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## ANNOUNCEMENT

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## NOTICES

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## PREFACE

### **Executive Summary**

Data is usually one of the most valuable assets of an enterprise. This makes data a critical part of the organization's daily operations. Disruptions can occur at any time. Whether it is a planned or unplanned outage, ensuring that the data integrity to the enterprise is always available is a top priority. It is recommended to prepare a plan for critical data to prevent costly interruptions. Data replication solutions can ensure business continuity, high availability and data protection.

QSAN QReplica 3.0 (Remote Replication) provides synchronous and asynchronous replication solutions. These solutions enable you to replicate data to other systems, whether they are located at the same site or remote facilities. Having a remote copy of the data protects you from the failure of the primary system and allows you to recover quickly and easily on the target system. The solutions will help you protect your data and achieve your business goals in terms of data availability and protection.

In short, QReplica 3.0 can provide a complete backup solution for all business scales.

### Audience

This document provides technical guidance for designing and implementing "Disaster Recovery" through remote replication feature, and it is intended for use by system administrators, SAN designers, storage consultants, or anyone who has purchased this product and is familiar with server and computer network, network administration, storage system installation and configuration, network attached storage management, and relevant protocols. Any settings which are configured with basic operations will not be detailed in this document. If there is any question, please refer to the user manuals of products, or contact QSAN support for further assistance.

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## Information, Tip, and Caution

This document uses the following symbols to draw attention to important safety and operational information.



### INFORMATION

INFORMATION provides useful knowledge, definition, or terminology for reference.



### TIP

TIP provides helpful suggestions for performing tasks more effectively.



### CAUTION

CAUTION indicates that failure to take a specified action could result in damage to the system.



## **1.** INTRODUCTION

QSAN QReplica 3.0 (Remote Replication) provides synchronous and asynchronous replication solutions. With QReplica 3.0 feature, DR (Disaster Recovery) can be achieved with simple and easy orchestration between QSAN platforms. In this document, synchronous and asynchronous replication concepts and detail procedures will be introduced for having best practice of DR mechanism with QSAN platform.

### 1.1. Start with Disaster Recovery

DR (Disaster Recovery) is about preventing total failure of mission critical business systems and to recover within minimum time and impact. Preventing data loss requires a continuous data protection method. This includes preparation for and recovery from events of human error, software and hardware failure, network down, internal or external power failure and all other events. To beat this challenge, IT managers must plan for redundancy of one or more backup systems at different locations. This involves constant or periodically data duplication to infrastructures at different sites to ensure business continuity from constant availability.

### 1.1.1. Understanding RPO and RTO

RPO (Recovery Point Objective) and RTO (Recovery Time Objective) are the two most important parameters in a disaster recovery. To achieve continuous data protection, you must understand these 2 key indicators that measure acceptable business risk. These goals can guide companies in choosing the best data backup plan.

- RPO (Recovery Point Objective): RPO refers to the maximum amount of data loss that the system can tolerate. It refers to the time point corresponding to the recovered data after the business is restored. The RPO depends on the update level of the data recovery. This update level can be the last day. The backup data can also be 1 hour ago data. This is related to the frequency of data backup. In order to improve RPO, the frequency of data backup must be increased. RPO is an indicator that reflects the integrity of data restored.
- RTO (Recovery Time Objective): RTO is the duration of time the system can tolerate service interruption. For example, if the service needs to be restored within half an hour after the occurrence, the RTO value is 30 minutes. The RTO is only the time period between the occurrence of a failure, from the moment when the system goes down and the application



stops, to the time when it is restored to support the operation. RTO is an indicator reflecting the timeliness of business recovery. It indicates the time required for business to recover from interruption to normal. The smaller the RTO value, the stronger the data recovery capability of the disaster recovery system. The IT administrators can deploy many disaster recovery systems. Obtain the smallest RTO, but it means investing a lot of money.



*Figure 1-1 RPO and RTO Schematic Representation (from Wikipedia)* 

In Figure 1-1, the RPO indicator comes from before the failure occurs, and the RTO indicator comes from after the failure occurs. The smaller the value of the two is, the time interval can be effectively shortened from business transition period to normal.







