81 Series Storage System

Quick Operation Guide

UD.6L0205B1500A01

Thank you for purchasing our product. If there is any question or request, please do not hesitate to contact dealer.

This guide may contain several technically incorrect places or printing errors, and the content is subject to change without notice. The updates will be added into the new version of this guide. We will readily improve or update the products or procedures described in the guide.

Regulatory information

FCC information

FCC compliance: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

FCC conditions

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:
1. This device may not cause harmful interference.
2. This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

EU Conformity Statement

This product and - if applicable - the supplied accessories too are marked with "CE" and comply therefore with the applicable harmonized European standards listed under the Low Voltage Directive 2006/95/EC, the EMC Directive 2004/108/EC, the RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU.

2012/19/EU (WEEE directive): Products marked with this symbol cannot be disposed of as unsorted municipal waste in the European Union. For proper recycling, return this product to your local supplier upon the purchase of equivalent new equipment, or dispose of it at designated collection points. For more information see: www.recyclethis.info.

2006/66/EC (battery directive): This product contains a battery that cannot be disposed of as unsorted municipal waste in the European Union. See the product documentation for specific battery information. The battery is marked with this symbol, which may include lettering to indicate cadmium (Cd), lead (Pb), or mercury (Hg). For proper recycling, return the battery to your supplier or to a designated collection point. For more information see: www.recyclethis.info.

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Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 Description

Developed on the basis of Linux operating system, the storage system is a kind of high-performance and cost-effective Gigabit network storage system and is mainly applicable to the medium and large-scale video surveillance system, featuring flexible allocation and facilitated configuration. Adopting the embedded modular design, the product has promoted the storage system stability and reliability, and has provided massive storage space with low cost.

1.2 Features

- Storage for NAS files;
- Storage for IP SAN block data;
- Support CVR storage mode;
- Provide 2Gbps transmission bandwidth
- Provide 16 bays for installing hard disks;
- Support RAID 0, RAID 1, RAID 3, RAID 5, RAID 6, RAID 10 and RAID 50 storage scheme;
- Network bonding and load balance;
- Support HDD hot-swap capability;
- Working status LED indicators and alarm by email notification;
- Logs saving and inquiry for working status and operation records.

Chapter 2 Installation and Working Environment

The device described in this manual should be installed in a standardized equipment room.

2.1 Power Supply System

The storage system is very sensitive to the change of a voltage, and an excessive high or low voltage, or a sudden change of the voltage may delete the data in the memory or even cause the damage of the components. To avoid of such damage, you must ensure the pure power supply and the power must be grounded. You are recommended to use the UPS, or the multiple power supply if permitted.

Requirements:

- The voltage should be 110V~220V+/-4%, and the sudden change cannot be more than 110V~220V +/-15%; Frequency: 50~60Hz+/-0.5Hz;
- Make correct Neutral Line and GND Line connections, and the voltage between them must be less than 1V.
- Grounding for AC power supply system: ensure the GND line is properly connected. The grounding for the chassis is recommended.
- Grounding for DC power supply system: the chassis must be properly grounded.
- Connect all power cords before applying power to the redundant power supply module.
- The storage system supports management for some UPS models.

2.2 Control of Working Environment

The over-high or over-low temperature and other unsatisfying installation and running environment factors can cause failures of the chip and mechanical components of the device, and thus they affect the stable and reliable running of the device as well as the data safety on the disks. Please follow the

measurements shown below to take proper measurements:

- Use an air conditioner to control the temperature and the humidity at least 2 or 3 days before installing the device.
- The working environment of the device should meet the temperature of 23 ºC±2 ºC, humidity of 50%Rh ± 5%Rh and the temperature change rate of <5 ºC/h with non-condensing.
- The floor in the equipment room must be capable of loading more than 600kg/m^2, and the height between the floor and the ceiling must be more than 2.7 m. The loading capability of the rack can be computed in 10 kg/U, e.g., for a 4U chassis, the required loading capability of the rack is 40 kg.
- Ensure adequate air ventilation of the rack.
- Close all the doors and windows to prevent the dust or use a dust-filtering ventilation device. The dust particulate (≥5μm) must be less than 18,000 particulate / $(dm)^3$.
- In an conditions of non-working status of the device, the horizontal and vertical vibration acceleration value of the equipment room's floor surface must be lower than 0.5m/S^2 .
- The rack or surface on which the device is installed must be properly grounded, and ensure that each device is grounded as well. The resistance between the device casing and the ground must be less than 4Ω.

2.3 Installation and Initial Power-on

- The device shall be placed on the fixed flat surface. Tilting surface is not allowed.
- You can use the standard plate in the industrial cabinet or use the guide (not provided) to install the device to the rack. It is recommended to use the bolts to fix the device to the rack through the mounting screw holes on the rack.
- Connect all the power cords of the device to the power socket and wait for 12 hours before starting up. The temperature of the device and the equipment room must be consistent to prevent the damage caused by a huge temperature difference.
- If the device has been transported and stored for more than 10 days; perform the previous operation and then start up and run the device for 30 minutes without the hard disks. And then you shut down the device, insert the hard disks and start the device again.

2.4 Notes for Installation

- The device is high-precision equipment. Please keep stable and gentle when moving it.
- Installation and running environment must meet standards. Take regular investigations and records for the equipment room, or apply a remote monitoring for the working status of the device.
- Do not unplug the power cord when the device is running.
- In case of alarm beeper produced during the system running, please take immediate check and solution.

2.5 Device Reliability

To enhance the reliability of the operating of the device, you can take the following measurements:

- Use the mobile alarm software installed on the storage system, and the message will be sent to your mobile phone as SMS.
- Add the Email alarm software module and the alarm information can be sent to the dedicated Email address.
- Use the StorOS Manager software to realize the online management and monitor for all the storage devices.
- Connect to the NTP server to adjust time for the storage server to avoid the inaccuracy of record time or record loss.
- Add a SNMP software module, the system alarm can be sent to the SNMP client on a PC.

Chapter 3 Hardware Installation

3.1 Hardware System

The Network Storage System includes hardware system and software system, which can be installed separately.

The software storage system can manage the network storage devices via network.

The hardware system adopts rack-mounted chassis which provides LED indicators for the status of power, network and HDD.

3.1.1 Front View

Figure 3. 1 Front View of Storage Chassis

3.1.2 Description of Front Panel

Note: After you open the front cover of the storage chassis with the supplied key, you can see the front panel shown below. After you finish installing the storage chassis and hard disks, please close the front cover with the supplied key.

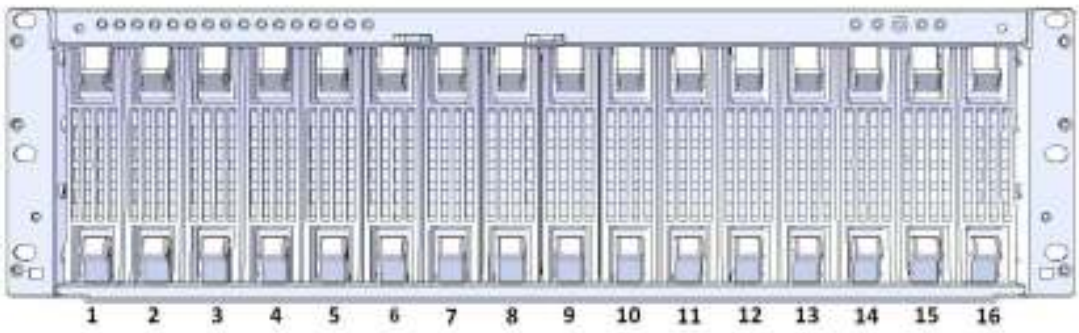

Figure 3. 2 Front View of Front Panel

1~16 indicates the sequence of the 16 hard disk slots.

3.1.3 Description of Buttons on Front Panel

The buttons on the front panel are shown below.

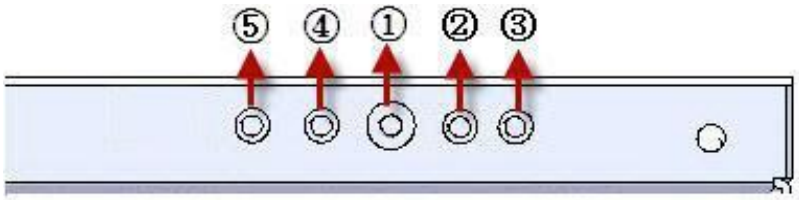

Figure 3. 3 Buttons on Front Panel

①: Power switch for turning on or off the system. To turn on the system, press this button; and to turn off the system, press and hold the button for 4 seconds; and to force the system to close when the system is abnormal, press and hold the button for 15 seconds.

②: System LED indicator for indicating the status of the system. When the system is in normal status, the indicator is off. When the system is in abnormal status, the indicator lights in red.

③: Power LED indicator Indicates the power connection status. During the startup process, the indicator flickers in green. After successful startup, the indicator lights in green.

④: Mute button for clearing the beep sound when the system exception occurs.

⑤: FN device positioning button. Press this button, the power LED indicator on the front panel and I/O FN device positioning LED indicator on the rear panel flicker; press it again to stop the indicators flickering. This button can help to position the specific storage chassis if you have many devices.

3.1.4 Description of Interfaces on Rear Panel

The rear panel of the system is shown below.

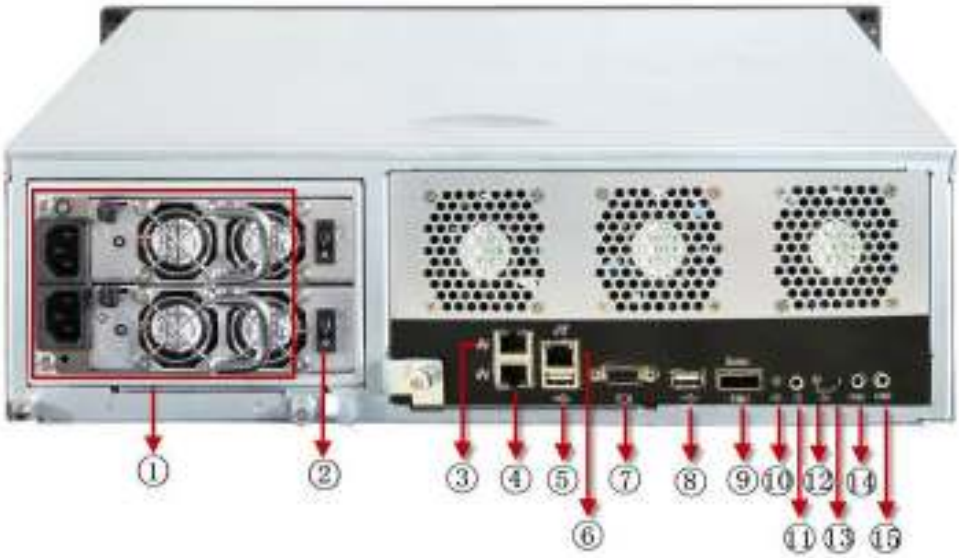

Figure 3. 4 Rear Panel with Redundant Power Supplies

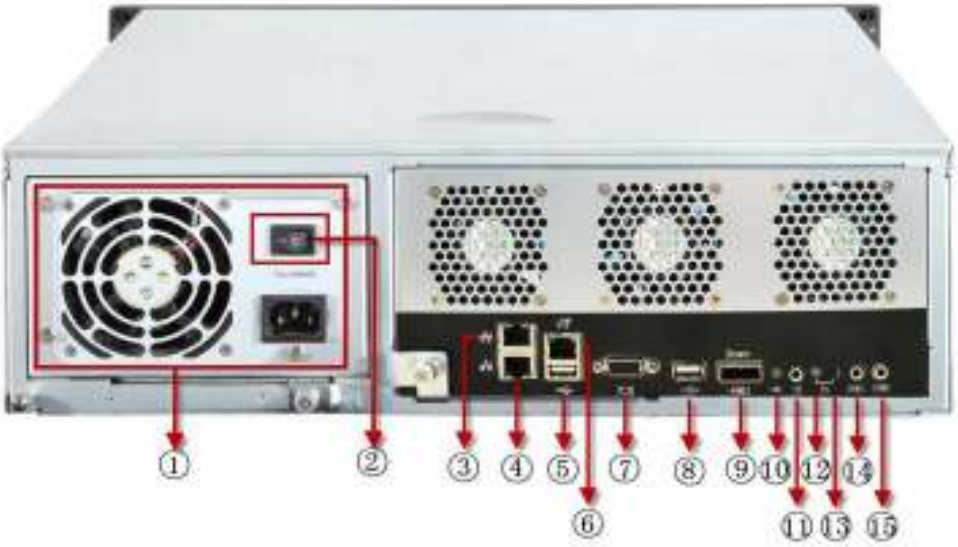

Figure 3. 5 Rear Panel with Single Power Supply

Table 3. 1 Description of Rear Panel

Icon	Description
①	Power supply
②	Power switch
③	NIC 2
④	NIC 1
⑤	USB port
⑥	Network management interface
⑦	VGA interface
⑧	USB port

⑨	Expansion port
⑩	Expansion port LED indicator
⑪	Audio interface
⑫	I/O FN device positioning LED indicator
⑬	FN device positioning button
⑭	COM1 for connecting Hyper Terminal
⑮	COM2 for connecting mobile phone alarm device or UPS (Uninterrupted Power Supply)

3.2 Installation Requirements

Before installation, please prepare the following equipment and accessories:

1. Network Storage System
2. Power cord
3. 100M/1000M network cable (CAT 5e recommended)
4. Quick Operation Guide

The following accessories are optional or user-provided:

1. Gigabit Ethernet switch (second-layer switch, user-provided)
2. Rack guide apparatus (optional)

Please check the following hardware connection

1. Network cable connection: use the network cable to connect the switch or router to the network storage system. Please connect to LAN1 if only one network interface is to be used.
2. Power cord connection: connect the power cord to 110V~220VAC power supply.
3. 100M independent management port: by using a network cable to connect to the port, the management PC or server is able to access the IP SAN/NAS system.
4. Serial port: connect the serial port to operate initialization for the storage system (optional).

3.3 HDD Installation

3.3.1 Selecting HDD Model

It is recommended to adopt the certificated professional HDD models so as to ensure the stable running of the system and the reliable data storage. It is highly recommended to purchase the enterprise-class hard disks, e.g., Seagate Constellation™ ES, Western Digital WD RE3 and WD RE4 series hard disk. The use of non-enterprise hard disks for establishing RAID may cause instability of the system running and thus lead to data damage. In case of hard disk failure, please replace it with the functioning one immediately so as to prevent the data loss or performance effect.

Please refer to the List of Compatible HDD Models of our company for the recommended HDD models.

