Veritas™ Volume Manager Troubleshooting Guide for Linux

5.0 Maintenance Pack 3
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Technical Support ........................................................................................................ 4

Chapter 1 Recovering from hardware failure ......................................................... 9
  About recovery from hardware failure ................................................................. 9
  Listing unstartable volumes .............................................................................. 10
  Displaying volume and plex states ................................................................. 11
  The plex state cycle ......................................................................................... 11
  Recovering an unstartable mirrored volume .................................................. 14
  Recovering an unstartable volume with a disabled plex in the
    RECOVER state ......................................................................................... 15
  Forcibly restarting a disabled volume .............................................................. 16
  Clearing the failing flag on a disk ................................................................. 16
  Reattaching failed disks .............................................................................. 17
  Failures on RAID-5 volumes ........................................................................ 18
    System failures .......................................................................................... 18
    Disk failures ............................................................................................. 19
    Default startup recovery process for RAID-5 ............................................ 21
    Recovery of RAID-5 volumes .................................................................. 21
    Recovery after moving RAID-5 subdisks .................................................. 24
    Unstartable RAID-5 volumes .................................................................. 25
  Recovering from an incomplete disk group move ...................................... 27
  Recovery from failure of a DCO volume ....................................................... 29
    Recovering a version 0 DCO volume ......................................................... 31
    Recovering a version 20 DCO volume ....................................................... 33

Chapter 2 Recovering from instant snapshot failure .......................................... 35
  Recovering from the failure of vxsnap prepare .............................................. 35
  Recovering from the failure of vxsnap make for full-sized instant
    snapshots ..................................................................................................... 36
  Recovering from the failure of vxsnap make for break-off instant
    snapshots .................................................................................................... 37
  Recovering from the failure of vxsnap make for space-optimized
    instant snapshots ....................................................................................... 37
  Recovering from the failure of vxsnap restore ................................................ 38
  Recovering from the failure of vxsnap reattach or refresh ............................ 38
Recovering from hardware failure

This chapter includes the following topics:

- About recovery from hardware failure
- Listing unstartable volumes
- Displaying volume and plex states
- The plex state cycle
- Recovering an unstartable mirrored volume
- Recovering an unstartable volume with a disabled plex in the RECOVER state
- Forcibly restarting a disabled volume
- Clearing the failing flag on a disk
- Reattaching failed disks
- Failures on RAID-5 volumes
- Recovering from an incomplete disk group move
- Recovery from failure of a DCO volume

About recovery from hardware failure

Symantec's Veritas Volume Manager (VxVM) protects systems from disk and other hardware failures and helps you to recover from such events. Recovery procedures help you prevent loss of data or system access due to disk and other hardware failures.
If a volume has a disk I/O failure (for example, because the disk has an uncorrectable error), VxVM can detach the plex involved in the failure. I/O stops on that plex but continues on the remaining plexes of the volume.

If a disk fails completely, VxVM can detach the disk from its disk group. All plexes on the disk are disabled. If there are any unmirrored volumes on a disk when it is detached, those volumes are also disabled.

**Note:** Apparent disk failure may not be due to a fault in the physical disk media or the disk controller, but may instead be caused by a fault in an intermediate or ancillary component such as a cable, host bus adapter, or power supply.

The hot-relocation feature in VxVM automatically detects disk failures, and notifies the system administrator and other nominated users of the failures by electronic mail. Hot-relocation also attempts to use spare disks and free disk space to restore redundancy and to preserve access to mirrored and RAID-5 volumes.

See the *Veritas Volume Manager Administrator’s Guide.*

Recovery from failures of the boot (*root*) disk requires the use of the special procedures.

See “VxVM and boot disk failure” on page 41.

### Listing unstartable volumes

An unstartable volume can be incorrectly configured or have other errors or conditions that prevent it from being started. To display unstartable volumes, use the `vxinfo` command. This displays information about the accessibility and usability of volumes.

#### To list unstartable volumes

◆ Type the following command:

```bash
# vxinfo [-g diskgroup] [volume ...]
```

The following example output shows one volume, *mkting*, as being unstartable:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Plex</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>home</td>
<td>fsgen</td>
<td>Started</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mkting</td>
<td>fsgen</td>
<td>Unstartable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>src</td>
<td>fsgen</td>
<td>Started</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rootvol</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>Started</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swapvol</td>
<td>swap</td>
<td>Started</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Displaying volume and plex states

To display detailed information about the configuration of a volume including its state and the states of its plexes, use the `vxprint` command.

To display volume and plex states

◆ Type the following command:

```
# vxprint [-g diskgroup] -hvt [volume ...]
```

The following example shows a disabled volume, `vol`, which has two clean plexes, `vol-01` and `vol-02`, each with a single subdisk:

```
# vxprint -g mydg -hvt vol
Disk group: mydg

V  NAME  RVG/VSET/CO  KSTATE  STATE  LENGTH  READPOL  PREFPLEX  UTYPE
PL  NAME  VOLUME  KSTATE  STATE  LENGTH  LAYOUT  NCOL/WID  MODE
SD  NAME  PLEX  DISK  DISKOFFSLENGTH  [COL/]OFF  DEVICE  MODE
SV  NAME  PLEX  VOLNAME  NVOLLAYRLENGTH  [COL/]OFF  AM/NM  MODE
SC  NAME  PLEX  CACHE  DISKOFFSLENGTH  [COL/]OFF  DEVICE  MODE
DC  NAME  PARENTVOL  LOGVOL
SP  NAME  SNAPVOL  DCO

v  vol  -  DISABLED  ACTIVE  212880  SELECT  -  fsgen
pl  vol-01  vol  DISABLED  CLEAN  212880  CONCAT  -  RW
sd  mydg11-01  vol-01  mydg11  0  212880  0  sdg  ENA
pl  vol-02  vol  DISABLED  CLEAN  212880  CONCAT  -  RW
sd  mydg12-01  vol-02  mydg12  0  212880  0  sdh  ENA
```

See the *Veritas Volume Manager Administrator's Guide* for a description of the possible plex and volume states.

The plex state cycle

Changing plex states are part of normal operations, and do not necessarily indicate abnormalities that must be corrected. A clear understanding of the various plex states and their interrelationship is necessary if you want to be able to perform any recovery procedures.

*Figure 1-1* shows the main transitions that take place between plex states in VxVM.
For more information about plex states, see the *Veritas Volume Manager Administrator's Guide*.

At system startup, volumes are started automatically and the `vxvol start` task makes all CLEAN plexes ACTIVE. At shutdown, the `vxvol stop` task marks all ACTIVE plexes CLEAN. If all plexes are initially CLEAN at startup, this indicates that a controlled shutdown occurred and optimizes the time taken to start up the volumes.

*Figure 1-2* shows additional transitions that are possible between plex states as a result of hardware problems, abnormal system shutdown, and intervention by the system administrator.
When first created, a plex has state EMPTY until the volume to which it is attached is initialized. Its state is then set to CLEAN. Its plex kernel state remains set to DISABLED and is not set to ENABLED until the volume is started.

After a system crash and reboot, all plexes of a volume are ACTIVE but marked with plex kernel state DISABLED until their data is recovered by the `vxvol resync` task.

A plex may be taken offline with the `vxmend off` command, made available again using `vxmend on`, and its data resynchronized with the other plexes when it is reattached using `vxplex att`. A failed resynchronization or uncorrectable I/O failure places the plex in the IOFAIL state.

There are various actions that you can take if a system crash or I/O error leaves no plexes of a mirrored volume in a CLEAN or ACTIVE state.

See “Recovering an unstartable mirrored volume” on page 14.

See “Failures on RAID-5 volumes” on page 18.
Recovering an unstartable mirrored volume

A system crash or an I/O error can corrupt one or more plexes of a mirrored volume and leave no plex CLEAN or ACTIVE. You can mark one of the plexes CLEAN and instruct the system to use that plex as the source for reviving the others.

To recover an unstartable mirrored volume

1. Place the desired plex in the CLEAN state using the following command:

   ```
   # vxmend [-g diskgroup] fix clean plex
   ```

   For example, to place the plex vol01-02 in the CLEAN state:

   ```
   # vxmend -g mydg fix clean vol01-02
   ```

2. To recover the other plexes in a volume from the CLEAN plex, the volume must be disabled, and the other plexes must be STALE. If necessary, make any other CLEAN or ACTIVE plexes STALE by running the following command on each of these plexes in turn:

   ```
   # vxmend [-g diskgroup] fix stale plex
   ```

   Following severe hardware failure of several disks or other related subsystems underlying all the mirrored plexes of a volume, it may be impossible to recover the volume using vxmend. In this case, remove the volume, recreate it on hardware that is functioning correctly, and restore the contents of the volume from a backup or from a snapshot image.

3. To enable the CLEAN plex and to recover the STALE plexes from it, use the following command:

   ```
   # vxvol [-g diskgroup] start volume
   ```

   For example, to recover volume vol01:

   ```
   # vxvol -g mydg start vol01
   ```

   See the `vxmend(1M)` manual page.
   See the `vxvol(1M)` manual page.
Recovering an unstartable volume with a disabled plex in the RECOVER state

A plex is shown in the RECOVER state if its contents are out-of-date with respect to the volume. This can happen if a disk containing one or more of the plex's subdisks has been replaced or reattached. If a plex is shown as being in this state, it can be recovered by using the `vxmend` and `vxvol` commands.

To recover an unstartable volume with a disabled plex in the RECOVER state

1. Use the following command to force the plex into the OFFLINE state:

   ```
   # vxmend [-g diskgroup] -o force off plex
   ```

2. Place the plex into the STALE state using this command:

   ```
   # vxmend [-g diskgroup] on plex
   ```

3. If there are other ACTIVE or CLEAN plexes in the volume, use the following command to reattach the plex to the volume:

   ```
   # vxplex [-g diskgroup] att plex volume
   ```

   If the volume is already enabled, resynchronization of the plex is started immediately.

   If there are no other clean plexes in the volume, use this command to make the plex DISABLED and CLEAN:

   ```
   # vxmend [-g diskgroup] fix clean plex
   ```

4. If the volume is not already enabled, use the following command to start it, and preform any resynchronization of the plexes in the background:

   ```
   # vxvol [-g diskgroup] -o bg start volume
   ```

   If the data in the plex was corrupted, and the volume has no ACTIVE or CLEAN redundant plexes from which its contents can be resynchronized, it must be restored from a backup or from a snapshot image.
Forcibly restarting a disabled volume

If a disk failure caused a volume to be disabled, and the volume does not contain any valid redundant plexes, you must restore the volume from a backup after replacing the failed disk. Any volumes that are listed as Unstartable must be restarted using the `vxvol` command before restoring their contents from a backup.

To forcibly restart a disabled volume

◆ Type the following command:

```
# vxvol [-g diskgroup] -o bg -f start volume
```

The `-f` option forcibly restarts the volume, and the `-o bg` option resynchronizes its plexes as a background task. For example, to restart the volume `myvol` so that it can be restored from backup, use the following command:

```
# vxvol -g mydg -o bg -f start myvol
```

Clearing the failing flag on a disk

If I/O errors are intermittent rather than persistent, Veritas Volume Manager sets the failing flag on a disk, rather than detaching the disk. Such errors can occur due to the temporary removal of a cable, controller faults, a partially faulty LUN in a disk array, or a disk with a few bad sectors or tracks.

If the hardware fault is not with the disk itself (for example, it is caused by problems with the controller or the cable path to the disk), you can use the `vxedit` command to unset the failing flag after correcting the source of the I/O error.

Warning: Do not unset the failing flag if the reason for the I/O errors is unknown. If the disk hardware truly is failing, and the flag is cleared, there is a risk of data loss.
To clear the failing flag on a disk

1. Use the `vxdisk list` command to find out which disks are failing:

```
# vxdisk list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEVICE</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>DISK</th>
<th>GROUP</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sdp</td>
<td>auto:sliced</td>
<td>mydg01</td>
<td>mydg</td>
<td>online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sdq</td>
<td>auto:sliced</td>
<td>mydg02</td>
<td>mydg</td>
<td>online failing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sdr</td>
<td>auto:sliced</td>
<td>mydg03</td>
<td>mydg</td>
<td>online</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

2. Use the `vxedit set` command to clear the flag for each disk that is marked as failing (in this example, `mydg02`):

```
# vxedit set failing=off mydg02
```

3. Use the `vxdisk list` command to verify that the failing flag has been cleared:

```
# vxdisk list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEVICE</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>DISK</th>
<th>GROUP</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sdp</td>
<td>auto:sliced</td>
<td>mydg01</td>
<td>mydg</td>
<td>online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sdq</td>
<td>auto:sliced</td>
<td>mydg02</td>
<td>mydg</td>
<td>online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sdr</td>
<td>auto:sliced</td>
<td>mydg03</td>
<td>mydg</td>
<td>online</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Reattaching failed disks

You can perform a reattach operation if a disk could not be found at system startup, or if VxVM is started with some disk drivers unloaded and unloadable (causing disks to enter the failed state). If the underlying problem has been fixed (such as a cable or controller fault), use the `vxreattach` command to reattach the disks without plexes being flagged as STALE. However, the reattach must occur before any volumes on the disk are started.

The `vxreattach` command is called as part of disk recovery from the `vxdiskadm` menus and during the boot process. If possible, `vxreattach` reattaches the failed disk media record to the disk with the same device name. Reattachment places a disk in the same disk group that it was located in before and retains its original disk media name.
To reattach a failed disk

1. Use the `vxdisk list` command to see which disks have failed, as shown in the following example:

```bash
# vxdisk list
DEVICE TYPE DISK GROUP STATUS
sdp auto:sliced mydg01 mydg online
sdq auto:sliced mydg02 mydg online
- - mydg03 mydg failed was: sdr
- - mydg04 mydg failed was: sds
```

2. Once the fault has been corrected, the disks can be reattached by using the following command to rescans the device list:

```bash
# /usr/sbin/vxdctl enable
```

3. Use the `vxreattach` command with no options to reattach the disks:

```bash
# /etc/vx/bin/vxreattach
```

After reattachment takes place, recovery may not be necessary unless a disk was faulty and had to be replaced. Reattachment can fail if the original (or another) cause for the disk failure still exists.

You can use the command `vxreattach -c` to check whether reattachment is possible, without performing the operation. Instead, it displays the disk group and disk media name where the disk can be reattached.

See the `vxreattach(1M)` manual page.

## Failures on RAID-5 volumes

Failures are seen in two varieties: system failures and disk failures. A system failure means that the system has abruptly ceased to operate due to an operating system panic or power failure. Disk failures imply that the data on some number of disks has become unavailable due to a system failure (such as a head crash, electronics failure on disk, or disk controller failure).

### System failures

RAID-5 volumes are designed to remain available with a minimum of disk space overhead, if there are disk failures. However, many forms of RAID-5 can have data loss after a system failure. Data loss occurs because a system failure causes the data and parity in the RAID-5 volume to become unsynchronized.
synchronization occurs because the status of writes that were outstanding at the
time of the failure cannot be determined.

If a loss of sync occurs while a RAID-5 volume is being accessed, the volume is
described as having stale parity. The parity must then be reconstructed by reading
all the non-parity columns within each stripe, recalculating the parity, and writing
out the parity stripe unit in the stripe. This must be done for every stripe in the
volume, so it can take a long time to complete.

**Warning:** While the resynchronization of a RAID-5 volume without log plexes is
being performed, any failure of a disk within the volume causes its data to be lost.

Besides the vulnerability to failure, the resynchronization process can tax the
system resources and slow down system operation.

RAID-5 logs reduce the damage that can be caused by system failures, because
they maintain a copy of the data being written at the time of the failure. The
process of resynchronization consists of reading that data and parity from the
logs and writing it to the appropriate areas of the RAID-5 volume. This greatly
reduces the amount of time needed for a resynchronization of data and parity. It
also means that the volume never becomes truly stale. The data and parity for all
stripes in the volume are known at all times, so the failure of a single disk cannot
result in the loss of the data within the volume.

### Disk failures

An uncorrectable I/O error occurs when disk failure, cabling or other problems
cause the data on a disk to become unavailable. For a RAID-5 volume, this means
that a subdisk becomes unavailable. The subdisk cannot be used to hold data and
is considered stale and detached. If the underlying disk becomes available or is
replaced, the subdisk is still considered stale and is not used.

If an attempt is made to read data contained on a stale subdisk, the data is
reconstructed from data on all other stripe units in the stripe. This operation is
called a reconstructing-read. This is a more expensive operation than simply
reading the data and can result in degraded read performance. When a RAID-5
volume has stale subdisks, it is considered to be in degraded mode.

A RAID-5 volume in degraded mode can be recognized from the output of the
`vxprint -ht` command as shown in the following display:
Recovering from hardware failure

### Failures on RAID-5 volumes

The volume `r5vol` is in degraded mode, as shown by the volume state, which is listed as **DEGRADED**. The failed subdisk is `disk02-01`, as shown by the **MODE** flags; `d` indicates that the subdisk is detached, and `s` indicates that the subdisk’s contents are stale.

**Warning:** Do not run the `vxr5check` command on a RAID-5 volume that is in degraded mode.

A disk containing a RAID-5 log plex can also fail. The failure of a single RAID-5 log plex has no direct effect on the operation of a volume provided that the RAID-5 log is mirrored. However, loss of all RAID-5 log plexes in a volume makes it vulnerable to a complete failure. In the output of the `vxprint -ht` command, failure within a RAID-5 log plex is indicated by the plex state being shown as **BADLOG** rather than **LOG**.

In the following example, the RAID-5 log plex `r5vol-02` has failed:

```bash
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V NAME</th>
<th>RVG/VSET/COKSTATE</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>LENGTH</th>
<th>READPOL</th>
<th>PREFPLEX</th>
<th>UTYPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PL NAME</td>
<td>VOLUME</td>
<td>KSTATE</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>LENGTH</td>
<td>LAYOUT</td>
<td>NCOL/WID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD NAME</td>
<td>PLEX</td>
<td>DISK</td>
<td>DISKOFFS</td>
<td>LENGTH</td>
<td>[COL/]OFF</td>
<td>DEVICE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SV NAME</td>
<td>PLEX</td>
<td>VOLNAME</td>
<td>NVOLLAYR</td>
<td>LENGTH</td>
<td>[COL/]OFF</td>
<td>AM/NM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

...
Default startup recovery process for RAID-5

VxVM may need to perform several operations to restore fully the contents of a RAID-5 volume and make it usable. Whenever a volume is started, any RAID-5 log plexes are zeroed before the volume is started. This prevents random data from being interpreted as a log entry and corrupting the volume contents. Also, some subdisks may need to be recovered, or the parity may need to be resynchronized (if RAID-5 logs have failed).

VxVM takes the following steps when a RAID-5 volume is started:

- If the RAID-5 volume was not cleanly shut down, it is checked for valid RAID-5 log plexes.
- If valid log plexes exist, they are replayed. This is done by placing the volume in the DETACHED volume kernel state and setting the volume state to REPLAY, and enabling the RAID-5 log plexes.
- If no valid logs exist, the parity must be resynchronized. Resynchronization is done by placing the volume in the DETACHED volume kernel state and setting the volume state to SYNC. Any log plexes are left in the DISABLED plex kernel state.

The volume is not made available while the parity is resynchronized because any subdisk failures during this period makes the volume unusable. This can be overridden by using the -o unsafe start option with the vxvol command. If any stale subdisks exist, the RAID-5 volume is unusable.

**Warning:** The -o unsafe start option is considered dangerous, as it can make the contents of the volume unusable. Using it is not recommended.

- Any existing log plexes are zeroed and enabled. If all logs fail during this process, the start process is aborted.
- If no stale subdisks exist or those that exist are recoverable, the volume is put in the ENABLED volume kernel state and the volume state is set to ACTIVE. The volume is now started.

Recovery of RAID-5 volumes

The following types of recovery may be required for RAID-5 volumes:

- Resynchronization of parity
- Reattachment of a failed RAID-5 log plex
- Recovery of a stale subdisk
Parity resynchronization and stale subdisk recovery are typically performed when the RAID-5 volume is started, or shortly after the system boots. They can also be performed by running the `vxrecover` command.

See “Unstartable RAID-5 volumes” on page 25.

If hot-relocation is enabled at the time of a disk failure, system administrator intervention is not required unless no suitable disk space is available for relocation. Hot-relocation is triggered by the failure and the system administrator is notified of the failure by electronic mail.

Hot relocation automatically attempts to relocate the subdisks of a failing RAID-5 plex. After any relocation takes place, the hot-relocation daemon (`vxrelocd`) also initiates a parity resynchronization.

In the case of a failing RAID-5 log plex, relocation occurs only if the log plex is mirrored; the `vxrelocd` daemon then initiates a mirror resynchronization to recreate the RAID-5 log plex. If hot-relocation is disabled at the time of a failure, the system administrator may need to initiate a resynchronization or recovery.

**Note:** Following severe hardware failure of several disks or other related subsystems underlying a RAID-5 plex, it may be only be possible to recover the volume by removing the volume, recreating it on hardware that is functioning correctly, and restoring the contents of the volume from a backup.

### Resynchronizing parity on a RAID-5 volume

In most cases, a RAID-5 array does not have stale parity. Stale parity only occurs after all RAID-5 log plexes for the RAID-5 volume have failed, and then only if there is a system failure. Even if a RAID-5 volume has stale parity, it is usually repaired as part of the volume start process.

If a volume without valid RAID-5 logs is started and the process is killed before the volume is resynchronized, the result is an active volume with stale parity.

The following example is output from the `vxprint -ht` command for a stale RAID-5 volume:

```
v | NAME   | RVG/VSET/COKSTATE | STATE | LENGTH   | READPOL | PREFPLEX | UTYPE
pl | NAME   | VOLUME | KSTATE | STATE | LENGTH | LAYOUT | NCOL/WID |emode
sd | NAME   | PLEX   | DISK   | DISKOFFS | LENGTH | [COL/]OFF | DEVICE |emode
sv | NAME   | PLEX   | VOLNAME | NVOLLAYR | LENGTH | [COL/]OFF | AM/NM |emode
...v | r5vol  | -      | ENABLED | NEEDSYNC | 204800 | RAID | - | raid5
pl | r5vol-01 | r5vol | ENABLED | ACTIVE | 204800 | RAID | 3/16 | RW
sd | disk01-01 | r5vol-01 | disk01 | 0 | 102400 | 0/0 | sda | ENA
```
This output lists the volume state as NEEDSYNC, indicating that the parity needs to be resynchronized. The state could also have been SYNC, indicating that a synchronization was attempted at start time and that a synchronization process should be doing the synchronization. If no such process exists or if the volume is in the NEEDSYNC state, a synchronization can be manually started by using the resync keyword for the vxvol command.

Parity is regenerated by issuing VOL_R5_RESYNC ioctls to the RAID-5 volume. The resynchronization process starts at the beginning of the RAID-5 volume and resynchronizes a region equal to the number of sectors specified by the -o iosize option. If the -o iosize option is not specified, the default maximum I/O size is used. The resync operation then moves onto the next region until the entire length of the RAID-5 volume has been resynchronized.

For larger volumes, parity regeneration can take a long time. It is possible that the system could be shut down or crash before the operation is completed. In case of a system shutdown, the progress of parity regeneration must be kept across reboots. Otherwise, the process has to start all over again.

To avoid the restart process, parity regeneration is checkpointed. This means that the offset up to which the parity has been regenerated is saved in the configuration database. The -o checkpt=size option controls how often the checkpoint is saved. If the option is not specified, the default checkpoint size is used.

Because saving the checkpoint offset requires a transaction, making the checkpoint size too small can extend the time required to regenerate parity. After a system reboot, a RAID-5 volume that has a checkpoint offset smaller than the volume length starts a parity resynchronization at the checkpoint offset.

To resynchronize parity on a RAID-5 volume
◆ Type the following command:

```
# vxvol -g diskgroup resync r5vol
```

**Reattaching a failed RAID-5 log plex**

RAID-5 log plexes can become detached due to disk failures. These RAID-5 logs can be reattached by using the att keyword for the vxplex command.
To reattach a failed RAID-5 log plex

- Type the following command:

```
# vxplex -g diskgroup att r5vol r5vol-plex
```

Recovering a stale subdisk in a RAID-5 volume

Stale subdisk recovery is usually done at volume start time. However, the process doing the recovery can crash, or the volume may be started with an option such as `-o delayrecover` that prevents subdisk recovery. In addition, the disk on which the subdisk resides can be replaced without recovery operations being performed. In such cases, you can perform subdisk recovery by using the `vxvol recover` command.

To recover a stale subdisk in the RAID-5 volume

- Type the following command:

```
# vxvol -g diskgroup recover r5vol subdisk
```

A RAID-5 volume that has multiple stale subdisks can be recovered in one operation. To recover multiple stale subdisks, use the `vxvol recover` command on the volume:

```
# vxvol -g diskgroup recover r5vol
```

Recovery after moving RAID-5 subdisks

When RAID-5 subdisks are moved and replaced, the new subdisks are marked as `STALE` in anticipation of recovery. If the volume is active, the `vxsd` command may be used to recover the volume. If the volume is not active, it is recovered when it is next started. The RAID-5 volume is degraded for the duration of the recovery operation.

Any failure in the stripes involved in the move makes the volume unusable. The RAID-5 volume can also become invalid if its parity becomes stale.

To avoid a volume becoming unusable, the `vxsd` command does not allow a subdisk move in the following situations:

- A stale subdisk occupies any of the same stripes as the subdisk being moved.
The RAID-5 volume is stopped but was not shut down cleanly; that is, the parity is considered stale.

The RAID-5 volume is active and has no valid log areas.

Only the third case can be overridden by using the `-o force` option.

Subdisks of RAID-5 volumes can also be split and joined by using the `vxsd split` command and the `vxsd join` command. These operations work the same way as those for mirrored volumes.

RAID-5 subdisk moves are performed in the same way as subdisk moves for other volume types, but without the penalty of degraded redundancy.

Unstartable RAID-5 volumes

When a RAID-5 volume is started, it can be in one of many states. After a normal system shutdown, the volume should be clean and require no recovery. However, if the volume was not closed, or was not unmounted before a crash, it can require recovery when it is started, before it can be made available.

Under normal conditions, volumes are started automatically after a reboot and any recovery takes place automatically or is done through the `vxrecover` command.

A RAID-5 volume is unusable if some part of the RAID-5 plex does not map the volume length in the following circumstances:

- The RAID-5 plex is sparse in relation to the RAID-5 volume length.
- The RAID-5 plex does not map a region where two subdisks have failed within a stripe, either because they are stale or because they are built on a failed disk.

When this occurs, the `vxvol start` command returns the following error message:

```
VxVM vxvol ERROR V-5-1-1236 Volume r5vol is not startable; RAID-5 plex does not map entire volume length.
```

At this point, the contents of the RAID-5 volume are unusable.

Another possible way that a RAID-5 volume can become unstartable is if the parity is stale and a subdisk becomes detached or stale. This occurs because within the stripes that contain the failed subdisk, the parity stripe unit is invalid (because the parity is stale) and the stripe unit on the bad subdisk is also invalid.

Figure 1-3 illustrates a RAID-5 volume that has become invalid due to stale parity and a failed subdisk.
There are four stripes in the RAID-5 array. All parity is stale and subdisk disk05-00 has failed. This makes stripes X and Y unusable because two failures have occurred within those stripes.

This qualifies as two failures within a stripe and prevents the use of the volume. In this case, the output display from the `vxvol start` command is as follows:

```
VxVM vxvol ERROR V-5-1-1237 Volume r5vol is not startable; some subdisks are unusable and the parity is stale.
```

This situation can be avoided by always using two or more RAID-5 log plexes in RAID-5 volumes. RAID-5 log plexes prevent the parity within the volume from becoming stale which prevents this situation.

See “System failures” on page 18.

**Forcibly starting a RAID-5 volume with stale subdisks**

You can start a volume even if subdisks are marked as stale: for example, if a stopped volume has stale parity and no RAID-5 logs, and a disk becomes detached and then reattached.

The subdisk is considered stale even though the data is not out of date (because the volume was in use when the subdisk was unavailable) and the RAID-5 volume is considered invalid. To prevent this case, always have multiple valid RAID-5 logs associated with the array whenever possible.
To forcibly start a RAID-5 volume with stale subdisks

- Specify the -f option to the vxvol start command.

  # vxvol [-g diskgroup] -f start r5vol

This causes all stale subdisks to be marked as non-stale. Marking takes place before the start operation evaluates the validity of the RAID-5 volume and what is needed to start it. You can mark individual subdisks as non-stale by using the following command:

  # vxmend [-g diskgroup] fix unstale subdisk

If some subdisks are stale and need recovery, and if valid logs exist, the volume is enabled by placing it in the ENABLED kernel state and the volume is available for use during the subdisk recovery. Otherwise, the volume kernel state is set to DETACHED and it is not available during subdisk recovery. This is done because if the system were to crash or if the volume were ungracefully stopped while it was active, the parity becomes stale, making the volume unusable. If this is undesirable, the volume can be started with the -o unsafe start option.

**Warning:** The -o unsafe start option is considered dangerous, as it can make the contents of the volume unusable. It is therefore not recommended.

The volume state is set to RECOVER, and stale subdisks are restored. As the data on each subdisk becomes valid, the subdisk is marked as no longer stale. If the recovery of any subdisk fails, and if there are no valid logs, the volume start is aborted because the subdisk remains stale and a system crash makes the RAID-5 volume unusable. This can also be overridden by using the -o unsafe start option.

If the volume has valid logs, subdisk recovery failures are noted but they do not stop the start procedure.

When all subdisks have been recovered, the volume is placed in the ENABLED kernel state and marked as ACTIVE.

---

**Recovering from an incomplete disk group move**

If the system crashes or a subsystem fails while a disk group move, split or join operation is being performed, VxVM attempts either to reverse or to complete
the operation when the system is restarted or the subsystem is repaired. Whether the operation is reversed or completed depends on how far it had progressed.

Automatic recovery depends on being able to import both the source and target disk groups. However, automatic recovery may not be possible if, for example, one of the disk groups has been imported on another host.

To recover from an incomplete disk group move

1 Use the vxprint command to examine the configuration of both disk groups. Objects in disk groups whose move is incomplete have their TUTIL0 fields set to MOVE.

2 Enter the following command to attempt completion of the move:

   # vxdg recover sourcedg

This operation fails if one of the disk groups cannot be imported because it has been imported on another host or because it does not exist:

VxVM vxdg ERROR V-5-1-2907 diskgroup: Disk group does not exist

If the recovery fails, perform one of the following steps as appropriate.

3 If the disk group has been imported on another host, export it from that host, and import it on the current host. If all the required objects already exist in either the source or target disk group, use the following command to reset the MOVE flags in that disk group:

   # vxdg -o clean recover diskgroup1

Use the following command on the other disk group to remove the objects that have TUTIL0 fields marked as MOVE:

   # vxdg -o remove recover diskgroup2

4 If only one disk group is available to be imported, use the following command to reset the MOVE flags on this disk group:

   # vxdg -o clean recover diskgroup
Recovery from failure of a DCO volume

The procedure to recover from the failure of a data change object (DCO) volume depends on the DCO version number.

See the Veritas Volume Manager Administrator’s Guide.

Persistent FastResync uses a DCO volume to perform tracking of changed regions in a volume. If an error occurs while reading or writing a DCO volume, it is detached and the badlog flag is set on the DCO. All further writes to the volume are not tracked by the DCO.

The following sample output from the vxprint command shows a complete volume with a detached DCO volume (the TUTIL0 and PUTIL0 fields are omitted for clarity):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TY</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ASSOC</th>
<th>KSTATE</th>
<th>LENGTH</th>
<th>PLOFFS</th>
<th>STATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dg</td>
<td>mydg</td>
<td>mydg</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dm</td>
<td>mydg01</td>
<td>sdf</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>35521408</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dm</td>
<td>mydg02</td>
<td>sdg</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>35521408</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dm</td>
<td>mydg03</td>
<td>sdh</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>35521408</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>FAILING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dm</td>
<td>mydg04</td>
<td>sdi</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>35521408</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>FAILING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dm</td>
<td>mydg05</td>
<td>sdj</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>35521408</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>SNAP-voll</td>
<td>fsgen</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
<td>204800</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl</td>
<td>vol1-03</td>
<td>SNAP-voll</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
<td>204800</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sd</td>
<td>mydg05-01</td>
<td>vol1-03</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
<td>204800</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dc</td>
<td>SNAP-voll_dco</td>
<td>vol1-03</td>
<td>SNAP-voll</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>SNAP-voll_dcl</td>
<td>gen</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl</td>
<td>vol1_dcl-03</td>
<td>SNAP-voll_dcl</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sd</td>
<td>mydg05-02</td>
<td>vol1_dcl-03</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sp</td>
<td>vol1_snp</td>
<td>SNAP-voll</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>vol1</td>
<td>fsgen</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
<td>204800</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl</td>
<td>vol1-01</td>
<td>vol1</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
<td>204800</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sd</td>
<td>mydg01-01</td>
<td>vol1-01</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
<td>204800</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl</td>
<td>vol1-02</td>
<td>vol1</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
<td>204800</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sd</td>
<td>mydg02-01</td>
<td>vol1-01</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
<td>204800</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dc</td>
<td>vol1_dco</td>
<td>vol1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>BADLOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>vol1_dcl</td>
<td>gen</td>
<td>DETACHED</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>DETACH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl</td>
<td>vol1_dcl-01</td>
<td>vol1_dcl</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sd</td>
<td>mydg03-01</td>
<td>vol1_dcl-01</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl</td>
<td>vol1_dcl-02</td>
<td>vol1_dcl</td>
<td>DETACHED</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>IOFAIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sd</td>
<td>mydg04-01</td>
<td>vol1_dcl-02</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>RELOCATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sp</td>
<td>SNAP-voll_snp</td>
<td>vol1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This output shows the mirrored volume, vol1, its snapshot volume, SNAP-vol1, and their respective DCOs, vol1_dco and SNAP-vol1_dco. The two disks, mydg03 and mydg04, that hold the DCO plexes for the DCO volume, vol1_dcl, of vol1 have failed. As a result, the DCO volume, vol1_dcl, of the volume, vol1, has been detached and the state of vol1_dco has been set to BADLOG. For future reference, note the entries for the snap objects, vol1_snp and SNAP-vol1_snp, that point to vol1 and SNAP-vol1 respectively.

You can use such output to deduce the name of a volume’s DCO (in this example, vol1_dco), or you can use the following vxprint command to display the name of a volume’s DCO:

```
# vxprint [-g diskgroup] -F%dco_name volume
```

You can use the vxprint command to check if the badlog flag is set for the DCO of a volume as shown here:

```
# vxprint [-g diskgroup] -F%badlog dco_name
```

This command returns the value on if the badlog flag is set. For the example output, the command would take this form:

```
# vxprint -g mydg -F%badlog vol1_dco
```

Use the following command to verify the version number of the DCO:

```
# vxprint [-g diskgroup] -F%version dco_name
```

This returns a value of 0 or 20. For the example output, the command would take this form:

```
# vxprint -g mydg -F%version vol1_dco
```

The DCO version number determines the recovery procedure that you should use. See “Recovering a version 0 DCO volume” on page 31. See “Recovering a version 20 DCO volume” on page 33.
Recovering a version 0 DCO volume

To recover a version 0 DCO volume

1. Correct the problem that caused the I/O failure.

2. Use the following command to remove the `badlog` flag from the DCO:

   ```bash
   # vxdco [-g diskgroup] -o force enable dco_name
   ```

   For the example output, the command would take this form:

   ```bash
   # vxdco -g mydg -o force enable voll_dco
   ```

   The entry for `voll_dco` in the output from `vxprint` now looks like this:

   ```
   dc voll_dco voll - - - -
   ```

3. Restart the DCO volume using the following command:

   ```bash
   # vxvol [-g diskgroup] start dco_log_vol
   ```

   For the example output, the command would take this form:

   ```bash
   # vxvol -g mydg start voll_dcl
   ```
4 Use the `vxassist snapclear` command to clear the FastResync maps for the original volume and for all its snapshots. This ensures that potentially stale FastResync maps are not used when the snapshots are snapped back (a full resynchronization is performed). FastResync tracking is re-enabled for any subsequent snapshots of the volume.

**Warning:** You must use the `vxassist snapclear` command on all the snapshots of the volume after removing the `badlog` flag from the DCO. Otherwise, data may be lost or corrupted when the snapshots are snapped back.

If a volume and its snapshot volume are in the same disk group, the following command clears the FastResync maps for both volumes:

```
# vxassist [-g diskgroup] snapclear volume \n    snap_obj_to_snapshot
```

Here `snap_obj_to_snapshot` is the name of the snap object associated with `volume` that points to the snapshot volume.

For the example output, the command would take this form:

```
# vxassist -g mydg snapclear vol1 SNAP-vol1_snp
```

If a snapshot volume and the original volume are in different disk groups, you must perform a separate `snapclear` operation on each volume:

```
# vxassist -g diskgroup1 snapclear volume snap_obj_to_snapshot
# vxassist -g diskgroup2 snapclear snapvol snap_obj_to_volume
```

Here `snap_obj_to_volume` is the name of the snap object associated with the snapshot volume, `snapvol`, that points to the original volume.

For the example output, the commands would take this form if `SNAP-vol1` had been moved to the disk group, `snapdg`:

```
# vxassist -g mydg snapclear vol1 SNAP-vol1_snp
# vxassist -g snapdg snapclear SNAP-vol1 vol1_snp
```
To snap back the snapshot volume on which you performed a snapclear, use the following command (after using the vxdg move command to move the snapshot plex back to the original disk group, if necessary):

```
# vxplex -f [-g diskgroup] snapback volume snapvol_plex
```

For the example output, the command would take this form:

```
# vxplex -f -g mydg snapback vol1 vol1-03
```

You cannot use the vxassist snapback command because the snapclear operation removes the snapshot association information.

Recovering a version 20 DCO volume

To recover a version 20 DCO volume

1. Correct the problem that caused the I/O failure.

2. Use the vxsnap command to dissociate each full-sized instant snapshot volume that is associated with the volume:

```
# vxsnap [-g diskgroup] dis snapvol
```

For the example output, the command would take this form:

```
# vxsnap -g mydg dis SNAP-vol1
```

3. Unprepare the volume using the following command:

```
# vxsnap [-g diskgroup] unprepare volume
```

For the example output, the command would take this form:

```
# vxsnap -g mydg unprepare vol1
```
4 Start the volume using the `vxvol` command:

```bash
# vxvol [-g diskgroup] start volume
```

For the example output, the command would take this form:

```bash
# vxvol -g mydg start voll
```

5 Prepare the volume again using the following command:

```bash
# vxsnap [-g diskgroup] prepare volume [ndcomirs=number] \ 
  [regionsize=size] [drl=yes|no|sequential] \ 
  [storage_attribute ...]
```

For the example output, the command might take this form:

```bash
# vxsnap -g mydg prepare voll ndcomirs=2 drl=yes
```

This adds a DCO volume with 2 plexes, and also enables DRL and FastResync (if licensed).

See the *Veritas Volume Manager Administrator’s Guide*.  
See the `vxsnap(1M)` manual page.
Recovering from instant snapshot failure

This chapter includes the following topics:

- Recovering from the failure of vxsnap prepare
- Recovering from the failure of vxsnap make for full-sized instant snapshots
- Recovering from the failure of vxsnap make for break-off instant snapshots
- Recovering from the failure of vxsnap make for space-optimized instant snapshots
- Recovering from the failure of vxsnap restore
- Recovering from the failure of vxsnap reattach or refresh
- Recovering from copy-on-write failure
- Recovering from I/O errors during resynchronization
- Recovering from I/O failure on a DCO volume

Recovering from the failure of vxsnap prepare

If a vxsnap prepare operation fails prematurely, the vxprint command may show the new DCO volume in the INSTSNAPTMP state. VxVM can usually recover the DCO volume without intervention. However, in certain situations, this recovery may not succeed. If this happens, the DCO volume must be deleted.
To recover from the failure of the vxsnap prepare command

- Type the following command:

  ```bash
  # vxedit [-g diskgroup] rm DCO_volume
  ```

  Alternatively, the DCO volume is removed automatically when the system is next restarted. When the DCO volume has been removed, run the `vxsnap prepare` command again.

## Recovering from the failure of vxsnap make for full-sized instant snapshots

If a `vxsnap make` operation fails during the creation of a full-sized instant snapshot, the snapshot volume may go into the DISABLED state, be marked invalid and be rendered unstartable. You can use the following command to check that the `inst_invalid` flag is set to on:

```bash
# vxprint [-g diskgroup] -F%inst_invalid snapshot_volume
```

VxVM can usually recover the snapshot volume without intervention. However, in certain situations, this recovery may not succeed. If this happens, the DCO volume must be deleted.

To recover from the failure of the `vxsnap make` command for full-sized instant snapshots

1. Use the `vxmend` command to clear the snapshot volume’s `tutil0` field:

   ```bash
   # vxmend [-g diskgroup] clear tutil0 snapshot_volume
   ```

2. Run the following command on the snapshot volume:

   ```bash
   # vxsnap [-g diskgroup] unprepare snapshot_volume
   ```

3. Prepare the snapshot volume again for snapshot operations:

   ```bash
   # vxsnap [-g diskgroup] prepare snapshot_volume
   ```
Recovering from the failure of vxsnaps make for break-off instant snapshots

If a vxsnaps make operation fails during the creation of a third-mirror break-off instant snapshot, the snapshot volume may go into the INSTSNAPTMP state. VxVM can usually recover the snapshot volume without intervention. However, in certain situations, this recovery may not succeed. If this happens, the snapshot volume must be deleted.

To recover from the failure of the vxsnaps make command for break-off instant snapshots

◆ Type the following command:

```
# vxedit [-g diskgroup] rm snapshot_volume
```

Alternatively, the snapshot volume is removed automatically when the system is next restarted.

Recovering from the failure of vxsnaps make for space-optimized instant snapshots

If a vxsnaps make operation fails during the creation of a space-optimized instant snapshot, the snapshot volume may go into the INSTSNAPTMP state. VxVM can usually recover the snapshot volume without intervention. However, in certain situations, this recovery may not succeed. If this happens, the snapshot volume must be deleted.

To recover from the failure of the vxsnaps make command for space-optimized instant snapshots

◆ Type the following command:

```
# vxedit [-g diskgroup] rm snapshot_volume
```

Alternatively, the snapshot volume is removed automatically when the system is next restarted.

If the vxsnaps make operation was being performed on a prepared cache object by specifying the cache attribute, the cache object remains intact after deleting the snapshot. If the cachesize attribute was used to specify a new cache object, the cache object does not exist after deleting the snapshot.
Recovering from the failure of vxsnap restore

If a vxsnap restore operation fails, the volume being restored may go into the DISABLED state.

To recover from the failure of the vxsnap restore command

◆ Type the following command:

```
# vxvol [-g diskgroup] start volume
```

Recovering from the failure of vxsnap reattach or refresh

If a vxsnap reattach or refresh operation fails, the volume being refreshed may go into the DISABLED state, be marked invalid and be rendered unstartable.

To recover from the failure of the vxsnap reattach or refresh commands

1 Use the following command to check that the inst_invalid flag is set to on:

```
# vxprint [-g diskgroup] -F%inst_invalid volume
```

2 Use the vxmend command to clear the volume's tutil0 field:

```
# vxmend [-g diskgroup] clear tutil0 volume
```

3 Use the vxsnap command to dissociate the volume from the snapshot hierarchy:

```
# vxsnap [-g diskgroup] dis volume
```

4 Use the following command to start the volume:

```
# vxvol [-g diskgroup] start volume
```

5 Re-run the failed reattach or refresh command.

This results in a full resynchronization of the volume. Alternatively, remove the snapshot volume and recreate it if required.
Recovering from copy-on-write failure

If an error is encountered while performing an internal resynchronization of a volume’s snapshot, the snapshot volume goes into the INVALID state, and is made inaccessible for I/O and instant snapshot operations.

To recover from copy-on-write failure

1. Use the `vxsnap` command to dissociate the volume from the snapshot hierarchy:

   ```
   # vxsnap [-g diskgroup] dis snapshot_volume
   ```

2. Unprepare the volume using the following command:

   ```
   # vxsnap [-g diskgroup] unprepare snapshot_volume
   ```

3. Prepare the volume using the following command:

   ```
   # vxsnap [-g diskgroup] prepare volume [ndcomirs=number] \[regionsize=size] [drl=yes|no|sequential] \[storage_attribute ...]
   ```

   The volume can now be used again for snapshot operations.

   Alternatively, you can remove the snapshot volume and recreate it if required.

Recovering from I/O errors during resynchronization

Snapshot resynchronization (started by `vxsnap syncstart`, or by specifying `sync=on` to `vxsnap`) stops if an I/O error occurs, and displays the following message on the system console:

```
VxVM vxsnap ERROR V-5-1-6840 Synchronization of the volume volume stopped due to I/O error
```

After correcting the source of the error, restart the resynchronization operation.

To recover from I/O errors during resynchronization

◆ Type the following command:

```
# vxsnap [-b] [-g diskgroup] syncstart volume
```
Recovering from I/O failure on a DCO volume

If an I/O failure occurs on a DCO volume, its FastResync maps and DRL log cannot be accessed, and the DCO volume is marked with the BADLOG flag. DRL logging and recovery, and instant snapshot operations are not possible with the volume until you recover its DCO volume.

If the I/O failure also affects the data volume, it must be recovered before its DCO volume can be recovered.

See “Recovering a version 20 DCO volume” on page 33.
Recovering from boot disk failure

This chapter includes the following topics:

■ VxVM and boot disk failure
■ Possible root disk configurations
■ The boot process
■ VxVM boot disk recovery
■ Recovery by reinstallation

VxVM and boot disk failure

Veritas Volume Manager (VxVM) protects systems from disk and other hardware failures and helps you to recover from such events. Recovery procedures help you prevent loss of data or system access due to the failure of the boot (root) disk.

The procedures for recovering volumes and their data on boot disks differ from the procedures that are used for non-boot disks.

See “About recovery from hardware failure” on page 9.

Possible root disk configurations

It is possible to set up a variety of configurations for the root (/) file system and other critical file systems that are used by the operating system (such as /usr), and for the swap area.

Using the /usr file system as an example, the following cases are possible:
/usr is a directory under / and no separate partition is allocated for it. In this case, /usr becomes part of the rootvol volume when the root disk is encapsulated and put under Veritas Volume Manager control.

/usr is on a separate partition from the root partition on the root disk. In this case, a separate volume is created for the usr partition when the root disk is encapsulated.

/usr is on a disk other than the root disk. In this case, a volume is created for the usr partition only if you use VxVM to encapsulate the disk. Note that encapsulating the root disk and having mirrors of the root volume is ineffective in maintaining the availability of your system if the separate usr partition becomes inaccessible for any reason. For maximum availability of the system, it is recommended that you encapsulate both the root disk and any other disks that contain other critical file systems, and create mirrors for these volumes and for the swap area.

The rootvol volume must exist in the boot disk group.

There are other restrictions on the configuration of rootvol and usr volumes. See the Veritas Volume Manager Administrator’s Guide.

VxVM allows you to put swap partitions on any disk; it does not need an initial swap area during early phases of the boot process. However, it is possible to have the swap partition on a partition not located on the root disk. In such cases, you are advised to encapsulate that disk and create mirrors for the swap volume. If you do not do this, damage to the swap partition eventually causes the system to crash. It may be possible to boot the system, but having mirrors for the swapvol volume prevents system failures.

The boot process

On a system with an encapsulated root disk, VxVM uses initrd to load VxVM modules and to start the system volumes on the root disk. For more information about initrd, refer to the initrd(4) manual page.

VxVM boot disk recovery

If there is a failure to boot from the VxVM boot disk on Linux, the recovery method depends on the type of failure.

The following are some possible failure modes:

- Failed boot disk
- Failed boot disk mirror
- Accidental use of the -R, fallback or lock option with LILO
- Missing or corrupted master boot record
- Missing or corrupted /etc/fstab file
- Missing or corrupted /etc/vx/volboot file

If recovery fails, recovery by reinstallation may be required.
See “Recovery by reinstallation” on page 58.

Failed boot disk

If the boot disk fails at boot time, the system BIOS displays vendor-specific warning messages.

The system can automatically boot from a mirror of the root disk under the following conditions:

- The geometry of the mirror disk must be the same as that of the root disk.
- The mirror disk must have a suitable GRUB or LILO master boot record (MBR) configured on track 0.

Additional information is available on how to set up an MBR.
See “Restoring a missing or corrupted master boot record” on page 55.

If no root disk mirror is available, recovery by reinstallation is required.
See “Recovery by reinstallation” on page 58.

Use the `vxprint -d` command to confirm that the root disk has failed:

```
# vxprint -d
TY  NAME  ASSOC  KSTATE  LENGTH  PLOFFS  STATE  TUTIL0  PUTIL0
dm rootdisk  -  -  -  -  -  NODEVICE  -  -
dm rootmir sdb  -  164504997  -  -  -
```

In this example, the boot disk, `rootdisk`, is shown with the state `NODEVICE`.

The methods to recover the root disk depend on the circumstances of the failure.

---

**Warning:** Only use these procedures if your root disk has gone bad. VxVM automatically tries to synchronize the contents of the root disk and its mirrors. If the procedures are used when the root disk is still good, this can cause data corruption when VxVM is restarted as it does not know which disk contains valid data.
Reconnecting a disconnected root disk

If the disk media has not failed, but the root disk has become disconnected, it can be reconnected.

To reconnect a disconnected root disk

1. Shut down the system, and then power it down.
2. Reconnect the disk.
3. Power up the system, but do not allow it to reboot. Instead, enter the system’s BIOS settings mode (this is usually achieved by pressing a key such as Esc, F2 or F12 on the console keyboard). Verify in the BIOS settings that the system is set to boot from the root disk (in this example, sda). Otherwise the system may not be bootable.
4. Reboot the system, selecting vxvm_root at the GRUB or LILO boot prompt as appropriate.
5. Use the vxprint -d command to confirm that the disk is now active:

```
# vxprint -d
TY NAME ASSOC KSTATE LENGTH PLOFFS STATE TUTIL0 PUTIL0
  dm rootdisk sda - 16450497 - - - -
  dm rootmir sdb - 16450497 - - - -
```

6. Use the vxprint -p command to view the state of the plexes. One or more of the plexes on the mirror disk are shown with the state STALE until their contents are recovered. You can use the vxtask command to monitor how the recovery and reattachment of the stale plexes is progressing, as shown in this example:

```
# vxtask list
TASKID PTID TYPE/STATE PCT PROGRESS
  160 PARENT/R 0.00% 2/0(1) VXRECOVER
  161 161 ATCOPY/R 41.78% 0/12337857/5155232 PLXATT mirrootvol rootvol
```

Failed root disk

If the disk media has failed, the following methods can be used to replace the failed disk:
Replace the failed disk with the root mirror disk, replace the root mirror disk with a new disk, and restore the contents of the root mirror disk from the new root disk. This is the simplest method, but it requires that you are able to reconfigure the root mirror disk to appear to the operating system as the original root disk (for example, by physically moving the disk to a different slot).

See “Substituting a root mirror disk for a failed root disk” on page 45.

Replace the failed root disk, and recreate its contents from the root mirror disk. This method is more complicated, but it does not require you to alter the configuration of the root mirror disk.

See “Replacing a failed root disk” on page 48.

Substituting a root mirror disk for a failed root disk

To substitute a root disk mirror for a failed root disk

1. Use the vxplex command to remove the plex records that were on the failed disk:

   ```
   # vxplex -g bootdg -o rm dis rootvol-01 swapvol-01
   ```

   This example removes the plexes `rootvol-01`, and `swapvol-01` that are configured on the mirror disk. You may need to modify the list of plexes according to your system configuration.

2. Shut down the system, and then power it down.

3. Remove the failed root disk (in this example, `sda`).

4. Reconfigure the root disk mirror (in this example, `sdb`) to appear to the system as the original root disk (`sda`). This may require you to change settings on the drive itself, and to relocate the root disk mirror in the same physical slot as was occupied by the original root disk. Consult your system documentation for more information.

5. Configure a disk of the same or larger capacity as the failed root disk as a replacement for the root mirror disk (`sdb`). It should occupy the same slot that was vacated if this is necessary for the system to see it as the same disk.

6. Power up the system, and boot it from Linux installation CD number 1.
7. On a Red Hat system, run the following command at the boot prompt to put the system in rescue mode:

```
boot: linux rescue
```

On a SUSE system, choose the “Rescue” option from the menu.
Log in as root, select your language and keyboard, and choose to skip finding your installation.

8. Use the `fdisk` command to ensure that the new root disk (sda) and the replacement disk (sdb) have the same geometry:

```bash
# fdisk -l /dev/sda
# fdisk -l /dev/sdb
```

See the `fdisk(8)` manual page for details.

9. If the replacement disk already contains a VxVM private region, use the `fdisk` command to change the partition type for the private region partition to a value other than 7f.

```bash
# fdisk /dev/sdb
```

10. Make a temporary mount point, /vxvm, and mount the root partition on it:

```bash
# mkdir /vxvm
# mount -t ext3 /dev/sda1 /vxvm
```

In this example, the root partition is /dev/sda1, and the root file system type is ext3. You may need to modify this command according to your system configuration. For example, the root file system may be configured as a reiserfs file system.

11. If the disk has a separate boot partition, mount this on /vxvm/boot:

```bash
# mount -t ext3 /dev/sda2 /vxvm/boot
```

In this example, the boot partition is /dev/sda2, and the boot file system type is ext3. You may need to modify this command according to your system configuration.
12 Ensure that the device for the new root disk (in this example, /dev/sda) is defined correctly in the boot loader configuration file.

For the GRUB boot loader:

Check that the contents of the GRUB configuration file (/vxvm/boot/grub/menu.lst or /vxvm/etc/grub.conf as appropriate) are correct, and use the `grub` command to install the master boot record (MBR) in case it has been corrupted:

```
# /vxvm/sbin/grub
  grub> root (hd0,1)
  grub> setup (hd0)
  grub> quit
```

Here /boot is assumed to be on partition 2.

For the LILO boot loader:

Check that the contents of the /vxvm/etc/lilo.conf file are correct, and use the `lilo` command to recreate the master boot record (MBR) in case it has been corrupted:

```
# /vxvm/sbin/lilo -r /vxvm
```

In these examples, the MBR is written to /dev/sda. You may need to modify the command according to your system configuration.

13 Unmount the partitions, run `sync`, and then exit the rescue shell:

```
# cd /
# umount /vxvm/boot
# umount /vxvm
# sync
# exit
```

14 Shut down and power cycle the system. Enter the system’s BIOS settings mode (this is usually achieved by pressing a key such as Esc, F2 or F12 on the console keyboard). Verify in the BIOS settings that the system is set to boot from the new root disk (in this example, /dev/sda). Otherwise the system may not be bootable.
Reboot the system, selecting `vxvm_root` at the GRUB or LILO boot prompt as appropriate.

Run the following command to mirror the volumes from the new root disk onto the replacement disk:

```
# /etc/vx/bin/vxrootmir sdb rootdisk
```

This example assumes that the disk media name of the replacement disk is `sdb`. You may need to modify this name according to your system configuration.

### Replacing a failed root disk

To replace a failed root disk:

1. Use the `vxplex` command to remove the plex records that were on the failed disk:

```
# vxplex -g bootdg -o rm dis rootvol-01 swapvol-01
```

   This example removes the plexes `rootvol-01`, and `swapvol-01` that are configured on the mirror disk. You may need to modify the list of plexes according to your system configuration.

2. Shut down the system, and then power it down.

3. Replace the failed disk with a disk of the same or larger capacity.

4. Power up the system, and boot it from Linux installation CD number 1.

5. On a Red Hat system, run the following command at the boot prompt to put the system in rescue mode:

```
boot: linux rescue
```

   On a SUSE system, choose the **Rescue** option from the menu.

   Log in as `root`, select your language and keyboard, and choose to skip finding your installation.

6. Use the `fdisk` command to ensure that the root mirror disk (`sdb`) and the replacement root disk (`sda`) have the same geometry:

```
# fdisk -l /dev/sdb
# fdisk -l /dev/sda
```

   See the `fdisk(8)` manual page.
7 If the replacement disk already contains a VxVM private region, use the `fdisk` command to change the partition type for the private region partition to a value other than 7f.

```
# fdisk /dev/sda
```

8 Make a temporary mount point, `/vxvm`, and mount the root partition on it:

```
# mkdir /vxvm
# mount -t ext3 /dev/sdb1 /vxvm
```

In this example, the mirror of the root partition is `/dev/sdb1`, and the root file system type is `ext3`. You may need to modify this command according to your system configuration. For example, the root file system may be configured as a reiserfs file system.

9 If the disk has a separate boot partition, mount this on `/vxvm/boot`:

```
# mount -t ext3 /dev/sdb2 /vxvm/boot
```

In this example, the mirror of the boot partition is `/dev/sdb2`, and the boot file system type is `ext3`. You may need to modify this command according to your system configuration.
Install the master boot record (MBR) on the replacement disk (in this example, sda).

For the GRUB boot loader:

Create a backup copy of the GRUB configuration file (/vxvm/boot/grub/menu.lst or /vxvm/etc/grub.conf as appropriate), for example:

```
# cp /vxvm/etc/grub.conf /vxvm/etc/grub.conf.b4repldisk
```

Run the `sync` command:

```
# sync
```

In the configuration file, change all occurrences of sda to sdb, except for the `boot=` statement.

In the configuration file, change all occurrences of hd0 to hd1.

After saving your changes to the configuration file, run the following commands to install the boot loader:

```
# /vxvm/sbin/grub
   grub> root (hd1,1)
   grub> setup (hd0)
   grub> quit
```

For the LILO boot loader:

Create a backup copy of the LILO configuration file, for example:

```
# cp /vxvm/etc/lilo.conf /vxvm/etc/lilo.conf.b4repldisk
```

Run the `sync` command:

```
# sync
```

In the configuration file, change all occurrences of sda to sdb, except for the `boot=` statement.

In the configuration file, add a `root=` statement to the boot entries where this is missing. This statement specifies the device that is to be mounted as root, for example, /dev/sdb1. The following example is for the vxvm_root entry:

```
image=/boot/vmlinuz-2.4.21-4.ELsmp
label=vxvm_root
initrd=/boot/VxVM_initrd.img
root=/dev/sdb1
```
After saving your changes to the configuration file, run the following command to install the boot loader:

```
# /vxvm/sbin/lilo -r /vxvm
```

11 Unmount the partitions, run `sync`, and then exit the rescue shell:

```
# cd /
# umount /vxvm/boot
# umount /vxvm
# sync
# exit
```

12 Shut down and power cycle the system. Enter the system's BIOS settings mode (this is usually achieved by pressing a key such as Esc, F2 or F12 on the console keyboard). Verify in the BIOS settings that the system is set to boot from the new root disk (in this example, sdb). Otherwise the system may not be bootable.

13 Reboot the system, selecting `vxvm_root` at the GRUB or LILO boot prompt as appropriate.
14 Run the following command to mirror the volumes from the root mirror disk onto the replacement disk:

```
# /etc/vx/bin/vxrootmir sda rootdisk
```

This example assumes that the disk media name of the replacement root disk is `sda`. You may need to modify this name according to your system configuration.

15 Restore the contents of the boot loader configuration file, and recreate the original MBR on the root disk (in this example, `sda`).

For the GRUB boot loader:

Restore the original boot loader configuration file:

```
# mv /etc/grub.conf.b4repldisk /etc/grub.conf
```

Run the `sync` command:

```
# sync
```

Run the following commands to recreate the boot loader:

```
# /sbin/grub
grub> root (hd0,1)
grub> setup --stage2=/boot/grub/stage2 (hd0)
grub> quit
```

For the LILO boot loader:

Restore the original boot loader configuration file:

```
# mv /etc/lilo.conf.b4repldisk /etc/lilo.conf
```

Run the `sync` command:

```
# sync
```

Run the following command to recreate the boot loader:

```
# /sbin/lilo
```

### Replacing a failed boot disk mirror

Messages such as the following may be displayed while booting from the primary boot disk if a mirror of the boot disk fails:
Starting rootvol, swapvol...
VxVM vxconfigd WARNING V-5-1-122 Detaching plex mirrootvol-01 from volume rootvol
VxVM vxconfigd WARNING V-5-1-122 Detaching plex mirswapvol-01 from volume swapvol
VxVM vxconfigd WARNING V-5-1-546 Disk rootmir in group bootdg: Disk device not found

Failure of a mirror of the root disk is discovered at boot time when the volumes on the root disk are started. To maintain the integrity of your system, replace the failed disk at the earliest possible opportunity.

Use the `vxprint -d` command to confirm that the root disk mirror has failed:

```
# vxprint -d
 TY NAME ASSOC KSTATE LENGTH PLOFFS STATE TUTIL0 PUTIL0
 dm rootdisk sda - 16450497 - - - -
 dm rootmir - - - - NODEVICE - -
```

In this example, the boot disk mirror, `rootmir`, is shown with the state `NODEVICE`.

**To reconnect a disconnected root mirror**

1. Shut down the system, and then power it down.
2. Reconnect the disk.
3. Power up the system, and select `vxvm_root` at the GRUB or LILO boot prompt.
4. Use the `vxprint -d` command to confirm that the disk is now active:

```
# vxprint -d
 TY NAME ASSOC KSTATE LENGTH PLOFFS STATE TUTIL0 PUTIL0
 dm rootdisk sda - 16450497 - - - -
 dm rootmir sdb - 16450497 - - - -
```
5 Use the `vxprint -p` command to view the state of the plexes. One or more of the plexes on the mirror disk are shown with the state STALE until their contents are recovered. You can use the `vxtask` command to monitor how the recovery and reattachment of the stale plexes is progressing, as shown in this example:

```
# vxtask list
TASKID  PTID  TYPE/STATE    PCT     PROGRESS
160     PARENT/R  0.00%     2/0(1) VXRECOVER
161     161     ATCOPY/R   41.78% 0/12337857/5155232 PLXATT rootvol mirrootvol
```

6 Use the `vxplex` command to remove the plex records that were on the failed disk:

```
# vxplex -o rm dis mirrootvol-01 mirswapvol-01
```

This example removes the plexes `mirrootvol-01`, and `mirswapvol-01` that are configured on the mirror disk. You may need to modify the list of plexes according to your system configuration.

To replace a failed root mirror

1 Shut down the system, and then power it down.
2 Replace the failed disk with a disk of the same or larger capacity.
3 Power up the system, and select `vxvm_root` at the GRUB or LILO boot prompt.
4 Use the `fdisk` command to ensure that the root disk and the replacement mirror disk have the same geometry. See the `fdisk(8)` manual page for details.
5 Run the following command to mirror the volumes on root disk onto the replacement disk:

```
# /etc/vx/bin/vxrootmir sdb rootmir
```

This example assumes that the disk media name of the replacement mirror disk is `sdb`. You may need to modify this name according to your system configuration.

Accidental use of the -R, fallback or lock option with LILO

If you use the `-R`, `fallback` or `lock` options with the `lilo` command, this can corrupt the master boot record (MBR) on the root disk. Corruption of the MBR causes the system to fail to boot, and usually to stop at the LILO prompt. The portion of the LILO prompt that is displayed can be used in diagnosing the problem. See the LILO reference manual.
The recovery procedure is the same as that for a missing or corrupted master boot record.

See “Restoring a missing or corrupted master boot record” on page 55.

Restoring a missing or corrupted master boot record

The system may fail to boot if the master boot record (MBR) on track 0 of the root disk is missing or corrupted. Corruption of the MBR causes the system to fail to boot, and usually to stop at the GRUB or LILO prompt.

GRUB outputs an error message in the form Error number and then halts. See the GRUB reference manual for help in interpreting this error.

The portion of the LILO prompt that is displayed can be used in diagnosing the problem, as described in the LILO reference manual.

To recreate the MBR on the root disk:

1. Power up the system and boot it from Linux installation CD number 1.
2. On a Red Hat system, run the following command at the boot prompt to put the system in rescue mode:

   ```bash
   boot: linux rescue
   ```

   On a SUSE system, choose the Rescue option from the menu.

   Log in as root, select your language and keyboard, and choose to skip finding your installation.

3. Make a temporary mount point, /vxvm, and mount the root partition on it:

   ```bash
   # mkdir /vxvm
   # mount -t ext3 /dev/sda1 /vxvm
   ```

   In this example, the root partition is /dev/sda1, and the root file system type is ext3. You may need to modify this command according to your system configuration. For example, the root file system may be configured as a reiserfs file system.

4. If the disk has a separate boot partition, mount this on /vxvm/boot:

   ```bash
   # mount -t ext3 /dev/sda2 /vxvm/boot
   ```

   In this example, the boot partition is /dev/sda2, and the boot file system type is ext3. You may need to modify this command according to your system configuration.
5 Recreate the master boot record (MBR) on the root disk.

For the GRUB boot loader:

Check that the contents of the GRUB configuration file (/vxvm/boot/grub/menu.lst or /vxvm/etc/grub.conf as appropriate) are correct, and use the grub command to recreate the MBR on the disk (here /boot is assumed to be on partition 2):

```
# /vxvm/sbin/grub
grub> root (hd0,1)
grub> setup (hd0)
grub> quit
```

For the LILO boot loader:

Check that the contents of the /vxvm/etc/lilo.conf file are correct, and use the lilo command to recreate the MBR on the replacement disk:

```
# /vxvm/sbin/lilo -r /vxvm
```

In these examples, the MBR is written to /dev/sda. You may need to modify the commands according to your system configuration.

6 Unmount the partitions, run sync, and then exit the rescue shell:

```
# cd /
# umount /vxvm/boot
# umount /vxvm
# sync
# exit
```

7 Reboot the system from the disk with the reconstructed MBR, and select vxvm_root at the GRUB or LILO boot prompt.

Restoring a missing or corrupted /etc/fstab file

The following messages may be displayed at boot time if the /etc/fstab file is missing or corrupted:

WARNING: Couldn’t open /etc/fstab: No such file or directory
WARNING: bad format on line # of /etc/fstab

The /etc/fstab file is missing or its contents have become corrupted. This prevents some or all file systems from being mounted successfully.
To restore a missing or corrupted /etc/fstab file

1. Log in under maintenance mode.
2. Remount the root file system in read-write mode (an ext3 type root file system is assumed in this example; modify as appropriate):
   
   ```
   # mount -t ext3 -o remount,rw /dev/vx/dsk/rootvol /
   ```
3. Restore the /etc/fstab file from a recent backup, or correct its contents by editing the file.
4. Reboot the system.

Restoring a missing or corrupted /etc/vx/volboot file

The following message may be displayed at boot time if the /etc/vx/volboot file is missing or corrupted:

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-1589 enable failed: Volboot file not loaded transactions are disabled.

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-2-573 Vold is not enabled for transactions no volumes started

During system bootup, the VxVM configuration daemon reads the file /etc/vx/volboot. If that file is missing or corrupted, the configuration daemon fails and aborts the boot sequence.

If a recent backup of the /etc/vx/volboot file is available, use that copy to restore the file, and then reboot. If a backup is not available, the following example procedure shows the sequence of commands that you can use to recreate the /etc/vx/volboot file. Replace the disk access name (sda) for the VxVM root disk, host ID (diego) and private region offset (2144) in the example with the values that are appropriate to your system.

To restore a missing or corrupted /etc/vx/volboot file

1. Put the system into maintenance mode.
2. Run vxconfigd in disabled mode:
   
   ```
   # vxconfigd -m disable
   ```
3. Reinitialize the volboot file:
   
   ```
   # vxdctl init diego
   # vxdctl add disk sda privoffset=2144
   ```
4  Reset `vxconfigd` in boot mode:

```
# vxconfigd -kr reset -m boot
```

5  Use the following command to confirm that VxVM is running:

```
# vxdisk list
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEVICE</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>DISK</th>
<th>GROUP</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sda</td>
<td>sliced</td>
<td>rootdisk</td>
<td>bootdg</td>
<td>online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sdb</td>
<td>sliced</td>
<td>rootmir</td>
<td>bootdg</td>
<td>online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sdc</td>
<td>sliced</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>error</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6  Reboot the system.