### 1.1.2. How RPO and RTO Impact Business Continuity

In Figure 1-2, traditional backup and recovery techniques (such as tape backup or disk-to-disk) are measured in hours. It will take a long time for them to recover, such as several hours to several days.



Disaster recovery techniques such as asynchronous replication are usually measured in minutes. In the event of an accident, the recovery time will be reduced to a few minutes. Another more stringent business continuity goal is measured in seconds, usually with no data loss at all. Synchronous replication technology can achieve this.

## **1.2.** Introduce to Remote Replication

This section briefly introduces synchronous and asynchronous replication technologies.

### 1.2.1. Synchronous Replication

Synchronous replication can ensure data consistency between the replication source and target. This can be achieved by ensuring that every write I/O requested from the applications on the host will be completed after the host obtains the confirmation between the source and the target. If the write I/O cannot be committed on the source or target, the write operation will



not be committed to ensure consistency. In addition, write failures are sent back to its applications on the host. Then, application error handling will determine the next appropriate step for the pending transaction.



Figure 1-3 describes the write I/O pattern sequence with synchronous replication:

- 1. The application on the host sends a write request to the source volume.
- 2. The write I/O copies to the target volume.
- 3. The write I/O at the target is committed to the target volume.
- 4. The write commit at the target is confirmed back to the source.
- 5. The write I/O is committed to the source volume.
- 6. Finally, the write acknowledgement will be sent to the application on the host.

### 1.2.2. Asynchronous Replication

Asynchronous replication can achieve the same data protection goals. However, the method and frequency of data replication are different from synchronous replication. Asynchronous replication commits writes at the source, and then send the acknowledgement to the application on the host. The accumulated writes committed on the source volume will be copied to the target volume in batches at scheduled intervals.



QReplica 3.0 - Sync. and Async. Replication White Paper



Figure 1-4 Write I/O Sequence of Asynchronous Replication

Figure 1-4 describes the write I/O sequence with asynchronous replication:

- 1. The application on the host sends a write request to the source volume.
- 2. The write I/O is committed to the source volume.
- 3. The write acknowledgement will be sent to the application on the host.

The process is repeated for each write I/O requested by the application on the host.

- A. Periodically copy a batch of write I/O that has been submitted to the source volume to the target volume.
- B. Commit to the target volume.
- C. Batch confirmation is sent to the source.

### **1.3.** Synchronous vs. Asynchronous Replication

Both synchronous and asynchronous replications have their advantages and disadvantages. Before choosing a backup method, you must understand the risks of disaster recovery.

Synchronous replication ensures that every data written to storage is saved locally and remotely. This can ensure zero data loss in the event of a disaster. So RPO is zero. In a synchronous replication solution, there are also trade-offs. Since each write needs to be saved locally and remotely, any problems affecting the source or target storage or the replication link between these two will affect the application in terms of latency and availability. As the distance between the source and target increases, this response time also increases. It is



recommended to ensure that the link delay between the source and target is less than 10 ms (millisecond). The converted distance is about 100 km (kilometer).

Synchronous replication is mainly used for mission critical applications that require instant failover when the source site fails. Although synchronous replication is usually used for disaster recovery, it is preferred for applications that cannot tolerate data loss and have a short recovery time.

ITEM	SYNCHRONOUS REPLICATION	ASYNCHRONOUS REPLICATION	
RPO (Recovery Point Objective)	= 0	Last sync of incremental data	
RTO (Recovery Time Objective)	0 ~ Very low	Time of next sync	
Delay between Source and Target	< 10 ms	No limit, preferably < 1 sec.	
Distance between Source and Target	100 km	No limit	
Application	Mission critical	Business critical	
License Required	Yes	No	

Table 1-1	Synchronous	and Asynchronous	Comparison
	/	/	

Asynchronous replication is mainly used to replicate data over long distances. It does not affect host I/O latency, because once host writes are saved to the source storage, they are acknowledged. Since write operations are not immediately copied to the target, all writes will be tracked on the source. This data will be copied during the next synchronization. Therefore, RPO should be an acceptable amount of data, which may be lost due to failure. And RTO is equal to the period of the next synchronization. This time increment also affects the amount of data that needs to be replicated during the next synchronization and the amount of potential data loss in the event of a disaster.

