



David Toussaint

Installation and Configuration of Tivoli System Automation for High Availability of DB2 UDB BCU on AIX

This IBM® Redpaper documents an installation and configuration of IBM Tivoli® System Automation on IBM AIX® to provide high availability for a DB2® Universal Database™ (UDB) Balanced Configuration Unit (BCU). It provides the information that is needed to enable high availability quickly for an AIX DB2 environment. It is of special interest to those who intend to provide high availability for a DB2 database BCU that is running on the AIX platform.

Introduction

This is a quick-start guide to IBM Tivoli System Automation. Using this guide, you can begin an AIX Tivoli System Automation implementation with a minimal amount of research. The objective is to summarize the various commands, queries, and procedures that are useful in the processes of configuring and troubleshooting a high availability AIX BCU environment.

Tivoli System Automation manages the availability of application resources. Tivoli System Automation policies provide scripts to detect system components, create the appropriate Reliable Scalable Cluster Technology (RSCT)/ Resource Monitoring and Control (RMC) resources, and define relationships or dependencies between the components and resources. Tivoli System Automation provides policy-based automation to maintain availability by:

- ▶ Reducing the frequency and duration of incidents that impact IT availability
- ▶ Establishing a single point of high availability within the IT organization
- ▶ Addressing shortcomings of high availability with best practices
- ▶ Easing management of complex IT infrastructures
- ▶ Reducing costs
- ▶ Moving the IT organization from reactive error correction to proactive service enhancement

Preparation

Our DB2 home directory was mounted using the network file system (NFS). To make it highly available, we used Tivoli System Automation to automate the failover of the IP address, NFS server process, exported data, and the AIX control files as follows:

- ▶ A specific service IP was created for the NFS service.
- ▶ A specific service IP was created for the DB2 administration interface, data partition0.
- ▶ The volume groups (disks) that contain the NFS and DB2 data must share the same major number on both potential hosts. A separate logical volume and file system, /nfsctrl, was created within the “shared” NFS data volume group, to store our configuration files.
- ▶ Links to /nfsctrl/xtab and /nfsctrl/rmtab were used to replace /etc/xtab and /etc/rmtab.

Failover testing

Before starting work with Tivoli System Automation, we tested hosting both NFS server and the DB2 resources on their failover partners. In other words, we did a manual failover. The manual failover required that we import and test all the required volume groups, the mounting of file systems, and the starting of NFS and DB2 services to expose any problems with the configuration before Tivoli System Automation was introduced. After the manual failover was successful, we began to automate the process with Tivoli System Automation.

Downloading, installing, and updating

Tivoli System Automation builds on RSCT. Tivoli System Automation 2.1.1.1 requires updates to RSCT level 2.4.5.2. You can accomplish this by:

- ▶ Downloading the latest base components from Xtreme Leverage Downloads portal:
<http://w3-103.ibm.com/software/xl/porta1>

- ▶ Installing the Tivoli System Automation for Multiplatforms V2.1.1 base component as follows:
SAM2110- from C891KML.tar
./installSAM
- ▶ Downloading Fixpack 3, IBM Tivoli System Automation for Multiplatforms, 2.1.0-TIV-ITSAMP-FP0003 from:
http://www-1.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg24012715&rs=0&cs=utf-8&context=SSRM2X&dc=D400&loc=en_US&lang=en&cc=US
- ▶ Installing Fixpack 3 as follows:
SAM2111- from 2.1.0-TIV-SABASE-AIX-FP0003.tar
./installSAM
- ▶ Downloading policies. Policies are the prepackaged scripts that you can use to create resources and relationships. They also contain the scripts that start, stop, and monitor the created resources.
You can download and install sam.policies.aix.1.2.2.1 from:
<ftp://ftp.software.ibm.com/software/tivoli/products/sys-auto-linux/>

All of these packages should be installed on each of the nodes in the HA cluster.

