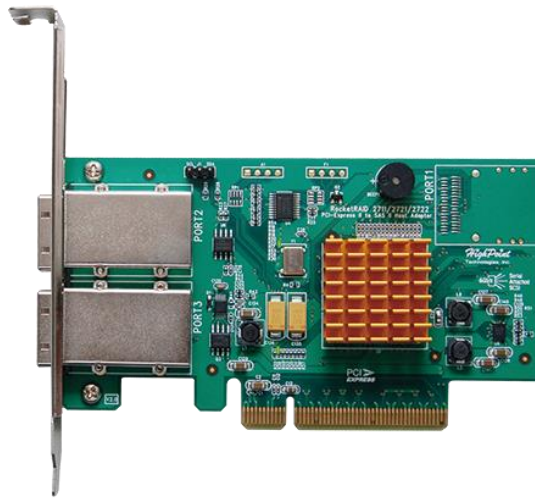


# RocketStor 6418TS User Manual



January 15<sup>th</sup>, 2016  
Revision 1.2  
HighPoint Technologies, Inc.

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## **Notice**

Reasonable effort has been made to ensure that the information in this manual is accurate. HighPoint assumes no liability for technical inaccuracies, typographical, or other errors contained herein.

## **FCC Part 15 Class B Radio Frequency Interference statement**

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

Modifications not expressly approved by the manufacturer could void the user's authority to operate the equipment under FCC rules.

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

## **European Union Compliance Statement**

This Information Technologies Equipment has been tested and found to comply with the following European directives:

- European Standard EN55022 (1998) Class B
- European Standard EN55024 (1998)

## Table of Contents

<b>Product Overview</b> .....	5
<b>Kit Contents</b> .....	5
RS6418S Enclosure Overview .....	7
RocketRAID 2722 Overview.....	8
<b>Getting Started</b> .....	9
Step 1: Setting Up the Hardware.....	9
Step 2: Install/Update Drivers.....	11
Step 3: Install HighPoint RAID Management (WebGUI) .....	18
Step 4a: Create RAID Arrays using WebGUI.....	21
Step 4b: Create RAID Array using RocketRAID BIOS (PC only) .....	25
Step 5: Initialize and format the RAID Array .....	26
<b>Manage your RAID array</b> .....	31
RAID Spare Pool .....	31
WebGUI Remote Login .....	33
Storage Health Inspector (SHI) .....	34
Utilizing the Health Inspector Scheduler .....	36
<b>RAID Expansion (OCE/ORLM)</b> .....	37
<b>Updating RocketRAID HBA BIOS/Firmware</b> .....	38
Updating BIOS/Firmware using WebGUI.....	39
Updating BIOS/Firmware with load utility.....	39
<b>Troubleshooting – Hardware</b> .....	40
Enclosure Mute Button.....	40
LED Activity .....	41
I2C Bus Information .....	错误!未定义书签。
PC hangs during Boot Up .....	43
Replacing a Failed Disk.....	43
<b>Troubleshooting – Software</b> .....	44
WebGUI - Connection cannot be established .....	44
<b>Troubleshooting – RAID</b> .....	44
Critical Arrays.....	44

Disabled Arrays .....	46
<b>Frequently Asked Questions.....</b>	<b>47</b>
Setting up a Bootable RAID.....	47
Recovering your Password.....	48
Online Array Roaming .....	48
Stuck WebGUI Installation .....	错误!未定义书签。
<b>Appendix A: Navigating RocketRAID 2722 BIOS Utility (PC only) .....</b>	<b>50</b>
Appendix A-1: Create .....	51
Appendix A-2: Delete .....	52
Appendix A-3: Add/Remove Spare .....	52
Appendix A-4: Settings .....	52
Appendix A-5: View .....	53
Appendix A-6: Initialize.....	53
<b>Appendix B: Navigating the HighPoint WebGUI.....</b>	<b>54</b>
How to Login HighPoint WebGUI.....	55
Appendix B-1: Global Tab.....	56
Appendix B-2: Physical Tab .....	57
Appendix B-3: Logical Tab .....	59
Appendix B-4: Setting Tab.....	67
Appendix B-5: Recover Tab.....	71
Appendix B-6: Event Tab .....	72
Appendix B-7: SHI (Storage Health Inspector).....	73
<b>Appendix C: WebGUI Icon Guide.....</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Appendix D: RAID Level Quick Reference .....</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Help.....</b>	<b>77</b>
HighPoint Recommended List of Hard Drives.....	77
Contacting Technical Support.....	77

## Product Overview

The RocketStor 6418TS bundle package includes a enclosure for housing your physical drives and a RAID Controller to manage and create RAID arrays of different levels.

- RocketStor 6418S Enclosure
- HighPoint RocketRAID 2722 Controller

## Kit Contents

Before getting started, check to see if any items are missing, damaged, or incorrect. For any discrepancy contact your reseller or go to [www.highpoint-tech.com](http://www.highpoint-tech.com) for online support.

<b>Item</b>	<b>Count</b>
8-Bay Tower Enclosure	1
8-Port SATA 6Gb/s Turbo RAID PCIe2.0x8 Host Adapter	1
Low Profile Bracket	1
HDD Trays	8
SFF-8088 (Q-SATA) Cables	2
UL Power Cord	1
3.5" HDD mounting screws	32
2.5" SSD mounting screws	32
Quick Installation Guide	1

<b>Feature Specifications</b>	<b>RocketStor 6418TS</b>
Host Port	2x External Mini-SAS (SFF-8088)
RAID Controller /Bus Interface	RocketRAID 2722 / PCIe 2.0 x8
RAID Level	0, 1, 5, 6, 10 and JBOD (RAID 6 support limited to PC platforms)
Max. Capacity	Up to 64 TB

Number Of drives	Up to 8
Drive Interface	SATA
Drive Form Factor	3.5" & 2.5"
Chassis Material	Brushed Aluminum housing
Dimension	9.37" (D) x 5.67" (W) x 12.80" (H)
Weight	14.39 lbs.
Warranty	1 Years
<b>Advanced RAID Features</b>	Flash ROM for Upgradeable Firmware
	Storage Health Inspector
	Redundant RAID Configurations
	BIOS PnP (plug and play) and BBS (BIOS boot specification) support (Note: does not apply to Mac OS X)
	Bootable RAID Array
	Multiple RAID Partitions supported
	EFI for Mac Platform
	Multiple RAID Adapters supported
	Online Array Roaming
	Online RAID Level Migration (ORLM)
	Online Capacity Expansion (OCE)
	RAID Initialization Background/Foreground/Quick
	Global Hot Spare Disk support
	Automatic and configurable RAID Rebuilding Priority
	Disk Format compatible: 512, 512e, 4Kn
	Larger than 2 TB Drive and RAID Array support
Spin down Massive Arrays of Idle Disks support	
Native Command Queuing	
Stagger Drive Spin Up	
Write Back and Write Through	
<b>Storage Monitoring and Management Suite</b>	
RAID Management Suites:	RAID Management Suites, BIOS/Firmware configuration tool, Browser-Based management tool, CLI(Command Line Interface) - scriptable configuration tool, API package
SMTP	Email Alert notification
<b>Operating System Support</b>	
Window	2008 and Window 7 and later
Linux:	RedHat Enterprise, Open SuSE, Fedora Core, Debian, Ubuntu
FreeBSD	9.0 and Later
Mac OS X	OS X 10.6 and later
Driver embedded	OS X 10.10
<b>Operating Environment</b>	
Temperature	(Operating) 5°C - 45°C / (Non-operating) -40°C - 65°C
Relative Humidity	(operating) 8% - 90% RH (Non-condensing) / (Non-operating) 5% - 95% RH (Non-condensing)
Certification	CE, FCC, RoHS

## RS6418S Enclosure Overview

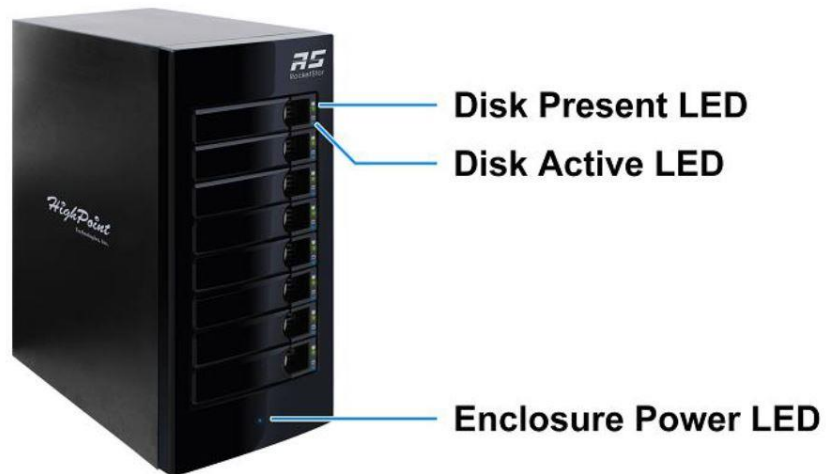


Figure 1. Front Panel Overview

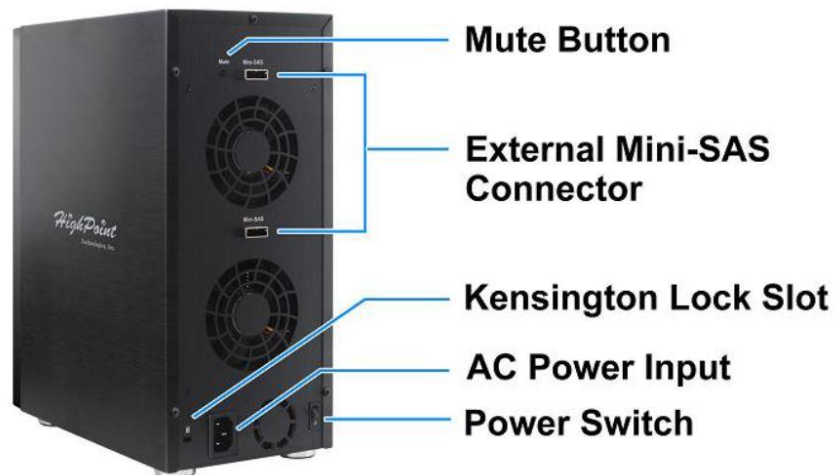
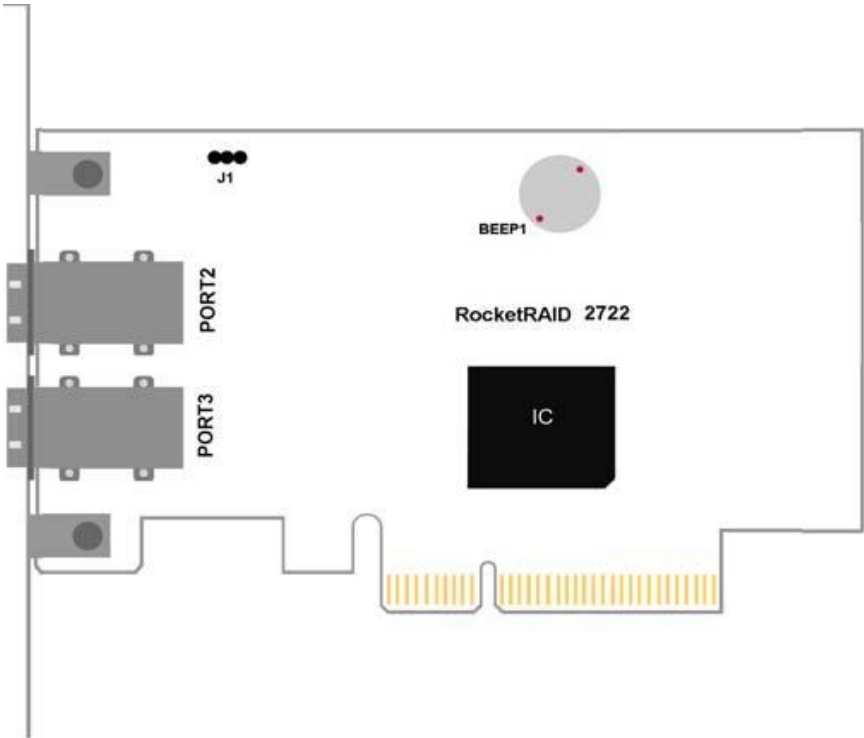


Figure 2. Back Panel Overview

Front Panel

<b>Disk Present LED</b>	Indicates disk is present and available
<b>Disk Status LED</b>	Indicates disk is performing I/O operations
<b>Enclosure Power LED</b>	Indicated enclosure is properly powered
<b>Back Panel</b>	
<b>External Mini-SAS Connector</b>	SFF-8088 port
<b>Mute Button</b>	Mutes enclosure alarm only. Alarm sounds off only when FAN and TEMPERATURE fail.
<b>AC Power Input</b>	Connect power cord here
<b>Power Switch</b>	O - Off / I - On
<b>Kensington Lock Slot</b>	Enclosure security slot

RocketRAID 2722 Overview





RocketRAID 2722 Key	
PORT2	mini-SAS (SFF-8088) Connection Corresponds to channel 1-4
PORT3	mini-SAS (SFF-8088) Connection Corresponds to channel 5-8
BEEP1	Alarm/Beeper
J1	I2C Bus

## Getting Started

Thank you for purchasing HighPoint Technologies RocketStor 6418TS. You are only a few steps away from utilizing RAID storage using the industry's most affordable hardware RAID solution.

To start using your RocketStor 6418TS take the following steps:

1. Setting up the Hardware (pg. 9)
2. Install/Update drivers (pg. 11)
3. Install HighPoint RAID Management (WebGUI) (pg. 18)
4. Create RAID Arrays (pg. 21)
5. Initialize and format RAID Volumes (pg. 26)

### Step 1: Setting Up the Hardware

Ensure all items listed under Kit Contents are included in your package. For any discrepancy contact your reseller or submit a support ticket online at [www.highpoint-tech.com/websupport](http://www.highpoint-tech.com/websupport).

### Preparing the Enclosure

1. Press then pull the blue tab on the disk tray to unlock and slide the disk tray out. Mount your hard drives onto each tray using the provided screws. Repeat for up to four hard drives.



Figure 3. 3.5" HDD Mounting Holes



Figure 4. 2.5" SSD Mounting Holes

2. Place the enclosure upright on a stable, flat surface
3. Connect the enclosure to a power source with the AC Power Cord.
4. Connect the enclosure to the included RocketRAID 2722 using the mini-SAS to mini-SAS cable (SFF-8088).

### Preparing the HBA (Host Bus Adapter)

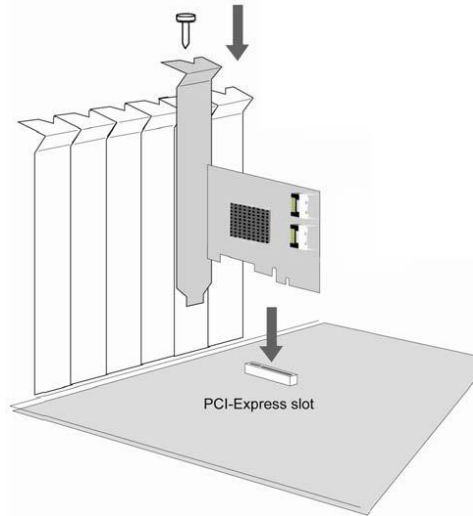
The following instructions describe how to prepare your RocketRAID 2722 HBA for use.

To install your RocketRAID 2722:

**Important:** Before installing the RocketRAID 2722 Controller, ensure that your system is powered **OFF**.

1. Locate a PCIe 2.0 x8 slot (or compatible slot) on your PC motherboard.
  - **Note 1:** Refer to your PC manual for instructions on how to access your motherboard.
  - **Note 2:** Refer to your motherboard manual for instructions on how to locate your PCI Express slot.
2. Align the RocketRAID 2722 with the PCIe slot and push straight down until card is fully seated.
3. Tighten the connection by fastening the RocketRAID bracket and enclosure together.

A PCI-Express 2.0 x8 card is compatible with PCI-Express 2.0 x16 and PCI-Express 3.0 x16 slots.



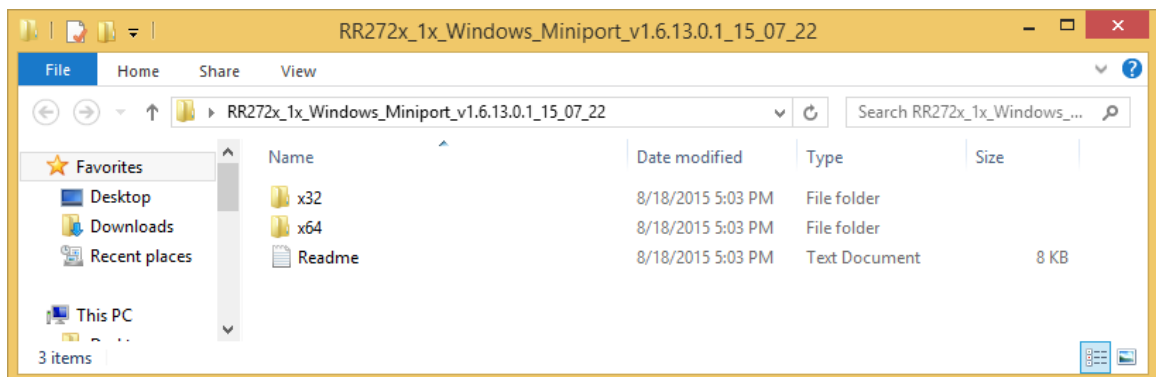
## Step 2: Install/Update Drivers

### Installing Drivers on an Existing Operating System

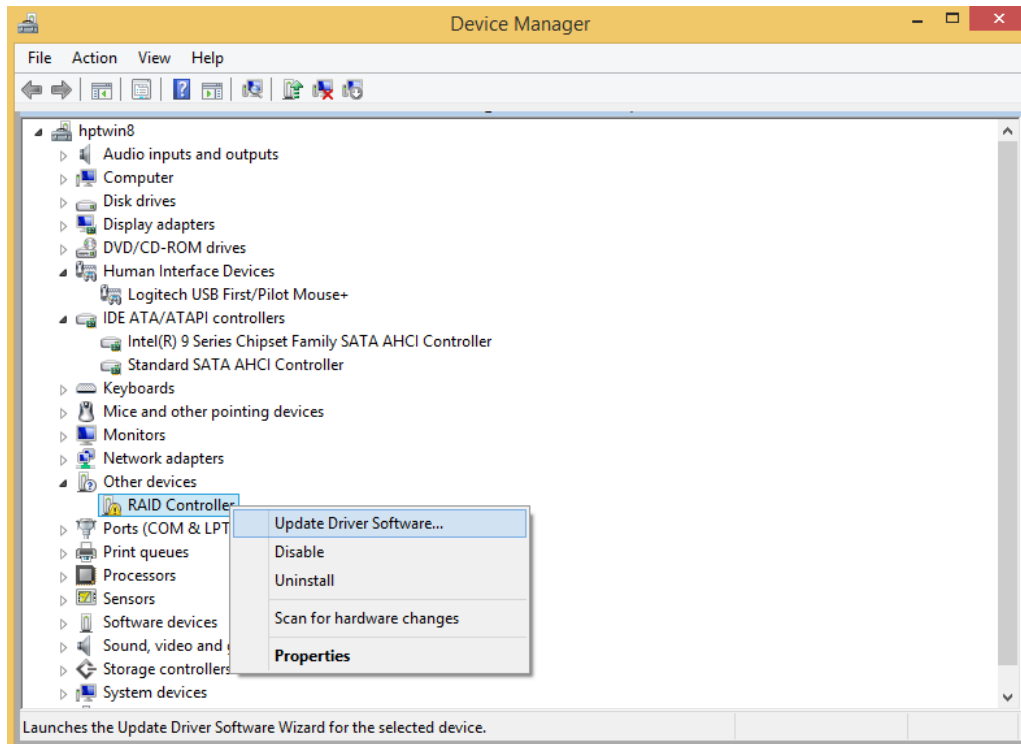
Drivers provide a way for your operating system to communicate with your new hardware. Updating to the latest drivers ensures your product has the latest performance, stability, and compatibility improvements. Drivers are updated regularly at [www.highpoint-tech.com](http://www.highpoint-tech.com)

#### For **Windows** Users:

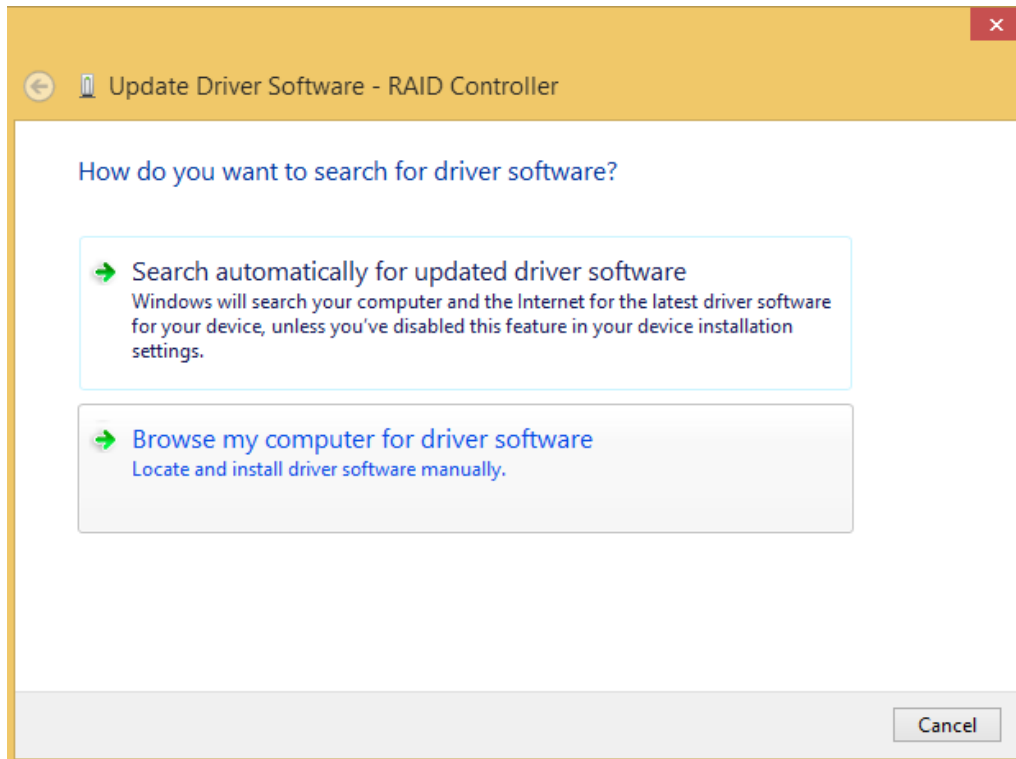
1. Download the latest driver files from our website [www.highpoint-tech.com](http://www.highpoint-tech.com) > Support > Documents and Downloads > RocketStor 6418TS.
2. Extract the downloaded files onto your PC and note the location of the files.