Note:

In order to avoid damages during transportation, it is recommended to package and transport the hard disks separately with the chassis of network storage system.

3.3.2 Installing HDD

To install the HDD on the bay brackets:

1. Press the spring lock of the HDD on the left, draw the handle and then pull out the HDD bracket from the chassis along the guide apparatus.

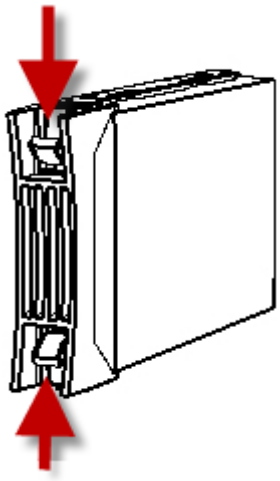

Figure 3. 6 Pull out the HDD Bracket

2. Remove the plastic parts from the HDD bracket.

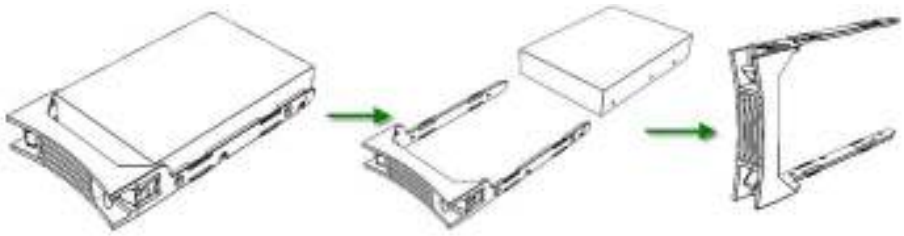

Figure 3. 7 Remove the Plastic Parts

3. Use four screws to secure the HDD (with the PCB side downward) to the bracket.

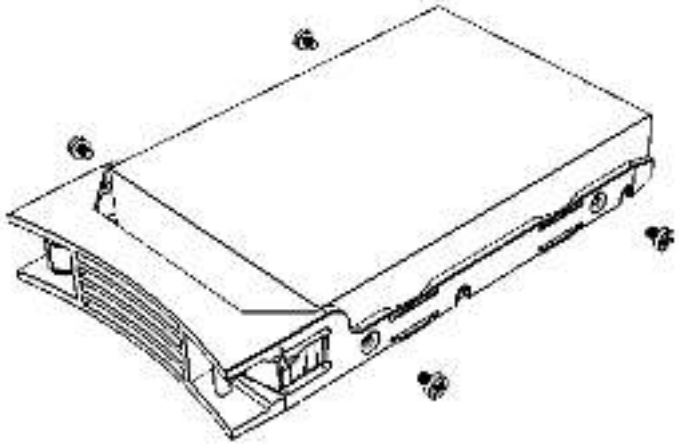

Figure 3. 8 Secure the HDD

4. Insert the HDD bracket (with the PCB side towards the left of the chassis) to the chassis and push it along the guide apparatus to the bottom. Finally, press the securing handle to ensure the bracket has been seated into position and lock it.
5. Repeat the operating steps above till all HDDs have been installed.

3.3.3 Precautions during HDD Installation

When you plug or unplug the hard disks, please take the following precautions:

1. After you have plugged the hard disk to its mounting bracket, please use the provided screws to fix the four edges of the mounting bracket.
2. Make sure the HDD mounting bracket is steadily plugged to the chassis along the slot.
3. When you unplug the hard disk, unplug it about 3cm away from the chassis and then make it stay about 30 seconds on the slot guide before totally unplug it from the chassis. Since the discs of the hard disk are still spinning at high speed just after powering off, unplugging the hard disk immediately will damage the discs.
4. The system supports disk hot swapping, yet the data storage safety is not ensured.
5. Please avoid frequent plugging/unplugging of the hard disks during the system running so as to maintain long service life of the hard disks.
6. Take regular check and examine of the working status of the hard disks every two months, or configure the system with auto check and examine task. Please refer to *Chapter 4* for details.

7. The certification for the new hard disk is required when it is plugged to the system for the first time. Please refer to *Chapter 7* for details.

Note:

Please avoid unplugging a hard disk when it is writing/reading data so as to prevent data loss.

3.4 Power On/Off

Apply power to the device and then press the power switch on front panel to start the system. The system start-up will take about 3 minutes until it has produced “Di Di” sound.

If the unit fails to start up, please check whether all connections have been properly made.

As the unit has the power-off protection capability, the data will be automatically recovered when it starts up again if the unit encounters power-off failure during its running.

When the system is started, it allows you to access the storage management center over WEB client to view current status of the system.

Notes:

1. If the storage system is configured with redundant power supplies, please make all connections of the power before starting the system.
2. The IP address of the PC or server for storage management must be set in the same network with IP SAN/NAS system.

Power Off

Two methods can be used to power off the system:

1. It is recommended to turn off the system by clicking the 

button under the **System monitor** in the Management System.

   Note: You can also reboot the system in the Management System.
2. You can also press the *POWER* switch on front panel and the system will power off after a while (not recommended).

Note: Do not hold the *POWER* switch to forcedly turn off the system to avoid damages to it.

Chapter 4 IP Address Configuration for IP SAN/NAS Access

4.1 Login

For the use of first time, the administrator is allowed to set the IP address for access to IP SAN/NAS. The manage port and data NIC1/NIC2 network port provided by the system can be connected with PC to configure system parameters over WEB Server.

Before you start

1. After having connected the management port, modify the IP address of PC connected to the storage system in the same network (e.g., 10.254.254.10).
2. Use a crossover networking cable to connect the Ethernet port of your PC and the management port of the storage system.
3. Make sure the network communication between the storage system and PC has been successfully established.

Steps:

1. Input the IP address of system in the WEB browser, e.g., https://10.254.254.254:2004, for access to the homepage of IP SAN/NAS management system.
2. Input the user name ***web_admin*** and the default password ***123*** to log in the management Web page.

Figure 4. 1 Login

3. Click **System > Network** to enter the network management page.
4. The administrator can also modify the IP address of the network port (100/100/1000Mbps). The default IP address of the network port is *192.168.0.100*.

4.2 Configuring Network Parameters

4.2.1 Modifying Network Parameters for Data NIC1/NIC2

Steps:

1. Click **System > Network** to enter the network management page.

Figure 4. 2 Network Management Interface

2. On the **Bond NIC info** field, check the checkbox to select the NIC port to modify.
3. Click the Modify button to enter the following interface:

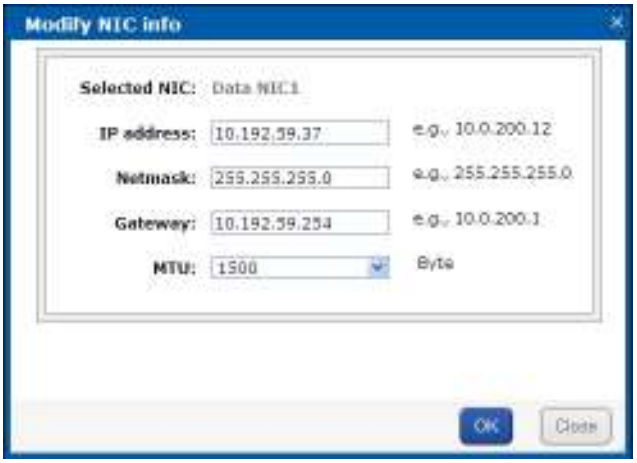

Figure 4. 3 Modify Bond NIC Info

4. You can modify the IP address, Netmask, Gateway and MTU value in the **Modify bond NIC info** interface.

   Note: When the MTU value is set to higher than 1500, it will effectively improve the network

transmission performance, yet it must be supported by the used router and other network devices.

5. Click **OK** to save the settings. When the modification is successful, the following interface pops up:

Figure 4. 4 Successfully Modified Bond NIC Info

4.2.2 Configuring Bonding Mode

Steps:

1. Click **System > Network** to enter the network management page.
2. In the **MAC and IP bonding configuration information** field, the current NIC bonding mode can be viewed. Click the Modify button of the **Current NIC bonding mode**, and a drop-down menu for mode selection is available.

Figure 4. 5 Current NIC Bonding Mode

3. Select the bonding mode from the drop-down menu and then click **OK** to save the settings.

Figure 4. 6 Modify NIC Bonding Mode

Note: Please restart the system after the NIC bonding mode is modified to activate the new settings.

4.2.3 Configuring Multi-NIC Bonding

Steps:

1. On the Network Management interface, click the  button in the **NIC information** field to enter the pop-up dialog box.
2. Click **OK** to confirm the creation of NIC bonding. And the message box indicating successful creation will pop up in few seconds.

Note: Please stop accessing to the storage system when you are operating the bonding configuration.

4.2.4 Deleting Multi-NIC Bonding

Steps:

1. On the Network Management interface, select the bond NIC from the list in the **Bond NIC info** field to be deleted.
2. Cick the  button to enter the pop-up dialog box.
3. Click **OK** to confirm the deletion of bonding. And the message box indicating successful deletion will pop up in few seconds.

4.2.5 Network Connection

Please obey the following 4 principles to connect the storage system and the client server (your PC, laptop or server) to the network.

1. In order to guarantee the stability of the network condition, it is strongly recommended to configure the IP address of the storage system and the IP address of the client server in the same network segment.
2. The client server and the storage system must connect to the switch directly.
3. All the data network ports must connect to the switch.
4. The IP address 10.254.254.254 of the management port is used for debugging the storage system and cannot be used for video streaming.

Note: You can use both the management port and the data network ports for debugging the storage system.

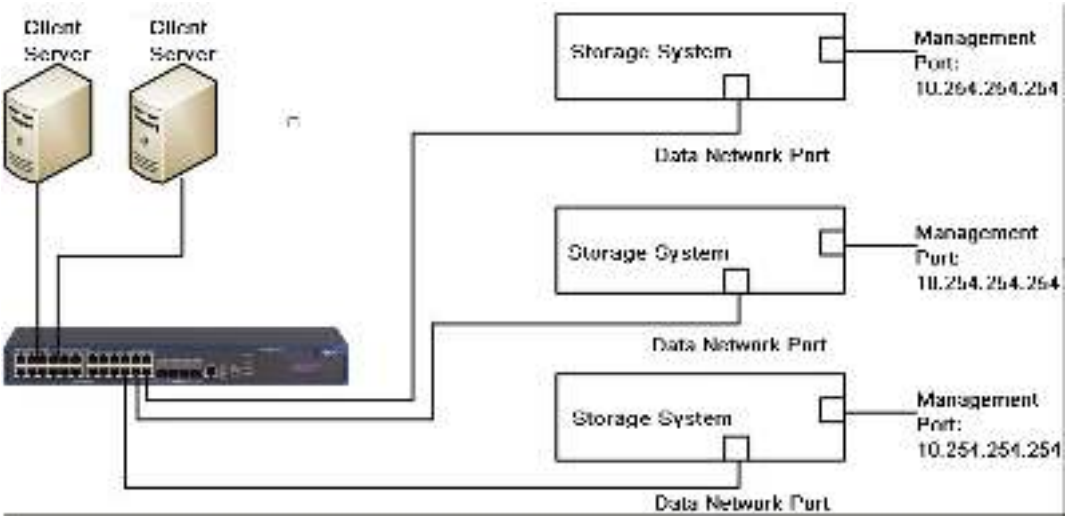

Figure 4. 7 Network Connection

Chapter 5 System Monitoring and Alarm

5.1 System Monitoring

After logging in the storage system, the administrator can view the basic status and the running information of the system. The top-right corner of the web page shows the current status of the system. If the storage system is running normally, the status shows as follows.

Figure 5. 1 Normal System

When the system is exceptional, you can see the abnormal information listed in the top-right corner of the web page. Click  to unfold the alarm message box and you can see abnormal information of the system.

Figure 5. 2 Abnormal System

The alarm information of the system includes but is not limited to the following conditions:

1. Hard Disk: The status and connecting condition of the disks installed on the chassis or expandable cabinet.
2. Environmental Control Information: The temperature, fan and power supply of the chassis or expandable cabinet.
3. System Business Status: iSCSI, NAS and CVR.
4. Network: The connecting status of the data network port or management port.

5.2 Environmental Information

In the Environmental Information interface (Maintenance>Control Message), the controller information, the chassis information, the expandable cabinet information and the audio warning information are listed.

Controller Information

The information of chassis fan speed, chassis temperature, fan control panel and power supply will be monitored. When the fan is abnormal (e.g., low speed) or the temperature is abnormal (e.g., high temperature), the system shows the corresponding alarm messages.

Expandable Cabinet Information

It shows the manufacturer, type, bay number, version, fan speed, temperature and other information of the expandable cabinet.

Fan Speed Control

The fan of the chassis can set the speed according to the ambient temperatures to adjust the internal working temperature of the chassis. Low temperature can help to extend the system life and reduce the failure rate, but also increase the noise and power consumption. Our storage system provides 3 working modes of the fan, including high speed, medium speed (default) and low speed. In the same circumstance, comparing to medium speed, the high speed can decrease the temperature and the low speed can reduce the noise.

Audio Warning

The system makes the audible warning when the system is in abnormal status. You can click the  to stop the audible warning. When a new exception occurs, the system will make audible warning again.

Chapter 6 Creation and Use of RAID

The system supports RAID service which provides redundant storage for the data on disks. When the RAID is set to RAID 5, it will ensure data safety in case of one disk failure in this RAID group.

Before providing the network storage service by single physical disk or RAID group, you should add a single physical hard disk or RAID group to a virtual storage pool to form a physical volume by means of virtualization management technology, and then create several LUNs (logical unit number) on the physical volume to create NAS, CVR or iSCSI disks.

6.1 Logging in Storage Management System

Steps:

1. Input the IP address of system in the WEB browser, e.g., https: //10.254.254.254:2004, for access to the homepage of IP SAN/NAS management system.

Figure 6. 1 Login

2. Select the Login system to *Basic*, input the user name *web_admin* and the default password *123*, and then select the Mode to *Advanced* to login the Web page of management system.
3. Click **Storage** on the left navigation bar to enter the storage management page.

Figure 6. 2 Storage Management Interface

6.2 Disk Management

6.2.1 Viewing Disk List

Click S**torage> Disk** to enter the disk management interface.

Note: If there are no hard disks installed in the storage system, no disk information is available.