Of course, the perfect solution is that both RTO and RPO are zero. This means that when a fault occurs, the system will respond immediately, and there will be no data loss. To achieve this goal,



the system design is extremely complicated and the cost is very expensive. So it should avoid falling into the vicious circle of simply pursuing the improvement of the two indicators, and combining the actual situation, appropriately improving the two indicators according to local conditions is the right way.

## **1.4.** Support Firmware Version

The following summarizes the firmware versions supported by QReplica 3.0, including synchronous and asynchronous replication.

- SANOS
  - FW 2.0.0 supports synchronous replication with license
  - FW 2.0.1 supports local to remote of synchronous replication
- XEVO
  - FW 2.1.0 supports synchronous replication with license
  - FW 2.1.1 supports local to remote of synchronous replication

MODEL	OS	SYNCHRONOUS REPLICATION	ASYNCHRONOUS REPLICATION
XCubeSAN Series	SANOS FW 2.0.1	License	Built-in
XCubeFAS 2026 (XF2026)	XEVO 2.1.1	License	Built-in
XCubeFAS 3126 (XF3126)	XEVO 2.1.1	License	Built-in

#### Table 1-2 Support Firmware Version



## **2.** THEORY OF REMOTE REPLICATION OPERATIONS

This chapter will introduce the theory of remote replication operations in detail. Multiple backup solutions give you more choices to protect your data. With XEVO's unique automatic replication feature, you can easily deploy any synchronous or asynchronous remote replication without configuration. Through local-to-remote, you can transfer your local backup to remote sites without redoing full copy again. This technology gives you multiple ways to protect your digital assets safely.



Figure 2-1 Remote Replication Diagram

## 2.1. Synchronous Replication

Synchronous replication is a block-level volume backup function through LAN or WAN. It is a timely replication function that can always synchronize source and target data. It uses iSCSI function to establish a replication connection. The replication task can use the full bandwidth of the assigned network port to allow the best backup speed.

We assume that the synchronization source port must be greater than or equal to 10 Gbps to ensure normal operation. However, the synchronization source port in the source storage is not limited to the dedicated one. In order to balance replication traffic, it is still recommended to separate the port of incoming data from the host and the synchronization source port to the target storage.







When a user creates a synchronous replication task, it will automatically copy all data from the source volume to the target at the beginning. This is also called **full replication**. At the same time, the source system will record a **fracture log** to maintain the block whether has been synchronized. The fracture log is a bitmap saved in the source storage to indicate which block of the source have been updated.





Figure 2-3 Fracture Log in Synchronous Replication

It is invoked when the target of a replication connection is lost for any reason and becomes out of sync. For example, when an incident such as a network interruption occurs, the source cannot replicate the data to the target, I/O from the host will continue to be written to Source. The fracture log is kept update until the incident is resolved. The source will learn about the unsynchronized blocks and replicate them to the synchronized state.



Figure 2-4 Replicate Out-of-Sync Blocks

If a network error still occurs and the replication is blocked, the system will issue a warning every 20 seconds and enter the failed state after 60 seconds. Therefore, the task will be stopped. At this point, if you want to continue the task, you must start it manually.

Another operation is that the user can manually stop the task until the user manually resumes the task, the situation is the same. If you are not sure whether the target has been touched, you can also perform a **full replication** first when restarting the task.

## 2.2. Asynchronous Replication

Asynchronous replication is a block-level, differential remote volume backup function through LAN or WAN. In the beginning, replication will copy all data from the source volume to the target. It is also called a **full replication**. After that, use snapshot technology to perform incremental replication.



Please be fully aware that incremental copies require snapshots to compare data differences. Therefore, it is very important to provide enough snapshot space for the volume.



Figure 2-5 Asynchronous Replication Steps

#### Generally, asynchronous replication operates in the following manner.



- 1. Create an asynchronous replication task. Over time, a snapshot is taken on the Source Volume.
- 2. Copy the data from the Source Snapshot T1 to the Target Volume.
- 3. The Target Snapshot T1 is refreshed and becomes a base.
- 4. The host continuously writes new data to the Source Volume.
- 5. In the next synchronization, the Source Snapshot T2 will be refreshed and only the changes since the last synchronization will be copied.
- 6. The Target Snapshot T2 is refreshed and becomes the next base.