**Recovery by reinstallation**

Reinstallation is necessary if all copies of your boot (`root`) disk are damaged, or if certain critical files are lost due to file system damage.

If these types of failures occur, attempt to preserve as much of the original VxVM configuration as possible. Any volumes that are not directly involved in the failure do not need to be reconfigured. You do not have to reconfigure any volumes that are preserved.

**General reinstallation information**

This section describes procedures used to reinstall VxVM and preserve as much of the original configuration as possible after a failure.

---

**Warning:** You should assume that reinstallation can potentially destroy the contents of any disks that are touched by the reinstallation process.

All VxVM-related information is removed during reinstallation. Data removed includes data in private areas on removed disks that contain the disk identifier and copies of the VxVM configuration. The removal of this information makes the disk unusable as a VM disk.

The system `root` disk is always involved in reinstallation. Other disks can also be involved. If the root disk was placed under VxVM control, that disk and any volumes or mirrors on it are lost during reinstallation. Any other disks that are involved in the reinstallation, or that are removed and replaced, can lose VxVM configuration data (including volumes and mirrors).
If a disk, including the root disk, is not under VxVM control prior to the failure, no VxVM configuration data is lost at reinstallation.

Although it simplifies the recovery process after reinstallation, not having the root disk under Veritas Volume Manager control increases the possibility of a reinstallation being necessary. By having the root disk under VxVM control and creating mirrors of the root disk contents, you can eliminate many of the problems that require system reinstallation.

When reinstallation is necessary, the only volumes saved are those that reside on, or have copies on, disks that are not directly involved with the failure and reinstallation. Any volumes on the root disk and other disks involved with the failure or reinstallation are lost during reinstallation. If backup copies of these volumes are available, the volumes can be restored after reinstallation.

Reinstalling the system and recovering VxVM

To reinstall the system and recover the Veritas Volume Manager configuration, the following steps are required:

- Replace any failed disks or other hardware, and detach any disks not involved in the reinstallation.
  See “Prepare the system for reinstallation” on page 59.

- Reinstall the base system and any other unrelated Volume Manager packages.
  See “Reinstalling the operating system” on page 60.

- Add the Volume Manager package, but do not execute the `vxinstall` command.
  See “Reinstalling Veritas Volume Manager” on page 60.

- Recover the Veritas Volume Manager configuration.
  See “Recovering the Veritas Volume Manager configuration” on page 60.

- Restore any information in volumes affected by the failure or reinstallation, and recreate system volumes (rootvol, swapvol, usr, and other system volumes).
  See “Cleaning up the system configuration” on page 61.

Prepare the system for reinstallation

To prevent the loss of data on disks not involved in the reinstallation, involve only the root disk in the reinstallation procedure.

Several of the automatic options for installation access disks other than the root disk without requiring confirmation from the administrator. Disconnect all other disks containing volumes from the system prior to reinstalling the operating system.
Disconnecting the other disks ensures that they are unaffected by the reinstallation. For example, if the operating system was originally installed with a home file system on the second disk, it can still be recoverable. Removing the second disk ensures that the home file system remains intact.

Reinstalling the operating system

Once any failed or failing disks have been replaced and disks not involved with the reinstallation have been detached, reinstall the operating system as described in your operating system documentation. Install the operating system prior to installing any Veritas software.

Ensure that no disks other than the root disk are accessed in any way while the operating system installation is in progress. If anything is written on a disk other than the root disk, the Veritas Volume Manager configuration on that disk may be destroyed.

Note: During reinstallation, you can change the system’s host name (or host ID). It is recommended that you keep the existing host name, as this is assumed by the procedures in the following sections.

Reinstalling Veritas Volume Manager

To reinstall Veritas Volume Manager

1. Reinstall the Veritas software from the installation disks.
   
   See the Installation Guide.

   Warning: Do not use vxinstall to initialize VxVM.

2. If required, use the vxlicinst command to install the Veritas Volume Manager license key.

   See the vxlicinst(1) manual page.

Recovering the Veritas Volume Manager configuration

Once the Veritas Volume Manager packages have been loaded, and you have installed the software licenses, recover the Veritas Volume Manager configuration.
To recover the Veritas Volume Manager configuration

1. Shut down the system.
2. Reattach the disks that were removed from the system.
3. Reboot the system.

The configuration preserved on the disks not involved with the reinstallation will now be recovered. As the root disk has been reinstalled, it does not appear to VxVM as a VM disk. The configuration of the preserved disks does not include the root disk as part of the VxVM configuration.

If the root disk of your system and any other disks involved in the reinstallation were not under VxVM control at the time of failure and reinstallation, then the reconfiguration is complete at this point.

If the root disk (and other disks containing critical file systems) was previously under VxVM control, any volumes or mirrors on that disk (or on other disks no longer attached to the system) are now inaccessible. If a volume had only one plex contained on a disk that was reinstalled, removed, or replaced, then the data in that volume is lost and must be restored from backup.

Cleaning up the system configuration

After reinstalling VxVM, you must clean up the system configuration.
To clean up the system configuration

1. After recovering the VxVM configuration, you must determine which volumes need to be restored from backup because a complete copy of their data is not present on the recovered disks. Such volumes are invalid and must be removed, recreated, and restored from backup. If a complete copy of a volume’s data is available, it can be repaired by the hot-relocation feature provided that this is enabled and there is sufficient spare disk space in the disk group.

Establish which VM disks have been removed or reinstalled using the following command:

```
# vxdisk list
```

This displays a list of system disk devices and the status of these devices. For example, for a reinstalled system with three disks and a reinstalled root disk, the output of the `vxdisk list` command is similar to this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEVICE</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>DISK</th>
<th>GROUP</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sdb</td>
<td>simple</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sdc</td>
<td>simple</td>
<td>disk02</td>
<td>bootdg</td>
<td>online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sdd</td>
<td>simple</td>
<td>disk03</td>
<td>bootdg</td>
<td>online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>disk01</td>
<td>bootdg</td>
<td>failed was:sdb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The display shows that the reinstalled root device, `sdb`, is not associated with a VM disk and is marked with a status of `error`. The disks `disk02` and `disk03` were not involved in the reinstallation and are recognized by VxVM and associated with their devices (`sdc` and `sdd`). The former `disk01`, which was the VM disk associated with the replaced disk device, is no longer associated with the device (`sdb`).

If other disks (with volumes or mirrors on them) had been removed or replaced during reinstallation, those disks would also have a disk device listed in `error` state and a VM disk listed as not associated with a device.

2. Once you know which disks have been removed or replaced, locate all the mirrors on failed disks using the following command:

```
# vxprint -sf "%vname" -e’sd_disk = “disk
”
```

where `disk` is the name of a disk with a `failed` status. Be sure to enclose the disk name in quotes in the command. Otherwise, the command returns an error message. The `vxprint` command returns a list of volumes that have mirrors on the failed disk. Repeat this command for every disk with a `failed` status.
3 Check the status of each volume and print volume information using the following command:

```
# vxprint -th volume
```

where volume is the name of the volume to be examined. The `vxprint` command displays the status of the volume, its plexes, and the portions of disks that make up those plexes. For example, a volume named `v01` with only one plex resides on the reinstalled disk named `disk01`. The `vxprint -th v01` command produces the following output:

```
V NAME USETYPE KSTATE STATE LENGTH READPOL PREFPLEX
PL NAME VOLUME KSTATE STATE LENGTH LAYOUT NCOL/WID MODE
SD NAME PLEX DISK DISKOFFS LENGTH [COL/]/OFF DEVICE MODE

v v01 fsgen DISABLED ACTIVE 24000 SELECT -
pl v01-01 v01 DISABLED NODEVICE 24000 CONCAT - RW
sd disk01-06 v0101 disk01 245759 24000 0 sdg ENA
```

The only plex of the volume is shown in the line beginning with `pl`. The `STATE` field for the plex named `v01-01` is `NODEVICE`. The plex has space on a disk that has been replaced, removed, or reinstalled. The plex is no longer valid and must be removed.

4 Because `v01-01` was the only plex of the volume, the volume contents are irrecoverable except by restoring the volume from a backup. The volume must also be removed. If a backup copy of the volume exists, you can restore the volume later. Keep a record of the volume name and its length, as you will need it for the backup procedure.

Remove irrecoverable volumes (such as `v01`) using the following command:

```
# vxedit -r rm v01
```
5. It is possible that only part of a plex is located on the failed disk. If the volume has a striped plex associated with it, the volume is divided between several disks. For example, the volume named `v02` has one striped plex striped across three disks, one of which is the reinstalled disk `disk01`. The `vxprint -th v02` command produces the following output:

```
V  NAME  USETYPE  KSTATE  STATE  LENGTH  READPOL  PREFPLEX
PL  NAME  VOLUME  KSTATE  STATE  LENGTH  LAYOUT  NCOL/WID  MODE
SD  NAME  PLEX  DISK  DISKOFFS  LENGTH  [COL/]OFF  DEVICE  MODE
```

```
v  v02  fsgen  DISABLED  ACTIVE  30720  SELECT  v02-01
pl v02-01  v02  DISABLED  NODEVICE  30720  STRIPE  3/128  RW
sd disk02-02v02-01  disk01  424144  10240  0/0  sdi  ENA
sd disk01-05v02-01  disk01  620544  10240  1/0  sdj  DIS
sd disk03-01v02-01  disk03  620544  10240  2/0  sdk  ENA
```

The display shows three disks, across which the plex `v02-01` is striped (the lines starting with `sd` represent the stripes). One of the stripe areas is located on a failed disk. This disk is no longer valid, so the plex named `v02-01` has a state of `NODEVICE`. Since this is the only plex of the volume, the volume is invalid and must be removed. If a copy of `v02` exists on the backup media, it can be restored later. Keep a record of the volume name and length of any volume you intend to restore from backup.

Remove invalid volumes (such as `v02`) using the following command:

```
# vxedit -r rm v02
```
A volume that has one mirror on a failed disk may also have other mirrors on disks that are still valid. In this case, the volume does not need to be restored from backup, since all the data is still available, and recovery can usually be handled by the hot-relocation feature provided that this is enabled.

If hot-relocation is disabled, you can recover the mirror manually. In this example, the `vxprint -th` command for a volume with one plex on a failed disk (disk01) and another plex on a valid disk (disk02) produces the following output:

```
V NAME USETYPE KSTATE STATE LENGTH READPOL PREFPLEX
PL NAME VOLUME KSTATE STATE LENGTH LAYOUT NCOL/WID MODE
SD NAME PLEX DISK DISKOFFS LENGTH [COL/]OFF DEVICE MODE

v v03 fsgen DISABLED ACTIVE 0720 SELECT -
pl v03-01 v03 DISABLED ACTIVE 30720 CONCAT - RW
sd disk02-01 v03-01 disk01 620544 30720 0 sdl ENA
pl v03-02 v03 DISABLED NODEVICE 30720 CONCAT - RW
sd disk01-04 v03-02 disk03 262144 30720 0 sdm DIS
```

This volume has two plexes, v03-01 and v03-02. The first plex (v03-01) does not use any space on the invalid disk, so it can still be used. The second plex (v03-02) uses space on invalid disk disk01 and has a state of NODEVICE. Plex v03-02 must be removed. However, the volume still has one valid plex containing valid data. If the volume needs to be mirrored, another plex can be added later. Note the name of the volume to create another plex later.

To remove an invalid plex, use the `vxplex` command to dissociate and then remove the plex from the volume. For example, to dissociate and remove the plex v03-02, use the following command:

```
# vxplex -o rm dis v03-02
```
Once all invalid volumes and plexes have been removed, the disk configuration can be cleaned up. Each disk that was removed, reinstalled, or replaced (as determined from the output of the `vxdisk list` command) must be removed from the configuration.

To remove the disk, use the `vxdg` command. To remove the failed disk `disk01`, use the following command:

```
# vxdg rmdisk disk01
```

If the `vxdg` command returns an error message, invalid mirrors exist. Repeat step 1 through step 6 until all invalid volumes and mirrors are removed.

Once all the invalid disks have been removed, the replacement or reinstalled disks can be added to Veritas Volume Manager control. If the root disk was originally under Veritas Volume Manager control or you now wish to put the root disk under Veritas Volume Manager control, add this disk first.

To add the root disk to Veritas Volume Manager control, use the `vxdiskadm` command:

```
# vxdiskadm
```

From the `vxdiskadm` main menu, select menu item 2 (Encapsulate a disk). Follow the instructions and encapsulate the root disk for the system.

When the encapsulation is complete, reboot the system to multi-user mode.

Once the root disk is encapsulated, any other disks that were replaced should be added using the `vxdiskadm` command. If the disks were reinstalled during the operating system reinstallation, they should be encapsulated; otherwise, they can be added.
11 Once all the disks have been added to the system, any volumes that were completely removed as part of the configuration cleanup can be recreated and their contents restored from backup. The volume recreation can be done by using the `vxassist` command or the graphical user interface.

For example, to recreate the volumes `v01` and `v02`, use the following commands:

```
# vxassist make v01 24000
# vxassist make v02 30720 layout=stripe nstripe=3
```

Once the volumes are created, they can be restored from backup using normal backup/restore procedures.

12 Recreate any plexes for volumes that had plexes removed as part of the volume cleanup. To replace the plex removed from volume `v03`, use the following command:

```
# vxassist mirror v03
```

Once you have restored the volumes and plexes lost during reinstallation, recovery is complete and your system is configured as it was prior to the failure.
Recovering from boot disk failure

Recovery by reinstallation
Logging commands and transactions

This chapter includes the following topics:

- Command logs
- Transaction logs
- Association of command and transaction logs

Command logs

The `vxcmdlog` command allows you to log the invocation of other Veritas Volume Manager (VxVM) commands to a file.

The following examples demonstrate the usage of `vxcmdlog`:

- `vxcmdlog -l`: List current settings for command logging.
- `vxcmdlog -m on`: Turn on command logging.
- `vxcmdlog -s 512k`: Set the maximum command log file size to 512K.
- `vxcmdlog -n 10`: Set the maximum number of historic command log files to 10.
- `vxcmdlog -n no_limit`: Remove any limit on the number of historic command log files.
- `vxcmdlog -m off`: Turn off command logging.
Command lines are logged to the file, `cmdlog`, in the directory `/etc/vx/log`. This path name is a symbolic link to a directory whose location depends on the operating system. If required, you can redefine the directory which is linked.

If you want to preserve the settings of the `vxcmdlog` utility, you must also copy the settings file, `.cmdlog`, to the new directory.

---

**Warning:** The `.cmdlog` file is a binary and should not be edited.

---

The size of the command log is checked after an entry has been written so the actual size may be slightly larger than that specified. When the log reaches a maximum size, the current command log file, `cmdlog`, is renamed as the next available historic log file, `cmdlog.number`, where `number` is an integer from 1 up to the maximum number of historic log files that is currently defined, and a new current log file is created.

A limited number of historic log files is preserved to avoid filling up the file system. If the maximum number of historic log files has been reached, the oldest historic log file is removed, and the current log file is renamed as that file.

Each log file contains a header that records the host name, host ID, and the date and time that the log was created.

The following are sample entries from a command log file:

```
# 0, 2329, Wed Feb 12 21:19:31 2003
/usr/sbin/vxdctl mode
/usr/sbin/vxdisk -q -o alldgs list
# 0, 2722, Wed Feb 12 21:19:34 2003
/etc/vx/diag.d/vxprivutil dumpconfig /dev/vx/rdmp/Disk_4
# 26924, 3001, Thu Feb 13 19:30:57 2003
/usr/sbin/vxdisk list Disk_1
```

Each entry usually contains a client ID that identifies the command connection to the `vxconfigd` daemon, the process ID of the command that is running, a time stamp, and the command line including any arguments.

If the client ID is 0, as in the third entry shown here, this means that the command did not open a connection to `vxconfigd`.

The client ID is the same as that recorded for the corresponding transactions in the transactions log.

See “Transaction logs” on page 71.

See “Association of command and transaction logs” on page 73.
Most command scripts are not logged, but the command binaries that they call are logged. Exceptions are the `vxdisksetup`, `vxinstall`, and `vxdiskunsetup` scripts, which are logged.

If there is an error reading from the settings file, command logging switches to its built-in default settings. This may mean, for example, that logging remains enabled after being disabled using `vxcmdlog -m off` command. If this happens, use the `vxcmdlog` utility to recreate the settings file, or restore the file from a backup.

See the `vxcmdlog(1M)` manual page.

### Transaction logs

The `vxtranslog` command allows you to log VxVM transactions to a file.

The following examples demonstrate the usage of `vxtranslog`:

```
vxtranslog -l  # List current settings for transaction logging.
vxtranslog -m on  # Turn on transaction logging.
vxtranslog -s 512k  # Set the maximum transaction log file size to 512K.
vxtranslog -n 10  # Set the maximum number of historic transaction log files to 10.
vxtranslog -n no_limit  # Remove any limit on the number of historic transaction log files.
vxtranslog -q on  # Turn on query logging.
vxtranslog -q off  # Turn off query logging.
vxtranslog -m off  # Turn off transaction logging.
```

Transactions are logged to the file, `translog`, in the directory `/etc/vx/log`. This path name is a symbolic link to a directory whose location depends on the operating system. If required, you can redefine the directory which is linked. If you want to preserve the settings of the `vxtranslog` utility, you must also copy the settings file, `.translog`, to the new directory.

**Warning:** The `.translog` file is a binary and should not be edited.

The size of the transaction log is checked after an entry has been written so the actual size may be slightly larger than that specified. When the log reaches a
maximum size, the current transaction log file, `translog`, is renamed as the next available historic log file, `translog.number`, where `number` is an integer from 1 up to the maximum number of historic log files that is currently defined, and a new current log file is created.

A limited number of historic log files is preserved to avoid filling up the file system. If the maximum number of historic log files has been reached, the oldest historic log file is removed, and the current log file is renamed as that file.

Each log file contains a header that records the host name, host ID, and the date and time that the log was created.

The following are sample entries from a transaction log file:

Clid = 23460, PID = 21240, Part = 0, Status = 0, Abort Reason = 0
   DA_GET   Disk_0
   DISK_GET_ATTRS Disk_0
   DISK_DISK_OP Disk_0 8
   DEVNO_GET   Disk_0
   DANAME_GET 0x160045 0x160072
   GET_ARRAYNAME Disk DISKS
   CTLR_PTOLNAME 11-08-01
   GET_ARRAYNAME Disk DISKS
   CTLR_PTOLNAME 21-08-01
   DROPPED <no request data>

The first line of each log entry is the time stamp of the transaction. The `Clid` field corresponds to the client ID for the connection that the command opened to `vxconfigd`. The `PID` field shows the process ID of the utility that is requesting the operation. The `Status` and `Abort Reason` fields contain error codes if the transaction does not complete normally. The remainder of the record shows the data that was used in processing the transaction.

The client ID is the same as that recorded for the corresponding command line in the command log.

See “Command logs” on page 69.

See “Association of command and transaction logs” on page 73.

If there is an error reading from the settings file, transaction logging switches to its built-in default settings. This may mean, for example, that logging remains enabled after being disabled using `vxtranslog -m off` command. If this happens, use the `vxtranslog` utility to recreate the settings file, or restore the file from a backup.
Association of command and transaction logs

The Client and process IDs that are recorded for every request and command assist you in correlating entries in the command and transaction logs. To find out which command issued a particular request in transaction log, use a command such as the following to search for the process ID and the client ID in the command log:

```bash
# egrep -n PID cmdlog | egrep Clid
```

In this example, the following request was recorded in the transaction log:

```
Wed Feb 12 21:19:36 2003
Clid = 8309, PID = 2778, Part = 0, Status = 0, Abort Reason = 0
   DG_IMPORT foodg
   DG_IMPORT foodg
   DISCONNECT <no request data>
```

To locate the utility that issued this request, the command would be:

```bash
# egrep -n 2778 cmdlog | egrep 8309
7310:# 8309, 2778, Wed Feb 12 21:19:36 2003
```

The output from the example shows a match at line 7310 in the command log. Examining lines 7310 and 7311 in the command log indicates that the `vxdg import` command was run on the `foodg` disk group:

```bash
# sed -e '7310,7311!d' cmdlog
7311:/usr/sbin/vxdg -m import foodg
```

If there are multiple matches for the combination of the client and process ID, you can determine the correct match by examining the time stamp.

