

IBM Tivoli Storage Manager
for HP-UX
Version 6.3.4

Installation Guide



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Version 6.3.4

Installation Guide



Note:

Before using this information and the product it supports, read the information in "Notices" on page 113.

This edition applies to Version 6.3.4 of IBM Tivoli Storage Manager (product number 5608-E01, 5608-E02, 5608-E03) and to all subsequent releases and modifications until otherwise indicated in new editions or technical newsletters. This edition replaces GC23-9782-04.

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Preface

This publication contains installation and configuration instructions for the IBM® Tivoli® Storage Manager server and client API, server languages, and other Tivoli Storage Manager components.

Instructions for installing the Tivoli Storage Manager license, device driver, and the storage agent are in this publication. Details about Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager are also included.

Who should read this guide

This publication is intended for a system administrator installing and configuring a Version 6.3 or later Tivoli Storage Manager server, the Operations Center, the Administration Center, or Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager, or upgrading from Tivoli Storage Manager Version 6.1 or 6.2.

If you are upgrading an existing 5.5.x Tivoli Storage Manager server to Tivoli Storage Manager Version 6.3 or later, see the *Upgrade and Migration Guide for V5 Servers*.

If you are upgrading a Tivoli Storage Manager Version 6.1 or Version 6.2 server to a newer version, see Chapter 5, “Upgrading to Tivoli Storage Manager Version 6.3 or later,” on page 67.

If you are upgrading an existing Tivoli Storage Manager Version 6.3 server to a later level of Version 6.3, see Chapter 4, “Installing a Tivoli Storage Manager server fix pack,” on page 63.

Installable components

The IBM Tivoli Storage Manager server, client API, and licenses are required components. Other, optional components and products are also available in separate packages.

You can install the following components for Tivoli Storage Manager V6.3.4 or later.

- Tivoli Storage Manager server
- Tivoli Storage Manager server languages
- Tivoli Storage Manager licenses
- Tivoli Storage Manager devices
- Tivoli Storage Manager storage agent

Table 1 on page vi describes all the installable components.

Table 1. Tivoli Storage Manager installable components

Tivoli Storage Manager component:	Description:	Additional information:
Server (required)	Includes the database, client API, GSKit, and tools to help you configure and manage Tivoli Storage Manager.	See the Tivoli Storage Manager server overview in the <i>Administrator's Guide</i> .
Language package (optional)	Each language package (one for each language) contains language-specific information for the server.	See "Installing server language packages" on page 36.
Licenses (required)	Includes support for all Tivoli Storage Manager licensed features. After you install this package, you must configure the licenses you purchased.	See the chapter on managing server operations in the <i>Administrator's Guide</i> .
Devices (optional)	Extends Tivoli Storage Manager media management capability.	<p>The Tivoli Storage Manager device driver is preferred for use with the Tivoli Storage Manager server.</p> <p>See the chapter on adding devices in the <i>Administrator's Guide</i>.</p> <p>A list of devices supported by this driver is available from the Tivoli Storage Manager website, at http://www.ibm.com/support/entry/portal/Overview/Software/Tivoli/Tivoli_Storage_Manager.</p>
Storage agent (optional)	<p>Installs the component that allows client systems to write data directly to, or read data directly from, storage devices that are attached to a storage area network (SAN).</p> <p>Remember: The IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Storage Area Networks is a separately licensed product.</p>	See the <i>Storage Agent User's Guide</i> .

Publications

Publications for the IBM Tivoli Storage Manager family of products are available online. The Tivoli Storage Manager product family includes IBM Tivoli Storage FlashCopy® Manager, IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Space Management, IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Databases, and several other storage management products from IBM Tivoli.

To search all publications, search across the appropriate Tivoli Storage Manager information center:

- Version 6.3 information center: <http://pic.dhe.ibm.com/infocenter/tsminfo/v6r3>
- Version 6.4 information center: <http://pic.dhe.ibm.com/infocenter/tsminfo/v6r4>

You can download PDF versions of publications from the Tivoli Storage Manager information center or from the IBM Publications Center at <http://www.ibm.com/shop/publications/order/>.

Go to Tivoli Documentation Central to find information centers that contain official product documentation for current and previous versions of Tivoli products, including the Tivoli Storage Manager product family. You can find Tivoli Documentation Central at <http://www.ibm.com/tivoli/documentation>.

You can also order some related publications from the IBM Publications Center website at <http://www.ibm.com/shop/publications/order/>. The website provides information about ordering publications from countries other than the United States. In the United States, you can order publications by calling 1-800-879-2755.

Tivoli Storage Manager publications

The following tables list the publications that make up the Tivoli Storage Manager library.

Table 2. Tivoli Storage Manager server publications

Publication title	Order number
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for AIX Installation Guide</i>	GC23-9781
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for AIX Administrator's Guide</i>	SC23-9769
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for AIX Administrator's Reference</i>	SC23-9775
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for HP-UX Installation Guide</i>	GC23-9782
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for HP-UX Administrator's Guide</i>	SC23-9770
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for HP-UX Administrator's Reference</i>	SC23-9776
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Linux Installation Guide</i>	GC23-9783
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Linux Administrator's Guide</i>	SC23-9771
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Linux Administrator's Reference</i>	SC23-9777
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Oracle Solaris Installation Guide</i>	GC23-9784
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Oracle Solaris Administrator's Guide</i>	SC23-9772
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Oracle Solaris Administrator's Reference</i>	SC23-9778
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Windows Installation Guide</i>	GC23-9785
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Windows Administrator's Guide</i>	SC23-9773
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Windows Administrator's Reference</i>	SC23-9779
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for z/OS Media Installation and User's Guide</i>	SC27-4018
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager Upgrade and Migration Guide for V5 Servers</i>	GC27-4017
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager Integration Guide for Tivoli Storage Manager FastBack®</i>	SC27-2828

Table 3. Tivoli Storage Manager storage agent publications

Publication title	Order number
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for SAN for AIX Storage Agent User's Guide</i>	SC23-9797
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for SAN for HP-UX Storage Agent User's Guide</i>	SC23-9798

Table 3. Tivoli Storage Manager storage agent publications (continued)

Publication title	Order number
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for SAN for Linux Storage Agent User's Guide</i>	SC23-9799
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for SAN for Oracle Solaris Storage Agent User's Guide</i>	SC23-9800
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for SAN for Windows Storage Agent User's Guide</i>	SC23-9553

Table 4. Tivoli Storage Manager client publications

Publication title	Order number
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for UNIX and Linux: Backup-Archive Clients Installation and User's Guide</i>	SC23-9791
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Windows: Backup-Archive Clients Installation and User's Guide</i>	SC23-9792
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager Using the Application Programming Interface</i>	SC23-9793
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Space Management for UNIX and Linux: User's Guide</i>	SC23-9794
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager HSM for Windows Administration Guide</i>	SC23-9795

Table 5. Tivoli Storage Manager data protection publications

Publication title	Order number
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Databases: Data Protection for Microsoft SQL Server Installation and User's Guide</i>	GC27-4010
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Databases: Data Protection for Oracle for UNIX and Linux Installation and User's Guide</i>	SC27-4019
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Databases: Data Protection for Oracle for Windows Installation and User's Guide</i>	SC27-4020
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Mail: Data Protection for Microsoft Exchange Server Installation and User's Guide</i>	GC27-4009
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Mail: Data Protection for Lotus Domino® UNIX and Linux Installation and User's Guide</i>	SC27-4021
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Mail: Data Protection for Lotus Domino for Windows Installation and User's Guide</i>	SC27-4022
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Enterprise Resource Planning: Data Protection for SAP Installation and User's Guide for DB2</i>	SC33-6341
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Enterprise Resource Planning: Data Protection for SAP Installation and User's Guide for Oracle</i>	SC33-6340
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Virtual Environments Installation and User's Guide</i>	SC27-2898
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Microsoft SharePoint Guide</i>	N/A

Table 6. IBM Tivoli Storage Manager troubleshooting and tuning publications

Publication title	Order number
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager Problem Determination Guide</i>	GC23-9789
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager Optimizing Performance</i>	GC23-9788

Table 6. IBM Tivoli Storage Manager troubleshooting and tuning publications (continued)

Publication title	Order number
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager Client Messages and Application Programming Interface Return Codes</i>	SC27-2878
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager Server Messages and Error Codes</i>	SC27-2877
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Mail: Data Protection for Microsoft Exchange Server Messages</i>	GC27-4011
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Databases: Data Protection for Microsoft SQL Server Messages</i>	GC27-4012
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Databases: Data Protection for Oracle Messages</i>	SC27-4014
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Mail: Data Protection for Lotus Domino Messages</i>	SC27-4015
<i>IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Enterprise Resource Planning: Data Protection for SAP Messages</i>	SC27-4016

Note: You can find information about IBM System Storage® Archive Manager at the Tivoli Storage Manager v6.3.0 information center.

Support information

You can find support information for IBM products from various sources.

Start at the IBM Support Portal: <http://www.ibm.com/support/entry/portal/>. You can select the products that you are interested in and search for a wide variety of relevant information.

Getting technical training

Information about Tivoli technical training courses is available online.

Go to the following websites to sign up for training, ask questions, and interact with others who use IBM storage products.

Tivoli software training and certification

Choose from instructor led, online classroom training, self-paced Web classes, Tivoli certification preparation, and other training options at <http://www.ibm.com/software/tivoli/education/>

Tivoli Support Technical Exchange

Technical experts share their knowledge and answer your questions in webcasts at http://www.ibm.com/software/sysmgmt/products/support/supp_tech_exch.html.

Storage Management community

Interact with others who use IBM storage management products at <http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/servicemanagement/sm/index.html>

Global Tivoli User Community

Share information and learn from other Tivoli users throughout the world at <http://www.tivoli-ug.org/>.

IBM Education Assistant

View short "how to" recordings designed to help you use IBM software products more effectively at <http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/ieduasst/tivv1r0/index.jsp>

Searching knowledge bases

If you have a problem with your Tivoli Storage Manager family product, there are several knowledge bases that you can search.

Begin by searching the Tivoli Storage Manager Information Center at <http://pic.dhe.ibm.com/infocenter/tsminfo/v6r3>. From this website, you can search the current Tivoli Storage Manager documentation.

Searching the Internet

If you cannot find an answer to your question in the IBM Tivoli Storage Manager information center, search the Internet for the information that might help you resolve the problem.

To search multiple Internet resources, go to the IBM support website at <http://www.ibm.com/support/entry/portal/>.

You can search for information without signing in. Sign in using your IBM ID and password if you want to customize the site based on your product usage and information needs. If you do not already have an IBM ID and password, click **Sign in** at the top of the page and follow the instructions to register.

From the support website, you can search various resources including:

- IBM technotes.
- IBM downloads.
- IBM Redbooks® publications.
- IBM Authorized Program Analysis Reports (APARs). Select the product and click **Downloads** to search the APAR list.

If you still cannot find a solution to the problem, you can search forums and newsgroups on the Internet for the latest information that might help you find problem resolution.

An independent user discussion list, ADSM-L, is hosted by Marist College. You can subscribe by sending an email to listserv@vm.marist.edu. The body of the message must contain the following text: `SUBSCRIBE ADSM-L your_first_name your_family_name`.

To share your experiences and learn from others in the Tivoli Storage Manager and Tivoli Storage FlashCopy Manager user communities, go to Service Management Connect (<http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/servicemanagement/sm/index.html>). From there you can find links to product wikis and user communities.

Using IBM Support Assistant

IBM Support Assistant is a complimentary software product that can help you with problem determination. It is available for some Tivoli Storage Manager and Tivoli Storage FlashCopy Manager products.

To learn about which products are supported, go to the IBM Support Assistant download web page at <http://www.ibm.com/software/support/isa/download.html>.

IBM Support Assistant helps you gather support information when you must open a problem management record (PMR), which you can then use to track the problem. The product-specific plug-in modules provide you with the following resources:

- Support links
- Education links
- Ability to submit problem management reports

You can find more information at the IBM Support Assistant website:

<http://www.ibm.com/software/support/isa/>

You can also install the stand-alone IBM Support Assistant application on any workstation. You can then enhance the application by installing product-specific plug-in modules for the IBM products that you use. Find add-ons for specific products at <http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg27012689>.

Finding product fixes

A product fix to resolve your problem might be available from the IBM software support website.

You can determine what fixes are available by checking the IBM software support website at <http://www.ibm.com/support/entry/portal/>.

- If you previously customized the site based on your product usage:
 1. Click the link for your product, or a component for which you want to find a fix.
 2. Click **Downloads**, and then click **Fixes by version**.
- If you have not customized the site based on your product usage, click **Downloads** and search for your product.

Receiving notification of product fixes

You can receive notifications about fixes, flashes, upgrades, and other news about IBM products.

To sign up to receive notifications about IBM products, follow these steps:

1. From the support page at <http://www.ibm.com/support/entry/portal/>, click **Sign in to create, manage, or view your subscriptions** in the **Notifications** pane.
2. Sign in using your IBM ID and password. If you do not have an ID and password, click **register now** and complete the registration process.
3. Click **Manage all my subscriptions** in the **Notifications** pane.
4. Click the **Subscribe** tab and then click **Tivoli**.
5. Select the products for which you want to receive notifications and click **Continue**.

6. Specify your notification preferences and click **Submit**.

Contacting IBM Software Support

You can contact IBM Software Support if you have an active IBM subscription and support contract and if you are authorized to submit problems to IBM.

To obtain help from IBM Software Support, complete the following steps:

1. Ensure that you have completed the following prerequisites:
 - a. Set up a subscription and support contract.
 - b. Determine the business impact of your problem.
 - c. Describe your problem and gather background information.
2. Follow the instructions in “Submitting the problem to IBM Software Support” on page xiii.

Setting up a subscription and support contract

Set up a subscription and support contract. The type of contract that you need depends on the type of product you have.

For IBM distributed software products (including, but not limited to, IBM Tivoli, Lotus®, and Rational® products, as well as IBM DB2® and IBM WebSphere® products that run on Microsoft Windows or on operating systems such as AIX or Linux), enroll in IBM Passport Advantage® in one of the following ways:

- **Online:** Go to the Passport Advantage website at <http://www.ibm.com/software/lotus/passportadvantage/>, click **How to enroll**, and follow the instructions.
- **By telephone:** You can call 1-800-IBMSERV (1-800-426-7378) in the United States. For the telephone number to call in your country, go to the IBM Software Support Handbook web page at <http://www14.software.ibm.com/webapp/set2/sas/f/handbook/home.html> and click **Contacts**.

Determining the business impact

When you report a problem to IBM, you are asked to supply a severity level. Therefore, you must understand and assess the business impact of the problem you are reporting.

Severity 1	Critical business impact: You are unable to use the program, resulting in a critical impact on operations. This condition requires an immediate solution.
Severity 2	Significant business impact: The program is usable but is severely limited.
Severity 3	Some business impact: The program is usable with less significant features (not critical to operations) unavailable.
Severity 4	Minimal business impact: The problem causes little impact on operations, or a reasonable circumvention to the problem has been implemented.

Describing the problem and gathering background information

When explaining a problem to IBM, it is helpful to be as specific as possible. Include all relevant background information so that IBM Software Support specialists can help you solve the problem efficiently.

To save time, know the answers to these questions:

- What software versions were you running when the problem occurred?
- Do you have logs, traces, and messages that are related to the problem symptoms? IBM Software Support is likely to ask for this information.
- Can the problem be re-created? If so, what steps led to the failure?
- Have any changes been made to the system? For example, hardware, operating system, networking software, and so on.
- Are you using a workaround for this problem? If so, be prepared to explain it when you report the problem.

Submitting the problem to IBM Software Support

You can submit the problem to IBM Software Support online or by telephone.

Online

Go to the IBM Software Support website at [http://www.ibm.com/support/entry/portal/Open_service_request/Software/Software_support_\(general\)](http://www.ibm.com/support/entry/portal/Open_service_request/Software/Software_support_(general)). Sign in to access IBM Service Requests and enter your information into the problem submission tool.

By telephone

For the telephone number to call in your country, go to the IBM Software Support Handbook at <http://www14.software.ibm.com/webapp/set2/sas/f/handbook/home.html> and click **Contacts**.

New for Tivoli Storage Manager Version 6.3.4

This section summarizes changes that have been made to IBM Tivoli Storage Manager Version 6.3.4. These changes affect the Tivoli Storage Manager server, the Operations Center, the Administration Center, Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager, and the upgrade to Version 6.3 or later. Any updates that have been made to the information since the previous edition are marked with a vertical bar (|) in the margin.

The following installation-related features are new for Tivoli Storage Manager in Version 6.3.4. For a complete list of new Version 6.3.4 features, see the "What's new in the products" topic in the Tivoli Storage Manager information center at <http://pic.dhe.ibm.com/infocenter/tsminfo/v6r3>.

Administration Center not supported

The Administration Center is a web-based interface for centrally configuring and managing Tivoli Storage Manager servers. The Administration Center provides wizards to help guide you through common configuration tasks. Using properties notebooks, you can modify settings and complete advanced management tasks.

In Tivoli Storage Manager V6.3 or later, the Administration Center cannot be installed on HP-UX, but it can be used to manage HP-UX servers. For Administration Center system requirements, see the following website: <http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg21515628>.

End user license agreement (EULA)

The license agreement no longer needs to be accepted for the Administration Center and for the Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager feature. The Tivoli Storage Manager Version 6.3 or later server installation wizard now has a separate license agreement for the following products:

- Tivoli Storage Manager
- Tivoli Storage Manager Extended Edition
- System Storage Archive Manager
- Tivoli Storage Manager for Storage Area Networks

Tivoli Storage Manager migration to V6.3.4 or later on Linux x86_64

You can now migrate a Tivoli Storage Manager V5 server that runs on an AIX®, HP-UX, or Solaris operating system to V6.3.4 or later on a Linux x86_64 operating system. Depending on your hardware and software environment, this migration procedure might be useful for achieving server consolidation, load balancing, or standardization on the Linux operating system. For more information about the advantages of migrating the server, see the server database updates overview section in the *Upgrade and Migration Guide for V5 Servers*.

Operations Center not supported

The Tivoli Storage Manager Operations Center is a new web-based user interface for managing a storage environment. You can use the Operations Center to identify potential issues at a glance, manage alerts, and access the Tivoli Storage Manager command line. The Administration Center interface is also available, but the Operations Center is the preferred monitoring interface.

| The Operations Center cannot be installed on HP-UX, but can be used to
| manage HP-UX servers that have a Tivoli Storage Manager V6.3.4 or later
| server installed.

| **Tivoli Storage Manager V6.4 code levels**

| Tivoli Storage Manager Version 6.4 is made up of the following
| components and code levels:

- | • Backup-archive client at V6.4
- | • Application programming interface (API) at V6.4
- | • Server at V6.3.4, including Administration Center, Tivoli Monitoring for
| Tivoli Storage Manager, and device driver components, also at V6.3.4
- | • Operations Center at V6.4.1

Part 1. Installing and upgrading the server

Install and upgrade the Tivoli Storage Manager server.

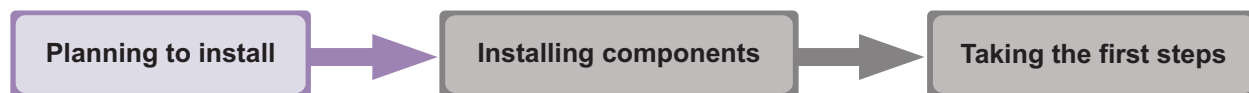


Figure 1. As highlighted in the figure, you are in the planning to install the Tivoli Storage Manager server section. Review this section carefully to ensure that you have the system and other requirements needed to install Tivoli Storage Manager.

Chapter 1. Planning to install the Tivoli Storage Manager server

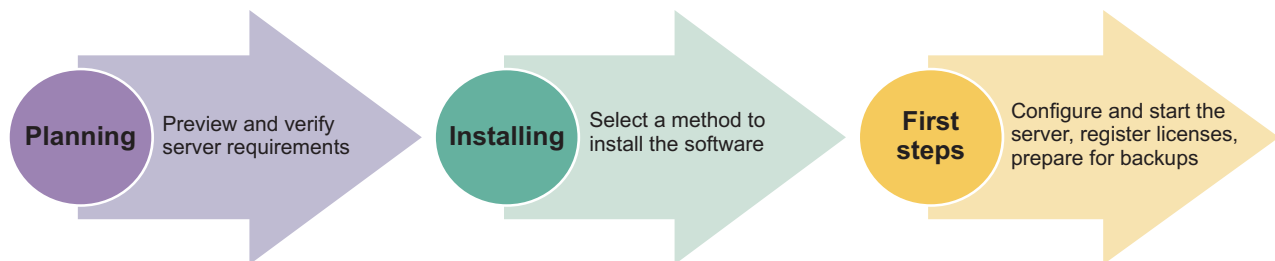
Install the Tivoli Storage Manager server software on the computer that manages storage devices and install the Tivoli Storage Manager client software on every workstation that transfers data to Tivoli Storage Manager server-managed storage.

Tivoli Storage Manager server maintenance releases, client software, and publications are available from the Tivoli Storage Manager website at http://www.ibm.com/support/entry/portal/Overview/Software/Tivoli/Tivoli_Storage_Manager.

Allow approximately 30 - 45 minutes to install a Tivoli Storage Manager Version 6.3 or later server, using this guide.

An upgrade from V6.1.x, V6.2.x, or V6.3.x to V6.3 or later takes approximately 20 - 50 minutes. Your environment might produce different results than that obtained in the labs.

The following figure illustrates the main parts for installing a new Tivoli Storage Manager server.



What you should know first

Before installing IBM Tivoli Storage Manager, be familiar with your operating systems, storage devices, communication protocols, and system configurations.

The following figure illustrates an overview of the installation, upgrade, and migration process.

Installing the Tivoli Storage Manager server

I want to...

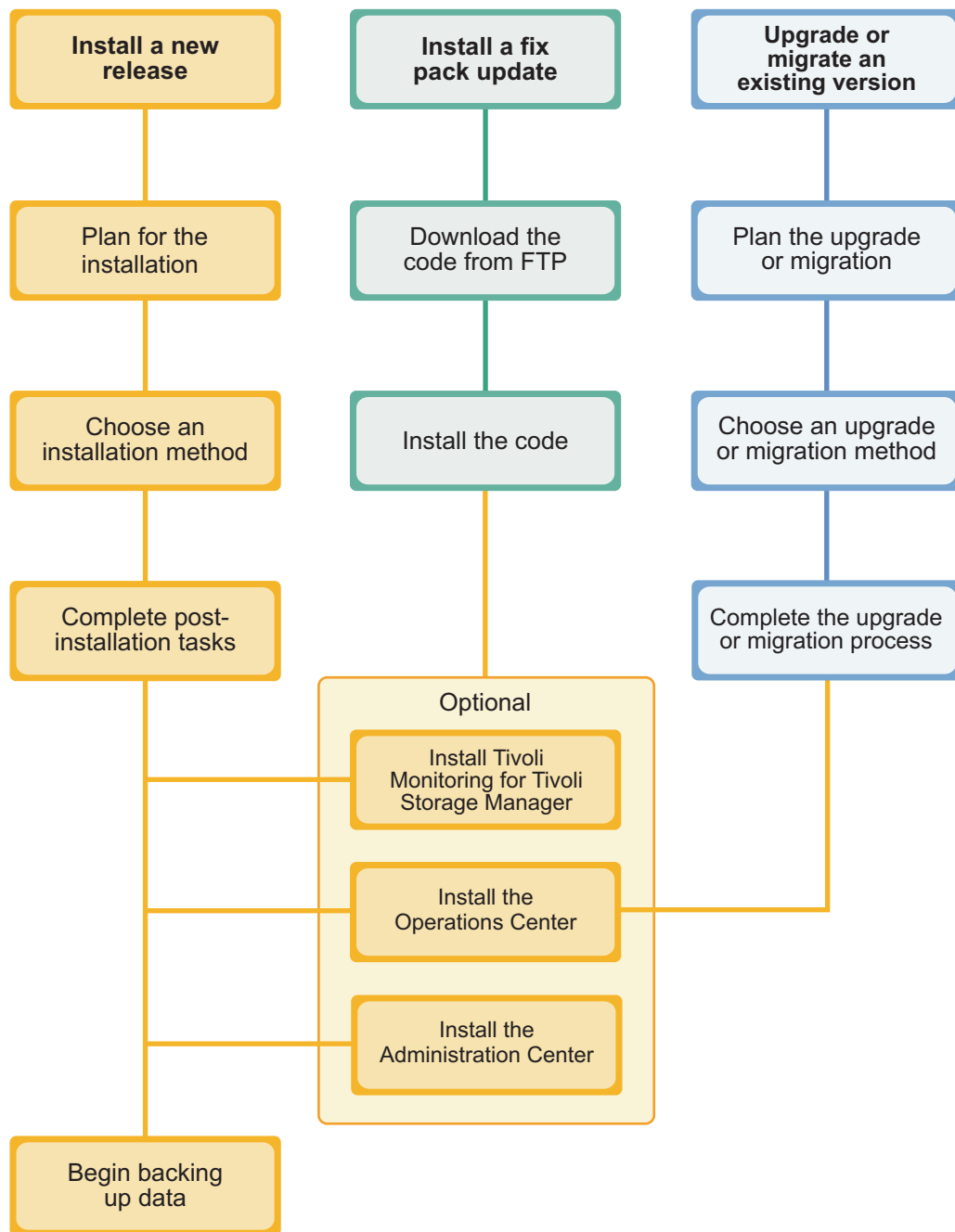


Figure 2. Installation, upgrade, migration overview

Table 7. Upgrade information

To upgrade from this version	To this version	See this information
V6.3 or later	V6.3 or later	Chapter 4, "Installing a Tivoli Storage Manager server fix pack," on page 63
V6.2	V6.3 or later	"Upgrading from Tivoli Storage Manager V6.2 to V6.3 or later" on page 68

Table 7. Upgrade information (continued)

To upgrade from this version	To this version	See this information
V6.1	V6.3 or later	"Upgrading from Tivoli Storage Manager V6.1 to V6.3 or later" on page 73
V5.5	V6.3 or later	<i>Upgrade and Migration Guide for V5 Servers</i>

If you are migrating a Tivoli Storage Manager server, see the following documentation:

- V5 server on an AIX, HP-UX, or Solaris operating system to V6.3.4 or later on a Linux x86_64 operating system, see the *Upgrade and Migration Guide for V5 Servers*.