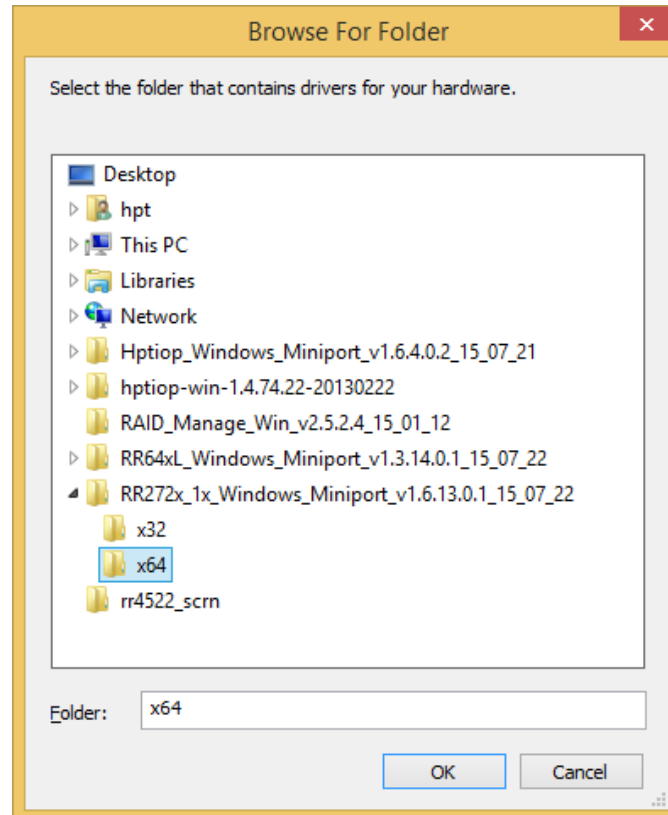
3. Open Windows **Device Manager** (Control Panel > Hardware and Sound > Devices and Printers > Device Manager).
4. Under Other devices, right-click **RAID Controller**.
5. Click **Update Driver Software**.



6. Click **Browse my computer for driver software**.



7. Navigate to where you saved the driver files.

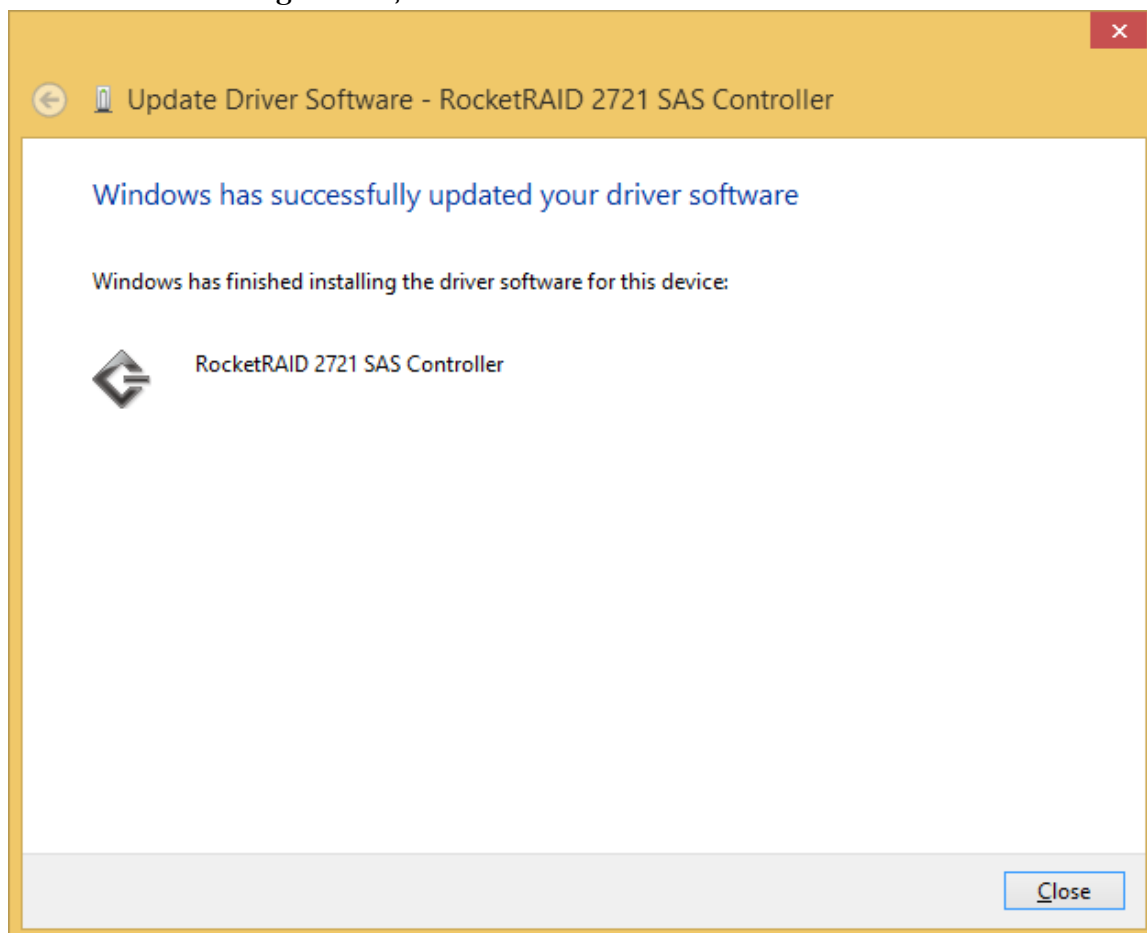


8. Click **OK**.

9. Click **Next**, Windows security will prompt to ask if you are sure you want to install HighPoint Software.



10. After clicking **Install**, driver will be installed.

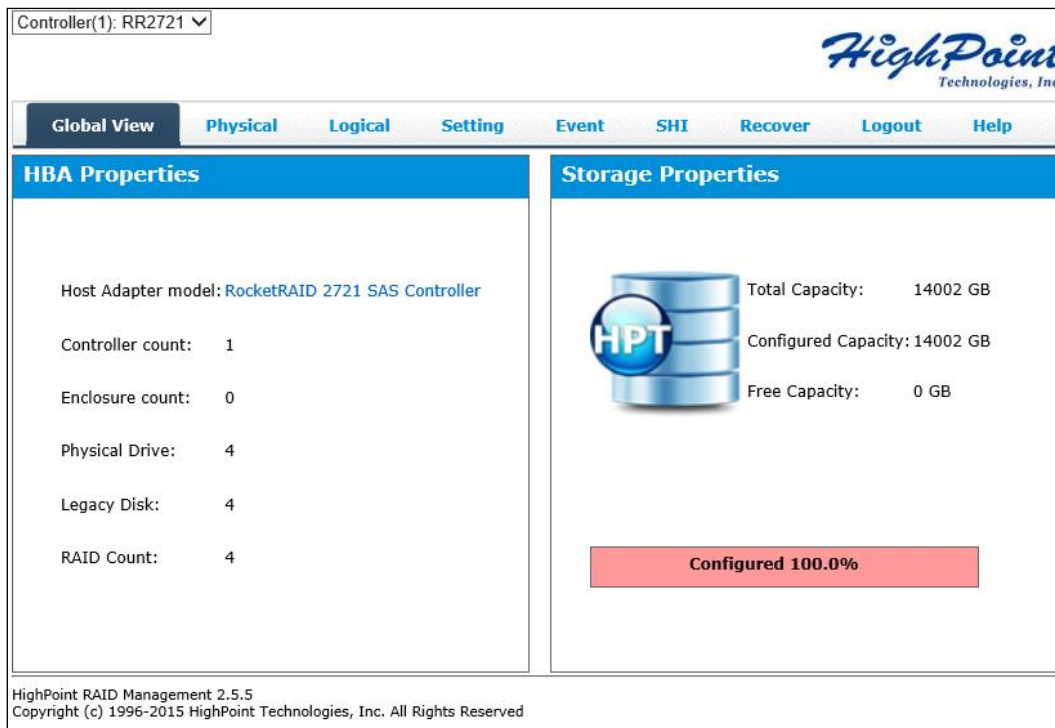


11. **Reboot** for changes to take effect.

## For Mac Users:

HighPoint Mac Drivers have file extension **.dmg**; make sure the file extension for the files you downloaded are the same.

1. Obtain latest driver online at [www.hptmac.com](http://www.hptmac.com)
  - Navigate to your specific HBA controller page (Refer to **How to View HBA Properties** to find model name)

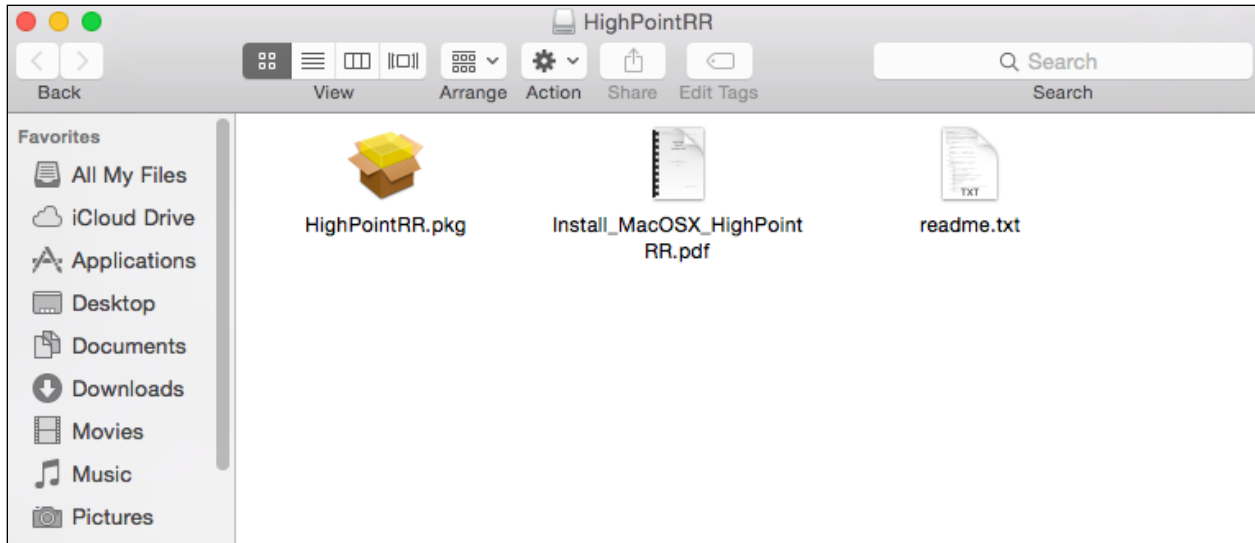


The screenshot displays the HighPoint RAID Management 2.5.5 interface. At the top, a dropdown menu shows 'Controller(1): RR2721'. The interface is divided into two main sections: 'HBA Properties' and 'Storage Properties'. The 'HBA Properties' section lists: Host Adapter model: RocketRAID 2721 SAS Controller, Controller count: 1, Enclosure count: 0, Physical Drive: 4, Legacy Disk: 4, and RAID Count: 4. The 'Storage Properties' section features an HPT logo and a progress bar indicating 'Configured 100.0%'. It also shows: Total Capacity: 14002 GB, Configured Capacity: 14002 GB, and Free Capacity: 0 GB. The footer contains the text: 'HighPoint RAID Management 2.5.5 Copyright (c) 1996-2015 HighPoint Technologies, Inc. All Rights Reserved'.

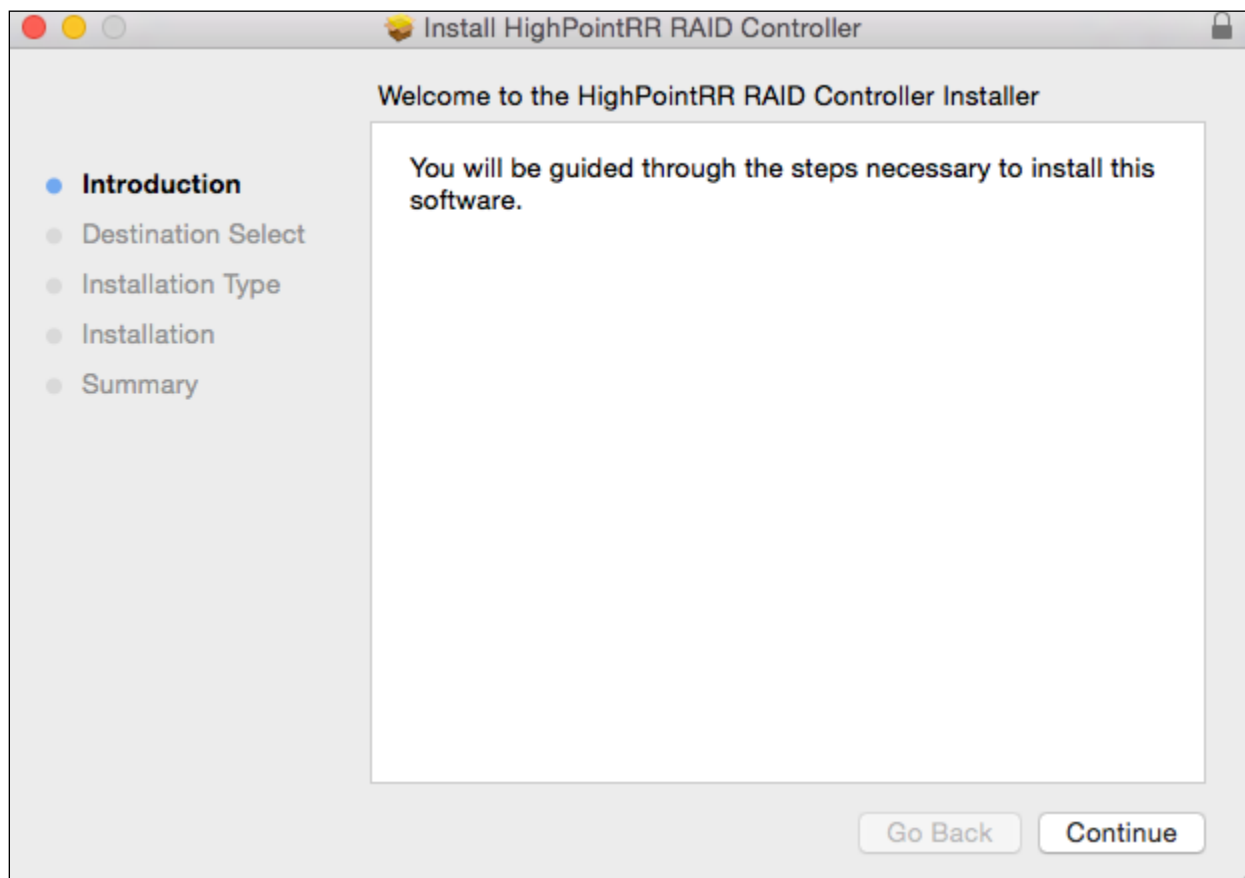
2. Click the downloaded file.



3. A mounted volume (**HighPointIOP**) will appear on the desktop. Click to open the volume.
4. Click the driver package to start installation (**.pkg** file)

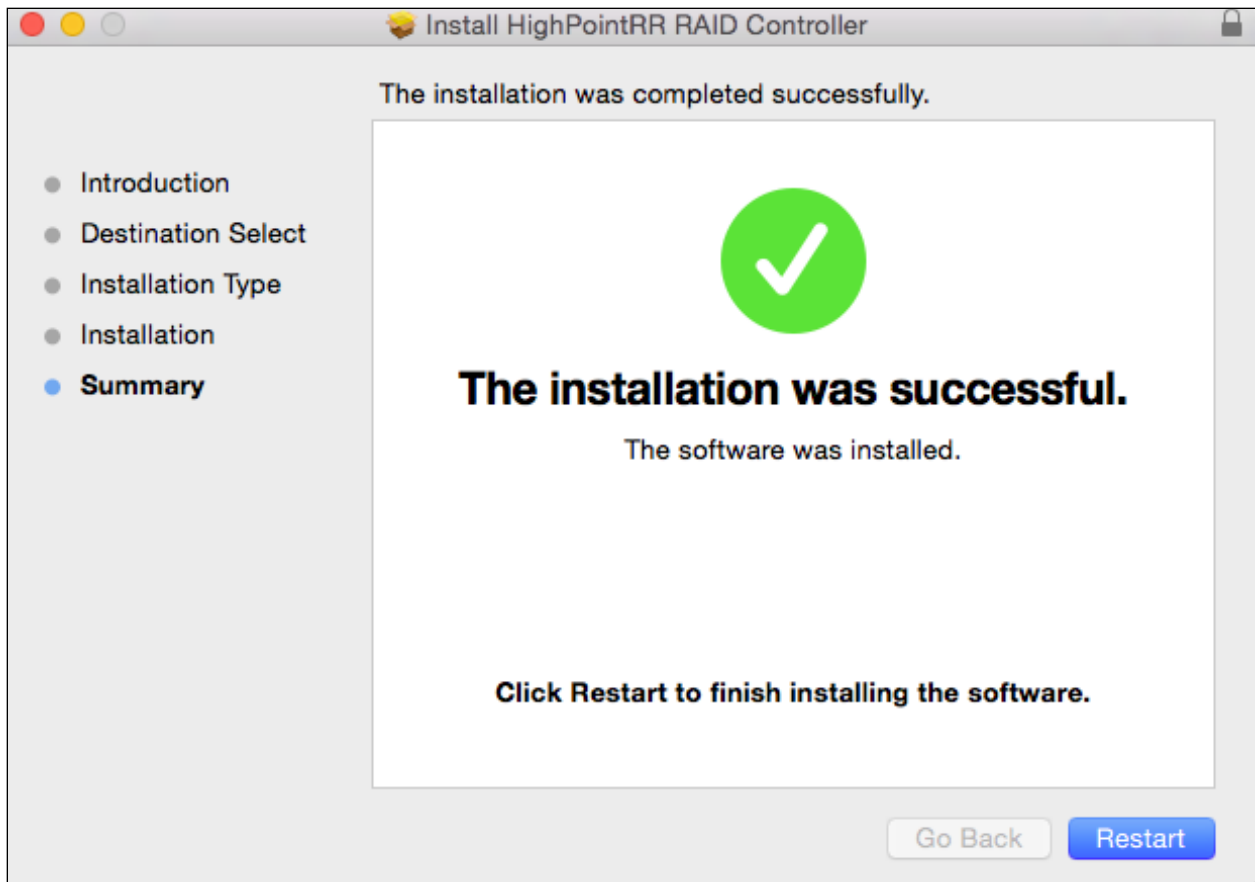


5. Follow the on-screen instructions of the installer.



6. **Reboot** computer for changes to take effect.





