<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="utf-8">

<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

<title>Help</title>

<style>

table {

font-family: arial, sans-serif;

border-collapse: collapse;

width: 100%;

}

td, th {

border: 1px solid #dddddd;

text-align: left;

padding: 8px;

}

tr:nth-child(even) {

background-color: #dddddd;

}

div {

margin: auto;

border: 1px solid gray;

padding: 8px;

}

h1 {

text-align: center;

text-transform: uppercase;

color: #4CAF50;

}

p {

text-indent: 50px;

text-align: justify;

letter-spacing: 3px;

font-family: arial, sans-serif;

}

a {

text-decoration: none;

color: #008CBA;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div id="textHelp" name="textHelp">

<p>

<font color="red">

Attention: This is just a guide page, if you intend to use it in an actual scenario be sure you know every and each command you are running!

</font>

</p>

<p>

The objective here is to authomatize the process of performing the Manual Drive Configuration on the servers.<br>

Usage:<br><br>

\* Choose the operational system;<br>

If the OS is Windows, all we have to do is to ceck if the drive configuration is okay, it generaly already is, in wich case we would set the transaction to "Manual Drive Configuration Complete", if it is not correct for some reason you must escalate the issue.<br>

If the OS is Linux based this page will help you generation a scrip with the exact commands you will have to run to properly configure the secondary arrays.

<br><br>

\* Choose the ammount of secondary arrays;<br>

This is the trick of this page, it will generate a script that covers all the commands for all secondary arrays at once.

<br><br>

\* Choose the filesystem;<br>

The Windows OS uses NTFS.<br>

In Linux you can choose the Filesystem based on the size of the arrays. For example:<br>

</p>

<table>

<tr>

<th>FileSystem</th>

<th>Max File Size</th>

<th>Max Partition Size</th>

<th>Jornaling</th>

<th>Notes</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Ext3</td>

<td>2 TiB</td>

<td>32 TiB</td>

<td>Yes</td>

<td>Standard linux filesystem for many years. Best choice for super-standard installation.</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Ext4</td>

<td>16 TiB</td>

<td>1 EiB</td>

<td>Yes</td>

<td>Modern iteration of ext3. Best choice for new installations where super-standard isn't necessary.</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>XFS</td>

<td>8 EiB</td>

<td>8 EiB</td>

<td>Yes (metadata)</td>

<td>Created by SGI. Best choice for a mix of stability and advanced journaling.</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Fat 32</td>

<td>4 GiB</td>

<td>8 TiB</td>

<td>No</td>

<td>Legacy</td>

</tr>

</table>

<p>

These are the most comum ones.<br><br>

\* Choose the size of the secondary arrays;<br>

Here you have to consider the total ammount of space an array will use, for example, if the server has an secondary array that uses 5 disks of 1 TB but in a RAID 5, the size of this array will be 4TB. This will directly influece which type of label you will have to use.<br>

Raid Calculator: <a href="http://www.raid-calculator.com/default.aspx"> www.raid-calculator.com </a>

<br><br>

\* Choose Label or UUID<br>

This is actually up to you, it will not really influence the way the commands will work. But the customers may require specifc Labels for their disks, in this case you will have to manually edit the script generated by this page (it will be generated a scipt using as label Disk1, Disk2 etc)

<br><br>

\* Choose if you want the script to be generated with or without explanations;<br>

This option will generate the script devided in each step:<br>

&nbsp&nbsp\* Creating the directories in which the disks will be mounted;<br>

&nbsp&nbsp\* Creating a backup for fstab;<br>

&nbsp&nbsp\* Partitioning the disks;<br>

&nbsp&nbsp\* Creating the filessystem;<br>

&nbsp&nbsp\* Updating the fstab;<br>

&nbsp&nbsp\* Mounting the disks.

</p>

</body>