Restriction: You can install and run the Version 6.3 or later server on a system that already has DB2 installed on it, whether DB2 was installed independently or as part of some other application, with some restrictions. For details, see "Compatibility of the Tivoli Storage Manager server with other DB2 products on the system" on page 8.

Experienced DB2 administrators can choose to perform advanced SQL queries and use DB2 tools to monitor the database. Do not, however, use DB2 tools to change DB2 configuration settings from those that are preset by Tivoli Storage Manager, or alter the DB2 environment for Tivoli Storage Manager in other ways, such as with other products. The Tivoli Storage Manager Version 6.3 or later server has been built and tested extensively using the data definition language (DDL) and database configuration that Tivoli Storage Manager deploys.

Attention: Do not alter the DB2 software that is installed with Tivoli Storage Manager installation packages and fix packs. Do not install or upgrade to a different version, release, or fix pack of DB2 software because doing so can damage the database.

System requirements for the Tivoli Storage Manager server

To install Tivoli Storage Manager server on an HP-UX system, it is necessary to have a minimum level of hardware and software, including a communication method and the most current device driver.

Hardware requirements

These tables list the minimum hardware and software requirements for the installation of a Tivoli Storage Manager server. Use these requirements as a starting point. You can use the prerequisite checker to verify most of the requirements. See "Running the installation prerequisite checker" on page 7. You can find the most current information about system requirements at Tivoli Storage Manager Supported Operating Systems.

See *Tivoli Storage Manager Optimizing Performance* for server configuration guidelines and best practices.

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Table 8 describes the minimum hardware requirements that are needed for your Tivoli Storage Manager HP-UX system. For more details about planning disk space, see “Capacity planning” on page 10.

Table 8. Hardware requirements

Type of hardware	Hardware requirements
Hardware	A 64-bit Intel Itanium system.
Disk space	<p>The following minimum disk space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 5 MB for the /var directory• 30 MB for the /opt directory if you create mount points• 2 GB for the /opt/tivoli/tsm directory• 2 GB for the /opt directory if you do not create mount points• 600 MB for the /tmp directory• 300 MB for the /usr directory• 2 GB in the home directory <p>Tip: Expect to use more space for problem determination.</p> <p>Significant additional disk space is required for database and log files. The size of the database depends on the number of client files to be stored and the method by which the server manages them. The default active log space is 16 GB, the minimum that is needed for most workloads and configurations. Allocate at least three times the active log space for the archive log (48 GB). Ensure that you have sufficient resources if you are using data deduplication or expect a heavy client workload.</p> <p>For optimal performance and to facilitate I/O, specify at least two equally sized containers or Logical Unit Numbers (LUNs) for the database. See <i>Optimizing Performance</i> for more information about the configuration of directories for the database. In addition, each active log and archive log should have its own container or LUN.</p> <p>Ensure that you see the capacity planning section for more details about disk space.</p>
Memory	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 12 GB.• 16 GB if you are using data deduplication.• At least 32 GB for heavily used servers. Using 32 GB or more of memory enhances performance of the Tivoli Storage Manager server database inventory.• If you plan to run multiple instances, each instance requires the memory listed for one server. Multiply the memory for one server by the number of instances planned for the system.• Node replication processing requires additional memory. Use a minimum of 32 GB of memory for node replication without data deduplication. Node replication with data deduplication requires a minimum of 64 GB of memory.

Software requirements

Table 9 on page 7 describes the minimum software requirements that are needed for your HP-UX system.

Table 9. Software requirements

Type of software	Minimum software requirements
Operating system	<p>The HP Itanium system must have operating system 11i v3 (11.31) with the most current maintenance levels installed.</p> <p>11i v3 with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PHCO_38658 - libc cumulative patch <p>The latest available service patches for the operating system must be applied. Older levels without patches do not work with the device drivers that Tivoli Storage Manager uses.</p>
Communication protocol	A communication method that is installed and activated (shared memory is the default).
Devices and drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A DVD device that is available for the installation process, if you are installing from DVD media. The Tivoli Storage Manager device driver package does not contain a device driver for this operating system because a SCSI generic device driver is used. Configure the device driver before using the Tivoli Storage Manager server with tape devices. <p>The Tivoli Storage Manager driver package contains driver tools and ACSLS daemons. You can locate IBM driver packages at the Fix Central website.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Go to the Fix Central website: http://www.ibm.com/support/fixcentral/. Select Storage Systems for the Product Group. Select Tape Systems for the Product Family. Select Tape device drivers and software for the Product Type. Select Tape device drivers for the Product. Select your operating system for the Platform.
Gunzip utility	The gunzip utility must be available on your system before you install or upgrade the Tivoli Storage Manager Version 6 server. Ensure that the gunzip utility is installed and the path to it is set in the PATH environment variable.
Other software	Korn Shell (ksh)

Running the installation prerequisite checker

The installation prerequisite checker is an optional tool that verifies the operating system, the amount of free disk space for the installation, and other prerequisites.

To ensure that your system environment is appropriate for the installation, you can run the prerequisite checker before each installation.

Tip: The prerequisite checker verifies only the minimum memory that is necessary. More memory is required for additional tasks.

The prerequisite checker presents a summary of results at the end of the check. Any changes that are required in your environment before the installation are listed. Any new directories that are required for the installation are created.

To run the prerequisite checker, complete the following steps.

Installing the Tivoli Storage Manager server

1. Ensure that the appropriate installation package is downloaded and that its files are extracted. A prerequisite checker is part of the installation package.
2. Choose the graphical interface (the default) or console method to start the installation, and follow the wizard instructions to complete the installation:
 - Issue this command to start the installation wizard using a graphical interface:
`./prereqcheck.bin`
 - Issue this command to start the installation wizard using the console method:
`./prereqcheck.bin -i console`
3. Select the language for the prerequisite checker user interface.
4. In the welcome and disclaimer panels, review the statements and accept them.

If the Prerequisite Results page indicates that your system passed the checks, you are ready to start the installation.

If an error message is shown in the Prerequisite Results page, make the required corrections before continuing with the installation. The summary page lists the errors and directs you to an error log file.

Compatibility of the Tivoli Storage Manager server with other DB2 products on the system

You can install other products that deploy and use DB2 products on the same system as the Tivoli Storage Manager Version 6.3 or later server on AIX, HP-UX, Linux, and Oracle Solaris platforms, with some limitations.

To install and use other products that use a DB2 product on the same system as the Tivoli Storage Manager server, ensure that the following criteria are met:

Table 10. Compatibility of the Tivoli Storage Manager server with other DB2 products on the system

Criterion	Instructions
Version level	The other products that use a DB2 product must use DB2 version 9 or later. DB2 products include product encapsulation and segregation support beginning with Version 9. Starting with this version, you can run multiple copies of DB2 products, at different code levels, on the same system. For details, see the information about multiple DB2 copies: http://pic.dhe.ibm.com/infocenter/db2luw/v9r7 .

Table 10. Compatibility of the Tivoli Storage Manager server with other DB2 products on the system (continued)

Criterion	Instructions
User IDs and directories	Ensure that the user IDs, fence user IDs, installation location, other directories, and related information are not shared across DB2 installations. Your specifications must be different from the IDs and locations that you used for the Tivoli Storage Manager server installation and configuration. If you used the dsmi cfgx wizard or dsmupgdx wizard to configure Version 6.3 or later, or upgrade the server from Version 5.5, these are values that you entered when running the wizard. If you used the manual configuration for Version 6.3 or later or upgrade from Version 5.5 procedures, review the procedures that you used if necessary to recall the values that were used for the server.
Resource allocation	<p>Consider the resources and capability of the system compared to the requirements for both the Tivoli Storage Manager server and the other applications that use the DB2 product. To provide sufficient resources for the other DB2 applications, you might have to change the Tivoli Storage Manager server settings so that the server uses less system memory and resources. Similarly, if the workloads for the other DB2 applications compete with the Tivoli Storage Manager server for processor or memory resources, the performance of the server in handling the expected client workload or other server operations might be adversely affected.</p> <p>To segregate resources and provide more capability for the tuning and allocation of processor, memory, and other system resources for multiple applications, consider using logical partition (LPAR), workload partition (WPAR), or other virtual workstation support. For example, run a DB2 application on its own virtualized system.</p>

Worksheets for planning details for the Tivoli Storage Manager server

You can use the work sheets to help you plan the amount and location of storage needed for the Tivoli Storage Manager server. You can also use them to keep track of names and user IDs.

See *Tivoli Storage Manager Optimizing Performance* for server configuration guidelines and best practices.

Item	Space required	Number of directories	Location of directories
The database			

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Item	Space required	Number of directories	Location of directories
Active log			
Archive log			
Optional: Log mirror for the active log			
Optional: Secondary archive log (failover location for archive log)			

Item	Names and user IDs	Location
The <i>instance user ID</i> for the server, which is the ID you use to start and run the Tivoli Storage Manager server		
The <i>home directory</i> for the server, which is the directory that contains the instance user ID		
The database instance name		
The <i>instance directory</i> for the server, which is a directory that contains files specifically for this server instance (the server options file and other server-specific files)		
Server name, use a unique name for each server		

Capacity planning

Capacity planning for Tivoli Storage Manager includes managing resources such as the database and recovery log. To maximize resources as part of capacity planning, you must estimate space requirements for the database and the recovery log.

For information about the benefits of deduplication and guidance on how to make effective use of the Tivoli Storage Manager deduplication feature, see [Optimizing Performance](#).

Estimating space requirements for the database

To estimate space requirements for the database, you can use the maximum number of files that can be in server storage at one time or you can use storage pool capacity.

Consider using at least 25 GB for the initial database space. Provision file system space appropriately. A database size of 25 GB is adequate for a test environment or a library-manager-only environment. For a production server supporting client workloads, the database size is expected to be larger. If you use random-access disk (DISK) storage pools, more database and log storage space is needed than for sequential-access storage pools.

The maximum size of the Tivoli Storage Manager database is 4 TB.

For information about sizing the database in a production environment that is based on the number of files and on storage pool size, see the following topics.

Estimating database space requirements based on the number of files

If you can estimate the maximum number of files that might be in server storage at a time, you can use that number to estimate space requirements for the database.

To estimate space requirements that is based on the maximum number of files in server storage, use the following guidelines:

- 600 - 1000 bytes for each stored version of a file, including image backups.

Restriction: The guideline does not include space that is used during data deduplication.

- 100 - 200 bytes for each cached file, copy storage pool file, active-data pool file, and deduplicated file.
- Additional space is required for database optimization to support varying data-access patterns and to support server back-end processing of the data. The amount of extra space is equal to 50% of the estimate for the total number of bytes for file objects.

In the following example for a single client, the calculations are based on the maximum values in the preceding guidelines. The examples do not take into account that you might use file aggregation. In general, when you aggregate small files, it reduces the amount of required database space. File aggregation does not affect space-managed files.

1. Calculate the number of file versions. Add each of the following values to obtain the number of file versions:

- a. Calculate the number of backed-up files. For example, as many as 500,000 client files might be backed up at a time. In this example, storage policies are set to keep up to three copies of backed up files:

$$500,000 \text{ files} * 3 \text{ copies} = 1,500,000 \text{ files}$$

- b. Calculate the number of archive files. For example, as many as 100,000 client files might be archived copies.

- c. Calculate the number of space-managed files. For example, as many as 200,000 client files might be migrated from client workstations.

Using 1000 bytes per file, the total amount of database space that is required for the files that belong to the client is 1.8 GB:

$$(1,500,000 + 100,000 + 200,000) * 1000 = 1.8 \text{ GB}$$

2. Calculate the number of cached files, copy storage-pool files, active-data pool files, and deduplicated files:

- a. Calculate the number of cached copies. For example, caching is enabled in a 5 GB disk storage pool. The high migration threshold of the pool is 90% and the low migration threshold of the pool is 70%. Thus, 20% of the disk pool, or 1 GB, is occupied by cached files.

If the average file size is about 10 KB, approximately 100,000 files are in cache at any one time:

$$100,000 \text{ files} * 200 \text{ bytes} = 19 \text{ MB}$$

- b. Calculate the number of copy storage-pool files. All primary storage pools are backed up to the copy storage pool:

$$(1,500,000 + 100,000 + 200,000) * 200 \text{ bytes} = 343 \text{ MB}$$

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- c. Calculate the number of active storage-pool files. All the active client-backup data in primary storage pools is copied to the active-data storage pool. Assume that 500,000 versions of the 1,500,000 backup files in the primary storage pool are active:

$$500,000 * 200 \text{ bytes} = 95 \text{ MB}$$

- d. Calculate the number of deduplicated files. Assume that a deduplicated storage pool contains 50,000 files:

$$50,000 * 200 \text{ bytes} = 10 \text{ MB}$$

Based on the preceding calculations, about 0.5 GB of extra database space is required for the client's cached files, copy storage-pool files, active-data pool files, and deduplicated files.

3. Calculate the amount of extra space that is required for database optimization. To provide optimal data access and management by the server, extra database space is required. The amount of extra database space is equal to 50% of the total space requirements for file objects.

$$(1.8 + 0.5) * 50\% = 1.2 \text{ GB}$$

4. Calculate the total amount of database space that is required for the client. The total is approximately 3.5 GB:

$$1.8 + 0.5 + 1.2 = 3.5 \text{ GB}$$

5. Calculate the total amount of database space that is required for all clients. If the client that was used in the preceding calculations is typical and you have 500 clients, for example, you can use the following calculation to estimate the total amount of database space that is required for all clients:

$$500 * 3.5 = 1.7 \text{ TB}$$

Tip: In the preceding examples, the results are estimates. The actual size of the database might differ from the estimate because of factors such as the number of directories and the length of the path and file names. Periodically monitor your database and adjust its size as necessary.

During normal operations, the Tivoli Storage Manager server might require temporary database space. This space is needed for the following reasons:

- To hold the results of sorting or ordering that are not already being kept and optimized in the database directly. The results are temporarily held in the database for processing.
- To give administrative access to the database through one of the following methods:
 - A DB2 open database connectivity (ODBC) client
 - An Oracle Java™ database connectivity (JDBC) client
 - Structured Query Language (SQL) to the server from an administrative-client command line

Consider using an extra 50 GB of temporary space for every 500 GB of space for file objects and optimization. See the guidelines in the following table. In the example that is used in the preceding step, a total of 1.7 TB of database space is required for file objects and optimization for 500 clients. Based on that calculation, 200 GB is required for temporary space. The total amount of required database space is 1.9 TB.

Database size	Minimum temporary-space requirement
< 500 GB	50 GB
≥ 500 GB and < 1 TB	100 GB

Database size	Minimum temporary-space requirement
≥ 1 TB and < 1.5 TB	150 GB
≥ 1.5 and < 2 TB	200 GB
≥ 2 and < 3 TB	250 - 300 GB
≥ 3 and < 4 TB	350 - 400 GB

Estimating database space requirements based on storage pool capacity

To estimate database space requirements based on storage pool capacity, use a ratio of 1 - 5%. For example, if you require 200 TB of storage pool capacity, the size of your database is expected to be 2 - 10 TB. As a general rule, make your database as large as possible to prevent running out of space. If you run out of database space, server operations and client-store operations can fail.

The database manager and temporary space

The Tivoli Storage Manager server database manager manages and allocates system memory and disk space for the database. The amount of database space you require depends on the amount of system memory available and the server workload.

The database manager sorts data in a specific sequence, as per the SQL statement that you issue to request the data. Depending on the workload on the server, and if there is more data than the database manager can manage, the data (that is ordered in sequence) is allocated to temporary disk space. Data is allocated to temporary disk space when there is a large result set. The database manager dynamically manages the memory used when data is allocated to temporary disk space.

For example, expiration processing can produce a large result set. If there is not enough system memory on the database to store the result set, some of the data is allocated to temporary disk space. During expiration processing, if a node or file space are selected that are too large to process, the database manager does not have enough memory to sort the data.

To run database operations, consider adding more database space for the following scenarios:

- The database has a small amount of space and the server operation that requires temporary space uses the remaining free space.
- The file spaces are large, or the file spaces has a policy assigned to it which creates many file versions.
- The Tivoli Storage Manager server must run with limited memory. The database uses the Tivoli Storage Manager server main memory to run database operations. However, if there is insufficient memory available, the Tivoli Storage Manager server allocates temporary space on disk to the database. For example, if 10G of memory is available and database operations require 12G of memory, the database uses temporary space.
- An out of database space error is displayed when you deploy a Tivoli Storage Manager V6 server. Monitor the server activity log for messages related to database space.

Important: Do not change the DB2 software that is installed with the Tivoli Storage Manager installation packages and fix packs. Do not install or upgrade to a different version, release, or fix pack, of DB2 software to avoid damage to the

database.

Recovery log space requirements

In Tivoli Storage Manager, the term *recovery log* comprises the active log, the archive log, the active log mirror, and the archive failover log. The amount of space that you require for the recovery log depends on various factors, including, for example, the amount of client activity with the server.

Active and archive log space

When you estimate space requirements for active and archive logs, include some extra space for contingencies such as occasional heavy workloads and failovers.

In Tivoli Storage Manager servers V6.1 and later, the active log can be a maximum size of 128 GB. The archive log size is limited to the size of the file system that it is installed on.

Use the following general guidelines when you estimate the size of the active log:

- The suggested starting size for the active log is 16 GB.
- Ensure that the active log is at least large enough for the amount of concurrent activity that the server typically handles. As a precaution, try to anticipate the largest amount of work that the server manages at one time. Provision the active log with extra space that can be used if needed. Consider using 20% of extra space.
- Monitor used and available active log space. Adjust the size of the active log as needed, depending upon factors such as client activity and the level of server operations.
- Ensure that the directory that holds the active log is as large as, or larger than, the size of the active log. A directory that is larger than the active log can accommodate failovers, if they occur.
- Ensure that the file system that contains the active log directory has at least 8 GB of free space for temporary log movement requirements.

The suggested starting size for the archive log is 48 GB.

The archive log directory must be large enough to contain the log files that are generated since the previous full backup. For example, if you perform a full backup of the database every day, the archive log directory must be large enough to hold the log files for all the client activity that occurs during 24 hours. To recover space, the server deletes obsolete archive log files after a full backup of the database. If the archive log directory becomes full and a directory for archive failover logs does not exist, log files remain in the active log directory. This condition can cause the active log directory to fill up and stop the server. When the server restarts, some of the existing active-log space is released.

After the server is installed, you can monitor archive log utilization and the space in the archive log directory. If the space in the archive log directory fills up, it can cause the following problems:

- The server is unable to perform full database backups. Investigate and resolve this problem.
- Other applications write to the archive log directory, exhausting the space that is required by the archive log. Do not share archive log space with other applications including other Tivoli Storage Manager servers. Ensure that each server has a separate storage location that is owned and managed by that specific server.

For guidance about the layout and tuning of the active log and archive log, see Optimizing Performance.

Example: Estimating active and archive log sizes for basic client-store operations:

Basic client-store operations include backup, archive, and space management. Log space must be sufficient to handle all store transactions that are in progress at one time.

To determine the sizes of the active and archive logs for basic client-store operations, use the following calculation:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{number of clients} \times \text{files stored during each transaction} \\ \times \text{log space needed for each file} \end{array}$$

This calculation is used in the example in the following table.

Table 11. Basic client-store operations

Item	Example values	Description
Maximum number of client nodes that back up, archive, or migrate files concurrently at any time	300	The number of client nodes that back up, archive, or migrate files every night.
Files stored during each transaction	4096	The default value of the server option TXNGROUPMAX is 4096.
Log space that is required for each file	3053 bytes	<p>The value of 3053 bytes for each file in a transaction represents the log bytes that are needed when backing up files from a Windows client where the file names are 12 - 120 bytes.</p> <p>This value is based on the results of tests performed under laboratory conditions. The tests consisted of backup-archive clients performing backup operations to a random-access disk (DISK) storage pool. DISK pools result in more log use than sequential-access storage pools. Consider a value larger than 3053 bytes if the data being stored has file names that are longer than 12 - 120 bytes.</p>
Active log: Suggested size	19.5 GB ¹	<p>Use the following calculation to determine the size of the active log. One GB equals 1,073,741,824 bytes.</p> <p>(300 clients x 4096 files stored during each transaction x 3053 bytes for each file) ÷ 1,073,741,824 bytes = 3.5 GB</p> <p>Increase that amount by the suggested starting size of 16 GB:</p> <p>3.5 + 16 = 19.5 GB</p>
Archive log: Suggested size	58.5 GB ¹	<p>Because of the requirement to be able to store archive logs across three server database-backup cycles, multiply the estimate for the active log by 3 to estimate the total archive log requirement.</p> <p>3.5 x 3 = 10.5 GB</p> <p>Increase that amount by the suggested starting size of 48 GB:</p> <p>10.5 + 48 = 58.5 GB</p>

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Table 11. Basic client-store operations (continued)

Item	Example values	Description
¹ The example values in this table are used only to illustrate how the sizes for active logs and archive logs are calculated. In a production environment that does not use deduplication, 16 GB is the suggested minimum size for an active log. The suggested minimum size for an archive log in a production environment that does not use deduplication is 48 GB. If you substitute values from your environment and the results are larger than 16 GB and 48 GB, use your results to size the active log and archive log. Monitor your logs and adjust their size if necessary.		

Example: Estimating active and archive log sizes for clients that use multiple sessions:

If the client option RESOURCEUTILIZATION is set to a value that is greater than the default, the concurrent workload for the server increases.

To determine the sizes of the active and archive logs when clients use multiple sessions, use the following calculation:

number of clients x sessions for each client x files stored
during each transaction x log space needed for each file

This calculation is used in the example in the following table.

Table 12. Multiple client sessions

Item	Example values		Description
Maximum number of client nodes that back up, archive, or migrate files concurrently at any time	300	1000	The number of client nodes that back up, archive, or migrate files every night.
Possible sessions for each client	3	3	The setting of the client option RESOURCEUTILIZATION is larger than the default. Each client session runs a maximum of three sessions in parallel.
Files stored during each transaction	4096	4096	The default value of the server option TXNGROUPMAX is 4096.
Log space that is required for each file	3053	3053	<p>The value of 3053 bytes for each file in a transaction represents the log bytes needed when backing up files from a Windows client where the file names are 12 - 120 bytes.</p> <p>This value is based on the results of tests performed under laboratory conditions. Tests consisted of clients performing backup operations to a random-access disk (DISK) storage pool. DISK pools result in more log use than sequential-access storage pools. Consider a value larger than 3053 bytes if the data being stored has file names that are longer than 12 - 120 bytes.</p>

Table 12. Multiple client sessions (continued)

Item	Example values		Description
Active log: Suggested size	26.5 GB ¹	51 GB ¹	<p>The following calculation was used for 300 clients. One GB equals 1,073,741,824 bytes.</p> <p>$(300 \text{ clients} \times 3 \text{ sessions for each client} \times 4096 \text{ files stored during each transaction} \times 3053 \text{ bytes for each file}) \div 1,073,741,824 = 10.5 \text{ GB}$</p> <p>Increase that amount by the suggested starting size of 16 GB:</p> <p>$10.5 + 16 = 26.5 \text{ GB}$</p> <p>The following calculation was used for 1000 clients. One GB equals 1,073,741,824 bytes.</p> <p>$(1000 \text{ clients} \times 3 \text{ sessions for each client} \times 4096 \text{ files store during each transaction} \times 3053 \text{ bytes for each file}) \div 1,073,741,824 = 35 \text{ GB}$</p> <p>Increase that amount by the suggested starting size of 16 GB:</p> <p>$35 + 16 = 51 \text{ GB}$</p>
Archive log: Suggested size	79.5 GB ¹	153 GB ¹	<p>Because of the requirement to be able to store archive logs across three server-database backup cycles, the estimate for the active log is multiplied by 3:</p> <p>$10.5 \times 3 = 31.5 \text{ GB}$</p> <p>$35 \times 3 = 105 \text{ GB}$</p> <p>Increase those amounts by the suggested starting size of 48 GB:</p> <p>$31.5 + 48 = 79.5 \text{ GB}$</p> <p>$105 + 48 = 153 \text{ GB}$</p>
<p>¹ The example values in this table are used only to illustrate how the sizes for active logs and archive logs are calculated. In a production environment that does not use deduplication, 16 GB is the suggested minimum size for an active log. The suggested minimum size for an archive log in a production environment that does not use deduplication is 48 GB. If you substitute values from your environment and the results are larger than 16 GB and 48 GB, use your results to size the active log and archive log.</p> <p>Monitor your active log and adjust its size if necessary.</p>			

Example: Estimating active and archive log sizes for simultaneous write operations:

If client backup operations use storage pools that are configured for simultaneous write, the amount of log space that is required for each file increases.

The log space that is required for each file increases by about 200 bytes for each copy storage pool that is used for a simultaneous write operation. In the example in the following table, data is stored to two copy storage pools in addition to a primary storage pool. The estimated log size increases by 400 bytes for each file. If you use the suggested value of 3053 bytes of log space for each file, the total number of required bytes is 3453.

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This calculation is used in the example in the following table.