Asynchronous replication uses the iSCSI function to establish a replication connection. It can use the full bandwidth of the allocated network port to achieve the best backup speed. However, in order to balance replication traffic and non-replication traffic, the traffic shaping function can help reserve the necessary bandwidth for non-replication I/O.

## 2.3. Auto Configuration

It does easily deploy the remote replication without doing configurations. In a protection group, you only need to log in a remote system through management port. The source system will send the configurations of volumes to the remote system. The remote system will generate the corresponding volumes for the source system.



Figure 2-6 Auto Replication



The target system must prepare at least 3 disk drives and the capacity of the target pool should be larger than the total capacity of all source volumes in the protection group.

Generally, auto replication operates in the following manner.

- 1. From source unit, login to the management port of the target unit.
- 2. Source unit will send the configurations of volumes which user want to back up to the target unit.
- 3. The target unit will generate the corresponding volumes for source unit
- 4. The source unit will start the replication task.

## 2.4. Traffic Shaping

The traffic shaping function can help reserve the necessary bandwidth for non-replication I/O operations. Eight shaping groups can be set. In each shaping group, peak and off-peak time slots are provided for different bandwidths.

## 2.5. MPIO in Remote Replication Task

In the remote replication scenario, MPIO (Multi-Path I/O) supports redundancy. Usually, the remote replication task runs on the master controller (usually CTRL 1) of the source unit. The data is replicated from the master controller of source unit to the target unit, and the target unit is set with the target IP address (usually also CTRL 1) when creating the remote replication task. The second path from the source unit can be added to the CTRL 2 of the target unit. The maximum MPIO in a remote replication task is 2 paths. The following is a remote replication MPIO diagram.



Figure 2-7 Remote Replication MPIO Diagram

### How Redundancy Is Used with Remote Replication



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If CTRL 1 fails on the source unit, the replication connection will be taken over by CTRL 2 and the replication task will continue running.



Figure 2-8 Remote Replication Source Controller Fail Diagram

In another case, when CTRL 1 fails on the target unit, the replication connection will fail over to the second path from CTRL 1 of the source unit to CTRL 2 of the target unit.



## 2.6. MC/S in Remote Replication Task Path

MC/S (Multiple Connections per Session) is another feature in remote replication. If there are multiple iSCSI ports available on the source unit and they can be connected to other iSCSI ports on the target unit, you can add MC/S to increase the replication speed. The maximum MC/S for each task path is 4 connections.

## 2.7. Local Clone Transfers to Remote Replication

In order to handle full replication of large amounts of data, replication allows local cloning tasks to be converted into remote replication tasks. You can perform a local clone of the full copy first. Then, use the disk roaming function to physically transfer the disk drive containing the



cloned volume to the remote site. Finally, use the function of converting from a local clone task to a remote replication task.

When performing a replication task for the first time, full replication via LAN or WAN is always a problem. With limited network bandwidth, it may take days or weeks to copy data from the source to the target. We provide **local to remote** (local clone transfers to remote replication) method to help users shorten the time to execute a full copy.



Figure 2-10 Local Clone Transfers to Remote Replication Diagram

#### 1 Step Local-to-Remote

Through local-to-remote, transfer your local backup to remote sites without having to redo the full copy. On the remote side, you only need to insert all disk drives without any configurations. And then complete the local-to-remote process.



Figure 2-11 1 Step Local-to-Remote







### **INFORMATION**

The **Auto Replication** and **1 Step Local-to-Remote** features are supported by XEVO only. It means that the source and target arrays are both running XEVO. In addition, the management ports and data ports of the source and target arrays must be connected to each other. Whether they are direct connections or through LAN switches.

Generally, local to remote operates in the following manner.

- 1. Create a Local Clone task from the Source Volume to Target Volume, and do it once.
- 2. After the local clone is completed, deactivate the target pool. Remove all disk drives of the target pool and deliver them to the Site B (Target Unit).



Figure 2-12 Local Clone Transfers to Remote Replication

3. Rebuild the replication connection.

## 2.8. Support Scenario

The replication scenarios supported by the models are summarized below. The XCubeSAN and XCubeFAS series can be the source and target of each other for remote replication through manual configuration. But only XEVO OS supports auto configuration, this feature is only available for XCubeFAS series. For the local clone to remote copy function, it is best that the source and target are the same model.