If a utility opens a conditional connection to `vxconfigd`, its client ID is shown as zero in the command log, and as a non-zero value in the transaction log. You can use the process ID and time stamp to relate the log entries in such cases.
Logging commands and transactions

Association of command and transaction logs
This chapter includes the following topics:

- About disk group configuration backup
- Backing up a disk group configuration
- Restoring a disk group configuration

**About disk group configuration backup**

Disk group configuration backup and restoration allows you to backup and restore all configuration data for Veritas Volume Manager (VxVM) disk groups, and for VxVM objects such as volumes that are configured within the disk groups. Using this feature, you can recover from corruption of a disk group’s configuration that is stored as metadata in the private region of a VM disk. After the disk group configuration has been restored, and the volume enabled, the user data in the public region is available again without the need to restore this from backup media.

**Warning:** The backup and restore utilities act only on VxVM configuration data. They do not back up or restore any user or application data that is contained within volumes or other VxVM objects. If you use `vxdiskunsetup` and `vxdisksetup` on a disk, and specify attributes that differ from those in the configuration backup, this may corrupt the public region and any data that it contains.

The `vxconfigbackupd` daemon monitors changes to the VxVM configuration and automatically records any configuration changes that occur. Two utilities,
**vxconfigbackup and vxconfigrestore**, are provided for backing up and restoring a VxVM configuration for a disk group.

When importing a disk group, any of the following errors indicate that the disk group configuration and/or disk private region headers have become corrupted:

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-569 Disk group group, Disk disk: Cannot auto-import group: reason

The reason for the error is usually one of the following:

- Configuration records are inconsistent
- Disk group has no valid configuration copies
- Duplicate record in configuration
- Errors in some configuration copies
- Format error in configuration copy
- Invalid block number
- Invalid magic number

If VxVM cannot update a disk group’s configuration because of disk errors, it disables the disk group and displays the following error:

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-123 Disk group group: Disabled by errors

If such errors occur, you can restore the disk group configuration from a backup after you have corrected any underlying problem such as failed or disconnected hardware.

Configuration data from a backup allows you to reinstall the private region headers of VxVM disks in a disk group whose headers have become damaged, to recreate a corrupted disk group configuration, or to recreate a disk group and the VxVM objects within it. You can also use the configuration data to recreate a disk group on another system if the original system is not available.

**Note:** Restoration of a disk group configuration requires that the same physical disks are used as were configured in the disk group when the backup was taken.

See “Backing up a disk group configuration” on page 76.

See “Restoring a disk group configuration” on page 77.

**Backing up a disk group configuration**

VxVM uses the disk group configuration daemon to monitor the configuration of disk groups, and to back up the configuration whenever it is changed. By default,
the five most recent backups are preserved. If required, you can also back up a
disk group configuration by running the `vxconfigbackup` command.

The following files record disk group configuration information:

```
/etc/vx/cbr/bk/diskgroup.dgid/dgid.dginfo  Disk group information.
/etc/vx/cbr/bk/diskgroup.dgid/dgid.diskinfo  Disk attributes.
/etc/vx/cbr/bk/diskgroup.dgid/dgid.binconfig  Binary configuration copy.
/etc/vx/cbr/bk/diskgroup.dgid/dgid.cfgrec  Configuration records in `vxprint`-
                                              -m format.
```

Here `diskgroup` is the name of the disk group, and `dgid` is the disk group ID. If a
disk group is to be recreated on another system, copy these files to that system.

**Warning:** Take care that you do not overwrite any files on the target system that
are used by a disk group on that system.

**To back up a disk group configuration**

- Type the following command:

  ```
  # /etc/vx/bin/vxconfigbackup  diskgroup
  ```

  To back up all disk groups, use this version of the command:

  ```
  # /etc/vx/bin/vxconfigbackup
  ```

  See the `vxconfigbackup(1M)` manual page.

---

**Restoring a disk group configuration**

You can use the `vxconfigrestore` utility to restore or recreate a disk group from
its configuration backup. The restoration process consists of a precommit
operation followed by a commit operation. At the precommit stage, you can
examine the configuration of the disk group that would be restored from the
backup. The actual disk group configuration is not permanently restored until
you choose to commit the changes.
**Warning:** None of the disks or VxVM objects in the disk group may be open or in use by any application while the restoration is being performed.

You can choose whether or not any corrupted disk headers are to be reinstalled at the precommit stage. If any of the disks’ private region headers are invalid, restoration may not be possible without reinstalling the headers for the affected disks.

See the `vxconfigrestore(1M)` manual page.

**To perform the precommit operation**

- Use the following command to perform a precommit analysis of the state of the disk group configuration, and to reinstall the disk headers where these have become corrupted:

```bash
# /etc/vx/bin/vxconfigrestore -p [-l directory] \
{diskgroup | dgid}
```

The disk group can be specified either by name or by ID.

The `-l` option allows you to specify a directory for the location of the backup configuration files other than the default location, `/etc/vx/cbr/bk`.

See [Backing up a disk group configuration](#) for details.

**To specify that the disk headers are not to be reinstalled**

- Type the following command:

```bash
# /etc/vx/bin/vxconfigrestore -n [-l directory] \
{diskgroup | dgid}
```

At the precommit stage, you can use the `vxprint` command to examine the configuration that the restored disk group will have. You can choose to proceed to commit the changes and restore the disk group configuration. Alternatively, you can cancel the restoration before any permanent changes have been made.

**To abandon restoration at the precommit stage**

- Type the following command:

```bash
# /etc/vx/bin/vxconfigrestore -d [-l directory] \
{diskgroup | dgid}
```
To perform the commit operation

- To commit the changes that are required to restore the disk group configuration, use the following command:

  ```
  # /etc/vx/bin/vxconfigrestore -c [-l directory] \n  {diskgroup | dgid}
  ```

  If no disk headers are reinstalled, the configuration copies in the disks’ private regions are updated from the latest binary copy of the configuration that was saved for the disk group.

  If any of the disk headers are reinstalled, a saved copy of the disks’ attributes is used to recreate their private and public regions. These disks are also assigned new disk IDs. The VxVM objects within the disk group are then recreated using the backup configuration records for the disk group. This process also has the effect of creating new configuration copies in the disk group.

  Volumes are synchronized in the background. For large volume configurations, it may take some time to perform the synchronization. You can use the `vxtask -l list` command to monitor the progress of this operation.

  Disks that are in use or whose layout has been changed are excluded from the restoration process.

Resolving conflicting backups for a disk group

In some circumstances where disks have been replaced on a system, there may exist several conflicting backups for a disk group. In this case, you see a message similar to the following from the `vxconfigrestore` command:

```
VxVM vxconfigrestore ERROR V-5-1-6012 There are two backups that have the same diskgroup name with different diskgroup id :
1047336696.19.xxx.veritas.com
1049135264.31.xxx.veritas.com
```

The solution is to specify the disk group by its ID rather than by its name to perform the restoration. The backup file, `/etc/vx/cbr/bk/diskgroup. dgid/ dgid.dginfo`, contains a timestamp that records when the backup was taken.

The following is a sample extract from such a backup file that shows the timestamp and disk group ID information:

```
TIMESTAMP
Tue Apr 15 23:27:01 PDT 2003
```
Use the timestamp information to decide which backup contains the relevant information, and use the `vxconfigrestore` command to restore the configuration by specifying the disk group ID instead of the disk group name.
Error messages

This chapter includes the following topics:

- About error messages
- How error messages are logged
- Types of message

About error messages

Informational, failure, and other error messages may be displayed on the console by the Veritas Volume Manager (VxVM) configuration daemon (vxconfigd), the VxVM kernel driver, vxio, and the various VxVM commands. These messages may indicate errors that are infrequently encountered and difficult to troubleshoot.

Note: Some error messages described here may not apply to your system.

You may find it useful to consult the VxVM command and transaction logs to understand the context in which an error occurred.

See “Command logs” on page 69.

How error messages are logged

VxVM provides the option of logging debug messages to a file. This logging is useful in that any messages output just before a system crash will be available in the log file (presuming that the crash does not result in file system corruption). If enabled, the default debug log file is /etc/vx/vxconfigd.log.

vxconfigd also supports the use of syslog to log all of its regular console messages. When this is enabled, all console output is directed through the syslog interface.
syslog and log file logging can be used together to provide reliable logging to a private log file, along with distributed logging through syslogd.

**Note:** syslog logging is enabled by default. Debug message logging is disabled by default.

If syslog output is enabled, messages with a priority higher than Debug are written to /var/log/messages.

To enable logging of debug output to the default debug log file, /etc/vx/vxconfigd.log, edit the startup script for vxconfigd.

See “Configuring logging in the startup script” on page 82.

Alternatively, you can use the following command to change the debug level:

```
# vxdctl debug level [pathname]
```

There are 10 possible levels of debug logging with the values 0 through 9. Level 1 provides the least detail, and 9 the most. Level 0 turns off logging. If a path name is specified, this file is used to record the debug output instead of the default debug log file. If the vxdctl debug command is used, the new debug logging level and debug log file remain in effect until the VxVM configuration daemon, vxconfigd, is next restarted.

See the vxdctl(1M) manual page.

See the vxconfigd(1M) manual page.

**Configuring logging in the startup script**

To enable log file or syslog logging on a permanent basis, you can edit the /etc/vx/vxvm-startup script that starts the VxVM configuration daemon, vxconfigd.
To configure logging in the startup script

- Comment-out or uncomment any of the following lines to enable or disable the corresponding feature in \texttt{vxconfigd}:

```bash
opts="$opts -x syslog"
# use syslog for console messages
#opts="$opts -x log"
# messages to \texttt{vxconfigd.log}
#opts="$opts -x logfile=/foo/bar" # specify an alternate log file
#opts="$opts -x timestamp"
# timestamp console messages

# To turn on debugging console output, uncomment the following line.
# The debug level can be set higher for more output. The highest
# debug level is 9.

#debug=1
# enable debugging console output
```

The \texttt{opts="$opts -x syslog"} string is usually uncommented so that \texttt{vxconfigd} uses syslog logging by default. Inserting a \# character at the beginning of the line turns off syslog logging for \texttt{vxconfigd}.

By default, \texttt{vxconfigd} is started at boot time with the \texttt{-x syslog} option. This redirects \texttt{vxconfigd} console messages to syslog. If you want to retain this behavior when restarting \texttt{vxconfigd} from the command line, include the \texttt{-x syslog} argument, as restarting \texttt{vxconfigd} does not preserve the option settings with which it was previously running. Similarly, any Veritas Volume Manager operations that require \texttt{vxconfigd} to be restarted may not retain the behavior that was previously specified by option settings.

## Types of message

VxVM is fault-tolerant and resolves most problems without system administrator intervention. If the configuration daemon, \texttt{vxconfigd}, recognizes the actions that are necessary, it queues up the transactions that are required. VxVM provides atomic changes of system configurations; either a transaction completes fully, or the system is left in the same state as though the transaction was never attempted. If \texttt{vxconfigd} is unable to recognize and fix system problems, the system administrator needs to handle the task of problem solving using the diagnostic messages that are returned from the software. The following sections describe error message numbers and the types of error message that may be seen, and
provide a list of the more common errors, a detailed description of the likely cause of the problem together with suggestions for any actions that can be taken.

Messages have the following generic format:

product component severity message_number message_text

For Veritas Volume Manager, the product is set to VxVM. The component can be the name of a kernel module or driver such as vxdmp, a configuration daemon such as vxconfigd, or a command such as vxassist.

Messages are divided into the following types of severity in decreasing order of impact on the system:

**PANIC**
A panic is a severe event as it halts a system during its normal operation. A panic message from the kernel module or from a device driver indicates a hardware problem or software inconsistency so severe that the system cannot continue. The operating system may also provide a dump of the CPU register contents and a stack trace to aid in identifying the cause of the panic. The following is an example of such a message:

VxVM vxio PANIC V-5-0-239 Object association depth overflow

**FATAL ERROR**
A fatal error message from a configuration daemon, such as vxconfigd, indicates a severe problem with the operation of VxVM that prevents it from running. The following is an example of such a message:

VxVM vxconfigd FATAL ERROR V-5-0-591 Disk group bootdg: Inconsistency -- Not loaded into kernel

**ERROR**
An error message from a command indicates that the requested operation cannot be performed correctly. The following is an example of such a message:

VxVM vxassist ERROR V-5-1-5150 Insufficient number of active snapshot mirrors in snapshot_volume.

**WARNING**
A warning message from the kernel indicates that a non-critical operation has failed, possibly because some resource is not available or the operation is not possible. The following is an example of such a message:

VxVM vxio WARNING V-5-0-55 Cannot find device number for boot_path
A notice message indicates that an error has occurred that should be monitored. Shutting down the system is unnecessary, although you may need to take action to remedy the fault at a later date. The following is an example of such a message:

VxVM vxio NOTICE V-5-0-252 read error on object subdisk of mirror plex in volume volume (start offset, length length) corrected.

An informational message does not indicate an error, and requires no action.

The unique message number consists of an alpha-numeric string that begins with the letter “V”. For example, in the message number, V-5-1-3141, “V” indicates that this is a Veritas product error message, the first numeric field (5) encodes the product (in this case, VxVM), the second field (1) represents information about the product component, and the third field (3141) is the message index. The text of the error message follows the message number.

Messages

This section contains a list of messages that you may encounter during the operation of Veritas Volume Manager. However, the list is not exhaustive and the second field may contain the name of different command, driver or module from that shown here.

Descriptions are included to elaborate on the situation or problem that generated a particular message. Wherever possible, a recovery procedure is provided to help you to locate and correct the problem.

If you encounter a product error message, record the unique message number preceding the text of the message. When contacting Veritas Technical Support, either by telephone or by visiting the Veritas Technical Support website, be sure to provide the relevant message number. Veritas Technical Support will use this message number to quickly determine if there are TechNotes or other information available for you.

V-5-0-2

VxVM vxio WARNING V-5-0-2 object_type object_name block offset:Uncorrectable read error ...
VxVM vxio WARNING V-5-0-2 object_type object_name block offset:Uncorrectable write error ...
A read or write operation from or to the specified Veritas Volume Manager object failed. An error is returned to the application.

These errors may represent lost data. Data may need to be restored and failed media may need to be repaired or replaced. Depending on the type of object failing and on the type of recovery suggested for the object type, an appropriate recovery operation may be necessary.

**V-5-0-4**

**VxVM vxio WARNING V-5-0-4** Plex *plex* detached from volume *volume*

An uncorrectable error was detected by the mirroring code and a mirror copy was detached.

To restore redundancy, it may be necessary to add another mirror. The disk on which the failure occurred should be reformatted or replaced.

This message may also appear during a plex detach operation in a cluster. In this case, no action is required.

**V-5-0-34**

**VxVM vxdmp NOTICE V-5-0-34** added disk array *disk_array_serial_number*

A new disk array has been added to the host.

No recovery procedure is required.

**V-5-0-35**

**VxVM vxdmp NOTICE V-5-0-35** Attempt to disable controller *controller_name* failed. Rootdisk has just one enabled path.

An attempt is being made to disable the one remaining active path to the root disk controller.

The path cannot be disabled.

**V-5-0-55**

**VxVM vxio WARNING V-5-0-55** Cannot find device number for *boot_path*

The boot path retrieved from the system PROMs cannot be converted to a valid device number.
Check your PROM settings for the correct boot string. If a target driver, such as an ATF, coexists with VxVM, and the target driver claims the boot disk, the message may be ignored if the device path corresponds to the boot disk.

**V-5-0-64**

VxVM vxio WARNING V-5-0-64 cannot log commit record for Diskgroup bootdg: error 28

This message usually means that multipathing is misconfigured.

See “V-5-1-5929” on page 127.

**V-5-0-106**

VxVM vxio WARNING V-5-0-106 detaching RAID-5 volume

Either a double-failure condition in the RAID-5 volume has been detected in the kernel or some other fatal error is preventing further use of the array.

If two or more disks have been lost due to a controller or power failure, use the vxrecover utility to recover them once they have been re-attached to the system. Check for other console error messages that may provide additional information about the failure.

**V-5-0-108**

VxVM vxio WARNING V-5-0-108 Device major, minor: Received spurious close

A close was received for an object that was not open. This can only happen if the operating system is not correctly tracking opens and closes.

No action is necessary; the system will continue.

**V-5-0-110**

VxVM vxdmp NOTICE V-5-0-110 disabled controller controller_name connected to disk array disk_array_serial_number

All paths through the controller connected to the disk array are disabled. This usually happens if a controller is disabled for maintenance.

No recovery procedure is required.

**V-5-0-111**

VxVM vxdmp NOTICE V-5-0-111 disabled dmpnode dmpnode_device_number
A DMP node has been marked disabled in the DMP database. It will no longer be accessible for further IO requests. This occurs when all paths controlled by a DMP node are in the disabled state, and therefore inaccessible.

Check hardware or enable the appropriate controllers to enable at least one path under this DMP node.

V-5-0-112

VxVM vxdmp NOTICE V-5-0-112 disabled path path_device_number belonging to dmpnode dmpnode_device_number

A path has been marked disabled in the DMP database. This path is controlled by the DMP node indicated by the specified device number. This may be due to a hardware failure.

Check the underlying hardware if you want to recover the desired path.

V-5-0-144

VxVM vxio WARNING V-5-0-144 Double failure condition detected on RAID-5 volume

I/O errors have been received in more than one column of a RAID-5 volume.

The error can be caused by one of the following problems:
■ a controller failure making more than a single drive unavailable
■ the loss of a second drive while running in degraded mode
■ two separate disk drives failing simultaneously (unlikely)

Correct the hardware failures if possible. Then recover the volume using the vxrecover command.

V-5-0-145

VxVM vxio WARNING V-5-0-145 DRL volume volume is detached

A Dirty Region Logging volume became detached because a DRL log entry could not be written. If this is due to a media failure, other errors may have been logged to the console.

The volume containing the DRL log continues in operation. If the system fails before the DRL has been repaired, a full recovery of the volume’s contents may be necessary and will be performed automatically when the system is restarted.
To recover from this error, use the `vxassist addlog` command to add a new DRL log to the volume.

**V-5-0-146**

VxVM vxdmp NOTICE V-5-0-146 enabled controller `controller_name` connected to disk array `disk_array_serial_number`

All paths through the controller connected to the disk array are enabled. This usually happens if a controller is enabled after maintenance.

No recovery procedure is required.

**V-5-0-147**

VxVM vxdmp NOTICE V-5-0-147 enabled dmnpnode `dmnpnode_device_number`

A DMP node has been marked enabled in the DMP database. This happens when at least one path controlled by the DMP node has been enabled.

No recovery procedure is required.

**V-5-0-148**

VxVM vxdmp NOTICE V-5-0-148 enabled path `path_device_number` belonging to dmnpnode `dmnpnode_device_number`

A path has been marked enabled in the DMP database. This path is controlled by the DMP node indicated by the specified device number. This happens if a previously disabled path has been repaired, the user has reconfigured the DMP database using the `vxdctl(1M)` command, or the DMP database has been reconfigured automatically.

No recovery procedure is required.

**V-5-0-164**

VxVM vxio WARNING V-5-0-164 Failed to join cluster `name`, aborting

A node failed to join a cluster. This may be caused by the node being unable to see all the shared disks. Other error messages may provide more information about the disks that cannot be found.

Use the `vxdisk -s list` command on the master node to see what disks should be visible to the slave node. Then check that the operating system and VxVM on the failed node can also see these disks. If the operating system cannot see the
disks, check the cabling and hardware configuration of the node. If only VxVM cannot see the disks, use the \texttt{vxdctl enable} command to make it scan again for the disks. When the disks are visible to VxVM on the node, retry the join.

**V-5-0-166**

\texttt{VxVM vxio WARNING V-5-0-166 Failed to log the detach of the DRL volume volume}

An attempt failed to write a kernel log entry indicating the loss of a DRL volume. The attempted write to the log failed either because the kernel log is full, or because of a write error to the drive. The volume becomes detached.

Messages about log failures are usually fatal, unless the problem is transient. However, the kernel log is sufficiently redundant that such errors are unlikely to occur.

If the problem is not transient (that is, the drive cannot be fixed and brought back online without data loss), recreate the disk group from scratch and restore all of its volumes from backups. Even if the problem is transient, reboot the system after correcting the problem.

If error messages are seen from the disk driver, it is likely that the last copy of the log failed due to a disk error. Replace the failed drive in the disk group. The log re-initializes on the new drive. Finally force the failed volume into an active state and recover the data.

**V-5-0-168**

\texttt{VxVM vxio WARNING V-5-0-168 Failure in RAID-5 logging operation}

Indicates that a RAID-5 log has failed.

To restore RAID-5 logging to a RAID-5 volume, create a new log plex and attach it to the volume.

**V-5-0-181**

\texttt{VxVM vxio WARNING V-5-0-181 Illegal vminor encountered}

An attempt was made to open a volume device (other than the root volume device) before \texttt{vxconfigd} loaded the volume configuration.

No recovery procedure is required. Under normal startup conditions, this message should not occur. If necessary, start VxVM and re-attempt the operation.
V-5-0-194

VxVM vxio WARNING V-5-0-194 Kernel log full: *volume* detached

A plex detach failed because the kernel log was full. As a result, the mirrored volume will become detached.

This condition is unlikely to occur. The only corrective action is to reboot the system.

V-5-0-196

VxVM vxio WARNING V-5-0-196 Kernel log update failed: *volume* detached

Detaching a plex failed because the kernel log could not be flushed to disk. As a result, the mirrored volume became detached. This may be caused by all the disks containing a kernel log going bad.

Repair or replace the failed disks so that kernel logging can once again function.

V-5-0-207

VxVM vxio WARNING V-5-0-207 log object *object_name* detached from RAID-5 volume

This message indicates that a RAID-5 log has failed.

To restore RAID-5 logging to a RAID-5 volume, create a new log plex and attach it to the volume.