Preparing the nodes for Tivoli System Automation domain

After installing the Tivoli System Automation code and policies, you must prepare your environment and create the peer domain and nodes as follows:

1. Tivoli System Automation requires that you export the CT_MANAGEMENT_SCOPE environment variable. Add the environment variable to /.profile of each node in your HA cluster as follows:
CT_MANAGEMENT_SCOPE=2
export ENV DSHPATH PRINTER MAIL CT_MANAGEMENT_SCOPE
2. Run the following command on each of the domain nodes to initialize the communication between the nodes:
r56n03,04,06,08,> preprnode r56g03 r56g04 r56g06 r56g08
3. Create the peer domain by running this command on one node *only*:
r56n06> mkcrpdomain db2ha r56g03 r56g04 r56g06 r56g08
4. Start the peer domain by running this command on one node *only*:
r56n06> startcrpdomain db2ha

Useful query commands include:

lsrpnodes	Nodes may take a moment to reach the online state
lsrpdomain	Domain may take a moment to reach the online state
lssamctrl	SAMControl status
samctrl	M T (manual = True) Turn off automation (Tivoli System Automation)
samctrl	M F (manual = False) Turn on automation (Tivoli System Automation)

Tivoli System Automation configuration resources

This section demonstrates some tips and techniques that we used during this installation.

Tie breaker

A domain with an even number of nodes requires a tie breaker resource. There are several types. Complete the procedure in Example 1 to configure the network tie breaker.

Example 1 Configuring a tie breaker

```
CONFIG
r56n06 and n08 :/bm1 # vi /usr/sbin/cluster/netmon.cf
29.40.9.254
29.40.98.254

r56n06: mkrsrc IBM.TieBreaker Type="EXEC" Name="NetTieBkr"
DeviceInfo='PATHNAME=/usr/sbin/rsct/bin/samtb_net Address=129.40.98.254 Log=1
Count=2' PostReserveWaitTime=30;
r56n06:/bm1 # chrsrc -c IBM.PeerNode OpQuorumTieBreaker="NetTieBkr"
```

Volume groups

To avoid logging errors, we prevented the HA volume groups from automatically starting by running:

```
chvg -a'n' -Q'n' vg_p##
```

NFS resources

The NFS scripts are found in `/usr/sbin/rsct/sapolicies/nfsserver`. You can access them as follows:

1. Find and populate the `sa-nfsserver.conf` file with the parameters of your environment. Example 2 shows a modified configuration file.

Example 2 Modified config file

```
# --directory for control scripts
script_dir="/usr/sbin/rsct/sapolicies/nfsserver"

# --prefix of all NFS server resources
prefix="SA-nfsserver-"

# --list of nodes in the NFS server cluster
nodes="r56n06 r56n08"

# --IP address and netmask for NFS server,
# If more instances of <ip_>, add more rows, like: ip_2 ip_3...
ip_1="129.40.9.12,255.255.255.0"
# --List of network interfaces ServiceIP ip_x depends on.
# Entries are lists of the form <network-interface-name>:<node-name>,...
# If more instances of <nieq_>, add more rows, like: nieq_2 nieq_3...
# Default: create 'static equivalencies'
# to create 'dynamic equivalencies' use keyword nieq_1_dyn ...
nieq_1="en0:r56n06,en0:r56n08"
```

```
# --common local mountpoint for shared data
# If more instances of <data_>, add more rows, like: data_tmp, data_proj...
# Note: the keywords need to be unique!
data_varlibnfs="/nfsctrl"
data_work="/shared_db2home"

# --LVM definitions: VG and optional hdisk (for AIX only)
# one entry allowed, like: myvg ... with hdisk like: myvg hdisk5
lvm="vgdb2nhome hdisk10"
```

2. Run `cfgnfsserver` to preview the commands used to create the resources.
3. If you are satisfied with the preview, you can create the resources and relationships. To do this, run:

```
cfgnfsserver -p (perform)
```

The resources and resource group should resemble those in Example 3. To verify that the resource group is online, ensure that the `NominalState` is `Online`, as shown.

Example 3 NominalState is online

```
#lsrg -g SA-nfsserver-rg
```

Displaying Resource Group information:
For Resource Group "SA-nfsserver-rg".

