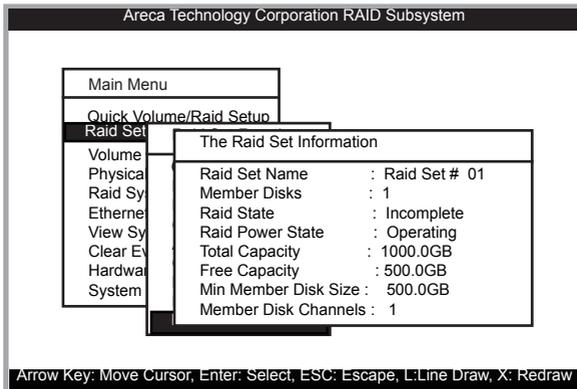
## 5.5.2.4 Offline Raid Set

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 and spun down and fault LED will be in fast blinking mode.



## 5.5.2.5 Activate Raid Set

The following screen is the "Raid Set Information" after one of its disk drive has removed in the power off state. When one of



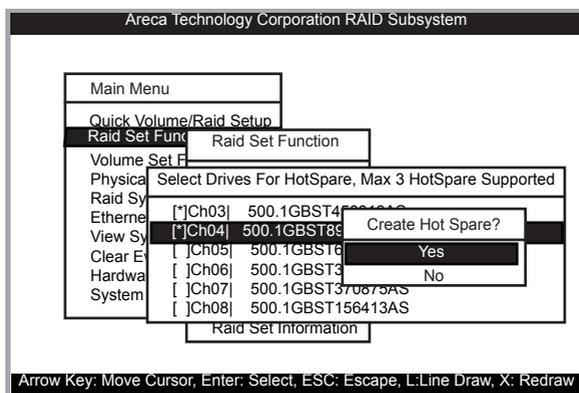
# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION

the disk drive is removed in power off state, the RAID set state will change to "Incomplete State". If user wants to continue to work, when the RAID subsystem is power on. User can use the "Activate Raid Set" option to active the RAID set. After user complete the function, the RAID state will change to "Degraded" mode.

## 5.5.2.6 Create Hot Spare

When you choose the "Create Hot Spare" option in the "Raid Set Function", all unused physical devices connected to the current subsystem appear.

Select the target disk by clicking on the appropriate check subsystem. 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" option gives you the ability to define a global hot spare.

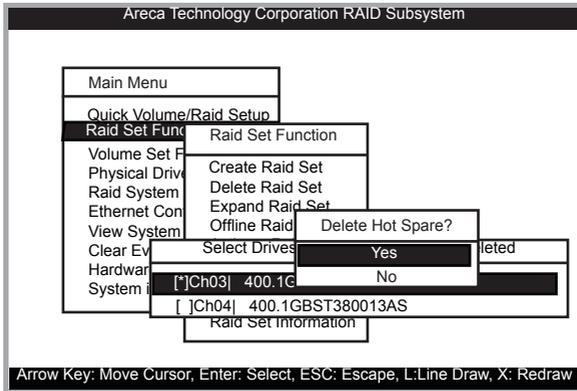


## 5.5.2.7 Delete Hot Spare

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

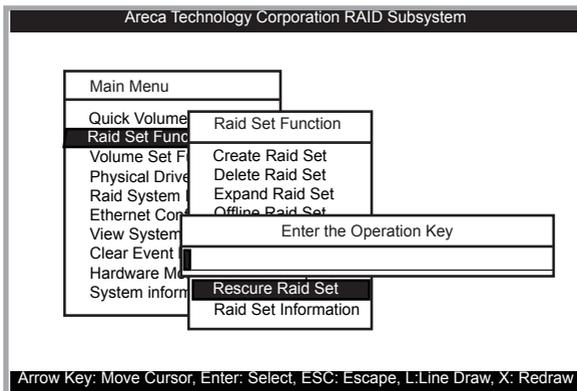
Press the **Enter** keys to select a disk drive, and press **Yes** in the "Delete Hot Spare" to delete the hot spare.

# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION



## 5.5.2.8 Rescue Raid Set

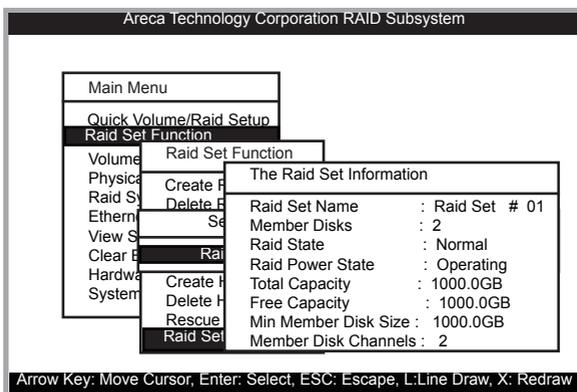
When the system is power off in the RAID set update period, it may be disappeared in this abnormal condition. The "RESCUE" function can recover the missing RAID set information. The RAID controller uses the time as the RAID set signature. The RAID set may have different time after the RAID set is re-covered. The "SIGANT" function can regenerate the signature for the RAID set.



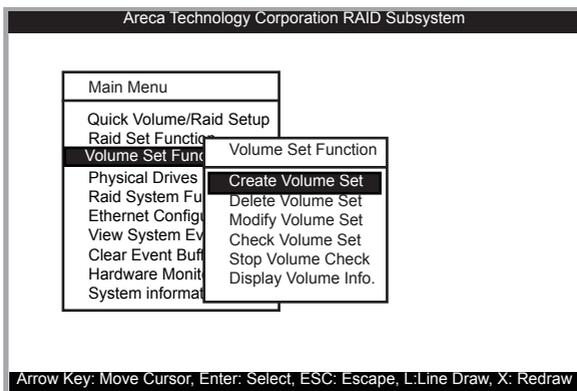
## 5.5.2.9 Raid Set Information

To display "Raid Set Information", move the cursor bar to the desired RAID set number, then press **Enter** key. "The Raid Set Information" will show as above. You can only view the information of this RAID set.

# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION



## 5.5.3 Volume Set Function



A volume set is seen by the host system as a single logical device. It is organized in a RAID level 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 steps are the volume set features:

1. Volume sets of different RAID levels may coexist on the same RAID set.
2. Up to 16 volumes per RAID subsystem (port multiplier SATA)

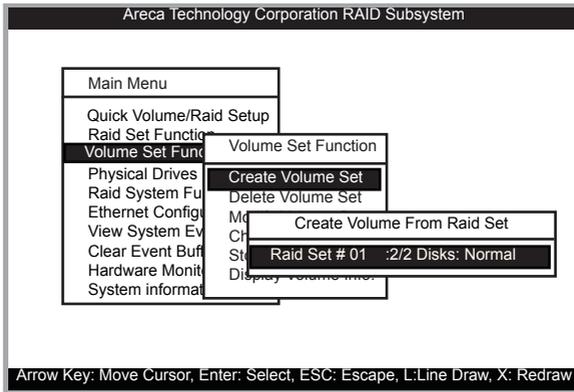
# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION

Host: 8 volumes, without port multiplier SATA Host: 2 volume, FireWire 800 Host: 2 volumes, USB3.0 Host: 8 volumes, iSCSI/AoE Host: 8 volumes and USB2.0 Host: 8 volumes)

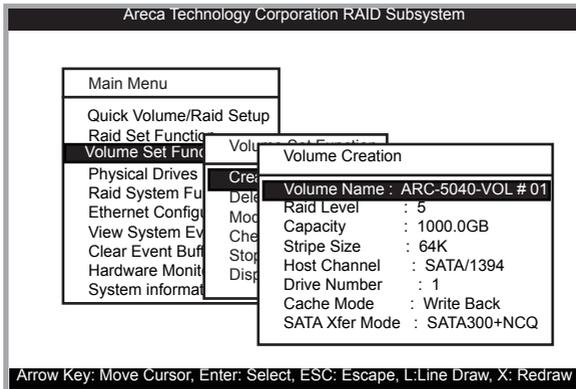
3. The maximum addressable size of a single volume set is not limited to 2TB, because the subsystem is capable of 64-bit LBA mode. However the operating system itself may not be capable of addressing more than 2TB.

## 5.5.3.1 Create Volume Set

To create a volume set, following the below steps:



1. Select the "Volume Set Function" from the Main menu.
2. Choose the "Create Volume Set" from "Volume Set Function" dialog subsystem screen.
3. The "Create Volume From Raid Set" dialog subsystem appears. This screen displays the existing arranged RAID sets.



# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION

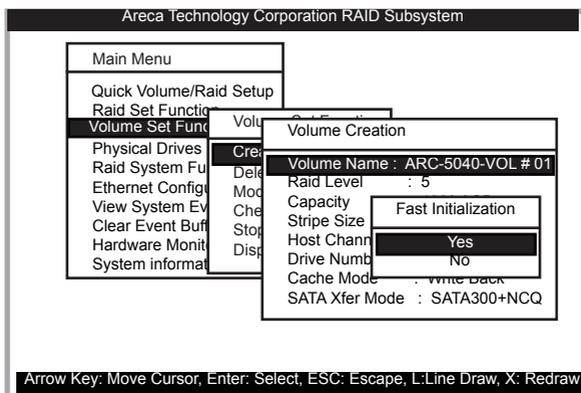
Select the RAID set number and press **Enter** key. The volume creation is displayed in the screen.

4. A window with a summary of the current volume set's settings. The "Volume Creation" option allows user to select the Volume Name, Raid level, Capacity, Stripe Size, Host Channel, Drive Number, Cache Mode and SATA Xfer Mode. User can modify the default values in this screen; the modification procedures are at 5.5.3.1.1 to 5.5.3.1.8 section.

5. After completing the modification of the volume set, press **Esc** key to confirm it. A "Initialization Mode" screen is presented (only RAID Level 3 and 5).

6. Repeat steps 3 to 5 to create additional volume sets.

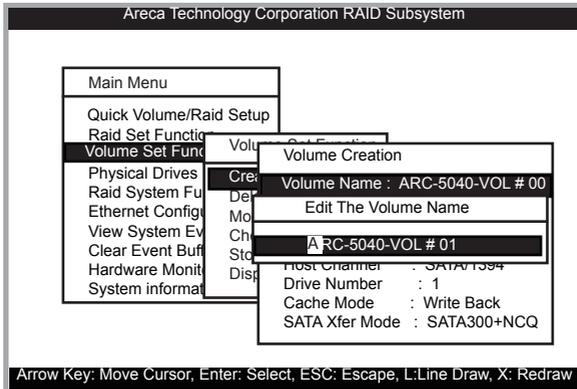
7. The initialization percentage of volume set will be displayed at the bottom line.



## 5.5.3.1.1 Volume Name

The default volume name will always appear as volume set # 00. You can rename the volume set name. It does not exceed the 15 characters limit.

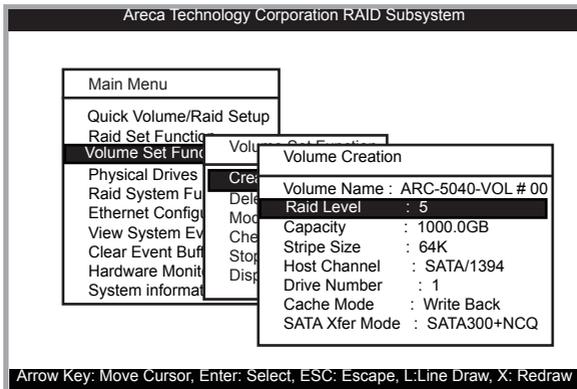
# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION



## 5.5.3.1.2 Raid Level

Set the RAID level for the volume set. Highlight Raid Level and press **Enter**.

The available RAID levels for the current volume set are displayed. Select a RAID level and press **Enter** key to confirm it.



## 5.5.3.1.3 Capacity

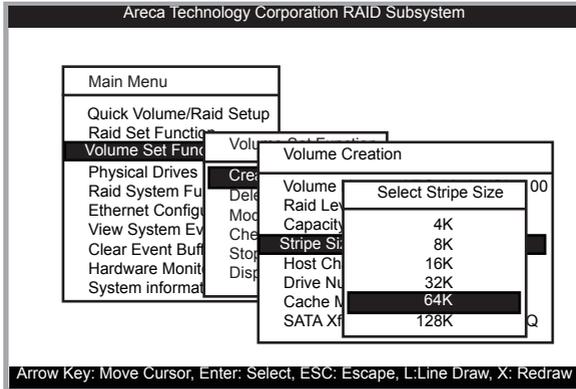
The maximum volume size is default in the first setting. Enter the appropriate volume size to fit your application. The capacity can also increase or decrease by the **UP/DOWN** key. Each volume set has a selected capacity which is less than or equal to the total capacity of the RAID set on which it resides.



# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION

## 5.5.3.1.4 Stripe Size

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



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 small stripe size.

## 5.5.3.1.5 Host Channel

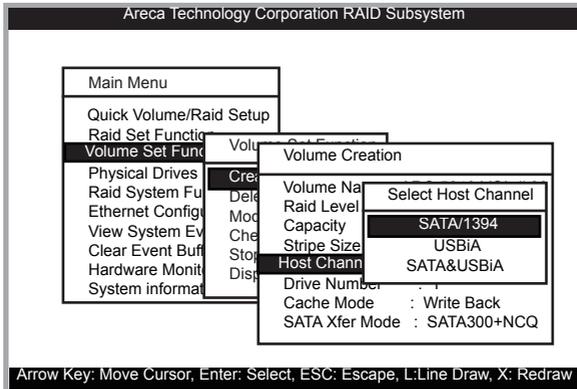
There are five kinds of host map to two internal channels for each volume. Different channel hot can map to and access the same volume. But user can only write multiple hosts' volume through one host each time for data consistency.

### For channel 0 host: SATA

**eSATA:** eSATA host channel can access to the volume set

**FireWire 800 or USB3.0:** FireWire 800 and USB3.0 host channel share one internal bus to the RAID controller. The internal bus is configured by the firmware as a FireWire 800 or USB3.0 function using the "USB3.0/1394 Select" option on the LCD/VT-100 "Raid System Function" or the "USB3.0/1394. Select" option on the web browser configuration "System Config". It is default configured as the USB3.0 bus.

# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION



## For channel 1 host: USBiA

**iSCSI:** iSCSI host channel can access to the volume set.

**USB2.0:** USB2.0 host channel can access to the volume set.

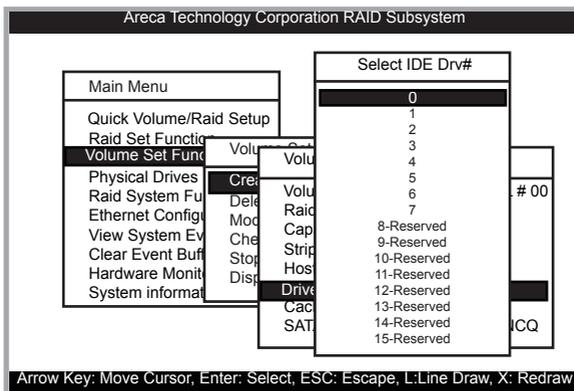
**AoE:** ATA over Ethernet (AoE) is a network protocol designed for simple, high-performance access of SATA storage devices over Ethernet networks.

## 5.5.3.1.6 Drive Number

eSATA host system with port multiplier function, the host port can support up to 8 volume sets (any Drive#: 0~7).

eSATA host system without port multiplier function, the host port can only support one volume set (Drive#: 0, 1~7 for Reserved).

FireWire 800 or USB3.0 host system, you can define 2 volume sets (any Drive#: 8~9, 10~15 for Reserved) for FireWire 800 host or 8 volume sets (any Drive#: 8~15) for USB3.0 host.