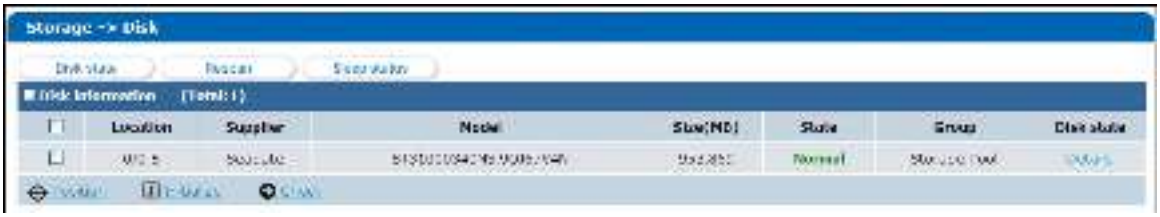

Figure 6. 3 Disk Management Interface

The available hard disks can be viewed on the interface, including the detailed disk information. You can click the Rescan button to rescan the disks available in the system.

Click the Disk state button to view the state of all hard disks in the list, or click Details to view the detailed state of the selected disk.

Figure 6. 4 Disk State

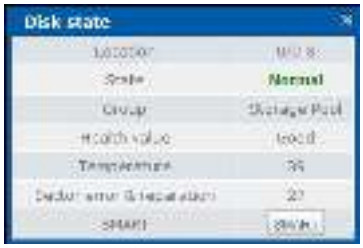

Figure 6. 5 Specific Disk State

6.2.2 Viewing Disk Checking Status

On the Disk Management interface, select the disk(s) from the list and click Check to enter the following interface:

Figure 6. 6 Check Status of Disk

Three types of check status shown: checking, unsubmitted and waiting.

Unsubmitted: the current disk has not been submitted for checking.

Waiting: the disk is waiting in the queue to be checked.

Checking: the current disk is under checking.

6.2.3 Checking Disk

When a physical disk is used in the storage system for the first time, the disk status will be shown as *Unauthorized*. You should check the disk before use.

Figure 6. 7 Check Disk

Steps:

1. Select the disk(s) from the list to be checked.
2. Click Check to enter the disk check interface:

Figure 6. 8 Set Disk Check

3. Select the **Check style** to *Quick Check* or *Full Check*.

   Quick Check: check all disks simutanously and take short time.

   Full Check: check disks one by one in detailed which may take a long time. It is recommended to adopt this mode when the disks are used for the first time.

4. Click Start to start checking the selected disk(s).

Figure 6. 9 Check Disk

5. After the disk(s) have finshed checking, you can view the disk status in the disk management interface.

6.3 Array Management

6.3.1 Creating an Array

Steps:

1. Click **Storage** > **Array** to enter the array management interface.

Figure 6. 10 Array Management Interface

2. Click the Create button to enter the create array interface:

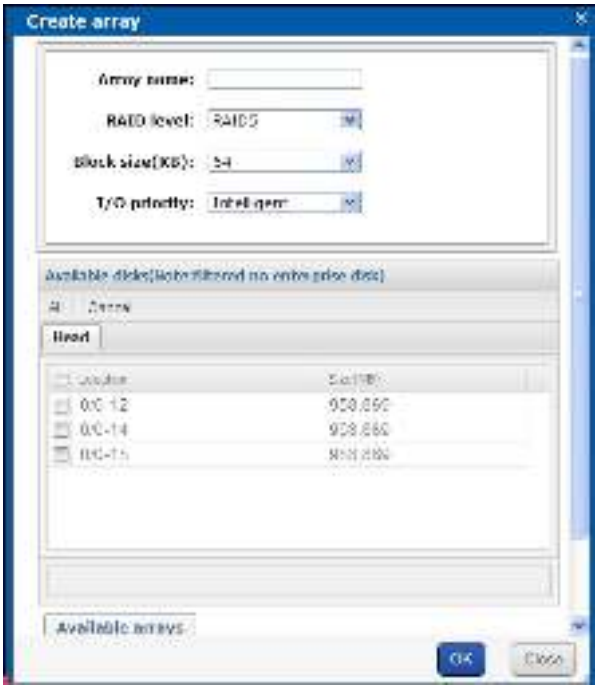

Figure 6. 11 Create Array Interface

3. Edit the array name. Only the letters and numerals are allowed.
4. Set the RAID level from the drop-down list. The RAID 5 is recommended.
5. Select the block size (default: 64KB) and the I/O priority.
   - **Block Size**: The basic unit of the RAID data. When the large volume of input/output

business data is required, choose the larger block size; when the small volume of input/output business data is required, choose the smaller block size. The default size is 64KB and it is the most balanced option at present.

- **I/O Priority**: Set the priority for the RAID I/O (Input / Output data) and the business I/O. And four options are available.

Intelligent (default): When the business I/O is small, the RAID I/O will be increased automatically; when the business I/O increases, the RAID I/O will be decreased automatically.

Balance: Balance the business I/O and the RAID I/O to guarantee 3MB/s minimum speed for the RAID I/O. This option is usually used when the business I/O is large and the array rebuilding or array initialization needs to be ensured.

Performance Priority: The RAID I/O will be stopped as long as business I/O is processed. This option is commonly used for business test with high performance requirement.

Protection Priority: Keep the RAID I/O as a priority and the business I/O will be affected. This option is mainly used to complete the array rebuilding or array initialization as soon as possible when there is no business I/O.

6. Select the physical disks from the list for creating the array.
7. Click the **OK** button, and the following dialog box pops up:

Figure 6. 12 Pop-up Dialog Box

8. Click **Close** to finish the settings. And the created array will be displayed on the list on the array management interface.

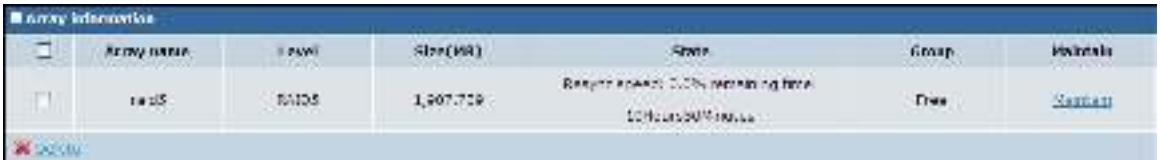

Figure 6. 13 Successfully Added Array

Notes:

1. Only the enterprise disks are allowed for creating the array.
2. At least 3 physical disks must be selected for creating RAID 5.
3. While creating RAID, it is recommended to select the physical disks with the same model and capacity to maintain better performance of RAID.

6.3.2 Rebuilding an Array

The array rebuilding function is used for rescuing the data from the unstable or failure physical disk existed in the array, aiming to protect data and recover the completeness of the array.

The operation is valid when there is physical disk available in the array which has the same capacity with the failure disk.

Rebuilding a Hot Spare Disk

The hot spare disk is used to automatically replace the disconnected or failure disk in the array so as to ensure the data security. It is recommended to add the hot spare disk during the configuration of RAID.

Two hot spare modes are configurable**: Global** and **Local**.

- **Global Hot Spare**

Steps:

1. On the array management interface, click the Add hot spare button to enter the adding hot spare interface:

Figure 6. 14 Add Global Hot Spare

2. Select the Group from the drop-down menu to **Global**.
3. Select the available disk to be used as hot spare disk.
4. Click the **OK** button, and the following dialog box pops up:

Figure 6. 15 Pop-up Dialog Box

5. Click **OK** to finish the adding of hot spare disk.

You can view the information of the successfully added hot spare on the Hot Spare interface:

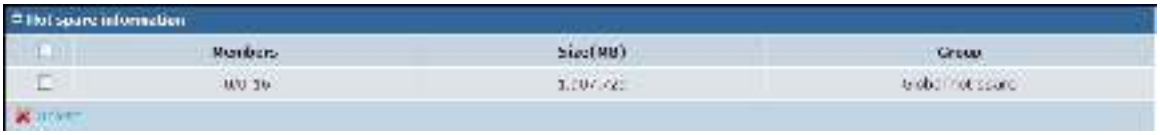

Figure 6. 16 Successfully Added Hot Spare

When there is a disk disconnected or failed, the array status will change to *Degraded*. With the global hot spare disk configured, the system will automatically start to rebuild the array and the array status will show the rebuilding speed and remaining time.

Figure 6. 17 Array Status

- **Local Hot Spare**

Steps:

(1) Click the Add hot spare button to enter the adding hot spare interface.

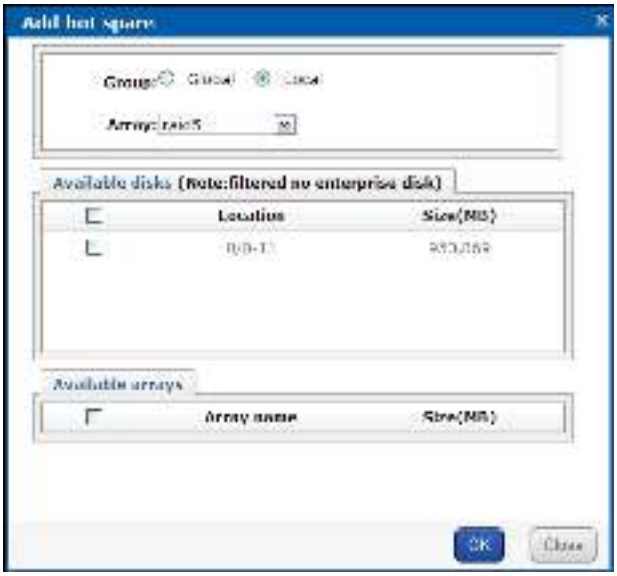

Figure 6. 18 Add Local Hot Spare Disk

(2) Select the Group to **Local**.

(3) Select the array to which the hot spare is added.

(4) Select the available disk to be used as hot spare disk.

(5) Click **OK** to finish the adding of hot spare disk.

You can view the information of the successfully added local hot spare on the Hot Spare interface:

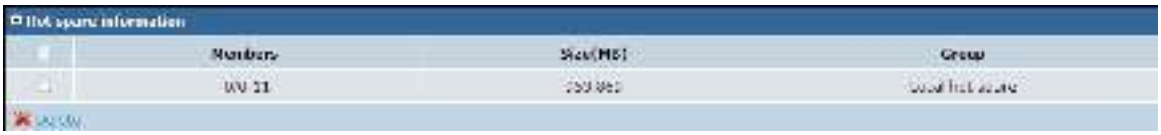

Figure 6. 19 Successfully Added Hot Spare

When the specified array status changes to *Degraded*, the system will automatically start to rebuild the array.

Auto-rebuilding

Steps:

1. Click **Storage > Settings** to enter the device settings interface:

Figure 6. 20 Enable Auto-rebuild

2. Enable the **Auto-rebuild** function.

3. When the array is degraded due to disk disconnection or failure, you can insert a new disk to the system which is used for array rebuilding, and the system will start to rebuild the array.

Manual-rebuilding

When there is an idle disk available in the system, and the Auto-rebuild function is disabled and no hot spare disk is available, you need to start the array rebuilding manually.

Steps:

1. Enter the array information interface.

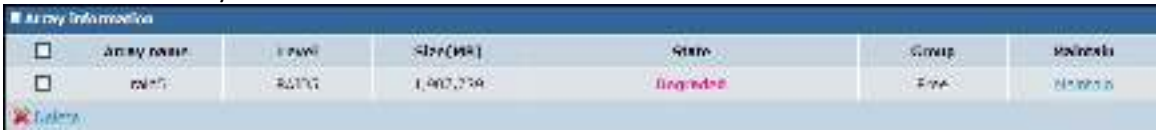

Figure 6. 21 Array Information List

2. If the array is *Degraded*, click **Maintain** on the array information list to enter the array maintenance interface.

Figure 6. 22 Array Maintenance Interface

3. Click the **Rebuild** button.
4. Select the available disk and click the **OK** button to start the array rebuilding.

Force-rebuilding (Optional)

Steps:

1. Click **Storage > Settings** to enter the device settings interface:

Figure 6. 23 Enable Force-rebuild

2. Enable the **Force-rebuild** function.
3. After the force-rebuild is enabled and in case that there is I/O error of non-rebuilt disk occurring during the process of array rebuilding, the system can still ensure the array to continue the rebuilding. And the corresponding message can be viewed on the operating log of

the system reminding you to replace this non-rebuilt disk after the array rebuilding is complete so as to avoid data loss and enhance the data security.

6.3.3 Verifying Array

The array inspection is used to prevent the data error and file loss in the process of data storage, aiming to maintain the effectiveness and completeness of the data. You should take a regular check and maintenance for the disk array to avoid data invalidation, reduce the error rate of data writing/reading and thus ensure the stability of the system running and integrity of the database.

Inspecting Array Manually

Steps:

1. Click **Storage>Array** to enter the array management interface.
2. When the array state is *Normal*, click **Maintain** to enter the array maintenance interface:

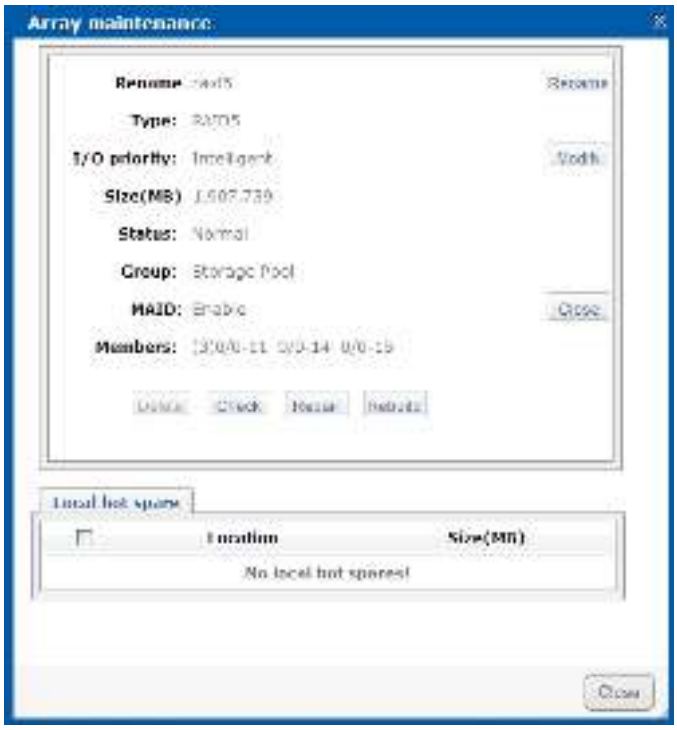

Figure 6. 24 Inspect Array by Manually

3. Click the **Inspect** button to start inspecting the selected array.

Inspecting Array by Strategy

When the array is created, the system will automatically add a strategy which starts inspecting the array 3 months later and with a duration of 3 months.

You can also add a strategy manually of verifying the array.