Resource Group 1:

```
Name = SA-nfsserver-rg
MemberLocation = Collocated
Priority = 0
AllowedNode = ALL
NominalState = Online
ExcludedList = {}
Subscription = {}
Owner =
Description =
InfoLink =
ActivePeerDomain = db2ha
OpState = Online
TopGroup = SA-nfsserver-rg
ConfigValidity =
TopGroupNominalState = Online
```

To view the individual resources (Example 4), use:

```
/usr/sbin/rsct/sapolicies/bin # getstatus
```

Example 4 Individual resources

```
/usr/sbin/rsct/sapolicies/bin # getstatus
```

```
-- Resource Groups and Resources --
```

Group Name	Resources
-----	-----
SA-nfsserver-rg	SA-nfsserver-data-varlibnfs
SA-nfsserver-rg	SA-nfsserver-data-work

```

SA-nfssserver-rg    SA-nfssserver-ip-1
SA-nfssserver-rg    SA-nfssserver-lvm
SA-nfssserver-rg    SA-nfssserver-server
-
-

```

-- Resources --

Resource Name	Node Name	State
SA-nfssserver-data-varlibnfs	r56n05	Offline
SA-nfssserver-data-varlibnfs	r56n07	Online
-	-	-
SA-nfssserver-data-work	r56n05	Offline
SA-nfssserver-data-work	r56n07	Online
-	-	-
SA-nfssserver-ip-1	r56n05	Offline
SA-nfssserver-ip-1	r56n07	Online
-	-	-
SA-nfssserver-lvm	r56n05	Offline
SA-nfssserver-lvm	r56n07	Online
-	-	-
SA-nfssserver-server	r56n05	Offline
SA-nfssserver-server	r56n07	Online

4. Example 4 on page 5 shows the result of the `getstatus` query for a healthy cluster. Further test the function and availability of the remote NFS by listing the files at the NFS clients. If a problem exists with the status or function of the NFS resources, you must resolve it before attempting the failover. If no problems exist, you can attempt the failover using:

```
rgreq -o Move -n r56n07 SA-nfssserver-rg
```

This moves the NFS resource group from r56n07 (current host) to its failover partner, r56n05.

To recover from a failed failover attempt, take all Tivoli System Automation resources offline. The `getstatus` query results must reflect `Offline` for *all* resources before you attempt to bring them back online. Follow these steps:

1. Take all NFS resources offline:

```
chrg -o Offline -s 'Name like "SA-nfssserver-%"'
```

2. If the *state* of any resources, per the `getstatus` command, is `Unknown`, a resource reset is needed. To reset NFS resources, use:

```
resetrsrc -s "Name like 'SA-nfssserver-%'" IBM.Application (if necessary)
resetrsrc -s "Name like 'SA-nfssserver-%'" IBM.ServiceIP (if necessary)
```

3. After all the resources are offline, bring all NFS resources online, using:

```
chrg -o Online -s 'Name like "SA-nfssserver-%"'
```

DB2 resources

The DB2 scripts (`regdb2salin`) must be modified significantly for AIX. These changes should be incorporated into the next release. You can access DB2 resources as follows:

1. Find the tarball directory, including working modified scripts, called `db2.sam.scripts.tar.Z`. Extract script files from the tarball.

- Modify and run the `regdb2aixbcu` command or use the following command syntax, which creates the DB2 “rs” resources:

```
regdb2salin -a InstanceName -n NetMask -i Admin FCM address
PrimaryNode,StandbyNode:PrimaryNode,StandbyNode
```

```
/opt/IBM/db2/V9.1/ha/tsa/regdb2salin -a db2inst2 -n 255.255.255.0 -i
129.40.98.10 -l
r56g06,r56g08:r56g03,r56g04:r56g03,r56g04:r56g03,r56g04:r56g03,r56g04:r56g03,r5
6g04:r56g03,r56g04:r56g03,r56g04:r56g03,r56g04:r56g04,r56g03:r56g04,r56g03:r56g
04,r56g03:r56g04,r56g03:r56g04,r56g03:r56g04,r56g03:r56g04,r56g03:r56g04,r56g03
```

- Run `mkrsrc_containers`. This creates the logical volume manager (LVM) and mount resources.

If the expected resources do not appear in the resource list, it is possible that you need to create Admin. Run `mkrsrc_cont_admin` to create Admin. You may also rerun `mkrsrc_containers` if the expected resources do not appear in the resource list.