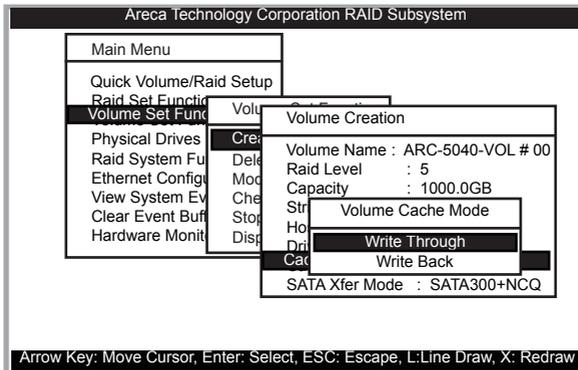


# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION

USB2.0 host system, the host port can support up to 8 volume sets (Drive#: 0~7). Assign the drive# value from number 0. iSCSI/AoE host system, the host port can support up to 8 volume sets (any Drive#: 8~15). For volume arrangement, our iSCSI/AoE unit mimics that of the SCSI bus: 8 target nodes (8~15) as there are 8 IDs in SCSI; LUN 0 for each target node.

Up to 16 volumes can support on each ARC-5040 RAID subsystem. Dual host channels can be applied to the same volume, but you need to assign same both host allowable drive number for this volume. If you can't map both host on the same driver number, then you can not map both host to same volume. Please refer to page 11 channel/host/driver number table.

## 5.5.3.1.7 Cache Mode

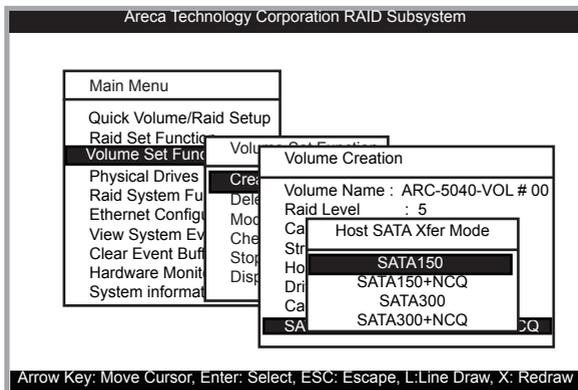


User can set the cache mode to: "Write-Through" cache or "Write-Back" cache.

## 5.5.3.1.8 SATA Xfer Mode

The ARC-5040 RAID subsystem can support up to SATA II, which runs up to 300MB/s. NCQ is a command protocol in Serial ATA that can only be implemented on native Serial ATA hard drives. It 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

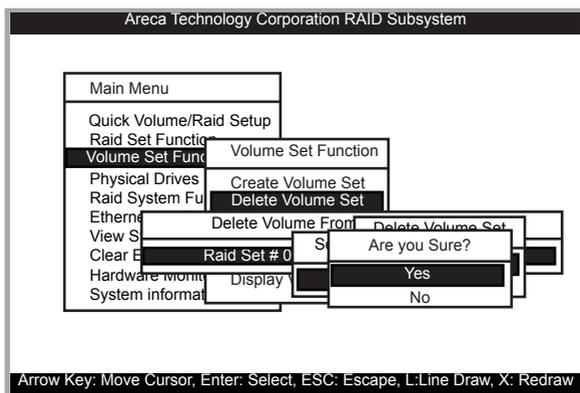
# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION



or re-ordered, along with the necessary tracking mechanisms for outstanding and completed portions of the workload. The RAID subsystem allows user to choose the SATA Mode (slowest to fastest): SATA150, SATA150+NCQ, SATA300, SATA300+NCQ.

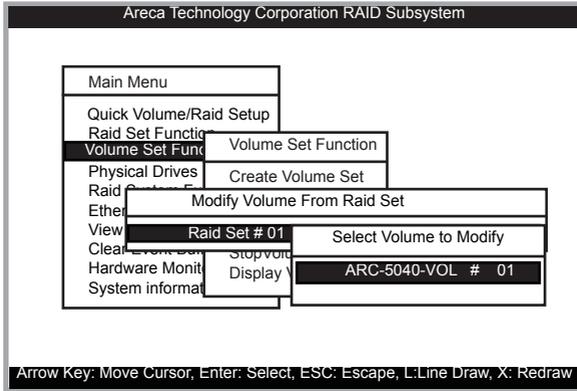
## 5.5.3.2 Delete Volume Set

To "Delete Volume Set" from RAID set system function, move the cursor bar to the "Volume Set Function" menu and select the "Delete Volume Set" item, then press **Enter** key. The "Volume Set Functions" menu will show all Raid Set # item. Move the cursor bar to a RAID set number, then press **Enter** key to show all volume set # in the RAID set. Move cursor to the deleted volume set number, press **Enter** key to delete it.



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## 5.5.3.3 Modify Volume Set



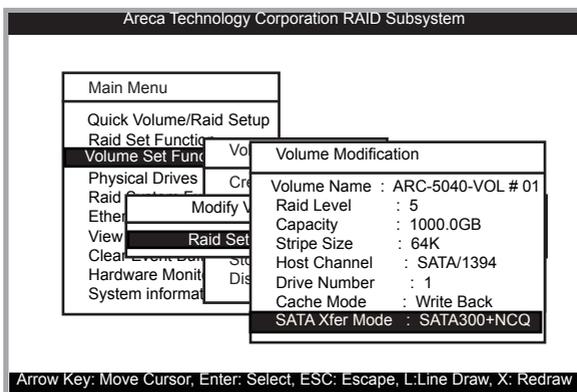
Use this option to “Modify Volume Set” configuration, move the cursor bar to the “Volume Set Functions” menu and select the “Modify Volume Set” item, then press **Enter** key. The “Volume Set Functions” menu will show all RAID set number items. Move the cursor bar to a RAID set number item, then press **Enter** key to show all volume set item. Select the volume set from the list you which to change, press **Enter** key to modify it.

### 5.5.3.3.1 Volume Expansion

Use the RAID set expands to expand a RAID set, when a disk is added to your system. The expand capacity can use to enlarge the volume set size or create another volume set. The “Modify Volume Set” function can support the volume set expansion function. To expand volume set capacity value from RAID set system function, move the cursor bar to the volume set volume capacity item and entry the capacity size. After you confirm it, the volume set started to expand.

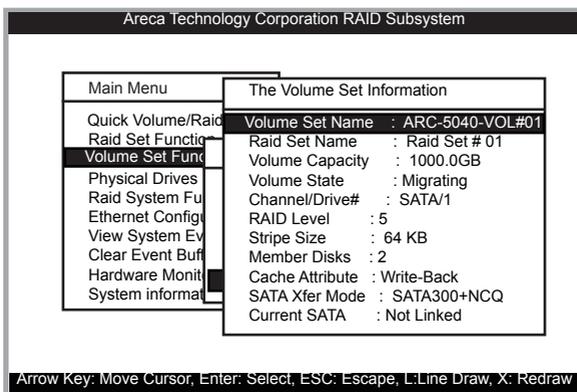
As shown in the above can be modified at this screen. Choose this option to display the properties of the selected volume set.

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## 5.5.3.3.2 Volume Set Migration

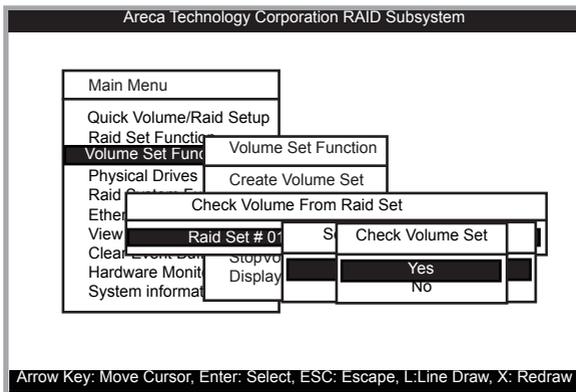
Migrating occurs when a volume set is migrating from one RAID level to another, a volume set stripe size changes, or when a disk is added to a RAID set. Migration status is displayed in the volume status area of the "Volume Set Information".



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## 5.5.3.4 Check Volume Set

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. To check volume set from RAID set system function, move the cursor bar to the "Volume Set Functions" menu and select the "Check Volume Set" item, then press **Enter** key. The "Volume Set Function" menu will show all RAID set number items. Move the cursor bar to RAID set number item, then press **Enter** key to show all volume set item. Select the volume set from the list you which to check, press **Enter** key to select it. After completing the selection, the confirmation screen appears, press **Yes** to start check.



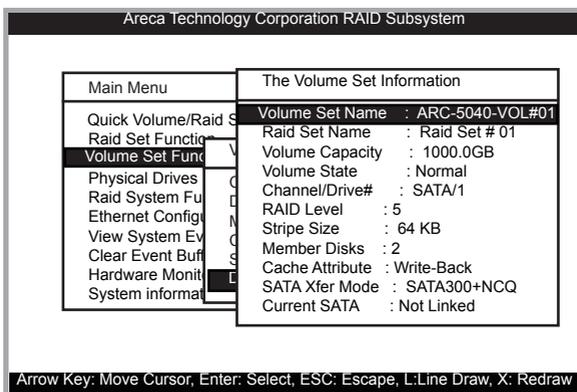
## 5.5.3.5 Stop Volume Set Check

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

## 5.5.3.6 Display Volume Set Info.

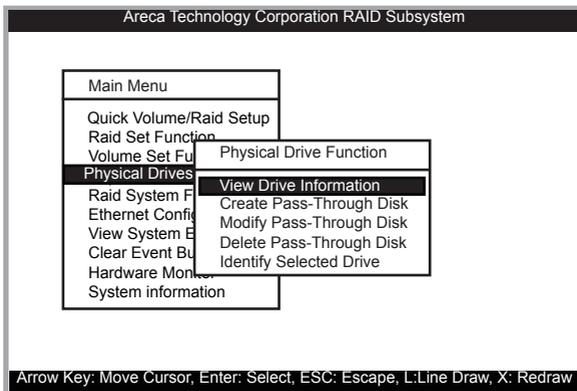
To "Display Volume Set information", move the cursor bar to the desired volume set number, then press **Enter** key. The "Volume Set Information" will show as following. You can only view the information of this volume set.

# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION



## 5.5.4 Physical Drives

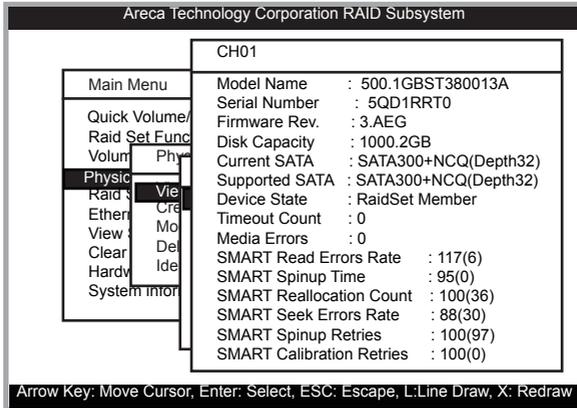
Choose this option from the Main Menu to select a physical disk and to perform the operations listed below.



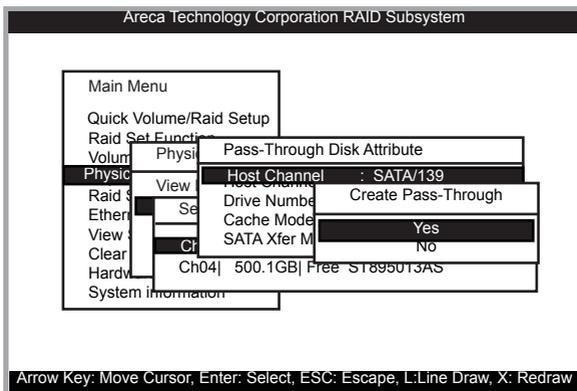
# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION

## 5.5.4.1 View Drive Information

When you choose this option, the physical disks in the ARC-5040 RAID subsystem are listed. Move the cursor to the desired drive and press **Enter**. The following appears:



## 5.5.4.2 Create Pass-Through Disk



Disk drive is not controlled by the RAID subsystem firmware, thus, it can not be a part of a volume set. The disk drive 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 subsystem firmware. The Host Channel, Drive Number, Cache Mode and SATA Xfer Mode items detailed descriptions refer to the "Create Volume Set" section.

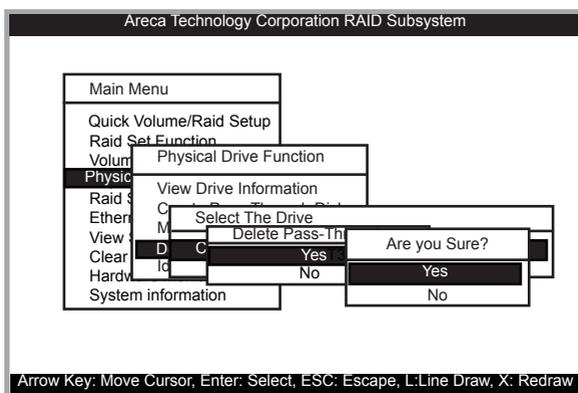
# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION

## 5.5.4.3 Modify Pass-Through Disk

Use this option to modify the "Pass-Through Disk Attribute". To "Modify Pass-Through Disk" parameters values from Pass-through disk pool, move the cursor bar to the "Physical Drive Function" menu and select the "Modify Pass-Through Disk" option and then press **Enter** key. The "Physical Drive Function" menu will show all Raid pass-through drive number option. Move the cursor bar to a desired item, then press **Enter** key to show all "Pass-Through Disk Attribute". Select the parameter from the list you which to change, press **Enter** key to modify it.

## 5.5.4.4 Delete Pass-Through Disk

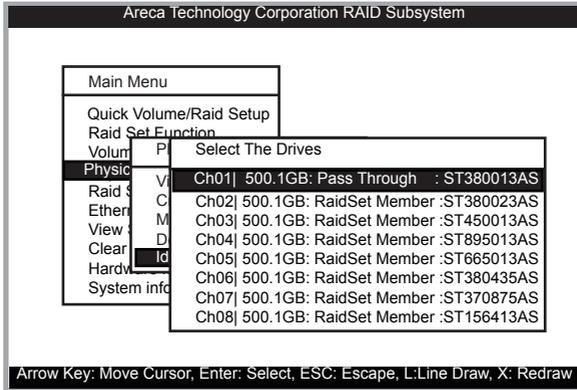
To "Delete Pass-Through Disk" from the pass-through drive pool, move the cursor bar to the "Physical Drive Function" menu and select the "Delete pass-through Disk" item, then press **Enter** key. The "Delete Pass-Through" confirmation screen will appear and press **Yes** key to delete it.



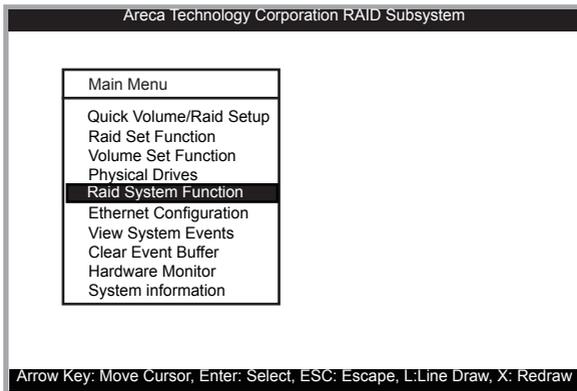
## 5.5.4.5 Identify Selected Drive

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.