7. Make sure **Driver Installed** is Yes

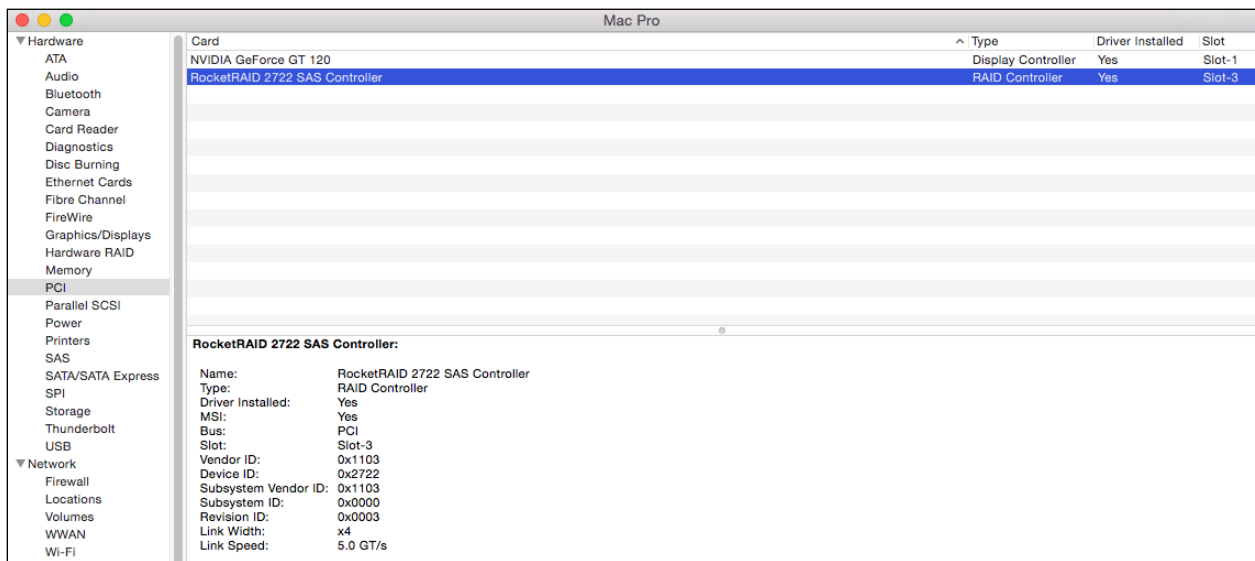


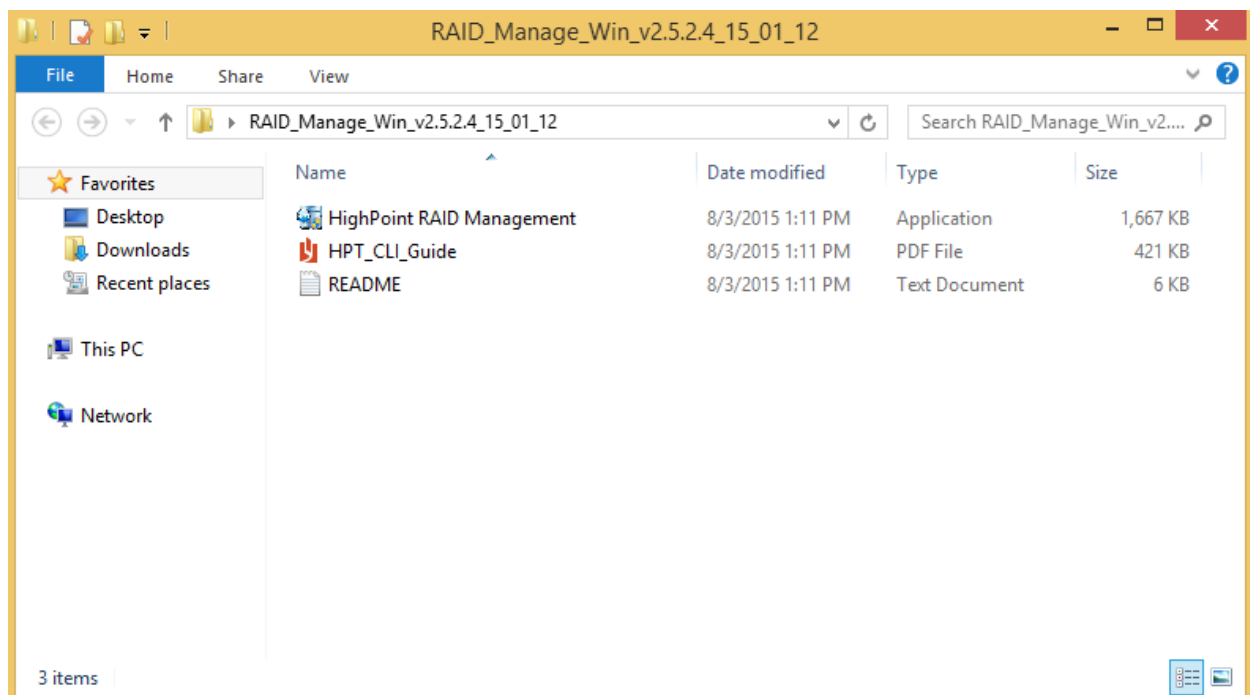
Figure 5. Click Apple Icon > About this Mac... > System Report > PCI

## Step 3: Install HighPoint RAID Management (WebGUI)

The HighPoint RAID Management (WebGUI) software is necessary to create, maintain, and view your RAID arrays.

### For Windows Users:

1. Download the latest WebGUI from our website at [www.highpoint-tech.com](http://www.highpoint-tech.com) > Support > Documents and Downloads > RocketStor 6418TS > Windows WebGUI
2. Extract and open the contents of the downloaded file.



3. Double-click **HighPoint RAID Management.exe**



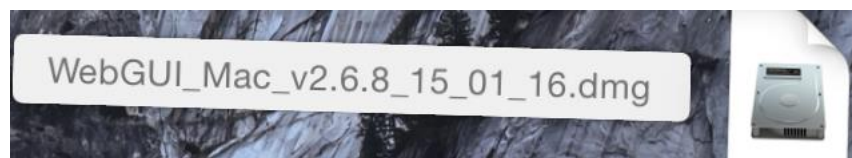
4. Follow the on-screen instructions to complete the WebGUI installation
5. Double-click the HighPoint RAID Management desktop icon to start the WebGUI



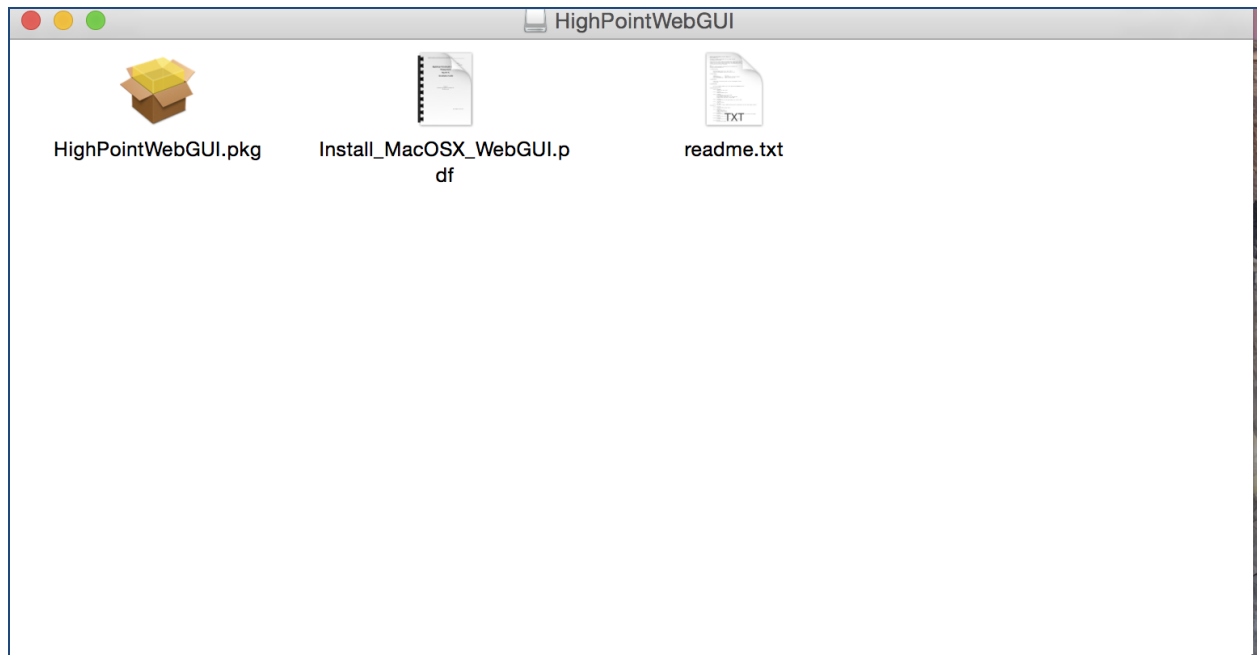
6. Your default web browser will open and prompt for username and password (Default username: **RAID** / password: **hpt**). Username and password are case-sensitive.

### For Mac Users:

1. Download the latest WebGUI from our website [www.highpoint-tech.com](http://www.highpoint-tech.com) > Support > Documents and Downloads > RocketStor 6418TS > Mac WebGUI
2. Double Click the downloaded Mac WebGUI file.



3. Double click the **HighPointWebGUI.pkg** to start the WebGUI installer.



4. Follow the installer on-screen instructions to complete the WebGUI installation.
5. Double-click the HighPoint RAID Management desktop icon to start the WebGUI.



6. Your default web browser will open and prompt for username and password (Default username: **RAID** / password: **hpt**). Username and password are case-sensitive.

## Uninstalling HighPoint RAID Management (WebGUI)

### For **Windows** Users:

1. Open Control Panel.
2. Click Uninstall a program.
3. Select HighPoint RAID Management to uninstall.

### For **Mac** Users:

1. Navigate to /Applications/HPTWEBGUI/uninstall.
2. Click on the uninstall script.
3. Type in the Administrator password when prompted.

## Step 4a: Create RAID Arrays using WebGUI

### For Mac and Windows users:

1. Login to WebGUI (Default username: **RAID** / password: **hpt**).
2. Once logged in, click the Logical tab.

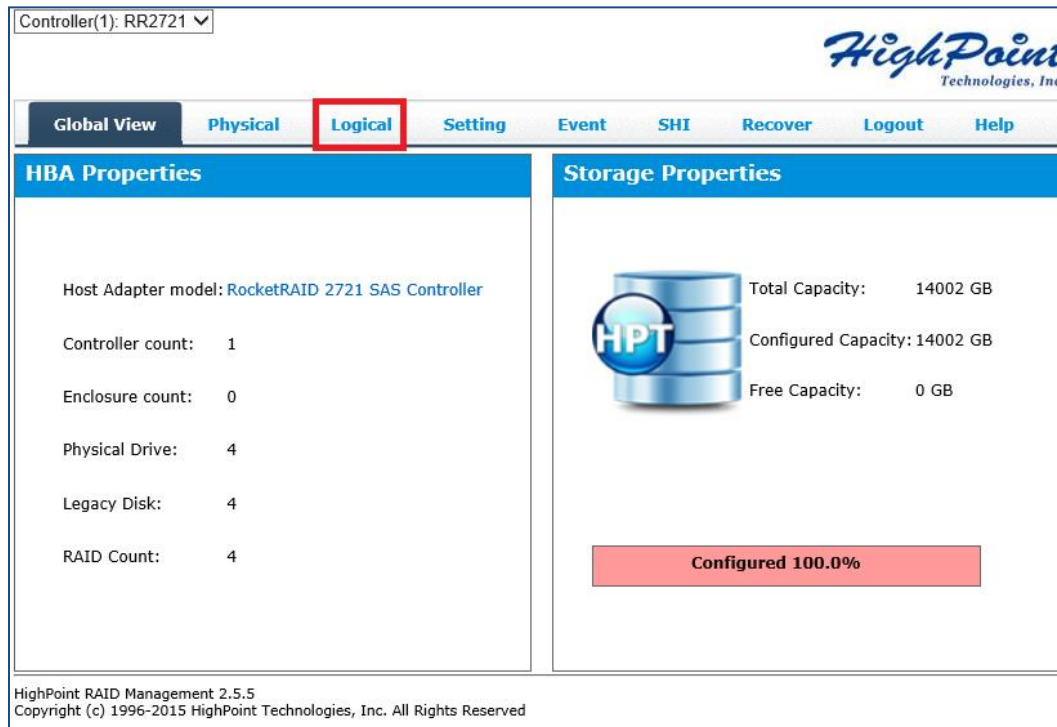



Figure 6. Click Logical to go to create array page.

3. Click Create Array:

Controller(1): 4520 

*HighPoint*  
Technologies, Inc.

Global View   Physical   **Logical**   Setting   Event   SHI   Recover   Logout   Help





**Create Array**

Spare Pool





Logical Device

Rescan

Beeper Mute

Logical Device Information							
Name	Type	Capacity	BlockSize	SectorSize	OS Name	Status	
 Device_1_1	Hard Disk	5.00 TB			HPT DISK 0_0	Legacy	
 Device_1_2	Hard Disk	5.00 TB			HPT DISK 0_1	Legacy	
 Device_1_3	Hard Disk	5.00 TB			HPT DISK 0_2	Legacy	
 Device_1_4	Hard Disk	5.00 TB			HPT DISK 0_3	Legacy	

Physical Device Information			
Location	Model	Capacity	Max Free
 1/1	TOSHIBA MG04ACA500E-44GDK02EFJJA	5.00 TB	0.00 GB
 1/2	TOSHIBA MG04ACA500E-44GDK02GFJJA	5.00 TB	0.00 GB
 1/3	TOSHIBA MG04ACA500E-44GDK023FJJA	5.00 TB	0.00 GB
 1/4	TOSHIBA MG04ACA500E-44GDK022FJJA	5.00 TB	0.00 GB

HighPoint RAID Management 2.6.8  
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4. The RAID creation page provides many features, options, and settings. Detailed descriptions are provided on pg. [错误!未定义书签。](#) .
5. Select **RAID 5** for Array Type. (RAID Quick Reference on pg. [错误!未定义书签。](#) )
6. Set array name as “Tutorial\_Array”.
7. Select **Quick Init** as the initialization method. (**Note:** Quick Init gives immediate access to the array by skipping parity synchronization. Recommended for testing/verification purposes or when new disks are used.)
8. Select **Write Back** as the **Cache Policy** for better disk write performance.
9. Select **64K** as the **Block Size**.
10. Select all 4 available disks.
11. Leave the **Capacity** maximum so all disk space will be utilized
12. Click **Create**

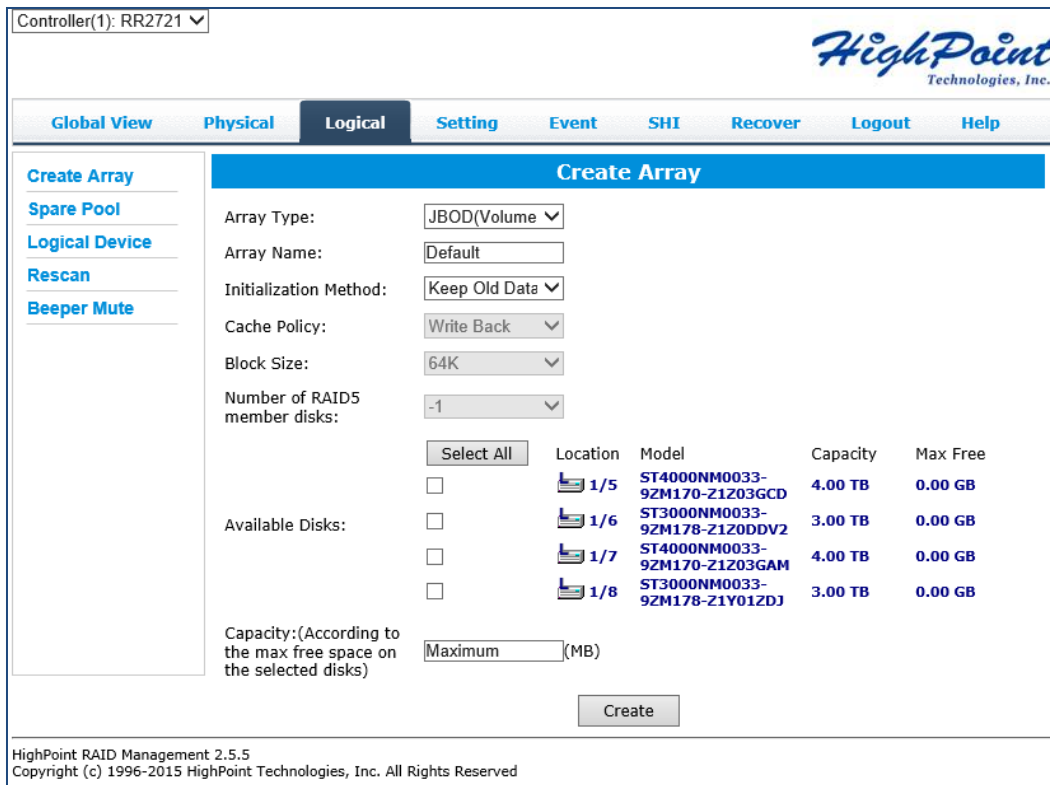


Figure 7. Create Array page.

- Once created, the WebGUI will acknowledge the array has been created and the system will prompt you to initialize the new volume.

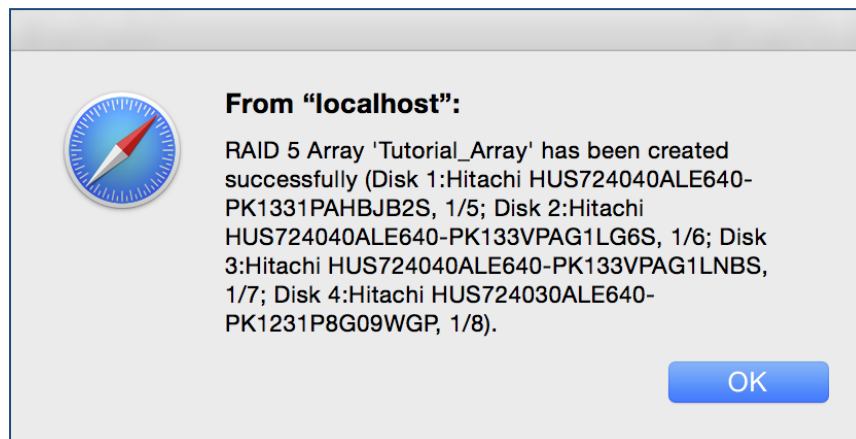


Figure 8. (Mac OS X) Array successfully created.

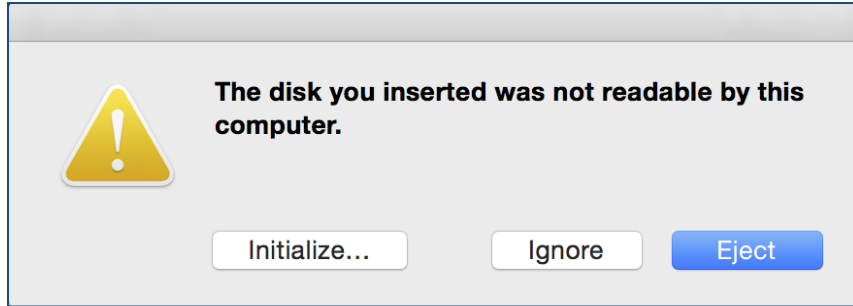


Figure 9. New volume needs to be initialized before use.

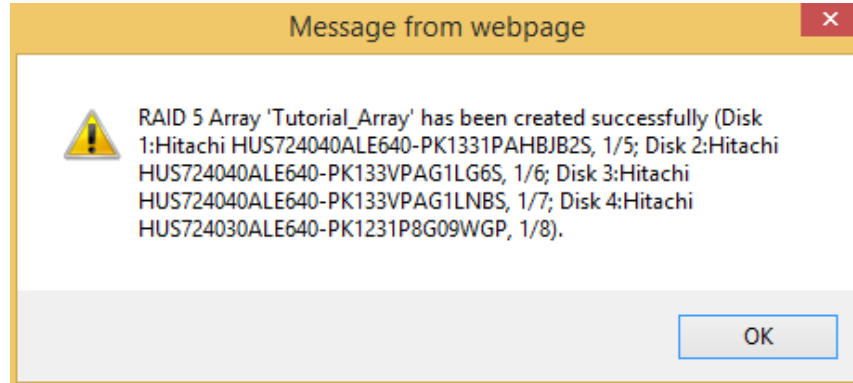


Figure 10. (Windows) Array successfully created.