Steps:

1. When the array status is *Normal*, click **Maintenance>Common** to enter the maintenance interface.
2. Click Add strategy to enter the following interface:

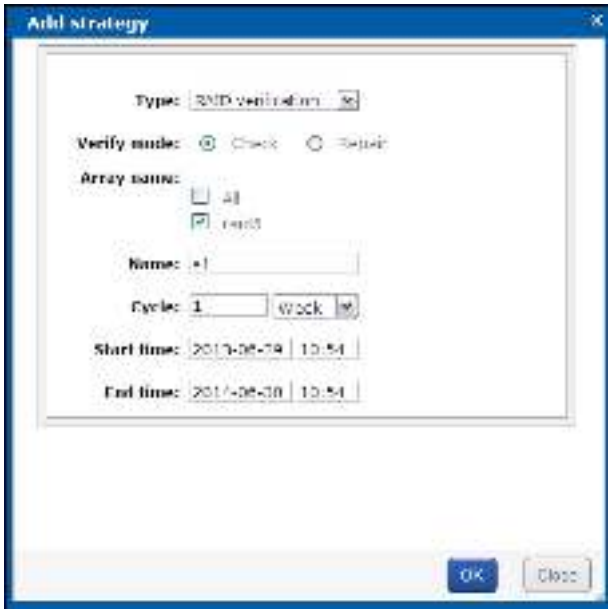

Figure 6. 25 Add Strategy

3. Select the type to *RAID verification* from the drop-down list and the verify mode to *Check*.
4. Select the array to verify.
5. Edit the name of the strategy, set the cycle time and the start time/end time.
6. Click **OK** to confirm the settings.
7. You can view the successfully added strategy in the list of RAID verify strategy information.

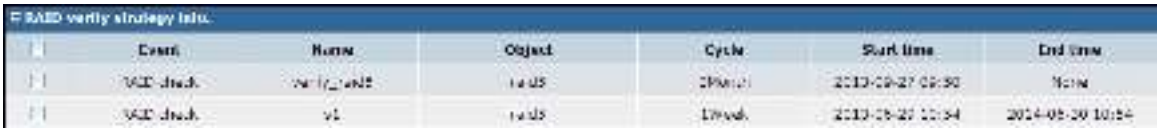

Figure 6. 26 Successfully Added Strategy

6.3.4 Repairing Array

Repairing Array by Manually

Steps:

1. Click **Storage** > **Array** to enter the array management interface.
2. When the array status is *Normal*, click **Maintain** to enter the array maintenance interface:

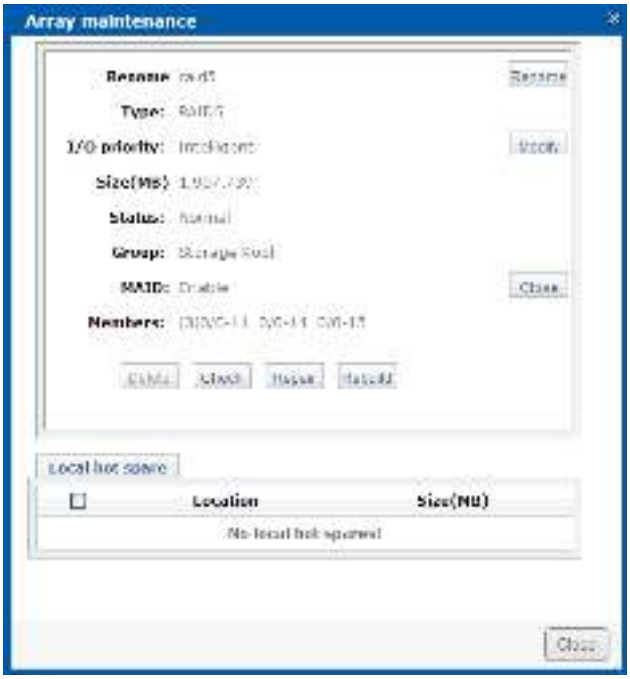

Figure 6. 27 Repair Array

3. Click the **Repair** button to start repairing the selected array.
4. When the array is repairing, you can view the status information in the array information list, including the repairing speed and remaining time.

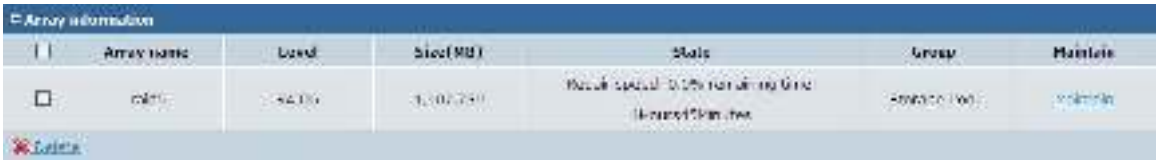

Figure 6. 28 View Repairing Status

Repairing Array by Strategy

Steps:

1. When the array status is *Normal*, click **Maintenance>Common** to enter the maintenance interface.
2. Click  to enter the following interface:

Figure 6. 29 Add Strategy

3. Select the type to *RAID verification* from the drop-down list and the verify mode to *Repair*.
4. Select the array to repair.
5. Edit the name of the strategy, set the cycle time and the start time/end time.
6. Click **OK** to confirm the settings.
7. You can view the successfully added strategy in the list of RAID verify strategy information.

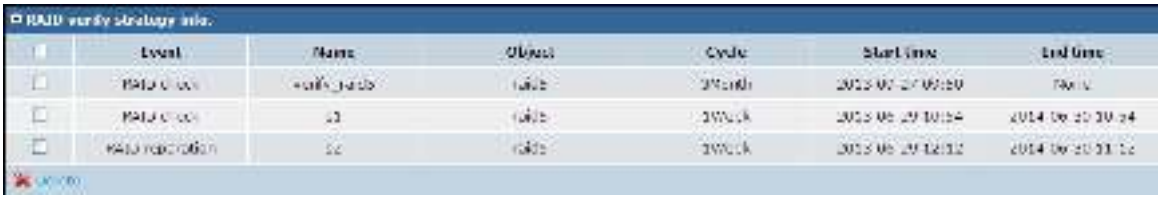

Figure 6. 30 Successfully Added Strategy

6.4 Virtual Storage Pool Management

The Virtual Storage Pool makes a list of physcial volumes to manage multiple physical disks or RAID groups. A physical volume can be divided into logic volumes for providing different data storage service.

Steps:

1. Click **Storage>Storage Pool** to enter the storage pool management interface.

Figure 6. 31 Storage Pool Management

2. Click the Add button to enter the following interface:

Figure 6. 32 Add Storage Pool

3. Select the array to be added with virtual storage pool by checking the checkbox.
4. Edit the physical volume name.
5. Click **OK** to add the storage pool.
6. You can view the successfully added storage pool in the list of physical volume information.

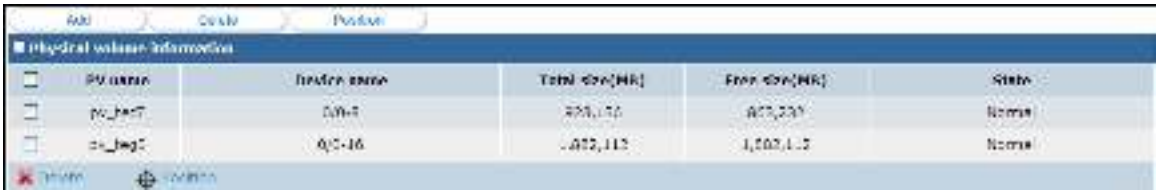

Figure 6. 33 Successfully Added Storage Pool

Now, the physical volume of array r5 is available in the system. You can partition the volume space and create some LUNs to be assigned to NAS, iSCSI, CVR and other storage service. The storage space should be effectively used by defining the capacity on demand.

Chapter 7 Bad Disk Management

Purpose:

The possibility for hard disk failure increases with its working time. That is the significant reason why we set the working mode of HDD as RAID. Although the storage system will still keep running in case of a single hard disk failure in RAID 5 working mode, it has been in an unstable status. You must take some measures, such as replace the bad disk(s), to avoid reduced performance and data loss.

7.1 Configuring Alarm for Bad Disks

Steps:

1. Enter the Disk Management interface.
   Storage>Disk

Figure 7. 1 Disk Information

2. If the disk is abnormal, the system will automatically detect the disk. After the detection, the alarm window will show the alarm information, with the disk No. and model.

Figure 7. 2 Alarm Information

7.2 Replacing the Bad Disks

Steps:

1. Before replacing the bad disk(s), you need to check the new disks.
2. If you want to check all the disks, click Exp on the navigation bar 

to list all the disks.
3. Select all the disks by checking ☑ checkbox of the disks, and click Check to starting disk detection. You can also check ☑ checkbox of part of the disks to check the selected disks. For detailed information about disks detection, refer to *Chapter 6.2.3*.

   Note: The navigation bar 

will show when more than 10 disks are installed in the device.

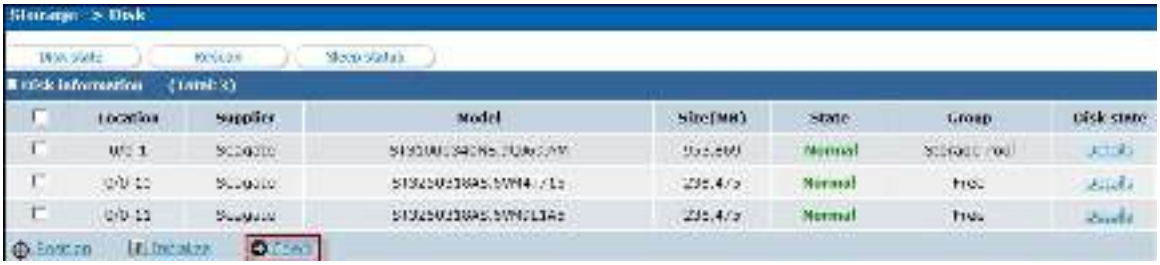

Figure 7. 3 Disk Information

4. After the new disks are checked as normal, replace the bad disk with the new disk and insert the HDD bracket into the same slot. You can send the replaced bad disk to disk manufacturer or the engineer of our company for detecting. It is not recommended to reuse the replaced disk, in case the bad disk may cause RAID instability or data loss.
5. Rebuild the array after replacing the bad disk. Refer to *Chapter 6.3.2* for more information about rebuilding the array.

Chapter 8 Configuring iSCSI Settings

Purpose:

The iSCSI connection of IP SAN/NAS system is capable of mapping the storage space to the local client server so as to achieve local management and operation.

Before you start:

Please insert the hard disks into the device, initialize the disks and create storage pool properly.

Note: For information about configuring array and virtual disks, refer to *Chapter 6.3 & Chapter 6.4*.

8.1 Creating iSCSI Volume

Steps:

1. Enter the LUN Management interface.

   Storage>LUN

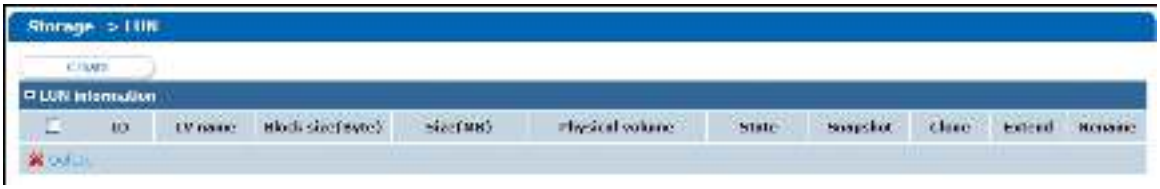

Figure 8. 1 LUN Management Interface

2. Click Create to create LUN. Enter the LUN name, LUN size and block size in the corresponding text field.
3. Check checkbox to select a physical volume in which the LUN is located.

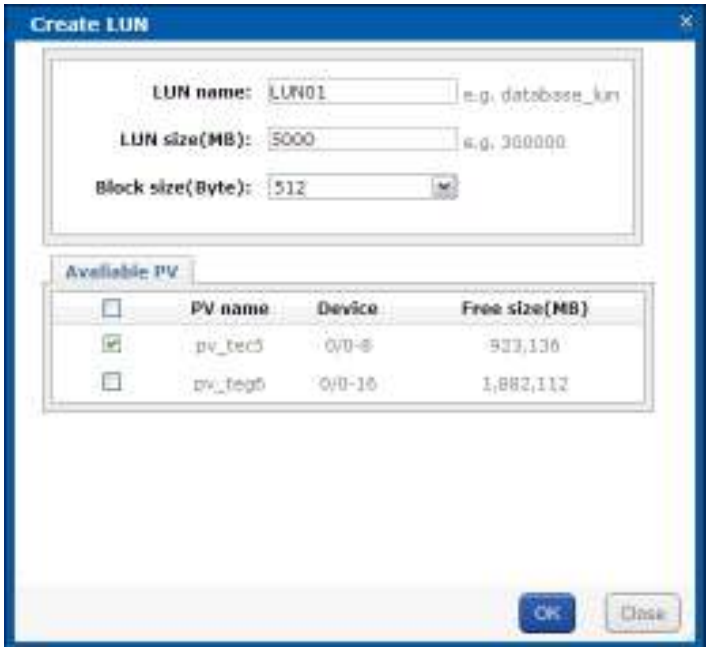

Figure 8. 2 Create a LUN

8.2 Enabling iSCSI Service

Steps:

1. Enter the iSCSI Management interface.

   SAN>iSCSI

Figure 8. 3 iSCSI Management Interface

2. Click Enable iSCSI to enable the iSCSI service. Enter the Client IP and iSCSI ID; select the Chap authentication and Access mode; choose a LUN to enable iSCSI service.

   Note: If you enter the specific IP address for Client IP, then only the client server with that IP can connect the iSCSI. If multiple servers need to access the iSCSI service, you can enter 0.0.0.0.

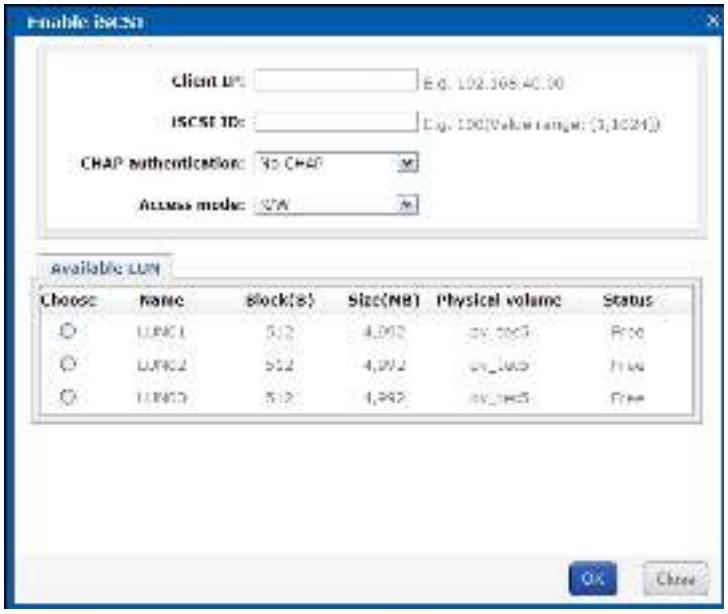

Figure 8. 4 Enable iSCSI

3. Click OK to confirm enabling the iSCSI service.

8.3 Creating iSCSI Connection in Windows 2008

Use the iSCSI Initiator software in Windows 2008 to configure and establish the iSCSI connection to the storage system.