Table 13. Simultaneous write operations

Item	Example values	Description
Maximum number of client nodes that back up, archive, or migrate files concurrently at any time	300	The number of client nodes that back up, archive, or migrate files every night.
Files stored during each transaction	4096	The default value of the server option TXNGROUPMAX is 4096.
Log space that is required for each file	3453 bytes	<p>3053 bytes plus 200 bytes for each copy storage pool.</p> <p>The value of 3053 bytes for each file in a transaction represents the log bytes that are needed when backing up files from a Windows client where the file names are 12 - 120 bytes.</p> <p>This value is based on the results of tests performed under laboratory conditions. The tests consisted of backup-archive clients performing backup operations to a random-access disk (DISK) storage pool. DISK pools result in more log use than sequential-access storage pools. Consider a value larger than 3053 bytes if the data being stored has file names that are longer than 12 - 120 bytes.</p>
Active log: Suggested size	20 GB ¹	<p>Use the following calculation to determine the size of the active log. One GB equals 1,073,741,824 bytes.</p> <p>(300 clients x 4096 files stored during each transaction x 3453 bytes for each file) ÷ 1,073,741,824 bytes = 4.0 GB</p> <p>Increase that amount by the suggested starting size of 16 GB:</p> <p>4 + 16 = 20 GB</p>
Archive log: Suggested size	60 GB ¹	<p>Because of the requirement to be able to store archive logs across three server database-backup cycles, multiply the estimate for the active log by 3 to estimate the archive log requirement:</p> <p>4 GB x 3 = 12 GB</p> <p>Increase that amount by the suggested starting size of 48 GB:</p> <p>12 + 48 = 60 GB</p>
<p>¹ The example values in this table are used only to illustrate how the sizes for active logs and archive logs are calculated. In a production environment that does not use deduplication, 16 GB is the suggested minimum size for an active log. The suggested minimum size for an archive log in a production environment that does not use deduplication is 48 GB. If you substitute values from your environment and the results are larger than 16 GB and 48 GB, use your results to size the active log and archive log.</p> <p>Monitor your logs and adjust their size if necessary.</p>		

Example: Estimating active and archive log sizes for basic client store operations and server operations:

Migration of data in server storage, identification processes for data deduplication, reclamation, and expiration might run concurrently with client store operations. Administrative tasks such as administrative commands or SQL queries from administrative clients can also run concurrently with client store operations. Server operations and administrative tasks that run concurrently can increase the active log space that is required.

For example, migration of files from the random-access (DISK) storage pool to a sequential-access disk (FILE) storage pool uses approximately 110 bytes of log space for each file that is migrated. For example, suppose that you have 300 backup-archive clients and each one of them backs up 100,000 files every night. The files are initially stored on DISK and then migrated to a FILE storage pool. To estimate the amount of active log space that is required for the data migration, use the following calculation. The number of clients in the calculation represents the maximum number of client nodes that back up, archive, or migrate files concurrently at any time.

$$300 \text{ clients} \times 100,000 \text{ files for each client} \times 110 \text{ bytes} = 3.1 \text{ GB}$$

Add this value to the estimate for the size of the active log that calculated for basic client store operations.

Example: Estimating active and archive log sizes under conditions of extreme variation:

Problems with running out of active log space can occur if you have many transactions that complete quickly and some transactions that take much longer to complete. A typical case occurs when many workstation or file-server backup sessions are active and a few very large database server-backup sessions are active. If this situation applies to your environment, you might need to increase the size of the active log so that the work completes successfully.

Example: Estimating archive log sizes with full database backups:

The Tivoli Storage Manager server deletes unnecessary files from the archive log only when a full database backup occurs. Consequently, when you estimate the space that is required for the archive log, you must also consider the frequency of full database backups.

For example, if a full database backup occurs once a week, the archive log space must be able to contain the information in the archive log for a full week.

The difference in archive log size for daily and full database backups is shown in the example in the following table.

Table 14. Full database backups

Item	Example values	Description
Maximum number of client nodes that back up, archive, or migrate files concurrently at any time	300	The number of client nodes that back up, archive, or migrate files every night.
Files stored during each transaction	4096	The default value of the server option TXNGROUPMAX is 4096.

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Table 14. Full database backups (continued)

Item	Example values	Description
Log space that is required for each file	3453 bytes	<p>3053 bytes for each file plus 200 bytes for each copy storage pool.</p> <p>The value of 3053 bytes for each file in a transaction represents the log bytes needed when backing up files from a Windows client where the file names are 12 - 120 bytes.</p> <p>This value is based on the results of tests performed under laboratory conditions. Tests consisted of clients performing backup operations to a random-access disk (DISK) storage pool. DISK pools result in more log use than sequential-access storage pools. Consider a value larger than 3053 bytes if the data being stored has file names that are longer than 12 - 120 bytes.</p>
Active log: Suggested size	20 GB ¹	<p>Use the following calculation to determine the size of the active log. One GB equals 1,073,741,824 bytes.</p> <p>(300 clients x 4096 files per transaction x 3453 bytes per file) ÷ 1,073,741,824 bytes = 4.0 GB</p> <p>Increase that amount by the suggested starting size of 16 GB:</p> <p>4 + 16 = 20 GB</p>
Archive log: Suggested size with a full database backup every day	60 GB ¹	<p>Because of the requirement to be able to store archive logs across three backup cycles, multiply the estimate for the active log by 3 to estimate the total archive log requirement:</p> <p>4 GB x 3 = 12 GB</p> <p>Increase that amount by the suggested starting size of 48 GB:</p> <p>12 + 48 = 60 GB</p>
Archive log: Suggested size with a full database every week	132 GB ¹	<p>Because of the requirement to be able to store archive logs across three server database-backup cycles, multiply the estimate for the active log by 3 to estimate the total archive log requirement. Multiply the result by the number of days between full database backups:</p> <p>(4 GB x 3) x 7 = 84 GB</p> <p>Increase that amount by the suggested starting size of 48 GB:</p> <p>84 + 48 = 132 GB</p>
<p>¹ The example values in this table are used only to illustrate how the sizes for active logs and archive logs are calculated. In a production environment that does not use deduplication, 16 GB is the suggested minimum size for an active log. The suggested starting size for an archive log in a production environment that does not use deduplication is 48 GB. If you substitute values from your environment and the results are larger than 16 GB and 48 GB, use your results to size the active log and archive log.</p> <p>Monitor your logs and adjust their size if necessary.</p>		

Example: Estimating active and archive log sizes for data deduplication operations:

If you deduplicate data, you must consider its effects on space requirements for active and archive logs.

The following factors affect requirements for active and archive log space:

The amount of deduplicated data

The effect of data deduplication on the active log and archive log space depends on the percentage of data that is eligible for deduplication. If the percentage of data that can be deduplicated is relatively high, more log space is required.

The size and number of extents

Approximately 1,500 bytes of active log space are required for each extent that is identified by a duplicate-identification process. For example, if 250,000 extents are identified by a duplicate-identification process, the estimated size of the active log is 358 MB:

250,000 extents identified during each process x 1,500 bytes
for each extent = 358 MB

Consider the following scenario. Three hundred backup-archive clients back up 100,000 files each night. This activity creates a workload of 30,000,000 files. The average number of extents for each file is two. Therefore, the total number of extents is 60,000,000, and the space requirement for the archive log is 84 GB:

60,000,000 extents x 1,500 bytes for each extent = 84 GB

A duplicate-identification process operates on aggregates of files. An aggregate consists of files that are stored in a given transaction, as specified by the TXNGROUPMAX server option. Suppose that the TXNGROUPMAX server option is set to the default of 4096. If the average number of extents for each file is two, the total number of extents in each aggregate is 8192, and the space required for the active log is 12 MB:

8192 extents in each aggregate x 1500 bytes for each extent =
12 MB

The timing and number of the duplicate-identification processes

The timing and number of duplicate-identification processes also affects the size of the active log. Using the 12 MB active-log size that was calculated in the preceding example, the concurrent load on the active log is 120 MB if 10 duplicate-identification processes are running in parallel:

12 MB for each process x 10 processes = 120 MB

File size

Large files that are processed for duplicate identification can also affect the size of the active log. For example, suppose that a backup-archive client backs up an 80 GB, file-system image. This object can have a high number of duplicate extents if, for example, the files included in the file system image were backed up incrementally. For example, assume that a file system image has 1.2 million duplicate extents. The 1.2 million extents in this large file represent a single transaction for a duplicate-identification process. The total space in the active log that is required for this single object is 1.7 GB:

1,200,000 extents x 1,500 bytes for each extent = 1.7 GB

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If other, smaller duplicate-identification processes occur at the same time as the duplicate-identification process for a single large object, the active log might not have enough space. For example, suppose that a storage pool is enabled for deduplication. The storage pool has a mixture of data, including many relatively small files that range from 10 KB to several hundred KB. The storage pool also has few large objects that have a high percentage of duplicate extents.

To take into account not only space requirements but also the timing and duration of concurrent transactions, increase the estimated size of the active log by a factor of two. For example, suppose that your calculations for space requirements are 25 GB (23.3 GB + 1.7 GB for deduplication of a large object). If deduplication processes are running concurrently, the suggested size of the active log is 50 GB. The suggested size of the archive log is 150 GB.

The examples in the following tables show calculations for active and archive logs. The example in the first table uses an average size of 700 KB for extents. The example in the second table uses an average size of 256 KB. As the examples show, the average deduplicate-extent size of 256 KB indicates a larger estimated size for the active log. To minimize or prevent operational problems for the server, use 256 KB to estimate the size of the active log in your production environment.

Table 15. Average duplicate-extent size of 700 KB

Item	Example values		Description
Size of largest single object to deduplicate	800 GB	4 TB	The granularity of processing for deduplication is at the file level. Therefore, the largest single file to deduplicate represents the largest transaction and a correspondingly large load on the active and archive logs.
Average size of extents	700 KB	700 KB	The deduplication algorithms use a variable block method. Not all deduplicated extents for a given file are the same size, so this calculation assumes an average size for extents.
Extents for a given file	1,198,372 bits	6,135,667 bits	Using the average extent size (700 KB), these calculations represent the total number of extents for a given object. The following calculation was used for an 800 GB object: $(800 \text{ GB} \div 700 \text{ KB}) = 1,198,372 \text{ bits}$ The following calculation was used for a 4 TB object: $(4 \text{ TB} \div 700 \text{ KB}) = 6,135,667 \text{ bits}$
Active log: Suggested size that is required for the deduplication of a single large object during a single duplicate-identification process	1.7 GB	8.6 GB	The estimated active log space that are needed for this transaction.

Table 15. Average duplicate-extent size of 700 KB (continued)

Item	Example values		Description
Active log: Suggested total size	66 GB ¹	79.8 GB ¹	<p>After considering other aspects of the workload on the server in addition to deduplication, multiply the existing estimate by a factor of two. In these examples, the active log space required to deduplicate a single large object is considered along with previous estimates for the required active log size.</p> <p>The following calculation was used for multiple transactions and an 800 GB object:</p> $(23.3 \text{ GB} + 1.7 \text{ GB}) \times 2 = 50 \text{ GB}$ <p>Increase that amount by the suggested starting size of 16 GB:</p> $50 + 16 = 66 \text{ GB}$ <p>The following calculation was used for multiple transactions and a 4 TB object:</p> $(23.3 \text{ GB} + 8.6 \text{ GB}) \times 2 = 63.8 \text{ GB}$ <p>Increase that amount by the suggested starting size of 16 GB:</p> $63.8 + 16 = 79.8 \text{ GB}$
Archive log: Suggested size	198 GB ¹	239.4 GB ¹	<p>Multiply the estimated size of the active log by a factor of 3.</p> <p>The following calculation was used for multiple transactions and an 800 GB object:</p> $50 \text{ GB} \times 3 = 150 \text{ GB}$ <p>Increase that amount by the suggested starting size of 48 GB:</p> $150 + 48 = 198 \text{ GB}$ <p>The following calculation was used for multiple transactions and a 4 TB object:</p> $63.8 \text{ GB} \times 3 = 191.4 \text{ GB}$ <p>Increase that amount by the suggested starting size of 48 GB:</p> $191.4 + 48 = 239.4 \text{ GB}$
<p>¹ The example values in this table are used only to illustrate how the sizes for active logs and archive logs are calculated. In a production environment that uses deduplication, 32 GB is the suggested minimum size for an active log. The suggested minimum size for an archive log in a production environment that uses deduplication is 96 GB. If you substitute values from your environment and the results are larger than 32 GB and 96 GB, use your results to size the active log and archive log.</p> <p>Monitor your logs and adjust their size if necessary.</p>			

Table 16. Average duplicate-extent size of 256 KB

Item	Example values		Description
Size of largest single object to deduplicate	800 GB	4 TB	The granularity of processing for deduplication is at the file level. Therefore, the largest single file to deduplicate represents the largest transaction and a correspondingly large load on the active and archive logs.

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Table 16. Average duplicate-extent size of 256 KB (continued)

Item	Example values		Description
Average size of extents	256 KB	256 KB	The deduplication algorithms use a variable block method. Not all deduplicated extents for a given file are the same size, so this calculation assumes an average extent size.
Extents for a given file	3,276,800 bits	16,777,216 bits	<p>Using the average extent size, these calculations represent the total number of extents for a given object.</p> <p>The following calculation was used for multiple transactions and an 800 GB object:</p> $(800 \text{ GB} \div 256 \text{ KB}) = 3,276,800 \text{ bits}$ <p>The following calculation was used for multiple transactions and a 4 TB object:</p> $(4 \text{ TB} \div 256 \text{ KB}) = 16,777,216 \text{ bits}$
Active log: Suggested size that is required for the deduplication of a single large object during a single duplicate-identification process	4.5 GB	23.4 GB	The estimated size of the active log space that is required for this transaction.
Active log: Suggested total size	71.6 GB ¹	109.4 GB ¹	<p>After considering other aspects of the workload on the server in addition to deduplication, multiply the existing estimate by a factor of 2. In these examples, the active log space required to deduplicate a single large object is considered along with previous estimates for the required active log size.</p> <p>The following calculation was used for multiple transactions and an 800 GB object:</p> $(23.3 \text{ GB} + 4.5 \text{ GB}) \times 2 = 55.6 \text{ GB}$ <p>Increase that amount by the suggested starting size of 16 GB:</p> $55.6 + 16 = 71.6 \text{ GB}$ <p>The following calculation was used for multiple transactions and a 4 TB object:</p> $(23.3 \text{ GB} + 23.4 \text{ GB}) \times 2 = 93.4 \text{ GB}$ <p>Increase that amount by the suggested starting size of 16 GB:</p> $93.4 + 16 = 109.4 \text{ GB}$

Table 16. Average duplicate-extent size of 256 KB (continued)

Item	Example values		Description
Archive log: Suggested size	214.8 GB ¹	328.2 GB ¹	<p>The estimated size of the active log multiplied by a factor of 3.</p> <p>The following calculation was used for an 800 GB object:</p> $55.6 \text{ GB} \times 3 = 166.8 \text{ GB}$ <p>Increase that amount by the suggested starting size of 48 GB:</p> $166.8 + 48 = 214.8 \text{ GB}$ <p>The following calculation was used for a 4 TB object:</p> $93.4 \text{ GB} \times 3 = 280.2 \text{ GB}$ <p>Increase that amount by the suggested starting size of 48 GB:</p> $280.2 + 48 = 328.2 \text{ GB}$
<p>¹ The example values in this table are used only to illustrate how the sizes for active logs and archive logs are calculated. In a production environment that uses deduplication, 32 GB is the suggested minimum size for an active log. The suggested minimum size for an archive log in a production environment that uses deduplication is 96 GB. If you substitute values from your environment and the results are larger than 32 GB and 96 GB, use your results to size the active log and archive log.</p> <p>Monitor your logs and adjust their size if necessary.</p>			

Active-log mirror space

The active log can be mirrored so that the mirrored copy can be used if the active log files cannot be read. There can be only one active log mirror.

Creating a log mirror is a suggested option. If you increase the size of the active log, the log mirror size is increased automatically. Mirroring the log can affect performance because of the doubled I/O activity that is required to maintain the mirror. The additional space that the log mirror requires is another factor to consider when deciding whether to create a log mirror.

If the mirror log directory becomes full, the server issues error messages to the activity log and to the db2diag.log. Server activity continues.

Archive-failover log space

The archive failover log is used by the server if the archive log directory runs out of space.

Specifying an archive failover log directory can prevent problems that occur if the archive log runs out of space. If both the archive log directory and the drive or file system where the archive failover log directory is located become full, the data remains in the active log directory. This condition can cause the active log to fill up, which causes the server to halt.

Server naming best practices

Use these descriptions as a reference when you install or upgrade a Tivoli Storage Manager server.

Instance user ID

The instance user ID is used as the basis for other names related to the server instance. The instance user ID is also called the instance owner.

For example: `tsminst1`

The instance user ID is the user ID that must have ownership or read/write access authority to all directories that you create for the database and the recovery log. The standard way to run the server is under the instance user ID. That user ID must also have read/write access to the directories that are used for any **FILE** device classes.

Home directory for the instance user ID

The home directory can be created when creating the instance user ID, by using the option `(-m)` to create a home directory if it does not exist already. Depending on local settings, the home directory might have the form:
`/home/instance_user_ID`

For example: `/home/tsminst1`

The home directory is primarily used to contain the profile for the user ID and for security settings.

Database instance name

The database instance name must be the same as the instance user ID under which you run the server instance.

For example: `tsminst1`

Instance directory

The instance directory is a directory that contains files specifically for a server instance (the server options file and other server-specific files). It can have any name that you want. For easier identification, use a name that ties the directory to the instance name.

You can create the instance directory as a subdirectory of the home directory for the instance user ID. For example: `/home/instance_user_ID/instance_user_ID`

The following example places the instance directory in the home directory for user ID `tsminst1`: `/home/tsminst1/tsminst1`

You can also create the directory in another location, for example: `/tsmserv/tsminst1`

The instance directory stores the following files for the server instance:

- The server options file, `dsmserv.opt`
- The server key database file, `cert.kdb`, and the `.arm` files (used by clients and other servers to import the Secure Sockets Layer certificates of the server)

- Device configuration file, if the DEVCONFIG server option does not specify a fully qualified name
- Volume history file, if the VOLUMEHISTORY server option does not specify a fully qualified name
- Volumes for **DEVTYPE=FILE** storage pools, if the directory for the device class is not fully specified, or not fully qualified
- User exits
- Trace output (if not fully qualified)

Database name

The database name is always TS MDB1, for every server instance. This name cannot be changed.

Server name

The server name is an internal name for Tivoli Storage Manager, and is used for operations that involve communication among multiple Tivoli Storage Manager servers. Examples include server-to-server communication and library sharing.

Use a unique name for each server. For easy identification from a **QUERY SERVER** command, use a name that reflects the location or purpose of the server.

If you use the wizard, the default name that is suggested is the host name of the system that you are using. You can use a different name that is meaningful in your environment. If you have more than one server on the system and you use the wizard, you can use the default name for only one of the servers. You must enter a unique name for each server.

For example:

```
PAYROLL  
SALES
```

For more information about server names, see the *Administrator's Guide*.

Directories for database space and recovery log

The directories can be named according to local practices. For easier identification, consider using names that tie the directories to the server instance.

For example, for the archive log:

```
/tsminst1_archlog
```

Installation directories

Installation directories for the Tivoli Storage Manager server include the server, DB2, device, language, and other directories. Each one contains several additional directories.

The default directories and their subdirectories are listed here for the server, DB2, devices, and languages:

- **Server directory** (/opt/tivoli/tsm/server/bin), which contains:
 - Server code and licensing
- **Additional server directories:**
 - The command and message help are in the /opt/tivoli/tsm/server/bin/dsmserv.hlp directory.
 - Tivoli inventory (/opt/tivoli/tsm/tivinv)

- **DB2 directories**

The DB2 product that is installed as part of the installation of the Tivoli Storage Manager server has the directory structure as documented in DB2 information sources. Protect these directories and files as you do the server directories.

- /opt/tivoli/tsm/db2

- **Device directories**

- /opt/tivoli/tsm/devices/bin

- **Language directory**

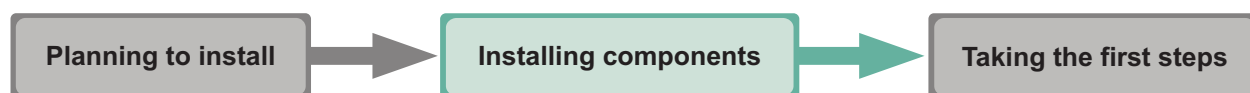
Language-dependent portions of the program are located here:

/opt/tivoli/tsm/server/bin

You can use US English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Brazilian Portuguese, Korean, Japanese, traditional Chinese, simplified Chinese, Chinese GBK, Chinese Big5, and Russian.

Chapter 2. Installing the Tivoli Storage Manager server components

To install the Tivoli Storage Manager 6.3 or later server, you can use the graphical installation wizard, the console wizard, or the command line in silent mode.



Using the Tivoli Storage Manager installation software, you can install the following components:

- Tivoli Storage Manager Server

Tip: The Tivoli Storage Manager client application programming interface (API), the database (DB2), and the Global Security Kit (GSKit) are automatically installed when you select the server component.

- Tivoli Storage Manager Server Languages
- Tivoli Storage Manager License
- Tivoli Storage Manager Devices
- Tivoli Storage Manager Storage Agent

See the *Storage Agent User's Guide* for more details about storage agents.

Important: Use your root user ID to install Tivoli Storage Manager. If you do not, certain key Tivoli Storage Manager functions do not work properly.

1. If you are installing the products using the Tivoli Storage Manager DVD, complete the following steps:
Insert the Tivoli Storage Manager DVD into a DVD drive. Ensure that the DVD is mounted on directory /dvdrom and change to that directory.
2. If you downloaded the program from Passport Advantage as an executable file, complete the following steps.
 - a. Verify that you have enough space to store the installation files when they are extracted from the product package. See the download document for the space requirements:
 - Tivoli Storage Manager: <http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg24030521>
 - Tivoli Storage Manager Extended Edition: <http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg24030527>
 - System Storage Archive Manager: <http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg24030530>
 - b. Change to the directory where you downloaded the package file. Be sure to extract the installation files to an empty directory. Do not extract to a directory that contains previously extracted files, or any other files.

Installing the Tivoli Storage Manager server

Also, ensure that you extract the Tivoli Storage Manager installation wizard to a directory where the root user ID and instance user ID have executable permission.

- c. Change the file permissions by entering the following command:

```
chmod a+x package_name.bin
```

The *package_name* is typically a name such as CZ1N1ML.

- d. Extract the installation files:

```
./package_name.bin
```

The package is large, so the extraction takes some time.

3. Optional: After all the files are extracted, locate this file and run it to ensure that your system meets all requirements:

```
prereqcheck.bin
```

See “Running the installation prerequisite checker” on page 7 for details.

4. Ensure that the `/etc/hosts` file is configured. See “Configuring the `/etc/hosts` file” for details.
5. Ensure that the following command is enabled so that the Tivoli Storage Manager wizards work properly:

```
logins
```

By default, the command is enabled.

6. Select one of the following ways of installing Tivoli Storage Manager:

Installation wizard

“Installing Tivoli Storage Manager by using the installation wizard” on page 31

Command-line console wizard

“Installing Tivoli Storage Manager by using the console installation wizard” on page 32

Silent mode

“Installing Tivoli Storage Manager in silent mode” on page 33

7. After you install Tivoli Storage Manager and before you customize it for your use, go to the Tivoli Storage Manager website: http://www.ibm.com/support/entry/portal/Overview/Software/Tivoli/Tivoli_Storage_Manager. Click **Support and downloads** and apply any applicable fixes.

Configuring the `/etc/hosts` file

The `/etc/hosts` file must have the correct format before you start the Tivoli Storage Manager installation.

Ensure that the `/etc/hosts` file meets the following requirements:

1. Locate the `/etc/hosts` file on your system. Open it with an editor, and as a root user if you plan on editing it.
2. Ensure that the following lines were not removed. Replace them if they are missing:

```
359.33.9.234 your.server.name
workstation
127.0.0.1      localhost loopback
```


where you replace 359.33.9.234 with the IP address of your system and change your.server.name to the fully qualified host name for your system. Include the name of your workstation after the full qualified host name.

3. Save the host file.

Installing Tivoli Storage Manager by using the installation wizard

Using the installation wizard is one method of installing Tivoli Storage Manager.

To install Tivoli Storage Manager by using the installation wizard, complete the following steps:

1. Verify that the operating system is set to the language that you require. By default, the language of the operating system is the language of the installation wizard.

If you plan to select a different language for the wizard, you might have to change the language of the operating system. By setting the operating system to an ASCII language, such as English or Spanish, you can select an ASCII language for the wizard later in the installation process. By setting the operating system to a non-ASCII language, such as Simplified Chinese, you can select a non-ASCII language later in the installation process.

For information about setting the language of the operating system, see the operating system documentation.

2. If you are installing locally onto a remote system that uses an X display, and your local system does not have an X Window System server running, the installation might fail. If it fails, ensure that the DISPLAY environment variable is *not* set and restart the installation.
3. If your temporary location is smaller than Tivoli Storage Manager needs, as per the system requirements, use the Install Anywhere environment variable \$IATEMPDIR as the temporary directory.
4. To start the wizard without saving your responses, enter the following command:

```
./install.bin
```

To start the wizard and save your responses to later use for a silent installation, enter the following command and specify the -r option.

```
./install.bin -r /path_name/response.rsp
```

where *path_name* is the full directory path to where you want the response file to be created. If you do not specify a fully qualified name, the response file is placed in a temporary directory.

5. Select the language for your installation and follow the wizard, selecting **Next** to step through the wizard.

Select the product that you are entitled to use and a license agreement is displayed. You can select only one product on the page. If you select Tivoli Storage Manager, Tivoli Storage Manager Extended Edition, or System Storage Archive Manager, you are asked if you will be using LAN-free or library sharing. If you select **YES**, you must accept the Tivoli Storage Manager for Storage Area Networks license agreement. This is in addition to the license for the product that you chose on the previous page.

Select the components that you want to install. Components include the server, languages, license, device driver, and storage agent. There is no default, so you must make a selection. If you previously installed a server, ensure that you select the same directory when you install a language package, license, or

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device driver. If you previously installed a storage agent, ensure that you select the same directory if you return to install a device driver.

A server and a storage agent cannot be installed on the same workstation.

The Tivoli Storage Manager client application programming interface (API), DB2 Version 9.7, and IBM Global Security Kit (GSKit) Version 8 are automatically installed when you select the server component.

If there were any errors during the installation, the summary page lists the errors and directs you to an error log file. The log is in the following directory:

```
/var/tivoli/tsm
```

After you install a new Tivoli Storage Manager server, you must configure it. See Chapter 3, “Taking the first steps after you install Tivoli Storage Manager,” on page 39.

Installing Tivoli Storage Manager by using the console installation wizard

Using the console installation wizard is one method of installing Tivoli Storage Manager.