V-5-0-216

VxVM vxio WARNING V-5-0-216 mod_install returned *errno*

A call made to the operating system *mod_install* function to load the *vxio* driver failed.

Check for additional console messages that may explain why the load failed. Also check the console messages log file for any additional messages that were logged but not displayed on the console.

V-5-0-237

VxVM vxio WARNING V-5-0-237 *object subdisk* detached from RAID-5 volume at column *column* offset *offset*
A subdisk was detached from a RAID-5 volume because of the failure of a disk or an uncorrectable error occurring on that disk.

Check for other console error messages indicating the cause of the failure. Replace a failed disk as soon as possible.

**V-5-0-243**

*VxVM vxio WARNING V-5-0-243 Overlapping mirror plex detached from volume volume*

An error has occurred on the last complete plex in a mirrored volume. Any sparse mirrors that map the failing region are detached so that they cannot be accessed to satisfy that failed region inconsistently.

The message indicates that some data in the failing region may no longer be stored redundantly.

**V-5-0-244**

*VxVM vxdmp NOTICE V-5-0-244 Path failure on major/minor*

A path under the control of the DMP driver failed. The device major and minor numbers of the failed device is supplied in the message.

No recovery procedure is required.

**V-5-0-249**

*VxVM vxio WARNING V-5-0-249 RAID-5 volume entering degraded mode operation*

An uncorrectable error has forced a subdisk to detach. At this point, not all data disks exist to provide the data upon request. Instead, parity regions are used to regenerate the data for each stripe in the array. Consequently, access takes longer and involves reading from all drives in the stripe.

Check for other console error messages that indicate the cause of the failure. Replace any failed disks as soon as possible.

**V-5-0-251**

*VxVM vxio WARNING V-5-0-251 read error on object object of mirror plex in volume volume (start offset length length)*

An error was detected while reading from a mirror. This error may lead to further action shown by later error messages.
If the volume is mirrored, no further action is necessary since the alternate mirror’s contents will be written to the failing mirror; this is often sufficient to correct media failures. If this error occurs often, but never leads to a plex detach, there may be a marginally defective region on the disk at the position indicated. It may eventually be necessary to remove data from this disk and then to reformat the drive.

See the `vxevac(1M)` manual page.

If the volume is not mirrored, this message indicates that some data could not be read. The file system or other application reading the data may report an additional error, but in either event, data has been lost. The volume can be partially salvaged and moved to another location if desired.

This message may also appear during a plex detach operation in a cluster. In this case, no action is required.

**V-5-0-252**

VxVM vxio NOTICE V-5-0-252 read error on object subdisk of mirror plex in volume volume (start offset length length) corrected

A read error occurred, which caused a read of an alternate mirror and a writeback to the failing region. This writeback was successful and the data was corrected on disk.

No recovery procedure is required. The problem was corrected automatically. Note the location of the failure for future reference. If the same region of the subdisk fails again, this may indicate a more insidious failure and the disk should be reformatted at the next reasonable opportunity.

**V-5-0-258**

VxVM vxdmp NOTICE V-5-0-258 removed disk array disk_array_serial_number

A disk array has been disconnected from the host, or some hardware failure has resulted in the disk array becoming inaccessible to the host.

Replace disk array hardware if this has failed.

**V-5-0-386**

VxVM vxio WARNING V-5-0-386 subdisk subdisk failed in plex plex in volume volume

The kernel has detected a subdisk failure, which may mean that the underlying disk is failing.
Check for obvious problems with the disk (such as a disconnected cable). If hot-relocation is enabled and the disk is failing, recovery from subdisk failure is handled automatically.

**V-5-1-90**

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-90 mode: Unrecognized operating mode

An invalid string was specified as an argument to the `-m` option. Valid strings are: `enable`, `disable`, and `boot`.

Supply a correct option argument.

**V-5-1-91**

VxVM vxconfigd WARNING V-5-1-91 Cannot create device `device_path`: `reason`

`vxconfigd` cannot create a device node either under `/dev/vx/dsk` or under `/dev/vx/rdsk`. This should happen only if the root file system has run out of inodes.

Remove some unwanted files from the root file system. Then, regenerate the device node using this command:

```
# vxdctl enable
```

**V-5-1-92**

VxVM vxconfigd WARNING V-5-1-92 Cannot exec `/usr/bin/rm` to remove directory: `reason`

The given directory could not be removed because the `/usr/bin/rm` utility could not be executed by `vxconfigd`. This is not a serious error. The only side effect of a directory not being removed is that the directory and its contents continue to use space in the root file system. However, this does imply that the `/usr` file system is not mounted, or on some systems, that the `rm` utility is missing or is not in its usual location. This may be a serious problem for the general running of your system.

If the `/usr` file system is not mounted, you need to determine how to get it mounted. If the `rm` utility is missing, or is not in the `/usr/bin` directory, restore it.
V-5-1-92

VxVM vxconfigd WARNING V-5-1-92 Cannot exec /bin/rm to remove directory: reason

The given directory could not be removed because the /bin/rm utility could not be executed by vxconfigd. This is not a serious error. The only side effect of a directory not being removed is that the directory and its contents continue to use space in the root file system. However, this does imply that the rm utility is missing or is not in its usual location. This may be a serious problem for the general running of your system.

If the rm utility is missing, or is not in the /bin directory, restore it.

V-5-1-111

VxVM vxconfigd WARNING V-5-1-111 Cannot fork to remove directory directory: reason

The given directory could not be removed because vxconfigd could not fork in order to run the rm utility. This is not a serious error. The only side effect of a directory not being removed is that the directory and its contents will continue to use space in the root file system. The most likely cause for this error is that your system does not have enough memory or paging space to allow vxconfigd to fork.

If your system is this low on memory or paging space, your overall system performance is probably substantially degraded. Consider adding more memory or paging space.

V-5-1-116

VxVM vxconfigd WARNING V-5-1-116 Cannot open log file log_filename: reason

The vxconfigd console output log file could not be opened for the given reason. Create any needed directories, or use a different log file path name. See “How error messages are logged” on page 81.

V-5-1-117

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-117 Cannot start volume volume, no valid plexes
This error indicates that the volume cannot be started because it does not contain any valid plexes. This can happen, for example, if disk failures have caused all plexes to be unusable. It can also happen as a result of actions that caused all plexes to become unusable (for example, forcing the dissociation of subdisks or detaching, dissociation, or offlining of plexes).

It is possible that this error results from a drive that failed to spin up. If so, rebooting may fix the problem. If that does not fix the problem, then the only recourse is to repair the disks involved with the plexes and restore the file system from a backup.

**V-5-1-121**

VxVM vxconfigd NOTICE V-5-1-121 Detached disk disk

The named disk appears to have become unusable and was detached from its disk group. Additional messages may appear to indicate other records detached as a result of the disk detach.

If hot-relocation is enabled, Veritas Volume Manager objects affected by the disk failure are taken care of automatically. Mail is sent to root indicating what actions were taken by VxVM and what further actions the administrator should take.

**V-5-1-122**

VxVM vxconfigd WARNING V-5-1-122 Detaching plex plex from volume volume

- This error only happens for volumes that are started automatically by vxconfigd at system startup (that is, the root and /usr file system volumes). The plex is being detached as a result of I/O failure, disk failure during startup or prior to the last system shutdown or crash, or disk removal prior to the last system shutdown or crash.

- To ensure that the root or /usr file system retains the same number of active mirrors, remove the given plex and add a new mirror using the vxassist mirror operation. Also consider replacing any bad disks before running this command.

**V-5-1-123**

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-123 Disk group group: Disabled by errors

This message indicates that some error condition has made it impossible for VxVM to continue to manage changes to a disk group. The major reason for this is that too many disks have failed, making it impossible for vxconfigd to continue to
update configuration copies. There should be a preceding error message that indicates the specific error that was encountered.

If the disk group that was disabled is the boot disk group, the following additional error is displayed:

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-104 All transactions are disabled

This additional message indicates that vxconfigd has entered the disabled state, which makes it impossible to change the configuration of any disk group, not just the boot disk group.

If the underlying error resulted from a transient failure, such as a disk cabling error, then you may be able to repair the situation by rebooting. Otherwise, the disk group configuration may have to be recreated, and the contents of any volumes restored from a backup.

See “Restoring a disk group configuration” on page 77.

Failure of the boot disk group may require reinstallation of the system if your system uses a root or /usr file system that is defined on a volume.

V-5-1-124

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-124 Disk group group: update failed: reason

I/O failures have prevented vxconfigd from updating any active copies of the disk group configuration. This usually implies a large number of disk failures. This error will usually be followed by the error:

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-123 Disk group group: Disabled by errors

If the underlying error resulted from a transient failure, such as a disk cabling error, then you may be able to repair the situation by rebooting. Otherwise, the disk group may have to be recreated and restored from a backup.

V-5-1-134

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-134 Memory allocation failure

This implies that there is insufficient memory to start VxVM.

This error should not normally occur, unless your system has very small amounts of memory. Adding swap space will probably not help because this error is most likely to occur early in the boot sequence, before swap areas have been added.
V-5-1-135

VxVM vxconfigd FATAL ERROR V-5-1-135 Memory allocation failure during startup

This implies that there is insufficient memory to start up VxVM.

This error should not normally occur, unless your system has very small amounts of memory. Adding swap space probably will not help, because this error is most likely to occur early in the boot sequence, before swap areas have been added.

V-5-1-148

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-148 System startup failed

Either the root or the /usr file system volume could not be started, rendering the system unusable. The error that resulted in this condition should appear prior to this error message.

Look up other error messages appearing on the console and take the actions suggested in the descriptions of those messages.

V-5-1-169

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-169 cannot open /dev/vx/config: reason

The /dev/vx/config device could not be opened. vxconfigd uses this device to communicate with the Veritas Volume Manager kernel drivers. The most likely reason is “Device is already open.” This indicates that some process (most likely vxconfigd) already has /dev/vx/config open. Less likely reasons are “No such file or directory” or “No such device or address.”

The following are likely causes:

- The Veritas Volume Manager package installation did not complete correctly.
- The device node was removed by the administrator or by an errant shell script.

If the reason is “Device is already open,” stop or kill the old vxconfigd by running the command:

```
# vxdctl -k stop
```

For other failure reasons, consider re-adding the base Veritas Volume Manager package. This will reconfigure the device node and re-install the Veritas Volume Manager kernel device drivers. If you cannot re-install the package, contact Veritas Technical Support for more information.
VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-169 Cannot open /etc/fstab: reason

vxconfigd could not open the /etc/fstab file, for the reason given. The /etc/fstab file is used to determine which volume (if any) to use for the /usr file system.

This error implies that your root file system is currently unusable. You may be able to repair the root file system by mounting it after booting from a network or CD-ROM root file system.

See “VxVM and boot disk failure” on page 41.

V-5-1-249

VxVM vxconfigd NOTICE V-5-1-249 Volume volume entering degraded mode

Detaching a subdisk in the named RAID-5 volume has caused the volume to enter “degraded” mode. While in degraded mode, performance of the RAID-5 volume is substantially reduced. More importantly, failure of another subdisk may leave the RAID-5 volume unusable. Also, if the RAID-5 volume does not have an active log, then failure of the system may leave the volume unusable.

If hot-relocation is enabled, Veritas Volume Manager objects affected by the disk failure are taken care of automatically. Mail is sent to root indicating what actions were taken by VxVM, and what further actions you should take.

V-5-1-480

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-480 Cannot reset VxVM kernel: reason

The -r reset option was specified to vxconfigd, but the VxVM kernel drivers could not be reset. The most common reason is “A virtual disk device is open.” This implies that a VxVM tracing or volume device is open.

If you want to reset the kernel devices, track down and kill all processes that have a volume or Veritas Volume Manager tracing device open. Also, if any volumes are mounted as file systems, unmount those file systems.

Any reason other than “A virtual disk device is open” does not normally occur unless there is a bug in the operating system or in VxVM.

V-5-1-484

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-484 Cannot start volume volume, no valid complete plexes
These errors indicate that the volume cannot be started because the volume contains no valid complete plexes. This can happen, for example, if disk failures have caused all plexes to be unusable. It can also happen as a result of actions that caused all plexes to become unusable (for example, forcing the dissociation of subdisks or detaching, dissociation, or offlining of plexes).

It is possible that this error results from a drive that failed to spin up. If so, rebooting may fix the problem. If that does not fix the problem, then the only recourse is to repair the disks involved with the plexes and restore the file system from a backup.

**V-5-1-525**

VxVM vxconfigd NOTICE V-5-1-525 Detached log for volume volume

The DRL or RAID-5 log for the named volume was detached as a result of a disk failure, or as a result of the administrator removing a disk with vxdg -k rmdisk. A failing disk is indicated by a “Detached disk” message.

If the log is mirrored, hot-relocation tries to relocate the failed log automatically. Use either vxplex dis or vxsd dis to remove the failing logs. Then, use vxassist addlog to add a new log to the volume.

See the vxassist(1M) manual page.

**V-5-1-526**

VxVM vxconfigd NOTICE V-5-1-526 Detached plex plex in volume volume

The specified plex was disabled as a result of a disk failure, or as a result of the administrator removing a disk with vxdg -k rmdisk. A failing disk is indicated by a “Detached disk” message.

If hot-relocation is enabled, Veritas Volume Manager objects affected by the disk failure are taken care of automatically. Mail is sent to root indicating what actions were taken by VxVM and what further actions the administrator should take.

**V-5-1-527**

VxVM vxconfigd NOTICE V-5-1-527 Detached subdisk subdisk in volume volume

The specified subdisk was disabled as a result of a disk failure, or as a result of the administrator removing a disk with vxdg -k rmdisk. A failing disk is indicated by a “Detached disk” message.
If hot-relocation is enabled, Veritas Volume Manager objects affected by the disk failure are taken care of automatically. Mail is sent to root indicating what actions were taken by VxVM and what further actions the administrator should take.

**V-5-1-528**

VxVM vxconfigd NOTICE V-5-1-528 Detached volume volume

The specified volume was detached as a result of a disk failure, or as a result of the administrator removing a disk with vxdg -k rmdisk. A failing disk is indicated by a “Detached disk” message. Unless the disk error is transient and can be fixed with a reboot, the contents of the volume should be considered lost.

Contact Veritas Technical Support.

**V-5-1-543**

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-543 Differing version of vxconfigd installed

A vxconfigd daemon was started after stopping an earlier vxconfigd with a non-matching version number. This can happen, for example, if you upgrade VxVM and then run vxconfigd without first rebooting.

Reboot the system.

**V-5-1-544**

VxVM vxconfigd WARNING V-5-1-544 Disk disk in group group flagged as shared; Disk skipped

The given disk is listed as shared, but the running version of VxVM does not support shared disk groups.

This message can usually be ignored. If you want to use the disk on this system, use vxdiskadd to add the disk. Do not do this if the disk really is shared with other systems.

**V-5-1-545**

VxVM vxconfigd WARNING V-5-1-545 Disk disk in group group locked by host hostid Disk skipped

The given disk is listed as locked by the host with the Veritas Volume Manager host ID (usually the same as the system host name).
This message can usually be ignored. If you want to use the disk on this system, use `vxdiskadd` to add the disk. Do not do this if the disk really is shared with other systems.

**V-5-1-546**

VxVM vxconfigd WARNING V-5-1-546 Disk disk in group group: Disk device not found

No physical disk can be found that matches the named disk in the given disk group. This is equivalent to failure of that disk. (Physical disks are located by matching the disk IDs in the disk group configuration records against the disk IDs stored in the Veritas Volume Manager header on the physical disks.) This error message is displayed for any disk IDs in the configuration that are not located in the disk header of any physical disk. This may result from a transient failure such as a poorly-attached cable, or from a disk that fails to spin up fast enough. Alternately, this may happen as a result of a disk being physically removed from the system, or from a disk that has become unusable due to a head crash or electronics failure.

Any RAID-5 plexes, DRL log plexes, RAID-5 subdisks or mirrored plexes containing subdisks on this disk are unusable. Such disk failures (particularly on multiple disks) may cause one or more volumes to become unusable.

If hot-relocation is enabled, Veritas Volume Manager objects affected by the disk failure are taken care of automatically. Mail is sent to `root` indicating what actions were taken by VxVM, and what further actions you should take.

**V-5-1-554**

VxVM vxconfigd WARNING V-5-1-554 Disk disk names group group, but group ID differs

As part of a disk group import, a disk was discovered that had a mismatched disk group name and disk group ID. This disk is not imported. This can only happen if two disk groups have the same name but have different disk group ID values. In such a case, one group is imported along with all its disks and the other group is not. This message appears for disks in the un-selected group.

If the disks should be imported into the group, this must be done by adding the disk to the group at a later stage, during which all configuration information for the disk is lost.
V-5-1-557

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-557 Disk disk, group group, device device: not updated with new host ID
Error: reason

This can result from using vxdctl hostid to change the Veritas Volume Manager host ID for the system. The error indicates that one of the disks in a disk group could not be updated with the new host ID. This usually indicates that the disk has become inaccessible or has failed in some other way.

Try running the following command to determine whether the disk is still operational:

```
# vxdisk check device
```

If the disk is no longer operational, vxdisk should print a message such as:

```
device: Error: Disk write failure
```

This will result in the disk being taken out of active use in its disk group, if it has not already been taken out of use. If the disk is still operational, which should not be the case, vxdisk prints:

```
device: Okay
```

If the disk is listed as “Okay,” try running vxdctl hostid again. If it still results in an error, contact Veritas Technical Support.

V-5-1-568

VxVM vxconfigd WARNING V-5-1-568 Disk group group is disabled, disks not updated with new host ID

As a result of failures, the named disk group has become disabled. Earlier error messages should indicate the cause. This message indicates that disks in that disk group were not updated with a new Veritas Volume Manager host ID. This warning message should result only from a vxdctl hostid operation.

Typically, unless a disk group was disabled due to transient errors, there is no way to repair a disabled disk group. The disk group may have to be reconstructed from scratch. If the disk group was disabled due to a transient error such as a cabling problem, then a future reboot may not automatically import the named disk group, due to the change in the system’s Veritas Volume Manager host ID. In such a case, import the disk group directly using vxdg import with the -C option.
V-5-1-569

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-569 Disk group group, Disk disk: Cannot auto-import group: reason

On system startup, vxconfigd failed to import the disk group associated with the named disk. A message related to the specific failure is given in reason. Additional error messages may be displayed that give more information on the specific error. In particular, this is often followed by:

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-579 Disk group group: Errors in some configuration copies:
Disk device, copy number: Block bno: error ...

The most common reason for auto-import failures is excessive numbers of disk failures, making it impossible for VxVM to find correct copies of the disk group configuration database and kernel update log. Disk groups usually have enough copies of this configuration information to make such import failures unlikely.

A more serious failure is indicated by errors such as:

- Configuration records are inconsistent
- Disk group has no valid configuration copies
- Duplicate record in configuration
- Format error in configuration copy
- Invalid block number
- Invalid magic number

These errors indicate that all configuration copies have become corrupt (due to disk failures, writing on the disk by an application or the administrator, or bugs in VxVM).

Some correctable errors may be indicated by other error messages that appear in conjunction with the auto-import failure message. Look up those other errors for more information on their cause.

Failure of an auto-import implies that the volumes in that disk group will not be available for use. If there are file systems on those volumes, then the system may yield further errors resulting from inability to access the volume when mounting the file system.

If the error is clearly caused by excessive disk failures, then you may have to recreate the disk group configuration, and restore the contents of any volumes from a backup.

See “Restoring a disk group configuration” on page 77.
There may be other error messages that appear which provide further information. See those other error messages for more information on how to proceed. If those errors do not make it clear how to proceed, contact Veritas Technical Support.

**V-5-1-571**

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-571 Disk group group, Disk disk: Skip disk group with duplicate name

Two disk groups with the same name are tagged for auto-importing by the same host. Disk groups are identified both by a simple name and by a long unique identifier (disk group ID) assigned when the disk group is created. Thus, this error indicates that two disks indicate the same disk group name but a different disk group ID.

VxVM does not allow you to create a disk group or import a disk group from another machine, if that would cause a collision with a disk group that is already imported. Therefore, this error is unlikely to occur under normal use.

The error can occur in the following cases:

- A disk group cannot be auto-imported due to some temporary failure. If you create a new disk group with the same name as the failed disk group and reboot, the new disk group is imported first. The auto-import of the older disk group fails because more recently modified disk groups have precedence over older disk groups.

- A disk group is deported from one host using the `-h` option to cause the disk group to be auto-imported on reboot from another host. If the second host was already auto-importing a disk group with the same name, then reboot of that host will yield this error.

If you want to import both disk groups, then rename the second disk group on import.

See the `vxdg(1M)` manual page.

**V-5-1-577**

VxVM vxconfigd WARNING V-5-1-577 Disk group group: Disk group log may be too small

Log size should be at least `number` blocks

The log areas for the disk group have become too small for the size of configuration currently in the group. This message only occurs during disk group import; it can only occur if the disk was inaccessible while new database objects were added to the configuration, and the disk was then made accessible and the system restarted.
This should not normally happen without first displaying a message about the database area size.

Reinitialize the disks in the group with larger log areas. Note that this requires that you restore data on the disks from backups.

See the `vxdisk(1M)` manual page.

To reinitialize all of the disks, detach them from the group with which they are associated, reinitialize and re-add them. Then deport and re-import the disk group to effect the changes to the log areas for the group.

**V-5-1-579**

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-579 Disk group group: Errors in some configuration copies: Disk disk, copy number: [Block number]: reason ...

During a failed disk group import, some of the configuration copies in the named disk group were found to have format or other types of errors which make those copies unusable. This message lists all configuration copies that have uncorrected errors, including any appropriate logical block number. If no other reasons are displayed, then this may be the cause of the disk group import failure.

If some of the copies failed due to transient errors (such as cable failures), then a reboot or re-import may succeed in importing the disk group. Otherwise, the disk group configuration may have to be restored.

See “Restoring a disk group configuration” on page 77.

**V-5-1-583**

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-583 Disk group group: Reimport of disk group failed: reason

After `vxconfigd` was stopped and restarted (or disabled and then enabled), VxVM failed to recreate the import of the indicated disk group. The reason for failure is specified. Additional error messages may be displayed that give further information describing the problem.

