

VMAX STORAGE DE-ALLOCATION PROCEDURE

Version 1.0

This document contains steps required when de-allocating storage from a host with VMAX storage. The sample host used for sections of this illustration has the following parameters.

Host Name: rdc_sanfdc

View Name: rdc_sanfdc

Storage Group: rdc_sanfdc

Initiator Group: rdc_sanfdc

Port group: 0552_7F1_10F0

Array: 552

Scenario A: Removal of one or more devices from a View.

Steps:-

- 1) Confirm devices to be removed are part of storage group using the following command.

symaccess -sid 552 show view rdc_sanfdc

*with rdc_sanfdc in this instance being the view name

- 2) After Identifying the TDEVs to be removed from storage group run the following command

symaccess -sid 552 -name rdc_sanfdc -type storage -unmap remove dev 1e3

* rdc_sanfdc in this command is the storage group.

Please note that if the device(s) are present in more than one storage group, you will get an error message. To resolve this, run the following command to determine all the Storage Groups that the device is a member of.

symaccess list -type stor -dev xxx -sid 552

Once you have identified all groups, run the symaccess remove command without the -unmap switch up until, but not including, the last group containing the device. For the last group containing the device run the remove command with the -unmap option

- 3) The third step is the start of the process of recovering all of the space used up by that TDEV.

- A) Identify the name of the thin pool

symcfg -sid 552 list -thin -pool

- B) Create a command file with the following entry below to unbind TDEV(s)

unbind tdev 1e3 from pool 0552_300_10;

Then run,

symconfigure -sid 552 -f <File> commit -nop

- C) Bind meta back to pool by creating a command file with the following entries

bind tdev 1e3 to pool 0552_300_10;

And then run,

symconfigure -sid 552 -f <file> commit -nop

By completing the above process you ensure the devices are unmapped from the front-end ports. Additionally, the unbind and bind procedures recover the pool space used up by the TDEV's while attached to the host.

Scenario B: Host Storage Reclaim.

- 1) Use the symaccess show view command to take note of all devices attached to the host as this will be required for the unbind and bind operations.

symaccess -sid 552 show view rdc_sanfdc

- 2) Delete the view

symaccess -sid 552 delete view -name rdc_sanfdc -unmap

**Remember the instructions provided earlier to address devices that are in more than one storage group*

- 3) Delete Initiator group (please carry out checks to ensure it isn't part of another view)

symaccess -sid 552 delete -name rdc_sanfdc -type initiator

- 4) Delete storage group

symaccess -sid 552 delete -name rdc_sanfdc -type storage

**You might require the -force switch*

- 5) Complete all the tasks in step 3 of scenario (A) above.

SRDF THIN DEVICE DEALLOCATION PROCESS

At the time of writing only SRDF/S environments have thin devices deployed. So, the following steps apply to this setup only.

1. First task is to split The SRDF group.

Symrdf -g (groupname) split

2. Then carry out a deletepair operation on the devices

Symrdf -sid XXX -f (file) deletepair

3. Once step 1 and 2 above have been completed, then use the steps outlined in scenario B followed by Step 3 in Scenario A to reclaim the R1 and R2 devices if all devices within the VIEW require deletion. Which, is an assumption made in steps 1 and 2. This will ensure the storage is reclaimed at both sites. It is important to do this as the consequences of not completing it for R1 and R2 devices, will be discrepancies in the total amount of storage reported free across partner arrays.