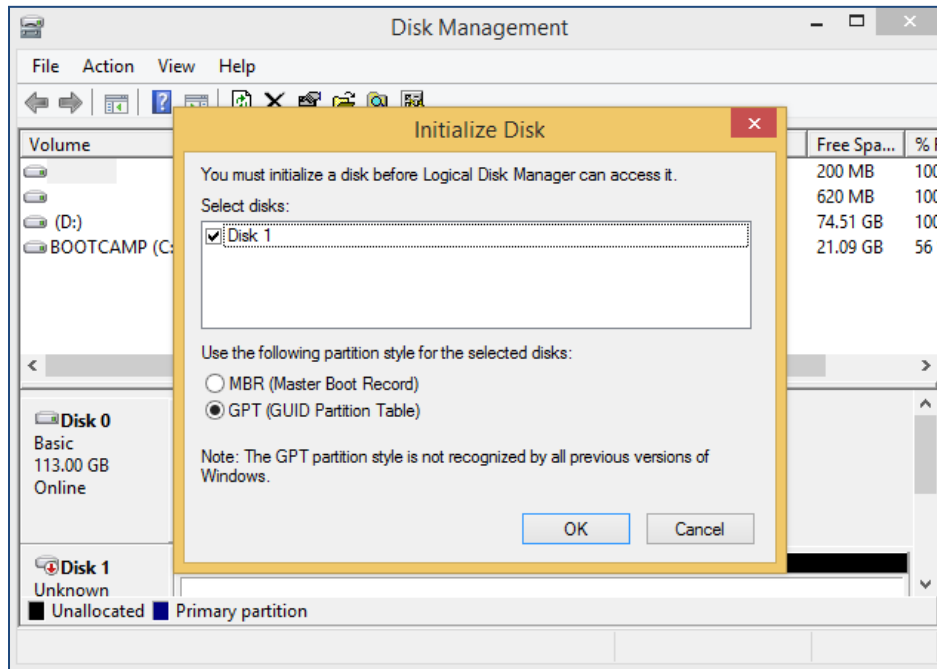


Figure 11. (Windows) For Windows platforms, user will be prompted to initialize disks in Disk Management.



14. Tutorial\_Array can now be seen under Logical Device Information. (Take note that the OS name is HPT DISK 0\_0; this will help identify which volume to initialize)


Logical Device Information						
Name	Type	Capacity	BlockSize	SectorSize	OS Name	Status
 Tutorial_Array	RAID 5	9.00 TB	64k	512B	HPT DISK 0_0	Normal <a href="#">Maintenance</a>

Figure 12. Tutorial\_Array is now created and can be seen in Logical tab.

### Step 4b: Create RAID Array using RocketRAID BIOS (PC only)

For PC platforms, RAID arrays can be created using the RocketRAID BIOS. To enter the RocketRAID BIOS press CTRL + H during PC boot up.

Disks must be initialized before they can be placed in RAID array.

#### Initialize

1. Navigate to **Initialize** using your arrow keys.
2. Press **Enter**.
3. Select the disk you wish to initialize and press **Enter** again for each disk.

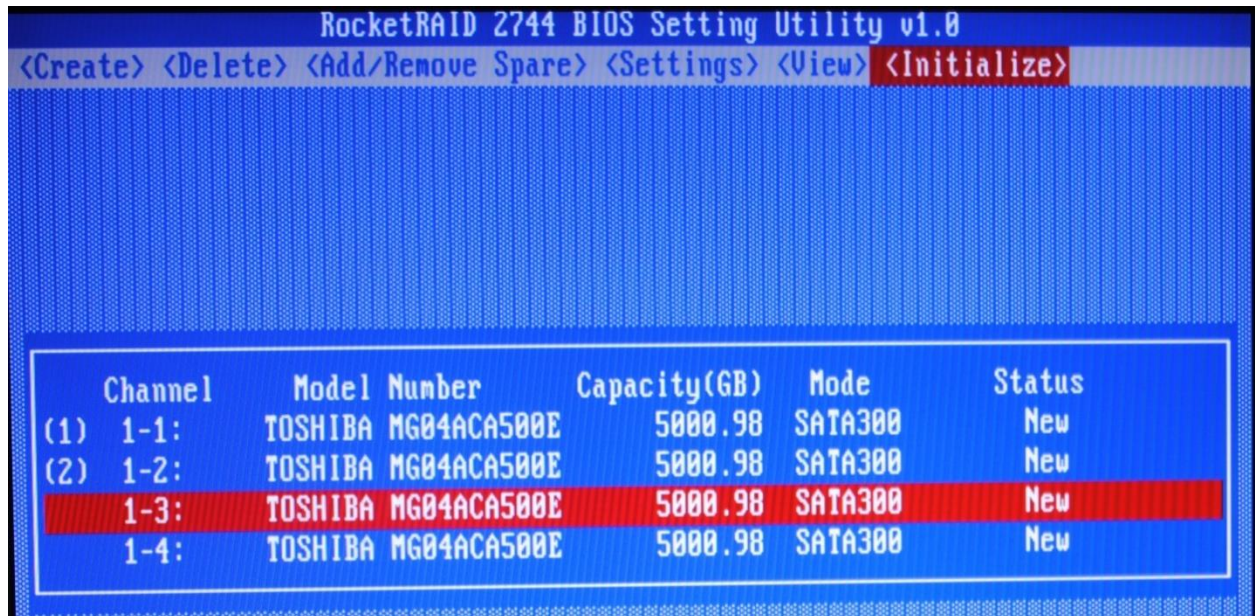


Figure 13. The first two disks, (1), (2) are set to be initialized.

4. Press **Esc** to prompt initialize.
5. Press **Y** to allow initialize or **N** to cancel.

6. Disk status will change to **Initialized**.

After disks are initialized, you can create an array:

## Create

For this tutorial we will be using all 4 drives to create a RAID 5.

1. Navigate to **Create** using your keyboard arrow keys
2. Press **Enter** to open the drop down
3. Select **RAID 5: Striping with Rotating Parity**
4. Change **Array/Device Name** to **Tutorial\_Array**
5. Use **Enter** to Select all 4 initialized drives.
6. Left **Capacity** default.
7. Left **Cache Policy** as **Write Back** to utilize disk cache for better write performance.
8. Left **Sector Size 512B**
9. Select **Create**
10. Select **No Initialization (Recommended for testing purposes only)**
11. Array appears on main screen with **normal** status, press **ESC** to quit RocketRAID BIOS.

## Step 5: Initialize and format the RAID Array

Before using the newly created RAID array, you must initialize and format the new volume.

### For Windows Users:

1. After creating the RAID array, open Windows **Disk Management**.
2. Disk Management will ask to initialize unknown disks either in MBR format or GPT.

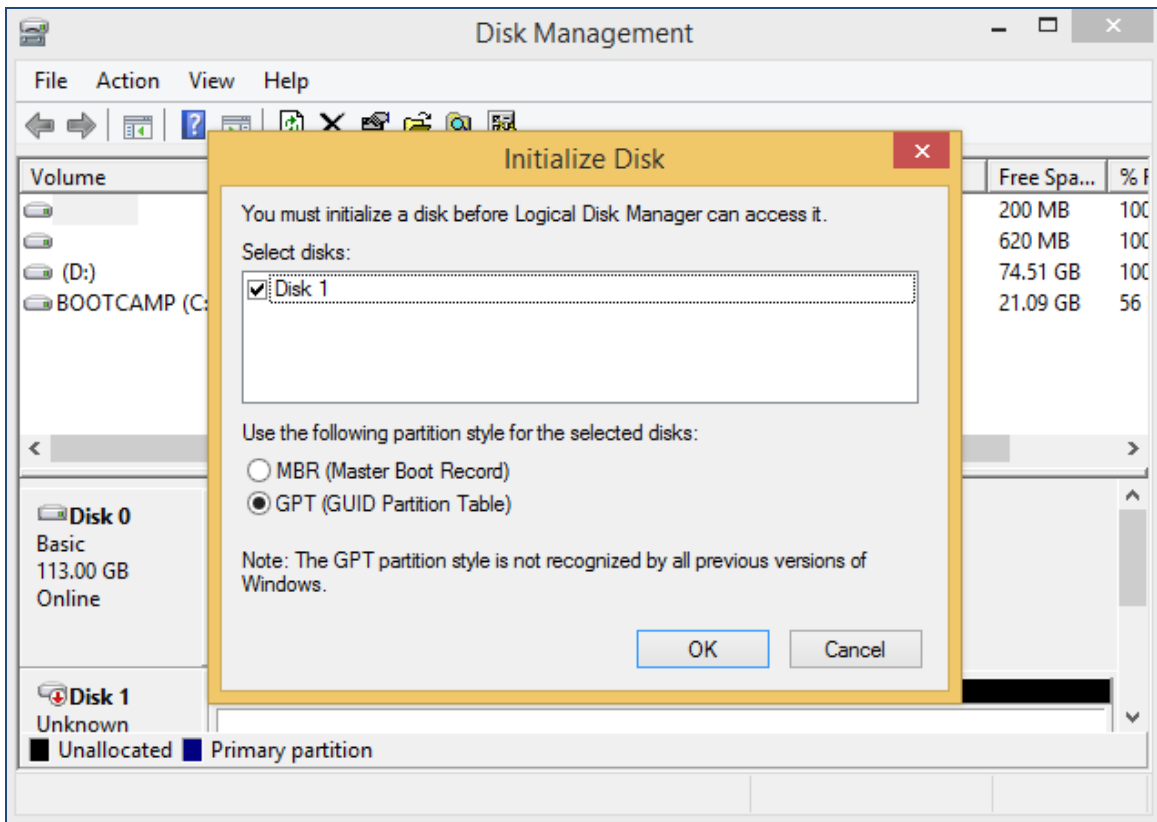
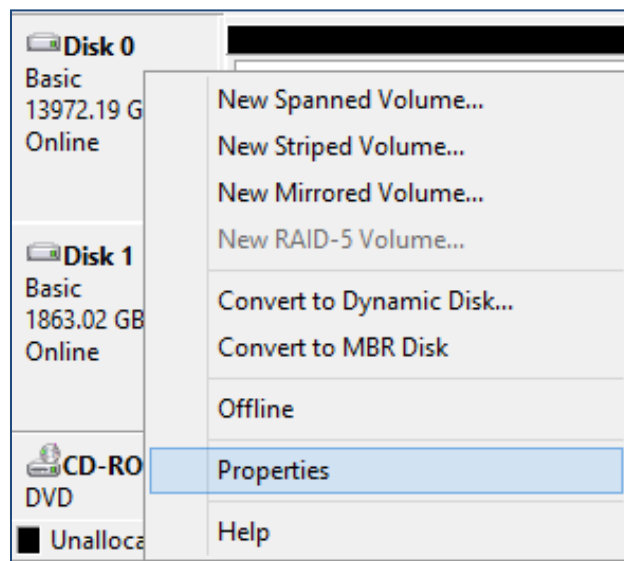


Figure 14. (Windows) Disk Management asks to initialize the disks before use. As a general rule, select MBR for disks less than 2TB and GPT for disks greater than 2TB.

3. Right click the new disk, and click properties.



4. In properties, check and make sure it is a HPT VD (HighPoint Virtual Disk).

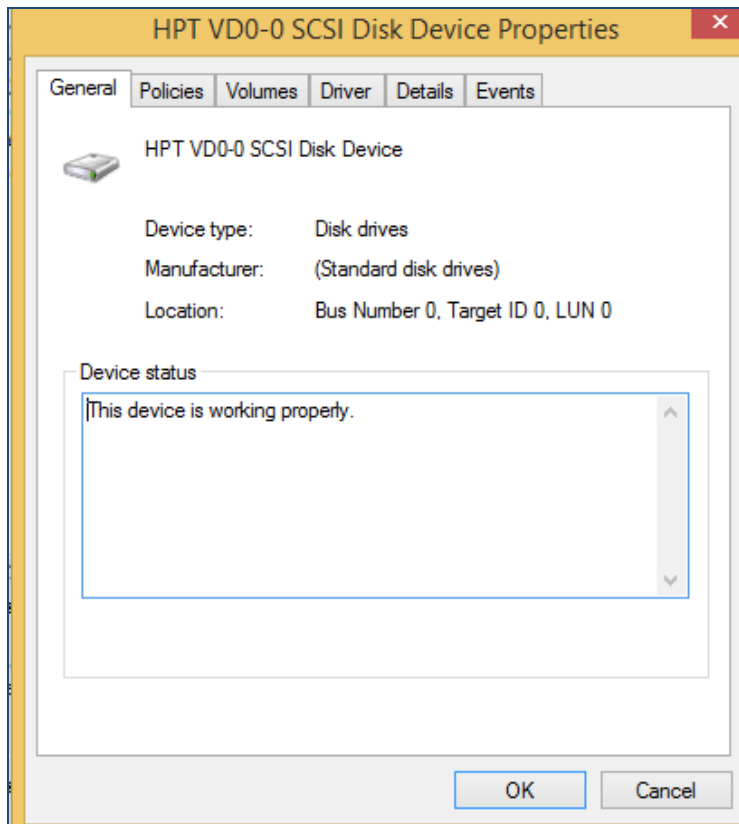


Figure 15. Disk properties show HPT VD 0-0.

5. Once the disk has been confirmed, right click the unallocated space and click New Simple Volume.

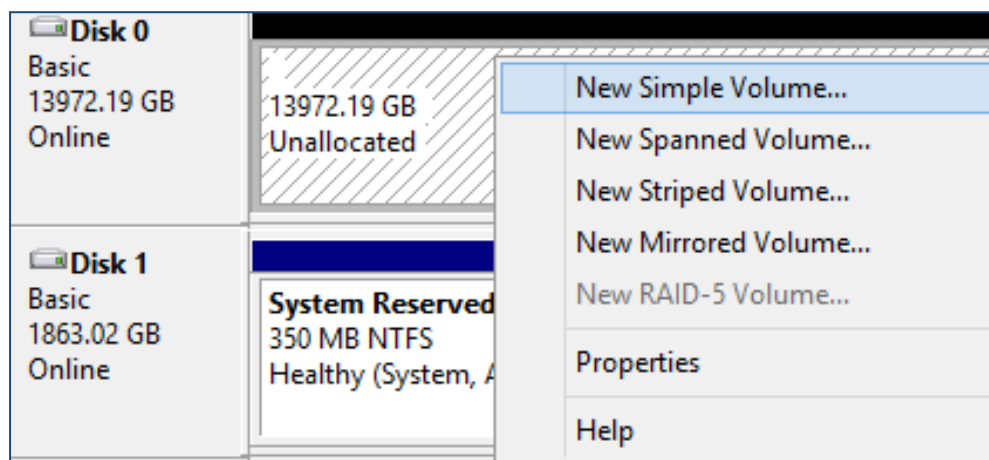


Figure 16. Right Click unallocated space, then click New Simple Volume.

6. Follow the on-screen instructions to configure and format the drive.
7. Once finished, the new volume will receive a drive letter and be available for use.

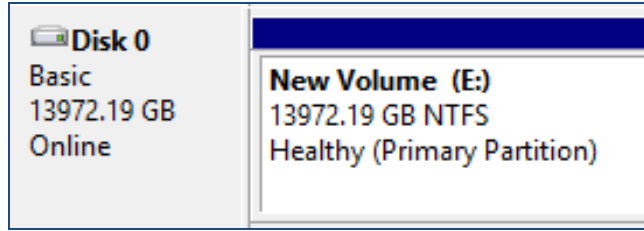


Figure 17. RAID array is now formatted as NTFS and drive letter E:

## For Mac Users:

1. After creating a RAID array, click Initialize when prompted. (**Note:** If you ignored the prompt, simply open Disk Utility).

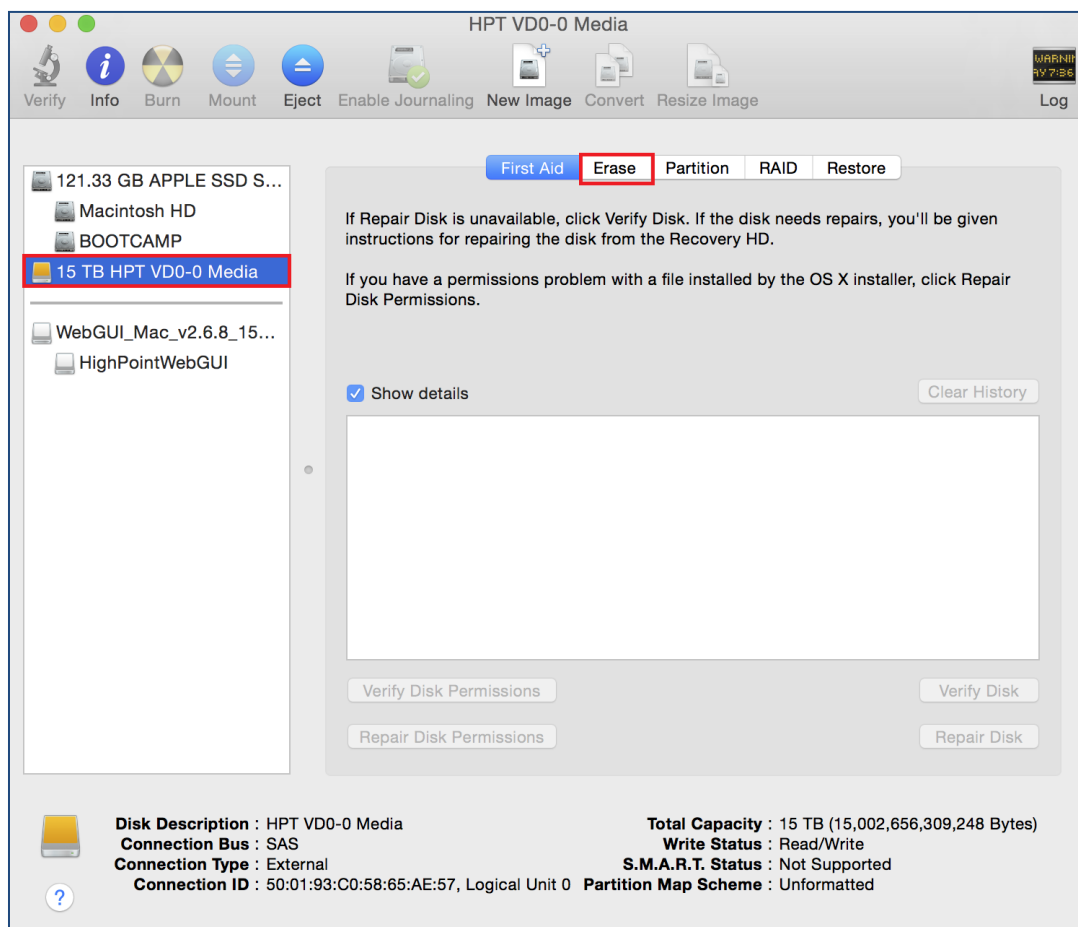
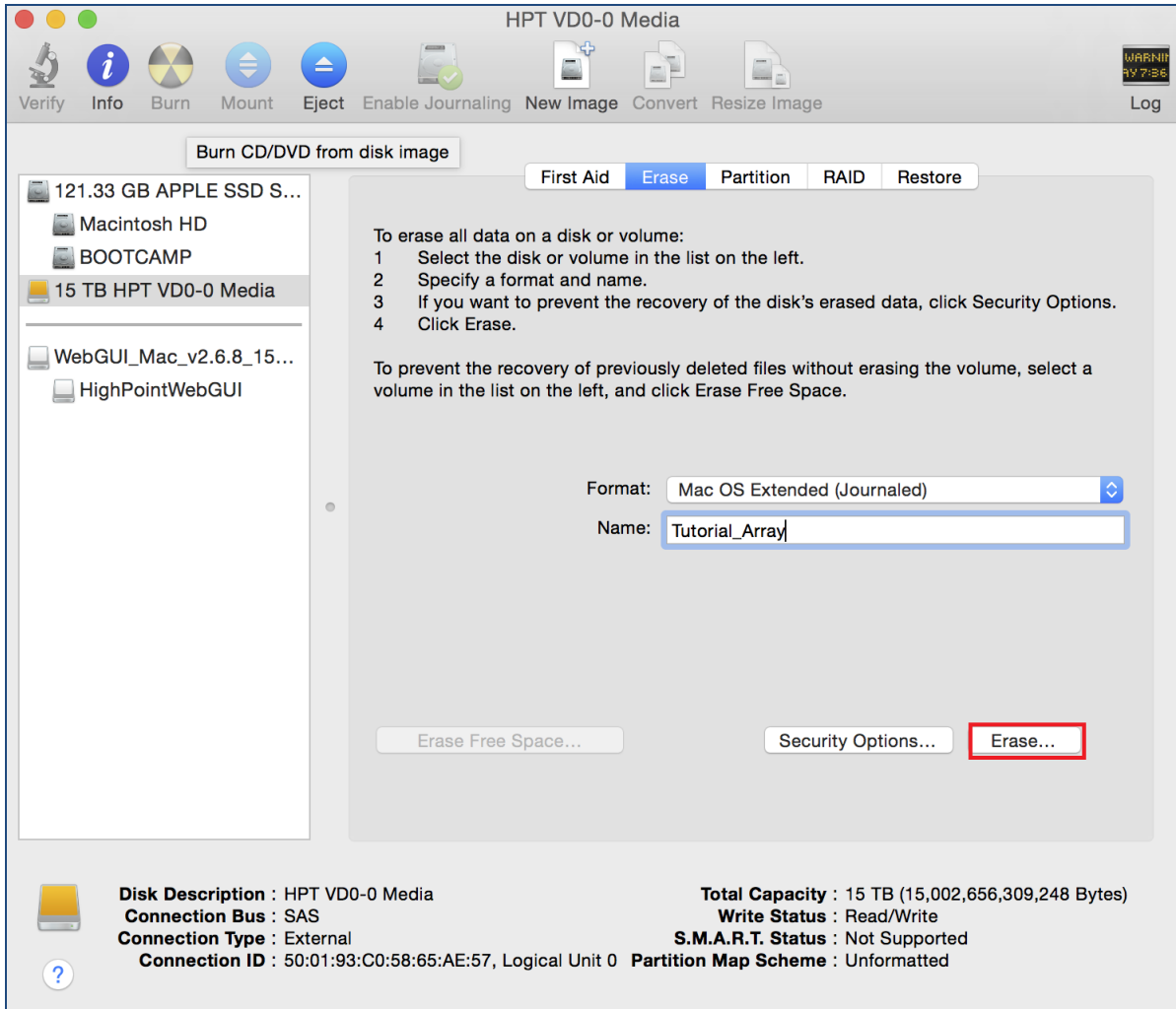
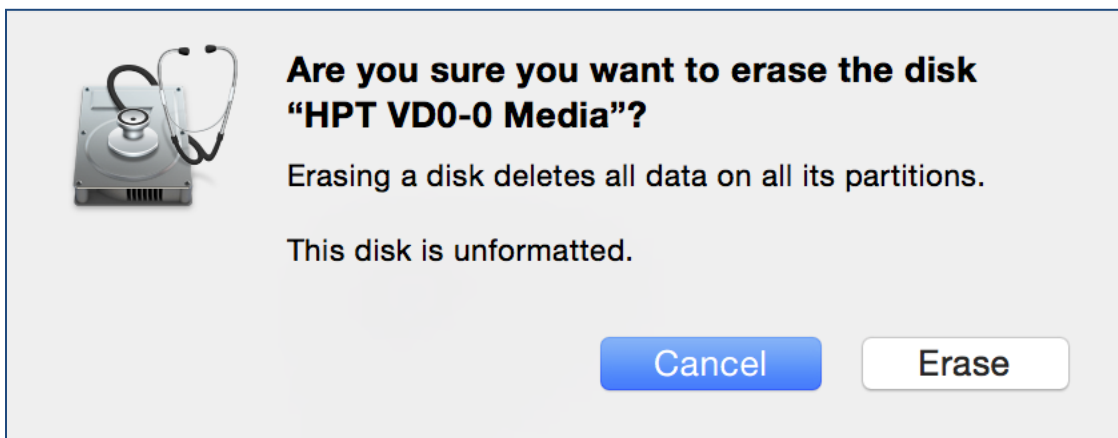