A major cause for this kind of failure is disk failures that were not addressed before `vxconfigd` was stopped or disabled. If the problem is a transient disk failure, then rebooting may take care of the condition. The error may be accompanied by messages such as “Disk group has no valid configuration copies.” This indicates that the disk group configuration copies have become corrupt (due to disk failures, writing on the disk by an application or the administrator, or bugs in VxVM).

See “Restoring a disk group configuration” on page 77.
V-5-1-587

VxVM vxg ERROR V-5-1-587 disk group groupname: import failed: reason

The import of a disk group failed for the specified reason.
The action to be taken depends on the reason given in the error message:

**Disk is in use by another host**

**No valid disk found containing disk group**

The first message indicates that disks have been moved from a system that has crashed or that failed to detect the group before the disk was moved. The locks stored on the disks must be cleared.

The second message indicates that the disk group does not contain any valid disks (not that it does not contain any disks). The disks may be considered invalid due to a mismatch between the host ID in their configuration copies and that stored in the /etc/vx/volboot file.

To clear locks on a specific set of devices, use the following command:

```
# vxdisk clearimport devicename ...
```

To clear the locks during import, use the following command:

```
# vxg -C import diskgroup
```

**Warning:** Be careful when using the `vxdisk clearimport` or `vxg -C import` command on systems that have dual-ported disks. Clearing the locks allows those disks to be accessed at the same time from multiple hosts and can result in corrupted data.

An import operation fails if some disks for the disk group cannot be found among the disk drives attached to the system.

**Disk for disk group not found**

**Disk group has no valid configuration copies**

The first message indicates a recoverable error.

The second message indicates a fatal error that requires hardware repair or the creation of a new disk group, and recovery of the disk group configuration and data:

If some of the disks in the disk group have failed, you can force the disk group to be imported with this command:
Warning: Be careful when using the -f option. It can cause the same disk group to be imported twice from different sets of disks. This can cause the disk group configuration to become inconsistent.

As using the -f option to force the import of an incomplete disk group counts as a successful import, an incomplete disk group may be imported subsequently without this option being specified. This may not be what you expect.

These operations can also be performed using the vxdiskadm utility. To deport a disk group using vxdiskadm, select menu item 9 (Remove access to (deport) a disk group). To import a disk group, select item 8 (Enable access to (import) a disk group). The vxdiskadm import operation checks for host import locks and prompts to see if you want to clear any that are found. It also starts volumes in the disk group.

V-5-1-663

VxVM vxconfigd WARNING V-5-1-663 Group group: Duplicate virtual device number(s):
Volume volume remapped from major,minor to major,minor ...

The configuration of the named disk group includes conflicting device numbers. A disk group configuration lists the recommended device number to use for each volume in the disk group. If two volumes in two disk groups happen to list the same device number, then one of the volumes must use an alternate device number. This is called device number remapping. Remapping is a temporary change to a volume. If the other disk group is deported and the system is rebooted, then the volume that was remapped may no longer be remapped. Also, volumes that are remapped once are not guaranteed to be remapped to the same device number in further reboots.

Use the vxdg remnor command to renumber all volumes in the offending disk group permanently.

See the vxdg(1M) manual page.

V-5-1-737

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-737 Mount point path: volume not in bootdg disk group
The volume device listed in the /etc/fstab file for the given mount-point directory (normally /usr) is listed as in a disk group other than the boot disk group. This error should not occur if the standard Veritas Volume Manager procedures are used for encapsulating the disk containing the /usr file system.

Boot VxVM from a network or CD-ROM mounted root file system. Then, start up VxVM using fixmountroot on a valid mirror disk of the root file system. After starting VxVM, mount the root file system volume and edit the /etc/fstab file. Change the file to use a direct partition for the file system. There should be a comment in the /etc/fstab file that indicates which partition to use.

V-5-1-768

VxVM vxconfigd NOTICE V-5-1-768 Offlining config copy number on disk disk: Reason: reason

An I/O error caused the indicated configuration copy to be disabled. This is a notice only, and does not normally imply serious problems, unless this is the last active configuration copy in the disk group.

Consider replacing the indicated disk, since this error implies that the disk has deteriorated to the point where write errors cannot be repaired automatically. The error can also result from transient problems with cabling or power.

V-5-1-809

VxVM vxplex ERROR V-5-1-809 Plex plex in volume volume is locked by another utility.

The vxplex command fails because a previous operation to attach a plex did not complete. The vxprint command should show that one or both of the temporary and persistent utility fields (TUTIL0 and PUTIL0) of the volume and one of its plexes are set.

If the vxtask list command does not show a task running for the volume, use the vxmend command to clear the TUTIL0 and PUTIL0 fields for the volume and all its components for which these fields are set:

# vxmend -g diskgroup clear all volume plex ...

V-5-1-923

VxVM vxplex ERROR V-5-1-923 Record volume is in disk group diskgroup1 plex is in group diskgroup2.
An attempt was made to snap back a plex from a different disk group. 
Move the snapshot volume into the same disk group as the original volume.

V-5-1-1049

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-1049 System boot disk does not have a valid rootvol plex 
Please boot from one of the following disks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISK</th>
<th>MEDIA</th>
<th>DEVICE</th>
<th>BOOT COMMAND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>diskname</td>
<td>device</td>
<td>boot</td>
<td>vx-diskname...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The system is configured to use a volume for the root file system, but was not booted on a disk containing a valid mirror of the root volume. Disks containing valid root mirrors are listed as part of the error message. A disk is usable as a boot disk if there is a root mirror on that disk which is not stale or offline.

Try to boot from one of the named disks using the associated boot command that is listed in the message.

V-5-1-1063

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-1063 There is no volume configured for the root device

The system is configured to boot from a root file system defined on a volume, but there is no root volume listed in the configuration of the boot disk group.

A possible cause of this error is that the system somehow has a duplicate boot disk group, one of which contains a root file system volume and one of which does not, and vxconfigd somehow chose the wrong one. Since vxconfigd chooses the more recently accessed version of the boot disk group, this error can happen if the system clock was updated incorrectly at some point (causing the apparent access order of the two disk groups to be reversed). This can also happen if some disk group was deported and assigned the same name as the boot disk group with locks given to this host.

Either boot with all drives in the offending version of the boot disk group turned off, or import and rename the offending boot disk group from another host.

See the vxdg(1M) manual page.

In you turn off drives, run the following command after booting:

```
# vxdg flush bootdg
```
This updates time stamps on the imported version of the specified boot disk group, *bootdg*, which should make the correct version appear to be the more recently accessed. If this does not correct the problem, contact Veritas Technical Support.

**V-5-1-1171**

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-1171 Version number of kernel does not match vxconfigd

The release of *vxconfigd* does not match the release of the Veritas Volume Manager kernel drivers. This should happen only as a result of upgrading VxVM, and then running *vxconfigd* without a reboot.

Reboot the system. If that does not cure the problem, re-add the VxVM packages.

**V-5-1-1186**

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-1186 Volume *volume* for mount point */usr* not found in *bootdg* disk group

The system is configured to boot with */usr* mounted on a volume, but the volume associated with */usr* is not listed in the configuration of the boot disk group.

The following are possible causes of this error:

- The */etc/fstab* file was erroneously updated to indicate the device for the */usr* file system is a volume, but the volume named is not in the boot disk group. This should happen only as a result of direct manipulation by the administrator.
  
  Boot the system on a CD-ROM or networking-mounted *root* file system. If the *root* file system is defined on a volume, then start and mount the *root* volume. If the root file system is not defined on a volume, mount the root file system directly. Edit the */etc/fstab* file to correct the entry for the */usr* file system.

- The system somehow has a duplicate boot disk group, one of which contains the */usr* file system volume and one of which does not (or uses a different volume name), and *vxconfigd* somehow chose the wrong boot disk group. Since *vxconfigd* chooses the more recently accessed version of the boot disk group, this error can happen if the system clock was updated incorrectly at some point (causing the apparent access order of the two disk groups to be reversed). This can also happen if some disk group was deported and assigned the same name as the boot disk group with locks given to this host.

- In case 2, either boot with all drives in the offending version of the boot disk group turned off, or import and rename the offending boot disk group from another host.
See the `vxdg(1M)` manual page.

If you turn off drives, run the following command after booting:

```
# vxdg flush bootdg
```

This updates time stamps on the imported version of the boot disk group, `bootdg`, which should make the correct version appear to be the more recently accessed. If this does not correct the problem, contact Veritas Technical Support.

**V-5-1-1589**

*VxVM vxconfigd* ERROR V-5-1-1589 enable failed: aborting

Regular startup of `vxconfigd` failed. This error can also result from the command `vxdctl enable`.

The failure was fatal and `vxconfigd` was forced to exit. The most likely cause is that the operating system is unable to create interprocess communication channels to other utilities.

*VxVM vxconfigd* ERROR V-5-1-1589 enable failed: Error check group configuration copies. Database file not found

Regular startup of `vxconfigd` failed. This error can also result from the command `vxdctl enable`.

The directory `/var/vxvm/tempdb` is inaccessible. This may be because of root file system corruption, a full root file system, or if `/var` is a separate file system, because it has become corrupted or has not been mounted.

If the root file system is full, increase its size or remove files to make space for the tempdb file.

If `/var` is a separate file system, make sure that it has an entry in `/etc/fstab`. Otherwise, look for I/O error messages during the boot process that indicate either a hardware problem or misconfiguration of any logical volume management software being used for the `/var` file system. Also verify that the encapsulation (if configured) of your boot disk is complete and correct.

*VxVM vxconfigd* ERROR V-5-1-1589 enable failed: transactions are disabled

Regular startup of `vxconfigd` failed. This error can also result from the command `vxdctl enable`.

`vxconfigd` continues to run, but no configuration updates are possible until the error condition is repaired.
Additionally, this may be followed with this message:

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-579 Disk group group:
Errors in some configuration copies:
Disk device, copy number: Block bno: error ... 

Other error messages may be displayed that further indicate the underlying problem.

Evaluate the error messages to determine the root cause of the problem. Make changes suggested by the errors and then try rerunning the command.

If the “Errors in some configuration copies” error occurs again, that may indicate the real problem lies with the configuration copies in the disk group.

See “Restoring a disk group configuration” on page 77.

V-5-1-2020

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-2020 Cannot kill existing daemon, pid=process_ID

The -k (kill existing vxconfigd process) option was specified, but a running configuration daemon process could not be killed. A configuration daemon process, for purposes of this discussion, is any process that opens the /dev/vx/config device (only one process can open that device at a time). If there is a configuration daemon process already running, then the -k option causes a SIGKILL signal to be sent to that process. If, within a certain period of time, there is still a running configuration daemon process, the error message is displayed.

This error can result from a kernel error that has made the configuration daemon process unkillable, from some other kind of kernel error, or from some other user starting another configuration daemon process after the SIGKILL signal. This last condition can be tested for by running vxconfigd -k again. If the error message reappears, contact Veritas Technical Support.

V-5-1-2197

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-2197 node N: missing vxconfigd

The vxconfigd daemon is not running on the indicated cluster node.

Restart the vxconfigd daemon.

V-5-1-2198

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-2198 node N: vxconfigd not ready
The `vxconfigd` daemon is not responding properly in a cluster.

Stop and restart the `vxconfigd` daemon on the node indicated.

**V-5-1-2274**

VxVM `vxconfigd` ERROR V-5-1-2274 volume: `vxconfigd` cannot boot-start RAID-5 volumes

A volume that `vxconfigd` should start immediately upon booting the system (that is, the volume for the `/usr` file system) has a RAID-5 layout. The `/usr` file system should never be defined on a RAID-5 volume.

It is likely that the only recovery for this is to boot VxVM from a network-mounted root file system (or from a CD-ROM), and reconfigure the `/usr` file system to be defined on a regular non-RAID-5 volume.

**V-5-1-2290**

VxVM `vxdmpadm` ERROR V-5-1-2290 Attempt to enable a controller that is not available

This message is returned by the `vxdmpadm` utility when an attempt is made to enable a controller that is not working or is not physically present.

Check hardware and see if the controller is present and whether I/O can be performed through it.

**V-5-1-2353**

VxVM `vxconfigd` ERROR V-5-1-2353 Disk group group: Cannot recover temp database: reason

Consider use of "`vxconfigd -x cleartempdir`" [see `vxconfigd(1M)`].

This error can happen if you kill and restart `vxconfigd`, or if you disable and enable `vxconfigd` with `vxdctl disable` and `vxdctl enable`. The error indicates a failure related to reading the file `/var/vxvm/tempdb/group`. This is a temporary file used to store information that is used when recovering the state of an earlier `vxconfigd`. The file is recreated on a reboot, so this error should never survive a reboot.

If you can reboot the system, do so. If you do not want to reboot, then use the following procedure.
To correct the error without rebooting

1. Ensure that no vxvol, vxplex, or vxsd processes are running.
   
   Use `ps -e` to search for such processes, and use `kill` to kill any that you find. You may have to run `kill` twice to make these processes go away. Killing utilities in this way may make it difficult to make administrative changes to some volumes until the system is rebooted.

2. Recreate the temporary database files for all imported disk groups using the following command:

   ```
   # vxconfigd -x cleartempdir 2> /dev/console
   ```

   The vxvol, vxplex, and vxsd commands make use of these tempdb files to communicate locking information. If the file is cleared, then locking information can be lost. Without this locking information, two utilities can end up making incompatible changes to the configuration of a volume.

V-5-1-2524

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1:2524 VOL_IO_DAEMON_SET failed: daemon count must be above $N$ while cluster

The number of Veritas Volume Manager kernel daemons (vxiod) is less than the minimum number needed to join a cluster.

Increase the number of daemons using vxiod.

V-5-1-2630

VxVM vxconfigd WARNING V-5-1-2630 library and vxconfigd disagree on existence of client number

This warning may safely be ignored.

No recovery procedure is required.

V-5-1-2824

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-2824 Configuration daemon error 242

A node failed to join a cluster, or a cluster join is taking too long. If the join fails, the node retries the join automatically.

No action is necessary if the join is slow or a retry eventually succeeds.
V-5-1-2829

VxVM vxdg ERROR V-5-1-2829 diskgroup: Disk group version doesn’t support feature; see the vxdg upgrade command

The version of the specified disk group does not support disk group move, split or join operations.

Use the vxdg upgrade diskgroup command to update the disk group version.

V-5-1-2830

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-2830 Disk reserved by other host

An attempt was made to online a disk whose controller has been reserved by another host in the cluster.

No action is necessary. The cluster manager frees the disk and VxVM puts it online when the node joins the cluster.

V-5-1-2860

VxVM vxdg ERROR V-5-1-2860 Transaction already in progress

One of the disk groups specified in a disk group move, split or join operation is currently involved in another unrelated disk group move, split or join operation (possibly as the result of recovery from a system failure).

Use the vxprint command to display the status of the disk groups involved. If vxprint shows that the TUTIL0 field for a disk group is set to MOVE, and you are certain that no disk group move, split or join should be in progress, use the vxdg command to clear the field.

See “Recovering from an incomplete disk group move” on page 27.

Otherwise, retry the operation.

V-5-1-2862

VxVM vxdg ERROR V-5-1-2862 object: Operation is not supported

DCO and snap objects dissociated by Persistent FastResync, and VVR objects cannot be moved between disk groups.

No action is necessary. The operation is not supported.
V-5-1-2866

VxVM vxdg ERROR V-5-1-2866 object: Record already exists in disk group

A disk group join operation failed because the name of an object in one disk group is the same as the name of an object in the other disk group. Such name clashes are most likely to occur for snap objects and snapshot plexes.

Use the following command to change the object name in either one of the disk groups:

```
# vxedit -g diskgroup rename old_name new_name
```

See the `vxedit(1M)` manual page.

V-5-1-2870

VxVM vxdg ERROR V-5-1-2870 volume: Volume or plex device is open or mounted

An attempt was made to perform a disk group move, split or join on a disk group containing an open volume.

It is most likely that a file system configured on the volume is still mounted. Stop applications that access volumes configured in the disk group, and unmount any file systems configured in the volumes.

V-5-1-2879

VxVM vxdg ERROR V-5-1-2879 subdisk: Record is associated

The named subdisk is not a top-level object.

Objects specified for a disk group move, split or join must be either disks or top-level volumes.

V-5-1-2907

VxVM vxdg ERROR V-5-1-2907 diskgroup: Disk group does not exist

The disk group does not exist or is not imported

Use the correct name, or import the disk group and try again.
V-5-1-2908

VxVM vxdg ERROR V-5-1-2908 diskdevice: Request crosses disk group boundary

The specified disk device is not configured in the source disk group for a disk group move or split operation.
Correct the name of the disk object specified in the disk group move or split operation.

V-5-1-2911

VxVM vxdg ERROR V-5-1-2911 diskname: Disk is not usable

The specified disk has become unusable.
Do not include the disk in any disk group move, split or join operation until it has been replaced or repaired.

V-5-1-2922

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-2922 Disk group exists and is imported

A slave tried to join a cluster, but a shared disk group already exists in the cluster with the same name as one of its private disk groups.
Use the vxdg -n newname import diskgroup operation to rename either the shared disk group on the master, or the private disk group on the slave.

V-5-1-2928

VxVM vxdg ERROR V-5-1-2928 diskgroup: Configuration too large for configuration copies

The disk group’s configuration database is too small to hold the expanded configuration after a disk group move or join operation.
No action is required.

V-5-1-2933

VxVM vxdg ERROR V-5-1-2933 diskgroup: Cannot remove last disk group configuration copy

The requested disk group move, split or join operation would leave the disk group without any configuration copies.
No action is required. The operation is not supported.

**V-5-1-2935**

VxVM vxassist ERROR V-5-1-2935 No more space in disk group configuration.

There is no more space in the disk group’s configuration database for VxVM object records.

Copy the contents of several volumes to another disk group and then delete the volumes from this disk group, or use the disk group split/join feature to move the volumes to another disk group. To avoid the problem in the future, do not create more than a few hundred volumes in a disk group, or specify a larger size for the private region when adding disks to a new disk group.

**V-5-1-3009**

VxVM vxdg ERROR V-5-1-3009 object: Name conflicts with imported diskgroup

The target disk group of a split operation already exists as an imported disk group. Choose a different name for the target disk group.

**V-5-1-3020**

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-3020 Error in cluster processing

This may be due to an operation inconsistent with the current state of a cluster (such as an attempt to import or deport a shared disk group to or from the slave). It may also be caused by an unexpected sequence of commands from vxclust. Perform the operation from the master node.

**V-5-1-3022**

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-3022 Cannot find disk on slave node

A slave node in a cluster cannot find a shared disk. This is accompanied by the syslog message:

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-2173 cannot find disk disk

Make sure that the same set of shared disks is online on both nodes. Examine the disks on both the master and the slave with the command vxdisk list and make sure that the same set of disks with the shared flag is visible on both nodes. If not, check the connections to the disks.
V-5-1-3023
VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-3023 Disk in use by another cluster

An attempt was made to import a disk group whose disks are stamped with the ID of another cluster.

If the disk group is not imported by another cluster, retry the import using the -C (clear import) flag.

V-5-1-3024
VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-3024 vxclust not there

An error during an attempt to join a cluster caused vxclust to fail. This may be caused by the failure of another node during a join or by the failure of vxclust.

Retry the join. An error message on the other node may clarify the problem.

V-5-1-3025
VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-3025 Unable to add portal for cluster

vxconfigd was not able to create a portal for communication with the vxconfigd on the other node. This may happen in a degraded system that is experiencing shortages of system resources such as memory or file descriptors.

If the system does not appear to be degraded, stop and restart vxconfigd, and try again.

V-5-1-3030
VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-3030 Volume recovery in progress

A node that crashed attempted to rejoin the cluster before its DRL map was merged into the recovery map.

Retry the join when the merge operation has completed.

V-5-1-3031
VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-3031 Cannot assign minor minor

A slave attempted to join a cluster, but an existing volume on the slave has the same minor number as a shared volume on the master.

This message is accompanied by the following console message:
VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-2192 minor number minor disk group group in use

Before retrying the join, use vxdg reminor (see the vxdg(1M) manual page) to choose a new minor number range either for the disk group on the master or for the conflicting disk group on the slave. If there are open volumes in the disk group, the reminor operation will not take effect until the disk group is deported and updated (either explicitly or by rebooting the system).

V-5-1-3032
VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-3032 Master sent no data

During the slave join protocol, a message without data was received from the master. This message is only likely to be seen in the case of an internal VxVM error.

Contact Veritas Technical Support.

V-5-1-3033
VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-3033 Join in progress

An attempt was made to import or deport a shared disk group during a cluster reconfiguration.

Retry when the cluster reconfiguration has completed.

V-5-1-3034
VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-3034 Join not currently allowed

A slave attempted to join a cluster when the master was not ready. The slave will retry automatically.

No action is necessary if the join eventually completes. Otherwise, investigate the cluster monitor on the master.

V-5-1-3042
VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-3042 Clustering license restricts operation

An operation requiring a full clustering license was attempted, and such a license is not available.
If the error occurs when a disk group is being activated, dissociate all but one plex from mirrored volumes before activating the disk group. If the error occurs during a transaction, deactivate the disk group on all nodes except the master.

**V-5-1-3046**

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-3046 Node activation conflict

The disk group could not be activated because it is activated in a conflicting mode on another node in a cluster.

Retry later, or deactivate the disk group on conflicting nodes.

**V-5-1-3049**

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-3049 Retry rolling upgrade

An attempt was made to upgrade a cluster to a higher protocol version when a transaction was in progress.

Retry the upgrade at a later time.

**V-5-1-3050**

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-3050 Version out of range for at least one node

Before trying to upgrade a cluster by running `vxdctl upgrade`, all nodes should be able to support the new protocol version. An upgrade can fail if at least one of them does not support the new protocol version.

Make sure that the Veritas Volume Manager package that supports the new protocol version is installed on all nodes and retry the upgrade.

**V-5-1-3091**

VxVM vxdg ERROR V-5-1-3091 diskname : Disk not moving, but subdisks on it are

Some volumes have subdisks that are not on the disks implied by the supplied list of objects.