SOURCE	OS	MANUAL CONFIGURATION	AUTO CONFITURATION	LOCAL TO REMOTE
XCubeSAN Series	SANOS FW 2.0.1	XCubeSAN Series XF2026 XF3126	Х	XCubeSAN Series
XCubeFAS 2026 (XF2026)	XEVO 2.1.1	XCubeSAN Series XF2026 XF3126	XF2026 XF3126	XF2026
XCubeFAS 3126 (XF3126)	XEVO 2.1.1	XCubeSAN Series XF2026 XF3126	XF2026 XF3126	XF3126.

Table 2-1Support Scenario



## **3.** CONFIGURE REMOTE REPLICATION

This chapter will discuss the remote replication feature which allows users to create synchronous or asynchronous replication tasks for block storage between supported systems. All configuration and management operations in this section will be demonstrated.

## 3.1. Prerequisites

This section describes remote replication prerequisites. First, list the parameters of remote replication. The maximum replication task quantity per volume is 1, and the maximum replication task quantity per system is 32 which including both synchronous and asynchronous replication tasks.

ITEM	VALUE
Maximum remote replication task quantity per volume (Maximum remote replication pairs per source volume)	1
Maximum remote replication task quantity per system (include synchronous and asynchronous)	32
Maximum iSCSI multi-path quantity in a remote replication task	2
Maximum iSCSI multiple connection quantity per remote replication task path	4

### Table 3-1Synchronous Replication Parameters

### Preliminary Preparation of Creating a Remote Replication Task



The following takes the creation of a remote replication task from the source volume to the target volume as an example. Suppose we defined the name and IP address in the example.



*Figure 3-1 Example of Creating a Synchronous Replication Task* 

Site A (Source Unit) Configuration:

- Controller 1, Onboard LAN 1 IP Address: 10.10.1.1
- Controller 1, Onboard LAN 2 IP Address: 10.10.1.2
- Controller 2, Onboard LAN 1 IP Address: 10.10.1.3
- Controller 2, Onboard LAN 2 IP Address: 10.10.1.4
- Source Volume Name: Src\_Vol\_01, Src\_Vol\_02

Site B (Target Unit) Configuration:

- Controller 1, Onboard LAN 1 IP Address: 10.10.1.101
- Controller 1, Onboard LAN 2 IP Address: 10.10.1.102
- Controller 2, Onboard LAN 1 IP Address: 10.10.1.103
- Controller 2, Onboard LAN 2 IP Address: 10.10.1.104
- Target Volume: Name: Tgt\_Vol\_01, Tgt\_Vol\_02

### 3.2. License

The synchronous replication license must be purchased to enable the feature. There is also a 30-day free trial license for evaluation. Although the setting method is different from XEVO and SANOS, the following sections describe the configuration separately.

![](_page_30_Picture_18.jpeg)

### 3.2.1. Enable Synchronous Replication License

The synchronous replication function is optional. Before using it, you must enable synchronous replication license. Select the **System** tab and the **Maintenance** subtab, and then click the **Licenses** pane to allow users to active licenses.

📱 Licenses		^
Synchronous Replicatior	1	
Status	Disable	
Download Request License f	le and send to your local sales to get a License Key. Request License	
Update File	file path	
Trial License		
Status	Disable	
Click the Request License bu in to enable the 30-day trial p official production.	itton to download a file and use it to request a trial license key. When you get the trial license key fil beriod. You can try the advanced features until it expires. We DO NOT recommend using trial feature	e, put it es in
Request License		
Update File	file path 🗖 Apply	
Lbave read and agree to t	he Trial License Agreement	
inaveread and agree to t	ne marcicense Agreement.	

*Figure 3-2 Enable Synchronous Replication License* 

Click the **Request License** button to download the file and send to your local sales to obtain a License Key. After getting the license key, click the icon to select it, and then click the **Apply** button to enable. Each license key is unique and dedicated to a specific system. If the license is active, the status will show as **Enable**. After enabling the license, the system must reboot manually to take effect.

### 3.3. Configure Synchronous Replication

This section describes how to create synchronous replication and its related functions. We provide two methods to setup the tasks, auto and manual configuration. With XEVO's unique automatic replication feature, you can easily deploy any remote replication without configuration. Manual configuration is the traditional way to complete the settings step by step.