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## 5.5.5 Raid System Function

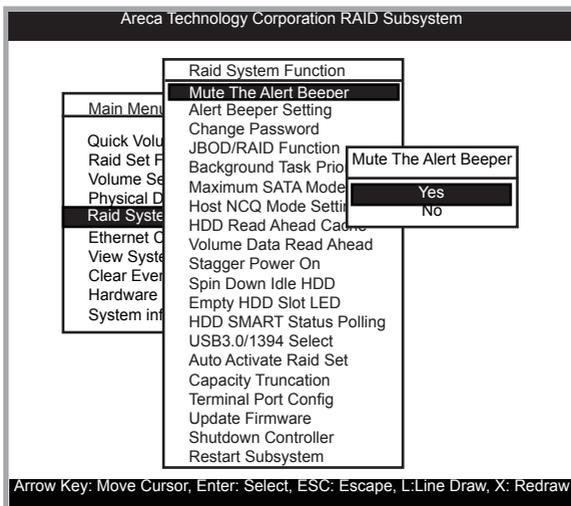


To set the "Raid System Function", move the cursor bar to the main menu and select the "Raid System Function" item and then press **Enter** key. The "Raid System Function" menu will show all items. Move the cursor bar to an item, then press **Enter** key to select the desired function.

### 5.5.5.1 Mute The Alert Beeper

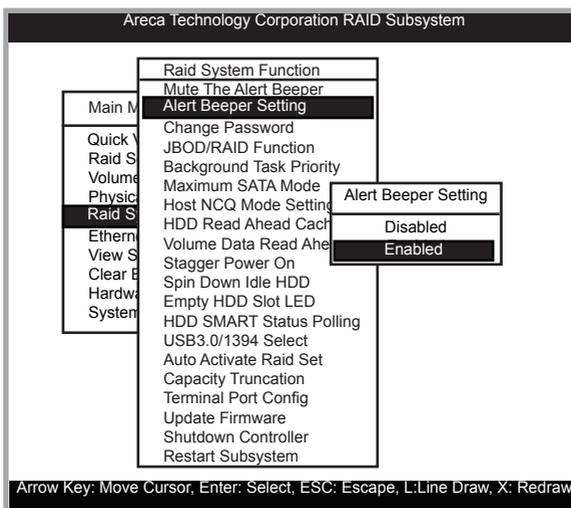
The "Mute The Alert Beeper" function item is used to control the RAID subsystem beeper. Select the **Yes** and press **Enter** key in the dialog subsystem to turn the beeper off.

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## 5.5.5.2 Alert Beeper Setting

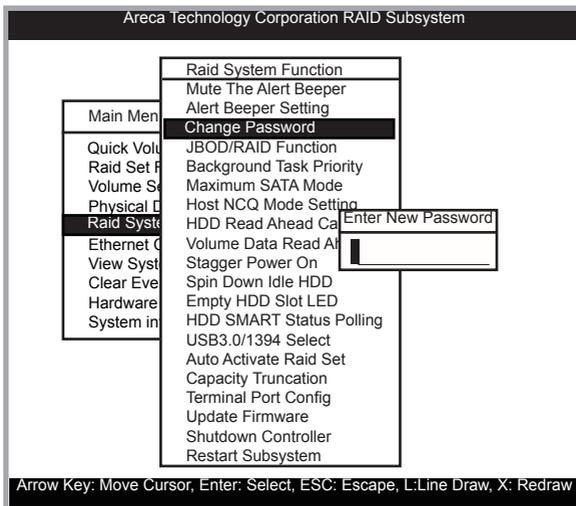
The "Alert Beeper Setting" function item is used to control the RAID subsystem beeper. Select "**Disabled**" and press **Enter** key in the dialog subsystem to turn the beeper off.



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## 5.5.5.3 Change Password

The "Change Password" option allows user to set or clear the password protection feature. Once the password has been set, the user only can monitor and configure the subsystem by providing the correct password. This feature is used to protect the RAID subsystem from unauthorized entry. The RAID subsystem will check the password only when entering the main menu from the initial screen. The system will automatically go back to the initial screen when 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. An "Enter New Password" screen appears. Do not use spaces when you enter the password, If spaces are used, it will lock out the user. To disable the password, press **Enter** only 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 from the starting screen.

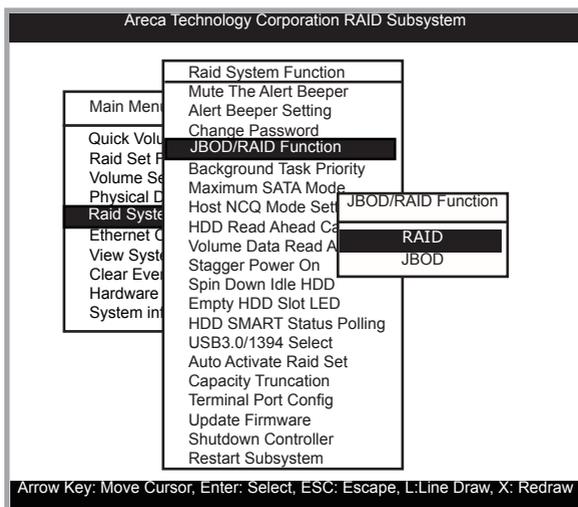


## 5.5.5.4 JBOD/RAID Function

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

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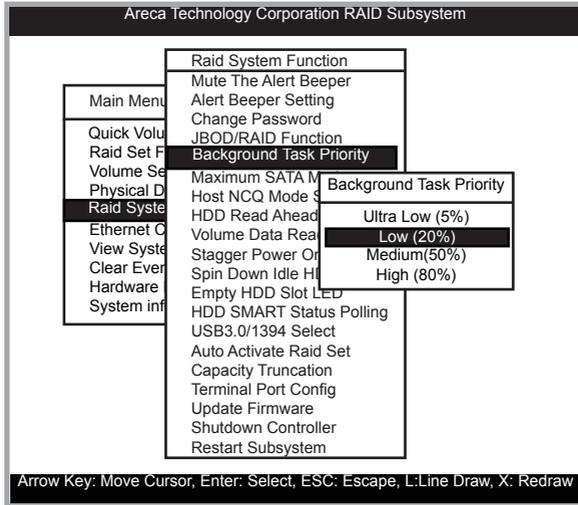
an individual disk. JBOD does not provide data redundancy. User needs to delete the RAID set, when you want to change the option from the RAID to the JBOD function.



## 5.5.5.5 Background Task Priority

The "Background Task Priority" is a relative indication of how much time the subsystem devotes to a background operation, such as rebuilding or migrating. The RAID subsystem allows user to choose the rebuild priority to balance volume set access and background tasks appropriately.

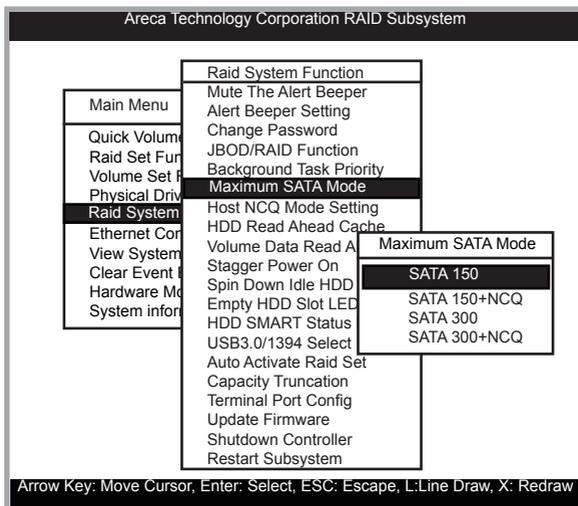
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## 5.5.5.6 Maximum SATA Mode

Within the RAID subsystem, the host channels act as a target and 8 SATA II bus are connected to the drive. The SATA drive channel can support up to SATA II, which runs up to 300MB/s. NCQ is a command protocol in Serial ATA that can only be implemented on native Serial ATA hard drives. It 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 RAID subsystem allows user to choose the SATA Mode: SATA150, SATA150+NCQ, SATA300, SATA300+NCQ.

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## 5.5.5.7 Host NCQ Mode Setting

NCQ is a performance enhancement for SATA II-category disk drives, and works similarly to the way command tag queuing (CTQ) works in SCSI command set-based disk drives. NCQ algorithms allow I/O operations to be performed out of order to optimize and leverage disk read/write head positioning and ultimately overall performance. Since there are some compatible with ARC-5040, It provides the following option to tune the function. The default setting on this option is Disable for better compatibility. The ARC-5040 RAID subsystem provides the following host NCQ mode setting.

**Disable:** No NCQ support

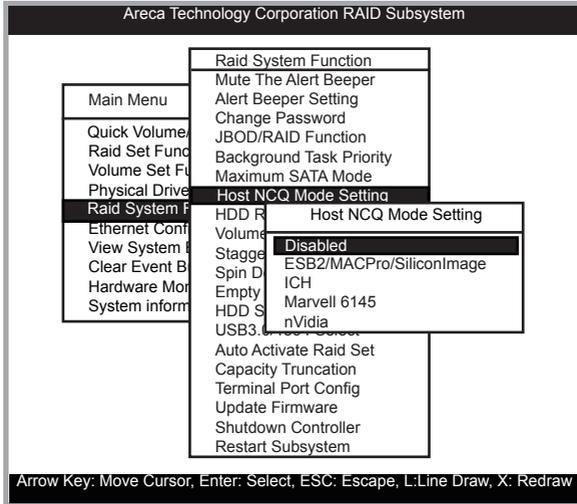
**ESB2/MACPro/SiliconImage:** Intel ESB2, MACPro and SiliconImage SATA subsystem.

**ICH:** Intel ICH series SATA subsystem

**Marvell6145:** Marvell 6145 SATA subsystem

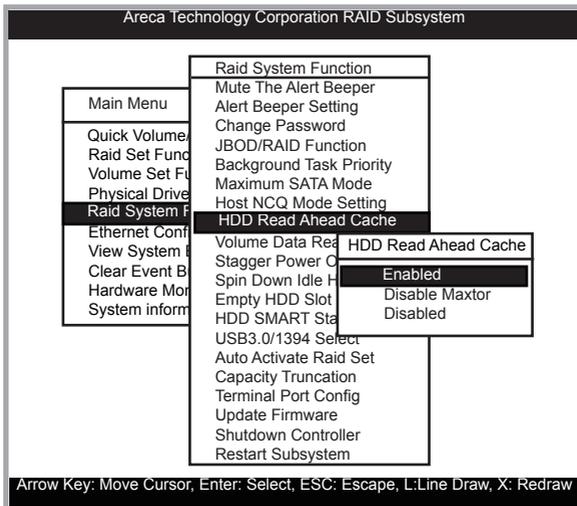
**nVidia:** nVidia SATA subsystem

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## 5.5.5.8 HDD Read Ahead Cache

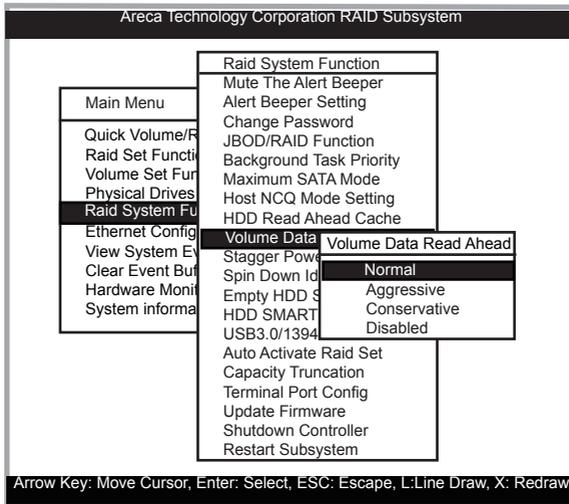
Allow Read Ahead (Default: Enabled)—When Enabled, the drive's read ahead cache algorithm is used, providing maximum performance under most circumstances.



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## 5.5.5.9 Volume Data Read Ahead

The "Volume Data Read Ahead" parameter specifies the controller firmware algorithms which process the data read ahead blocks from the disk. The "Volume Data Read Ahead" parameter is normal by default. To modify the value, you must set it from the command line 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. Aggressive read ahead is optimal for sequential access but it degrades random access.



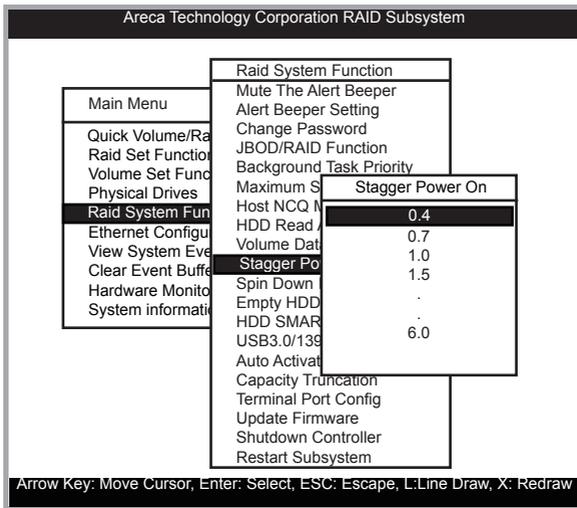
## 5.5.5.10 Stagger Power On

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. New SATA drives have support staggered spin-up capabilities to boost reliability. Staggered 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

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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.

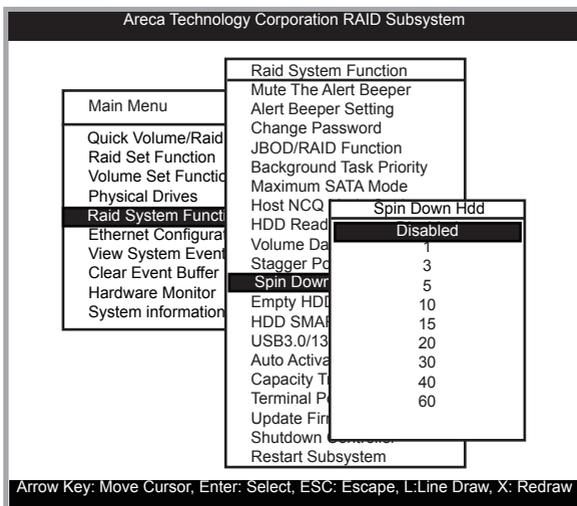
The RAID subsystem has included the option for customer to select the disk drives sequentially stagger power up value. The values can be selected from 0.4s to 6s per step which powers up one drive.



## 5.5.5.11 Spin Down Idle HDD(Minutes)

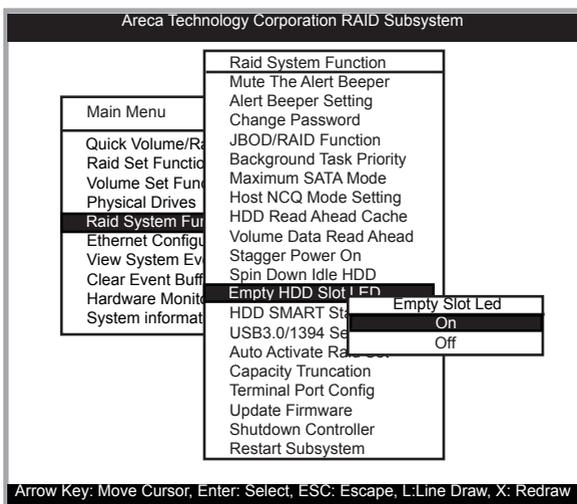
This function can automatically spin down the drive if it hasn't been accessed for a certain amount of time. This value is used by the drive to determine how long to wait (with no disk activity, before turning off the spindle motor to save power.)

# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION



## 5.5.5.12 Empty HDD Slot LED

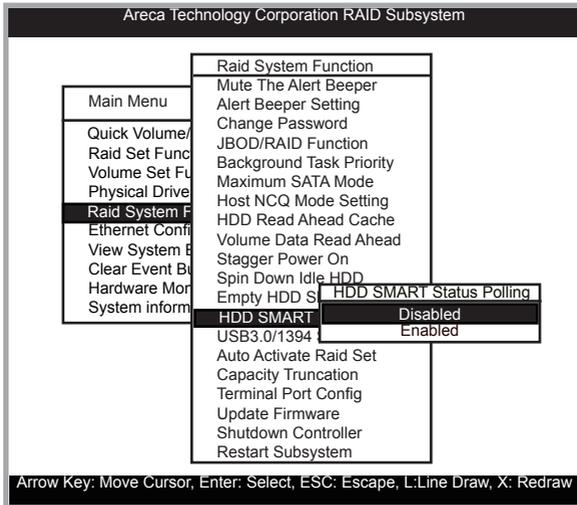
The firmware has added the "Empty HDD Slot LED" option to setup the fault LED light "ON" or "OFF". When each slot has a power LED for the HDD installed identify, user can set this option to "OFF". Choose option "ON", the ARC-5040 RAID subsystem will light the fault LED; if no HDD installed.



# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION

## 5.5.5.13 HDD SMART Status Polling

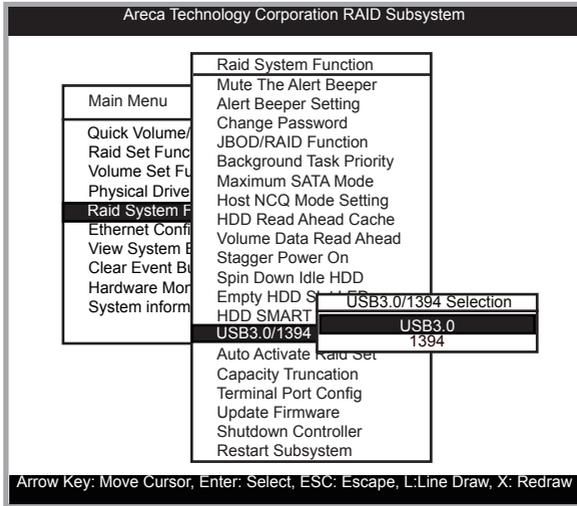
"HDD SMART Status Polling" was added to enable scanning of the HDD temperature function. It is necessary to enable "HDD SMART Status Polling" function before SMART information is accessible. This function is disabled by default. The following screen shot shows how to change the setting to enable the polling function.



## 5.5.5.14 USB3.0/1394 Select

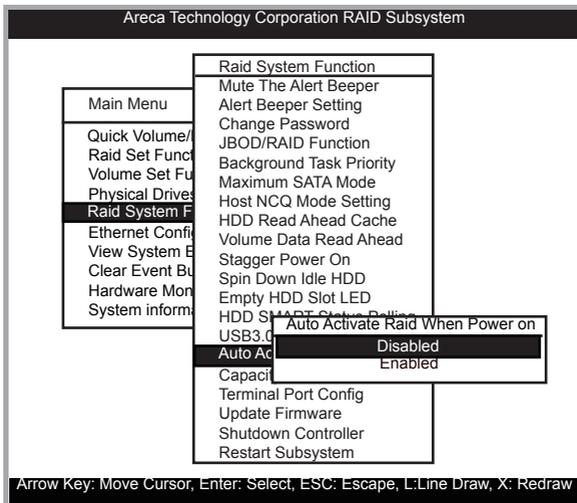
FireWire 800 or USB3.0: FireWire 800 and USB3.0 host channel share one internal bus to the RAID controller. The internal bus is configured by the firmware as a FireWire 800 or USB3.0 function using the "USB3.0/1394 Select" option on the VT-100 "Raid System Function". It is default configured as the USB3.0 bus.

# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION



## 5.5.5.15 Auto Activate Raid Set

When some of the disk drives are removed in power off state or boot up, the RAID set state will change to incomplete state. But if a user wants to automatically continue to work while the ARC-5040 RAID subsystem is powered on, the user can set the auto Activate Raid Set option to enable. The RAID state will change to "Degraded" mode while it powers on.



# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION

## 5.5.5.16 Capacity Truncation

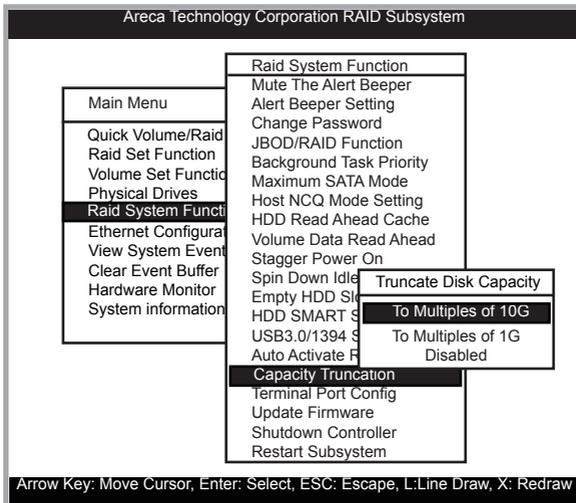
The RAID subsystem uses drive truncation so that drives from differing vendors are more likely to be able to be used as spares for each other. Drive truncation slightly decreases the usable capacity of a drive that is used in redundant units.

The subsystem 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.

**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.



# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION

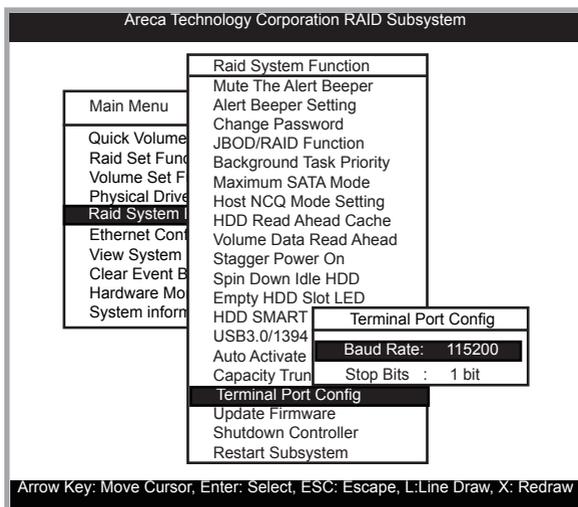
## 5.5.5.17 Terminal Port Config

Parity Value is fixed at None.

Handshaking value is fixed at None.

Speed sending values are 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, and 115200.

Stop Bits values are 1 bit and 2 bits.



### Note:

1. User can only update the firmware through the VT100 Terminal or web browser-based RAID Management through the subsystem's serial port or LAN port.

## 5.5.5.18 Update Firmware

Please refer to the appendix A Upgrading Flash Firmware Programming Utility.

## 5.5.5.19 Shutdown Controller

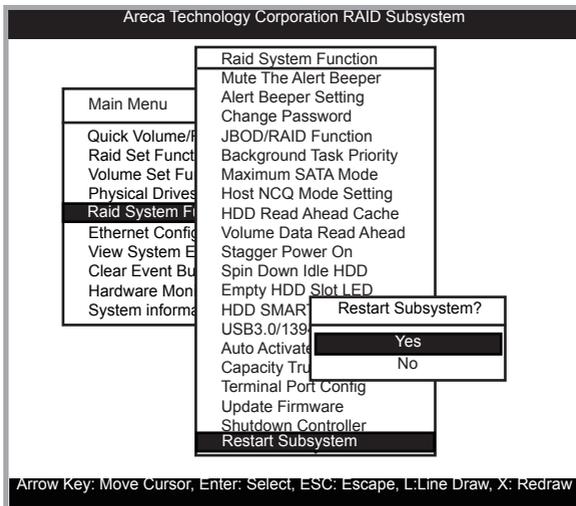
Use the "Shutdown Controller" function to flash the cache data to HDD and shutdown the controller, move the cursor bar to the main menu "Raid System Function" item and then press the **Enter** key. The "Raid system Function" menu appears on the

# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION

screen. Press **Enter** key to select "Shutdown Controller" item. The shutdown controller confirmation screen appears. Select **Yes** key to flash the cache to HDD and ARC-5040 RAID controller.

## 5.5.5.20 Restart Subsystem

Use the "Restart Subsystem" function to restart the RAID subsystem, move the cursor bar to the main menu "Raid System Function" item and then press the **Enter** key. The "Raid system Function" menu appears on the screen. Press **Enter** key to select "Restart Subsystem" item. The restart subsystem confirmation screen appears. Select **Yes** key to restart entire ARC-5040 RAID subsystem.



### Note:

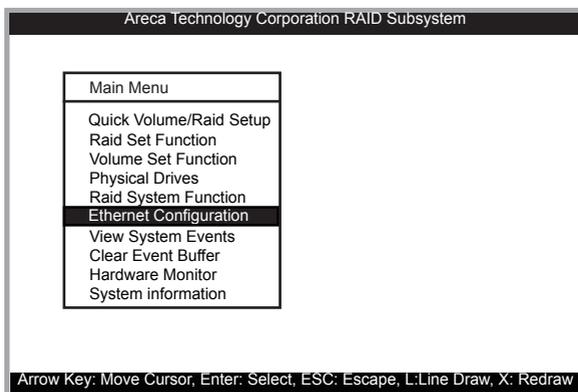
It can only work properly at host and drive without any activity.

## 5.5.6 Ethernet Configuration

Use this feature to set the subsystem Ethernet port configuration. Customer doesn't need to create a reserved space on the arrays before the Ethernet port and HTTP service working.

# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION

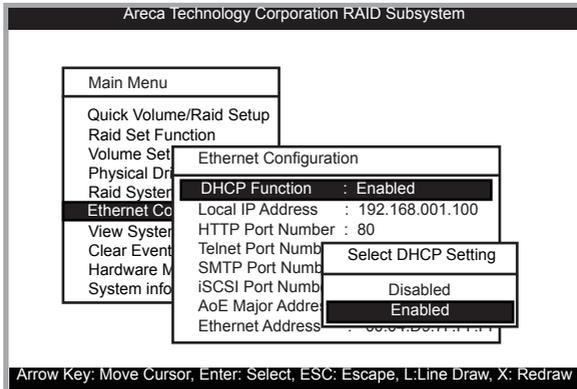
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## 5.5.6.1 DHCP Function

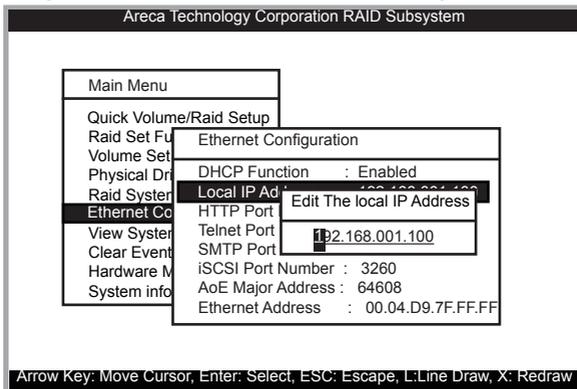
DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) is a protocol that lets network administrators manage centrally and automate the assignment of IP (Internet Protocol) configurations on a computer network. When using the Internet's set of protocols (TCP/IP), in order for a computer system to communicate to 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 manually configure the IP address of the subsystem, 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 "DHCP Function" item, then press **Enter** key to show the DHCP setting. Select the "Disabled" or "Enabled" option to enable or disable the DHCP function.

# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION



## 5.5.6.2 Local IP Address

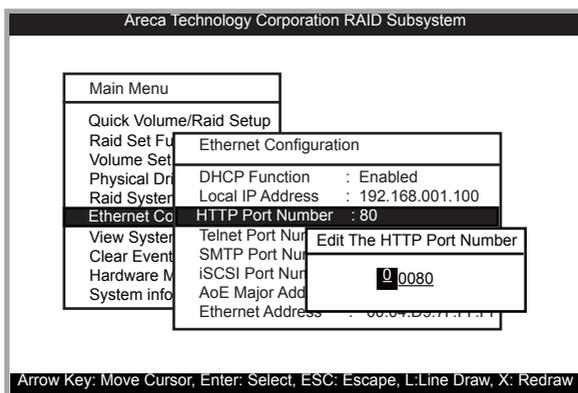
If you intend to set up your client computers manually, make sure that the assigned IP address is in the same range of your default router address and that it is unique to your private network. However we would highly recommend that if you have a network of computers and the option to assign your TCP/IP client configurations automatically, please do. An IP address allocation scheme will reduce the time it takes to set-up client computers and eliminate the possibilities of administrative errors. To manually configure the IP address of the RAID subsystem, 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 Local IP Address item, then press **Enter** key to show the default address setting in the RAID subsystem. You can reassign the IP address of the subsystem.



# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION

## 5.5.6.3 HTTP Port Number

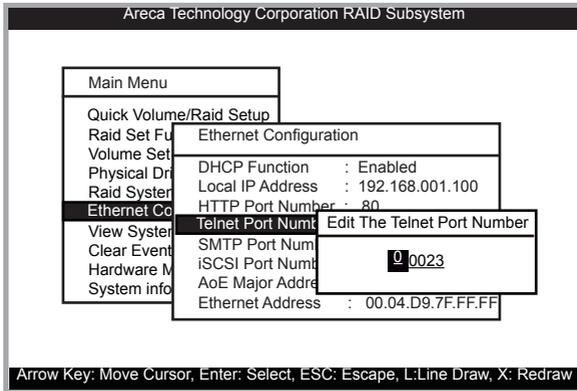
To manually configure the "HTTP Port Number" of the subsystem, move the cursor bar to the main menu "Ethernet Configuration" function item and then press the **Enter** key. The "Ethernet Configuration" menu appears on the screen. Move the cursor bar to "HTTP Port Number" item, then press the **Enter**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



## 5.5.6.4 Telnet Port Number

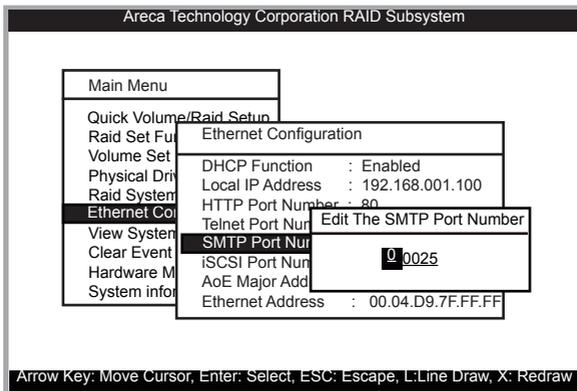
To manually configure the "Telnet Port Number" of the subsystem, move the cursor bar to the main menu "Ethernet Configuration" function item and then press the **Enter** key. The "Ethernet Configuration" menu appears on the screen. Move the cursor bar to "Telnet Port Number" item, then press the **Enter**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

# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION



## 5.5.6.5 SMTP Port Number

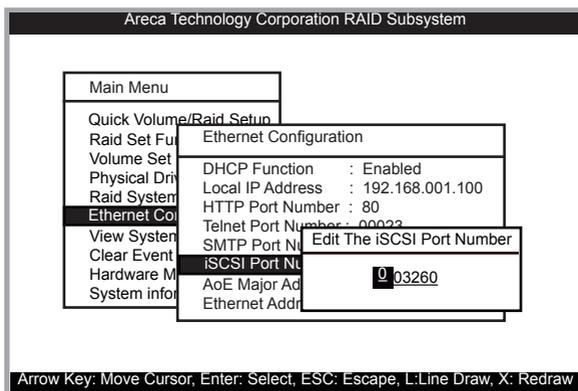
To manually configure the "SMTP Port Number" of the controller, move the cursor bar to the main menu "Ethernet Configuration" function item and then press **Enter** key. The "Ethernet Configuration" menu appears on the screen. Move the cursor bar to "SMTP Port Number" item, then press **Enter** key to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



# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION

## 5.5.6.6 iSCSI Port Number

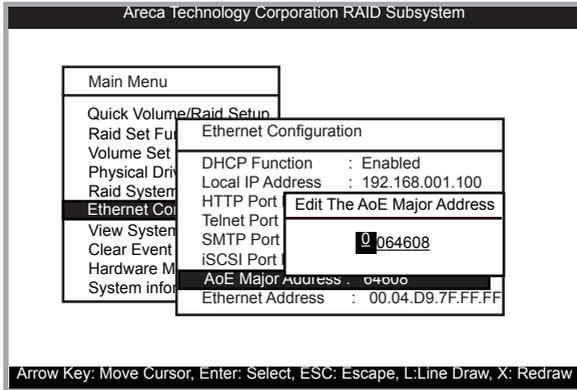
To manually configure the "iSCSI Port Number" of the controller, move the cursor bar to the main menu "Ethernet Configuration" function item and then press **Enter** key. The "Ethernet Configuration" menu appears on the screen. Move the cursor bar to "iSCSI Port Number" item, then press **Enter** key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



## 5.5.6.7 AoE Major Address

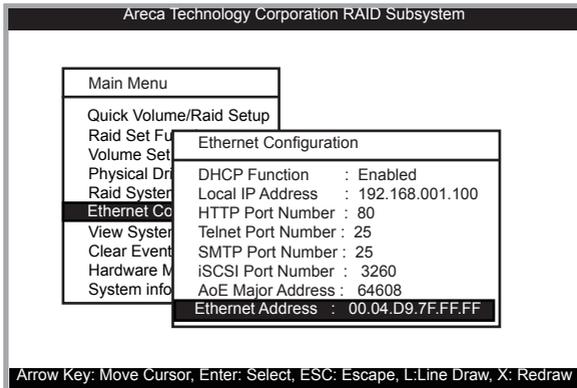
To manually configure the "AoE Major Address" of the controller, move the cursor bar to the main menu "Ethernet Configuration" function item and then press **Enter** key. The "Ethernet Configuration" menu appears on the screen. Move the cursor bar to "AoE Major Address" item, then press **Enter** key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

# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION



## 5.5.6.8 Ethernet Address

A MAC address stands for media access control address and is your computer's unique hardware number. On an Ethernet LAN, it's the same as your Ethernet address. When you're connected to the Internet from the RAID subsystem Ethernet port, a correspondence table relates your IP address to the RAID subsystem's physical (MAC) address on the LAN.



## 5.5.7 View System Events

To "View System Events", move the cursor bar to the main menu and select the "View System Events" link, then press the **Enter** key. The RAID subsystem's events screen appear.

# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION

Choose this option to view the system events information: Time, Device, Event type, Elapse Time and Errors. The RAID subsystem does not built the real time clock. The time information is the relative time from the RAID subsystem power on.

Time	Device	Event Type	ElapseTime	Errors
2004-1-1 12:00:00	H/W Monitor	Raid Powered On		
2004-1-1 12:00:00	H/W Monitor	Raid Powered On		
2004-1-1 12:00:00	H/W Monitor	Raid Powered On		

Arrow Key: Move Cursor, Enter: Select, ESC: Escape, L:Line Draw, X: Redraw

## 5.5.8 Clear Events Buffer

Use this feature to clear the entire events buffer information.

## 5.5.9 Hardware Monitor Information

The "Hardware Monitor Information" provides the temperature, fan speed (chassis fan) and voltage of the RAID subsystem. The temperature items list the current states of the subsystem board and backplane. All items are also unchangeable. The warning messages will indicate through the LCD, LED and alarm buzzer.

The Hardware Monitor Information	
Ctrl Temperature	: 38 (Celsius)
Power +12V	: 12.220
Power +5 V	: 4.999
Power +3.3V	: 3.344
SATA PHY +2.5V	: 2.512
DDR-II +1.8V	: 1.792
PEX8505 +1.5V	: 1.504
CPU +1.2V	: 1.200

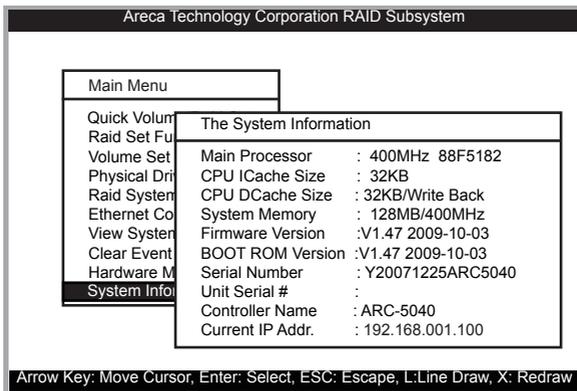
Arrow Key: Move Cursor, Enter: Select, ESC: Escape, L:Line Draw, X: Redraw

# VT-100 UTILITY CONFIGURATION

Item	Warning Condition
Enclosure Board Temperature	> 60°
Enclosure Fan Speed	< 1300 RPM
Enclosure Power Supply +12V	< 10.5V or > 13.5V
Enclosure Power Supply +5V	< 4.7V or > 5.3V
Enclosure Power Supply +3.3V	< 3.0V or > 3.6V
CPU Core Voltage +1.2V	< 1.08V or > 1.32V
SATA PHY +2.5V	< 2.25V or > 2.75V
DDR II +1.8V	< 1.656V or > 1.944V
PEX8508 +1.5V	< 1.38V or > 1.62V
PEX8580 +1.0V	< 0.92V or > 1.08V

## 5.5.10 System Information

Choose this option to display Main Processor, CPU Instruction Cache and Data Cache Size, Firmware Version, Serial Number, subsystem Model Name, and the Cache Memory Size. To check the "System Information", move the cursor bar to "System Information" item, then press **Enter** key. All major subsystem system information will be displayed.



## 6. Web Browser-based Configuration

The RAID subsystem web browser-based configuration utility is firm-ware-based and uses to configure RAID sets and volume sets. Use this utility to:

- 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 and,
- Designate drives as hot spares.

If you need to boot the operating system from a RAID subsystem, you must first create a RAID volume by using LCD panel, RS232 or Ethernet LAN port.

### **6.1 Firmware-embedded TCP/IP & web browser-based RAID manager (using the subsystem's 1000Mbit LAN port)**

To ensure proper communications between the RAID subsystem and Web browser-based RAID management, Please connect the RAID system LAN port to any LAN switch port.

The RAID subsystem has embedded the TCP/IP & Web Browser-based RAID manager in the firmware. User can remote manage the RAID subsystem without adding any user specific software (platform independent) via standard web browsers directly connected to the 1000Mbit RJ45 LAN port.

To configure RAID subsystem on a local or remote machine, you need to know its IP Address. The IP address will default show in the LCD screen. Launch your firmware-embedded TCP/IP & Web Browser-based RAID manager by entering `http://[IP Address]` in the web browser.

# WEB BROWSER-BASED CONFIGURATION

You must be logged in as administrator with local admin rights on the remote machine to remotely configure it. The RAID subsystem default User Name is "admin" and the Password is "0000".

## 6.2 Web Browser Start-up Screen

The web browser start-up screen will display the current configuration of your RAID subsystem. 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 "RaidSet Hierarchy" screen. The current configuration can also be viewed by clicking on "RaidSet Hierarchy" in the menu.

**Quick Function**  
**RaidSet Functions**  
**VolumeSet Functions**  
**Physical Drives**  
**System Controls**  
**Information**  
RaidSet Hierarchy  
System Information  
Hardware Monitor

Area Technology Corporation

Raid Set Hierarchy

Raid Set	IDE Channels	Volume Set(Cl/Drvt)	Volume State	Capacity
Raid Set # 01	Ch05	ARC-5000-VOL_001 (01)	Normal	1000.2GB
	Ch06			
	Ch07			
	Ch08			

IDE Channels

Channel	Usage	Capacity	Model
Ch01	Pass Through	1000.2GB	WDC WD1002FBYS-01AAB0
Ch02	Free	1000.2GB	WDC WD1002FBYS-01AAB0
Ch03	Hot Spare	750.2GB	ST3750640NS
Ch04	Hot Spare	500.1GB	WDC WD5000YS-01MP00
Ch05	Raid Set # 01	500.1GB	WDC WD5001ABYS-01YNA0
Ch06	Raid Set # 01	500.1GB	WDC WD5000YS-01MP01
Ch07	Raid Set # 01	500.1GB	HDS72505KLA360
Ch08	Raid Set # 01	500.1GB	WDC WD5000ABPS-01ZZB0

To display RAID set information, move the mouse cursor to the desired RAID set number, then click it. The RAID set information will show in the screen.

To display volume set information, move the mouse cursor to the desired volume set number, then click it. The volume set information will show in the screen.

To display drive information, move the mouse cursor to the desired physical drive number, then click it. The drive information will show in the screen.

# WEB BROWSER-BASED CONFIGURATION

## 6.2.1 Main Menu

The main menu shows all function that enables the customer to execute actions by clicking on the appropriate link.

Individual Category	Description
Quick Function	Create a default configuration, which is based on the number of physical disk installed; it can modify the volume set Capacity, Raid Level, and Stripe Size.
RaidSet Functions	Create a customized RAID set.
VolumeSet Functions	Create customized volume sets and modify the existed volume sets parameter.
Physical Drives	Create pass through disks and modify the existed pass through drives parameter. It also provides the function to identify the respect disk drive.
System Controls	Setting the RAID system configurations
Information	View the subsystem information. The "RaidSet Hierarchy" can also view through the "RaidSet Hierarchy" item.

## 6.3 Quick Function

### 6.3.1 Quick Create

#Quick Function  
Quick Create  
#RaidSet Functions  
#VolumeSet Functions  
#Physical Drives  
#System Controls  
#Information

Areca Technology Corporation

Quick Create Raid Volume Set

Total Number Of Disks: 8  
Select Raid Level: Raid 5 + Spare  
Maximum Capacity Allowed: 3000 GB  
Select Capacity: 3000 GB  
Greater Two TB Volume Support: No  
Volume Initialization Mode: Foreground Initialization  
Select Stripe Size: 64 KB/bytes

Confirm The Operation

Submit Reset

The number of physical drives in the RAID subsystem 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, stripe size, and capacity. A hot spare option is also created depending upon the existing configuration.

The host "Channel: Drive #" setting default set is "SATA/0".

Tick on the "Confirm The Operation" and click on the "Submit" button in the "Quick Create" screen, the RAID set and volume set will start to initialize.

# WEB BROWSER-BASED CONFIGURATION

## 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 "VolumeSet functions" if you prefer to customize your system.

## 6.4 RaidSet Functions

Use the "RaidSet Functions" and "VolumeSet Functions" if you prefer to customize your system. User manual configuration can full control of the RAID set setting, but it will take longer to complete than the "Quick Function". Select the "RaidSet Functions" to manually configure the RAID set for the first time or deletes existing RAID set and reconfigures the RAID set. A RAID set is a group of disks containing one or more volume sets.

### 6.4.1 Create Raid Set

Select	Channel	Capacity	Model
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IDE Ch01	1000 ZGB	WDC WD1002FBYS-01A6B0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IDE Ch02	1000 ZGB	WDC WD1002FBYS-01A6B0
<input type="checkbox"/>	IDE Ch03	750 ZGB	ST3750640NS
<input type="checkbox"/>	IDE Ch04	500 ZGB	WDC WD5000YS-01MPB0
<input type="checkbox"/>	IDE Ch05	500 ZGB	WDC WD5001ABYS-01YNA0
<input type="checkbox"/>	IDE Ch06	500 ZGB	WDC WD5000YS-01MPB1
<input type="checkbox"/>	IDE Ch07	500 ZGB	HDS2459KLA360
<input type="checkbox"/>	IDE Ch08	500 ZGB	WDC WD5000ABPS-01ZZB0

Raid Set Name:

Confirm The Operation

To create a RAID set, click on the "Create Raid Set" link. A "Select The SATA Drive For Raid Set" screen is displayed showing the SATA drive connected to the current RAID subsystem. Click on the selected physical drives with 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. #. Tick on the "Confirm The Operation" and click on the "Submit" button in the screen, the RAID set will start to initialize.

# WEB BROWSER-BASED CONFIGURATION

## 6.4.2 Delete Raid Set

To delete a RAID set, click on the "Delete Raid Set" link. A "Select The RAID set existing in the current subsystem. Click the RAID set number you which to delete in the select column to delete screen. Tick on the "Confirm The Operation" and click on the "Submit" button in the screen to delete it.

The screenshot shows a web browser interface for Areca Technology Corporation. On the left is a navigation menu with categories: Quick Function, RAIDSet Functions, VolumeSet Functions, Physical Drives, System Controls, and Information. The main content area is titled "Select The Raid Set To Delete". It contains a table with the following data:

Select	Raid Set Name	Member Disks	Raid State	Capacity
<input type="radio"/>	Raid Set # 00	2/2	Normal	2000.0GB

Below the table is a confirmation checkbox:  Confirm The Operation, VolumeSet In This RaidSet Will Also Be Deleted. At the bottom are "Submit" and "Reset" buttons.

## 6.4.3 Expand Raid Set

Use this option to "Expand RAID Set", when a disk is added to your RAID subsystem. This function is active when at least one drive is available.

The screenshot shows the same web browser interface as above, but the main content area is titled "Select The Raid Set For Raid Expansion". It contains a table with the following data:

Select	Raid Set Name	Member Disks	Raid State	Capacity
<input type="radio"/>	Raid Set # 00	2/2	Normal	2000.0GB

At the bottom are "Submit" and "Reset" buttons.

To expand a RAID set, click on the "Expand Raid Set" link. Select the target RAID set, which you want to expand it. Then click on the "Submit" button in the screen to expand the RAID set.

## 6.4.4 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 and spun down and fault LED will be in fast blinking mode.

## 6.4.5 Activate Raid Set

When one of the disk drive is removed in power off state, the RAID set state will change to "Incomplete State". If user wants to continue to work, when the RAID subsystem is power on. User can use the "Activate Raid Set" option to activate the RAID set. After user complete the function, the RAID state will change to "Degraded" mode. To activate the incomplete the RAID set, click on the "Activate Raid Set" link. Then "Select The Raid Set To Activate" screen is displayed showing all RAID set existing in the current subsystem. Click the RAID set number you which to activate in the select column. Click on the "Submit" button in the screen to activate the RAID set that has removed one of disk drive in the power off state. The RAID subsystem will continue to work in degraded mode.



## 6.4.6 Create Hot Spare

When you choose the "Create Hot Spare" option in the "RaidSet Functions", all unused physical devices connected to the current subsystem appear: Select the target disk by clicking on the appropriate check subsystem. Tick on the "Confirm The Operation", and click on the "Submit" button in the screen to create the hot spares.

The "Create Hot Spare" option gives you the ability to define a global hot spare.

# WEB BROWSER-BASED CONFIGURATION



## 6.4.7 Delete Hot Spare

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

Tick on the "Confirm The Operation", and click on the "Submit" button in the screen to delete the hot spares.



## 6.4.8 Rescue RaidSet

When the system is power off in the RAID set update period, it may be disappeared in this abnormal condition. The "RESCUE" function can recover the missing RAID set information.