Note: In Windows XP or Windows 2003, you need to click Help to enter the Help interface and download the corresponding software and install it on your PC. If the downloaded software cannot be installed properly, or the latest software is needed, you can log on to the Microsoft official website to download the corresponding software and install it.

Figure 8. 5 Download iSCSI Initiator Software

Task 1: Connecting iSCSI Service

Steps:

1. Enter the Start menu, and select iSCSI Initiator to enter the following interface.

Figure 8. 6 Initiator Software Interface

2. Click Discovery tab and click Add Portal... . The Add Target Portal dialog box will pop up.

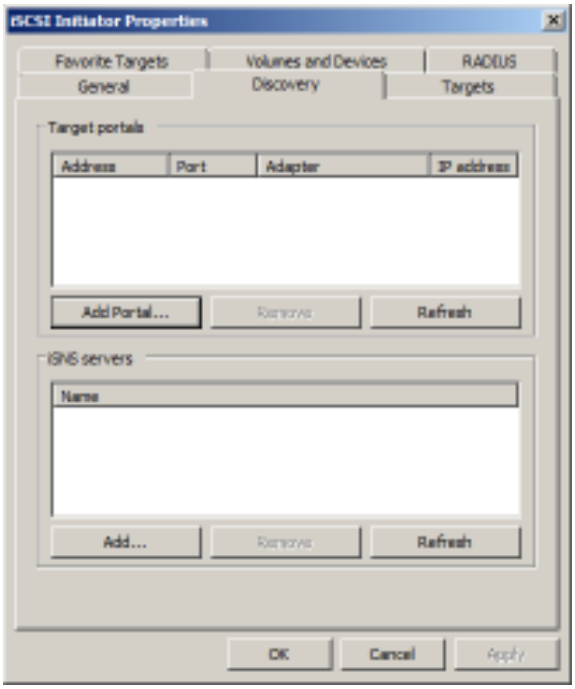

Figure 8. 7 iSCSI Initiator Properties

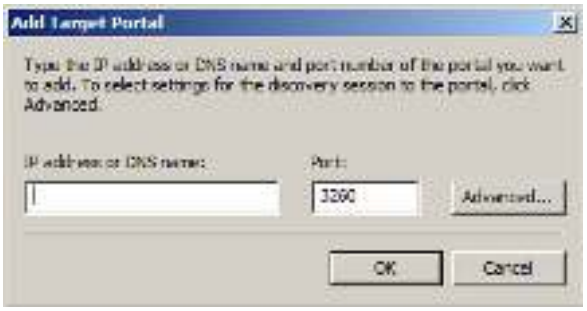

Figure 8. 8 Add Target Portal

3. Enter the IP address and port of the storage system, and click OK to confirm the settings. Click Targets tab to enter the following interface.

   Note: **Inactive** indicates that the storage target is discovered but not connected. You can connect multiple storage targets. You can refer to the following steps to configure the connection of iSCSI service

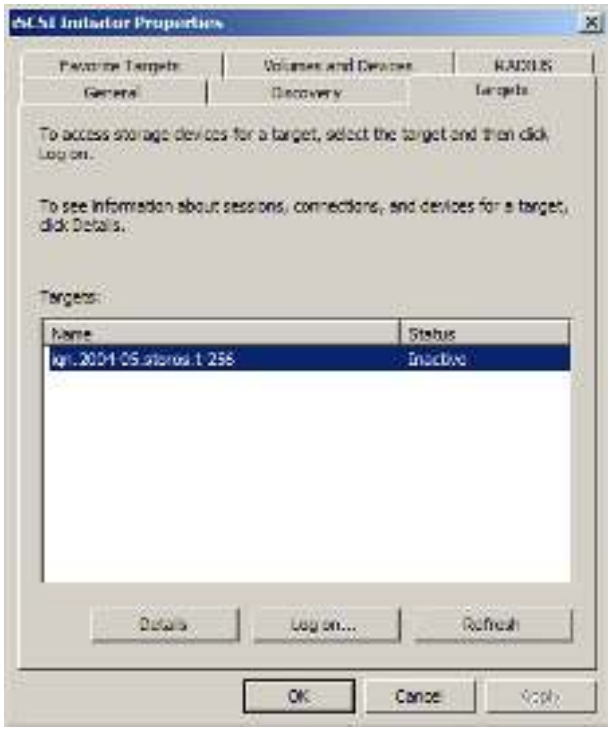

Figure 8. 9 Targets

4. Click Log on... and the Log On to Target dialog box will pop up. If you check Automatically restore this connection when the computer starts checkbox, the iSCSI storage system will be automatically connected when the PC starts next time. Click OK to complete the connection.

Figure 8. 10 Log On to Target

5. After connecting the storage system successfully, the status of the storage target will change to **Connected**.

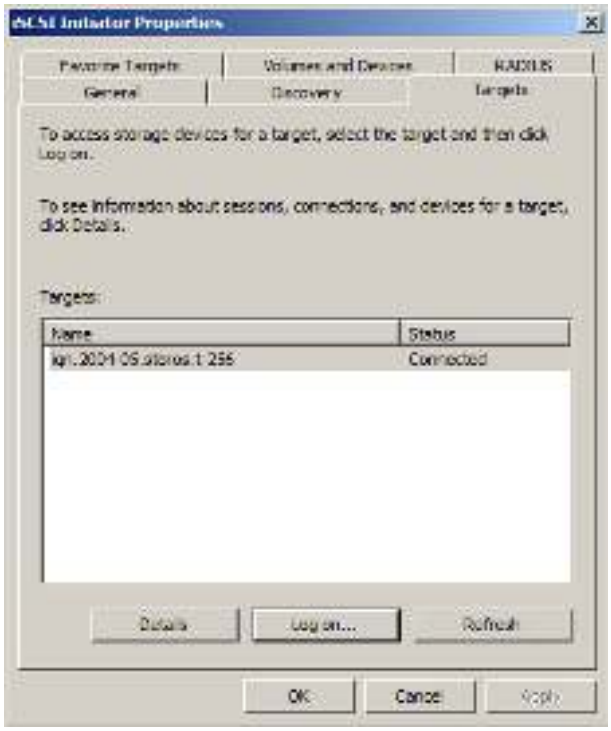

Figure 8. 11 iSCSI Connected

Task 2: Disconnecting iSCSI Service

Steps:

1. Select the storage target and click Details.
2. In the pop-up Target Properties interface, check ☑ checkbox for the Identifier and click Log off... to disconnect the connection.
3. Click OK to confirm the settings.

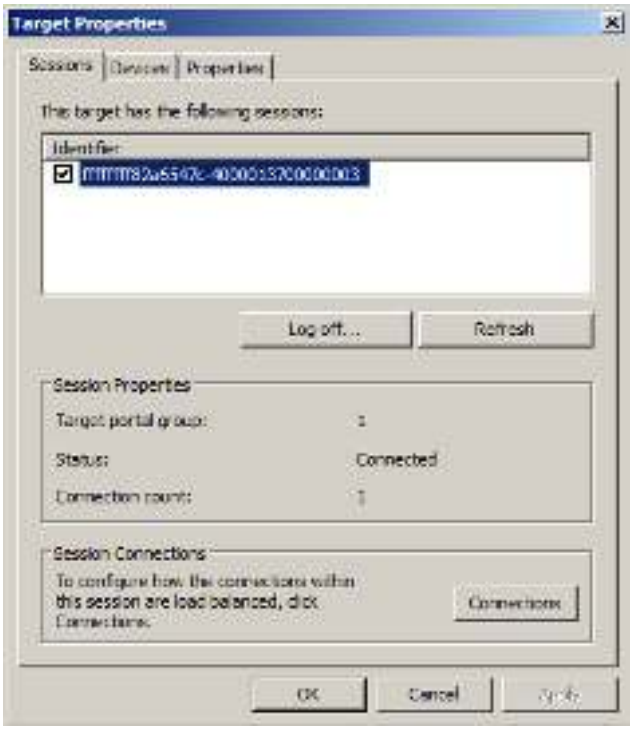

Figure 8. 12 Disconnect Storage Target

8.4 Mapping to Local Disk & Formatting iSCSI Disk

After iSCSI connection, the storage system can be considered as a local disk.

Steps:

1. Enter the Start menu, and select Administrative Tools > Computer Management > Storage > Disk Management. The Initialize Disk guide will pop up.

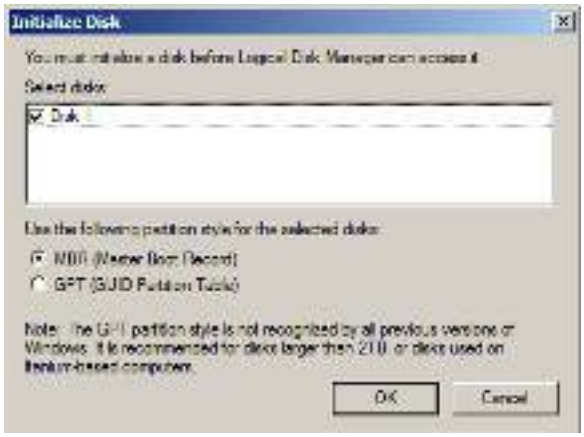

Figure 8. 13 Initialize Disk Guide

2. Check ☑ checkbox to select disk(s) and click OK to confirm initializing the disk(s).

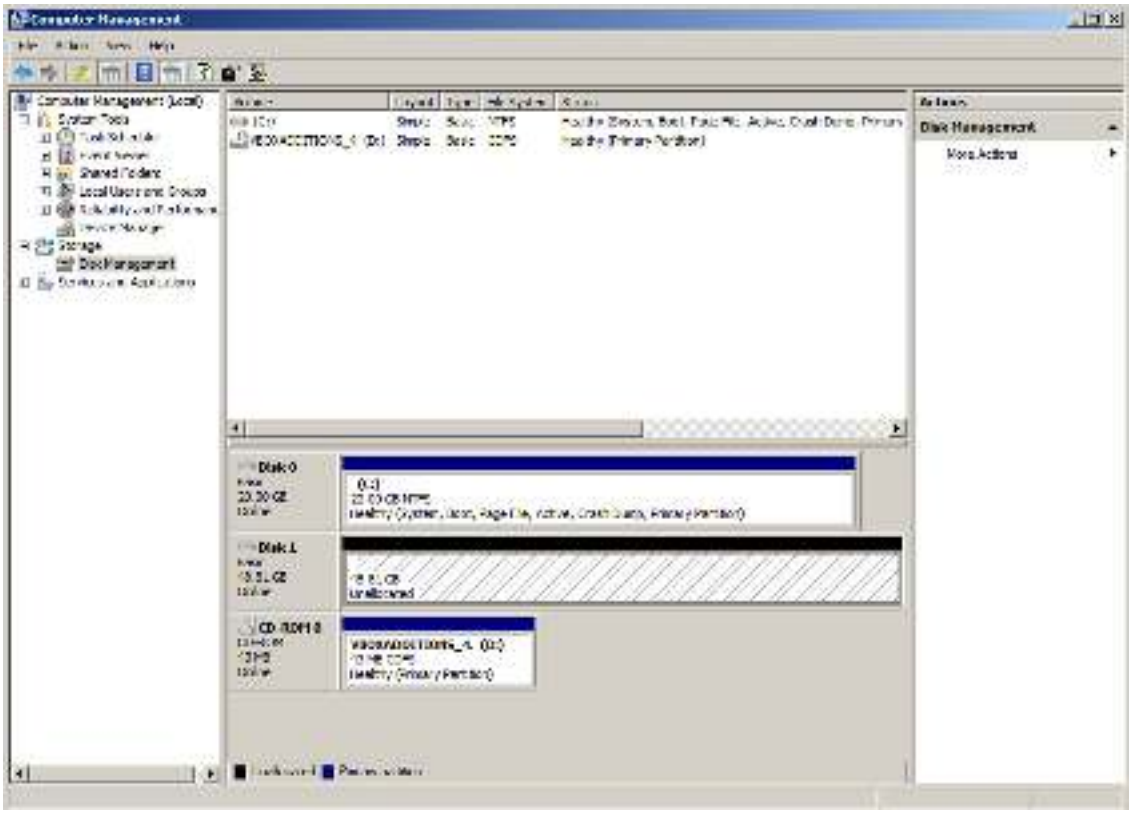

Figure 8. 14 Disk Management

3. You can map the storage system to a basic disk or a dynamic disk. The basic disk is accessible when the device is started, and the dynamic disk processes more features than the basic disk, e.g., extended dynamic volume and multiple disk volumes.
4. Right-click an iSCSI disk and select New Simple Volume to start activating the disk. Follow the pop-up guide to map the disk to local storage.
5. After formatting successfully, you can access the disk(s) in **Computer**.

8.5 Creating iSCSI Connection in Redhat5

The following content is the introduction of creating iSCSI connection in Redhat5.

Steps:

1. Discover the target.

   # iscsiadm -m discovery -t sendtargets -p 10.192.52.166

   10.192.52.166:3260, 1 iqn.2004-05.storos.t-111

2. Log on the target.

   # iscsiadm -m node -T iqn.2004-05.storos.t-111 -p 10.192.52.166:3260 -l

   Login session [iface: default, target: iqn.2004-05.storos.t-111, portal: 10.192.52.166, 3260]

3. View the disk information.

fdisk -l

```
Disk /dev/sda: 8589 MB, 8589934592 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 1044 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes

   Device Boot      Start         End      Blocks   Id  System
/dev/sda1   *           1          13      104391   83  Linux
/dev/sda2              14         128      923737+  82  Linux swap / Solaris
/dev/sda3             129        1043     7349737+  83  Linux
/dev/sda4            1044        1044        8032+   5  Extended
/dev/sda5            1044        1044        8001   8e  Linux LVM

Disk /dev/sdb: 13.6 GB, 13623099392 bytes
64 heads, 32 sectors/track, 12992 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 2048 * 512 = 1048576 bytes

   Device Boot      Start         End      Blocks   Id  System
/dev/sdb1               1       12992    13303792   83  Linux
```

Figure 8. 15 Disk Information

4. Use the fdisk command for disk partitioning.

   fdisk [-l] [-b SSZ] [-u] device

   -l: View the status of partition table of the device.