Figure 18. Disk Utility for Mac.

2. In Disk Utility, select the Volume you created on the right, then click the Erase tab.



3. Select the desired disk format and disk name then click **Erase**. (Note: All previous data on disks will be erased.)



4. When finished, your new RAID volume will be available for use.



Figure 19. (Mac) Tutorial\_Array volume created and mounted on desktop.

## Manage your RAID array

The following features allow you to monitor and maintain your arrays to prevent any critical failures from occurring:

- Spare Pool (pg. 31)
- Email Notifications (pg. 32)
- WebGUI Remote Login (pg. 33)
- Storage Health Inspector (pg. 36)
- Health Inspector Scheduling (pg. 36)

### RAID Spare Pool

Physical drives marked as a spare will automatically be added to a redundant RAID array (RAID levels 1, 10, 5, and 6) whenever there is a disk failure. Enabling this feature minimizes the chances of data loss since it reduces the time an array is in critical status.

### Add/Remove Spare

#### Using WebGUI:

1. Log in WebGUI.
2. Click **Logical**.
3. Click **Spare Pool**.
4. Check the box for the disk you want as a spare from **Available Disks**.
5. Click **Add Spare**.

Disks added to the spare pool will show under **Spare Pool** and can be removed by checking the disk checkbox from **Spare Pool** > Click **Remove Spare**.

#### Using RocketRAID BIOS:

1. Press CTRL + H during system boot up to enter RocketRAID BIOS.
2. Navigate to **add/remove spare** using arrow keys.
3. Navigate to the drive you want added as a spare.

4. Press **Enter**

**Note:** Drives configured in a RAID array already cannot also be a spare drive

5. Pressing **Enter** on a drive with the status **configured (spare)**, which means it was previously set as a spare, will remove the drive from the spare pool.

## Email Notifications

When enabled, all added recipients will receive an email notification for any event log entries. (More information about events refer to pg. )

To set up email alerts:

1. Check the Enable Event Notification box.
2. Enter the ISP server address name or SMTP name.
3. Type in the email address of the **sender** (email account that is going to **send** the alert).
4. Type in the account name and password of the sender.
5. Type in the SMTP port (default: 25).
6. Check support SSL box if SSL is supported by your ISP (port value will change to 465, refer to your ISP if you have a specific SMTP port).

**Note:** After you click 'Change Setting' the password box will become blank.

## Adding Email Recipients

Recipients		
E-mail	Name	Event Level
<b>Add Recipient</b>		
E-mail:	<input type="text"/>	
Name:	<input type="text"/>	
Event Level:	<input type="checkbox"/> Information <input type="checkbox"/> Warning <input type="checkbox"/> Error	
<input type="button" value="Add"/> <input type="button" value="Test"/>		

You can add multiple email addresses as receivers of a notice.

1. Type the email of the recipient in the **E-mail** text box.
2. Type the name of the recipient in the **Name** text box.
3. Check which type(s) of events will trigger an email in the respective **Event Level** check boxes.
4. (**Optional**) Click **test** to confirm settings are correct by sending out a test email.
5. Click **add** to add the recipient to recipient list.
6. The added recipient will display in under **Recipients**.



The email will send to your recipients the output recorded in the event log.

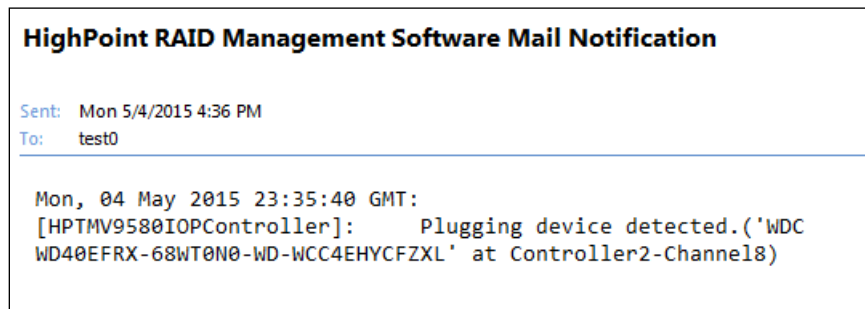


Figure 20. Example event log email message.

## WebGUI Remote Login

A user connected to a local network can remotely access the WebGUI using the IP address of the host device.

To obtain your IP address

### For Windows Users:

1. Open a command prompt window on the host computer.
2. Type ipconfig
3. Look for the section that contains your network adapter information
4. Take **Note** the IP address

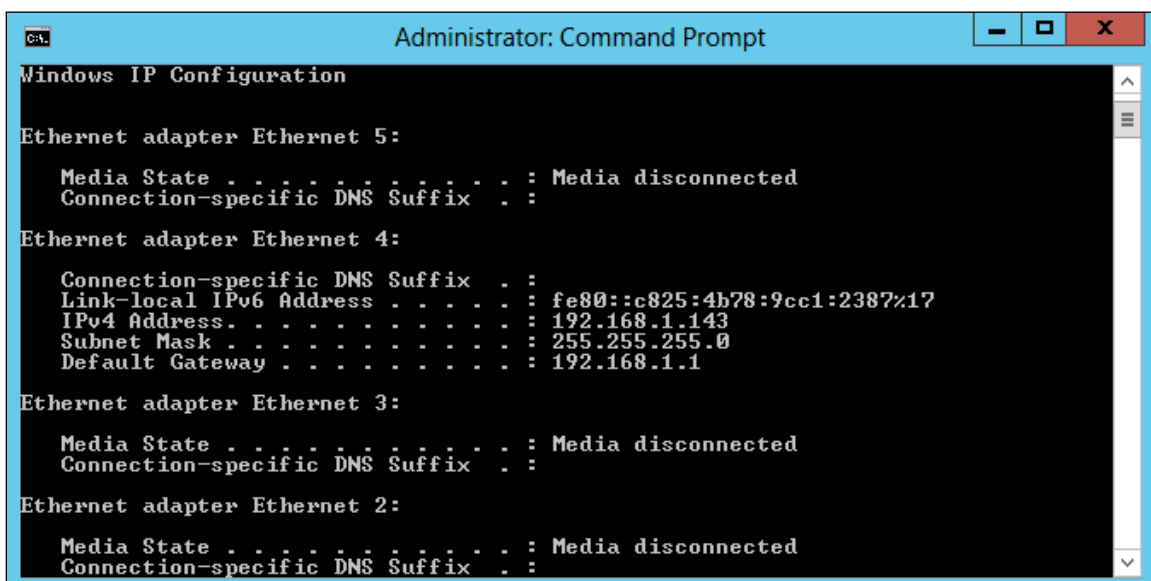


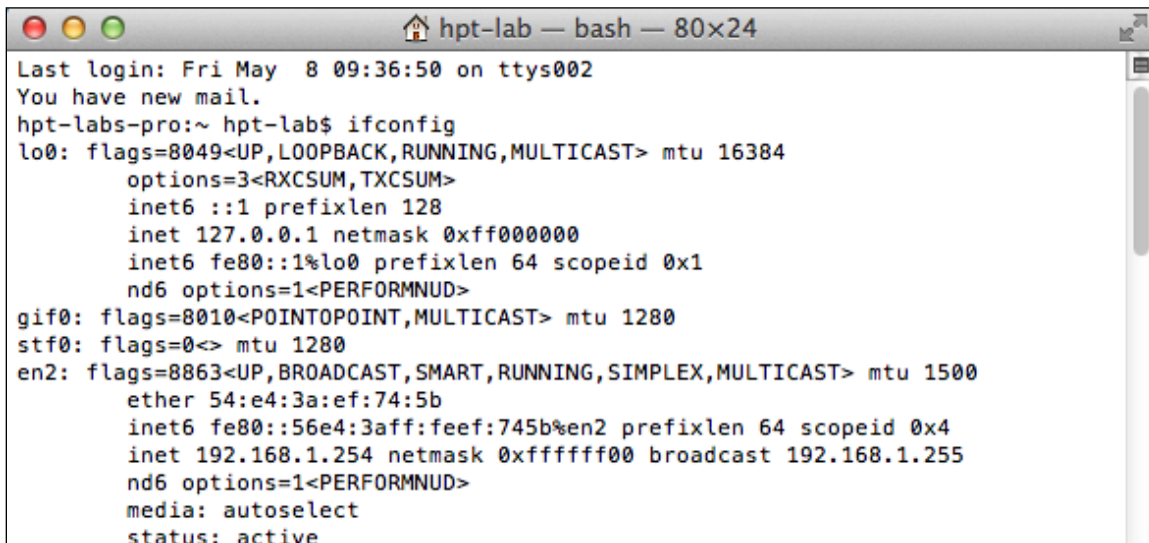
Figure 21. Example: The IPv4 address is under Ethernet adapter Ethernet 4 and is 192.168.1.143

**Note:** Make sure **Restrict to localhost access** is **disabled** in **WebGUI Setting** (Refer to setting)

You can then remotely access the WebGUI using any other computer that is in your local network by opening any web browser and typing **http://{IP address of host computer}:7402** (default port is 7402)

## For Mac Users:

1. Open a **terminal** window on the host computer (computer that is connected to the RS6418TS enclosure)
2. Type `ifconfig`.
3. Look for the connection that has **status: active**
4. Write the IP address located after **inet**:



```
Last login: Fri May  8 09:36:50 on ttys002
You have new mail.
hpt-labs-pro:~ hpt-lab$ ifconfig
lo0: flags=8049<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 16384
    options=3<RXCSUM,TXCSUM>
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 0xff000000
    inet6 fe80::1%lo0 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x1
    nd6 options=1<PERFORMNUD>
gif0: flags=8010<POINTOPOINT,MULTICAST> mtu 1280
stf0: flags=0<> mtu 1280
en2: flags=8863<UP,BROADCAST,SMART,RUNNING,SIMPLEX,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    ether 54:e4:3a:ef:74:5b
    inet6 fe80::56e4:3aff:feef:745b%en2 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x4
    inet 192.168.1.254 netmask 0xffffffff broadcast 192.168.1.255
    nd6 options=1<PERFORMNUD>
    media: autoselect
    status: active
```

Figure 22. Example: en2 has active status, the IP is 192.168.1.254

## Storage Health Inspector (SHI)

The Storage Health Inspector monitors each individual disk's health. Monitoring disk SMART attributes can prevent critical RAID failures from occurring.

This section covers the following:

- Enabling SMART Monitoring
- Disabling SMART Monitoring
- Changing HDD Temperature Threshold

## Enabling SMART Monitoring

Controller ID	Port#	Device Serial Number	RAID	°F	Bad Sectors Found & Repaired	Device Status
1	1	WD-WCC4ENSLV3U6	None	96	None	OK <a href="#">SMART</a>
1	2	WD-WX11D74RHV7A	None	96	None	OK <a href="#">SMART</a>
1	3	WD-WMC4N0DCFMUT	None	95	None	OK <a href="#">SMART</a>
1	4	WD-WCC4EHYCFZXL	None	100	None	OK <a href="#">SMART</a>

To access the SMART attributes of an individual disk:

1. Log in to WebGUI (**default user:** RAID **password:** hpt).
2. Select the proper controller using the drop down menu on the top left.
3. Click the **SHI** tab.
4. Click **SMART** on the desired disk.
5. Click **Enable** to enable SMART monitoring.

## Disabling SMART monitoring

You have the option the disable SMART monitoring on each individual disk:

1. Select the proper controller using the drop down menu on the top left.
2. Click the **SHI** tab.
3. Click **SMART** on desired disk.
4. Click **Disable**.

**Note:** Disabling SMART will prompt the Storage Health Inspector to change the disk status to 'Failed'. The alarm will **not** alert you when this setting is changed. And any potential warnings due to S.M.A.R.T attribute technology will not.

## Changing HDD Temperature Threshold

To ensure hard disk temperatures remain within safe operating temperatures, enable Storage Health Inspector to monitor disk temperatures. In **SHI**, you can set a threshold so that the WebGUI or controller alarm (if enabled) can warn you when physical disks get too hot.

1. Log in to WebGUI.
2. Select the controller from the drop down on the top left.
3. Click **SHI**.
4. Type the desired haddisk temperature threshold (°F).
5. Click **Set**.

## Utilizing the Health Inspector Scheduler

The **Health Inspector Scheduler (HIS)** enables you to periodically check your disk/arrays to ensure they are functioning optimally.

Controller(1): 4520

*HighPoint*  
Technologies, Inc.

Global View Physical **Logical** Setting Event SHI Recover Logout Help

### Tasks List

Name	Description
<input type="checkbox"/> test0	Check all disks every week on Tuesday at 16:20:0

### New Verify Task

RAID\_5\_1

Task Name:

Occurs one time on 2015-5-5 at 0:0:0

Schedule:  Occurs every 4 Month(s) on Tuesday at 0:0:0

Start date: 2015-5-5  End date: 2015-5-5  No end date

### Health Inspector Scheduler

Task Name:

Select a Schedule:  Daily  Weekly  Bi-Weekly  Monthly

Select a time: Sunday 1 0:0:0

HighPoint RAID Management 2.6.8  
Copyright (c) 1996-2015 HighPoint Technologies, Inc. All Rights Reserved

## Creating a New Verify Task in HIS

All arrays will appear under New Verify Task

1. Log in to WebGUI.
2. Select the proper controller from the top left drop down.
3. Click **SHI**.
4. Click **Schedule**.
5. Select the array you want to schedule the verify task.
6. Type the name in **Task Name** entry box.
7. Choose whether you want to schedule.
  - One time verify task on specific date (YYYY-MM-DD) at (HH:MM:SS, 24-hr clock).
  - Or a specific schedule you can adjust based on Daily, Weekly, or Monthly options.
8. Click **Submit**.
9. Your entry will appear under **Tasks List**.

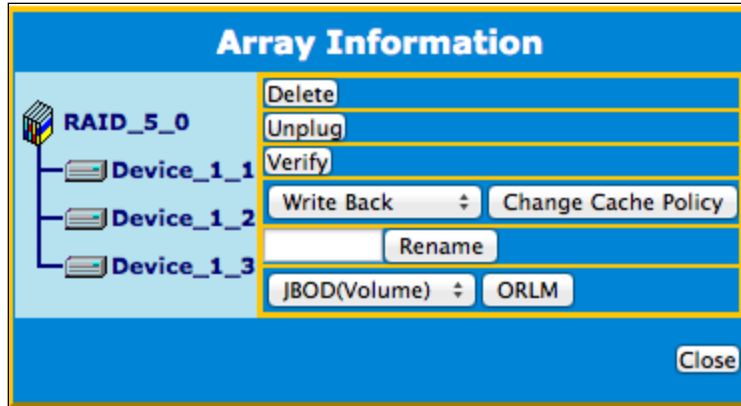
**Note:** New Verify Task box only appears if you have normal status arrays. If you have a critical array, New Rebuild Task will replace New Verify Task.

## **RAID Expansion (OCE/ORLM)**

**Important:** It is recommended to **Verify/Rebuild** your array before **Expanding** or **Migrating**. Once you start an **OCE/ORLM** procedure, you *can* stop the process but it **must** be resumed until completion.

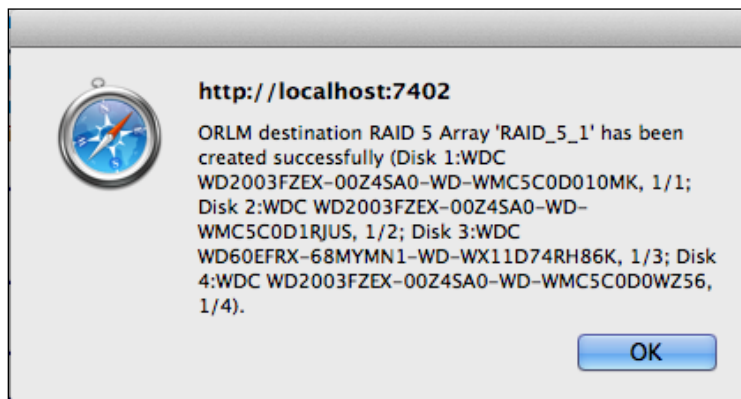
To add more capacity to your current configuration follow these steps:

1. Log in WebGUI
2. Select desired controller from drop down menu on top left
3. Click **Logical**
4. Click **Maintenance** for the array you want to change
  - Select a **different** RAID level to **Migrate**
  - Select the **same** RAID level to **Expand**



5. **Important:** Record all the physical drives currently in array.
6. Click **ORLM**
7. Select the physical drives you recorded earlier and the drives you want to add
8. Click **Submit**

Upon submission, you will receive a prompt stating ORLM created successfully.