To install Tivoli Storage Manager by using the console installation wizard, complete these steps:

1. Verify that the operating system is set to the language that you require. By default, the language of the operating system is the language of the installation wizard.

If you plan to select a different language for the wizard, you might have to change the language of the operating system. By setting the operating system to an ASCII language, such as English or Spanish, you can select an ASCII language for the wizard later in the installation process. By setting the operating system to a non-ASCII language, such as Simplified Chinese, you can select a non-ASCII language later in the installation process.

For information about setting the language of the operating system, see the operating system documentation.

2. If you are installing locally onto a remote system that uses an X display, and your local system does not have an X Window System server running, the installation might fail. If it fails, ensure that the DISPLAY environment variable is *not* set and restart the installation.
3. If your temporary location is smaller than Tivoli Storage Manager needs, as per the system requirements, use the Install Anywhere environment variable \$IATEMPDIR as the temporary directory.
4. To start the wizard without saving your responses, enter the following command:

```
./install.bin -i console
```

To start the wizard and save your responses, enter the following command and specify the -r option.

```
./install.bin -i console -r /path_name/response.rsp
```

where *path_name* is the full directory path to where you want the response file to be created. If you do not specify a fully qualified name, the response file is placed in a temporary directory.

The Tivoli Storage Manager installation wizard starts.

5. Select the language for your installation and follow the wizard, selecting **Next** to step through the wizard.

Select the product that you are entitled to use and a license agreement is displayed. You can select only one product on the page. If you select Tivoli Storage Manager, Tivoli Storage Manager Extended Edition, or System Storage Archive Manager, you are asked if you will be using LAN-free or library sharing. If you select **YES**, you must accept the Tivoli Storage Manager for Storage Area Networks license agreement. This is in addition to the license for the product that you chose on the previous page.

Select the components that you want to install. Components include the server, languages, license, device driver, and storage agent. There is no default, so you must make a selection. If you previously installed a server, ensure that you select the same directory when you install a language package, license, or device driver. If you previously installed a storage agent, ensure that you select the same directory if you return to install a device driver.

A server and a storage agent cannot be installed on the same workstation.

The Tivoli Storage Manager client application programming interface (API), DB2 Version 9.7, and IBM Global Security Kit (GSKit) Version 8 are automatically installed when you select the server component.

If there were any errors during the installation, the summary page lists the errors and directs you to an error log file. The log is in the following directory:

```
/var/tivoli/tsm
```

After you install a new Tivoli Storage Manager server, you must configure it. See Chapter 3, “Taking the first steps after you install Tivoli Storage Manager,” on page 39.

Installing Tivoli Storage Manager in silent mode

Using silent mode is one method of installing Tivoli Storage Manager.

Pass the variables in Table 17 into this file to define the silent installation:

```
./install.bin
```

Table 17. Variables for the silent installation

Variable	Description
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -DIBM_TSM_LICENSE_ACCEPTED=true • -DIBM_TSMEE_LICENSE_ACCEPTED=true • -DIBM_SSAM_LICENSE_ACCEPTED=true • -DIBM_TSMSAN_LICENSE_ACCEPTED=true (required)	Specify one or two variables or the installation stops. It also stops if you specify more than two variables. The wizard installs the license agreement for the Tivoli Storage Manager product that is selected. Tip: If two products are specified, the wizard checks that one of them is the Tivoli Storage Manager for Storage Area Networks license: IBM_TSMSAN_LICENSE_ACCEPTED=true. If one variable is not, the wizard stops.

Installing the Tivoli Storage Manager server

Table 17. Variables for the silent installation (continued)

Variable	Description
<p>For command line: -DINSTANCE_CRED="<i>instance1 userid1 password1, instance2 userid2 password2</i>" (required for reinstallation only)</p> <p>For response file: INSTANCE_CRED=<i>instance1 userid1 password1, instance2 userid2 password2</i> (required for reinstallation only)</p>	<p>Enter the instance credentials used by the installation wizard to redefine the database instance.</p> <p>Use quotation marks around the credentials when you pass them into the command line. Specify multiple instances by separating them with a comma.</p> <p>Tip: An instance cannot be in both the INSTANCE_CRED and the INSTANCE_OMIT parameters. All of the instances that exist when an installation package is reinstalled must be listed in either the INSTANCE_CRED or the INSTANCE_OMIT parameters. Or, the silent installation fails.</p>
<p>For command line:- DINSTANCE_OMIT="<i>instance3, instance4</i>" (optional for reinstallation only)</p> <p>For response file: INSTANCE_OMIT=<i>instance3, instance4</i> (optional for reinstallation only)</p>	<p>Enter any instances that will not be recreated as part of the installation. Use this variable if you have an instance that exists but is not used. Use it if you have removed the instance user ID, forgotten the password, or otherwise do not want to create the instance as part of a reinstallation.</p> <p>Use quotation marks around the credentials when you pass them into the command line. Specify multiple instances by separating them with a comma.</p> <p>Tip: An instance cannot be in both the INSTANCE_CRED and the INSTANCE_OMIT parameters. All of the instances that exist when an installation package is reinstalled must be listed in either the INSTANCE_CRED or the INSTANCE_OMIT parameters. Or, the silent installation fails.</p>
-DINSTALL_DEVICES=1 (optional)	Install the Tivoli Storage Manager device driver.
-DINSTALL_LICENSE=1 (required for base packages)	Install the Tivoli Storage Manager server license component. This variable should be specified only if the package being installed includes Tivoli Storage Manager server license files or the installation might fail. This option is typically required only for a first-time installation of the base release package. This option should not be used when installing most fix packs and interim fix packages because they do not include the server licenses.
-DINSTALL_SERVER=1 (optional)	Install the Tivoli Storage Manager server component.
-DINSTALL_STAGENT=1 (optional)	Install the Tivoli Storage Manager storage agent.

Table 17. Variables for the silent installation (continued)

Variable	Description
-DINSTALL_language_package=1 (optional)	<p>Install a specific language package.</p> <p>You can install the following server language-packages during the silent installation, using these variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INSTALL_GERMAN • INSTALL_SPANISH • INSTALL_FRENCH • INSTALL_ITALIAN • INSTALL_BRPORTUGUESE • INSTALL_KOREAN • INSTALL_JAPANESE • INSTALL_RUSSIAN • INSTALL_SCHINESE • INSTALL_TCHINESE • INSTALL_ENGLISHUTF8 • INSTALL_GERMANUTF8 • INSTALL_SPANISHUTF8 • INSTALL_FRENCHUTF8 • INSTALL_ITALIANUTF8 • INSTALL_PTUTF8 • INSTALL_KOREANUTF8 • INSTALL_JAPANESEUTF8 • INSTALL_SCHINESEUTF8 • INSTALL_RUSSIANUTF8 • INSTALL_TCHINESEUTF8 • INSTALL_BIG5CH <p>For example, to install the German language package, use this variable:</p> <p>-DINSTALL_GERMAN=1</p>

- To enable a component during silent installation, append it to the **install.bin** command on a single line. For example:

```
./install.bin -i silent
-DIBM_TSM_LICENSE_ACCEPTED=true
-DINSTALL_SERVER=1 -DINSTALL_LICENSE=1
-DINSTALL_ENGLISHUTF8=1
```

Or, for a reinstallation:

```
./install.bin -i silent -DINSTANCE_CRED="tsminst1 tsminst1 tsminst1"
-DINSTANCE_OMIT="tsminst2"
-DIBM_TSM_LICENSE_ACCEPTED=true -DINSTALL_SERVER=1
```

- Alternatively, the component variables can be placed into a response file. The path to this response file can then be passed into the **./install.bin** command. To create this file, use the same variables that are in Table 17 on page 33. Remove the **-D** and separate the options on individual lines. Do not use quotation marks. For example:

Installing the Tivoli Storage Manager server

```
INSTANCE_CRED=tsminst1 tsminst1 tsminst1
INSTANCE_OMIT=tsminst2
IBM_product_LICENSE_ACCEPTED=true
INSTALL_SERVER=1
INSTALL_SPANISH=1
```

- To use an existing response file, issue the following command:

```
./install.bin -i silent -f response_file
```

where the *response_file* is the full directory path to a file that you created in the Tivoli Storage Manager installation process. The response file contains variables that you selected during a prior installation, by using the GUI or console wizard. You might see a difference between response files, depending on which installation mode you used (GUI or console).

Remember: If you previously installed a server, ensure that you select the same directory when you install a language package, license, or device driver. If you previously installed a storage agent, ensure that you select the same directory if you return to install a device driver.

Fix any errors before continuing. See the following log for more information:

```
/var/tivoli/tsm
```

After you install a new Tivoli Storage Manager server, you must configure it. See Chapter 3, “Taking the first steps after you install Tivoli Storage Manager,” on page 39.

Installing server language packages

Translations for the IBM Tivoli Storage Manager server allow the server to display messages and help in languages other than U.S. English. The translations also allow for the use of locale conventions for date, time, and number formatting.

Server language locales

Use either the default language package option or select another language package to display server messages and help.

This language package is automatically installed for the following default language option for Tivoli Storage Manager server messages and help:

- LANGUAGE AMENG

The following system locale must be installed on the system when you use LANGUAGE AMENG:

```
en_US.iso88591
```

For languages or locales other than the default, install the language package that your installation requires.

You can use the languages shown:

Table 18. Server languages for HP-UX

Language	LANGUAGE option value
Chinese, Simplified	zh_CN.hp15CN
	zh_CN.utf8

Table 18. Server languages for HP-UX (continued)

Language	LANGUAGE option value
Chinese, Traditional	zh_TW.big5
	zh_TW.eucTW
	zh_TW.utf8
English	AMENG (default)
	en_US.utf8
French	fr_FR.iso88591
	fr_FR.utf8
German	de_DE.iso88591
	de_DE.utf8
Italian	it_IT.iso88591
	it_IT.utf8
Japanese	ja_JP.eucJP
	ja_JP.utf8
Korean	ko_KR.eucKR
	ko_KR.utf8
Portuguese, Brazilian	pt_PT.iso88591
	pt_PT.utf8
Russian	ru_RU.iso88595
	ru_RU.utf8
Spanish	es_ES.iso88591
	es_ES.utf8
Notes: For more information about setting the LANGUAGE option, see the <i>Administrator's Reference</i> .	

Configuring a language package

After you configure a language package, messages and help are shown on the Tivoli Storage Manager in languages other than US English. Installation packages are provided with Tivoli Storage Manager.

To set support for a certain locale, complete one of the following tasks:

- Set the LANGUAGE option in the server options file to the name of the locale that you want to use. For example:
To use the `it_IT.iso88591` locale, set the LANGUAGE option to `it_IT.iso88591`. See “Server language locales” on page 36.
- Set the LC_MESSAGES environment variable to match the value that is set in the server options file. For example, to set the environment variable for Italian, enter the following value:
`export LC_MESSAGES=it_IT`

If the locale is successfully initialized, it formats the date, time, and number for the server. If the locale is not successfully initialized, the server uses the US English message files and the date, time, and number format.

Chapter 3. Taking the first steps after you install Tivoli Storage Manager

After you install Tivoli Storage Manager Version 6.3 or later, prepare for the configuration. Using the configuration wizard is the preferred method of configuring the Tivoli Storage Manager instance.

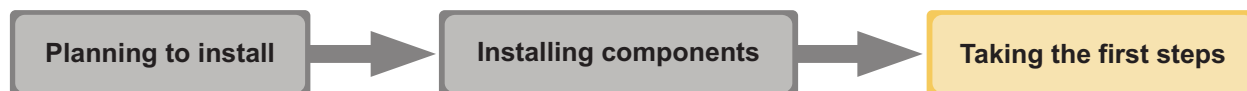


Figure 3. You are in the configuring the Tivoli Storage Manager server section

Configure the Tivoli Storage Manager server instance by completing the following steps:

1. Update the kernel parameter values.
See “Tuning kernel parameters” on page 40.
2. Create the directories and user ID for the server instance. See “Creating the user ID and directories for the server instance” on page 41.
3. Configure a Tivoli Storage Manager instance. Select one of the following options:
 - Use the Tivoli Storage Manager configuration wizard, the preferred method. See “Configuring Tivoli Storage Manager using the configuration wizard” on page 43.
 - Manually configure the new Tivoli Storage Manager instance. See “Configuring the server instance manually” on page 46. Complete the following steps during a manual configuration.
 - a. Set up your directories and create the Tivoli Storage Manager instance. See “Creating the server instance” on page 46.
 - b. Create a new server options file by copying the sample file to set up communications between the server and clients. See “Configuring server and client communications” on page 47.
 - c. Issue the DSMSERV FORMAT command to format the database. See “Formatting the database and log” on page 51.
 - d. Configure your system for database backup. See “Preparing the database manager for backup” on page 44.
4. Configure options to control when database reorganization runs. See “Configuring server options for server database maintenance” on page 53.
5. Configure access rights to deployment engine files. See “Configuring access rights to deployment engine files” on page 54
6. Start the Tivoli Storage Manager server instance if it is not already started.
See “Starting the server instance on AIX, HP-UX, Linux, and Solaris systems” on page 55.
7. Register your license. See “Registering licenses” on page 58.
8. Prepare your system for database backups. See “Preparing the system for backups” on page 58.
9. Monitor the server. See “Monitoring the server” on page 60.

Tuning kernel parameters

For IBM Tivoli Storage Manager and DB2 to install and operate correctly on HP-UX, you must update the kernel configuration parameters.

If you do not update these parameters, the installation of DB2 and Tivoli Storage Manager might fail. Even if installation is successful, operational problems might occur if you do not set parameter values.

Using the **db2osconf** utility

Use the **db2osconf** utility to get preferred changes based on the size of your system. The utility checks the settings of the kernel configuration parameters and suggests updates to improve performance.

The **db2osconf** utility does not change the settings in the `/etc/system` file. You must run the **db2osconf** utility after installing Tivoli Storage Manager. If you update a kernel parameter, you must restart the system.

The suggested updates provided by the **db2osconf** utility are the minimum settings required to run DB2 on your system. In addition to the suggestions made by the **db2osconf** utility, other changes are required to run both Tivoli Storage Manager and DB2.

To display a list of options for the **db2osconf** utility, issue the following command:
`db2osconf -h`

For details about the **db2osconf** utility, go to the DB2 information center: <http://pic.dhe.ibm.com/infocenter/db2luw/v9r7>. Search for **db2osconf**.

Updating kernel parameters

You must have root authority to update kernel parameters.

To update kernel parameters on HP-UX, complete the following steps:

1. Enter the **sam** command to start the System Administration Manager (SAM) program.
2. Double-click the **Kernel Configuration** icon.
3. Double-click the **Configurable Parameters** icon.
4. Double-click the parameter that you want to change, and type the new value in the Formula/Value field. Click **OK**.
5. Repeat these steps for all of the kernel configuration parameters that you want to change.
6. When you are finished setting all of the kernel configuration parameters, select **Action > Process New Kernel** from the action menu bar.

Note: After you change the values for the kernel configuration parameters, the HP-UX operating system automatically restarts.

Suggested minimum values

Ensure that the values for kernel parameters are sufficient to prevent operational problems from occurring when running the Tivoli Storage Manager server.

The following table contains the suggested minimum values for running Tivoli Storage Manager and DB2.

Parameter	Description	Preferred value
semume	The process-wide maximum number of undo structures per process	4000
maxdsiz_64bit	The maximum data segment size, in bytes for a running process.	8,589,934,592
msgmnb	The maximum number of bytes on a message queue	2,097,152
msgmni	The maximum number of message queues	32,767
msgtql	The maximum number of messages on all message queues	262,144
shmmni	The maximum number of shared memory segments in the entire system	Set to at least double the value preferred by the db2osconf utility
shmseg	The maximum number of shared memory segments that one process can attach	Set to the value the db2osconf utility preferred for shmmni

Creating the user ID and directories for the server instance

Create the user ID for the Tivoli Storage Manager server instance and create the directories that the Tivoli Storage Manager server instance needs for database and recovery logs.

Review the information about planning space for the server before completing this task. See “Worksheets for planning details for the Tivoli Storage Manager server” on page 9.

1. Create the user ID that will own the server instance. You use this user ID when you create the server instance in a later step.

Create a user ID and group that will be the owner of the Tivoli Storage Manager server instance.

- a. The following commands can be run from an administrative user ID that will set up the user and group. Create the user ID and group in the home directory of the user.

Restriction: In the user ID, only lowercase letters (a-z), numerals (0-9), and the underscore character (_) can be used. The user ID and group name must comply with the following rules:

Installing the Tivoli Storage Manager server

- The length must be 8 characters or less.
- The user ID and group name cannot start with *ibm*, *sql*, *sys*, or a numeral.
- The user ID and group name cannot be *user*, *admin*, *guest*, *public*, *local*, or any SQL reserved word.

For example, create user ID `tsminst1` in group `tsmsrvrs`. The following examples show how to create this user ID and group using operating system commands.

```
groupadd tsmsrvrs
useradd -d /home/tsminst1 -m -g tsmsrvrs
        -s /bin/ksh tsminst1
passwd tsminst1
```

- b. Log off, then log in to your system. Change to the user account that you just created. Use an interactive login program, such as `telnet`, so that you are prompted for the password and can change it if necessary.
2. Create directories that the server requires. Ensure that you are logged in under the new user ID you just created.

Create empty directories for each of the items shown in the following table. Mount the associated storage to each directory for the active log, archive log and database directories.

Item	Example commands for creating the directories	Your directories
The <i>instance directory</i> for the server, which is a directory that will contain files specifically for this server instance (the server options file and other server-specific files)	<code>mkdir /tsminst1</code>	
The database directories	<code>mkdir /home/user_ID/tsmdb001</code> <code>mkdir /home/user_ID/tsmdb002</code> <code>mkdir /home/user_ID/tsmdb003</code> <code>mkdir /home/user_ID/tsmdb004</code>	
Active log directory	<code>mkdir /home/user_ID/tsmlog</code>	
Archive log directory	<code>mkdir /home/user_ID/tsmarchlog</code>	
Optional: Directory for the log mirror for the active log	<code>mkdir /home/user_ID/tsmlogmirror</code>	
Optional: Secondary archive log directory (failover location for archive log)	<code>mkdir /home/user_ID/tsmarchlogfailover</code>	

When a server is initially created, with the **DSMSERV FORMAT** utility or with the configuration wizard, a server database and recovery log are created. In addition, files are created to hold database information that is used by the database manager.

3. If a configuration profile does not exist for the user ID, create the file. For example, create a `.profile` file if you are using the Korn shell (`ksh`).
4. Log off the new user ID.

Configuring Tivoli Storage Manager

After you have installed Tivoli Storage Manager Version 6.3 or later and prepared for the configuration, configure the Tivoli Storage Manager server instance.

Configure a Tivoli Storage Manager server instance by selecting one of the following options:

- Use the Tivoli Storage Manager configuration wizard on your local system. See “Configuring Tivoli Storage Manager using the configuration wizard.”
- Manually configure the new Tivoli Storage Manager instance. See “Configuring the server instance manually” on page 46. Complete the following steps during a manual configuration.
 1. Set up the directories and create the Tivoli Storage Manager instance. See “Creating the server instance” on page 46.
 2. Create a new server options file by copying the sample file in order to set up communications between the Tivoli Storage Manager server and clients. See “Configuring server and client communications” on page 47.
 3. Issue the DSMSEV FORMAT command to format the database. See “Formatting the database and log” on page 51.
 4. Configure your system for database backup. See “Preparing the database manager for backup” on page 44.

Configuring Tivoli Storage Manager using the configuration wizard

The wizard offers a guided approach to configuring a server. By using the graphical user interface (GUI), you can avoid some configuration steps that are complex when done manually. Start the wizard on the system where you installed the Tivoli Storage Manager server program.

Before beginning the configuration wizard, you must complete all preceding steps to prepare for the configuration, including installing Tivoli Storage Manager, creating the database and log directories, and creating the directories and user ID for the server instance.

1. Ensure that the following requirements are met:
 - The system where you installed Tivoli Storage Manager must have the X Window System client. You must also be running an X Window System server on your desktop.
 - The system must have one of the following protocols enabled. Ensure that the port that the protocol uses is not blocked by a firewall.
 - Secure Shell (SSH). Ensure that the port is set to the default value, 22. Also ensure that the SSH daemon service has access rights for connecting to the system by using localhost.
 - Remote shell (RSH).
 - Remote Execution Protocol (REXEC).
 - You must be able to log in to Tivoli Storage Manager with the user ID that you created for the server instance, by using the SSH, RSH, or REXEC protocol. When using the wizard, you must provide this user ID and password to access that system.
2. Start the local version of the wizard:

Installing the Tivoli Storage Manager server

Open the `dsmicfgx` program in the `/opt/tivoli/tsm/server/bin` directory.
This wizard can only be run as a root user.

Follow the instructions to complete the configuration. The wizard can be stopped and restarted, but the server is not operational until the entire configuration process is complete.

Preparing the database manager for backup

To back up the data in the database to Tivoli Storage Manager, you must enable the database manager and configure the Tivoli Storage Manager application programming interface (API).

If you use the Tivoli Storage Manager configuration wizard to create a Tivoli Storage Manager server instance, you do not have to complete these steps. If you are configuring an instance manually, complete the following steps before issuing either the `BACKUP DB` or the `RESTORE DB` commands.

Attention: If the database is unusable, the entire Tivoli Storage Manager server is unavailable. If a database is lost and cannot be recovered, it might be difficult or impossible to recover data managed by that server. Therefore, it is critically important to back up the database. However, even without the database, fragments of data or complete files might easily be read from storage pool volumes that are not encrypted. Even if data is not recovered, security can be compromised. For this reason, sensitive data must always be encrypted by the Tivoli Storage Manager client or the storage device, unless the storage media is physically secured.

In the following commands, the examples use `tsminst1` for the server instance user ID and `/home/tsminst1/tsminst1` for the Tivoli Storage Manager server instance directory. Replace these values with your actual values in the commands.

1. Set the Tivoli Storage Manager API environment-variable configuration for the database instance:

- a. Log in using the `tsminst1` user ID.
- b. When user `tsminst1` is logged in, ensure that the DB2 environment is properly initialized. The DB2 environment is initialized by running the `/home/tsminst1/sqllib/db2profile` script, which normally runs automatically from the profile of the user ID. If `/home/tsminst1/.profile` does not run the `db2profile` script, add the following lines to `/home/tsminst1/.profile`:

```
if [ -f /home/tsminst1/sqllib/db2profile ]; then
    . /home/tsminst1/sqllib/db2profile
fi
```

- c. In the `userprofile` file in the `/home/tsminst1/sqllib` directory, add or update the following lines:

Korn or Bash shell:

```
export DSMI_CONFIG=/home/tsminst1/tsminst1/tsmdbmgr.opt
export DSMI_DIR=/opt/tivoli/tsm/client/api/bin64
export DSMI_LOG=/home/tsminst1/tsminst1
```

Bourne shell:

```
DSMI_CONFIG=/home/tsminst1/tsminst1/tsmdbmgr.opt
DSMI_DIR=/opt/tivoli/tsm/client/api/bin64
DSMI_LOG=/home/tsminst1/tsminst1
export DSMI_CONFIG DSMI_DIR DSMI_LOG
```

C shell:

```
| setenv DSMI_CONFIG=/home/tsminst1/tsminst1/tsmdbmgr.opt
| setenv DSMI_DIR=/opt/tivoli/tsm/client/api/bin64
| setenv DSMI_LOG=/home/tsminst1/tsminst1
```

2. Log out and log in again as tsminst1, or issue this command:
`. ~/.profile`

| **Tip:** Ensure that you enter a space after the initial dot (.) character.

3. Create a file called tsbdbmgr.opt in the /tsminst1 directory and add the following line:
`SERVERNAME TSMDBMGR_TSMINST1`

Remember: The name that you use must match your server instance name.

4. Add the following lines to the Tivoli Storage Manager API dsm.sys configuration file. The dsm.sys configuration file is in the following default location:

```
    /opt/tivoli/tsm/client/api/bin64/dsm.sys
```

Avoid placing the server name, TSMDBMGR_TSMINST1, first in dsm.sys because it should not be the system-wide default. In this example, the added lines are after the stanza for server_a.

```
Servername server_a
COMMMethod TCPip
TCPPort 1500
TCPServeraddress node.domain.company.COM
```

```
servername TSMDBMGR_TSMINST1
commmethod tcpip
tcpserveraddr localhost
tcpport 1500
passwordaccess generate
passworddir /home/tsminst1/tsminst1
errorlogname /home/tsminst1/tsminst1/tsmdbmgr.log
nodename $$_TSMDBMGR_$$
```

Tip: Ensure that you enter the same tcpport as the server is using. This is specified in the dsmserv.opt file.

5. Stop and start the database instance:
 - a. Stop DB2:
`db2stop`
 - b. Start DB2:
`db2start`
6. Set the API password:
 - a. Ensure that the Tivoli Storage Manager server is started. See “Starting the server instance on AIX, HP-UX, Linux, and Solaris systems” on page 55 for the details.
 - b. Log in using the root user ID.
 - c. Source the database manager profile by issuing the following command. Ensure that you enter a dot, a space, and the path to the db2profile file. If you do not enter the space, the database backup fails.
`. /home/tsminst1/sqllib/db2profile`
 - d. Change the API password. Use this command:
`/home/tsminst1/sqllib/adsm/dsmapiw`
 - e. When prompted by the dsmapiw command, specify TSMDBMGR as both the original and new password.

|
|
|
|

Installing the Tivoli Storage Manager server

- f. Enter this operating system command:

```
rm /home/tsminst1/tsminst1/tsmdbmgr.log
```

Configuring the server instance manually

After installing Tivoli Storage Manager Version 6.3 or later, you can configure Tivoli Storage Manager manually instead of using the configuration wizard.

Creating the server instance

Create a Tivoli Storage Manager instance by issuing the **db2icrt** command.

You can have one or more server instances on one workstation.

Important: Before you run the **db2icrt** command, verify the following items:

- The home directory for the user (/home/tsminst1) exists. If there is no home directory, you must create it.

