CREATE STOGROUP statement

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The CREATE STOGROUP statement defines a new storage group within the database, assigns storage paths to the storage group, and records the storage group definition and attributes in the catalog.

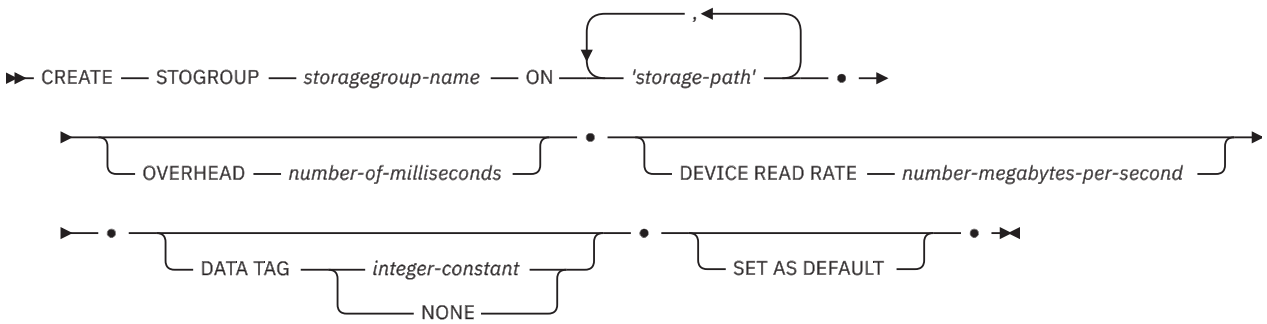
Invocation

This statement can be embedded in an application program or issued interactively. It is an executable statement that can be dynamically prepared only if DYNAMICRULES run behavior is in effect for the package (SQLSTATE 42509).

Authorization

The privileges that are held by the authorization ID of the statement must include SYSCTRL or SYSADM authority.

Syntax



Description

storagegroup-name

Names the storage group. This is a one-part name. It is an SQL identifier (either ordinary or delimited). The *storagegroup-name* must not identify a storage group that exists at the current server (SQLSTATE 42710). The *storagegroup-name* must not begin with the characters 'SYS' (SQLSTATE 42939).

ON

Specifies storage paths to be added for the named storage group. For partitioned database environments, the same storage paths are defined on all database partitions unless database partition expressions are used.

storage-path

Consider an example in which two logical database partitions exist on one physical computer, and a single storage path exists (/dbdata). Each database partition uses this storage path, but you might want to isolate the data from each partition within its own file system. In this case, a separate file system can be created for each partition and it can be mounted at /dbdata/<instance>/NODE####. When creating containers on the storage path and determining free space, the database manager does not retrieve free space information for /dbdata, but instead retrieves it for the corresponding /dbdata/<instance>/NODE#### directory.

- ***Multiple storage paths:*** A storage path can be added to different storage groups, or to the same storage group multiple times.
- ***Similar media characteristics:*** Ensure that the storage paths added to a storage group share similar media characteristics. If the media characteristics are dissimilar, specify a value that represents an average for OVERHEAD and DEVICE READ RATE.

Examples

1. Create a storage group that is named HIGHEND with two paths under the /db directory (/db/filesystem1 and /db/filesystem2) which are attached to Solid State Disks.

```
CREATE STOGROUP HIGHEND ON '/db/filesystem1', '/db/filesystem2'
   OVERHEAD 0.75 DEVICE READ RATE 500
```

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2. Create a storage group that is named MIDRANGE with two drives D and E and designate it as the default storage group.

```
CREATE STOGROUP MIDRANGE ON 'D:\', 'E:\' SET AS DEFAULT
```

3. Create a storage group that is named MIDRANGE with two paths under the /db directory, and designate it as the default storage group.

```
CREATE STOGROUP MIDRANGE ON '/db/filesystem1', '/db/filesystem2' SET AS DEFAULT
```

Related concepts

→ Using database partition expressions

Related reference

→ ADMIN_GET_STORAGE_PATHS table function - retrieve automatic storage path information

→ ALTER STOGROUP statement

→ CREATE THRESHOLD statement

→ CREATE WORK CLASS SET statement

Storage Foundation 7.4 Administrator's Guide - Windows

Last Published: 2018-05-31 Product(s): InfoScale & Storage Foundation (7.4) Platform: Windows

Review the Veritas Enterprise Administrator GUI

Once you have connected to one or more servers, you can use the VEA GUI to view and manage the connected servers. This section gives a brief overview of the VEA GUI so that you may understand how to use the GUI to accomplish the tasks needed to set up and configure the Storage Foundation program on the server.

If you look in the right pane of the VEA GUI window, you should see an icon representing the server or servers that you are connected to. There are additional icons for all of the storage components associated with the server. By viewing these icons, you can see at a glance how the different storage components on the server are organized and whether they function normally.

The key points about the VEA GUI are as follows: 12

- The tree view in the left pane provides an efficient overall view of the storage.

  In the VEA GUI, the different components of the storage being managed by Storage Foundation are represented as icons. The top level of the tree is the management console icon. Under it are the servers being managed by SFW. Under each server are the storage components associated with it - CD-ROMs, disk groups, disks, and volumes. By clicking on the + or - sign in front of an icon, you can display or hide subordinate icons under that icon. The Control Panel icon for each server gives access to further settings that can be applied to the storage objects. The Logs icon brings up an Event Log and a Task Log relating to the storage objects.

- If there is a problem with one of the storage components, a small error symbol is superimposed on the icon. A yellow caution symbol indicates there is a potential problem. A red circle with an x on it indicates that a serious storage failure has occurred, such as a disk failure.

- Selecting a storage object in the tree view brings up further information relating to that object in the right pane of the GUI window.

  For example, if you expand the Disks icon in the tree view and click a particular disk, the right-pane view displays the volumes on that disk. That right-pane view for the disks has two other tabs, Disk Regions and Disk View. Disk Regions shows you subdisks (that is, parts of volumes that reside on the disk) and free space. The Disk View represents the same disk regions in a diagram and provides additional information. The tabs in the right pane change, depending on what storage object is selected in the tree view.

- Right-clicking a storage object in the tree view or right-pane view brings up a context-sensitive menu with the commands that are appropriate to that storage object.

  For example, two tasks that are necessary in setting up storage under Storage Foundation are to create disk groups and volumes. You can right-click the Disk Group icon or a disk icon and a menu will come up that includes the command New Dynamic Disk Group. Likewise, once a dynamic disk group is created, you can click the Disk Group icon or an icon of a disk that is included in a dynamic disk group and a menu comes up that includes the command New Volume.

- You can also select commands from the menu bar and the toolbar.

  Again, the commands on each menu can vary, depending on what storage object you have selected.

- The lower pane of the VEA GUI is used to display recent alerts relating to the storage objects, or it can also show the progress of storage tasks, such as formatting of a volume.

  To toggle back and forth between the two purposes, click the Console or Tasks tab at the lower left corner of the pane.

  More information about using the VEA GUI to manage your storage is available.

  If you are installing on a new system with new disks or you have added new disks to the system, such disks show up in the tree view with the words "No Signature" after them. Right-click each disk and select Write Signature from the context menu.

More Information

SFW error symbols

VEA Overview

Add a disk signature to a disk