   -b SSZ: Display the partition size on the standard output.

   -u: Used with -l, replace the cylinder number with partition number to indicate the start address of each partition.

   device: The name of the device.

   Note: The fdisk command is the most common partition tool and is defined as the Expert partition tool. A second-level menu is included in the fdisk command.

5. Enter the command: # fdisk /dev/sdb. And the command prompts will come out: Command (m for help).

```
[root@localhost root]# fdisk /dev/sda
Note: sector size is 4096 (not 512)

Command (m for help): m
Command action
   a   toggle a bootable flag
   b   edit bsd disklabel
   c   toggle the dos compatibility flag
   d   delete a partition
   l   list known partition types
   m   print this menu
   n   add a new partition
   o   create a new empty DOS partition table
   p   print the partition table
   q   quit without saving changes
   s   create a new empty Sun disklabel
   t   change a partition's system id
   u   change display/entry units
   v   verify the partition table
   w   write table to disk and exit
   x   extra functionality (experts only)

Command (m for help): _
```

Figure 8. 16 fdisk Command for Partitioning

6. Enter **n** to create a partition and the prompt for selecting primary partition or extended partition will come out. We often use the primary partition. And then enter the partition

number, first cylinder and partition size. Enter **w** to write the disk information.

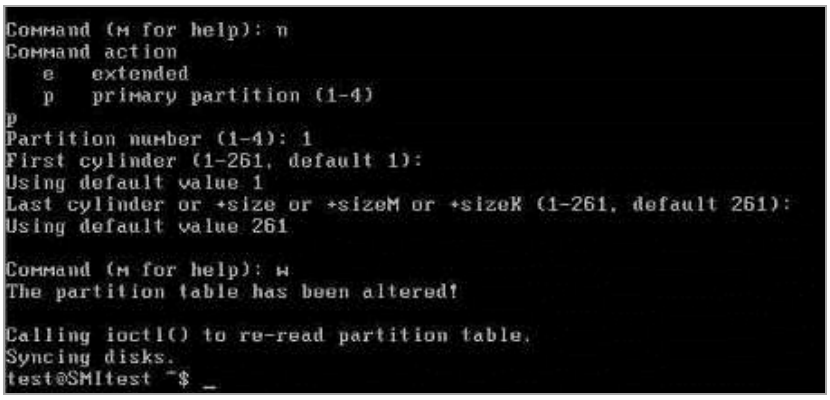

Figure 8. 17 Partition Disk

7. Format the partition.

   # mkfs.ext3 -b 4096 /dev/sdb1

8. Set the mount point.

   # mkdir /mnt/scsi01

   # mount /dev/sdb1 /mnt/scsi01

   Now the Linux server has connected the iSCSI disk and you can do the same operation as the local SCSI disk of the Linux server.

9. Mount an iSCSI disk automatically.

   Modify /etc/rc.local through the vi editor. Use the command *Shift + G* to locate the cursor at the last line. Use the command *o* and then enter #mount /dev/sd1 /mnt/scsi01. After saving the file and rebooting the Linux server, the server can mount the iSCSI disk automatically.

8.6 Creating iSCSI Connection in Suse 10

This section introduces the procedure iSCSI connection in Suse 10.

Steps:

1. Discover the target.

   # iscsiadm -m discovery -t sendtargets -p 10.192.52.166

   [1b72d5] 10.192.52.166:3260,1 iqn.2004-05.storos.t-123

2. Log on the target.

   # iscsiadm -m node -r 1b72d5 -l

3. View the disk information.

   # fdisk –l

```
Disk /dev/sda: 8589 MB, 8589934592 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 1044 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes

   Device Boot      Start         End      Blocks   Id  System
/dev/sda1   *           1          13      104391   83  Linux
/dev/sda2              14         128      923737+  82  Linux swap / Solaris
/dev/sda3             129        1043     7349737+  83  Linux
/dev/sda4            1044        1044        8032+   5  Extended
/dev/sda5            1044        1044        8001   8e  Linux LVM

Disk /dev/sdb: 13.6 GB, 13623099392 bytes
64 heads, 32 sectors/track, 12992 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 2048 * 512 = 1048576 bytes

   Device Boot      Start         End      Blocks   Id  System
/dev/sdb1               1       12992    13303792   83  Linux
```

Figure 8. 18 Disk Information

4. Use the fdisk command for disk partitioning, and then format the disk.

   # fdisk /dev/sdb

   # mkfs.ext3 -b 4096 /dev/sdb1

5. Set the mount point.

   # mkdir /mnt/scsi01

   # mount /dev/sdb1 /mnt/scsi01

Now the server has connected the iSCSI disk and you can do the same operation as the local SCSI disk of the Linux server.

Chapter 9 Configuring NAS Settings

The NAS space can be used as the network shared disk within the office network to realize the share of data, software tools and other materials.

9.1 Creating NAS Net Disk

Before you start:

Please create the virtual storage pool before configuring the following settings. Refer to the *Chapter 6.4* for detailed information.

9.1.1 Creating NAS Volume

Steps:

1. Enter the LUN Management interface.

   Storage > LUN

2. Click Create and enter the LUN name, LUN size and block size (512 byte by default) in the corresponding text field of the pop-up dialog box. Check checkbox to select a physical volume in which the LUN is located.

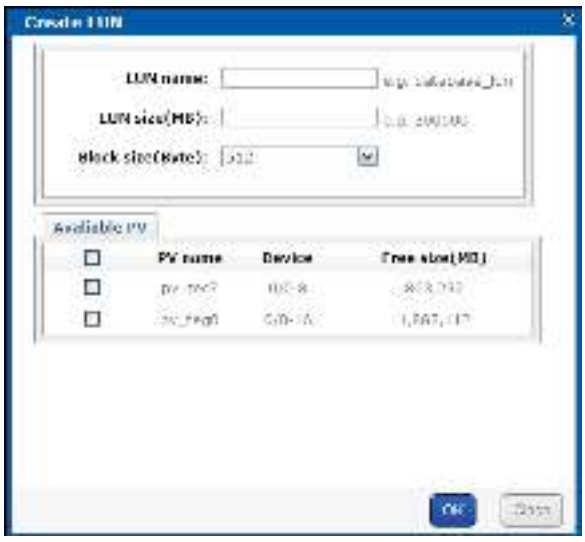

Figure 9. 1 Create a LUN

3. Enter the NAS Disk Management interface.

   NAS>NAS Disk

Figure 9. 2 NAS Disk Management Interface

4. Click and select the available LUN in the LUN name dropdown list. Click to creating the NAS volume.

Figure 9. 3 Create NAS Volume

9.1.2 Setting NAS Configuration

Steps:

1. Enter the NAS Configuration interface.

   NAS>NAS Config

Figure 9. 4 NAS Configuration

2. You can configure the **Server name**, **NetBIOS name** and **Workgroup** to fit the office environment.
3. For user authentication mode, you can select Local, Share or ADS.

   Local: This mode adopts the local user management system of the storage device, and the user name and password are saved in the storage server.

Share: It allows any user to log in the system without need of user name authentication.

ADS: This mode is based on the domain, and all users adopt the Active Directory for authentication. The ADS mode is optional.

9.1.3 Adding NAS User

Note: If you set the user authentication mode as Local, you need to create the NAS user before creating NAS disk.

Steps:

1. Enter the NAS User Management interface.

   NAS>Users (Groups)

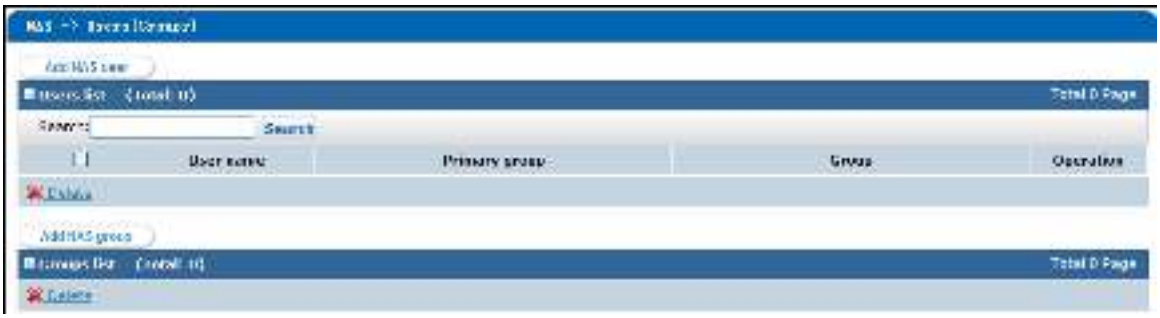

Figure 9. 5 NAS User Management

2. Click Add NAS user and set the name, password, group, quota and NAS settings of the NAS user.

   Primary group: Default and the defined group(s) can be selected.

   Group: Select the group for the user. The settings of the group define the permission of user, like quota and read-write permission of the user.

   Quota: Set quota for user.

   - If you do not configure the capacity for the user and the user is in the default primary group, it is 0 by default which means the user can use total capacity of the NAS volume.

     Example: if the capacity of the NAS volume is 20G, the user is in the default primary group and you do not configure the capacity for the user or you set it as 0, then the usable disk capacity for the user is 20G.

   - If the user locates in a primary group of which the quota is not 0, and you have configured a quota for the user, then the usable disk capacity for the user is the smaller one.

     Example: if the capacity of the NAS volume is 20G and the quota configured for the user of NAS disk is 0, and the quota of the primary group in which the user locates is 600M, then the usable disk capacity for the user is 600M.

   NAS settings: Set the protocol for file service and configure the NAS disk permission for the

user.

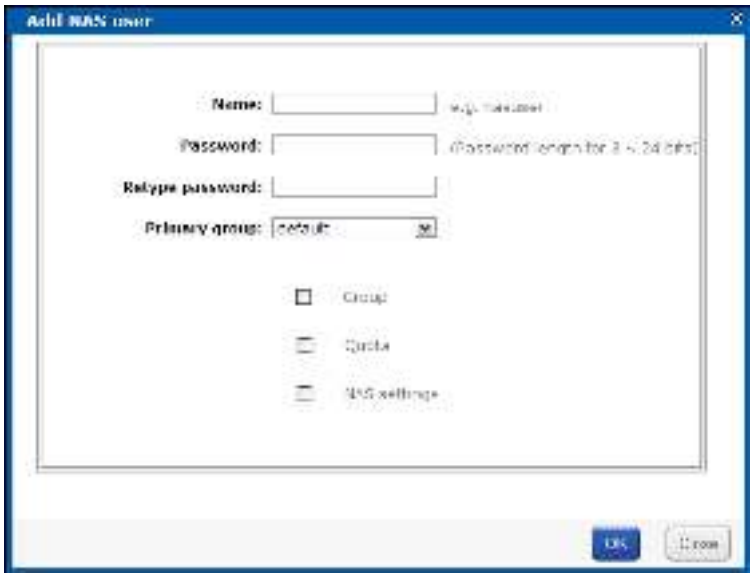

Figure 9. 6 Add a NAS User

3. Click OK to create a new user.

9.1.4 Creating NAS Disk

Steps:

1. Enter the NAS Disk Management interface.

   NAS>NAS Disk

Figure 9. 7 NAS Disk Management

2. Click Add NAS disk and select the available NAS volume, enter the name for NAS disk and set the protocol for the disk.

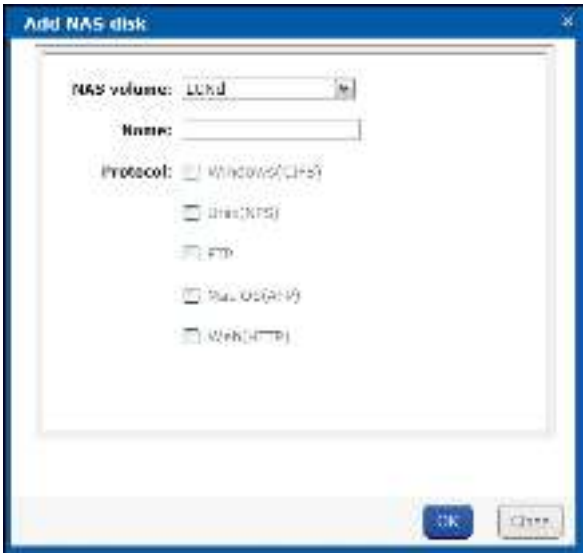

Figure 9. 8 Add a NAS Disk

3. Select the protocol and configure the corresponding settings. Set the read/write access for the user that adopts the protocol.

   Note: If the user authentication mode (Chapter 8.1.2) is set as S**hare** and the protocol is selected as **Windows (CIFS)**, it only needs to select the access mode to *read-write* or *read-only*. The user name is not required.

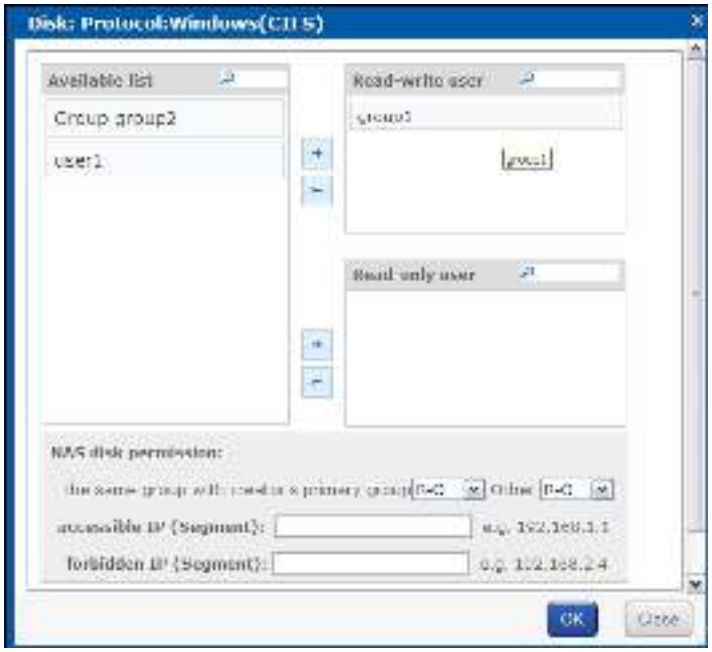

Figure 9. 9 Protocol Settings

9.2 Creating NAS Disk Connection

Steps:

1. Right-click **Computer** or **Network** on the desktop of your PC and select **Map Network Drive**. The guide for Map Network Drive will pop up.