Use the `-o expand` option to `vxdg listmove` to produce a self-contained list of objects.
**V-5-1-3212**

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-3212 Insufficient DRL log size: logging is disabled.

A volume with an insufficient DRL log size was started successfully, but DRL logging is disabled and a full recovery is performed.

Create a new DRL of sufficient size.

**V-5-1-3243**

VxVM vxdmpadm ERROR V-5-1-3243 The VxVM restore daemon is already running.

You can stop and restart the restore daemon with desired arguments for changing any of its parameters.

The *vxdmpadm start restore* command has been executed while the restore daemon is already running.

Stop the restore daemon and restart it with the required set of parameters.

See the *vxdmpadm(1M)* manual page.

**V-5-1-3362**

VxVM vxdmpadm ERROR V-5-1-3362 Attempt to disable controller failed. One (or more) devices can be accessed only through this controller. Use the `-f` option if you still want to disable this controller.

Disabling the controller could lead to some devices becoming inaccessible.

To disable the only path connected to a disk, use the `-f` option.

**V-5-1-3486**

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-3486 Not in cluster

Checking for the current protocol version (using *vxdctl protocol version*) does not work if the node is not in a cluster.

Bring the node into the cluster and retry.

**V-5-1-3689**

VxVM vxassist ERROR V-5-1-3689 Volume record id rid is not found in the configuration.
An error was detected while reattaching a snapshot volume using `snapback`. This happens if a volume’s record identifier (rid) changes as a result of a disk group split that moved the original volume to a new disk group. The snapshot volume is unable to recognize the original volume because its record identifier has changed.

Use the following command to perform the snapback:

```
# vxplex [-g diskgroup] -f snapback volume plex
```

**V-5-1-3828**

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-3828 upgrade operation failed: Already at highest version

An upgrade operation has failed because a cluster is already running at the highest protocol version supported by the master.

No further action is possible as the master is already running at the highest protocol version it can support.

**V-5-1-3848**

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-3848 Incorrect protocol version (number) in volboot file

A node attempted to join a cluster where VxVM software was incorrectly upgraded or the volboot file is corrupted, possibly by being edited manually. The volboot file should contain a supported protocol version before trying to bring the node into the cluster.

Verify the supported cluster protocol versions using the `vxdctl protocolversion` command. The volboot file should contain a supported protocol version before trying to bring the node into the cluster. Run `vxdctl init` to write a valid protocol version to the volboot file. Restart `vxconfigd` and retry the join.

**V-5-1-4220**

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-4220 DG move: can’t import diskgroup, giving up

The specified disk group cannot be imported during a disk group move operation. (The disk group ID is obtained from the disk group that could be imported.)

The disk group may have been moved to another host. One option is to locate it and use the `vxdg recover` command on both the source and target disk groups.
Specify the `-o clean` option with one disk group, and the `-o remove` option with the other disk group.

See “Recovering from an incomplete disk group move” on page 27.

V-5-1-4267

VxVM vxassist WARNING V-5-1-4267 volume volume already has at least one snapshot plex
Snapshot volume created with these plexes will have a dco volume with no associated dco plex.

An error was detected while adding a DCO object and DCO volume to a mirrored volume. There is at least one snapshot plex already created on the volume. Because this snapshot plex was created when no DCO was associated with the volume, there is no DCO plex allocated for it.

See the Veritas Volume Manager Administrator’s Guide.

V-5-1-4277

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-4277 cluster-establish: CVM protocol version out of range

When a node joins a cluster, it tries to join at the protocol version that is stored in its `volboot` file. If the cluster is running at a different protocol version, the master rejects the join and sends the current protocol version to the slave. The slave re-tries with the current version (if that version is supported on the joining node), or the join fails.

Make sure that the joining node has a Veritas Volume Manager release installed that supports the current protocol version of the cluster.

V-5-1-4551

VxVM vxconfigd ERROR V-5-1-4551 dg-move-recover: can’t locate disk(s), giving up

Disks involved in a disk group move operation cannot be found, and one of the specified disk groups cannot be imported.

Manual use of the `vxdg recover` command may be required to clean the disk group to be imported.

See “Recovering from an incomplete disk group move” on page 27.
V-5-1-4620

VxVM vxassist WARNING V-5-1-4620 Error while retrieving information from SAL

The vxassist command does not recognize the version of the SAN Access Layer (SAL) that is being used, or detects an error in the output from SAL.

If a connection to SAL is desired, ensure that the correct version of SAL is installed and configured correctly. Otherwise, suppress communication between vxassist and SAL by adding the following line to the vxassist defaults file (usually /etc/default/vxassist):

salcontact=no

V-5-1-4625

VxVM vxassist WARNING V-5-1-4625 SAL authentication failed...

The SAN Access Layer (SAL) rejects the credentials that are supplied by the vxassist command.

If connection to SAL is desired, use the vxspcshow command to set a valid user name and password. Otherwise, suppress communication between vxassist and SAL by adding the following line to the vxassist defaults file (usually /etc/default/vxassist):

salcontact=no

V-5-1-5150

VxVM vxassist ERROR V-5-1-5150 Insufficient number of active snapshot mirrors in snapshot_volume.

An attempt to snap back a specified number of snapshot mirrors to their original volume failed.

Specify a number of snapshot mirrors less than or equal to the number in the snapshot volume.

V-5-1-5160

VxVM vxplex ERROR V-5-1-5160 Plex plex not associated to a snapshot volume.

An attempt was made to snap back a plex that is not from a snapshot volume.

Specify a plex from a snapshot volume.
V-5-1-5161

VxVM vxplex ERROR V-5-1-5161 Plex plex not attached.

An attempt was made to snap back a detached plex.
Reattach the snapshot plex to the snapshot volume.

V-5-1-5162

VxVM vxplex ERROR V-5-1-5162 Plexes do not belong to the same snapshot volume.

An attempt was made to snap back plexes that belong to different snapshot volumes.
Specify the plexes in separate invocations of vxplex snapback.

V-5-1-5929

VxVM vxconfigd NOTICE V-5-1-5929 Unable to resolve duplicate diskid.

VxVM has detected disks with duplicate disk identifiers. Arrays with mirroring capability in hardware are particularly susceptible to such data corruption, but other causes are possible as explained below.

In releases prior to 3.5, VxVM selected the first disk that it found if the selection process failed. From release 3.5, the default behavior of VxVM was to avoid the selection of the wrong disk as this could lead to data corruption.

If VxVM could not determine which disk was the original, it would not import the disks until they were reinitialized with a new disk ID.

From release 5.0, VxVM checks the unique disk identifier (UDID) value that is known to the Device Discovery Layer (DDL) against the UDID value that is set in the disk’s private region. The udid_mismatch flag is set on the disk if the values differ. If set, this flag is displayed in the output from the vxdisk list command.

A new set of vxdisk and vxdg operations are provided to handle such disks; either by either writing the DDL value of the UDID to a disk’s private region, or by tagging a disk and specifying that it is a cloned disk to the vxdg import operation.

User intervention is required in the following cases:

- Case 1: Some arrays such as EMC and HDS provide mirroring in hardware. When a LUN pair is split, depending on how the process is performed, this can result in two disks that have the same disk identifier and UDID value. See "Handling Disks with Duplicated Identifiers" in the "Creating and Administering"
Disk Groups" chapter of the *Veritas Volume Manager Administrator's Guide* for full details of how to deal with this condition.

- **Case 2:** If disks have been duplicated by using the `dd` command or any similar copying utility, you can use the following command to update the UDID for one or more disks:

  ```bash
  # vxdisk [-f] updateudid disk1 ...
  ```

  This command uses the current value of the UDID that is stored in the Device Discovery Layer (DDL) database to correct the value in the private region. The `-f` option must be specified if VxVM has not set the `uidid_mismatch` flag on a disk.

  For example, the following command updates the UDIDs for the disks `c2t66d0` and `c2t67d0`:

  ```bash
  # vxdisk updateudid c2t66d0 c2t67d0
  ```

- **Case 3:** If DMP has been disabled to an array that has multiple paths, then each path to the array is claimed as a unique disk.

  If DMP is suppressed, VxVM does not know which path to select as the true path. You must choose which path to use. Decide which path to exclude, and then select item 1 (suppress all paths through a controller from VxVM's view) or item 2 (suppress a path from VxVM's view) from `vxdiskadm` option 17 (Prevent multipathing/Suppress devices from VxVM's view).
Symbols
.cmdlog file 69
.translog file 71
/etc/vx/cbr/bk/diskgroup.dgid
dgid .binconfig file 77
dgid .cfgrec file 77
dgid .diskinfo file 77
dgid.dginfo file 77
/etc/vx/log logging directory 69, 71
/etc/vx/vxconfigd.log file 81
/etc/vx/vxvm-startup file 82
/var/log/messages file 82

A
ACTIVE plex state 11
ACTIVE volume state 21

B
badlog flag
  clearing for DCO 31
BADLOG plex state 20
boot disks
  configurations 41
  recovery 41
boot process 42

C
Cannot open /etc/filesystems 98
CLEAN plex state 11
client ID
  in command logging file 69
  in transaction logging file 71
.cmdlog file 69
commands
  associating with transactions 73
  logging 69
configuration
  backing up for disk groups 75–76
  backup files 76
  resolving conflicting backups 79
configuration (continued)
  restoring for disk groups 75, 77
copy-on-write
  recovery from failure of 39

D
data loss
  RAID-5 18
DCO
  recovering volumes 29
  removing badlog flag from 31
DCO volumes
  recovery from I/O failure on 40
debug message
  logging 81
degraded mode
  RAID-5 19
DEGRADED volume state 19
detached RAID-5 log plexes 23
DETACHED volume kernel state 21
dISABLED plex kernel state 11, 21
disk group errors
  new host ID 103
disk groups
  backing up configuration of 75–76
  configuration backup files 76
  recovering from failed move
    split or join 27
  resolving conflicting backups 79
  restoring configuration of 75, 77
disk IDs
  fixing duplicate 127
disks
  causes of failure 9
  failing flag 16
  failures 19
  fixing duplicated IDs 127
  reattaching 17
  reattaching failed 17
DMP
  fixing duplicated disk IDs 127
E
EMPTp lex state 11
ENABLEd plex kernel state 11
ENABLEd volume kernel state 21
ERROR messages 84
error messages
  A virtual disk device is open 99
  All transactions are disabled 96
  Already at highest version 124
  Attempt to disable controller failed 123
  Attempt to enable a controller that is not available 114
  bad format on line # of /etc/fstab 56
  Cannot assign minor 120
  Cannot auto-import group 75, 104
  Cannot find disk on slave node 119
  Cannot kill existing daemon 113
  cannot open /dev/vx/config 98
  Cannot open /etc/vfstab 99
  Cannot recover temp database 114
  Cannot remove last disk group configuration copy 118
  Cannot reset VxVM kernel 99
  Cannot start volume 95, 99
  can’t import diskgroup 124
  Can’t locate disk(s) 125
  Clustering license restricts operation 121
  Configuration records are inconsistent 104
  Configuration too large for configuration copies 118
  CVM protocol version out of range 125
  daemon count must be above number while clustered 115
  default log file 81
  Device is already open 98
  Differing version of vxconfigd installed 101
  Disabled by errors 75, 96
  Disk for disk group not found 107
  Disk group does not exist 27, 117
  Disk group errors
    multiple disk failures 96
  Disk group has no valid configuration copies 104, 106-107
  Disk group version doesn’t support feature 116
  Disk in use by another cluster 120
  Disk is in use by another host 107
  Disk is not usable 118
  Disk not moving
    but subdisks on it are 122
error messages (continued)
  Disk reserved by another host 116
  Disk write failure 103
  Duplicate record in configuration 104
  enable failed 57, 112
  Error in cluster processing 119
  Errors in some configuration copies 104, 106, 113
  Format error in configuration copy 104
  group exists 118
  import failed 107
  Incorrect protocol version in volboot file 124
  Insufficient DRL log size
    logging is disabled 123
  Insufficient number of active snapshot mirrors
    in snapshot_volume 126
  Invalid block number 104
  Invalid magic number 104
  Join in progress 121
  Join not allowed now 121
  logging 81
  Master sent no data 121
  Memory allocation failure 97
  Missing vxconfigd 113
  Name conflicts with imported diskgroup 119
  No more space in disk group configuration 119
  No such device or address 98
  No such file or directory 98
  no valid complete plexes 99
  No valid disk found containing disk group 107
  no valid plexes 95
  no volumes started 57
  Node activation conflict 122
  Not in cluster 123
  not updated with new host ID 103
  Operation is not supported 116
  Plex plex not associated with a snapshot volume 126
  Plex plex not attached 127
  Plexes do not belong to the same snapshot volume 127
  RAID-5 plex does not map entire volume length 25
  Record already exists in disk group 117
  Record is associated 117
  Record volume is in disk group diskgroup1 plex
    is in group diskgroup2 109
  Reimport of disk group failed 106
  Request crosses disk group boundary 118
error messages (continued)
Retry rolling upgrade 122
Return from cluster_establish is Configuration daemon error 115
Skip disk group with duplicate name 105
some subdisks are unusable and the parity is stale 25
startup script 82
Synchronization of the volume stopped due to I/O error 39
System boot disk does not have a valid rootvol plex 110
System startup failure 98
The VxVM restore daemon is already running 123
There are two backups that have the same diskgroup name with different diskgroup id 79
There is no volume configured for the root device 110
Transaction already in progress 116
transactions are disabled 57
Unable to add portal for cluster 120
Unrecognized operating mode 94
update failed 97
upgrade operation failed 124
Version number of kernel does not match vxconfigd 111
Version out of range for at least one node 122
Vol recovery in progress 120
Volboot file not loaded 57
Volume for mount point /usr not found in rootdg disk group 111
Volume is not startable 25
volume not in rootdg disk group 108
Volume or plex device is open or mounted 117
Volume record id is not found in the configuration 123
vxclust not there 120
vxconfigd cannot boot-start RAID-5 volumes 114
vxconfigd is not enabled for transactions 57
vxconfigd minor number in use 121
vxconfigd not ready 113

failures
disk 19
system 18
FATAL ERROR messages 84
fatal error messages
Memory allocation failure during startup 98
files
disk group configuration backup 76

H
hardware failure
recovery from 9
hot-relocation
defined 9
RAID-5 21

I
INFO messages 85
IOFAIL plex state 11

L
LILO
corrupted MBR 54
listing
unstartable volumes 10
log file
default 81
syslog error messages 82
vxconfigd 81
LOG plex state 20
log plexes
importance for RAID-5 18
recovering RAID-5 23
logging
associating commands and transactions 73
directory 69, 71
logging debug error messages 81

M
MBR
recovered corrupted 55
mirrored volumes
recovering 14
MOVE flag
set in TUTIL0 field 27

F
failing flag
clearing 16
NEEDSYNC volume state 22
NOTICE messages 85
notice messages
  added disk array 86
  Attempt to disable controller failed 86
  Detached disk 96
  Detached log for volume 100
  Detached plex in volume 100
  Detached subdisk in volume 100
  Detached volume 101
  disabled controller connected to disk array 87
  disabled dmpnode 87
  disabled path belonging to dmpnode 88
  enabled controller connected to disk array 89
  enabled dmpnode 89
  enabled path belonging to dmpnode 89
  Offlining config copy 109
  Path failure 92
  read error on object 93
  removed disk array 93
  Rootdisk has just one enabled path 86
  Unable to resolve duplicate diskid 127
  Volume entering degraded mode 99

PANIC messages 84
parity
  regeneration checkpointing 22
  resynchronization for RAID-5 22
  stale 18
plex kernel states
  DISABLED 11, 21
  ENABLED 11
plex states
  ACTIVE 11
  BADLOG 20
  CLEAN 11
  EMPTY 11
  IOFAIL 11
  LOG 20
  STALE 14
plexes
  defined 11
  displaying states of 11
  in RECOVER state 15
  mapping problems 25
  recovering mirrored volumes 14

process ID
  in command logging file 69
  in transaction logging file 71

RAID-5
  detached subdisks 19
  failures 18
  hot-relocation 21
  importance of log plexes 18
  parity resynchronization 22
  recovering log plexes 23
  recovering volumes 21
  recovery process 21
  stale parity 18
  starting forcibly 26
  starting volumes 25
  startup recovery process 21
  subdisk move recovery 24
  unstartable volumes 25
  reattaching disks 17
  reconstructing-read mode
    stale subdisks 19
  RECOVER state 15
  recovery
    disk 17
  reinstalling entire system 58
  REPLAY volume state 21
  restarting disabled volumes 16
  resynchronization
    RAID-5 parity 22
  root disks
    configurations 41
    recovery 41
  root file system
    configurations 41
    damaged 58

snapshot resynchronization
  recovery from errors during 39
  stale parity 18
states
  displaying for volumes and plexes 11
subdisks
  marking as non-stale 26
  recovering after moving for RAID-5 24
subdisks (continued)
    stale
        starting volume 26
swap space
    configurations 41
SYNC volume state 21–22
syslog
    error log file 82
system
    reinstalling 58
system failures 18

T
transactions
    associating with commands 73
        logging 71
translog file 71
TUTILO field
    clearing MOVE flag 27

U
udid_mismatch flag 127
usr file system
    configurations 41

V
V-5-0-106 87
V-5-0-108 87
V-5-0-110 87
V-5-0-111 87
V-5-0-112 88
V-5-0-144 88
V-5-0-145 88
V-5-0-146 89
V-5-0-147 89
V-5-0-148 89
V-5-0-164 89
V-5-0-166 90
V-5-0-168 90
V-5-0-181 90
V-5-0-194 91
V-5-0-196 91
V-5-0-2 85
V-5-0-207 91
V-5-0-216 91
V-5-0-237 91
V-5-0-243 92
V-5-0-244 92
V-5-0-249 92
V-5-0-251 92
V-5-0-252 93
V-5-0-258 93
V-5-0-34 86
V-5-0-35 86
V-5-0-386 93
V-5-0-4 86
V-5-0-55 86
V-5-0-64 87
V-5-1-1049 110
V-5-1-1063 110
V-5-1-111 95
V-5-1-116 95
V-5-1-117 95
V-5-1-1171 111
V-5-1-1186 111
V-5-1-121 96
V-5-1-122 52, 96
V-5-1-123 75, 96
V-5-1-1236 25
V-5-1-1237 25
V-5-1-124 97
V-5-1-134 97
V-5-1-135 98
V-5-1-148 98
V-5-1-1589 57, 112
V-5-1-169 98
V-5-1-2020 113
V-5-1-2173 119
V-5-1-2192 121
V-5-1-2197 113
V-5-1-2198 113
V-5-1-2274 114
V-5-1-2290 114
V-5-1-2353 114
V-5-1-249 99
V-5-1-2524 115
V-5-1-2630 115
V-5-1-2824 115
V-5-1-2829 116
V-5-1-2830 116
V-5-1-2860 116
V-5-1-2862 116
V-5-1-2866 117
V-5-1-2870 117
V-5-1-2879 117
V-5-1-2907 27, 117
V-5-1-2908 118
volboot file
  reinitializing 57
volume kernel states
  DETACHED 21
  ENABLED 21
volume states
  ACTIVE 21
  DEGRADED 19
  NEEDSYNC 22
  REPLAY 21
  SYNC 21–22
volumes
  displaying states of 11
  listing unstartable 10
  RAID-5 data loss 18
  recovering for DCO 29
  recovering mirrors 14
  recovering RAID-5 21
  restarting disabled 16
  stale subdisks
    starting 26
vxcmdlog
  controlling command logging 69
vxconfigbackup
  backing up disk group configuration 76
vxconfigd
  log file 81
vxconfigd.log file 81
vxconfigrestore
  restoring a disk group configuration 77
Vxdco
   removing badlog flag from DCO 31
Vxctl
   changing level of debug logging 81
   reinitializing the volboot file 57
Vxdg
   recovering from failed disk group move split or join 27
Vxdisk
   updating the disk identifier 127
Vxedit
   clearing a disk failing flag 16
Vxinfo command 10
Vxmend command 14
Vxplex command 23
Vxprint
   displaying volume and plex states 11
Vxreattach
   reattaching failed disks 17
Vxsnap make
   recovery from failure of 36
Vxsnap prepare
   recovery from failure of 35
Vxsnap reattach
   recovery from failure of 38
Vxsnap refresh
   recovery from failure of 38
Vxsnap restore
   recovery from failure of 38
Vxtranslog
   controlling transaction logging 71
VxVM
   RAID-5 recovery process 21
   recovering configuration of 60
Vxvol recover command 24
Vxvol resync command 22
Vxvol start command 14

Warning messages (continued)
   Cannot open log file 95
   Couldn't open /etc/fstab 56
   Detaching plex 52
   Detaching plex from volume 96
detaching RAID-5 87
   Disk device not found 52, 102
   Disk group is disabled 103
   Disk group log may be too small 105
   Disk in group flagged as shared 101
   Disk in group locked by host 101
   Disk names group but group ID differs 102
   Disk skipped 101
disks not updated with new host ID 103
   Double failure condition detected on RAID-5 88
   Duplicate virtual device number(s) 108
   error 28 87
   Error while retrieving information from SAL 126
   Failed to join cluster 89
   Failed to log the detach of the DRL volume 90
   Failure in RAID-5 logging operation 90
   Illegal vminor encountered 90
   Kernel log full 91
   Kernel log update failed 91
   library and vxconfigd disagree on existence of client 115
   log object detached from RAID-5 volume 91
   Log size should be at least 105
   mod_install returned errno 91
   No such file or directory 56
   object detached from RAID-5 volume 91
   object plex detached from volume 86
   Overlapping mirror plex detached from volume 92
   RAID-5 volume entering degraded mode operation 92
   read error on mirror plex of volume 92
   Received spurious close 87
   SAL authentication failed 126
   subdisk failed in plex 93
   Uncorrectable read error 85
   Uncorrectable write error 85
   volume already has at least one snapshot plex 125
   volume is detached 88
   Volume remapped 108

W
WARNING messages 84
warning messages
   Cannot create device 94
   Cannot exec /bin/rm to remove directory 94–95
   Cannot exec /usr/bin/rm to remove directory 94–95
   Cannot find device number 86
   Cannot fork to remove directory 95
cannot log commit record for Diskgroup bootdg 87