![](_page_31_Picture_9.jpeg)

### 3.3.1. Auto Configuration

Here is an example of creating a synchronous replication task with auto configuration.

#### Prepare in Site B (Target Unit)

The target unit has at least 3 free disks without any pool configuration, and the total capacity is greater than or equal to the source volumes. In addition, the data ports in the target unit are connected to the source unit and can be pinged.

![](_page_32_Picture_5.jpeg)

### TIP

The auto configuration can run in the same firmware version of the source and target units.

#### **Configure Replication Plan-Remote in Site A (Source Unit)**

1. Click the + icon in the **Protection Groups** pane to pop up a wizard.

Create Prote	ction Group		
		0	√
Volume Group	P	Protection Plan	Finish
Group Name	ProtectionGroup_001		
Select Volume	S		
	2/2 items		0 item
Src_Vol_01			
Src_Vol_02			
			Not Found
		-	Notround
Create Volume			
			Cancel

Figure 3-3 Synchronous Replication – Auto Configuration Step 1

- 2. Select source volumes, and then click the **button** to move them from the left side to the right side.
- 3. Click the **Next** button to continue.

![](_page_33_Picture_5.jpeg)

Create Protect	tion Group		
• Volume Group		Protection Plan	Finish
Snapshot Plan			
Snapshot	🖻 Disable		Enable
Replication Plan	ı		
Local	🗈 Disable		Enable
Remote	🗇 Disable		Enable
			Cancel Back Apply

*Figure 3-4 Synchronous Replication – Auto Configuration Step 2* 

4. Click the **Enable** text link in the **Remote** pane to enable the **Replication Plan - Remote**.

![](_page_34_Picture_4.jpeg)

Remote Replication Plan	
	•
Mode	
Asynchronous	
• Synchronous	
Deployment Method	
<ul> <li>Auto</li> </ul>	
O Manual	
	Cancel

Figure 3-5 Synchronous Replication – Auto Configuration Step 3

- 6. Select the Mode as Synchronous and select the Deployment Method as Auto.
- 7. Click the **Next** button to continue.

![](_page_35_Picture_5.jpeg)

### INFORMATION

Synchronous replication requires a license. Please contact your local sales to obtain a license. If there is no license, the synchronization option is not visible.

Remote Repl	lication Plan	
Source Port	Auto ~	(?)
Remote Syste	m	
Remote IP address	192.168.1.234	
Username	admin	
Password		

*Figure 3-6 Synchronous Replication – Auto Configuration Step 4* 

![](_page_35_Picture_10.jpeg)

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- 8. If necessary, select the **Source Port** or leave it as Auto.
- 9. Login to the management port of the target unit. Enter the **Remote IP address** of the target management port.
- 10. Enter the **Username** and **Password** of the target administrator account.
- 11. Click the **Apply** button to finish the **Replication Plan Remote** configuration.



Create Prote	ction Group		
• Volume Group		Protection Plan	✓ Finish
Snapshot Plan			
Snapshot	🖹 Disable		Enable
Replication Pla	in		
Local	🖄 Disable		Enable
Remote	🗈 Disable		Disable Edit
			Cancel Back Apply

Figure 3-7 Synchronous Replication – Auto Configuration Step 5





12. Back to main screen of the wizard. Click the **Apply** button to create a replication task.

Volume Group		Protection Plan	Finish
Paquita			
Overall Status	Success		
Details			
Connect Volume	Success		
Enable Snapshot Plan	Success		
Enable Replication Plan	<ul> <li>Success</li> </ul>		

*Figure 3-8 Synchronous Replication – Auto Configuration Step 6* 

# 13. There is a result page. Click the **Close** button to close the wizard.

Protec	tion V	Snapshot Plan	on Tasks		Replication Plan-Local	Replicat	ion Plan-Remote		
							2 items Replicat	e Now	
		Volume Name	Mode	Capacity	Target Name	Target LUN	Completed	Speed	Status
+		Src_Vol_01 🌼	Sync	10GB	iqn.2004-08.com.qsan:xcubefas:dev1.ctr2	0	0	0 MB/s	synced
+		Src_Vol_02 🌼	Sync	10GB	iqn.2004-08.com.qsan:xcubefas:dev1.ctr2	1	0	0 MB/s	synced
		Figur	e 3-9	Synchro	onous Replication – Auto Con	nfiguratior	s Step 7	1 /	1⇒

14. Done. A protection group with synchronous replication task has been created.



# 3.3.2. Manual Configuration

Here is an example of creating a synchronous replication task with manual configuration.