The instance directory stores the following core files that are generated by the Tivoli Storage Manager server:

- The server options file, `dsmserv.opt`
- The server key database file, `cert.kdb`, and the `.arm` files (used by clients and other servers to import the Secure Sockets Layer certificates of the server)
- Device configuration file, if the `DEVCONFIG` server option does not specify a fully qualified name
- Volume history file, if the `VOLUMEHISTORY` server option does not specify a fully qualified name
- Volumes for **DEVTYPE=FILE** storage pools, if the directory for the device class is not fully specified, or not fully qualified
- User exits
- Trace output (if not fully qualified)
- A shell configuration file (for example, `.profile`) exists in the home directory. The root user and instance user ID must have write permission to this file. For more information, see the section on Linux and UNIX environment variable settings in the DB2 Information Center (<http://pic.dhe.ibm.com/infocenter/db2luw/v9r7>).

1. Log in using the root user ID and create a Tivoli Storage Manager instance. The name of the instance must be the same name as the user that owns the instance. Use the **db2icrt** command and enter the command on one line:

```
/opt/tivoli/tsm/db2/instance/db2icrt -a server -s ese -u  
instance_name instance_name
```

For example, if your user ID for this instance is `tsminst1`, use the following command to create the instance. Enter the command on one line.

```
/opt/tivoli/tsm/db2/instance/db2icrt -a server -s ese -u  
tsminst1 tsminst1
```

Remember: From this point on, use this new user ID when configuring your Tivoli Storage Manager server. Log out of the root user ID and log in under the new instance-user ID.

2. Change the default directory for the database to be the same as the instance directory for the server. If you have multiple servers, log in under the instance ID for each server. Issue this command:

```
db2 update dbm cfg using dftdbpath instance_directory
```


For example:

```
db2 update dbm cfg using dftdbpath /tsminst1
```

3. Modify the library path to use the version of the IBM Global Security Kit (GSKit) that is installed with the Tivoli Storage Manager server:

You must update the following files to set the library path when DB2 or the Tivoli Storage Manager server are started:

```
instance_directory/sqlllib/usercshrc
```

```
instance_directory/sqlllib/userprofile
```

For the *instance_directory/sqlllib/usercshrc* file, add the following lines:

```
setenv LD_LIBRARY_PATH /opt/ibm/gsk8_64/lib64:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH
```

For the *instance_directory/sqlllib/userprofile* file, add the following lines:

```
LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/opt/ibm/gsk8_64/lib64:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH
```

```
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH
```

Verify the library path settings and that the GSKit is version 8.0.14.14 or later.

Issue the following commands:

```
echo $LD_LIBRARY_PATH
gsk8capicmd_64 -version
gsk8ver_64
```

If your GSKit version is not 8.0.14.14 or later, you must reinstall the Tivoli Storage Manager server. The reinstallation ensures that the correct GSKit version is available.

4. Create a new server options file. See “Configuring server and client communications.”

Configuring server and client communications

A default sample server options file, *dsmserv.opt.smp*, is created during Tivoli Storage Manager installation in the */opt/tivoli/tsm/server/bin* directory. You must set up communications between the server and clients by creating a new server options file. To do so, copy the sample file to the directory for the server instance.

Ensure that you have a server instance directory, for example */tsminst1/instance1*, and copy the sample file to this directory. Name the new file *dsmserv.opt* and edit the options. Complete this set-up before you initialize the server database (see “Formatting the database and log” on page 51). Each sample or default entry in the sample options file is a comment, a line beginning with an asterisk (*). Options are not case-sensitive and one or more blank spaces are allowed between keywords and values.

When editing the options file, follow these guidelines:

- Remove the asterisk at the beginning of the line to activate an option.
- Begin entering the options in any column.
- Enter only one option per line, and the option must be on only one line.
- If you make multiple entries for a keyword, the Tivoli Storage Manager server uses the last entry.

If you change the server options file, you must restart the server for the changes to take effect. See the *Administrator's Reference* for a description of all server options.

You can specify one or more of the following communication methods:

- TCP/IP Version 4 or Version 6
- Shared memory

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- Simple network management protocol (SNMP) DPI
- Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)

Note: You can authenticate passwords with the LDAP directory server, or authenticate passwords with the Tivoli Storage Manager server. Passwords that are authenticated with the LDAP directory server can provide enhanced system security. For details, see the managing passwords and logon procedures section in the *Administrator's Guide*.

Setting TCP/IP options:

Select from a range of TCP/IP options for the Tivoli Storage Manager server or retain the default.

The following is an example of a list of TCP/IP options you can use to set up your system.

commethod	tcpip
tcpport	1500
tcpwindowsize	0
tcpnodelay	yes

Tip: You can use TCP/IP Version 4, Version 6, or both.

TCPPORT

The server TCP/IP port address. The default value is 1500.

TCPWINDOWSIZE

Specifies the size of the TCP/IP buffer that is used when sending or receiving data. The window size that is used in a session is the smaller of the server and client window sizes. Larger window sizes use additional memory but can improve performance.

You can specify an integer from 0 to 2048. To use the default window size for the operating system, specify 0.

TCPNODELAY

Specifies whether or not the server sends small messages or lets TCP/IP buffer the messages. Sending small messages can improve throughput but increases the number of packets sent over the network. Specify YES to send small messages or NO to let TCP/IP buffer them. The default is YES.

TCPADMINPORT

Specifies the port number on which the server TCP/IP communication driver is to wait for requests other than client sessions. The default value is 1500.

SSLTCPPOINT

(SSL-only) Specifies the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) port number on which the server TCP/IP communication driver waits for requests for SSL-enabled sessions for the command-line backup-archive client and the command-line administrative client.

SSLTCPADMINPORT

Specifies the port address on which the server TCP/IP communication driver waits for requests for SSL-enabled sessions for the command-line administrative client.

Setting shared memory options:

You can use shared memory communications between clients and servers on the same system. To use shared memory, TCP/IP Version 4 must be installed on the system.

Shared memory options is the default communication method.

The following example shows a shared memory setting:

```
commethod sharedmem  
shmport 1510
```

In this example, SHMPORT specifies the TCP/IP port address of a server when using shared memory. Use the SHMPORT option to specify a different TCP/IP port. The default port address is 1510.

Note: The IBM Tivoli Storage Manager server supports a maximum of twenty-five concurrent shared memory sessions.

COMMMETHOD can be used multiple times in the IBM Tivoli Storage Manager server options file, with a different value each time. For example, the following example is possible:

```
commethod tcpip  
commethod sharedmem
```

Ensure that you have run the DB2OSCONF utility so that the maximum number of message queues (MSGMNI) is correct.

If the server and client are not run under the same user ID, then the server must be root. This prevents shared memory communication errors.

Setting SNMP DPI subagent options:

Tivoli Storage Manager implements a simple network management protocol (SNMP) subagent. You can configure the SNMP subagent to send traps to an SNMP manager, such as NetView®, and to provide support for a Management Information Base (MIB).

For details about configuring SNMP for use with Tivoli Storage Manager, see the *Administrator's Guide*.

The subagent communicates with the snmp daemon, which in turn communicates with a management application. The snmp daemon must support the DPI protocol. Agents are available on AIX. The subagent process is separate from the Tivoli Storage Manager server process, but the subagent gets its information from a server options file. When the SNMP management application is enabled, it can get information and messages from servers.

Use the following SNMP DPI options as an example of a SNMP setting. You must specify the COMMMETHOD option. For details about the other options, see the *Administrator's Reference*.

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commethod	snmp
snmpheartbeatinterval	5
snmpmessagecategory	severity

Setting Secure Sockets Layer options:

You can add more protection for your data and passwords by using Secure Sockets Layer (SSL).

SSL is the standard technology for creating encrypted sessions between servers and clients. SSL provides a secure channel for servers and clients to communicate over open communication paths. With SSL, the identity of the server is verified through the use of digital certificates.

To ensure better system performance, use SSL only for sessions when it is needed. Consider adding additional processor resources on the Tivoli Storage Manager server to manage the increased requirements.

Refer to setting up Transport Layer Security (TLS) in the *Administrator's Guide*.

Formatting the database and log

Use the **DSMSERV FORMAT** utility to initialize a server instance. No other server activity is allowed while initializing the database and recovery log.

After you set up server communications, you are ready to initialize the database. Ensure that you log in by using the instance user ID. Do not place the directories on file systems that might run out of space. If certain directories (for example, the archive log) become unavailable or full, the server stops. See “Capacity planning” on page 10 for more details.

For optimal performance and to facilitate I/O, specify at least two equally sized containers or Logical Unit Numbers (LUNs) for the database. See *Optimizing Performance* for more information about the configuration of directories for the database. In addition, each active log and archive log should have its own container or LUN.

Setting the server code page

Set the DB2CODEPAGE system environment variable to 819 for each server instance. Before you issue the **DSMSERV LOADFORMAT** command, log on to the system as the server instance owner and issue this command:

```
db2set -i instance_name DB2CODEPAGE=819
```

For example:

```
db2set -i tsminst1 DB2CODEPAGE=819
```

Initializing a server instance

Use the **DSMSERV FORMAT** utility to initialize a server instance. For example, issue the following command:

```
dsmserv format dbdir=/tsmdb001 activelogsize=8192  
activelogdirectory=/active log archlogdirectory=/archlog  
archfailoverlogdirectory=/archfaillog mirrorlogdirectory=/mirrorlog
```

Tip: If DB2 does not start after you issue the **DSMSERV FORMAT** command, you might need to disable the file system mount option NOSUID. If this option is set on the file system that contains the DB2 instance owner directory, or on any file system that contains the DB2 database, active logs, archive logs, failover logs, or mirrored logs, the option must be disabled to start the system.

After you disable the NOSUID option, remount the file system and then start DB2 by issuing the following command:

```
db2start
```

For more information, see the *Administrator's Reference*.

Preparing the database manager for backup

To back up the data in the database to Tivoli Storage Manager, you must enable the database manager and configure the Tivoli Storage Manager application programming interface (API).

If you use the Tivoli Storage Manager configuration wizard to create a Tivoli Storage Manager server instance, you do not have to complete these steps. If you are configuring an instance manually, complete the following steps before issuing either the BACKUP DB or the RESTORE DB commands.

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Attention: If the database is unusable, the entire Tivoli Storage Manager server is unavailable. If a database is lost and cannot be recovered, it might be difficult or impossible to recover data managed by that server. Therefore, it is critically important to back up the database. However, even without the database, fragments of data or complete files might easily be read from storage pool volumes that are not encrypted. Even if data is not recovered, security can be compromised. For this reason, sensitive data must always be encrypted by the Tivoli Storage Manager client or the storage device, unless the storage media is physically secured.

In the following commands, the examples use `tsminst1` for the server instance user ID and `/home/tsminst1/tsminst1` for the Tivoli Storage Manager server instance directory. Replace these values with your actual values in the commands.

1. Set the Tivoli Storage Manager API environment-variable configuration for the database instance:

- a. Log in using the `tsminst1` user ID.
- b. When user `tsminst1` is logged in, ensure that the DB2 environment is properly initialized. The DB2 environment is initialized by running the `/home/tsminst1/sqllib/db2profile` script, which normally runs automatically from the profile of the user ID. If `/home/tsminst1/.profile` does not run the `db2profile` script, add the following lines to `/home/tsminst1/.profile`:

```
if [ -f /home/tsminst1/sqllib/db2profile ]; then
    . /home/tsminst1/sqllib/db2profile
fi
```

- c. In the `userprofile` file in the `/home/tsminst1/sqllib` directory, add or update the following lines:

Korn or Bash shell:

```
export DSMI_CONFIG=/home/tsminst1/tsminst1/tsmdbmgr.opt
export DSMI_DIR=/opt/tivoli/tsm/client/api/bin64
export DSMI_LOG=/home/tsminst1/tsminst1
```

Bourne shell:

```
DSMI_CONFIG=/home/tsminst1/tsminst1/tsmdbmgr.opt
DSMI_DIR=/opt/tivoli/tsm/client/api/bin64
DSMI_LOG=/home/tsminst1/tsminst1
export DSMI_CONFIG DSMI_DIR DSMI_LOG
```

C shell:

```
setenv DSMI_CONFIG=/home/tsminst1/tsminst1/tsmdbmgr.opt
setenv DSMI_DIR=/opt/tivoli/tsm/client/api/bin64
setenv DSMI_LOG=/home/tsminst1/tsminst1
```

2. Log out and log in again as `tsminst1`, or issue this command:
`. ~/.profile`

Tip: Ensure that you enter a space after the initial dot (`.`) character.

3. Create a file called `tsmdbmgr.opt` in the `/tsminst1` directory and add the following line:

```
SERVERNAME TSMDBMGR_TSMINST1
```

Remember: The name that you use must match your server instance name.

4. Add the following lines to the Tivoli Storage Manager API `dsm.sys` configuration file. The `dsm.sys` configuration file is in the following default location:

```
/opt/tivoli/tsm/client/api/bin64/dsm.sys
```

Avoid placing the server name, `TSMDBMGR_TSMINST1`, first in `dsm.sys` because it should not be the system-wide default. In this example, the added lines are after the stanza for `server_a`.

```
Servername server_a
COMMMethod TCPip
TCPPort 1500
TCPServeraddress node.domain.company.COM
```

```
servername TSMDBMGR_TSMINST1
commmethod tcpip
tcpserveraddr localhost
tcpport 1500
passwordaccess generate
passworddir /home/tsminst1/tsminst1
errorlogname /home/tsminst1/tsminst1/tsmdbmgr.log
nodename $$ TSMDBMGR $$
```

Tip: Ensure that you enter the same tcpport as the server is using. This is specified in the `dsmserv.opt` file.

5. Stop and start the database instance:
 - a. Stop DB2:
`db2stop`
 - b. Start DB2:
`db2start`
6. Set the API password:
 - a. Ensure that the Tivoli Storage Manager server is started. See “Starting the server instance on AIX, HP-UX, Linux, and Solaris systems” on page 55 for the details.
 - b. Log in using the root user ID.
 - c. Source the database manager profile by issuing the following command.
Ensure that you enter a dot, a space, and the path to the `db2profile` file. If you do not enter the space, the database backup fails.
`. /home/tsminst1/sqlllib/db2profile`
 - d. Change the API password. Use this command:
`/home/tsminst1/sqlllib/adsm/dsmapi pw`
 - e. When prompted by the `dsmapi pw` command, specify `TSMDBMGR` as both the original and new password.
 - f. Enter this operating system command:
`rm /home/tsminst1/tsminst1/tsmdbmgr.log`

Configuring server options for server database maintenance

To help avoid problems with database growth and server performance, the server automatically monitors its database tables and reorganizes them when needed. Before starting the server for production use, set server options to control when reorganization runs. If you plan to use deduplication, ensure that the option to run index reorganization is enabled.

Table and index reorganization requires significant processor resources, active log space, and archive log space. Because database backup takes precedence over reorganization, select the time and duration for reorganization to ensure that the processes do not overlap and reorganization can complete. For more information about scheduling reorganization, see *Administrator's Guide*.

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If you update these server options while the server is running, you must stop and restart the server before the updated values take effect.

1. Modify the server options.

Edit the server options file, `dsmserv.opt`, in the server instance directory. Follow these guidelines when editing the server options file:

- To activate an option, remove the asterisk at the beginning of the line.
- Begin entering an option on any line.
- Enter only one option per line. The entire option with its value must be on one line.
- If you have multiple entries for an option in the file, the server uses the last entry.
- To view available server options, see the sample file, `dsmserv.opt.smp`, in the `/opt/tivoli/tsm/server/bin` directory.

2. If you plan to use deduplication, enable the **ALLOWREORGINDEX** server option. Add the following option and value to the server options file:

```
allowreorgindex yes
```

3. Set two server options that control when reorganization starts and how long it runs. Select a time and duration so that reorganization runs when you expect that the server is least busy. These server options control both table and index reorganization processes.

- a. Set the time for reorganization to start by using the **REORGBEGINTIME** server option. Specify the time by using the 24-hour system. For example, to set the start time for reorganization as 8:30 p.m., specify the following option and value in the server options file:

```
reorgbegintime 20:30
```

- b. Set the interval during which the server can start reorganization. For example, to specify that the server can start reorganization for four hours after the time set by the **REORGBEGINTIME** server option, specify the following option and value in the server options file:

```
reorgduration 4
```

4. If the server was running while you updated the server options file, stop and restart the server.

Configuring access rights to deployment engine files

When you install the Tivoli Storage Manager server, the deployment engine is installed automatically on the same system. The deployment engine installs Tivoli Storage Manager components. You can configure access rights to the files that are controlled by the deployment engine.

The deployment engine is installed globally by using the root user ID. The deployment engine makes it possible for administrators with non-root user IDs to upgrade and install the components that were installed by the deployment engine. The deployment engine also makes certain files accessible to all system users.

The following table describes how to set access levels for the files that are controlled by the deployment engine. To view, set, or refresh the access level, issue the specified command on one line.

Table 19. Commands for setting access rights to files that are controlled by the deployment engine

Action	Description	Command/File path
View access level	Shows the current access level	/usr/ibm/common/acs/bin/de_security.sh
Set single-user write access	Grants only the user who installed the deployment engine write access to the deployment engine files	/usr/ibm/common/acs/bin/de_security.sh -singleUser
Set group access	Grants the current user and members of the specified group write access to the deployment engine files	/usr/ibm/common/acs/bin/de_security.sh -group <i>groupname</i>
Set global access rights	Grants all users write access to the deployment engine files	/usr/ibm/common/acs/bin/de_security.sh -global
Refresh access levels	Shows updated access levels	/usr/ibm/common/acs/bin/de_security.sh -refreshDB

Starting the server instance on AIX, HP-UX, Linux, and Solaris systems

Verify that the server instance is correctly set up by starting the Tivoli Storage Manager instance. You can start the server when logged in to the system with the user ID that you created for this instance. Before you start the server, ensure that the server options file, `dsmserv.opt`, exists and that ulimit values are set correctly.

Verify that the `dsmserv.opt` file exists in the server instance directory, and that the file includes parameters for the server instance. If you have not yet created a `dsmserv.opt` file, see “Configuring server and client communications” on page 47.

Starting the server is an operating system-level operation and has certain restrictions. If you do not have the permissions to use the `dsmserv` program, you cannot start it. If you do not have authority to read/write files in the instance directory, you cannot start that instance of the server. If you do not have authority for the server DB2 database, you cannot start that instance of the server.

Important: When you start the Tivoli Storage Manager server, the server attempts to change certain ulimit values to unlimited. In general, this server action helps to ensure optimal performance and facilitates debugging. If you are a non-root user when you start the server, attempts to change the ulimit values might fail. To ensure correct server operation if you are running the server as a non-root user, set the ulimit values as high as possible before you start the server.

This task includes setting DB2 user limits as high as possible. DB2 relies on private data memory for sort memory allocations during SQL processing. Insufficient shared heap memory can lead to Tivoli Storage Manager server failures during

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interaction with DB2. For more information about setting the appropriate values, see Technote 1212174 (<http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg21212174>).

For guidance in setting ulimit values, see the following table:

Table 20. Ulimit values

Ulimit type	Standard value
Maximum size of core files created	Unlimited
Maximum size of a data segment for a process	Unlimited
Maximum file size	Unlimited
Maximum number of open files	<ul style="list-style-type: none">For servers on which replication, data deduplication, or both are enabled, specify a minimum value of 16384.For all other servers, specify a minimum value of 8192.
Maximum amount of processor time in seconds	Unlimited

For instructions about setting ulimit values, see the documentation for your operating system.

Starting the server from the instance user ID

The instance user ID has a user profile that enables it to run the server with the required permissions.

To start a Tivoli Storage Manager server from the instance user ID, complete the following steps:

1. Log in to the system where Tivoli Storage Manager is installed by using the instance user ID for the Tivoli Storage Manager server.
2. If you do not have a user profile that runs the db2profile script, issue the following command:

```
. /home/tsminst1/sqllib/db2profile
```

Tip: For information about updating the user ID login script to run the db2profile script automatically, see the DB2 documentation.

3. Start the server by issuing the following command from the server instance directory:

```
/opt/tivoli/tsm/server/bin/dmserv
```

Tip: The command runs in the foreground so that you can set an administrator ID and connect to the server instance.

For example, if the name of the Tivoli Storage Manager server instance is tsminst1, you can start the instance by issuing the following commands:

```
cd /tsminst1
. ~/sqllib/db2profile
/opt/tivoli/tsm/server/bin/dmserv
```

4. Optional: To start the server in the background, issue the following command:

```
/opt/tivoli/tsm/server/bin/dmserv -q &
```

Starting the server from the root user ID

The standard way to start the server is by using the instance user ID. However, in some cases, it might be necessary to use another user ID to start the server. For example, you might want to use the root user ID to ensure that the server can access specific devices.

For information about authorizing root users and starting the server by using the root user ID, see the *Administrator's Guide*.

Automatically starting servers on AIX, HP-UX, Linux, and Oracle systems

You can configure servers to start automatically at system startup. If the server is installed on an AIX, HP-UX, or Solaris operating system, use the `rc.dsmserv` script, which is provided for this purpose.

The `rc.dsmserv` script is in the `/opt/tivoli/tsm/server/bin` directory.

If the server is installed on a Linux operating system, you must use the `dsmserv.rc` script to automatically start the server.

Tip: If you used the upgrade wizard, you had the choice of starting the upgraded server automatically when the system is restarted. If you selected that choice, an entry for the server was added to the `/etc/inittab` file.

For each server that you want to automatically start, add an entry to the `/etc/inittab` file to run the `rc.dsmserv` script.

- Set the run level to the value that corresponds to multiuser mode, with networking enabled. Typically, the run level to use is 2, 3, or 5, depending on the operating system and its configuration. Ensure that the run level in the `/etc/inittab` file matches the run level of the operating system. Consult documentation for your operating system for details on run levels.
- On the **`rc.dsmserv`** command, specify the instance owner name with the `-u` option, and the location of the server instance directory with the `-i` option.

Verify correct syntax for the entry by consulting documentation for your operating system.

Example: Automatically starting a server instance

In this example, the instance owner is `tsminst1`; the server instance directory is `/home/tsminst1/tsminst1`; the run level is 3; and the process ID is `tsm1`. Add the following entry to `/etc/inittab` file, on one line:

```
tsm1:3:once:/opt/tivoli/tsm/server/bin/rc.dsmserv -u tsminst1
-i /home/tsminst1/tsminst1 -q >/dev/console 2>&1
```

Example: Automatically starting several server instances

If you have more than one server instance that you want to run, add an entry for each server instance. This example uses the following instance owner IDs:

- `tsminst1`
- `tsminst2`

This example uses the following instance directories:

- `/home/tsminst1/tsminst1`

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- /home/tsminst2/tsminst2

This example uses the following process IDs:

- tsm1
- tsm2

The run level is 3. Add the following entries to the /etc/inittab file. Ensure that each entry is on one line.

```
tsm1:3:once:/opt/tivoli/tsm/server/bin/rc.dsmserv -u tsminst1
-i /home/tsminst1/tsminst1 -q >/dev/console 2>&1
tsm2:3:once:/opt/tivoli/tsm/server/bin/rc.dsmserv -u tsminst2
-i /home/tsminst2/tsminst2 -q >/dev/console 2>&1
```

Stopping the server

You can stop the server without warning if an unexpected problem requires you to return control to the operating system. To avoid losing administrative and client node connections, stop the server only after current sessions have completed or been canceled.

To stop the server, issue the following command from the Tivoli Storage Manager command prompt:

```
halt
```

The server console stops.

Registering licenses

Immediately register any Tivoli Storage Manager licensed functions that you purchase so you do not lose any data after you start server operations, such as backing up your data.

Use the **REGISTER LICENSE** command for this task.

Example: Register a license

Register the base Tivoli Storage Manager license.

```
register license file=tsmbasic.lic
```

Preparing the system for backups

To prepare the system for automatic and manual database backups, you must specify the device class to be used.

Before you begin the setup, ensure that you have defined a tape or file device class. See the defining device classes section of the *Administrator's Guide*.

To set up your system for database backups, issue the **SET DBRECOVERY** command to specify a device class to be used for the backups. You can also change the device class to be used for database backups with the **SET DBRECOVERY** command.

Perform the following setup procedure:

1. If you did not use the configuration wizard (dsmicfgx) to configure the server, ensure that you have completed the steps to manually configure the system for database backups.

2. Select the device class to be used for backups of the database. Issue the following command from a IBM Tivoli Storage Manager administrative command line.

```
set dbrecovery device_class_name
```

The device class that you specify is used by the database manager for database backups. If you do not specify a device class with the **SET DBRECOVERY** command, the backup fails.

For example, to specify that the **DBBACK** device class is to be used, issue this command:

```
set dbrecovery dbback
```

When you are ready to back up your database, see the **BACKUP DB** command in the *Administrator's Reference*.

Running multiple server instances on a single system

You can create more than one server instance on your system. Each server instance has its own instance directory, and database and log directories.

Multiply the memory and other system requirements for one server by the number of instances planned for the system.

The set of files for one instance of the server is stored separately from the files used by another server instance on the same system. Use the steps in "Creating the server instance" on page 46 for each new instance, including creation of the new instance user.

To manage the system memory that is used by each server, use the **DBMEMPERCENT** server option to limit the percentage of system memory. If all servers are equally important, use the same value for each server. If one server is a production server and other servers are test servers, set the value for the production server to a higher value than the test servers.

If you are upgrading from Tivoli Storage Manager Version 6.1 to V6.2 or V6.3 or later and have multiple servers on your system, you must run the upgrade wizard only once. The upgrade wizard collects the database and variables information for all of your original server instances.

If you are upgrading from Tivoli Storage Manager Version 6.1 to V6.3 or later and have multiple servers on your system, all instances that exist in DB2 Version 9.5 are dropped and recreated in DB2 Version 9.7. The wizard issues the **db2 upgrade db dbname** command for each database. The database environment variables for each instance on your system are also reconfigured during the upgrade process.

For information about the Server Initialization wizard, see the *Tivoli Storage Manager Administrator's Guide*.

Monitoring the server

When you start using server in production operation, monitor the space used by the server to ensure that the amount of space is adequate. Make adjustments as needed.