The RAID subsystem 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.



## 6.5 VolumeSet 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.

### 6.5.1 Create Volume Set

The following is the volume set features for the ARC-5040 RAID subsystem.

1. Volume sets of different RAID levels may coexist on the same RAID set.
2. Up to 16 volumes per RAID subsystem (port multiplier SATA Host: 8 volumes, without port multiplier SATA Host: 1 volume, FireWire 800 Host: 2 volumes, USB3.0 Host: 8 volume, USB2.0 Host: 8 volumes and iSCSI/AoE Host:8 volumes)
3. The maximum addressable size of a single volume set is not limited to 2TB, because the subsystem is capable of 64-bit LBA mode. However the operating system itself may not be capable of addressing more than 2TB.

To create volume set from RAID set subsystem, 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 allows user to select the Volume Name, Raid Level, Capacity, Initialization Mode, Stripe Size, Cache mode, SATA Data Xfer Mode and Channel: Drive#.

# WEB BROWSER-BASED CONFIGURATION



## ● Volume Name

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

## ● RAID Level

Set the RAID level for the volume set. Highlight RAID Level and press **ENT**.

The available RAID levels for the current volume set are displayed. Select a RAID level and press **Enter** to confirm it.

## ● Capacity

The maximum volume size is default in the first setting. **Enter** the appropriate volume size to fit your application.

## ● Volume Initialization Mode

Press **ENT** key 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.

# WEB BROWSER-BASED CONFIGURATION

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## ● **Volume Stripe Size**

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

## ● **Volume Cache Mode**

The RAID subsystem supports "Write-Back Cache" and "Write-Through Cache".

## ● **SATA Data Xfer Mode**

The ARC-5040 RAID subsystem can support up to SATA II, which runs up to 300MB/s. NCQ is a command protocol in Serial ATA that can only be implemented on native Serial ATA hard drives. It 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 RAID subsystem allows user to choose the SATA Mode (slowest to fastest): SATA150, SATA150+NCQ, SATA300, SATA300+NCQ.

## ● **Channel: Drive#**

There are five kinds of host map to two internal channels for each volume. Different channel hot can map to and access the same volume. But user can only write multiple hosts' volume through one host each time for data consistency.

## **For channel 0 host:SATA**

**eSATA:** eSATA host channel can access to the volume set.

**FireWire 800 or USB3.0:** FireWire 800 and USB3.0 host channel share one internal bus to the RAID controller. The internal bus is configured by the firmware as a FireWire 800 or USB3.0 function using the "USB3.0/1394 Select" option on the LCD/VT-100 "Raid System Function" or the "USB3.0/1394. Select" option on the web browser configuration "System Config". It is default configured as the USB3.0 bus.

# WEB BROWSER-BASED CONFIGURATION

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## **For channel 1 host: USBiA**

**iSCSI:** iSCSI host channel can access to the volume set.

**USB2.0:** USB2.0 host channel can access to the volume set.

**AoE:** ATA over Ethernet (AoE) is a network protocol designed for simple, high-performance access of SATA storage devices over Ethernet networks.

eSATA host system with port multiplier function, the host port can support up to 8 volume sets (any Drive#: 0~7).

eSATA host system without port multiplier function, the host port can only support one volume set (Drive#: 0, 1~7 for Reserved).

FireWire 800 or USB3.0 host system, you can define two volume sets (any Drive#: 8~9, 13~15 for Reserved) for FireWire 800 host or eight volume sets (any Drive#: 8~15) for USB3.0 host.

USB2.0 host system, the host port can support up to 8 volume sets (Drive#:0~7). Assign the drive# value from number 0.

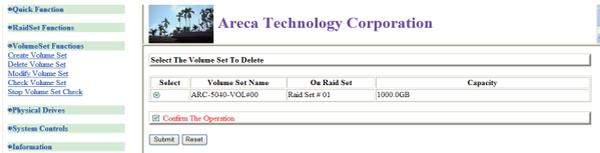
iSCSI/AoE host system, the host port can support up to 8 volume sets (any Drive#: 8~15).

For volume arrangement, our iSCSI/AoE unit mimics that of the SCSI bus: 8 target nodes (8~15) as there are 8 IDs in SCSI; LUN 0 for each target node.

Up to 16 volumes can support on each ARC-5040 RAID subsystem. Dual host channels can be applied to the same volume, but you need to assign same both host allowable drive number for this volume. If you can't map both host on the same driver number, then you can't map both host to same volume. Please refer to page 11 channel/host/driver number table.

## **6.5.2 Delete Volume Set**

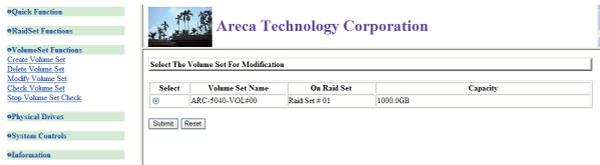
To delete volume from "VolumeSet Functions", move the cursor bar to the main menu and click on the "Delete Volume Set" link. Then "Select The Volume Set To Delete" screen will show all RAID set number. Tick on a volume set number, and "Confirm The Operation", then click on the "Submit" button to the delete volume set.



## 6.5.3 Modify Volume Set

To modify a volume set from a RAID set:

- (1). Click on the "Modify Volume Set" link.
- (2). Tick on the volume set from the list that you want to modify, then click the "Submit" button. The following screen appears. Use this option to modify volume set configuration. To modify volume set, move the cursor bar to the volume set menu and click on it. The modify value screen appears. Move the cursor bar to an attribute item, and then click on the attribute to modify the value. After you complete the modification, tick on the "Confirm The Operation" and click on the "Submit" button to complete the action. User can modify all values except the capacity.



### 6.5.3.1 Volume Expansion

Use this RAID set expands to expand a RAID set, when a disk is added to your system. The expand capacity can use to enlarge the volume set size or create another volume set. The modify volume set function can support the volume set expansion function. To expand volume set capacity value from RAID set system function, move the cursor bar to the volume set Volume capacity item and entry the capacity size. Tick on the "Confirm The Operation" and click on the "Submit" button to complete the action. The volume set start to expand.

### 6.5.3.2 Volume Set Migration

Migrating occurs when a volume set is migrating from one RAID level to another, a volume set stripe size changes, or when a

# WEB BROWSER-BASED CONFIGURATION

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disk is added to a RAID set. Migration status is displayed in the volume status area of the "RaidSet Hierarchy" screen.

## 6.5.4 Check Volume Set

To check a volume set from a RAID set:

1. Click on the "Check Volume Set" link.
2. Tick on the volume set from the list that you wish to check. Tick 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 "RaidSet Hierarchy" in the main menu.

## 6.5.5 Stop Volume Set Check

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

## 6.6 Physical Drive

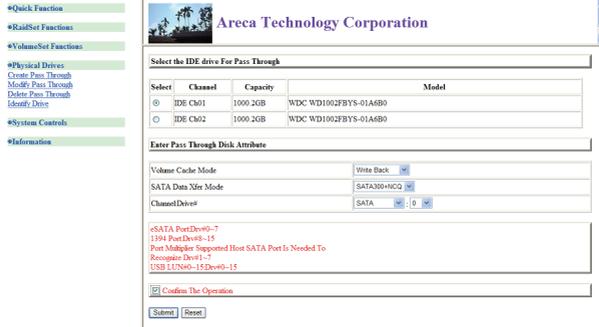
Choose this option from the Main Menu to select a physical disk and to perform the operations listed below.

### 6.6.1 Create Pass Through

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.

Disk is no controlled by the RAID subsystem firmware, thus, it can not 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. User can also select the Volume Cache Mode, SATA Data Xfer Mode and Channel Drive# for this volume.

# WEB BROWSER-BASED CONFIGURATION

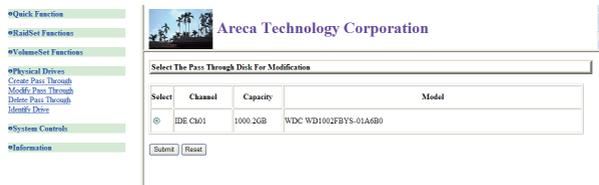


## 6.6.2 Modify Pass Through

Use this option to modify the pass through. User can modify the Volume Cache Mode, SATA Data Xfer Mode and Channel:Drive# on an existed pass through disk.

To modify the pass through, move the mouse cursor bar to click on "Modify Pass Through" link. The "Select The Pass Through Disk For Modification" screen appears, select the drive which you want to modify, then click on the "Submit" button.

The "Enter Pass-Through Disk Attribute" screen appears, modify the drive attribute values as you want. After you complete the selection, click on the "Confirm The Operation" and "Submit" button to complete the selection action.



## 6.6.3 Delete Pass Through Disk

To delete pass-through drive, move the mouse cursor bar to the main menus and click on "Delete Pass Through" link. Select the drive which you want to delete, and select "Confirm The Operation", then click on the "Submit" button to complete the delete action.

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## 6.6.4 Identify Drive

To prevent removing the wrong drive, the selected disk fault LED will light for physically locating the selected disk when the “Identify Drive” is selected.

To identify the selected drive from the drives pool, move the mouse cursor bar to click on “Identify Drive” link. The “Select The IDE Device For Identification” screen appears tick on the IDE device from the drives pool and flash method. After completing the selection, click on the “Submit” button to identify selected drive.

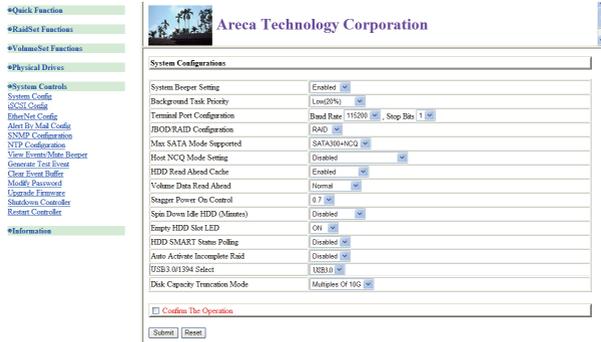


## 6.7 System Controls

### 6.7.1 System Configuration

To set the RAID subsystem function, move the cursor bar to the main menu and click on the “System Controls” link. The “System Configuration” menu will show all items. Move the cursor bar to an item, then press **ENT** key to select the desired function.

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## ● System Beeper Setting

The "System Beeper Setting" function item is used to "Disabled" or "Enabled" the RAID subsystem alarm tone generator.

## ● Background Task Priority

The RAID "Background Task Priority" is a relative indication of how much time the RAID subsystem devotes to a background operation such as rebuilding or migrating. The RAID subsystem allows user to choose the background priority to balance volume set access and background tasks appropriately. For high array performance, specify a Low value.

## ● Terminal Port Configuration

Speed setting values are 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, and 115200.

Stop Bits values are 1 bit and 2 bits.

Note: Parity value is fixed at None.

Data Bits value is fixed at 8 bits.

## ● JBOD/RAID Configuration

JBOD is an acronym for "Just a Bunch Of Disk". A group of hard disks in a RAID subsystem 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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## ● Max SATA Mode Supported

Within the RAID subsystem, the host channels act as a target and 8 Serial ATA II bus are connected to the drive. The SATA II drive channel can support up to SATA II, which runs up to 300MB/s. NCQ is a command protocol in Serial ATA that can only be implemented on native Serial ATA hard drives. It 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 RAID subsystem allows user to choose the SATA Mode: SATA150, SAT150+NCQ, SAT300, SATA300+NCQ.

## ● Host NCQ Mode Setting

NCQ is a performance enhancement for SATA II-category disk drives, and works similarly to the way command tag queuing (CTQ) works in SCSI command set-based disk drives. NCQ algorithms allow I/O operations to be performed out of order to optimize and leverage disk read/write head positioning and ultimately overall performance. Since there are some compatible with ARC-5040 RAID subsystem, it provides the following option to tune the function. The default setting on this option is Disable for better compatibility. The ARC-5040 RAID subsystem provides the following host NCQ mode setting.

**Disable:** No NCQ support

**ESB2/MACPro/SiliconImage:** Intel ESB2, MACPro and SiliconImage SATA subsystem

**ICH:** Intel ICH series SATA subsystem

**Marvell6145:** Marvell 6145 SATA subsystem

**nVidia:** nVidia SATA subsystem

## ● 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 Data Read Ahead" parameter specifies the controller firmware algorithms which process the data read

# WEB BROWSER-BASED CONFIGURATION

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ahead blocks from the disk. The "Volume Data Read Ahead" parameter is normal by default. To modify the value, you must set it from the command line 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. Aggressive read ahead is optimal for sequential access but it degrades random access.

## ● **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. New SATA drives have support staggered spin-up capabilities to boost reliability. Staggered 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 subsystem 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 drive.

## ● **Spin Down Idle HDD (Minutes)**

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.)

## ● **Empty HDD Slot LED**

The firmware has added the "Empty HDD Slot LED" option to setup the Fault LED light "ON "or "OFF". When each slot has a

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power LED for the HDD installed identify, user can set this option to "OFF". Choose option "ON", the ARC-5040 RAID subsystem will light the Fault LED; if no HDD installed.

## ● **HDD SMART Status Polling**

"HDD SMART Status Polling" was added to enable scanning of the HDD temperature function. It is necessary to enable "HDD SMART Status Polling" function before SMART information is accessible. This function is disabled by default.

## ● **Auto Activate Incomplete Raid**

When some of the disk drives are removed in power off state or boot up, the RAID set state will change to Incomplete State. But if a user wants to automatically continue to work while ARC-5040 RAID subsystem is powered on, the user can set the auto Activate Raid Set option to enable. The Raid State will change to Degraded Mode while it powers on.

## ● **USB3.0/1394 Select**

FireWire 800 or USB3.0: FireWire 800 and USB3.0 host channel share one internal bus to the RAID controller. The internal bus is configured by the firmware as a FireWire 800 or USB3.0 function using the "USB3.0/1394 Select" option on the web browser configuration "System Config". It is default configured as the USB3.0 bus.

## ● **Disk Capacity Truncation Mode**

Areca RAID subsystem 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 subsystem 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.

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**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.

## 6.7.2 iSCSI Config

iSCSI (Internet SCSI) is a protocol which encapsulates SCSI (Small Computer System Interface) commands and data in TCP/IP packets for linking storage devices with servers over standard IP networks like LAN, WAN or the Internet. Storage protocol, such as iSCSI, has "two ends" in the connection. These ends are the initiator and the target. In iSCSI we call them iSCSI initiator and iSCSI target. The iSCSI initiator requests or initiates any iSCSI communication. It requests all SCSI operations like read or write. An initiator is usually located on the host/server side (either an iSCSI HBA or iSCSI SW initiator).

The iSCSI target is the storage device itself or an appliance which controls and serves volumes or virtual volumes. The ARC-5040 is the device which performs SCSI commands to an attached disk drives.

For volume arrangement, our iSCSI unit mimics that of the SCSI bus : 8 target nodes (8~15) as there are 8~15 IDs in SCSI; 8 LUNs (0~7) for each target node, as the most common setup in SCSI. To setup iSCSI, go to "System Controls" -> "iSCSI Configuration".

1. Enter "iSCSI TargetNode Base Name": Name the iSCSI entity. Any name will be accepted. A unique name following iSCSI standard is strongly recommended.  
The 8 TargetNodes will be assigned name as BaseName-xx, where xx=8~15
2. Setup "iSCSI Port Number" for iSCSI Port.  
It will automatically update the " EtherNet Configuration" of "iSCSI Port Number".

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## 6.7.3 EtherNet Config

Use this feature to set the subsystem Ethernet port configuration. Customer doesn't need to create a reserved space on the arrays before the Ethernet port and HTTP service 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.