   Note: If you want to disconnect the shared space, you can select **Disconnect Network Drive.**

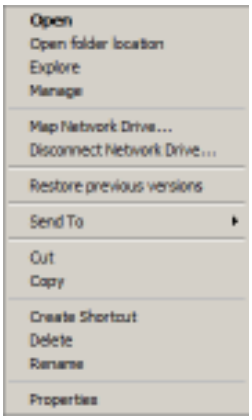

Figure 9. 10 Right-click Menu

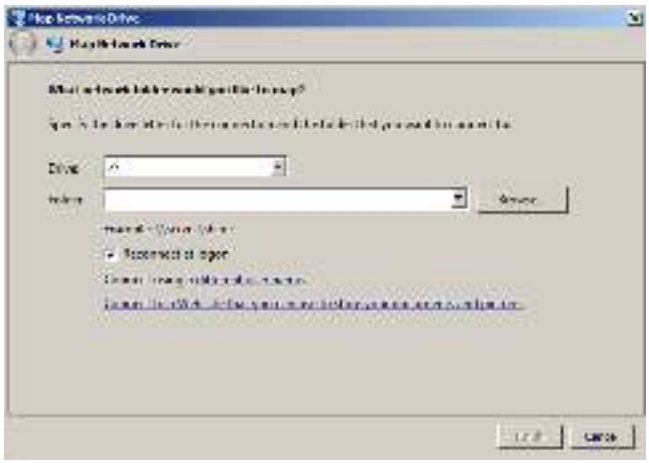

Figure 9. 11 Map Network Drive Guide

2. Select the letter for the network drive and enter the IP address and NAS disk name in the Folder text field, e.g., *172.6.21.200**NAS_01*, and then click Finish.

   Example: If the IP address of the storage system is 172.6.21.200 and the NAS disk name is NAS_01, then you should enter *172.6.21.200**NAS_01* in the Folder text field.

   Note: You can check ☑ checkbox for automatically connecting to the NAS disk when the system starts up.

Figure 9. 12 Map Network Drive

3. Enter the username and password of the NAS user in the pop-up dialog box, and click OK to connect to the NAS disk.

Figure 9. 13 Enter Username & Password

4. After connecting successfully, the NAS disk will be listed in **Computer**. The NAS disk can be used the same as the local disk.

9.3 Cautions for Proper Use of NAS Disk

1. Due to the system settings of Windows, one client can use only one NAS user of the storage server to connect its NAS disk(s). If you want to switch the NAS user of the server, you must disconnect all the other connections of the NAS disks of that server. Please refer to the following table for detailed information.

Table 9. 1 Relation between Client and User

Client	User	Support
Single	Single	Yes
Single	Multiple	No
Multiple	Single	Yes
Multiple	Multiple	Yes

2. One client can connect multiple NAS disks and storage servers.
3. As the cache mechanism of the Windows OS, after disconnecting the NAS disk you need to wait for a moment before connecting again.

Chapter 10 CVR System

10.1 Application Environment

10.1.1 Introduction to CVR (Center Video Record) System

The CVR technique adopts the application oriented OSD intelligent storage design and optimizes the storage performance for video stream, which can read and save the large scale stream media data with high performance. The particular VSPP (Video Stream Pre-protect) technique can provide effective protection for the stored data, avoid the damage of the video stream in case that the storage system powers off unexpectedly and the data fragmentation due to overwriting repeatedly. The VSPP realizes quick search of the video stream data and instant playback of the record files which meet the video surveillance requirement for high reliability, easy search, high performance, extended space and low system overhead.

10.1.2 Access Mode

CVR system is a network storage system with large capacity and high performance and can be compatible with analog and digital encoding devices, e.g., IPC, DVR, Encoder, NVR. The system provides 3 access modes for encoding devices.

- SDK Access Mode:

  Obtain video stream, alarm information and other data from the encoding devices by using the SDK interfaces that are provided by the manufacturers of encoding devices.
- RTSP Access Mode:

  By adopting RTSP protocol, get the audio and video stream from the encoding devices.
- VTDU (Video Transfer and Distribute Unit) Access Mode:

  Gain the audio and video stream from the encoding devices based on the VTDU stream media proprietary protocol.

Note: Each of access modes can support storage, search, live view, playback and download functions.

10.1.3 Platform Access Mode

CVR system provides the interface for being connected to the monitor management platform. According to the different functions that the CVR system can provide, three access modes are available.

- StoreSDK Access Mode:

  The platform connects the CVR system through StoreSDK interface and configures the settings for the CVR system, including the management of record volume, encoding device and record schedule. The CVR system obtains and stores video stream from the encoding devices, and receives the alarm information of the devices. And the platform can search, live view, play back and download the video data from the CVR system.

- CoreSDK Access Mode:

  The platform connects the CVR system through CoreSDK interface and can read from and write video stream in real-time or time-share mode to the CVR system according to actual requirements. The CVR system provides interfaces for search, live view, playback, download and other functions. Easy access, short development cycle and powerful applicability are the main features of this mode.

- Private Protocol Access Mode:

  The CVR system can adjust its own protocol to connect to the platform with the standard SDK of the platform. The platform can manage the encoding device and the schedule, and can record files triggered by alarm. And also the platform can search, play back and download the video data from the CVR system, while the CVR system obtains video stream from the encoding device independently.

10.1.4 Configuration Features

- Private volume and record volume should be created for realizing management and record respectively.
- You must establish the private volume on the RAID physical volume which is based on the enterprise HDD; and you must configure two private volumes.
- In the large-scale project, it is advised to configure multiple record volumes so that the record pressure can be shared on different record volumes. The space of single LUN consisting of record volumes is recommended to be less than 8 TB.
- There is certain mapping relation between the private volume and record volume. If the total capacity of record volumes exceeds 60TB, then the capacity of the private volumes should be configured as 20GB. While the total capacity of record volumes exceeds 120TB, then the capacity

of the private volumes needs to be set as 30GB, and so on.

10.2 Creating LUN

Before you start:

Please create virtual storage pool properly. For detailed information, please refer to *Chapter 6.4*.

Note: At least 5 LUNs should be created for enabling CVR service, in which 4 LUNs with capacity over 20GB need to be set as private volumes and their corresponding spare volumes, and other LUNs need to be set as record volumes.

Steps:

1. Enter the LUN Management interface.

   Storage>LUN

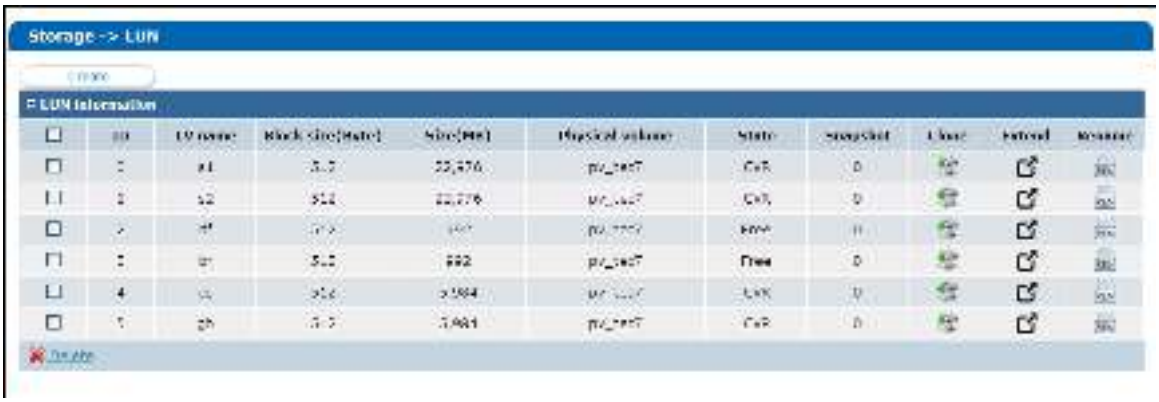

Figure 10. 1 LUN Management

2. Click Create to create a LUN. Enter the LUN name, LUN size and block size in the corresponding text field of the pop-up dialog box. Check checkbox to select a physical volume in which the LUN is located.

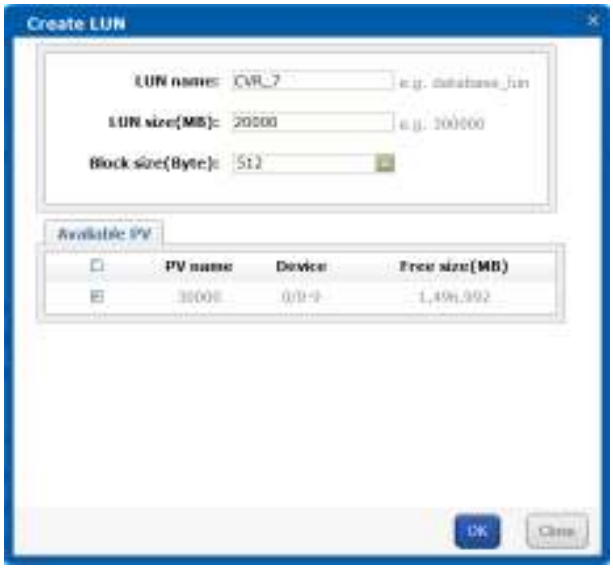

Figure 10. 2 Create a LUN

10.3 Record Settings

10.3.1 Configuring Private Volume

Note: Two LUNs will be automatically set as the spare volumes of the two private volumes. You can check Use spare lun of private lun checkbox to enable using the spare volume in case of failure of the private volume.

Steps:

1. Enter the Private Volume Settings interface.

   CVR>CVR>CVR config>Set private volume

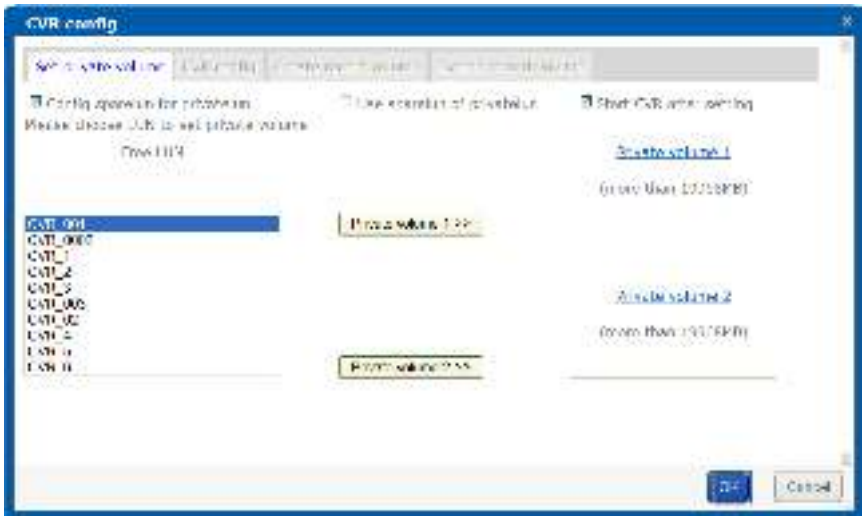

Figure 10. 3 Private Volume Settings

2. Select two free LUNs to set as private volume 1 and private volume 2 separately by clicking [redacted] or [redacted]. Check [redacted] checkbox to start CVR service and click [redacted] to finishing setting the private volumes.

   Note: The free LUN whose capacity exceeds 19968MB can be set as the private volume.

10.3.2 Configuring Record Volume

Steps:

1. Enter the Record Volume Settings interface.

   CVR>CVR>CVR Config>Create record volume

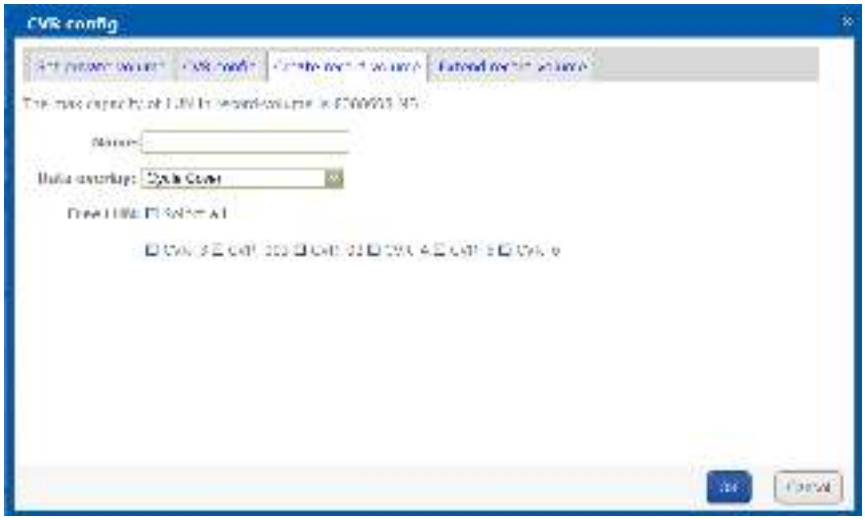

Figure 10. 4 Create Record Volume

2. Enter the name for the record volume, set the **Data overlay** mode and select the available LUN(s) to set as record volume.

   Notes:

   1) The length of the name cannot be longer than 24 characters and the invalid characters for the name are blank space and quotation marks.
   2) You can select multiple LUNs to merge as a record volume.
   3) **Cycle Cover** and **No Cover** can be selected for Data overlay. **Cycle Cover** is the default setting which means the record files stored in the record volume will be overwritten when the record volume becomes full. **No Cover** means the record will stop when the record volume becomes full.

10.3.3 Logging in the CVR System

Steps:

1. Open the web browser.
2. In the browser address field, input the address of the storage system. The address is formatted as: https://IP address of the storage server:2004

   Example: If the IP address of the storage server is 192.0.0.64, then the address you should enter is https://192.0.0.64:2004.
3. In the Login system field, select CVR. Input the user name and password. The default user name is nvr_admin, password is 123.
4. Click  to enter the CVR system.

Figure 10. 5 Log in CVR System

10.3.4 Adding the Encoding Device

Steps:

1. Enter the Encoding Device Management interface.

   Device Management>Device

Figure 10. 6 Encoding Device Management

2. Click Add encoding device to add an encoding device. Configure the corresponding settings for the device.
   - Name: Edit the name for the device.
   - Type: The model of the device.
   - IP/Host: The IP address of the device.
   - Port: Enter the port number of the device. By default the port is 8000.
   - Channel: Set the channel No. for accessing. Multiple channels can be configured. E.g., enter 1, 3-5, 7 to represent the 1, 3, 4, 5, 7 channel of the device.
   - Stream Media Server: Entre the IP address of stream media server (optional).
   - Login user: The username of the encoding device.
   - Password: Enter the password of the encoding device.
   - Options: Select the functions of the device you want to enable. The Enable Device must be checked to enable the encoding device.
   - Related to: Set the related record volume. If no record volume is related, the video of the device cannot be recorded.