1. Monitor the active log, to ensure that the size is correct for the workload that is handled by the server instance.

When the server workload is up to its typical expected level, and the space that is used by the active log is 80 - 90% of the space that is available to the active log directory, you might need to increase the amount of space. Whether you need to increase the space depends on the types of transactions in the server's workload, because transaction characteristics affect how the active log space is used.

The following transaction characteristics can affect the space usage in the active log:

- The number and size of files in backup operations
 - Clients such as file servers that back up large numbers of small files can cause large numbers of transactions that complete during a short period of time. The transactions might use a large amount of space in the active log, but for a short period of time.
 - Clients such as a mail server or a database server that back up large chunks of data in few transactions can cause small numbers of transactions that take a long time to complete. The transactions might use a small amount of space in the active log, but for a long period of time.
- Network connection types
 - Backup operations that occur over fast network connections cause transactions that complete more quickly. The transactions use space in the active log for a shorter period of time.
 - Backup operations that occur over relatively slower connections cause transactions that take a longer time to complete. The transactions use space in the active log for a longer period of time.

If the server is handling transactions with a wide variety of characteristics, the space that is used for the active log might go up and down by a large amount over time. For such a server, you might need to ensure that the active log typically has a smaller percentage of its space used. The extra space allows the active log to grow for transactions that take a very long time to complete, for example.

2. Monitor the archive log to ensure that space is always available.

Remember: If the archive log becomes full, and the failover archive log becomes full, the active log can become full and the server will stop. The goal is to make enough space available to the archive log so that it never uses all its available space.

You are likely to notice the following pattern:

- a. Initially, the archive log grows rapidly as typical client-backup operations occur.
- b. Database backups occur regularly, either as scheduled or done manually.
- c. After at least two full database backups occur, log pruning occurs automatically. The space used by the archive log decreases when the pruning occurs.
- d. Normal client operations continue, and the archive log grows again.

- e. Database backups occur regularly, and log pruning occurs as often as full database backups occur.

With this pattern, the archive log grows initially, then decreases, then might grow again. Over a period of time, as normal operations continue, the amount of space used by the archive log should reach a relatively constant level.

If the archive log continues to grow, consider taking one or both of these actions:

- Add space to the archive log. This might mean moving the archive log to a different file system.

For information about moving the archive log, see the *Tivoli Storage Manager Administrator's Guide*.

- Increase the frequency of full database backups, so that log pruning occurs more frequently.
3. If you defined a directory for the failover archive log, determine whether any logs get stored in that directory during normal operations. If the failover log space is being used, consider increasing the size of the archive log. The goal is that the failover archive log is used only under unusual conditions, not in normal operation.

For details about monitoring, see the *Administrator's Guide*.

Monitoring space utilization for the database and recovery logs

To determine the amount of used and available active log space, you issue the **QUERY LOG** command. To monitor space utilization in the database and recovery logs, you can also check the activity log for messages.

Active log

If the amount of available active log space is too low, the following messages are displayed in the activity log:

ANR4531I: IC_AUTOBACKUP_LOG_USED_SINCE_LAST_BACKUP_TRIGGER
This message is displayed when the active log space exceeds the maximum specified size. The Tivoli Storage Manager server starts a full database backup.

To change the maximum log size, halt the server. Open the `dsmserv.opt` file, and specify a new value for the `ACTIVELOGSIZE` option. When you are finished, restart the server.

ANR0297I: IC_BACKUP_NEEDED_LOG_USED_SINCE_LAST_BACKUP
This message is displayed when the active log space exceeds the maximum specified size. You must back up the database manually.

To change the maximum log size, halt the server. Open the `dsmserv.opt` file, and specify a new value for the `ACTIVELOGSIZE` option. When you are finished, restart the server.

ANR4529I: IC_AUTOBACKUP_LOG_UTILIZATION_TRIGGER
The ratio of used active-log space to available active-log space exceeds the log utilization threshold. If at least one full database backup has occurred, the Tivoli Storage Manager server starts an incremental database backup. Otherwise, the server starts a full database backup.

Installing the Tivoli Storage Manager server

ANR0295I: IC_BACKUP_NEEDED_LOG_UTILIZATION

The ratio of used active-log space to available active-log space exceeds the log utilization threshold. You must back up the database manually.

Archive log

If the amount of available archive log space is too low, the following message is displayed in the activity log:

ANR0299I: IC_BACKUP_NEEDED_ARCHLOG_USED

The ratio of used archive-log space to available archive-log space exceeds the log utilization threshold. The Tivoli Storage Manager server starts a full automatic database backup.

Database

If the amount of space available for database activities is too low, the following messages are displayed in the activity log:

ANR2992W: IC_LOG_FILE_SYSTEM_UTILIZATION_WARNING_2

The used database space exceeds the threshold for database space utilization. To increase the space for the database, use the **EXTEND DBSPACE** command, the **EXTEND DBSPACE** command, or the DSMSEV FORMAT utility with the **DBDIR** parameter.

ANR1546W: FILESYSTEM_DBPATH_LESS_1GB

The available space in the directory where the server database files are located is less than 1 GB.

When a Tivoli Storage Manager server is created with the DSMSEV FORMAT utility or with the configuration wizard, a server database and recovery log are also created. In addition, files are created to hold database information used by the database manager. The path specified in this message indicates the location of the database information used by the database manager. If space is unavailable in the path, the server can no longer function.

You must add space to the file system or make space available on the file system or disk.

Chapter 4. Installing a Tivoli Storage Manager server fix pack

Tivoli Storage Manager maintenance updates, which are also referred to as fix packs, bring your server up to the current maintenance level.

To install a fix pack or interim fix to the server, install the server at the level on which you want to run it. You do not have to start the server installation at the base release level. For example, if you currently have V6.1.2.1 installed, you can go directly to the latest fix pack for V6.3 or later. You do not have to start with the V6.3.0 installation if a maintenance update is available.

You must have the Tivoli Storage Manager license package installed. The license package is provided with the purchase of a base release. Alternatively, you can obtain the license package when download a fix pack from the Passport Advantage website. After the fix pack or interim fix is installed, install the license for the server. To display messages and help in a language other than US English, install the language package of your choice.

For information about the estimated time required to install a fix pack, see Techdoc 7023591.

If you upgrade the server to V6.3.4 or later, and then revert the server to a level that is earlier than V6.3.4, you must restore the database to a point in time before the upgrade. During the upgrade process, complete the required steps to ensure that the database can be restored: back up the database, the volume history file, the device configuration file, and the server options file. For more information, see Chapter 6, “Reverting from Version 6.3 or later to the previous Version 6 server,” on page 85.

Before you upgrade the Tivoli Storage Manager server, ensure that you retain the installation media from the base release of the installed server. If you installed Tivoli Storage Manager from a DVD, ensure that the DVD is available. If you installed Tivoli Storage Manager from a downloaded package, ensure that the downloaded files are available. If the upgrade fails, and the server license module is uninstalled, the installation media from the server base release are required to reinstall the license.

Visit this website: http://www.ibm.com/support/entry/portal/Overview/Software/Tivoli/Tivoli_Storage_Manager for the following information:

- A list of the latest maintenance and download fixes. Click **Support and downloads** and apply any applicable fixes.
- Details about obtaining a base license package. Search for **Warranties and licenses**.
- Supported platforms and system requirements. Click **Server requirements**.

To install a fix pack or interim fix, complete the following steps.

Attention: Do not alter the DB2 software that is installed with Tivoli Storage Manager installation packages and fix packs. Do not install or upgrade to a different version, release, or fix pack of DB2 software because doing so can damage the database.

1. Log in as the root user.

Installing a Tivoli Storage Manager fix pack

2. Obtain the package file for the fix pack or interim fix that you want to install from the Tivoli Storage Manager FTP downloads site: `ftp://public.dhe.ibm.com/storage/tivoli-storage-management/maintenance/server`.
3. Change to the directory where you placed the executable file and complete the following steps.

Tip: The files are extracted to the current directory. Ensure that the executable file is in the directory where you want the extracted files to be located.

- a. Change file permissions by entering the following command:

```
chmod a+x 6.x.x.x-TIV-TSMALL-platform.bin
```

where *platform* denotes the architecture that Tivoli Storage Manager is to be installed on.

- b. Issue the following command to extract the installation files:

```
./6.x.x.x-TIV-TSMALL-platform.bin
```

4. Back up the database. The preferred method is to use a snapshot backup. A snapshot backup is a full database backup that does not interrupt any scheduled database backups. For example, issue the following Tivoli Storage Manager administrative command:

```
backup db type=dbsnapshot devclass=tapeclass
```

See the *Administrator's Guide* for more details.

5. Back up the device configuration information. Issue the following Tivoli Storage Manager administrative command:

```
backup devconfig filenames=file_name
```

where *file_name* specifies the name of the file in which to store device configuration information.

6. Save the volume history file to another directory or rename the file. Issue the following Tivoli Storage Manager administrative command:

```
backup volhistory filenames=file_name
```

where *file_name* specifies the name of the file in which to store the volume history information.

7. Save a copy of the server options file, typically named `dsmserv.opt`. The file is in the server instance directory.
8. Halt the server before installing a fix pack or interim fix. Use the **HALT** command.
9. Ensure that extra space is available in the installation directory. The installation of this fix pack might require additional temporary disk space in the installation directory of the server. The amount of additional disk space can be as much as that required for installing a new database as part of a Tivoli Storage Manager installation. The Tivoli Storage Manager installation wizard displays the amount of space that is required for installing the fix pack and the available amount. If the required amount of space is greater than the available amount, the installation stops. If the installation stops, add the required disk space to the file system and restart the installation.
10. Select one of the following ways of installing Tivoli Storage Manager.

Important: After a fix pack is installed, it is not necessary to go through the configuration again. You can stop after completing the installation, fix any errors, then restart your servers.

Installing a Tivoli Storage Manager fix pack

Installation wizard

“Installing Tivoli Storage Manager by using the installation wizard”
on page 31

Command-line console wizard

“Installing Tivoli Storage Manager by using the console installation
wizard” on page 32

Silent mode

“Installing Tivoli Storage Manager in silent mode” on page 33

Fix any errors before continuing. The installation log, `installFixPack.log`, is stored
in the following location:

`coi/plan/tmp`

Installing a Tivoli Storage Manager fix pack

Chapter 5. Upgrading to Tivoli Storage Manager Version 6.3 or later

You can upgrade an IBM Tivoli Storage Manager server from any version of 6.1 or 6.2 directly to Version 6.3 or later.

Table 21. Upgrade information

To upgrade from this version	To this version	See this information
V6.3 or later	V6.3 or later	Chapter 4, "Installing a Tivoli Storage Manager server fix pack," on page 63
V6.2	V6.3 or later	"Upgrading from Tivoli Storage Manager V6.2 to V6.3 or later" on page 68
V6.1	V6.3 or later	"Upgrading from Tivoli Storage Manager V6.1 to V6.3 or later" on page 73
V5.5	V6.3 or later	<i>Upgrade and Migration Guide for V5 Servers</i>

If a Tivoli Storage Manager V5 server is installed, and you prefer to upgrade the server to V6 on a different operating system, see the instructions for server migration:

Table 22. Migration information

To migrate the server from this operating system	To this operating system	See this information
AIX	Linux x86_64	Section about migrating Tivoli Storage Manager V5 servers on AIX, HP-UX, or Solaris systems to V6.3.4 on Linux in the <i>Upgrade and Migration Guide for V5 Servers</i>
HP-UX	Linux x86_64	Section about migrating Tivoli Storage Manager V5 servers on AIX, HP-UX, or Solaris systems to V6.3.4 on Linux in the <i>Upgrade and Migration Guide for V5 Servers</i>
Solaris	Linux x86_64	Section about migrating Tivoli Storage Manager V5 servers on AIX, HP-UX, or Solaris systems to V6.3.4 on Linux in the <i>Upgrade and Migration Guide for V5 Servers</i>

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Table 22. Migration information (continued)

To migrate the server from this operating system	To this operating system	See this information
z/OS®	AIX	Section about migrating Tivoli Storage Manager V5 servers on z/OS systems to V6 on AIX or Linux on System z® in the <i>Upgrade and Migration Guide for V5 Servers</i>
z/OS	Linux on System z	Section about migrating Tivoli Storage Manager V5 servers on z/OS systems to V6 on AIX or Linux on System z in the <i>Upgrade and Migration Guide for V5 Servers</i>

To revert to an earlier version of Tivoli Storage Manager after an upgrade or migration, you must have a full database backup and the installation software for the original server. You must also have key configuration files:

- Volume history file
- Device configuration file
- Server options file
- dsmserv.dsk file

Restriction: Multiple server instances on a system all use the same installed code, so all the server instances on a system must be upgraded at the same time.

Upgrading from Tivoli Storage Manager V6.2 to V6.3 or later

You can upgrade the server directly from Tivoli Storage Manager Version 6.2 to V6.3.1, V6.3.2, V6.3.3, or V6.3.4 without installing V6.3 first. You also do not need to uninstall V6.2.

To upgrade to the Tivoli Storage Manager V6.3 or later server, install the V6.3 license package. The license package is provided with the purchase of a base release. Alternatively, you can obtain the license package when you download a fix pack from Passport Advantage, an IBM license acquisition and software maintenance website, at <http://www.ibm.com/software/lotus/passportadvantage/pacustomers.html>.

Before you upgrade the Tivoli Storage Manager server, ensure that you retain the installation media from the base release of the installed server. If you installed Tivoli Storage Manager from a DVD, ensure that the DVD is available. If you installed Tivoli Storage Manager from a downloaded package, ensure that the downloaded files are available. If the upgrade fails, and the server license module is uninstalled, the installation media from the server base release are required to reinstall the license.

The upgrade process consists of three phases:

1. Planning the upgrade
2. Preparing the system
3. Installing the software and verifying the upgrade

To plan the upgrade, complete the following steps:

1. Optional: To review hardware and software requirements before you start the upgrade process, see the requirements for your operating system:
“System requirements for the Tivoli Storage Manager server” on page 5
For the latest updates related to system requirements, see the Tivoli Storage Manager support website at <http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg21243309>.
- Tip:** At a later stage in the process, after you extract the installation files, you can run the prerequisite checker to automatically verify hardware and software requirements.
2. For special instructions or specific information for your operating system, review the release notes or readme files: http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/tsminfo/v6r3/topic/com.ibm.itsm.relnotes.doc/relnote_server630.html. Alternatively, review the readme file on the Tivoli Storage Manager installation DVD or in the directory where you extract the package.
3. If the server that you are upgrading is at a release level that is earlier than V6.2.3.000, review Technote 1452146 (<http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg21452146>). The technote describes improvements in the database reorganization process, and configuration changes that you might be required to make.
4. Select an appropriate day and time to upgrade your system to minimize the impact on production operations. Upgrading the server from V6.2 to V6.3 or later takes approximately 20 - 50 minutes. Your environment might produce different results from these lab results. The time that is required to update the system depends on the database size and many other factors. When you start the upgrade process, clients cannot connect to the server until the new software is installed and any required licenses are registered again.

To prepare the system for the upgrade, complete the following steps:

1. Log on to the system where you are planning to upgrade the Tivoli Storage Manager server.
Use the root user ID.
2. Back up the Tivoli Storage Manager database. The preferred method is to use a snapshot backup. A snapshot backup is a full database backup that does not interrupt any scheduled database backups. For example, you can create a backup by issuing the Tivoli Storage Manager administrative command:
`backup db type=dbsnapshot devclass=tapeclass`

For more information about this command and other Tivoli Storage Manager administrative commands, see the *Administrator's Reference*.

3. Back up the device configuration information by issuing the Tivoli Storage Manager administrative command:
`backup devconfig filenames=file_name`

where *file_name* specifies the name of the file in which to store device configuration information.

4. Back up the volume history file to another directory or rename the file. Issue the Tivoli Storage Manager administrative command:
`backup volhistory filenames=file_name`

Upgrading the Tivoli Storage Manager server

where *file_name* specifies the name of the file in which to store the volume history information.

Important: By taking this step, you ensure that the file is not overwritten during the upgrade process. If you decide to restore the database, this file is required.

5. Save a copy of the server options file, typically named `dsmserv.opt`. The file is in the server instance directory.

6. Back up the deployment engine by issuing the following system commands:

```
. /var/ibm/common/acs/setenv.sh
cd /usr/ibm/common/acs/bin
./de_backupdb
```

7. For each existing server instance, gather information about the corresponding DB2 instance. Note the default database path, actual database path, database name, database alias, and any DB2 variables that are configured for the instance. Keep the record for future reference.

- a. Ensure that you are logged on with the instance user ID, and not the root user ID, when you issue the system commands to obtain DB2 instance information.

- b. Obtain a list of DB2 instances by issuing the following system commands:

```
su - instance
/opt/tivoli/tsm/db2/instance/db2ilist
```

- c. Obtain the default database path of the DB2 instance by issuing the following system commands:

```
su - instance
. ~instance/sqllib/db2profile; LC_ALL=C db2 get dbm cfg | grep DFTDBPATH
```

- d. Obtain information about the DB2 instance databases by issuing the following system commands:

```
su - instance
. ~instance/sqllib/db2profile; LC_ALL=C db2 list database directory
```

- e. Obtain the DB2 instance variables by issuing the following system commands:

```
su - instance
. ~instance/sqllib/db2profile; LC_ALL=C db2set -all
```

- f. Obtain more DB2 instance information by saving the following files:

```
~instance/sqllib/userprofile
~instance/sqllib/usercshrc
```

For example, issue the following system commands:

```
cp ~instance/sqllib/userprofile copy_location
cp ~instance/sqllib/usercshrc copy_location
```

where *instance* is the DB2 instance and *copy_location* is the location where the copied file is saved.

8. Prevent activity on the server by disabling new sessions. Issue the following Tivoli Storage Manager administrative commands:

```
disable sessions client
disable sessions server
```

9. Prevent administrative activity from any user ID other than the administrator ID that is being used for the upgrade preparation tasks. Lock out other administrator IDs, if necessary, by using the Tivoli Storage Manager administrative command:

```
lock admin administrator_name
```


10. Verify whether any sessions exist, and notify the users that the server will be stopped. To check for existing sessions, issue the following Tivoli Storage Manager administrative command:
`query session`
11. Cancel sessions that are running by issuing the following Tivoli Storage Manager administrative command:
`cancel session all`
12. Halt the server by issuing the following Tivoli Storage Manager administrative command:
`halt`
13. In the server instance directory of your installation, delete or rename the NODELOCK file. The NODELOCK file contains the previous licensing information for your installation. This licensing information is replaced when the upgrade is complete.

To install the software and verify that the upgrade was successful, complete the following steps:

1. If you are installing the products by using the Tivoli Storage Manager DVD, insert the DVD into a DVD drive.
Ensure that the DVD is mounted on directory `/dvdrom` and navigate to that directory.
2. If you downloaded the program from Passport Advantage as an executable file, verify that you have enough space to store the installation files when you extract them from the product package. For space requirements, see the download document for your product:
 - Tivoli Storage Manager: <http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg24030521>
 - Tivoli Storage Manager Extended Edition: <http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg24030527>
 - System Storage Archive Manager: <http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg24030530>
3. If you are installing the program from Passport Advantage, ensure that the executable file for the installation package is in the directory where you want the installation package to be. The directory for the installation package must not contain previously extracted files, or any other files.
4. If you downloaded the program from Passport Advantage, navigate to the directory where you placed the executable file and complete the following steps:
 - a. Change the file permissions by issuing the following system command:
`chmod a+x 6.x.x.x-TIV-TSMALL-platform.bin`

where `6.x.x.x` specifies the version number and `platform` specifies the architecture that Tivoli Storage Manager is to be installed on.
 - b. To extract the installation files, issue the following system command:
`./6.x.x.x-TIV-TSMALL-platform.bin`
5. To ensure that your system meets all requirements, locate the following file and run it:
`prereqcheck.bin`

For details, see “Running the installation prerequisite checker” on page 7.

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6. Install the Tivoli Storage Manager software by using one of the following methods:

Installation wizard

The installation wizard guides you through the process with a graphical user interface.

For instructions, see “Upgrading Tivoli Storage Manager by using the installation wizard” on page 78

Console installation wizard

The console installation wizard guides you through the process with a text-based interface. You provide input by issuing commands. This option is useful if you are installing Tivoli Storage Manager from a system that does not support a graphical user interface.

For instructions, see “Upgrading Tivoli Storage Manager by using the console installation wizard” on page 79

Silent mode

You start the process by specifying the values of variables, and the installation runs on its own. You are freed from the tasks of monitoring the installation and providing input during the process.

For instructions, see “Upgrading Tivoli Storage Manager in silent mode” on page 80

Tip: If you have multiple server instances on your system, run the installation wizard only once. The installation wizard upgrades all server instances. For more information about running multiple servers, see “Running multiple server instances on a single system” on page 59.

7. Correct any errors that are detected during the installation process. Errors are listed in the summary page of the wizard.
You can also review the error log files in the `/var/tivoli/tsm` directory.
8. Verify that the upgrade was successful:
 - a. Start the server instances as described in “Starting the server instance on AIX, HP-UX, Linux, and Solaris systems” on page 55.
 - b. Monitor the messages that the server issues as it starts. Watch for error and warning messages, and resolve any issues.
 - c. Verify that you can connect to the server by using the administrative client. To start an administrative client session, issue the following Tivoli Storage Manager administrative command:
`dsmadmcli`
 - d. Run **QUERY** commands to obtain information about the upgraded system. For example, to obtain consolidated information about the system, issue the following Tivoli Storage Manager administrative command:
`query system`

To obtain information about the database, issue the following Tivoli Storage Manager administrative command:
`query db format=detailed`
9. Register the licenses for the Tivoli Storage Manager server components that are installed on your system by issuing the following Tivoli Storage Manager administrative command:
`register license file=*.lic`

Restriction: You cannot register licenses for IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Mail, IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Databases, IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Enterprise Resource Planning, and IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Space Management.

10. Back up the deployment engine again by issuing the following system commands:

```
. /var/ibm/common/acsi/setenv.sh
cd /usr/ibm/common/acsi/bin
./de_backupdb
```

After you upgrade the server to V6.3.3 or later, you can authenticate passwords with the LDAP directory server, or authenticate passwords with the Tivoli Storage Manager server. Passwords that are authenticated with the LDAP directory server can provide enhanced system security. For details, see the section about managing passwords and logon procedures in the *Administrator's Guide*.

Upgrading from Tivoli Storage Manager V6.1 to V6.3 or later

You can upgrade your system directly from Tivoli Storage Manager V6.1 to V6.3.1, V6.3.2, V6.3.3, or V6.3.4 without installing V6.3 first. You also do not need to uninstall V6.1.

To upgrade to the Tivoli Storage Manager V6.3 or later server, install the V6.3 license package. The license package is provided with the purchase of a base release. Alternatively, you can obtain the license package when you download a fix pack from Passport Advantage, an IBM license acquisition and software maintenance website, at <http://www.ibm.com/software/lotus/passportadvantage/pacustomers.html>.

Before you upgrade the Tivoli Storage Manager server, ensure that you retain the installation media from the base release of the installed server. If you installed Tivoli Storage Manager from a DVD, ensure that the DVD is available. If you installed Tivoli Storage Manager from a downloaded package, ensure that the downloaded files are available. If the upgrade fails, and the server license module is uninstalled, the installation media from the server base release are required to reinstall the license.

The upgrade process consists of three phases:

1. Planning the upgrade
2. Preparing the system
3. Installing the software and verifying the upgrade

To plan the upgrade, complete the following steps:

1. Optional: To review hardware and software requirements before you start the upgrade process, see the requirements for your operating system:
"System requirements for the Tivoli Storage Manager server" on page 5
For the latest updates related to system requirements, see the Tivoli Storage Manager support website at <http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg21243309>.

Tip: At a later stage in the process, after you extract the installation files, you can run the prerequisite checker to automatically verify hardware and software requirements.

Upgrading the Tivoli Storage Manager server

2. For special instructions or specific information for your operating system, review the release notes: http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/tsminfo/v6r3/topic/com.ibm.itsm.relnotes.doc/relnote_server630.html. Alternatively, review the readme file on the Tivoli Storage Manager installation DVD or in the directory where you extract the package.
3. If the server that you are upgrading is at a release level earlier than V6.1.5.10, review Technote 1452146 (<http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg21452146>). The technote describes improvements in the database reorganization process, and configuration changes that you might be required to make.
4. To minimize the impact on production operations, select an appropriate day and time to upgrade your system. Upgrading the server from V6.1 to V6.3 or later takes approximately 20 - 50 minutes. Your environment might produce different results than these lab results. The time that is required to update the system depends on the database size and many other factors. When you start the upgrade process, clients cannot connect to the server until the new software is installed and any required licenses are registered again.

To prepare the system for the upgrade, complete the following steps:

1. Log on to the system where you are planning to upgrade the Tivoli Storage Manager server.
Use the root user ID.
2. Back up the database. The preferred method is to use a snapshot backup. A snapshot backup is a full database backup that does not interrupt any scheduled database backups. For example, you can create a backup by issuing the Tivoli Storage Manager administrative command:

```
backup db type=dbsnapshot devclass=tapeclass
```

For more information about this command and other Tivoli Storage Manager administrative commands, see the *Administrator's Reference*.

3. Back up the device configuration information by issuing the following Tivoli Storage Manager administrative command:

```
backup devconfig filenames=file_name
```

where *file_name* specifies the name of the file in which to store device configuration information.

4. Back up the volume history file to another directory or rename the file. Issue the following Tivoli Storage Manager administrative command:

```
backup volhistory filenames=file_name
```

where *file_name* specifies the name of the file in which to store the volume history information.

Important: By taking this step, you ensure that the file is not overwritten during the upgrade process. If you decide to restore the database, this file is required.