Figure 1 shows the seven resources created for Balanced Processing Unit 1 (BPU1). Each data partition has these seven resources. You should create resources like those in Figure 1 for each data partition. To view the resources, use:

```
/usr/sbin/rsct/sapolicies/bin/getstatus
```

Group Name	Resources	
db2_db2inst2_1-rg	b2_db2inst2_1-rs_mount_4	partition fs mounts
db2_db2inst2_1-rg	db2_db2inst2_1-rs_mount_3	partition fs mounts
db2_db2inst2_1-rg	db2_db2inst2_1-rs_mount_2	partition fs mounts
db2_db2inst2_1-rg	db2_db2inst2_1-rs_mount_1	partition fs mounts
db2_db2inst2_1-rg	db2_db2inst2_1-rs_mount_0	partition fs mounts
db2_db2inst2_1-rg	db2_db2inst2_1-lvm	volume group
db2_db2inst2_1-rg	db2_db2inst2_1-rs	db2 partition

Figure 1 The seven resources created for BPU 1

The resources in Figure 2 must be created for each BPU 0, the Admin node.

Group Name	Resources	
db2_db2inst2_0-rg	db2_db2inst2_0-rs_mount_1	
db2_db2inst2_0-rg	db2_db2inst2_0-rs_mount_0	
db2_db2inst2_0-rg	db2_db2inst2_0-lvm	
db2_db2inst2_0-rg	db2_db2inst2_0-rs_ip	floating ip address
db2_db2inst2_0-rg	db2_db2inst2_0-rs	

Figure 2 Resources to be created for each BPU 0

Example 5 shows a healthy cluster with both NFS and DB2 BCU resources.

Example 5 A healthy cluster

```
r56n01:/ # /usr/sbin/rsct/sapolicies/bin/getstatus
-- Resource Groups and Resources --
```

Group Name	Resources
-----	-----
SA-nfssserver-rg	SA-nfssserver-data-varlibnfs
SA-nfssserver-rg	SA-nfssserver-data-work
SA-nfssserver-rg	SA-nfssserver-ip-1
SA-nfssserver-rg	SA-nfssserver-lvm

```

SA-nfssserver-rg SA-nfssserver-server
- -
db2_db2inst5_0-rg db2_db2inst5_0-rs
db2_db2inst5_0-rg db2_db2inst5_0-rs_ip
- -
db2_db2inst5_1-rg db2_db2inst5_1-rs
- -
db2_db2inst5_10-rg db2_db2inst5_10-rs
- -
db2_db2inst5_11-rg db2_db2inst5_11-rs
- -
db2_db2inst5_12-rg db2_db2inst5_12-rs
- -
db2_db2inst5_13-rg db2_db2inst5_13-rs
- -
db2_db2inst5_14-rg db2_db2inst5_14-rs
- -
db2_db2inst5_15-rg db2_db2inst5_15-rs
- -
db2_db2inst5_16-rg db2_db2inst5_16-rs
- -
db2_db2inst5_2-rg db2_db2inst5_2-rs
- -
db2_db2inst5_3-rg db2_db2inst5_3-rs
- -
db2_db2inst5_4-rg db2_db2inst5_4-rs
- -
db2_db2inst5_5-rg db2_db2inst5_5-rs
- -
db2_db2inst5_6-rg db2_db2inst5_6-rs
- -
db2_db2inst5_7-rg db2_db2inst5_7-rs
- -
db2_db2inst5_8-rg db2_db2inst5_8-rs
- -
db2_db2inst5_9-rg db2_db2inst5_9-rs
- -
-- Resources --
Resource Name Node Name State
-----
SA-nfssserver-data-varlibnfs r56n05 Online
SA-nfssserver-data-varlibnfs r56n07 Offline
- -
SA-nfssserver-data-work r56n05 Online
SA-nfssserver-data-work r56n07 Offline
- -
SA-nfssserver-ip-1 r56n05 Online
SA-nfssserver-ip-1 r56n07 Offline
- -
SA-nfssserver-lvm r56n05 Online
SA-nfssserver-lvm r56n07 Offline
- -
SA-nfssserver-server r56n05 Online
SA-nfssserver-server r56n07 Offline
- -
db2_db2inst5_0-rs r56n05 Online
db2_db2inst5_0-rs r56n07 Offline
- -
db2_db2inst5_0-rs_ip r56n05 Online
db2_db2inst5_0-rs_ip r56n07 Offline