Figure 10. 7 Add Encoding Device

3. Click OK to finish adding the encoding device.
4. You can go to the Information interface (Information>Information) to view the state of the added devices. The state is **Ready** when the device is connected properly.

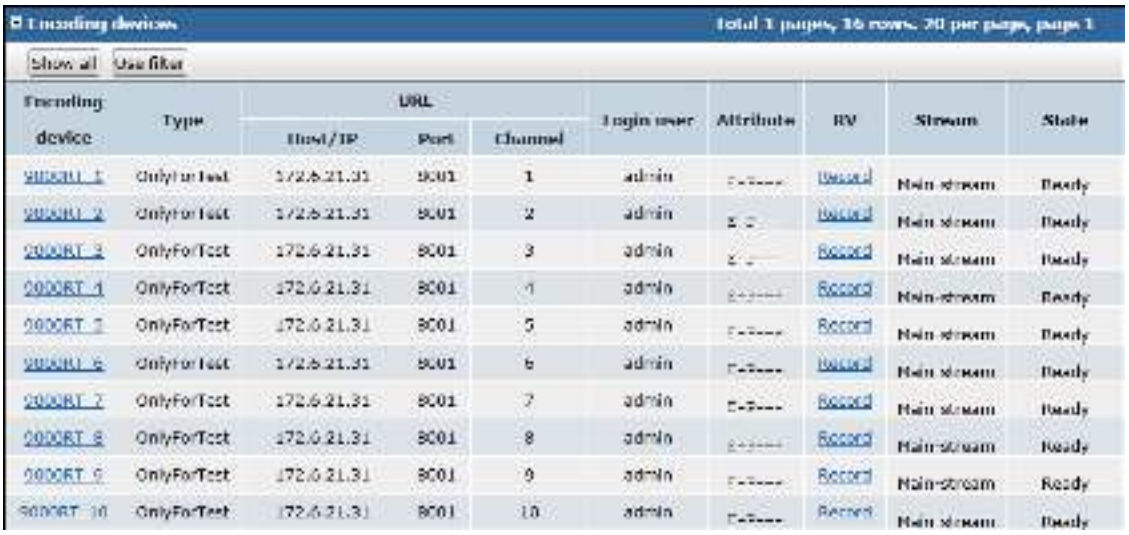

Figure 10. 8 Device State

10.3.5 Editing the Simple Record Schedule

Steps:

1. Enter the Schedule Settings interface.

   Schedule & Alarm>Schedule

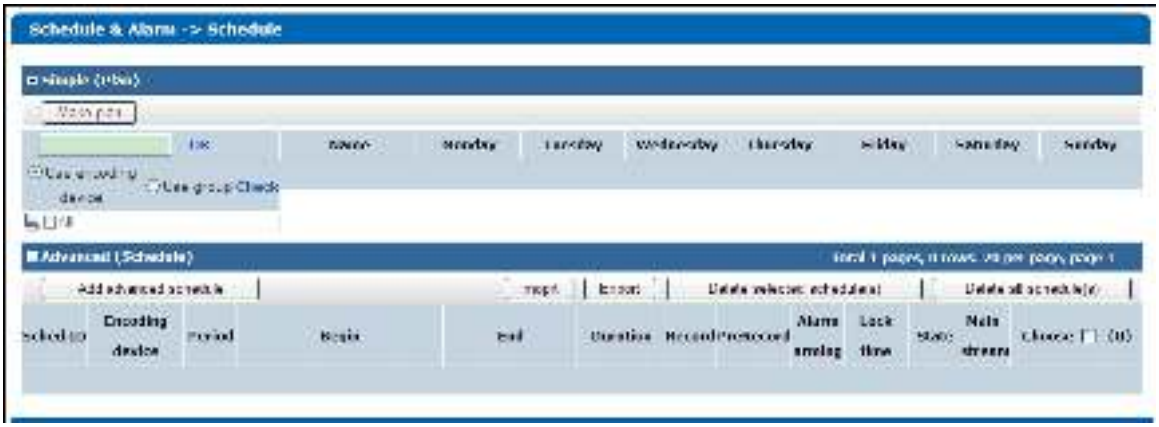

Figure 10. 9 Schedule Settings

2. Click Make plan to configure the record schedule. Select the decoding device(s) for editing schedule. Select the day(s) of the week to and set full-day or customized time periods schedule for the day(s). Set the schedule options for the record schedule.

   Note: Up to 8 time periods can be configured for each day.

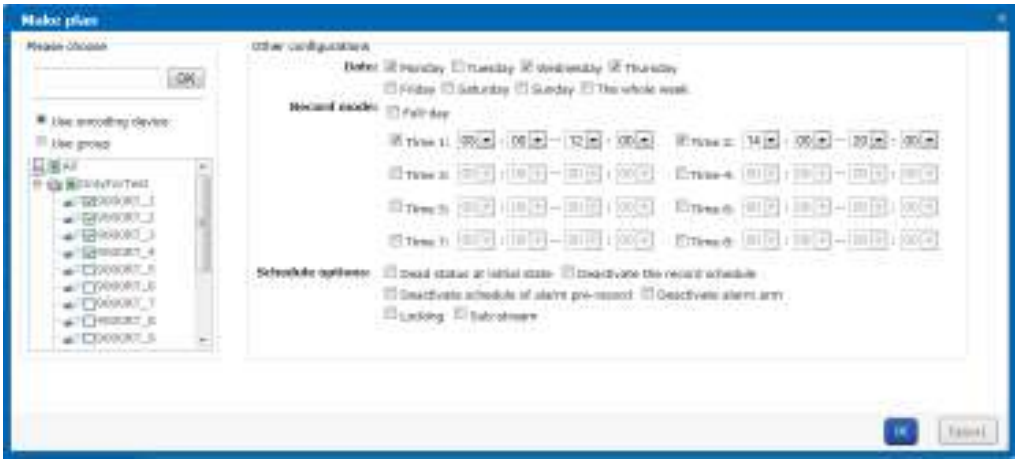

Figure 10. 10 Configure Record Schedule

3. Click OK to confirm the settings.
4. Repeat the steps 2-3 to configure the schedule settings for other encoding devices or just check All to configure the same settings for all the devices.

10.4 Live View and Playback

10.4.1 Live View

Before you start:

1. Add trusted sites. On the IE browser menu bar, navigate to Tools > Internet Options > Security >

Trusted sites and click Sites to add the IP address of the CVR system to the list of trusted sites.

2. On the IE browser menu bar, navigate to Tools > Internet Options > Security > Custom level to enable the all the ActiveX and plug-ins.

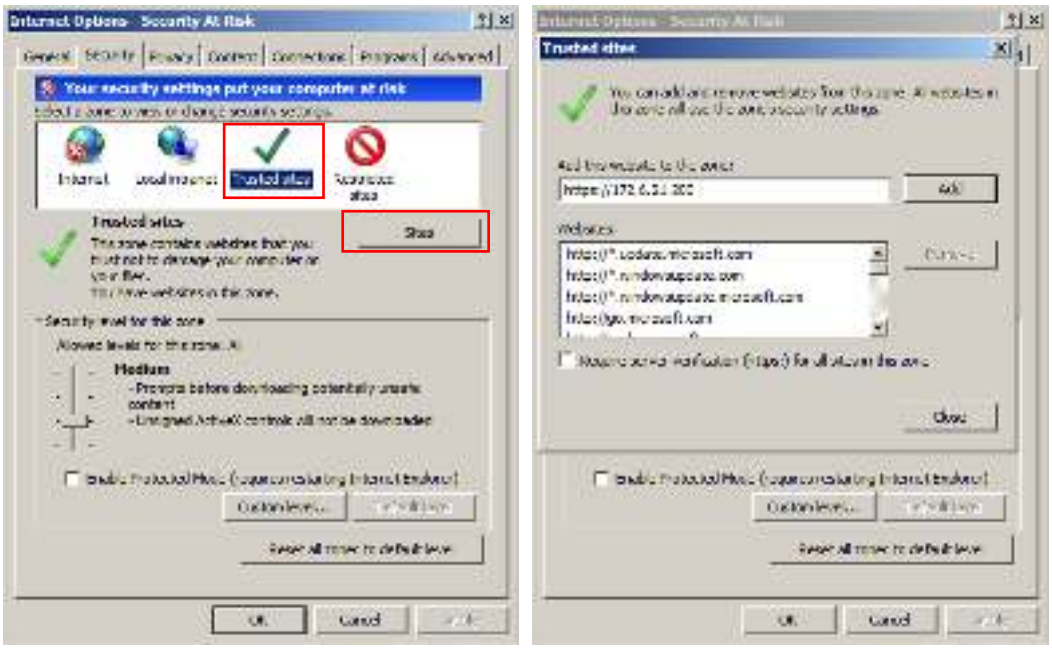

Figure 10. 11 Add Trusted Sites

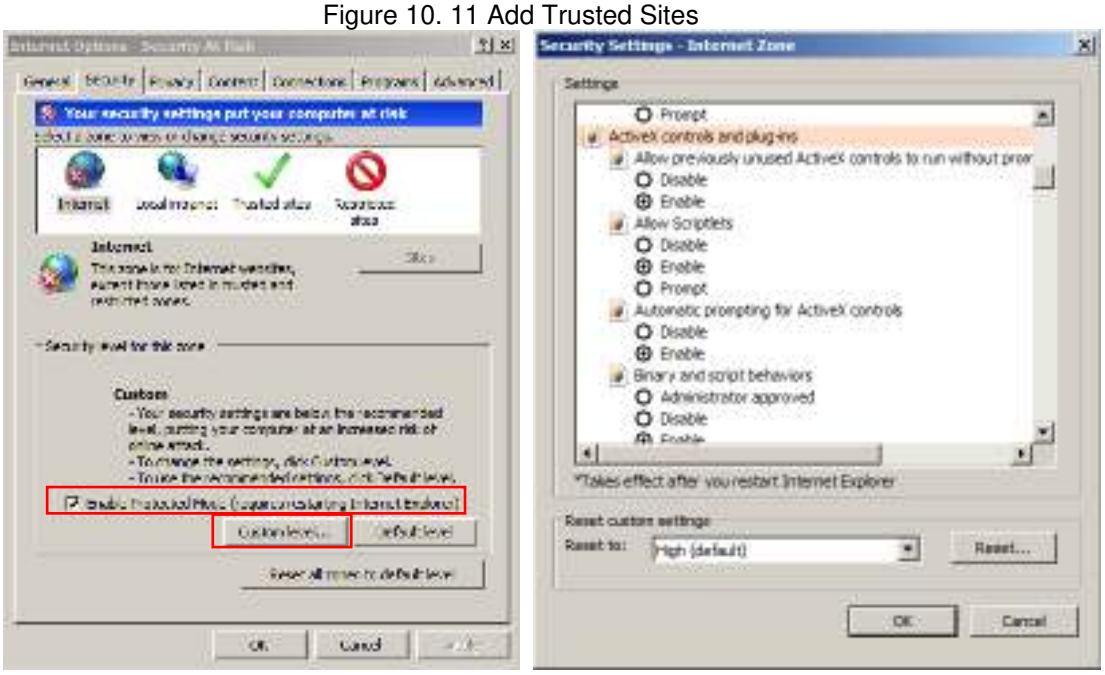

Figure 10. 12 Enable ActiveX

Steps:

1. Enter Encoding Device List interface.

   Live View & Record>Device

Figure 10. 13 Encoding Device List

2. Select an encoding device by checking checkbox in the Select item. Click Live View to view the live video of the encoding device.

   Note: You need to install the plug-in before viewing the live video.

10.4.2 Searching & Playing Back Record Files

Steps:

1. Enter the Record Search interface.

   Play & Download>Record Search

Figure 10. 14 Record Search

2. Click Search record and set the search conditions in the pop-up dialog box. Select the encoding device(s) for record search, set the start time and end time and choose the record type. Click to search the results.

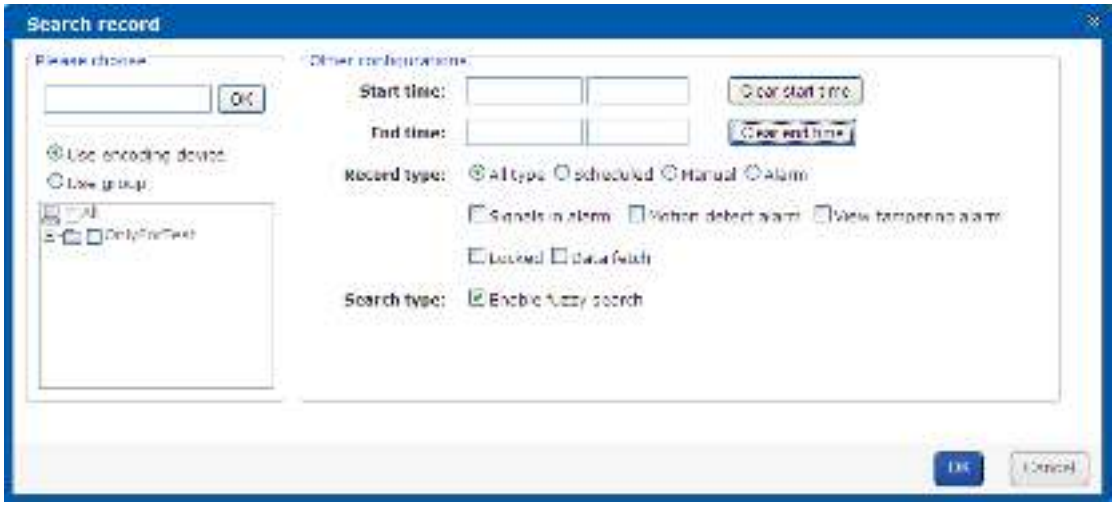

Figure 10. 15 Search Record Files

3. Select the record file(s) by checking checkbox in the Choose item and click Play to play back the record file(s).

Figure 10. 16 Search Result

Chapter 11 Appendix

- IE6, IE7, IE8 and IE9 browsers are supported by the storage system.
- The default IP address of Data NIC is 192.168.0.100, and the default working mode is Active-backup.
- If you forget the IP address of the device, you can obtain it by inputting command “ifconfig” in the Hyper Terminal(Baud rate should be set as 115200).
- You may enter the manage system through https://10.254.254.254:2004, with the user name web_admin and default password 123.
- It is recommended to connect two network interfaces to the Ethernet network when the storage device are equipped with several Gigabit NICs.
- After you modifying the IP address of an network interface, the Management system may be disconnected. If so, please log in again with the new IP address.
- If you forget the modified IP address, please configure a PC with IP address of 10.254.254.xxx, then you can check and modify the IP address of Gigabit Network interface by connecting the PC with the Manage NIC directly with address https://10.254.254.254:2004.

0900001030702