5. Save a copy of the server options file, typically named `dsmserv.opt`. The file is in the server instance directory.
6. Back up the deployment engine by issuing the following system commands:

```
. /var/ibm/common/acs/setenv.sh
cd /usr/ibm/common/acs/bin
./de_backupdb
```

7. Prevent activity on the server by disabling new sessions. Issue the following Tivoli Storage Manager administrative commands:

```
disable sessions client
disable sessions server
```
8. Prevent administrative activity from any user ID other than the administrator ID that is being used to prepare the upgrade. Lock out other administrator IDs, if necessary, by using the Tivoli Storage Manager administrative command:

```
lock admin administrator_name
```
9. Verify whether any sessions exist, and notify the users that the server will be stopped. To check for existing sessions, issue the following Tivoli Storage Manager administrative command:

```
query session
```
10. Cancel sessions that are running by issuing the following Tivoli Storage Manager administrative command:

```
cancel session all
```
11. Halt the server by issuing the following Tivoli Storage Manager administrative command:

```
halt
```
12. In the server instance directory of your installation, delete or rename the NODELOCK file. The NODELOCK file contains the previous licensing information for your installation. This licensing information is replaced when the upgrade is complete.
13. For each existing server instance, gather information about the corresponding DB2 instance. Note the default database path, actual database path, database name, database alias, and any DB2 variables that are configured for the instance. Keep the record for future reference.
 - a. Ensure that you are logged on with the instance user ID, and not the root user ID, when you issue the system commands to obtain DB2 instance information.
 - b. Obtain a list of DB2 instances by issuing the following system commands:

```
su - instance
/opt/tivoli/tsm/db2/instance/db2ilist
```
 - c. Obtain the default database path of the DB2 instance by issuing the following system commands:

```
su - instance
. ~instance/sqllib/db2profile; LC_ALL=C db2 get dbm cfg | grep DFTDBPATH
```
 - d. Obtain information about the DB2 instance databases by issuing the following system commands:

```
su - instance
. ~instance/sqllib/db2profile; LC_ALL=C db2 list database directory
```
 - e. Obtain the DB2 instance variables by issuing the following system commands:

```
su - instance
. ~instance/sqllib/db2profile; LC_ALL=C db2set -all
```
 - f. Obtain more DB2 instance information by saving the following files:

```
~instance/sqllib/userprofile
~instance/sqllib/usercshrc
```

For example, issue the following system commands:

```
cp ~instance/sqllib/userprofile copy_location
cp ~instance/sqllib/usercshrc copy_location
```

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where *instance* is the DB2 instance and *copy_location* is the location where the copied file is saved.

To verify requirements and install the software, complete the following steps:

1. If you downloaded the program from Passport Advantage as an executable file, verify that you have enough space to store the installation files when you extract them from the product package. For space requirements, see the download document for your product:

- Tivoli Storage Manager: <http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg24030521>
- Tivoli Storage Manager Extended Edition: <http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg24030527>
- System Storage Archive Manager: <http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg24030530>

2. If you are installing the program from Passport Advantage, ensure that the executable file for the installation package is in the directory where you want the installation package to be. The directory for the installation package must not contain previously extracted files, or any other files.
3. If you downloaded the program from Passport Advantage, navigate to the directory where you placed the executable file and complete the following steps:

- a. Change the file permissions by issuing the following system command:

```
chmod a+x 6.x.x.x-TIV-TSMALL-platform.bin
```

where *6.x.x.x* specifies the version number and *platform* specifies the architecture that Tivoli Storage Manager is to be installed on.

- b. To extract the installation files, issue the following system command:

```
./6.x.x.x-TIV-TSMALL-platform.bin
```

where *6.x.x.x* specifies the version number and *platform* specifies the architecture that Tivoli Storage Manager is to be installed on.

4. If you are installing the products by using the Tivoli Storage Manager DVD, insert the DVD into a DVD drive.

Ensure that the DVD is mounted on directory `/dvdrom` and navigate to that directory.

5. To ensure that your system meets all requirements, locate the following file and run it:

```
prereqcheck.bin
```

For details, see “Running the installation prerequisite checker” on page 7.

6. Review the installation methods:

Installation wizard

The installation wizard guides you through the process with a graphical user interface.

Console installation wizard

The console installation wizard guides you through the process with a text-based interface. You provide input by issuing commands. This option is useful if you are installing Tivoli Storage Manager from a system that does not support a graphical user interface.

Silent mode

You start the process by specifying the values of variables, and the installation runs on its own. You are freed from the tasks of monitoring the installation and providing input during the process.

7. If you plan to use the installation wizard or console installation wizard for the upgrade, ensure that the following requirements are met:
 - The system must have one of the following protocols enabled. Ensure that the port that the protocol uses is not blocked by a firewall.

Secure Shell (SSH)

Ensure that the port is set to the default value, 22. Also, ensure that the SSH daemon service has access rights for connecting to the system by using localhost.

Remote shell (rsh)

Remote Execution Protocol (REXEC)

- You must be able to log on to the V6.3 or later system with the user ID that you created for the server instance, by using the SSH, rsh, or REXEC protocol. When you use the wizard, use this user ID and password to access that system.

Tip: If "su" is enabled for the instance owner user ID, the listed requirements are not mandatory.

If you cannot establish a connection by using the SSH, rsh, or REXEC protocols, manually upgrade the Tivoli Storage Manager server instance from Version 6.1. For details, see <http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg27018195>.

8. Install the Tivoli Storage Manager software by using one of the following methods:

Installation wizard

For instructions, see “Upgrading Tivoli Storage Manager by using the installation wizard” on page 78.

Console installation wizard

For instructions, see “Upgrading Tivoli Storage Manager by using the console installation wizard” on page 79.

Silent mode

For instructions, see “Upgrading Tivoli Storage Manager in silent mode” on page 80.

Tips: If you have multiple server instances on your system, run the installation wizard only once. The installation wizard upgrades all server instances. For more information about running multiple servers, see “Running multiple server instances on a single system” on page 59. After Tivoli Storage Manager is upgraded, do not configure the system again.

9. Correct any database errors that are detected during the installation process. Review the output from the **db2ckupgrade** command. The log names for each database have the following structure:

`/tmp/db2ckupgrade_instance_name_db_name.log`

The wizard automatically corrects some errors in the database during the upgrade to V6.3 or later and DB2 V9.7. You might need to correct other errors manually. For more information about database errors, see the information about DB2 log files in the *Problem Determination Guide*.

Upgrading the Tivoli Storage Manager server

10. Correct any other errors that were detected during the installation process. Errors are listed in the summary page of the wizard.
You can also review the error log files in the `/var/tivoli/tsm` directory.
11. Verify that the upgrade was successful:
 - a. Start the server instances as described in “Starting the server instance on AIX, HP-UX, Linux, and Solaris systems” on page 55.
 - b. Monitor the messages that the server issues as it starts. Watch for error and warning messages, and resolve any issues.
 - c. Verify that you can connect to the server by using the administrative client. To start an administrative client session, issue the following Tivoli Storage Manager administrative command:

```
dsmadmcc
```
 - d. Run **QUERY** commands to obtain information about the upgraded system. For example, to obtain consolidated information about the system, issue the following Tivoli Storage Manager administrative command:

```
query system
```


To obtain information about the database, issue the following Tivoli Storage Manager administrative command:

```
query db format=detailed
```
12. Register the licenses for the Tivoli Storage Manager server components that are installed on your system by issuing the following Tivoli Storage Manager administrative command:

```
register license file=*.lic
```

Restriction: You cannot register licenses for IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Mail, IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Databases, IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Enterprise Resource Planning, and IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Space Management.

13. Back up the deployment engine again by issuing the following system commands:

```
. /var/ibm/common/acsi/setenv.sh  
cd /usr/ibm/common/acsi/bin  
./de_backupdb
```

After you upgrade the server to V6.3.3 or later, you can authenticate passwords with the LDAP directory server, or authenticate passwords with the Tivoli Storage Manager server. Passwords that are authenticated with the LDAP directory server can provide enhanced system security. For details, see the section about managing passwords and logon procedures in the *Administrator's Guide*.

Upgrading Tivoli Storage Manager by using the installation wizard

Using the installation wizard is one method of upgrading Tivoli Storage Manager from Version 6.

See Chapter 5, “Upgrading to Tivoli Storage Manager Version 6.3 or later,” on page 67 for an overview of the upgrade steps, before starting the upgrade.

To upgrade Tivoli Storage Manager from Version 6 by using the installation wizard, complete the following steps:

1. If you are installing locally onto a remote system that uses an X display, and your local system does not have an X Window System server running, the installation might fail. If it fails, ensure that the DISPLAY environment variable is *not* set and restart the installation.
2. If your temporary location is smaller than Tivoli Storage Manager needs, as per the system requirements, use the Install Anywhere environment variable \$IATEMPDIR as the temporary directory.
3. To start the wizard without saving your responses, enter the following command:

```
./install.bin
```

To start the wizard and save your responses to later use for a silent installation, enter the following command and specify the -r option.

```
./install.bin -r /path_name/response.rsp
```

where *path_name* is the full directory path to where you want the response file to be created. If you do not specify a fully qualified name, the response file is placed in a temporary directory.

4. Select the language for your installation and follow the wizard, selecting **Next** to step through the wizard.

Select the product that you are entitled to use and a license agreement is displayed. You can select only one product on the page. If you select Tivoli Storage Manager, Tivoli Storage Manager Extended Edition, or System Storage Archive Manager, you are asked if you will be using LAN-free or library sharing. If you select **YES**, you must accept the Tivoli Storage Manager for Storage Area Networks license agreement. This is in addition to the license for the product that you chose on the previous page.

Select the components that you want to install. Components include the server, languages, license, device driver, and storage agent. There is no default, so you must make a selection. If you previously installed a server, ensure that you select the same directory when you install a language package, license, or device driver. If you previously installed a storage agent, ensure that you select the same directory if you return to install a device driver.

A server and a storage agent cannot be installed on the same workstation.

The Tivoli Storage Manager client application programming interface (API), DB2 Version 9.7, and IBM Global Security Kit (GSKit) Version 8 are automatically installed when you select the server component.

At the end of the upgrade, a summary is provided. If errors occurred during the upgrade, another summary page lists the errors and directs you to an error log file. The installation log is stored in the following location:

```
/var/tivoli/tsm
```

Upgrading Tivoli Storage Manager by using the console installation wizard

Using the console installation wizard is one method of upgrading Tivoli Storage Manager from Version 6.

See Chapter 5, “Upgrading to Tivoli Storage Manager Version 6.3 or later,” on page 67 for an overview of the upgrade steps, before starting the upgrade.

To upgrade the Tivoli Storage Manager server from Version 6 by using the console installation wizard, complete the following steps:

Upgrading the Tivoli Storage Manager server

1. If you are installing locally onto a remote system that uses an X display, and your local system does not have an X Window System server running, the installation might fail. If it fails, ensure that the DISPLAY environment variable is *not* set and restart the installation.
2. If your temporary location is smaller than Tivoli Storage Manager needs, as per the system requirements, use the Install Anywhere environment variable \$IATEMPDIR as the temporary directory.
3. To start the wizard without saving your responses, enter the following command:

```
./install.bin -i console
```

To start the wizard and save your responses, enter the following command and specify the -r option.

```
./install.bin -i console -r /path_name/response.rsp
```

where *path_name* is the full directory path to where you want the response file to be created. If you do not specify a fully qualified name, the response file is placed in a temporary directory.

4. Select the language for your installation and follow the wizard, selecting **Next** to step through the wizard.

Select the product that you are entitled to use and a license agreement is displayed. You can select only one product on the page. If you select Tivoli Storage Manager, Tivoli Storage Manager Extended Edition, or System Storage Archive Manager, you are asked if you will be using LAN-free or library sharing. If you select **YES**, you must accept the Tivoli Storage Manager for Storage Area Networks license agreement. This is in addition to the license for the product that you chose on the previous page.

Select the components that you want to install. Components include the server, languages, license, device driver, and storage agent. There is no default, so you must make a selection. If you previously installed a server, ensure that you select the same directory when you install a language package, license, or device driver. If you previously installed a storage agent, ensure that you select the same directory if you return to install a device driver.

A server and a storage agent cannot be installed on the same workstation.

The Tivoli Storage Manager client application programming interface (API), DB2 Version 9.7, and IBM Global Security Kit (GSKit) Version 8 are automatically installed when you select the server component.

At the end of the upgrade, a summary is provided. If errors occurred during the upgrade, another summary page lists the errors and directs you to an error log file. The installation log is stored in the following location:

```
/var/tivoli/tsm
```

Upgrading Tivoli Storage Manager in silent mode

Using silent mode is one method of upgrading Tivoli Storage Manager from Version 6.

See Chapter 5, “Upgrading to Tivoli Storage Manager Version 6.3 or later,” on page 67 for an overview of the upgrade steps, before starting the upgrade.

Pass the variables in Table 23 on page 81 into this file to define the silent upgrade:

```
./install.bin
```

Table 23. Variables for the silent upgrade

Variable	Description
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -DIBM_TSM_LICENSE_ACCEPTED=true • -DIBM_TSMEE_LICENSE_ACCEPTED=true • -DIBM_SSAM_LICENSE_ACCEPTED=true • -DIBM_TSMSAN_LICENSE_ACCEPTED=true (required)	<p>Specify one or two variables or the installation stops. It also stops if you specify more than two variables. The wizard installs the license agreement for the Tivoli Storage Manager product that is selected.</p> <p>Tip: If two products are specified, the wizard checks that one of them is the Tivoli Storage Manager for Storage Area Networks license: IBM_TSMSAN_LICENSE_ACCEPTED=true. If one variable is not, the wizard stops.</p>
<p>For command line: -DINSTANCE_CRED="<i>instance1 userid1 password1, instance2 userid2 password2</i>" (required)</p> <p>For response file: INSTANCE_CRED=<i>instance1 userid1 password1, instance2 userid2 password2</i> (required)</p>	<p>Enter the instance credentials used by the upgrade wizard to redefine the database instance in an upgrade from V6.1.</p> <p>Use quotation marks around the credentials when you pass them into the command line. Specify multiple instances by separating them with a comma.</p> <p>To find the existing server instances, issue this command: /opt/tivoli/tsm/db2/instance/db2ilist</p> <p>Tip: An instance cannot be in both the INSTANCE_CRED and the INSTANCE_OMIT parameters. All of the instances that exist when an installation package is upgraded must be listed in either the INSTANCE_CRED or the INSTANCE_OMIT parameters. Or, the silent upgrade fails.</p>
<p>For command line:- DINSTANCE_OMIT="<i>instance3, instance4</i>" (optional)</p> <p>For response file: INSTANCE_OMIT=<i>instance3, instance4</i> (optional)</p>	<p>Enter any instances that will not be recreated as part of the upgrade from V6.1. Use this variable if you have an instance that exists but is not used. Use it if you removed the instance user ID, forgot the password, or otherwise do not want to create the instance as part of an upgrade.</p> <p>Use quotation marks around the credentials when you pass them into the command line. Specify multiple instances by separating them with a comma.</p> <p>Tip: An instance cannot be in both the INSTANCE_CRED and the INSTANCE_OMIT parameters. All of the instances that exist when an installation package is upgraded must be listed in either the INSTANCE_CRED or the INSTANCE_OMIT parameters. Or, the silent upgrade fails.</p>
-DINSTALL_DEVICES=1 (optional)	Upgrade the Tivoli Storage Manager device driver.

Upgrading the Tivoli Storage Manager server

Table 23. Variables for the silent upgrade (continued)

Variable	Description
-DINSTALL_LICENSE=1 (required for base packages)	Upgrade the Tivoli Storage Manager server license component. This variable should be specified only if the package being upgraded includes Tivoli Storage Manager server license files or the installation might fail. This option is typically required only for a first-time upgrade of the base release package. This option should not be used when installing most fix packs and interim fix packages because they do not include the server licenses.
-DINSTALL_SERVER=1 (optional)	Upgrade the Tivoli Storage Manager server component.
-DINSTALL_STAGENT=1 (optional)	Upgrade the Tivoli Storage Manager storage agent. A server and a storage agent cannot be installed on the same workstation.
-DINSTALL_language_package=1 (optional)	<p>Upgrade a specific language pack.</p> <p>You can install the following server language-packages during the silent installation, using these variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INSTALL_GERMAN • INSTALL_SPANISH • INSTALL_FRENCH • INSTALL_ITALIAN • INSTALL_BRPORTUGUESE • INSTALL_KOREAN • INSTALL_JAPANESE • INSTALL_RUSSIAN • INSTALL_SCHINESE • INSTALL_TCHINESE • INSTALL_ENGLISHUTF8 • INSTALL_GERMANUTF8 • INSTALL_SPANISHUTF8 • INSTALL_FRENCHUTF8 • INSTALL_ITALIANUTF8 • INSTALL_PTUTF8 • INSTALL_KOREANUTF8 • INSTALL_JAPANESEUTF8 • INSTALL_SCHINESEUTF8 • INSTALL_RUSSIANUTF8 • INSTALL_TCHINESEUTF8 • INSTALL_BIG5CH <p>For example, to install the German language package, use this variable:</p> <p>-DINSTALL_GERMAN=1</p>

- To enable a component during silent upgrade, append it to the **install.bin** command on a single line. For example:

```
./install.bin -i silent
-DIBM_TSM_LICENSE_ACCEPTED=true
-DINSTALL_SERVER=1 -DINSTALL_LICENSE=1
-DINSTALL_ENGLISHUTF8=1
```

- Alternatively, the component variables can be placed into a response file. The path to this response file can then be passed into the `./install.bin` command. To create this file, use the same variables that are in Table 23 on page 81.

Remove the `-D` and separate the options on individual lines. Do not use quotation marks. For example:

```
INSTANCE_CRED=tsminst1 tsminst1 tsminst1
INSTANCE_OMIT=tsminst2
IBM_product_LICENSE_ACCEPTED=true
INSTALL_SERVER=1
INSTALL_SPANISH=1
```

- To use an existing response file, issue the following command:

```
./install.bin -i silent -f response_file
```

where the *response_file* is the full directory path to a file that you created in the Tivoli Storage Manager installation process. The response file contains variables that you selected during a prior installation, by using the GUI or console wizard. You might see a difference between response files, depending on which installation mode you used (GUI or console).

Fix any errors before continuing. For more information, review the following log:

```
/var/tivoli/tsm
```

Upgrading the Tivoli Storage Manager server

Chapter 6. Reverting from Version 6.3 or later to the previous Version 6 server

If you must revert to the previous version of the server after an upgrade, you must have a full database backup from your original version. You must also have the server installation media for your original version and key configuration files. Carefully follow the preparation steps before you upgrade the server. By doing so, it might be possible to revert to the previous version of the Tivoli Storage Manager server with minimal loss of data.

You must have the following items from the earlier version of the server:

- Server database backup
- Volume history file
- Device configuration file
- Server options file

Use the same instructions whether you are reverting within releases or to an earlier release, for example, from 6.2.2 to 6.2.0 or from 6.2.2 to 6.1.2. The older version must match the version that you used before the upgrade to 6.3 or later.

Attention: Specify the **REUSEDELAY** parameter to help prevent backup-archive client data loss when you revert the server to a previous version.

Steps for reverting to the previous server version

Complete the following steps on the system that has the Version 6.3 or later server.

1. Back up the Version 6.3 or later database. Save the contents of the instance directory, including the volume history file, the device configuration file, and server options file. Keep these files if you want to return to the Version 6.3 or later version of the server.
2. Halt the server to shut down all server operations by using the **HALT** command.
3. Remove the database from the database manager, then delete the database and recovery log directories.
 - a. Manually remove the database. One way to remove it is by issuing this command:

```
dsmserv -k instance_name removedb tsmdb1
```
 - b. If you must reuse the space that is occupied by the database and recovery log directories, you can now delete these directories.
4. Use the uninstallation program to uninstall the Version 6.3 or later server. Uninstallation removes the server and the database manager, with their directories. For details, see Chapter 8, “Uninstalling Tivoli Storage Manager,” on page 93.
5. Reinstall the version of the server program that you were using before the upgrade to Version 6.3 or later. This version must match the version that your server was running when you created the database backup that you restore in a later step. For example, the server was at version 6.2.2.0 before the upgrade, and you intend to use the database backup that was in use on this server. You must install the 6.2.2.0 fix pack to be able to restore the database backup.
6. Copy the following files to the instance directory.

Reverting to a previous Version 6 server version

- Device configuration file
 - Volume history file
 - The server options file (typically `dsmserv.opt`)
7. If you are reverting to a version at or earlier than 6.1.2, complete the following steps.
 - a. Locate the instance file:
`/etc/tivoli/tsm/instance.info`
 - b. Recreate each of the instances in the instance file by issuing the **db2icrt** command:
`/opt/tivoli/tsm/db2/instance/db2icrt -a server -u
InstanceName InstanceName`
 - c. Recreate the variables in the instance file by issuing the **db2set -i** command. Issue this command for each variable in your instance file. Ensure that the variable is in quotation marks:
`/opt/tivoli/tsm/db2/instance/db2set -i InstanceName "Variable"`
 8. Format the database by using the **DSMSERV FORMAT** utility. For details, see the information for the version of the server that you are reinstalling.
Information for Version 6.2 is available at this information center:
<http://pic.dhe.ibm.com/infocenter/tsminfo/v6r2>.
Information for Version 6.1 is available at this information center:
<http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/tsminfo/v6>.
 9. Restore the database to a point in time before the upgrade. For more details, see the restoring the server database to a point in time section in the *Administrator's Guide*.
 10. If you enabled data deduplication for any FILE-type storage pools that existed before the upgrade, or if you moved data that existed before the upgrade into new storage pools while using the Version 6.3 or later server, you must complete additional recovery steps. For more details, see "Additional recovery steps if you created new storage pools or enabled data deduplication" on page 87.
 11. If the **REUSEDELAY** parameter setting on storage pools is less than the age of the database that you restored, restore volumes on any sequential-access storage pools that were reclaimed after that database backup. Use the **RESTORE VOLUME** command.
If you do not have a backup of a storage pool, audit the reclaimed volumes by using the **AUDIT VOLUME** command, with the **FIX=YES** parameter to resolve inconsistencies. For example:
`audit volume volume_name fix=yes`
 12. If client backup or archive operations were completed using the Version 6.3 or later server, audit the storage pool volumes on which the data was stored.
 13. If you were using active-data pools before you upgraded to Version 6.3 or later, you must recreate them.
The amount of time required to recreate the active-data pools might be significant, depending on the number and size of the active-data pools to be recreated.

Additional recovery steps if you created new storage pools or enabled data deduplication

If you created new storage pools, turned on data deduplication for any FILE-type storage pools, or did both while your server was running as a Version 6.3 or later server, you must complete more steps to return to the previous server version.

To complete this task, you must have a complete backup of the storage pool that was created before the upgrade to Version 6.3 or later.

Use this information if you did either or both of the following actions while your server was running as a Version 6.3 or later server:

- You enabled the data deduplication function for any storage pools that existed before the upgrade to Version 6.3 or later program. Data deduplication applies only to storage pools that use a FILE device type.
- You created new, primary storage pools after the upgrade, *and* moved data that was stored in other storage pools into the new storage pools.

Perform these steps after the server is again restored to V6.1 or V6.2.

- For each storage pool for which you enabled the data deduplication function, restore the entire storage pool by using the **RESTORE STGPPOOL** command.
- For storage pools that you created after the upgrade, determine what action to take. Data that was moved from existing, V6.1 or V6.2 storage pools into the new storage pools might be lost because the new storage pools no longer exist in your restored V6.1 or V6.2 server. Possible recovery depends on the type of storage pool:
 - If data was moved from V6.1 or V6.2 DISK-type storage pools into a new storage pool, space that was occupied by the data that was moved was probably reused. Therefore, you must restore the original, V6.1 or V6.2 storage pools, by using the storage pool backups that were created before the upgrade to Version 6.3 or later.

If *no* data was moved from V6.1 or V6.2 DISK-type storage pools into a new storage pool, then audit the storage pool volumes in these DISK-type storage pools.

- If data was moved from V6.1 or V6.2 sequential-access storage pools into a new storage pool, that data might still exist and be usable in storage pool volumes on the restored V6.1 or V6.2 server. The data might be usable if the **REUSEDELAY** parameter for the storage pool was set to a value that prevented reclamation while the server was running as a Version 6.3 or later server. If any volumes were reclaimed while the server was running as a Version 6.3 or later server, restore those volumes from storage pool backups that were created before the upgrade to Version 6.3 or later.

Chapter 7. Reference: DB2 commands for Tivoli Storage Manager server databases

Use this list as reference when you are directed to issue DB2 commands by IBM support.

Purpose

After using the wizards to install and configure Tivoli Storage Manager, you seldom need to issue DB2 commands. A limited set of DB2 commands that you might use or be asked to issue are listed in Table 24. This list is supplemental material only and is not a comprehensive list. There is no implication that a Tivoli Storage Manager administrator will use it on a daily or ongoing basis. Samples of some commands are provided. Details of output are not listed.

For a full explanation of the commands described here and of their syntax, see <http://pic.dhe.ibm.com/infocenter/db2luw/v9r7>.