```

-	-	-
db2_db2inst5_1-rs	r56n01	Online
db2_db2inst5_1-rs	r56n02	Offline
-	-	-
db2_db2inst5_10-rs	r56n01	Offline
db2_db2inst5_10-rs	r56n02	Online
-	-	-
db2_db2inst5_11-rs	r56n01	Offline
db2_db2inst5_11-rs	r56n02	Online
-	-	-
db2_db2inst5_12-rs	r56n01	Offline
db2_db2inst5_12-rs	r56n02	Online
-	-	-
db2_db2inst5_13-rs	r56n01	Offline
db2_db2inst5_13-rs	r56n02	Online
-	-	-
db2_db2inst5_14-rs	r56n01	Offline
db2_db2inst5_14-rs	r56n02	Online
-	-	-
db2_db2inst5_15-rs	r56n01	Offline
db2_db2inst5_15-rs	r56n02	Online
-	-	-
db2_db2inst5_16-rs	r56n01	Offline
db2_db2inst5_16-rs	r56n02	Online
-	-	-
db2_db2inst5_2-rs	r56n01	Online
db2_db2inst5_2-rs	r56n02	Offline
-	-	-
db2_db2inst5_3-rs	r56n01	Online
db2_db2inst5_3-rs	r56n02	Offline
-	-	-
db2_db2inst5_4-rs	r56n01	Online
db2_db2inst5_4-rs	r56n02	Offline
-	-	-
db2_db2inst5_5-rs	r56n01	Online
db2_db2inst5_5-rs	r56n02	Offline
-	-	-
db2_db2inst5_6-rs	r56n01	Online
db2_db2inst5_6-rs	r56n02	Offline
-	-	-
db2_db2inst5_7-rs	r56n01	Online
db2_db2inst5_7-rs	r56n02	Offline
-	-	-
db2_db2inst5_8-rs	r56n01	Online
db2_db2inst5_8-rs	r56n02	Offline
-	-	-
db2_db2inst5_9-rs	r56n01	Offline
db2_db2inst5_9-rs	r56n02	Online

Troubleshooting

Sometimes the regdb2salin scripts do not run cleanly. That can explain why one of the resources for partition 0 is missing. If this happens, Example 6 shows how to create mount point resources, add them to a resource group, and define a dependency relationship of mounts to a volume group (LVM) resource.

Example 6

To manually add the missing db2fsp1 resource.

```
# mkrsrc IBM.Application \
  Name="db2_db2inst2_0-rs_mount_1" \
  ProtectionMode=1 \
  StartCommand="/opt/IBM/db2/V9.1/ha/tsa/mount_start.ksh /db2fs1p0" \
  StartCommandTimeout=300 \
  StopCommand="/opt/IBM/db2/V9.1/ha/tsa/mount_stop.ksh /db2fs1p0" \
  StopCommandTimeout=600 \
  MonitorCommand="/opt/IBM/db2/V9.1/ha/tsa/mount_monitor.ksh /db2fs1p0" \
  MonitorCommandPeriod=300 \
  MonitorCommandTimeout=290 \
  UserName=root \
  NodeNameList={'r56g06','r56g08'}

# addrgmbr -g db2_db2inst2_0-rg IBM.Application:db2_db2inst2_0-rs_mount_1
# mkrel -S IBM.Application:db2_db2inst2_0-rs_mount_1 -G
IBM.Application:db2_db2inst2_0-lvm -p DependsOn db2_db2inst2_0-rs_mount_1_on_lvm
```

When we were performing the Admin node failover testing, at first, the failover was not triggered by disabling the Fast Communication Manager (FCM) network interface. This was resolved by creating a dependency on that resource. The steps to follow for creating a dependency are:

1. Verify or define nic equivalency for ServiceIP:


```
# mkequ db2_db2inst2_0_nieq IBM.NetworkInterface:en4:r56g06,en4:r56g08
```
2. Define the relationship for equiv and servicelP:


```
# mkrel -S IBM.ServiceIP:db2_db2inst2_0-rs_ip -G
IBM.Equivalency:db2_db2inst2_0_nieq -p DependsOn db2_db2inst2_0_nieq
```
3. Define the dependency of volume groups on network equivalency:


```
# mkrel -S IBM.Application:db2_db2inst2_0-lvm -G
IBM.Equivalency:db2_db2inst2_0_nieq -p DependsOn db2_db2inst2_0_lvm_on_nieq
```

Error logging

By default, Tivoli System Automation logs errors using /usr/es/adm/cluster.log and errpt.