# Prepare Backup Volumes in Site B (Target Unit)

1. Create a pool and multiple volumes with capacity greater than or equal to the source volumes.



2. Click the icon beside each volume name to list the drop-down options, click the **Properties** option to change the volume properties.

	Properties			
Priority	🔿 High 💿 Medium 🔿 Low			
BackGround I/O Priority	● High ○ Medium ○ Low			
Cache Mode 🔹	Write-through Cache			
	Write-back Cache			
Volume Type 🛛 ?	C RAID Volume			
	Backup Volume			
	Read-only Volume			
Enable Video Editing N	Node 2			
Enable Read-ahead				
	Cancel			

Figure 3-10 Synchronous Replication – Manual Configuration Step 1

3. Change the **Volume Type** to **Backup Volume**, and then click the **Apply** button to take effect.

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	01_01 +			
0.02 T	B / 0.72 TB			2% Used
Health Status Controller	• Good Online CTRL 1			Actual Space744 GBAvailable Space722 GBProvisioning TypeThick Provisioning
Disk Gr	oups			~
Volume	s			^
				2 items 👩 📋 🕂
1	Volume Name	Capacity	LUN	Volume Type
•	Tgt_Vol_01 🌣	11.00 GB	21	Backup Volume
•	Tgt_Vol_02 🌣	11.00 GB		Backup Volume
				< 1 / 1 →
	0.02 T Health Status Controller Disk Gro Volume	0.02 TB / 0.72 TB     Health   Good   Status   Online   Controller   CTRL 1     Disk Groups     !   Volumes     !   Volume Name   •   Tgt_Vol_01 to   •   Tgt_Vol_02 to	0.02 TB / 0.72 TB     Health   Good   Status   Online   Controller   CTRL 1     Disk Groups     Volumes     !   Volume Name   Capacity   11.00 GB   Tgt_Vol_01 ©   11.00 GB	0.02 TB / 0.72 TB         Health       • Good         Status       Online         Controller       CTRL 1    Disk Groups          Volumes <ul> <li>Tgt_Vol_01 ✿</li> <li>Tgt_Vol_02 ✿</li> <li>11.00 GB</li> <li>-</li> <li>Tgt_Vol_02 ✿</li> <li>11.00 GB</li> <li>-</li></ul>

Figure 3-11 Synchronous Replication – Manual Configuration Step 2

- 4. Here are the target volumes.
- 5. Create a host group with the target volumes in the **Hosts** tab.



		. –					
Protocol Volumes Hosts Enabled Da	ata Ports	IQN 2 1 4					
CTRL	Target Name			Alias	Slot 1	Slot 2	Onboard
1	iqn.2004-08.cd	om.qsan:xcubefas:dev1.ctr1 🔅					
2	iqn.2004-08.co	om.qsan:xcubefas:dev1.ctr2 🔅					
90	Host Prof	ile					~
0))	Connecte	d Volumes					^
							2 items 次 🕂
	! Volur	ne Name	Capacity		LUN	Volume Type	
	<ul> <li>Tgt_\</li> </ul>	/ol_01	11.00 GB		0	BACKUP	
	<ul> <li>Tgt_\</li> </ul>	/ol_02	11.00 GB		1	BACKUP	
						<	1 / 1 →

Figure 3-12 Synchronous Replication – Manual Configuration Step 3

6. Here is the host group for target volumes.

Host Group HostGroup 001 🌣

# **Configure Replication Plan-Remote in Site A (Source Unit)**

7. Click the 🕂 icon in the **Protection Groups** pane to pop up a wizard.



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Create Protection Group				
Volume Group	Pro	• otection Plan	✓	
Group Name	ProtectionGroup_001			
Select Volum	25			
	2/2 items		0 item	
Src_Vol_01				
Src_Vol_02				
			Not Found	
		-	Notround	
Create Volume				
			Cancel Next	

Figure 3-13 Synchronous Replication – Manual Configuration Step 4

- 8. Select source volumes, and then click the **button** to move them from the left side to the right side.
- 9. Click the **Next** button to continue.