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.

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To configure the RAID subsystem 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 Config" item, then press **Enter** key to select the desired function.

## Note:

If you configure the HTTP port number too, the HTTP console will be closed.

## 6.7.4 Alert By Mail Config

To configure the RAID subsystem 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 Config" item, then press **Enter** key to select the desired function. This function can only set by the web-based configuration.

The firmware contains SMTP manager monitors all system events and user can select either single or multiple user notifications to be sent via "Plain English" e-mails with no software required.

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

The screenshot displays the "Alert By Mail Config" web interface. On the left is a navigation menu with categories like "Quick Functions", "RAIDSet Functions", "VolumeSet Functions", "Physical Drives", "System Controls", "Information", and "System Controls" (expanded). The main content area is titled "SMTP Server Configuration" and includes the following sections:

- SMTP Server Configuration:** SMTP Server IP Address (0 . 0 . 0 . 0).
- Mail Address Configurations:** Sender Name, Mail Address, Account, Password, and four MailTo Name/Address pairs.
- Event Notification Configurations:** Radio buttons for "Disable Event Notification", "Urgent Error Notification", "Serious Error Notification", "Warning Error Notification", and "Information Notifications".
- Notification For No Event (Notify User If No Event Occurs Within 24 Hours)
- Confirm The Operation
- Buttons for "Submit" and "Reset".

# WEB BROWSER-BASED CONFIGURATION

SMTP server IP Address: Enter the SMTP server IP address which is not McRAID storage manager IP. Ex: 192.168.0.2

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

## 6.7.5 SNMP Configuration

To configure the RAID subsystem SNMP 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 "SNMP Configuration" item, then press **Enter** key to select the desired function. This function can only set by the web-based configuration.

The firmware contains SNMP Agent manager monitors all system events and user can use the SNMP function from the web setting with no Agent software required.

Please refer to Appendix D SNMP operation & Definition for more detail information about the SNMP trap and definition.

The screenshot shows the web-based configuration interface for Areca Technology Corporation. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with the following items: @Quick Functions, @RaidSet Functions, @VolumeSet Functions, @Physical Drives, @System Controls (selected), @RAID Config, @RAID Config, @RAID Config, Alert By Mail Config, @SNMP Configuration, @SNMP Configuration, View System/RAID Manager, Generate Test Event, Clear Event Buffer, View Event Buffer, Modify Password, Upgrade Firmware, Shutdown Controller, Restart Controller, and @Information.

The main content area displays the "SNMP Trap Configurations" section, which includes three rows of input fields for "SNMP Trap IP Address #1", "SNMP Trap IP Address #2", and "SNMP Trap IP Address #3". Each row has four IP address input fields and a "Port#" field set to "162".

Below this is the "SNMP System Configurations" section, which includes input fields for "Community", "sysContact.0", "sysName.0", and "sysLocation.0".

The "SNMP Trap Notification Configurations" section contains a list of notification options with radio buttons and corresponding actions:

- Disable SNMP Trap
- Urgent Error Notification
- Serious Error Notification
- Warning Error Notification
- Information Notification
- Sys SNMP Trap Web Site
- Send Only Urgent Error
- Send Urgent And Serious Event
- Send Urgent, Serious And Warning Event
- Send All Event

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

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- **SNMP Trap Configurations**

Enter the SNMP Trap IP Address.

- **SNMP System 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**

Please refer to Appendix D of Event Notification Table.

## 6.7.6 NTP Configuration

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:

The screenshot shows a web browser-based configuration interface for a device. On the left is a navigation menu with categories: Quick Functions, Read/Write Functions, VolumeSet Functions, Physical Drives, System Controls, and Information. Under System Controls, 'NTP Configuration' is selected. The main content area is titled 'Areca Technology Corporation' and contains two configuration sections: 'NTP Server Configurations' and 'Time Zone Configuration'. The NTP section has two rows for 'NTP Server IP Address #1' and '#2', each with five input fields containing '0'. The Time Zone section has a dropdown for 'Time Zone' set to '(GMT-12:00) International Date Line West', a checkbox for 'Automatic Daylight Saving' which is checked, and a 'Current Time' field showing '2009-11-12 10:35:45'. Below these are fields for 'NTP Server Not Set' and a 'Confirm The Operation' checkbox. At the bottom are 'Submit' and 'Reset' buttons.

- **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.

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## • Time Zone

The "Time Zone" conveniently runs in the system tray and allows you to view the date and time in various locations around the world easily. You are also able to add your own personal locations to customize time zone the way you want with great ease and less hassle.

## • Automatic Daylight Saving

The "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.

### Note:

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

## 6.7.7 View Events/Mute Beeper

To view the RAID subsystem system events information, move the mouse cursor to the main menu and click on the "View Events/Mute Beeper" link. The RAID subsystem "System Events Information" screen appears.

Choose this option to view the system events information: Timer, Device, Event type, Elapse Time and Errors. The RAID subsystem does not built the real time clock. The time information is the relative time from the RAID subsystem power on.



The screenshot shows a web browser interface for RAID subsystem configuration. On the left is a navigation menu with options like #Quick Function, #RAIDSet Functions, #VolumeSet Functions, #Physical Drives, #System Controls, and #Information. The main content area displays the 'System Events Information' table, which lists various events with columns for Time, Device, Event Type, Elapse Time, and Errors. The table header includes the Areca Technology Corporation logo and name.

Time	Device	Event Type	Elapse Time	Errors
2009-11-02 09:50:19	Raid Set # 02	Delete RaidSet		
2009-11-02 09:50:15	ARC-5040-VOL#01	Delete Volume		
2009-11-02 09:48:10	ARC-5040-VOL#01	Create Volume		
2009-11-02 09:47:54	Raid Set # 02	Create RaidSet		
2009-11-02 09:44:49	192.168.000.055	HTTP Log In		
2009-11-02 09:44:40	IRV Monitor	Raid Powered On		
2009-10-30 17:46:47	DDE Channel 1	PassThru Disk Created		
2009-10-30 16:54:26	Raid Set # 00	Delete RaidSet		
2009-10-30 16:53:31	ARC-5040-VOL#00	About Initialization	000:11:01	
2009-10-30 16:53:31	ARC-5040-VOL#00	Delete Volume		
2009-10-30 16:42:30	ARC-5040-VOL#00	Start Initialize		
2009-10-30 16:42:30	ARC-5040-VOL#00	Create Volume		
2009-10-30 16:32:24	Raid Set # 01	Create RaidSet		
2009-10-30 16:31:49	192.168.000.055	HTTP Log In		
2009-10-30 16:14:37	192.168.000.071	HTTP Log In		
2009-10-30 14:35:37	Raid Set # 00	Create RaidSet		

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## 6.7.8 Generate Test Event

Use this feature to generate an event to test the email address which configures by the "Alert By Mail Config" option.



## 6.7.9 Clear Events Buffer

Use this feature to clear the entire events buffer information.

## 6.7.10 Modify Password

To set or change the RAID subsystem password, move the mouse cursor to "System Controls" screen, and click on the "Change Password" link. The "Modify System Password" screen appears. The password option allows user to set or clear the RAID subsystem's password protection feature. Once the password has been set, the user can only monitor and configure the RAID subsystem by providing the correct password.

The password is used to protect the internal RAID subsystem from unauthorized entry. The subsystem will check the password only when entering the main menu from the initial screen. The RAID subsystem 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, press **Enter** key only in both the "Enter New Password" and "Re-Enter New Password" column. Once the user confirms the operation and clicks the "Submit" button. The existing password will be cleared. No password checking will occur when entering the main menu from the starting screen.

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## 6.7.11 Upgrade Firmware

Please refer to the appendix A Upgrading Flash Firmware programming.

## 6.7.12 Shutdown Controller

Use the “Shutdown Controller” function to flash the cache data to HDD and shutdown the RAID controller.

## 6.7.13 Restart Subsystem

Use the “Restart Subsystem” function to restart the RAID subsystem.

## 6.8 Information Menu

### 6.8.1 RaidSet Hierarchy

Use this feature to view the ARC-5040 RAID subsystem current RAID set, current volume set and physical disk configuration. Please refer to this chapter “Configuring Raid Sets and Volume Sets”.

# WEB BROWSER-BASED CONFIGURATION

The screenshot shows the RAID Subsystem Information screen. On the left is a navigation menu with options: Quick Function, RAIDSet Functions, VolumeSet Functions, Physical Drives, System Controls, Information, RAIDSet Hierarchy, System Information, and Hardware Monitor. The main content area displays the RAID Set Hierarchy and IDE Channels.

**RAID Set Hierarchy**

RAID Set	IDE Channels	Volume Set(Cl/Drv)	Volume State	Capacity
RAID Set # 00	Ch01	ARC-5040.VOL#00 (0/0)	Normal	1000.2GB
RAID Set # 01	Ch05			
	Ch06			
	Ch07			
	Ch08			

**IDE Channels**

Channel	Usage	Capacity	Model
Ch01	Pass Through	1000.2GB	WDC WD1002FBYS-01A6B0
Ch03	Free	1000.2GB	WDC WD1002FBYS-01A6B0
Ch03	Hot Spare	750.2GB	ST3750640NS
Ch04	Hot Spare	500.1GB	WDC WD5000YS-01MPB0
Ch05	RAID Set # 01	500.1GB	WDC WD5001ABYS-01YN40
Ch06	RAID Set # 01	500.1GB	WDC WD5000YS-01MPB0
Ch07	RAID Set # 01	500.1GB	HDS72460LX90
Ch08	RAID Set # 01	500.1GB	WDC WD5000ABPS-01ZZB0

## 6.8.2 System Information

To view the RAID subsystem information, move the mouse cursor to the main menu and click on the "System Information" link. The "RAID Subsystem Information" screen appears.

Use this feature to view the RAID subsystem's information. The Subsystem Name, Firmware Version, BOOT ROM Version, serial number, Main Processor, CPU ICACHE Size, CPU DCache Size, System Memory size/speed appear and Current IP Address in this screen.

The screenshot shows the RAID Subsystem Information screen. The navigation menu is the same as in the previous screenshot. The main content area displays the RAID Subsystem Information.

**RAID Subsystem Information**

Controller Name	ARC-5040-0
Firmware Version	V1.47.2009-10-06
BOOT ROM Version	V1.47.2009-10-06
Serial Number	1100-2116-6633
Unit Serial #	
Main Processor	4000MHz 88F5182
CPU ICACHE Size	32KBw
CPU DCache Size	32KBw+Write Back
System Memory	128MB-400MHz
Current IP Address	192.168.0.109

## 6.8.3 Hardware Monitor

To view the RAID subsystem hardware monitor information, move the mouse cursor to the "Information" and click the "Hardware Monitor" link. The "Hardware Monitor Information" screen appears. The "Hardware Monitor Information" provides the temperature, fan speed (chassis fan) and voltage of the RAID subsystem. All items are also unchangeable. The warning messages will indicate through the LCD, LED and alarm buzzer.

# WEB BROWSER-BASED CONFIGURATION

Areca Technology Corporation

Hardware Monitor Information	
Crit Temperature	34 °C
Power +12V	12.220 V
Power +5V	4.972 V
Power +3.3V	3.344 V
SATA PHY +2.5V	2.486 V
DDR-II +1.8V	1.792 V
PEX8508 +1.5V	1.504 V
CPU +1.2V	1.200 V
PEX8508 +1.0V	0.992 V
System Fan#1	1506
System Fan#2	1562
HEAD1 Temperature	--
HEAD2 Temperature	--
HEAD3 Temperature	--
HEAD4 Temperature	--
HEAD5 Temperature	--
HEAD6 Temperature	--
HEAD7 Temperature	--
HEAD8 Temperature	--

Item	Warning Condition
Enclosure Board Temperature	> 60°
Enclosure Fan Speed	< 1300 RPM
Enclosure Power Supply +12V	< 10.5V or > 13.5V
Enclosure Power Supply +5V	< 4.7V or > 5.3V
Enclosure Power Supply +3.3V	< 3.0V or > 3.6V
CPU Core Voltage +1.2V	< 1.08V or > 1.32V
SATA PHY +2.5V	< 2.25V or > 2.75V
DDR II +1.8V	< 1.656V or > 1.944V
PEX8508 +1.5V	< 1.38V or > 1.62V
PEX8580 +1.0V	< 0.92V or > 1.08V

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## Appendix A

### Upgrading Flash Firmware Programming Utility

Since the RAID subsystem features flash 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 RS-232 port or LAN Port. New releases of the firmware are available in the form of a DOS file at OEM's FTP. The file available at the FTP site is usually a self-extracting file that contains the following:

ARC5040XXXX.BIN Firmware Binary (where "XXXX" refers to the function name:BOOT, FIRM and MBR0)

ARC5040BOOT.BIN:→ RAID subsystem hardware initialization in the ARC-5040.

ARC5040FIRM.BIN:→ RAID kernel program

ARC5040MBR0.BIN:→ Master Boot Record for supporting Dual Flash Image in the ARC-5040 RAID subsystem.

README.TXT it contains the history information of the firmware change. Read this file first before upgrading the firmware.

These files must be extracted from the compressed file and copied to one directory in drive A: or C:.

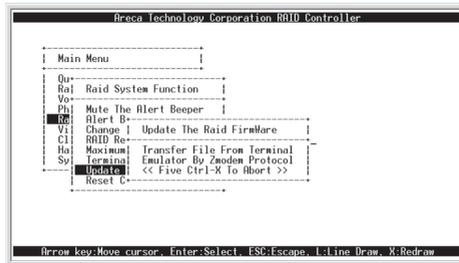
### Establishing the Connection for the RS-232

The firmware can be downloaded to the RAID subsystem by using an ANSI/VT-100 compatible terminal emulation program or HTTP web browser management. You must complete the appropriate installation procedure before proceeding with this firmware upgrade. Please refer to chapter 4.3, "VT100 terminal (Using the subsystem's serial port)" for details on establishing the connection. Whichever terminal emulation program is used must support the ZMODEM file transfer protocol.

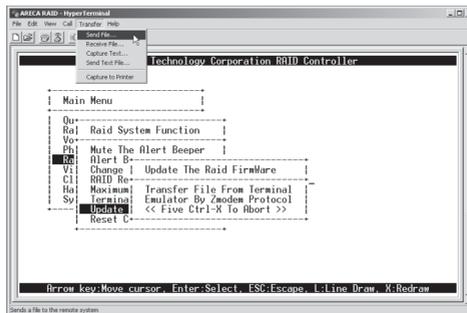
## Upgrade Firmware Through ANSI/VT-100 Terminal Emulation

Get the new version firmware for your RAID subsystem For Example, download the bin file from your OEM's web site onto the c:

1. From the Main Menu, scroll down to "Raid System Function"
2. Choose the "Update Firmware", The "Update The Raid Firmware" dialog subsystem appears.
3. Go to the tool bar and select Transfer. Open Send File.



4. Select "ZMODEM modem" under Protocol. ZMODEM as the file



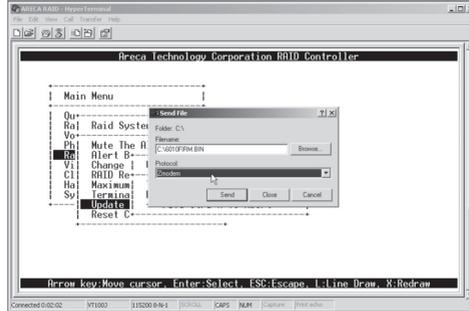
transfer protocol of your terminal emulation software.