Table 24. DB2 commands

Command	Description	Example
db2icrt	Creates DB2 instances in the home directory of the instance owner. Tip: The Tivoli Storage Manager configuration wizard creates the instance used by the server and database. After a server is installed and configured through the configuration wizard, the db2icrt command is generally not used. This utility is in the DB2DIR/instance directory, where DB2DIR represents the installation location where the current version of the DB2 database system is installed.	Manually create a Tivoli Storage Manager instance. Enter the command on one line: <code>/opt/tivoli/tsm/db2/instance/ db2icrt -a server -s ese -u instance_name instance_name</code>
db2osconf	Checks the settings of the kernel configuration parameters and suggests updates to improve performance. The suggested updates provided by the db2osconf utility are the minimum settings required to run DB2 on your system.	Retrieve a list of currently supported options: <code>db2osconf</code>
db2set	Displays DB2 variables.	List DB2 variables: <code>db2set</code>
CATALOG DATABASE	Stores database location information in the system database directory. The database can be located either on the local workstation or on a remote database partition server. The server configuration wizard takes care of any catalog needed for using the server database. Run this command manually, after a server is configured and running, only if something in the environment changes or is damaged.	Catalog the database: <code>db2 catalog database tsmdb1</code>
CONNECT TO DATABASE	Connects to a specified database for command-line interface (CLI) use.	Connect to the Tivoli Storage Manager database from a DB2 CLI: <code>db2 connect to tsmdb1</code>

Reference: DB2 commands for Tivoli Storage Manager server databases

Table 24. DB2 commands (continued)

Command	Description	Example
GET DATABASE CONFIGURATION	Returns the values of individual entries in a specific database configuration file. Important: This command and parameters are set and managed directly by DB2. They are listed here for informational purposes and a means to view the existing settings. Changing these settings might be advised by IBM support or through service bulletins such as APARs or Technical Guidance documents (technotes). Do not change these settings manually. Change them only at the direction of IBM and only through the use of Tivoli Storage Manager server commands or procedures.	Show the configuration information for a database alias: db2 get db cfg for tsmdb1 Retrieve information in order to verify settings such as database configuration, log mode, and maintenance. db2 get db config for tsmdb1 show detail
GET DATABASE MANAGER CONFIGURATION	Returns the values of individual entries in a specific database configuration file. Important: This command and parameters are set and managed directly by DB2. They are listed here for informational purposes and a means to view the existing settings. Changing these settings might be advised by IBM support or through service bulletins such as APARs or Technical Guidance documents (technotes). Do not change these settings manually. Change them only at the direction of IBM and only through the use of Tivoli Storage Manager server commands or procedures.	Retrieve configuration information for the database manager: db2 get dbm cfg
GET HEALTH SNAPSHOT	Retrieves the health status information for the database manager and its databases. The information returned represents a snapshot of the health state at the time the command was issued. Tivoli Storage Manager monitors the state of the database using the health snapshot and other mechanisms that are provided by DB2. There might be cases where the health snapshot or other DB2 documentation indicates that an item or database resource might be in an alert state. Such a case indicates that action must be considered to remedy the situation. Tivoli Storage Manager monitors the condition and responds appropriately. Not all declared alerts by the DB2 database are acted on.	Receive a report on DB2 health monitor indicators: db2 get health snapshot for database on tsmdb1
GRANT (Database Authorities)	Grants authorities that apply to the entire database rather than privileges that apply to specific objects within the database.	Grant access to the user ID itmuser: db2 GRANT CONNECT ON DATABASE TO USER itmuser db2 GRANT CREATETAB ON DATABASE TO USER itmuser

Table 24. DB2 commands (continued)

Command	Description	Example
RUNSTATS	<p>Updates statistics about the characteristics of a table and associated indexes or statistical views. These characteristics include number of records, number of pages, and average record length.</p> <p>To see a table, issue this utility after updating or reorganizing the table.</p> <p>A view must be enabled for optimization before its statistics can be used to optimize a query. A view that is enabled for optimization is known as a statistical view. Use the DB2 ALTER VIEW statement to enable a view for optimization. Issue the RUNSTATS utility when changes to underlying tables substantially affect the rows returned by the view.</p> <p>Tip: The server configures DB2 to run the RUNSTATS command as needed.</p>	<p>Update statistics on a single table.</p> <pre>db2 runstats on table SCHEMA_NAME.TABLE_NAME with distribution and sampled detailed indexes all</pre>
SET SCHEMA	<p>Changes the value of the CURRENT SCHEMA special register, in preparation for issuing SQL commands directly through the DB2 CLI.</p> <p>Tip: A special register is a storage area that is defined for an application process by the database manager. It is used to store information that can be referenced in SQL statements.</p>	<p>Set the schema for Tivoli Storage Manager:</p> <pre>db2 set schema tsmdb1</pre>
START DATABASE MANAGER	<p>Starts the current database manager instance background processes. The Tivoli Storage Manager server starts and stops the instance and database whenever the server starts and halts.</p> <p>Important: Allow the Tivoli Storage Manager server to manage the starting and stopping of the instance and database unless otherwise directed by IBM support.</p>	<p>Start the database manager:</p> <pre>db2start</pre>
STOP DATABASE MANAGER	<p>Stops the current database manager instance. Unless explicitly stopped, the database manager continues to be active. This command does not stop the database manager instance if any applications are connected to databases. If there are no database connections, but there are instance attachments, the command forces the instance attachments to stop first. Then, it stops the database manager. This command also deactivates any outstanding database activations before stopping the database manager.</p> <p>This command is not valid on a client.</p> <p>The Tivoli Storage Manager server starts and stops the instance and database whenever the server starts and halts.</p> <p>Important: Allow the Tivoli Storage Manager server to manage the starting and stopping of the instance and database unless otherwise directed by IBM support.</p>	<p>Stop the database manager:</p> <pre>db2 stop dbm</pre>

Chapter 8. Uninstalling Tivoli Storage Manager

You can use the following procedures to uninstall Tivoli Storage Manager. Before you remove Tivoli Storage Manager, there are several steps to complete to ensure that you do not lose your backup and archive data.

Complete the following steps before you uninstall Tivoli Storage Manager:

- Complete a full database backup.
- Save a copy of the volume history and device configuration files.
- Store the output volumes in a safe location.

Important: Uninstalling Tivoli Storage Manager removes all components of the Tivoli Storage Manager server Version 6.3 or later. It is not possible to uninstall a single component of the product by itself. For example, you cannot uninstall only the Tivoli Storage Manager device driver and leave the Tivoli Storage Manager server.

To uninstall Tivoli Storage Manager, complete the following steps:

1. Change to the following directory: `/opt/tivoli/tsm/_uninst` by issuing this command:

```
cd /opt/tivoli/tsm/_uninst
```
2. Use one of the following methods to uninstall Tivoli Storage Manager:
 - To use the installation wizard (GUI) to uninstall Tivoli Storage Manager, issue this command:

```
./Uninstall_Tivoli_Storage_Manager
```
 - To use the console to uninstall Tivoli Storage Manager, issue this command:

```
./Uninstall_Tivoli_Storage_Manager -i console
```
 - To silently uninstall Tivoli Storage Manager, issue this command:

```
./Uninstall_Tivoli_Storage_Manager -i silent
```
3. Follow the prompts to uninstall Tivoli Storage Manager.
4. You see a message that the Tivoli Storage Manager uninstallation was successful.

See Chapter 2, “Installing the Tivoli Storage Manager server components,” on page 29 for installation steps to reinstall the Tivoli Storage Manager components.

Uninstalling and reinstalling Tivoli Storage Manager

If you plan to manually reinstall Tivoli Storage Manager instead of using the wizard, there are a number of steps to take to preserve your server instance names and database directories. During an uninstallation, any server instances you had set up are removed, but the database catalogs for those instances still exist.

If you are using the wizard to upgrade from Tivoli Storage Manager Version 6.1 or Version 6.2, it is not necessary to complete these steps, the wizard completes them automatically. To manually uninstall and reinstall Tivoli Storage Manager complete the following steps:

1. Make a list of your current server instances before proceeding to the uninstallation. Run the following command:

Uninstalling Tivoli Storage Manager

```
/opt/tivoli/tsm/db2/instance/db2ilist
```

2. Run the following commands for every server instance:

```
db2 attach to instance_name  
db2 get dbm cfg show detail  
db2 detach
```

Keep a record of the database path for each instance.

3. Uninstall Tivoli Storage Manager. See Chapter 8, “Uninstalling Tivoli Storage Manager,” on page 93.
4. When you uninstall any version of Tivoli Storage Manager 6.1 or later, including a fix pack, an instance file is created. The instance file is created to help reinstall Tivoli Storage Manager. Check this file and use the information when you are prompted for the instance credentials when reinstalling. In silent installation mode, you provide these credentials using the `INSTANCE_CRED` variable.

You can find the instance file in the following location:

```
/etc/tivoli/tsm/instance.info
```

5. Reinstall Tivoli Storage Manager. See Chapter 2, “Installing the Tivoli Storage Manager server components,” on page 29.
6. Recreate your server instances. See “Creating the server instance” on page 46.

Tip: The installation wizard configures the server instances but you must verify that they exist. If they do not exist, you must manually configure them.

7. Catalog the database. Log in to each server instance as the instance user, one at a time, and issue the following commands:

```
db2 catalog database tsmdb1  
db2 attach to instance_name  
db2 update dbm cfg using dftdbpath instance_directory  
db2 detach
```

8. Verify that the server instance was created successfully. Issue this command:

```
/opt/tivoli/tsm/db2/instance/db2ilist
```

9. Verify that Tivoli Storage Manager recognizes the server instance by listing your directories. Your home directory appears if you did not change it. Your instance directory does appear if you used the configuration wizard. Issue this command:

```
db2 list database directory
```

If you see `TSMDB1` listed, you can start the server.

Part 2. Installing and upgrading Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager

IBM Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager brings together multiple components to monitor Tivoli Storage Manager servers, and to produce historical reports about server and client activities.

Chapter 9. Collecting, monitoring, and reporting data

You cannot install Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager, or create an agent instance on an HP-UX or Solaris system. However, you can create an agent instance on an AIX, Linux, or Windows system and monitor a Tivoli Storage Manager server that is running on an HP-UX or Solaris operating system.

For more information about installing Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager see the section on Installing and upgrading Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager in the *Tivoli Storage Manager Installation Guide*.

For more information about monitoring your HP-UX or Solaris system see the section on reporting and monitoring by using Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager, in the *Tivoli Storage Manager Installation Guide*.

For more information about Cognos® reports, see the Cognos section in the *Tivoli Storage Manager Installation Guide*.

Creating and configuring an agent instance on a Windows Tivoli Monitoring server

To collect historical data or monitor real-time information, you must create and configure a Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager agent instance on an IBM Tivoli Monitoring server.

You cannot install Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager directly on a Tivoli Storage Manager server. But you can create a monitoring agent instance for the server on an AIX, Linux, or Windows IBM Tivoli Monitoring server to collect and view data.

Create and configure an instance of the Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager agent on the IBM Tivoli Monitoring server, where you installed Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager.

This agent monitors your HP-UX system and stores historical and real-time information in the Tivoli Data Warehouse. Use the following method for each system that you want to monitor:

1. On the Tivoli Monitoring server, click **Start > All Programs > IBM Tivoli Monitoring > Manage Tivoli Monitoring Services**.
2. In the Manage Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Services - TEMS Mode window, double-click **Monitoring Agent for Tivoli Storage Manager template**.
3. In the Input window, specify the instance name and click **OK**. For example, inst1.
4. In the Agent Configuration window, complete the following fields for the Tivoli Storage Manager server to be monitored:
 - a. In the **Server Address** field, enter the server address for the Tivoli Storage Manager.
 - b. In the **Port Number** field, enter the port number that is used to communicate with the Tivoli Storage Manager server.
 - c. In the **TSM Administrator** field, enter the Tivoli Storage Manager administrator ID that is used to access the server.

Note: The IBM Tivoli Monitoring agent runs only queries on the Tivoli Storage Manager server and does not change anything. The administrator that you choose to run the queries can be an administrator ID without the following privileges:

- System Privileges
 - Policy Privileges
 - Storage Privileges
 - Operator Privileges
 - Client Access Privileges
 - Client Owner Privileges
- d. In the **TSM Administrator Password** field, enter the password, twice for the Tivoli Storage Manager administrator ID.
 - e. Click **OK** to save the settings.

The Manage Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Services page opens with the new Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager agent instance.

Task/Subsystem has the unique instance name for the agent that you configured.

5. Start the Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager agent instance by completing one of the following tasks:
 - In the Manage Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Services window, select the Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager agent that you want to start and click the green light icon in the toolbar at the top of the window.
 - If you do not have the toolbar enabled, double-click the Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager agent instance in the list. This toggles the **service/application** field to **Stopped** or **Started** status.

Creating and configuring an agent instance using CandleManage

To collect historical data or monitor real-time information, you must manually create and configure a Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager agent instance on an IBM Tivoli Monitoring server using the CandleManage program.

You cannot install Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager directly on a Tivoli Storage Manager server. But you can create a monitoring agent instance for the server on an AIX, Linux, or Windows IBM Tivoli Monitoring server to collect and view data.

Create and configure an instance of the Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager agent on the IBM Tivoli Monitoring server, where you installed Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager.

This agent monitors your HP-UX system and stores historical and real-time information in the Tivoli Data Warehouse. Use the following method for each system that you want to monitor:

1. Run the CandleManage program using the following command:
 - a. Go to the directory where the CandleManage program is located by issuing the following command:
`cd /opt/tivoli/tsm/reporting/itm/bin`
 - b. Run the CandleManage program by issuing this command:
`/opt/IBM/ITM/bin/CandleManage`

2. In the CandleManage window, right-click **Monitoring Agent for Tivoli Storage Manager**, and select **Configure** to create a new instance of the Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager agent.
3. In the Manage Application Instances window, click **Add instance**.
4. In the Input window, enter the instance name and click **OK**.
5. In the Agent Configuration window, complete the following fields for the server to be monitored:
 - a. In the **Server Address** field, enter the fully qualified IP server address for the Tivoli Storage Manager.
 - b. In the **Port Number** field, enter the port number that is used to communicate with the server.
 - c. In the **Administrator** field, enter the administrator ID that is used to access the server.

Note: The IBM Tivoli Monitoring agent runs only queries on the Tivoli Storage Manager server and does not change anything. The administrator that you choose to run the queries can be an administrator ID without the following privileges:

- System Privileges
 - Policy Privileges
 - Storage Privileges
 - Operator Privileges
 - Client Access Privileges
 - Client Owner Privileges
- d. In the **Administrator Password** field, enter the password, twice for the Tivoli Storage Manager administrator ID.
 - e. Click **OK** to save the settings.

The Manage Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Services page opens with the new Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager agent instance.

Task/Subsystem has the unique instance name for the agent that you configured.

6. In the Manage Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Services window, to start the Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager agent instance, complete one of the following tasks:
 - Select the Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager agent that you want to start and click the green light icon in the tool bar at the top of the window.
 - If you do not have the tool bar enabled, double-click the monitoring agent instance in the list. This toggles the **service** or **application** value to **Stopped** or **Started** status.

Creating and configuring an agent instance using the command-line interface

In order to collect historical reporting information or monitor real-time information, you must manually create and configure a Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager agent instance on an IBM Tivoli Monitoring server.

The term, *monitoring agent*, that is displayed in the following examples is synonymous with the monitoring agent.

You cannot install Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager directly on a Tivoli Storage Manager server. But you can create a monitoring agent instance for the server on an AIX, Linux, or Windows IBM Tivoli Monitoring server to collect and view data.

Create and configure an instance of the Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager agent on the IBM Tivoli Monitoring server, where you installed Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager.

This agent monitors your HP-UX system and stores historical and real-time information in the Tivoli Data Warehouse. Use the following method for each system that you want to monitor:

1. Run the following command from the `/opt/Tivoli/TSM/Reporting/itm/bin` directory, where `/opt/Tivoli/TSM/Reporting/` is the default directory where you installed the Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager agent on the IBM Tivoli Monitoring server:

```
itmcmd config -A -t sk
```

The command returns the following instruction:

Enter the instance name

2. Enter a name for the Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager agent instance, for example:

```
myinstance
```

The command returns the following question:

Edit "Monitoring Agent for Tivoli Storage Manager" settings?
[1=Yes, 2=No] (default is: 1): ss2.storage.tucson.ibm.com

3. Enter 1. The command returns the following question:

Edit 'TSM Server Connection Information' settings? [1=Yes, 2=No] (default is: 1):

4. Enter 1. The command returns the following prompt for your input:

Server Address (default is:):
Port Number (default is: 1500):
TSM Administrator (default is:):
TSM Administrator Password (default is:):

5. Enter the following values for the Tivoli Storage Manager server to be monitored:

- a. For the Server Address, enter the server address.
- b. For the Port Number, accept the default or enter another port number.

- c. For the TSM Administrator ID, enter the Tivoli Storage Manager administrator ID to access the server.

Note: The IBM Tivoli Monitoring agent runs only queries on the Tivoli Storage Manager server and does not change anything. The administrator that you choose to run the queries can be an administrator ID without the following privileges:

- System Privileges
- Policy Privileges
- Storage Privileges
- Operator Privileges
- Client Access Privileges
- Client Owner Privileges

- d. For the TSM Administrator Password, enter the password for the Tivoli Storage Manager administrator ID.

The command returns the following question:

Will this agent connect to a TEMS?
[1=YES, 2=NO] (Default is: 1):

6. Enter 1. The command returns the following prompts, for your input:

TEMS Host Name (Default is: sysback):
Network Protocol [ip, sna, ip.pipe or ip.spipes] (Default is: ip.pipe):
Now choose the next protocol number from one of these:
- ip
- sna
- ip.spipes
- 0 for none
Network Protocol 2 (Default is: 0):
IP.PIPE Port Number (Default is: 1918):
Enter name of KDC_PARTITION (Default is: null):

7. Enter a protocol name or enter the default ip.pipe. The command returns the following information:

Configure connection for a secondary TEMS? [1=YES, 2=NO] (Default is: 2):

8. To have this Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager agent connect to another Tivoli Enterprise monitoring server, enter 1. Otherwise, go to step 10
If you entered 1 to connect to another server, the command returns the following information:

Enter Optional Primary Network Name or 0 for "none" (Default is: 0):

9. Enter a network name or 0. If you do not enter a value, no optional primary network name is created. The command returns the following information:

Agent configuration completed...

10. Enter the following command to start the Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager agent instance that you configured in step 3 on page 100.

```
# itmcmd agent -o myinstance start sk
```

If successful, the command returns the following information:

```
Starting Reporting Agent for Tivoli Storage Manager  
Agent Started Successfully
```

If there is a problem with the Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager agent instance starting, the command returns the following information:

```
Starting Monitoring Agent for Tivoli Storage Manager ...  
KCIIN0198E Unable to start agent. Please, check log file.  
# exit
```

Part 3. Appendixes

Appendix A. Installation log files

If you experience errors during installation, these errors are recorded in several log files that are distributed in various locations.

Table 25 shows the files that are created when you install or uninstall Tivoli Storage Manager and recommends which files to check when looking for information that might help you troubleshoot problems:

Table 25. Contents of the log.zip file

File Name	Description	Location
The log.txt file contains information about the following Environment Checks: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Platform• Version• Architecture• Prerequisites	Contains general information about an installation. Review this log file when any installation failures occur.	This file is located in: /var/tivoli/tsm The InstallAnywhere exit codes show you the state of the installation. The codes are in the log.txt file and can also be called by command. You can retrieve the exit codes after the installation is completed. The exit codes are for both the Tivoli Storage Manager installation and upgrade wizards and the Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager installation wizard. To use the command line, issue the following command: echo \$? See Table 26 on page 106 for all the InstallAnywhere exit codes.
logs.zip	The Tivoli Storage Manager server logs.zip file contains the following subdirectories: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• coi: contains installation log files• de: contains deployment engine log files• ia: contains the log.txt file and native installer log files, for example, tsm_server.log, tsm_license.log, and db2_inst.log	This file is located in: /var/tivoli/tsm
DE_Install.log	Contains information about the deployment engine installation. Review this log file if the deployment engine installation fails.	de/root
db2setup.log	Contains information about the DB2 installation. Review this log file if the DB2 installation fails.	coi/plan/tmp
db2_uninst.log	Contains information about the DB2 uninstallation	coi/plan/logs

Table 25. Contents of the log.zip file (continued)

File Name	Description	Location
DB2.log	Contains information about the installation and uninstallation commands. Return codes can be retrieved from this log file, but not for DB2. If installation or uninstallation completed, the executePackage or remove-package scripts for a component are available.	coi/plan/install or coi/plan/uninstall

For information about exit codes for the Tivoli Storage Manager server, Administration Center, or Tivoli Monitoring for Tivoli Storage Manager wizards, see Table 26.

Tip: Some of the exit codes for a silent installation might be different than the exit codes for a GUI or console installation. For example, an exit code of 1 for a silent installation means that the installation completed successfully without warnings or errors. However, for a GUI or console installation, an exit code of 1 means that the installation completed, but that one or more of the actions from the installation sequence caused a warning or non-fatal error. See the *Problem Determination Guide* for the latest information.

Table 26. InstallAnywhere exit codes

Code	Description
0	Success: The installation completed successfully without any warnings or errors.
1	The installation completed successfully, but one or more of the actions from the installation sequence caused a warning or a non-fatal error.
-1	One or more of the actions from the installation sequence caused an unrecoverable error.
1000	The installation was canceled by the user.
1001	The installation includes an invalid command-line option.
2000	Unhandled error.
2001	The installation failed the authorization check, might indicate an expired version.
2002	The installation failed a rules check. A rule placed on the installer itself failed.
2003	An unresolved dependency in silent mode caused the installer to exit.
2004	The installation failed because not enough disk space was detected during the execution of the Install action.
2006	The installation failed because it was launched in a UI mode that is not supported by this installer.
3000	Unhandled error specific to a launcher.
3001	The installation failed due to an error specific to the lax.main.class property.
3002	The installation failed due to an error specific to the lax.main.method property.
3003	The installation was unable to access the method specified in the lax.main.method property.
3004	The installation failed due to an exception error caused by the lax.main.method property.
3005	The installation failed because no value was assigned to the lax.application.name property.
3006	The installation was unable to access the value assigned to the lax.nl.java.launcher.main.class property.
3007	The installation failed due to an error specific to the lax.nl.java.launcher.main.class property.

Table 26. *InstallAnywhere* exit codes (continued)

Code	Description
3008	The installation failed due to an error specific to the <code>lax.nl.java.launcher.main.method</code> property.
3009	The installation was unable to access the method specified in the <code>lax.nl.launcher.java.main.method</code> property.
4000	A component to start Java could not be found at the directory specified by the <code>java.home</code> system property.
4001	An incorrect path to the installer jar caused the relauncher to launch incorrectly.

Appendix B. System resource requirements

Semaphores, shared memory, and processes are three HP-UX system resources IBM Tivoli Storage Manager uses that might require special configuration and tuning.

Estimating required semaphore resources

IBM Tivoli Storage Manager uses semaphore resources to control its internal operations.

To estimate the total number of semaphores that the server may need, use the following formula:

$$\text{semaphores} = 60 + (2 \times \text{maxSessions})$$

Where *maxSessions* is the maximum number of concurrent client sessions.

For example, if you expect to have up to 15 client sessions active at the same time, Tivoli Storage Manager needs approximately 90 semaphores.

Note: If you have other applications that use semaphores, you must account for their requirements also when adjusting your kernel configuration.

After you have estimated the number of semaphores, ensure that your kernel configuration contains the correct value. See “Viewing and modifying the kernel configuration” on page 110 for details.

Estimating required process resources

IBM Tivoli Storage Manager uses standard HP-UX processes for concurrent server operations.

To estimate the total number of processes that the server may need, you can use the following formula:

$$\text{processes} = 60 + (2 \times \text{maxSessions})$$

Where *maxSessions* is the maximum number of concurrent client sessions.

For example, assume that you will have up to 15 client sessions active at the same time. You can calculate that IBM Tivoli Storage Manager needs approximately 90 processes to control its internal operations. You will also need to account for all of the other HP-UX processes that might be running concurrently on your system when computing the total requirements for your HP-UX kernel resources.

After you have estimated the required number of processes, ensure that your kernel configuration contains the correct value. See “Viewing and modifying the kernel configuration” on page 110 for details.

Estimating required number of threads per process

The HP-UX default setting for the maximum number of threads allowed in each process is 64 threads.

When Tivoli Storage Manager is running a high workload or participating in LAN-free data movement, this setting might be too low. To prevent thread creation errors in the Tivoli Storage Manager server, increase the HP-UX maximum number of threads per process to 500.

See “Viewing and modifying the kernel configuration” for details.

Viewing and modifying the kernel configuration

To view or modify your existing kernel configuration, use either the SAM utility program on HP-UX Version 11iv2 or System Management Homepage (SMH) on HP-UX Version 11iv3, or edit the configuration file directly. Base the kernel values on the recommendations of the DB2OSCONF utility.

Start either SAM or SMH, then select:

1. Kernel Configuration
2. Configurable Parameters

A list of parameters, whose values you can change, is displayed. The list includes:

- **semmns** The maximum number of semaphores
- **shmmax** The maximum amount of available shared memory
- **nproc** The maximum number of processes
- **max_thread_proc** The maximum number of threads allowed in each process

See your HP-UX documentation for details about changing configurable kernel parameters.

Appendix C. Accessibility features for the Tivoli Storage Manager product family

Accessibility features help users who have a disability, such as restricted mobility or limited vision, to use information technology products successfully.

Accessibility features

The following list includes the major accessibility features in the Tivoli Storage Manager family of products:

- Keyboard-only operation
- Interfaces that are commonly used by screen readers
- Keys that are discernible by touch but do not activate just by touching them
- Industry-standard devices for ports and connectors
- The attachment of alternative input and output devices

If you install the IBM Tivoli Storage Manager Operations Center in console mode, the installation is fully accessible.

The accessibility features of the Operations Center are fully supported only in the Mozilla Firefox browser that is running on a Windows system.

The Tivoli Storage Manager Information Center, and its related publications, are accessibility-enabled. For information about the accessibility features of the information center, see the following topic: http://pic.dhe.ibm.com/infocenter/tsminfo/v6r3/topic/com.ibm.help.ic.doc/iehs36_accessibility.html.

Keyboard navigation

On Windows, the Tivoli Storage Manager product family follows Microsoft conventions for all keyboard navigation and access. Drag and Drop support is managed by using the Microsoft Windows Accessibility option known as *MouseKeys*. For more information about MouseKeys and other Windows accessibility options, see the Windows online help, citing the keyword "MouseKeys".

On other operating systems, these products follow the operating-system conventions for keyboard navigation and access.

Vendor software

The Tivoli Storage Manager product family includes certain vendor software that is not covered under the IBM license agreement. IBM makes no representation about the accessibility features of these products. Contact the vendor for the accessibility information about its products.

IBM and accessibility

See the IBM Human Ability and Accessibility Center (<http://www.ibm.com/able>) for information about the commitment that IBM has to accessibility.

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Glossary

A glossary is available with terms and definitions for the IBM Tivoli Storage Manager family of products.

You can view the glossary in the Tivoli Storage Manager information center at <http://pic.dhe.ibm.com/infocenter/tsminfo/v6r3>.

To view glossaries for other IBM products, see <http://www.ibm.com/software/globalization/terminology/>.

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Product Number: 5608-E01
5608-E02
5608-E03

Printed in USA

GC23-9782-05