Failover testing

When testing the DB2 BCU2 HA configuration with Tivoli System Automation, we had to modify several of the parameters significantly to avoid exceeding the default timeout parameters and to minimize the CPU load. This was because of the relatively large numbers of resources. Before you modify the parameters, you must take all resources offline by running:

```
chrg -o Offline -s 'Name like "db2_db2inst2_%"'
```

To modify each parameter, follow these steps:

1. For the health query interval of each resource, use:


```
chrsrc -s 'Name like "db2_db2inst2%"' IBM.Application MonitorCommandPeriod=300
```
2. For the health query timeout, use:


```
chrsrc -s 'Name like "db2_db2inst2%"' IBM.Application MonitorCommandTimeout=290
```

3. For the resource startup script timeout, use

```
chrsrc -s 'Name like "db2_db2inst2%"' IBM.Application StartCommandTimeout=300
```

4. For the Resource Stop script timeout, use:

```
chrsrc -s 'Name like "db2_db2inst2%"' IBM.Application StopCommandTimeout=720
```

When testing goes wrong, you are often left with resources in various states such as online, offline, and unknown. When the state of a resource is unknown, before attempting to restart it, you must issue:

```
resetrsrc
```

When you are restarting DB2, you must verify that all the resources are offline before attempting to bring them online again. You must also correct the db2nodes.cfg file. Use the getstatus command to see the state of each resource on all the nodes and to ensure that all indicate offline (Example 7).

Example 7

```
chrg -o Offline -s 'Name like "db2_db2inst2%"'  
resetrsrc -s "Name like 'db2_db2inst2_%'" IBM.Application ( if necessary )  
resetrsrc -s "Name like 'db2_db2inst2_%'" IBM.ServiceIP ( if necessary )  
verify db2nodes.cfg for accuracy, modify to suit your test requirements.  
/db2home/db2inst2/sqllib/db2nodes.cfg  
chrg -o Online -s 'Name like "db2_db2inst2%"'
```

Tip: When we were testing the NFS failover, we were able to move the server over successfully, but the existing NFS client mounts stopped functioning. We solved this problem by unmounting and remounting the NFS volume. We also discovered that the major number of the NFS volume group was not identical on the two host servers. After this was changed, the existing NFS mounts continued to function after the failover without intervention.

Tivoli System Automation and RSCT commands

The following Tivoli System Automation and RSCT commands are commonly used for basic queries, for checking component status, for listing the status of group members, and other helpful tasks:

- ▶ The basic query commands are:

```
lsrg  
lsrel  
lsequ  
lsrsrc
```

- ▶ Use this command to check the status of components:

```
getstatus ( /usr/sbin/rsct/sapolicies/bin/getstatus )
```

- ▶ Use this command to list group members and resource status:

```
lsrg -m
```

- ▶ Use this command to bring all resources online

```
chrg -o Online -s 'Name like "db2_db2inst2_%"'
```

- ▶ Use this command to take all resources offline

```
chrg -o Offline -s 'Name like "db2_db2inst2_%"'
```
- ▶ Use this command for a soft failover of the db2_db2inst2_9-rg resource that is currently hosted by r56g04:

```
rgreq -o Move -n r56g04 db2_db2inst2_9-rg
```
- ▶ Use these commands to reset resources (which is necessary when the resource state is unknown):

```
resetrsrc -s "Name like 'db2_db2inst2_%'" IBM.Application  
resetrsrc -s "Name like 'db2_db2inst2_%'" IBM.ServiceIP
```
- ▶ Use this command to view resource details, including the path to start, stop, and monitor scripts, and timeouts:

```
lsrsrc -s "Name like 'SA-nfserver-data%'" IBM.Application
```

Summary

Tivoli System Automation is a powerful tool that you can use to provide high availability to critical resources. Tivoli System Automation provides an alternative to the traditional HACMP™ implementations of the past, allowing a more granular, resource-driven approach to high availability. We have discussed how to set up the environment, download the Tivoli software and fixpacks, configure the resources, issue commands, and test the failover capability.

The author of this redpaper

David Toussaint is a Systems Management Specialist in the BICoC and System p™ Commercial Benchmark Center of the IBM Systems and Technology Group in Poughkeepsie.

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Resources

- ▶ IBM Web site:
<http://www-306.ibm.com/software/tivoli/products/sys-auto-multi/>
- ▶ *IBM Tivoli Systems Automation for Multiplatforms. Application Enablement of NFS File Server*, Enrico Joedecke:
<ftp://ftp.software.ibm.com/software/tivoli/products/sys-auto-linux/>
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