5. Click "Browse". Look in the location where the Firmware upgrade

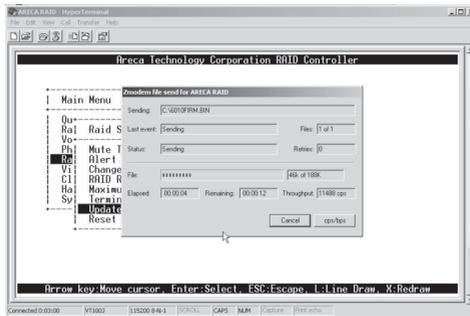
# APPENDIX

software is located. Select the File name:

6. Click "Send", to send the Firmware Binary to the subsystem.



7. When the Firmware completes downloading, the confirmation



screen appears. Press **Yes** to start program the flash ROM.

8. When the Flash programming starts, a bar indicator will show



"Start Updating Firmware. Please Wait".

9. The Firmware upgrade will take approximately thirty seconds to



complete.

10. After the Firmware upgrade is complete, a bar indicator will show "Firmware Has Been Updated Successfully".



## Note:

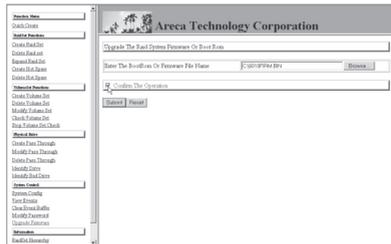
1. The user doesn't need to reconfigure all of the settings after the firmware upgrade is complete, because all of the settings will keep us the values before upgrade.
2. Please update all binary code (BOOT, FIRM and MBR0) before you reboot the ARC-5040. Otherwise, a mixed firmware package may hang the ARC-5040 RAID subsystem.

## Upgrade Firmware Through Web Browser Manager (LAN Port)

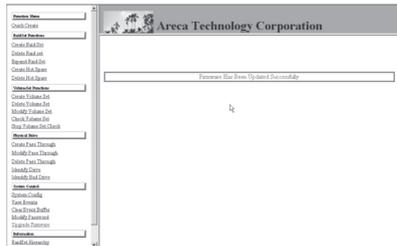
Get the new version firmware for your RAID subsystem. For example, download the bin file from your OEM's web site onto the c:

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1. To upgrade the RAID subsystem firmware, move the mouse cursor to "Upgrade Firmware" link. The "Upgrade The Raid System Firmware" screen appears.
2. Click "Browse". Look in the location where the firmware upgrade file is located. Select the file name: "ARC5040FIRM.BIN" and click open.
3. Click the "Confirm The Operation" and press the "Submit" button.



4. The Web Browser begins to download the firmware binary to the subsystem and start to update the flash ROM.
5. After the firmware upgrade is complete, a bar indicator will show "Firmware has Been Updated Successfully"



## Note:

1. The user doesn't need to reconfigure all of the settings after the firmware upgrade is complete, because all of the settings will keep us the vaules before upgrade.
2. Please update all binary code (BOOT, FIRM and MBR0) before you reboot the ARC-5040. Otherwise, a mixed firmware package may hang the ARC-5040 RAID subsystem.

## Appendix B

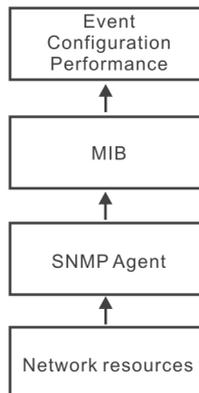
### SNMP Operation & Definition

#### Overview

The Internal RAID subsystem firmware-embedded Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) agent for the connect array. An SNMP-based management application (also known as an SNMP manager) can monitor the disk array. An example of An SNMP management application is Hewlett-Packard's Open View. The firmware-embedded SNMP agent can be used to augment the RAID subsystem if you are already running a SNMP management application at your site.

#### 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. The objective is for all vendors to create products in compliance with these MIBs so that inter-vendor interoperability can be achieved. If a vendor wishes to include additional device information that is not specified in a standard MIB, then that is usually done through MIB extensions.



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## SNMP Installation

The installation of the SNMP manager is accomplished in several phases:

- Installing the manager software on the client
- Placing a copy of the management information base (MIB) in a directory which is accessible to the management application
- Compiling the MIB description file with the management application

## MIB Compilation and Definition File creation

Before the manager application accesses the RAID subsystem, user needs 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.mib` file into the traps database.

## Location for MIB

Depending upon the SNMP management application used, the MIB must be placed in a specific directory on the network management station running the management application. The MIB file must be manually copied to this directory. For example:

SNMP Management Application	MIB Location
HP OpenView	\OV\MIBS
Netware NMS	\NMS\SNMPMIBS\CURRENT

Your management application may have a different target directory. Consult the management application's user manual for the correct location.

## Appendix C

### Technical Support

Areca technical support provides several options for Areca users to access information and updates. We encourage you to use one of our electronic services, which provide product information updates for the most efficient service and support. If you decide to contact us, please have the information such as Product model and serial number, BIOS and driver version, and a description of the problem. ARECA provides online answers to your technical questions. Please go [http://www.areca.com.tw/support/ask\\_a\\_question.htm](http://www.areca.com.tw/support/ask_a_question.htm) and fill in your problem. We will help you to solve it.

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## Appendix D

### Event Notification Configurations

The subsystem 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 subsystem 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, maybe 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

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 aborted	
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	

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## C. RAID Set Event

Event	Level	Meaning	Action
Create RaidSet	Warning	New raidset 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.
Subsystem Over Temperature	Urgent	Abnormally high temperature detected on subsystem (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.
Subsystem Temp. Recovered	Serious	Subsystem temperature back to normal level	
Hdd Temp. Recovered			
Raid Power On	Warning	Raid power on	
Test Event	Urgent	Test event	
Power On With Battery Backup	Warning	Raid power on with battery backed up	
Incomplete RAIDDiscovered	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	

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, subsystem will continue the incomplected rebuilding/migration.

**Note:**

It depends on models, not every model will encounter all events.

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## Appendix E

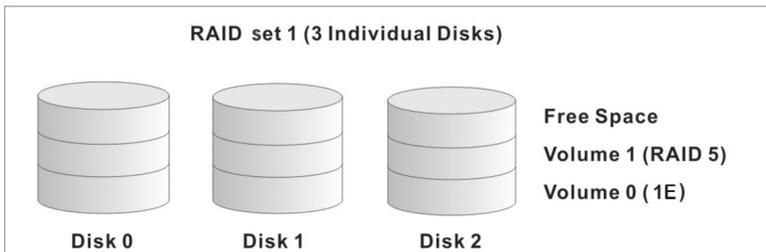
### RAID Concept

#### RAID Set

A RAID set is a group of disks connected to a RAID subsystem. A RAID set contains one or more volume sets. The RAID set itself does not define the RAID level (0, 1, 10, 1E, 3, 5, and 6, 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 subsystem, 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.



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, and 6 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

The RAID subsystems 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 SAS/SATA 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

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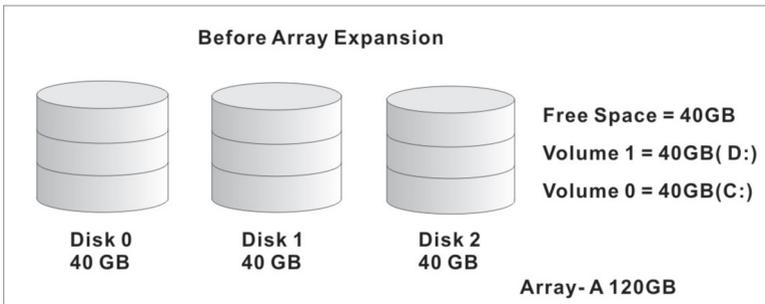
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on the existing volume sets (residing on the newly expanded RAID set) is redistributed evenly across all the disks. A contiguous block of unused capacity is made available on the RAID set. The unused capacity can be used to create additional volume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

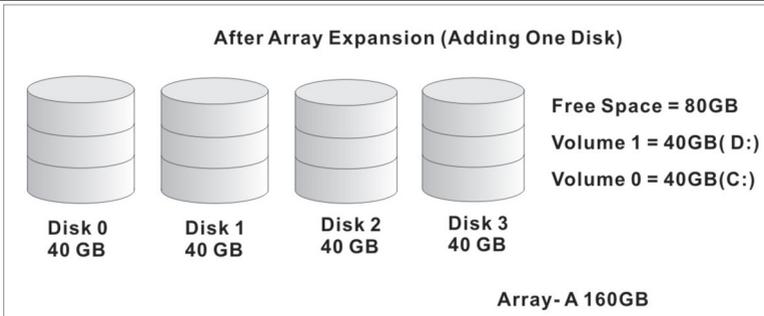
A disk, to be added to a RAID set, must be in normal mode (not failed), free (not spare, in a RAID set, or passed through to host) and must have at least the same capacity as the smallest disk capacity already in the RAID set.

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, 1E, 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.



The RAID subsystem 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 Areca online RAID level/stripe size migration allows a simplified upgrade to any supported RAID level without having to reinstall the operating system.

The RAID subsystems 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 subsystem. 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, 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 migra-

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tion 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 Hot Spares

A global hot spare is an unused online available drive, which is ready for replacing the failure disk. The global hot spare is one of the most important features that RAID subsystems provide to deliver a high degree of fault-tolerance. A global hot spare is a spare physical drive that has been marked as a global hot spare and therefore is not a member of any RAID set. If a disk drive used in a volume set fails, then the global hot spare will automatically

take its place and the data previously located on the failed drive is reconstructed on the global hot spare.

For this feature to work properly, the global hot spare must have at least the same capacity as the drive it replaces. Global hot spares only work with RAID level 1, 10(1E), 3, 5, and 6 volume set. You can configure up to three global hot spares with RAID subsystem.

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

**Important:**

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

## • Hot-Swap Disk Drive Support

The RAID subsystem chip includes a protection circuit that supports the replacement of 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 subsystems 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

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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, 10(1E), 3, 5, and 6.

## ● Auto Rebuilding

If a hot spare is available, the rebuild starts automatically when a drive fails. The RAID subsystems 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.

The RAID subsystems 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 subsystems allow the user to select the rebuild priority to balance volume access and rebuild tasks 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.

The RAID subsystem 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 RAID subsystem 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.

RAID subsystem drives perform automatic defect re-assignment for both read and write errors. Writes are always completed - 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

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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, and 6 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

### • Recovery ROM

The RAID subsystem firmware is stored on the flash ROM and is executed by the I/O processor. The firmware can also be updated through the RAID subsystems RS-232 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

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## Appendix F

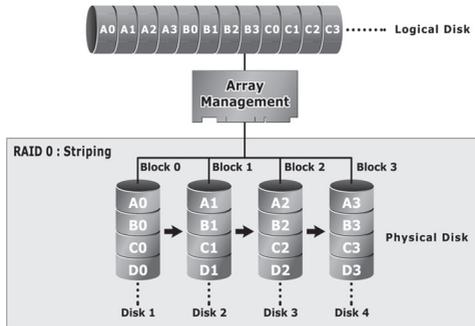
### Understanding RAID

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 subsystem 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 subsystems.

The RAID subsystems 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.

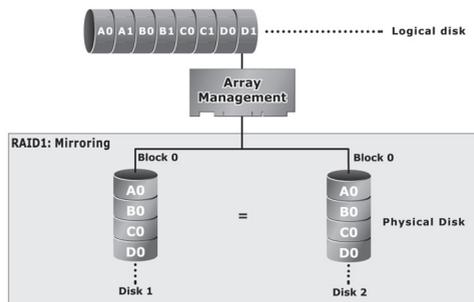
#### RAID 0

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.



## RAID 1

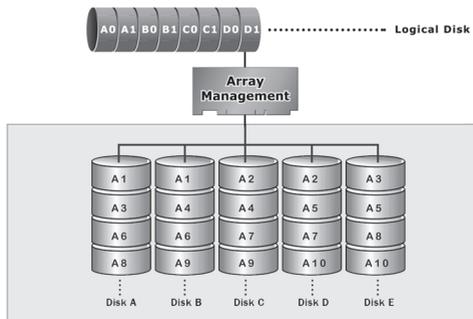
RAID 1 is also known as “disk mirroring”; data written on one disk drive is simultaneously written to another disk drive. Read performance will be enhanced if the array controller can, in parallel, access both members of a mirrored pair. During writes, there will be a minor performance penalty when compared 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.



# APPENDIX

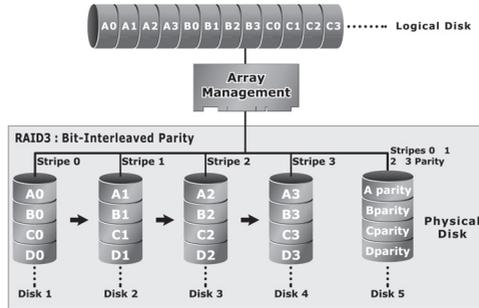
## RAID 10(1E)

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 stripe 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.



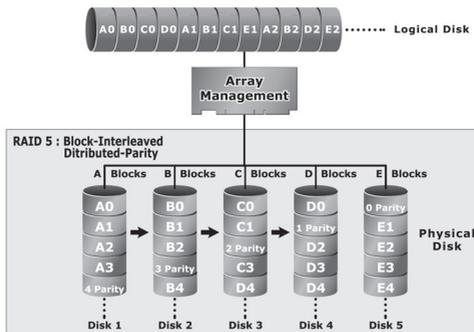
## RAID 3

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 stripes of the surviving member disk. RAID 3 is best for applications that require very fast data-transfer rates or long data blocks.



## RAID 5

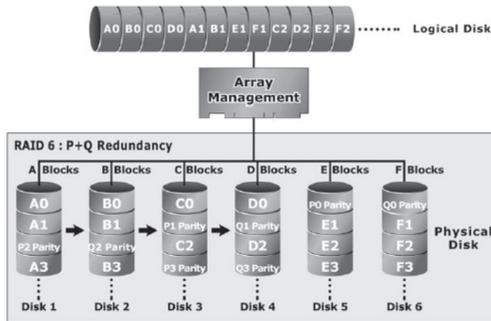
RAID 5 is sometimes called striping with parity at byte level. In RAID 5, the parity information is written to all of the drives in the controllers rather than being concentrated on a dedicated parity disk. If one drive in the system fails, the parity information can be used to reconstruct the data from 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.



# APPENDIX

## 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.



## JBOD

(Just a Bunch Of Disks) A group of hard disks in a RAID subsystem 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

RAID subsystem supports RAID Level 0, 1, 10(1E), 3, 5, and 6. The following table provides a summary of RAID levels.

Features and Performance			
RAID Level	Description	Min. Disks requirement	Data Reliability
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 N Separated disks. N is almost always 2. This is a high availability Solution, but due to the 100% duplication, it is also a costly solution.	2	Single-disk failure
10(1E)	Also known Block-Interleaved Parity. Data and parity information is subdivided and distributed across all disks. Parity must be the equal to the smallest disk capacity in the array. Parity information normally stored on a dedicated parity disk.	3	Single-disk failure
3	Also known Bit-Interleaved Parity. Data and parity information is subdivided and distributed across all disk. Parity must be the equal to the smallest disk capacity in the array. Parity information normally stored on a dedicated parity disk.	3	Single-disk failure
5	Also known Block-Interleaved Distributed Parity. Data and parity information is subdivided and distributed across all disk. Parity must be the equal to the smallest disk capacity in the array. Parity information normally stored on a dedicated parity disk.	3	Single-disk failure
6	As RAID level 5, but with additional independently computed redundant information	4	Two-disk failure

# HISTORY

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## Version History

Revision	Page	Description
2.0	p.26	Added USB port description