The **Logical Device Information** will change status to **migrating**.

## Updating RocketRAID HBA BIOS/Firmware

Having the latest BIOS ensures you have the latest firmware stability and performance improvements. Updating the BIOS may fix boot up or system resource issues; make sure to read the README before making any changes.

A few reasons as to why update BIOS/Firmware:

---

**BIOS resource issue**

Inefficient BIOS code may cause your boot-up to hang during POST.

---

---

---

**Compatibility fixes**

Updating firmware may fix issues that occur when using new hardware

---

**Bug fixes**

Bugs that are discovered post release are fixed in subsequent updates.

---

## Updating BIOS/Firmware using WebGUI

Keeping the firmware up to date ensures that your RAID controller the latest compatibility and performance updates.

1. Locate the latest firmware on our webpage at [www.highpoint-tech.com](http://www.highpoint-tech.com).
2. Extract the contents of the file.
3. Refer to the readme (if included) to make sure you have the correct firmware for your HBA **Note:** Your HBA name and properties can be found in the **WebGUI > Physical Tab**.
4. Locate the proper firmware file.
5. Login to WebGUI, then click the Physical tab.
6. Under **Update Firmware**, click **Browse** and browse to your firmware file.
7. Click **Submit**.
8. **Reboot** for changes to take effect.

## Updating BIOS/Firmware with load utility

Create a bootable USB using a utility such as Rufus. **Caution:** Creating a bootable USB will erase all previous data stored on it.

1. Download the latest BIOS/Firmware file found at [www.highpoint-tech.com](http://www.highpoint-tech.com)
2. Extract the file contents onto the bootable USB
3. Read the README for instructions on how to flash the BIOS onto your hardware.
4. Reboot your computer into DOS mode by:
  - Setting boot priority to the bootable USB
  - Removing all bootable drives (OS, CD Drives) from motherboard and leaving only the bootable USB and RocketRAID card plugged in
5. Once in DOS mode, you should see a command line interface

```
Copyright (C) 1997-2013, Intel Corporation

PXE-E61: Media test failure, check cable
PXE-M0F: Exiting Intel Boot Agent.

Intel(R) Boot Agent GE v1.5.04
Copyright (C) 1997-2013, Intel Corporation

PXE-E61: Media test failure, check cable
PXE-M0F: Exiting Intel Boot Agent.

FreeDOS kernel 2041 (build 2041 OEM:0xfd) [compiled Feb 7 2012]
Kernel compatibility 7.10 - WATCOMC - 80386 CPU required - FAT32 support

(C) Copyright 1995-2012 Pasquale J. Villani and The FreeDOS Project.
All Rights Reserved. This is free software and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO
WARRANTY; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the
GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation;
either version 2, or (at your option) any later version.
C: HD1, Pri[ 1], CHS= 0-1-1, start= 0 MB, size= 7788 MB

FreeCom version 0.84-pre2 XMS_Swap [Aug 28 2006 00:29:00]
Using US-English keyboard with US-English codepage [437]
C:\>_
```

Figure 23. Bootable USB formatted with Rufus Utility, FreeDOS CLI (Command Line Interface)

- 6. Type in the command you found in the README (ex. load.exe <filename>).
- 7. **Reboot** for changes to take effect.

## Troubleshooting – Hardware

If you face any hardware related issues involving the RS6418S enclosure, disk drives or RAID controller, refer to the following sections for troubleshooting tips. For all other problems, submit a support ticket at [www.highpoint-tech.com/websupport](http://www.highpoint-tech.com/websupport).

### Enclosure Mute Button

The mute button on the back will mute the alarm for enclosure related issues such as enclosure FAN or TEMPERATURE failures. Failures associated with the RAID controller will trigger the RAID card alarm, and cannot be muted with the enclosure mute button.



## LED Activity

The following information tells you how to interpret LED activity seen on the enclosure and disk trays.

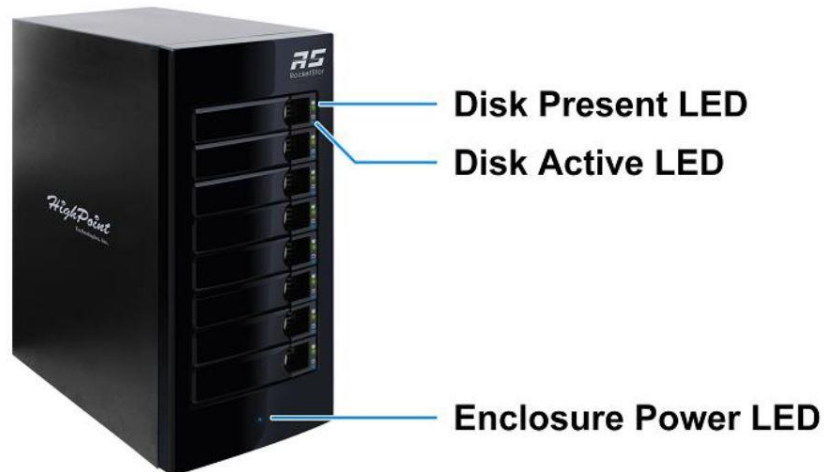


Table 1. LED Status Information

LED Status	Interpretation
<b>STABLE GREEN</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Disk is detected and connection has been made</li><li>• Enclosure is properly powered</li></ul>
<b>BLINKING BLUE</b>	Disk is in use and performing I/O activity such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rebuilding an array</li><li>• Verifying data integrity</li><li>• Transferring data</li></ul>
<b>STABLE BLUE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Enclosure is properly powered</li></ul>
<b>UNLIT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Unit is powered OFF</li><li>• Disk tray is empty</li><li>• No disk I/O occurring</li></ul>

Table 2. LED Diagrams

	Icon	Normal	Faulty
Disk Tray Top LED		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When powered on, the LED will be a <b>STABLE GREEN</b></li> </ul>	
Disk Tray Bottom LED		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When disk is busy, LED will be <b>BLINKING BLUE</b></li> </ul>	
Power LED		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When enclosure is powered on LED will be <b>SOLID BLUE</b></li> <li>Power LED will be <b>UNLIT</b> if not connected to a running host system</li> </ul>	

Table 3. LED Reference Chart

	Present	Active	Failed	Identify
Disk Tray	<b>GREEN</b>	<b>BLUE</b>	N/A	N/A
Enclosure LEDs	<b>BLUE</b>		N/A	N/A

**Present** - Indicates that the disk is present and available.

**Active** - Indicates the disk is performing disk I/O

**Failed** - Indicates disk failure (**Not Applicable for RS6418X series**)

**Identify** - Identify LED is a setting that can be enabled in Physical > devices. This setting will bring up a RED LED for the drive that is enabled for easy identification. (**Not Applicable for RS6418X series**)

## PC hangs during Boot Up

The most common symptom for this problem is the lack of system resources. The following are some methods that may help troubleshoot.

## Update Motherboard BIOS

To update your motherboard BIOS, refer to your motherboard manufacturer's user manual or website.

## Update RocketRAID BIOS

To update RocketRAID BIOS refer to either of the following sections:

- Using a Bootable USB to update BIOS (pg. 39)
- Updating the BIOS through WebGUI (pg. 39)  
**Note:** If system hangs on RocketRAID BIOS, press END to bypass the BIOS and continue boot up.

## Permanently disable BIOS with RocketRAID QuickBIOS

For users using RAID as a data RAID (not booting from RAID array), you can permanently disable the RocketRAID BIOS.

To obtain the QuickBIOS file associated with your card, open a support ticket at [www.highpoint-tech.com/websupport](http://www.highpoint-tech.com/websupport).

## Replacing a Failed Disk

When a disk in your array fails it is important to get it replaced or rebuilt as soon as possible to prevent any data loss.

1. Identify the faulty disk.
  - Look at the front panel for the RED disk error LED to be LIT.
  - Log in to WebGUI and check the **Logical** Tab.
2. Once disk has been identified press the disk tray blue tab and slide the failed drive out.
3. Replace the failed drive with a new drive.
4. If auto rebuild is **Enabled**, the rebuild process should start immediately.

5. If auto rebuild is **Disabled**, click **Rescan** on the left panel to initiate rebuilding.

## Troubleshooting – Software

If you face any software related issues involving the HighPoint RAID Management (WebGUI), refer to the following sections for troubleshooting tips. For all other problems, submit a support ticket at [www.highpoint-tech.com/websupport](http://www.highpoint-tech.com/websupport).

### WebGUI – Connection cannot be established

1. Check the connection of the card with its PCI Express slot. (PCIe 2.0 x8 for RR2722)
2. Check and make sure the cables are not faulty.
3. Check Device Manager (Windows) or System Report (Mac) to verify the device and drivers are installed and detected by the OS
  - a. **For Windows Users:**
    - i. Open Device Manager.
    - ii. Click on the Storage Controller tab.
    - iii. Check to see if RocketRAID 2722 RAID Controller is listed.
    - iv. If RocketRAID 2722 RAID Controller is not listed, check to see if RAID Controller is under Unknown devices.
    - v. If RAID Controller is under unknown devices, re-install RocketRAID drivers.
    - vi. If no RAID Controller is present, recheck your hardware and cables.
  - b. **For Mac Users:**
    - i. Click the Apple Icon on the menu bar.
    - ii. Click About this Mac > System Report.
    - iii. Click PCI.
    - iv. Check to see the **Type: RAID Controller** and **Driver Installed: Yes**.
    - v. If Driver Installed is **No**, re-install the drivers.
    - vi. If no RAID controller is present, recheck your hardware and cables.

## Troubleshooting – RAID

If you face any RAID related issues involving your RAID array, refer to the following sections for troubleshooting tips. For all other problems, submit a support ticket at [www.highpoint-tech.com/websupport](http://www.highpoint-tech.com/websupport).

### Critical Arrays

When your disk is critical, that means your array as a whole is still accessible, but a disk or two is faulty (depending on your RAID level) is in danger of failing.

<b>Common scenarios for critical status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Unplugging disk that is part of an array</li><li>• Bad sector detected on a disk part of the array</li><li>• Unrecoverable data during rebuilding</li><li>• Defective port or cable interrupts rebuilding process</li></ul>
---	---

To recover from this situation,

1. It is recommended to backup your existing data if accessible.
2. Identify which disk is faulty.
  - You can refer to the LED lights on the enclosure.
  - Refer to the WebGUI Logical tab and Event tab.
3. Re-insert the faulty disk or replace with a new disk.
  - Array will rebuild automatically if you enable auto-rebuild setting and you simply reseated the faulty disk. **Note:** Click **Rescan** if array still does not rebuild automatically.
  - (**Note:** When replacing with a new disk, make sure the new disk capacity is equal to or greater than the faulty disk capacity. Also make sure previous RAID configurations on the replacement disk are deleted.)
4. Once a new disk is added, add the new disk into the critical array.
  - Log in to WebGUI.
  - Click **Logical** Tab.
  - Click **Maintenance** > **Add disk** > select the appropriate disk.
5. Rebuild should start automatically.
  - If rebuild does not start, click 'Rescan' on the left hand panel.

**Note:** Rebuilding an array takes on average 2 hours per 1 Terabyte of disk capacity. The process will scan through the entire disk, even if you have very little *used* disk space.

## Rebuild failed

Rebuilding operations may fail due to bad disk sector errors (check in the Event Log), there is an option to continue rebuilding on error in HighPoint WebGUI.

1. Log in to WebGUI.
2. Click **Setting** tab.

3. Under **System Setting**, change **Enable Continue Rebuilding on Error** to **Enabled**.

This option will enable rebuilding to ignore bad sectors and attempt to make your data accessible. It is important to backup immediately after backup is complete and replace or repair the disks with bad sectors.

### Critical array becomes disabled when faulty disk was removed

If this is the case, check to make sure you removed the correct disk. When you remove the wrong disk from a critical array, the array status may become disabled. Data is inaccessible for disabled arrays, follow these steps to restore the previous state:

1. Shut down your PC.
2. Shut down the RS6418S Enclosure.
3. Place all disks back to original configuration.
4. Boot up PC.
5. Once array is back to critical status, identify the correct disk and replace it.

### Disabled Arrays

If two or more disks in your array go offline due to an error or physical disconnection your array will become **disabled**.

To recover a disabled array, using the 'Recover Tab' will yield the best results. To utilize the **Recover** tab, you will need to insert the **exact** physical drives that are listed on the recover list. The goal of using recover is to get the RAID status back to critical/normal, allowing you to access and back up your data.

### Example: RAID 5 Disabled Array:

#### Recover with RAID Maintenance

1. Log in to WebGUI.
2. Click **Maintenance** for the array that is disabled.
3. Click **Recover**.

#### Recover RAID with Recover Tab

Before using the Recover tab to recover your array, check to see if the RAID array is listed in your **Recover List**. Once you have confirmed the RAID array is there, proceed to delete the disabled array.

1. Log in to WebGUI.
2. Click **Maintenance** for the array that is disabled.
3. Click **delete**, to delete the disabled array.

4. Click **Recover** Tab.
5. Select the RAID configuration you just deleted.
6. Click **Recover Array**.

## Frequently Asked Questions

This section covers some commonly asked questions:

How do I set up a Bootable RAID? (see pg. [错误!未定义书签。](#))

How do I recover my WebGUI password? (see pg. [错误!未定义书签。](#))

If I purchase another HighPoint RAID Controller, will my data be retained? (see pg. [错误!未定义书签。](#))

## Setting up a Bootable RAID

### For Windows Users:

Creating an array and then installing Windows OS onto the RAID configuration is a bootable array. Since you cannot use the conventional method of installing drivers, the drive must be loaded during installation.

Materials:

1. Operating System Install CD
2. Driver files for RocketRAID 2722
3. USB thumb drive

Instructions:

1. On first boot-up, press **CTRL + H** during the HighPoint RocketRAID splash screen to enter the BIOS RAID creation utility.
2. Create the array you want to install your Windows Operating System onto
3. With the array created, download the RS6418S drivers from [www.highpoint-tech.com](http://www.highpoint-tech.com) and load them onto a **USB**. You will need to locate the files when prompted to load drivers during Windows Installation
4. Start Windows Installation.
5. When prompted **Where do you want to install Windows?** Click **Load Driver**
6. When prompted, click **Browse**
7. Browse to your connected USB and driver files you downloaded
8. Click **OK**, and once loaded, you will see a list of drivers detected.
9. Select the HighPoint driver file
10. Click **Next**, and you should see the RAID arrays you created
11. Select the RAID array and click **Next**

12. Follow the Windows installation instructions to complete your installation

### Set Array as Boot Device

1. Enter RocketRAID BIOS during boot up (**CTRL+H**)
2. Navigate to **settings** using arrow keys
3. press **Enter**
4. press **Enter** again
5. Select the desired RAID array
6. You will return to the main screen once flag is set.

### For Mac Users:

1. You must have an existing installation of the Mac operating system installed.
2. Set up the RS6418TS by following the steps outlined in **Getting Started**.
3. Once an array is created, the logical volume can be seen by your operating system
4. Use a 3<sup>rd</sup> party disk cloning tool (eg. Carbon Copy Cloner) to copy your bootable drive onto the logical drive you just created.

### Recovering your Password

#### For **Windows** Users:

1. Open file explorer
2. Navigate to **C:/Windows/**
3. Delete **hptuser.dat**
4. Reboot

#### For **Mac** Users:

1. Open **Terminal**
2. Type or navigate to **cd /usr/share/hpt**
3. Type **rm hptuser.dat**, to remove the file
4. Reboot

### Online Array Roaming

One of the features of all HighPoint RAID controllers is online array roaming. Information about the RAID configuration is stored on the physical drives. So if the



RS6418S fails or you wish to use another RAID controller, the RAID configuration data can still be read by another HighPoint card.

**For Linux and FreeBSD users:**

Refer to the **Driver Installation Guide** and **README** files in each driver package for steps to install.

The latest drivers can be found at [www.highpoint-tech.com](http://www.highpoint-tech.com)

## Appendix A: Navigating RocketRAID 2722 BIOS Utility (PC only)

The RocketRAID BIOS is capable of viewing and creating RAID arrays. You can enter the BIOS by pressing **CTRL+H** during boot up.

To enter the RocketRAID BIOS:

1. Boot up your PC.
2. When RocketRAID splash screen appears, press **CTRL + H**.
3. You will enter the RocketRAID BIOS Setting Utility.

Use the following keys to navigate the BIOS utility	
Keyboard <b>Arrow Keys</b>	Navigate the menu
<b>Enter</b>	Makes a selection
<b>ESC</b>	Exit current menu / exit BIOS utility

Table 4. Summary of BIOS options

	Function	Options
<b>Create</b>	Configure RAID arrays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RAID 0 : Striping</li> <li>• RAID 1: Mirroring</li> <li>• RAID 1/0: Striping over Mirroring</li> <li>• RAID 5: Striping with Rotating Parity</li> <li>• RAID 5/0: Striping over RAID 5</li> <li>• RAID 6: Double parity</li> <li>• JBOD ( Volume)</li> </ul> <p>Refer to RAID level reference chart for more information on individual RAID levels.</p>
<b>Delete</b>	Delete RAID arrays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Your created RAID arrays</li> </ul>
<b>Add/Remove Spare</b>	Add or remove spare drives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Your Physical Drives.</li> </ul>

<b>Settings</b>	Adjust boot settings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Select Boot Device</li> <li>• Staggered spin up</li> </ul>
<b>View</b>	View your physical drives or RAID arrays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Devices</li> <li>• RAID array</li> </ul>
<b>Initialize</b>	Initializes your drives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Your Physical Drives</li> </ul>

## [Appendix A-1: Create](#)

Select this option to begin creating your RAID arrays.

**Table 5. Options under Create**

<b>Array Name</b>	Press enter and input a desired array name
<b>Select Devices</b>	A list of detected physical drives will appear Press enter for each drive you want in the array Press ESC when finished
<b>Capacity</b>	Input the amount of disk space you want array to take (GB)
<b>Cache Policy</b>	Select Write Through or Write Back
<b>Sector Size</b>	<b>Unnecessary for Operating Systems higher than Windows XP 64-bit.</b> Select desired logical sector size, [512B, 1K, 2K, 4K]
<b>Create</b>	Creates the array using the settings provided

## Appendix A-2: Delete

When RAID arrays are created, the HighPoint controller will store “RAID markers” on the first few sectors of your hard drives. Deleting the RAID array will delete the RAID markers, and the rest of the data will remain intact.

1. Navigate to **Delete** using arrow keys
2. Press **Enter**
3. Select desired RAID array
4. Press **Enter** to delete
5. Confirm deletion by pressing **Y** or cancel deletion by pressing **N**.

## Appendix A-3: Add/Remove Spare

Physical disks that are added as spares are known as spare drives. Spare drives will automatically replace a failed drive and initiate the rebuilding process.

To configure a spare drive in BIOS:

1. Navigate to add/remove spare using arrow keys
2. Navigate to the drive you want added as a spare
3. Press **Enter** **Note:** Drives configured in a RAID array already cannot also be a spare drive
4. Pressing **Enter** on a drive with the status **configured (spare)**, which means it was previously set as a spare, will remove the drive from the spare pool.

## Appendix A-4: Settings

### **Select Boot Device**

If you are booting from your RAID array, you can set a boot marker onto the array using this option. The motherboard BIOS will set the RocketRAID card as a boot priority when this option is checked.

1. Navigate to settings using arrow keys
2. press **Enter**
3. press **Enter** again
4. Select the desired RAID array
5. You will return to the main screen once flag is set.

## Staggered Spin Up (Default: Disabled)

Staggered Spin up is implemented for users that need to power up multiple hard drives. Powering on all hard drives simultaneously draws a large electrical load; staggered spin up will power on each hard drive one at a time resulting in a stable, lower current draw.

Enabling this setting will instruct the card to power up the hard disks sequentially (one disk approximately every 2 seconds). Some disks do not support this feature, and it is not recommended to enable this option if that is the case.

## [Appendix A-5: View](#)

The following two options, devices and RAID array, offers certain information related to either the physical drive or logical drive.

---

<b>Devices</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Channel:</b> location of physical drive</li><li>• <b>Model Number:</b> name of physical drive</li><li>• <b>Capacity:</b> total capacity of physical drive</li><li>• <b>Mode:</b> Physical drive controller mode</li><li>• <b>Status:</b> Normal, critical, or disabled</li></ul>
<b>RAID Array</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Array name:</b> Name of your array</li><li>• <b>RAID Level:</b> Level of your array</li><li>• <b>Capacity:</b> Total capacity of array</li><li>• <b>Status:</b> Normal, critical, or disabled</li><li>• <b>OCE/ORLM:</b> Expansion/migration status</li></ul>

---

## [Appendix A-6: Initialize](#)

1. To initialize your disks:
2. Navigate to initialize using your arrow keys
3. Press **Enter**
4. Select the disk you wish to initialize and press **Enter** again for each disk

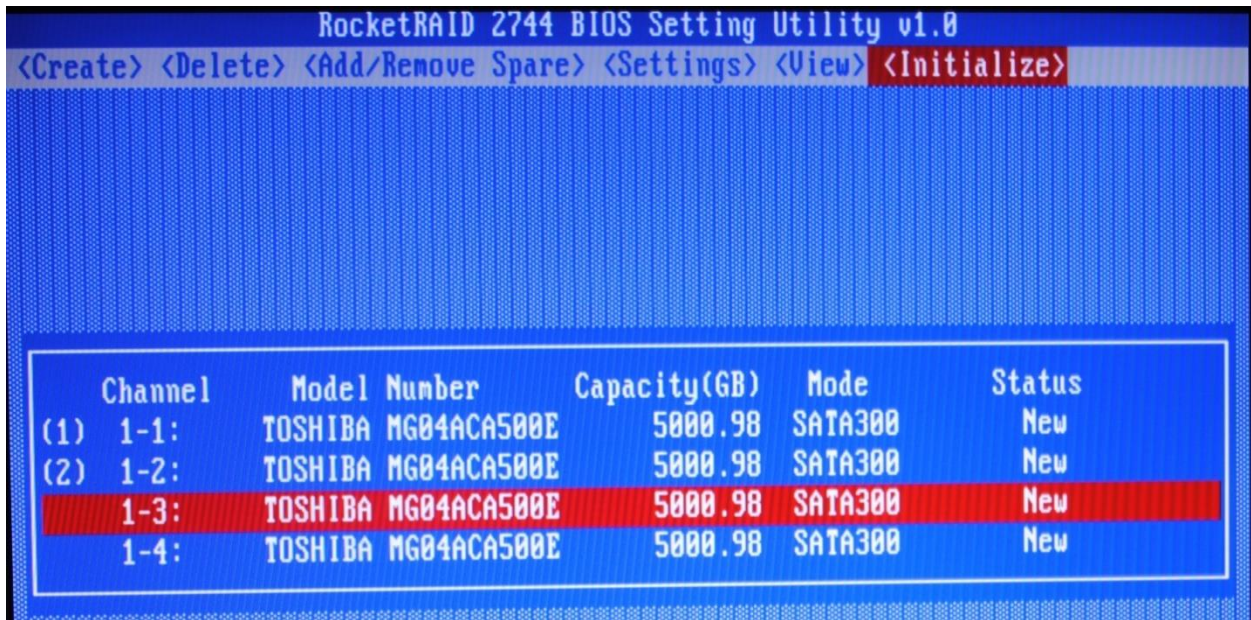


Figure 24. The first two disks, (1), (2) are set to be initialized.

5. Press **Esc** to prompt initialize
6. Press **Y** to allow initialize or **N** to cancel.
7. Disk status will change to **Initialized**.

## Appendix B: Navigating the HighPoint WebGUI

The HighPoint WebGUI management utility allows you to do several key things:

Tab Name	Function
<b>Global View</b>	View HBA (Host Bus Adapter) and Storage Properties
<b>Physical</b>	View Additional Controller properties Update BIOS/Firmware View disk properties Adjust selected disk behaviors
<b>Logical</b>	Manage and create RAID arrays

<b>Setting</b>	Adjust WebGUI controls settings
<b>Event</b>	Show WebGUI Event Log
<b>SHI (Storage Health Inspector)</b>	View and schedule S.M.A.R.T monitoring
<b>Recover</b>	Revert to previously created arrays
<b>Logout</b>	Logout of WebGUI
<b>Help</b>	Additional WebGUI documentation Online Web Support

## [How to Login HighPoint WebGUI](#)

You can reach the HighPoint WebGUI log in page either by:

- Double clicking on the **HighPoint RAID Management** icon created on your desktop
- Opening your preferred web browser and typing <http://localhost:7402> in the address bar.

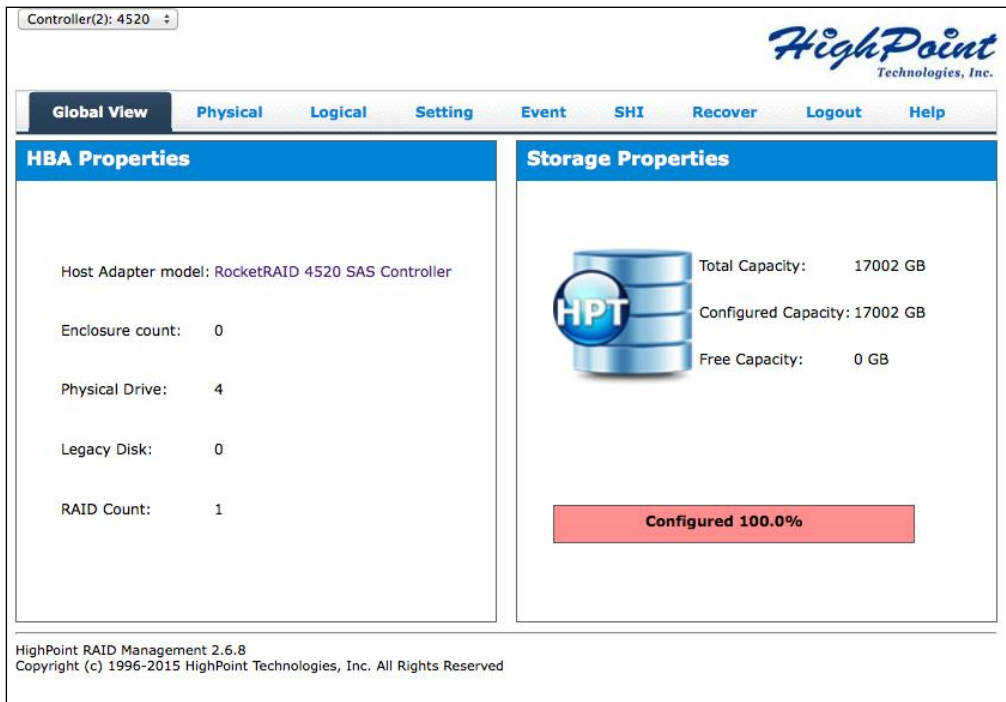
The default username and password to login is:

**Username:** RAID

**Password:** hpt

Username and Password are Case-Sensitive (Username is not changeable)

## Appendix B-1: Global Tab



The GUI Global view provides an overview of what each HighPoint controller card connected to your computer detects. It is also the first page you see when logging in.

- Host Bus Adapter Properties
- Storage Properties

On the top left of the page is a drop down menu that allows you to select which controller you want to manage (if you have multiple HighPoint controllers connected).

### HBA Properties

- **Host Adapter model:** the model name of the controller
- **Enclosure Count:** number of external enclosures detected
- **Physical drives:** number of drives seen by the controller
- **Legacy Disks:** number of Legacy disks connected. Legacy disks are physical drives that have previous partitions stored on them.

### Storage Properties

**Total capacity:** the combined capacity of each physical disk connected to controller

**Configured capacity:** the amount of space used for creating arrays



**Free Capacity:** total amount of space unused

## Appendix B-2: Physical Tab

Controller(1): RR2721

HighPoint Technologies, Inc.

Global View **Physical** Logical Setting Event SHI Recover Logout Help

Controller 1

Devices

Rescan

### Controller Information

<b>Model Name:</b>	RocketRAID 2721 SAS Controller
<b>BIOS Version:</b>	v1.5
<b>Vendor:</b>	HighPoint Technologies, Inc.
<b>PCI Bus Number:</b>	10
<b>PCI Device Number:</b>	0
<b>PCI Func Number:</b>	0
<b>Maximum Link Width:</b>	x8
<b>Current Link Width:</b>	x4
<b>Maximum Link Speed:</b>	5.0 GT/s
<b>Current Link Speed:</b>	5.0 GT/s

Select the file to update BIOS.  
This process may take some time.

Browse... Submit

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The physical tab shows general and extended information about the controller you are using. Information about the firmware, BIOS, and operating temperatures are all located here. This information is useful for identifying what RAID controller model you have and to make sure you have the most updated version available.

**Controller Information:** Lists the controller model name, BIOS version, and vendor.

- Model Name: RocketRAID 2722 SAS Controller (for RS6418TS)
- BIOS Version: v1.12 (as of 5/5/2015)
- Vendor: HighPoint Technologies, Inc.

**Update Firmware:** Allows you to update the controller BIOS through the WebGUI.

### Update Firmware

Select the blf file to update Firmware.  
This process may take some time.

no file selected

Controller(1): 4520

*HighPoint*  
Technologies, Inc.





Global View **Physical** Logical Setting Event SHI Recover Logout Help

Controller

Devices

Rescan

### Physical Devices Information

 <a href="#">Device_1_1</a>	<b>Model</b>	WDC WD40EFRX-68WT0N0-WD-WCC4ENSLV3U6	<b>Capacity</b>	4.00 TB
<a href="#">Unplug</a>	<b>Revision</b>	80.00A80	<b>Read Ahead</b>	Enabled <a href="#">Change</a>
	<b>Location</b>	1/1	<b>Write Cache</b>	Enabled <a href="#">Change</a>
	<b>Max Free</b>	0.00 GB		
	<b>Status</b>	Legacy	<b>NCQ</b>	Enabled <a href="#">Change</a>
	<b>Serial Num</b>	WD-WCC4ENSLV3U6	<b>Identify LED</b>	<a href="#">[ON]</a> <a href="#">[OFF]</a>
 <a href="#">Device_1_2</a>	<b>Model</b>	WDC WD60EFRX-68MYMN1-WD-WX11D74RHHV7A	<b>Capacity</b>	6.00 TB
 <a href="#">Device_1_3</a>	<b>Model</b>	WDC WD30EFRX-68EUZN0-WD-WMC4N0DCFMT	<b>Capacity</b>	3.00 TB
 <a href="#">Device_1_4</a>	<b>Model</b>	WDC WD40EFRX-68WT0N0-WD-WCC4EHYCFZXL	<b>Capacity</b>	4.00 TB

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The following properties are part of the **Physical Devices Information** box under the physical tab.

- **Model** - Model number of the physical drive
- **Capacity** - Total capacity of the physical drive
- **Revision** - HDD device firmware revision number
- **Read Ahead\*** - (Enable/Disable) Disk read ahead.
- **Location** - Device location (example: 1/2 states controller 1, slot 2)
- **Write Cache\*** - (Enable/Disable) the disk write cache
- **Max Free** - space on disk that is not configured in an array
- **Status** - (Normal, disabled, critical) status of the disk
- **NCQ\*** - (Enable/Disable) Native Command Queuing
- **Serial Number** - serial number of the physical disk
- **Identify LED\*** - On/Off - toggle the IDENTIFY (RED) on the front panel
- **Unplug** - Safely ejects selected disk. Other methods of disk removal will trigger alarm if enabled.

\* Disk properties that can be adjusted.

## Read Ahead

Enabling disk read ahead will speed up read operations by pre-fetching data and loading it into RAM.

## Write Cache

Enabling write cache will speed up write operations.

## NCQ (Native Command Queuing)

A setting that allows disks to queue up and reorder I/O commands for maximum efficiency.

## Identify LED

The Disk tray LED lights on the front panel can be toggled ON or OFF.

## Rescan

Clicking rescan will immediately signal the controller to scan for any changes in the connection. Clicking this button will also stop any alarm if currently ringing.

## Appendix B-3: Logical Tab

Controller(1): 4520

HighPoint Technologies, Inc.

Global View Physical **Logical** Setting Event SHI Recover Logout Help

Create Array  
Spare Pool  
Logical Device  
Rescan  
Beeper Mute

### Logical Device Information

Name	Type	Capacity	BlockSize	SectorSize	OS Name	Status
Device_1_1	Hard Disk	4.00 TB			HPT DISK 0_3	Legacy
Device_1_2	Hard Disk	6.00 TB			HPT DISK 0_2	Legacy
Device_1_3	Hard Disk	3.00 TB			HPT DISK 0_1	Legacy
Device_1_4	Hard Disk	4.00 TB			HPT DISK 0_0	Legacy

### Physical Device Information

Location	Model	Capacity	Max Free
1/1	WDC WD40EFRX-68WT0N0-WD-WCC4ENSLV3U6	4.00 TB	0.00 GB
1/2	WDC WD60EFRX-68MYMN1-WD-WX11D74RHV7A	6.00 TB	0.00 GB
1/3	WDC WD30EFRX-68EUZN0-WD-WMC4N0DCFMT	3.00 TB	0.00 GB
1/4	WDC WD40EFRX-68WT0N0-WD-WCC4EHYCFZXL	4.00 TB	0.00 GB

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The Logical tab is where you are edit, delete, and maintain your RAID configurations, as well as, adding drives to your spare pool. The logical tab has the following settings:

- Create Array
- Spare Pool
- Logical Device
- Rescan
- Beeper Mute

An array is a collection of physical disks that will be seen as one virtual drive by your Operating System (OS). The RS6418TS has a RocketRAID 2722 controller capable of creating the following array types

Controller(1): RR2721

HighPoint Technologies, Inc.

Global View Physical **Logical** Setting Event SHI Recover Logout Help

Create Array

Spare Pool

Logical Device

Rescan

Beeper Mute

**Create Array**

Array Type: JBOD(Volume)

Array Name: Default

Initialization Method: Keep Old Data

Cache Policy: Write Back

Block Size: 64K

Number of RAID5 member disks: -1

Select All

Available Disks:	Location	Model	Capacity	Max Free
<input type="checkbox"/>	1/5	ST4000NM0033-92M170-Z1Z03GCD	4.00 TB	0.00 GB
<input type="checkbox"/>	1/6	ST3000NM0033-92M178-Z1Z0DDV2	3.00 TB	0.00 GB
<input type="checkbox"/>	1/7	ST4000NM0033-92M170-Z1Z03GAM	4.00 TB	0.00 GB
<input type="checkbox"/>	1/8	ST3000NM0033-92M178-Z1Y01ZDJ	3.00 TB	0.00 GB

Capacity:(According to the max free space on the selected disks) Maximum (MB)

Create

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### Array Type:

- JBOD - Just a Bunch of Disks
- RAID 0 - Striping
- RAID 1 - Mirroring
- RAID 5 - Rotating Parity bit
- RAID 1/0 - Striping of Mirrored Drives
- RAID 6 - Double Parity Bit

Each RAID level has its pros and cons based on the application you use it for (**Note:** Refer to **RAID level Quick Reference**)

---

**Array Name:** the name that will be displayed in Logical Device Information (Default: RAID\_<level>\_<array number>)

---

### **Initialization Method:**

- **Keep Old Data:** This option skips the initialization process and all data on each physical disk of the array will be untouched.
- **Quick Init:** Grants immediate access to the array volume. This option will delete previous user data, but will not build parity. Recommended for testing purposes only or when new disks are used. **Not recommended** for RAID 5, RAID 50, and RAID 6.
- **Foreground:** The array initialization process will be set at high priority. During this time array will be non-accessible, but initialization completion time will be shorter.
- **Background:** The array initialization process will have a lower priority. During this time array will be accessible, but initialization completion time will be longer.

**Note 1:** Initializing takes a significant amount of time (approximately 2 hours per 1 TB).

---

### **Cache Policy (Default: Write Back)**

**Write Back** - Any data written to the array will be stored as cache, resulting in better I/O performance at the risk of data failures due to power outages. Data will be stored as cache before it is physically written to the disk; when a power outage occurs, any data in the cache will be lost.

**Write Through** - Data written to an array is directly written onto the disk, meaning lower write performance for higher data availability. Without cache acting as a buffer, write performance will be noticeably slower but data loss due to power outages or other failures is significantly minimized.

---

### **Block Size (default: 64K)**

[16K, 32K, 64K, 128K, 256K, 512K, 1024K are the supported block sizes]

This option allows you to specify the block size (also known as “stripe size”) for specific array types (RAID 0, 1, 5, 6, 10, and 50). Adjusting the block size allows you to tailor the array performance towards specific application. Consider the sizes of disk I/O data you are dealing with; as a general rule larger disk I/O may benefit from smaller

---

block sizes, and smaller disk I/O may benefit from larger block sizes. A block size of 64 KB is recommended since it gives balanced performance for most applications.

## Capacity (Default: Maximum)

The total amount of space you want the RAID array to take up. When creating RAID levels, disk capacities are limited by the smallest disk.

Example Capacity calculation:

A RAID 5 organizes data in the manner shown below. All parity data will become unusable for the user and not included in the total disk capacity.

Disk 1	Disk 2	Disk 3	Disk 4
Data 1	Data 2	Data 3	Parity
Data 4	Data 5	Parity	Data 6
Data 7	Parity	Data 8	Data 9
Parity	Data 10	Data 11	Data 12

Therefore, RAID 5 capacity will be [SMALLEST DISK CAPACITY] \* (number of disks - 1).

## Spare Pool

Spare disks are physical disks that will immediately replace critical disks in an array. Only redundant RAID arrays (RAID 1, 5, 6, 10, and 50) support spare drives.

Physical drives marked as a spare will automatically be added to an array whenever there is a disk failure. Having this feature minimizes the chances of a data loss by reducing the time an array is in critical status.

The screenshot shows the HighPoint Technologies RAID management interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Global View', 'Physical', 'Logical' (selected), 'Setting', 'Event', 'SHI', 'Recover', 'Logout', and 'Help'. The main content area is titled 'Spare Pool' and contains a 'Remove Spare' button. Below this is a section for 'Available Disks' with a table of four disks:

Device	Model	Capacity
<input type="checkbox"/> Device_1_1	WDC WD40EFRX-68WT0N0-WD-WCC4ENSLV3U6	4.00 TB
<input type="checkbox"/> Device_1_2	WDC WD60EFRX-68MYMN1-WD-WX11D74RHV7A	6.00 TB
<input type="checkbox"/> Device_1_3	WDC WD30EFRX-68EUZN0-WD-WMC4N0DCFMT	3.00 TB
<input type="checkbox"/> Device_1_4	WDC WD40EFRX-68WT0N0-WD-WCC4EHYCFZXL	4.00 TB

At the bottom of the 'Available Disks' section is an 'Add Spare' button.

Disks added to the spare pool will show under **Spare Pool** and can be removed by checking the disk checkbox from **Spare Pool** > Click **Remove Spare**

## Logical Device Information

Logical device tab is the default page upon clicking the Logical tab of the WebGUI. This page contains information about your RAID arrays and individual disks your system detects.

### **Logical Device Information**

Arrays you create and the properties associated with them will appear here.

### **Maintenance**

Once an array has been created, you have the option maintain it.

### **Array Information**

Clicking on the maintenance button will show you the Array information box. Different array statuses (Normal, critical, disabled) will have different maintenance options.

## Normal Status

The screenshot displays the 'Logical Device Information' page. At the top, there is a table with columns: Name, Type, Capacity, BlockSize, SectorSize, OS Name, and Status. A row for 'RAID\_5\_0' is highlighted, with a 'Maintenance' link. An 'Array Information' dialog box is open over this row, listing maintenance actions: Delete, Unplug, Verify, Write Back, Change Cache Policy, Disable, Change Margin, Rename, JBOD(Volume), and ORLM. A 'Close' button is at the bottom right of the dialog.

Name	Type	Capacity	BlockSize	SectorSize	OS Name	Status
RAID_5_0	RAID 5	9.00 TB	64k	512B	HPT DISK 0_0	Normal

Location	Model	Capacity	Max Free
1/1	WDC WD40	4.00 TB	1.00 TB
1/2	WDC WD60	6.00 TB	3.00 TB
1/3	WDC WD30	3.00 TB	0.00 GB
1/4	WDC WD40	4.00 TB	1.00 TB

Figure 25. Maintenance options for Normal Arrays.

**Delete** - deletes the selected RAID array

**Unplug** - powers off the selected RAID array

**Verify** - verifies the integrity of the RAID array

- Change Cache Policy** - Toggles between Write through and Write back cache
- Change Margin** - Adjust margin when DV mode is enabled
- Rename** - renames the RAID array
- OCE/ORLM** - Online Capacity Expansion / Online RAID Level Migration

## Critical Status

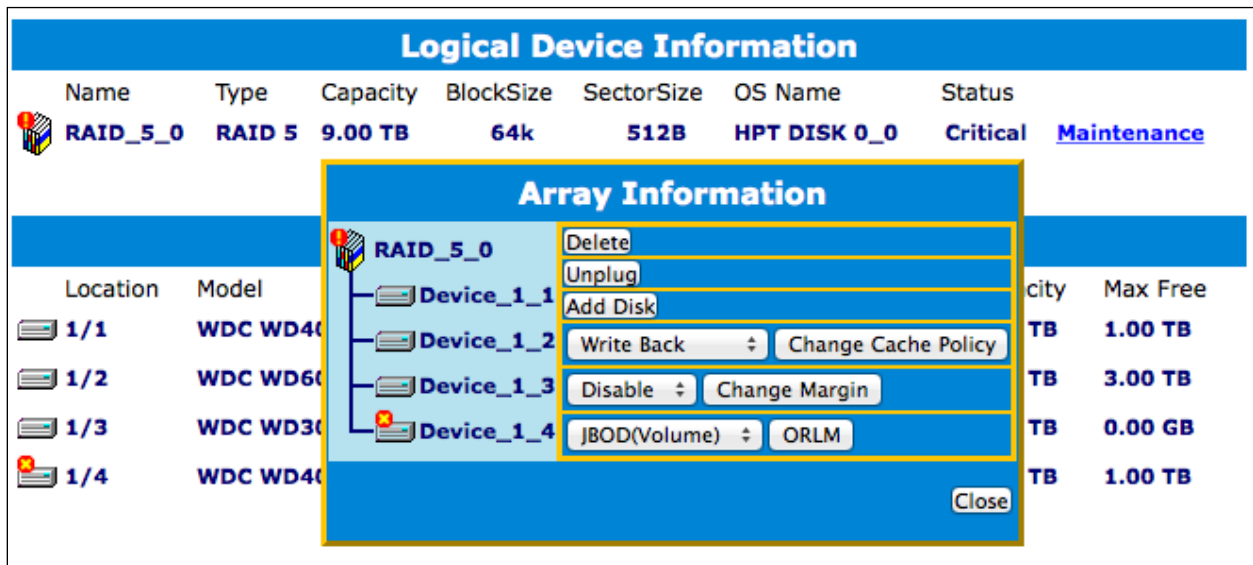


Figure 26. Maintenance options for Critical Arrays.

A critical status array has all the normal status options except the following:

- The Array can no longer be renamed
- **Add Disk** replaces the **Verify** disk option

Once array status changes to critical, the faulty disk will be taken offline and you can either:

- Reinsert the same disk
- Insert new disk

Reinserting the same disk should trigger rebuilding status, since data on the disk would be recognized.

If you insert a new disk, clicking **add disk** will give you the option to select that disk and add it to the array.



## Disabled Status

The screenshot displays the 'Logical Device Information' interface. At the top, a table lists RAID\_5\_0 with a status of 'Disabled' and a 'Maintenance' link. An 'Array Information' dialog box is open, showing the RAID\_5\_0 array with four devices: Device\_1\_1, Device\_1\_2, Device\_1\_3, and Device\_1\_4. The 'Maintenance' options 'Delete', 'Unplug', and 'Recover' are visible for the array. The background table shows the RAID\_5\_0 array with a total capacity of 9.00 TB and a status of 'Disabled'.

Name	Type	Capacity	BlockSize	SectorSize	OS Name	Status
RAID_5_0	RAID 5	9.00 TB	64k	512B		Disabled

Location	Model	Capacity	Max Free
1/1	WDC WD40	4.00 TB	1.00 TB
1/2	WDC WD60	6.00 TB	3.00 TB
1/3	WDC WD30	3.00 TB	0.00 GB
1/4	WDC WD40	4.00 TB	1.00 TB

Figure 27. Maintenance options for Disabled Arrays.

A disabled status array means that your RAID level does not have enough disks to function.

- Your data will be inaccessible.
- Rebuilding will not trigger, since RAID does not have enough parity data to rebuild upon.

Your options in **Maintenance** of a **Disabled** array are:

**Delete** - will delete the array

**Unplug** - will take array offline, making it safe to remove

**Recover** - will attempt to recover the array using the list from the recover tab

## Physical Device Information

The screenshot shows the HighPoint RAID management interface. At the top, there is a dropdown menu for 'Controller(1): 4520'. The HighPoint Technologies, Inc. logo is in the top right. Below the logo is a navigation bar with tabs: Global View, Physical, Logical (selected), Setting, Event, SHI, Recover, Logout, and Help. On the left side, there is a sidebar with buttons: Create Array, Spare Pool, Logical Device (selected), Rescan, and Beeper Mute. The main area is titled 'Logical Device Information' and contains a table with the following data:

Name	Type	Capacity	BlockSize	SectorSize	OS Name	Status
RAID_5_0	RAID 5	4.00 TB	64k	512B	HPT DISK 1_3	Migrating 0% <a href="#">Maintenance</a>
RAID_5_1	RAID 5	6.00 TB	64k	512B		Migrating 0% <a href="#">Maintenance</a>
Device_1_6	Hard Disk	6.00 TB			HPT DISK 1_0	Legacy
Device_1_7	Hard Disk	6.00 TB			HPT DISK 1_1	Legacy
Device_1_8	Hard Disk	6.00 TB			HPT DISK 1_2	Legacy

- **Location** - which controller and port the drive is located in
- **Model** - model number of the drive connected
- **Capacity** - total capacity of the drive
- **Max Free** - total capacity that is not configured

## Rescan

Clicking rescan will force drivers to report array status. For any disk(s) you hot plug into the device, do not click rescan until all physical drives are detected and appear under Logical Device Information.

## Beeper Mute

The controller emits a beeping sound whenever an

- Array falls into **critical** status
- Array falls into **disabled** status
- You unplug a disk
- Your disk fails due to bad sectors
- SMART sensors anticipate drive failure

If device is currently beeping, clicking Beeper Mute will mute the sound immediately.

**Note:** This button does not permanently mute the alarm. In order to permanently mute the alarm, go to **Setting > Enable audible alarm > Disabled**.

## Appendix B-4: Setting Tab

Controller(1): 4520

HighPoint Technologies, Inc.

Global View Physical Logical **Setting** Event SHI Recover Logout Help

**System Setting**

Enable auto rebuild. Disabled

Enable Continue Rebuilding on error. Disabled

Enable audible alarm. Disabled

Set Spindown Idle Disk(minutes): Disabled

Restrict to localhost access. Disabled

Set Rebuild Priority: Medium

Port Number: 7402

Submit

**Password Setting**

Password:

Confirm:

Submit

HighPoint RAID Management 2.6.8  
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Under this tab, user can

- Enable auto-rebuilding
- Enable rebuilding on error
- Turn audible alarm on/off
- Set spindown time for idle disks
- Restrict to localhost
- Set rebuild priority
- Change port number
- Change WebGUI password

## System Settings

### Enable auto rebuild (default: Enabled)

When a physical drive fails, the controller will take the drive offline. Once you re-insert or replace the disk, the controller will not automatically rebuild the array unless this option is enabled.

---

### Enable continue rebuilding on error (default: Enabled)

When enabled, the rebuilding process will ignore bad disk sectors and continue rebuilding until completion. When rebuild is finished, the data may be accessible but data inconsistency due to ignored bad sectors may cause problems in the future. If this option is enabled, HighPoint recommends user to check the event log for bad sectors.

---

### Enable audible alarm (default: Enabled)

When a physical disk fails, the controller will emit an audible sound signaling failure. This option mutes the alarm.

---

### Set Spindown Idle Disk (minutes) (default: Disabled)

When set, physical drives will spindown a certain amount of time after disk activity ceases. Only 10, 20, 30, 60, 120, 180, 240 minutes setting are available.

---

### Restrict to localhost access (default: Enabled)

Remote access to the controller will be restricted when **enabled**, other users in your network will be unable to remotely log in to the WebGUI.

---

### Rebuild Priority (default: Medium)

You can specify the amount of system resources you want to dedicate to rebuilding the array. There are 5 levels of priority [Lowest, Low, Medium, High, Highest]

---

### Port Number (default: 7402)

The default port that the HighPoint WebGUI listens on is 7402. You may change it to any open port.

## Password Setting - Changing your WebGUI password

Under Password Setting type your new password and confirm it, then click submit.

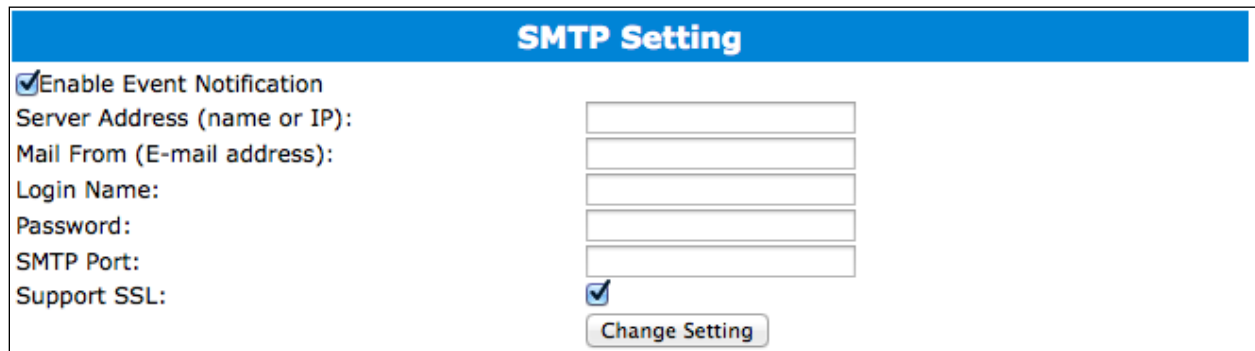
## Email Setting

The following topics are covered under email:

- SMTP Setting
- Adding Recipients

You can set the controller to send an email out to recipients of your choosing when certain events (refer to Event Tab) trigger.

## SMTP settings



**SMTP Setting**

Enable Event Notification

Server Address (name or IP):

Mail From (E-mail address):

Login Name:

Password:

SMTP Port:

Support SSL:

To set up email alerts:

1. Check the Enable Event Notification box.
2. Enter the ISP server address name or SMTP name
3. Type in the email address of the **sender** (email account that is going to **send** the alert)
4. Type in the account name and password of the sender
5. Type in the SMTP port (default: 25)
6. Check support SSL box if SSL is supported by your ISP (port value will change to **465**, refer to your ISP if you have a specific SMTP port).

**Note:** After you click 'Change Setting' the password box will become blank.

## How to Add Recipients

Recipients		
E-mail	Name	Event Level
<b>Add Recipient</b>		
E-mail:	<input type="text"/>	
Name:	<input type="text"/>	
Event Level:	<input type="checkbox"/> Information <input type="checkbox"/> Warning <input type="checkbox"/> Error	
<input type="button" value="Add"/> <input type="button" value="Test"/>		

You can add multiple email addresses as receivers of a notice.

1. Type the email of the recipient in the **E-mail** text box
2. Type the name of the recipient in the **Name** text box
3. Check which type(s) of events will trigger an email in the respective **Event Level** check boxes
4. **(Optional)** Click **test** to confirm settings are correct by sending out a test email
5. Click **add** to add the recipient to recipient list
6. The added recipient will display in under **Recipients**

The email will send to your recipients the output recorded in the event log.

Example email message:

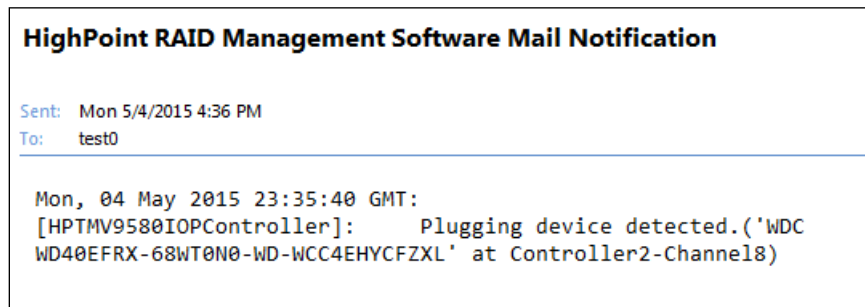


Figure 28. Example event log email

## Appendix B-5: Recover Tab

The screenshot shows the HighPoint RAID Management web interface. At the top left, there is a dropdown menu for 'Controller(1): 4520'. The HighPoint Technologies, Inc. logo is in the top right. A navigation bar contains tabs for 'Global View', 'Physical', 'Logical', 'Setting', 'Event', 'SHI', 'Recover', 'Logout', and 'Help'. The 'Recover' tab is active. Below the navigation bar is a blue header for 'Recover List'. The main content area shows 'Total items:(0), valid items:(0), only valid items are displayed.' and three buttons: 'Backup To File', 'Clear All', and 'Recover Array'. Below this is another blue header for 'Update Recover List'. The text below it says 'Select the rec file to update Recover List. This process may take some time.' and includes a 'Choose File' button (showing 'no file selected') and a 'Submit' button. At the bottom, the footer text reads 'HighPoint RAID Management 2.6.8 Copyright (c) 1996-2015 HighPoint Technologies, Inc. All Rights Reserved'.

Previously created arrays will be stored under this tab. Recovering an array from here will attempt to recover a **'disabled'** array and make it **'normal'**.

The Recover List will list all your previous and current created arrays. Each entry will list the following properties:

- Array name
- RAID level
- Array Capacity
- Time created ( YYYY/MM/DD, HH/MM/SS, 24 hr clock format)
- Location of physical drives
- Model of physical drives

**Important:** When recovering an array it is important to note the **location** and **model** of each physical drive because you can **only** recover using those **exact** positions and drive model.

### Backup your Recover List

The recover list is a record of your previously created arrays containing the model and location information of your physical drives. Recovering from the list could help bring a **disabled** array back to **normal** status for emergency data retrieval.

To backup your recover list:

1. Log in to WebGUI
2. Click **Recover** Tab
3. Click **Backup to File**

**Note:** The file will be saved as **hptrec.rec**

## How to Reload your Backup Recover List

In the case that you cleared the recover list or it does not appear for any reason, you can recover it if you saved the list beforehand.

To reload your recover list

1. Log in to WebGUI
2. Click **Recover** Tab
3. Under **Update Recover List** click **Browse...**
4. Locate your previously saved **hptrec.rec** file and select it  
**Note:** loading a back up recover list will completely replace the current recover list.
5. Click **Submit**


## Appendix B-6: Event Tab

In the event tab, you can see log entries associated with the HighPoint device. The event log provides useful information when troubleshooting your set up.



In the event tab, there are four options available:

- Download - save the log file on your computer
- Clear - clears all log entries
- Prev - view previous log page
- Next - view next log page

## Table 6. Event Log Icon Guide

Icon	Name	Definition
	Information	Includes general administrative tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create/delete arrays</li> <li>• Configuring spares</li> <li>• Rebuilding arrays</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Configuring event notifications</li> <li>• Configuring maintenance</li> </ul>
	Warning	<p>Alerts issued by the Host Adapter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High temperatures</li> <li>• Sector errors</li> <li>• Communication errors</li> <li>• Verification errors</li> </ul>
	Error	<p>Hardware related problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hard disk failure</li> <li>• Broken errors</li> <li>• Memory failure</li> </ul>

The event view is a basic error logging tool built into the HighPoint WebGUI.














### [Appendix B-7: SHI \(Storage Health Inspector\)](#)

- S.M.A.R.T Attributes
- HDD Temperature Threshold
- Storage Health Inspector Scheduling

The SHI outputs information collected using SMART (Self-Monitoring Analysis and Reporting Technology) Hard Drive Technology. The data provided on this tab helps you to anticipate any disk failures based on a variety of monitored hard disk properties.

## Appendix C: WebGUI Icon Guide

---

	<b>Critical – missing disk</b> A disk is missing from the array bringing it to ‘critical’ status. The array is still accessible but another disk failure could result in data loss.
	<b>Verifying</b> The array is currently running a disk integrity check.
	<b>Rebuilding</b> The array is currently rebuilding meaning you replaced a failed disk or added a new disk to a ‘critical’ state array.
	<b>Critical – rebuild required</b> The array has all disks, but one disk requires rebuilding.
	<b>Disabled</b> The icon represents a disabled array, meaning more than one disk failed and the array is no longer accessible
	<b>Initializing</b> The array is initializing. The two types of initialization is Foreground and Background. (See Initialization)
	<b>Uninitialized</b> The array initialization process has been interrupted, and the process is incomplete.
	<b>Not Initialized</b> Disk is not initialized yet, and needs to be initialized before use
	<b>OCE/ORLM</b> Array is performing a OCE/ORLM operation
	<b>OCE/ORLM has stopped</b> The array expansion process has been stopped.
	<b>Legacy</b> An existing file system has been detected on the disk. These disk are classified as legacy drives.
	<b>Spare</b> The device is a spare drive, it will automatically replace any failed drive part of an array.
	<b>Normal</b> The array status is normal

---

	<p><b>Initializing</b> The array is initializing, either foreground or background initialization</p>
	<p><b>Initialization Stopped</b> The initialization has been stopped. Current status is uninitialized.</p>
	<p><b>Critical - Inconsistency</b> Data in the array is inconsistent and needs to be rebuilt.</p>
	<p><b>Critical - missing disk</b> A disk has been removed or experienced failure, and user needs to reinsert disk or add a new disk.</p>
	<p><b>Rebuilding</b> The array is currently rebuilding.</p>
	<p><b>Verifying</b> The array is performing a data consistency check. Array status will show 'verifying'.</p>
	<p><b>Disabled</b> The array does not have enough disks to maintain the RAID level. A disabled array is not accessible.</p>
	<p><b>OCE/ORLM</b> Array is expanding its capacity or migrating to a different raid level. Status will display 'Expanding/Migrating'</p>
	<p><b>OCE/ORLM stopped</b> The 'Expansion/Migrating' process has been stopped. The status will display 'Need Expanding/Migrating'</p>
	<p><b>Critical - OCE/ORLM</b> A disk member is lost during the OCE/ORLM process.</p>
	<p><b>Critical - OCE/ORLM - rebuild</b> The expanding/migrating array requires a rebuild.</p>

## Appendix D: RAID Level Quick Reference

Type	Description	Min. disks	Usable space	Advantage	Disadvantage	Application
JBOD	Just a bunch of disk	1	100%	Each drive can be accessed as a single volume	No fault tolerance - failure of one drive results in complete data loss	Backup
RAID 0	Disk Striping	2	100%	Offers the highest performance	No fault tolerance - failure of one drive in the array results in complete data loss	Temporary file, performance driven application.
RAID 1	Disk Mirroring	2	50%	Provides convenient low-cost data redundancy for smaller systems and servers	Useable storage space is 50% of total available capacity. Can handle 1 disk failure.	Operating system, backup, and transaction database.
RAID 10	Disk Mirroring followed by stripe	4	50%	High read performance and medium write performance with data protection for up to 2-drive failures	Useable storage capacity equals total capacity of all drives in the array minus two	Fast database and application servers which need performance and data protection
RAID 5	Disk Striping with Rotating parity	3	67-94%	High read performance, and medium write performance with data protection with a single drive failure	Not recommended for database applications that require frequent/heavy write sessions. Can handle 1 disk failure.	Data archives, and ideal for application that require data protection
RAID 6	Disk Striping with dual rotating parity	4	50-88%	High read performance, and medium write performance with data protection in case of up to two drives failure	Not recommended for applications that require frequent/heavy write sessions.	Data archives and ideal for application that requires data protection

## Help

**Online Help** redirects you to additional documentation concerning the HighPoint WebGUI.

**Register Product** takes you to HighPoint's web support. On this page you can create a new customer profile where you can register your product or post an online support ticket.

## HighPoint Recommended List of Hard Drives

HighPoint maintains a list of tested hard drives suitable for RAID applications. Since not every hard drive in the market can be tested, this list is meant to be a general guideline for selecting hard drives operating in a RAID environment. Regular, desktop grade drives are highly not recommended for RAID use.

[http://highpoint-tech.com/PDF/Compatibility\\_List/RocketRAID\\_600\\_2700\\_3600\\_and\\_4500\\_Series\\_RAID\\_HBA\\_Hard\\_Drive\\_Compatibility\\_List.pdf](http://highpoint-tech.com/PDF/Compatibility_List/RocketRAID_600_2700_3600_and_4500_Series_RAID_HBA_Hard_Drive_Compatibility_List.pdf)

## Contacting Technical Support

Frequently asked questions (FAQ) can be found on the online knowledge base:

<http://www.highpoint-tech.com/websupport/kbn.php>

For any help and support, submit a support ticket online at <http://www.highpoint-tech.com/websupport/>.

You may also call us during our regular business hours:

Monday - Friday (Excluding Holidays), 9 AM to 6 PM

**Phone:** (408) 240-6108