Create Protec	tion Group		
• Volume Group		Protection Plan	Finish
Snapshot Plan			
Snapshot	🖹 Disable		Enable
Replication Pla	n		
Local	🕅 Disable		Enable
Remote	🖹 Disable		Enable
			Cancel Back Apply

Figure 3-14 Synchronous Replication – Manual Configuration Step 5

10. Click the **Enable** text link in the **Remote** pane to enable the **Replication Plan - Remote**.



Remote Replication Plan	
	•
Mode	
Asynchronous	
Synchronous	
Deployment Method	
Auto	
Manual	
	Cancel Next

*Figure 3-15 Synchronous Replication – Manual Configuration Step 6* 

- 11. Select the Mode as Synchronous and select the Deployment Method as Manual.
- 12. Click the **Next** button to continue.



# INFORMATION

Synchronous replication requires a license. Please contact your local sales to obtain a license. If there is no license, the synchronization option is not visible.

Remote Repl	ication Plan	
		•
Source Port	Auto ~ ?	
Remote IP address	10.10.1.101	
		Cancel Back Next

Figure 3-16 Synchronous Replication – Manual Configuration Step 7

# 13. If necessary, select the **Source Port** or leave it as Auto.



- 14. Enter the **Remote IP address** of the target data port.
- 15. Click the **Next** button to continue.

TIP

The source port for synchronous must be greater than or equal to 10 Gbps. If you do not want to assign a fixed port, please leave the setting of **Source Port** as **Auto**. The system will try to connect to the target IP address automatically.

Remote R	eplication	Plan		
				•
Target and	Authentica	tion		
				Auto Pairing Clear All
Volume	Capacity	Target Name	Target Volume	LUN
Src_Vol_01	10.00 GB	iqn.2004-08.com.qsa ∨	11GB Tgt_Vol_01	✓ 0
Src_Vol_02	10.00 GB	iqn.2004-08.com.qsa ∨	11GB Tgt_Vol_02	× 1
4				~ •
				< 1 / 1 >
				Cancel Back Apply

Figure 3-17 Synchronous Replication – Manual Configuration Step 8

- 16. Click the **Auto Pairing** button to automatically pair the backup volumes. If they are not what you want, manually select the **Target Name** and **Target Volume**.
- 17. If the target encrypts with CHAP, click the a icon next to the Target Name, it will pop up a dialog box to enter the CHAP information.
- 18. Click the **Apply** button to finish the **Replication Plan Remote** configuration.

Create Protec	tion Group		
• Volume Group		Protection Plan	Finish
Snapshot Plan			
Snapshot	🖹 Disable		Enable
Replication Pla	n		
Local	🖹 Disable		Enable
Remote	🗄 Disable		Disable Edit
			Cancel Back Apply

*Figure 3-18 Synchronous Replication – Manual Configuration Step 9* 

19. Back to main screen of the wizard. Click the **Apply** button to create a replication task.



Create Protectio	on Group		
Volume Group		Protection Plan	Finish
Results			
Overall Status	Success		
Details			
Connect Volume	Success		
Enable Snapshot Plan	<ul> <li>Success</li> </ul>		
Enable Replication Plan	Success		
			Close

*Figure 3-19 Synchronous Replication – Manual Configuration Step 10* 

20. There is a result page. Click the **Close** button to close the wizard.



Protect	ction V	Snapshot Plan	un Tasks		Replication Plan-Local	Replicat	ion Plan-Remote		
							2 items Replicat	e Now	
		Volume Name	Mode	Capacity	Target Name	Target LUN	Completed	Speed	Status
+		Src_Vol_01 🌼	Sync	10GB	iqn.2004-08.com.qsan:xcubefas:dev1.ctr2	0	•••••	0 MB/s	synced
+		Src_Vol_02 🌼	Sync	10GB	iqn.2004-08.com.qsan:xcubefas:dev1.ctr2	1	0	0 MB/s	synced
		Figure	3-20 S	ynchron	ous Replication – Manual Co	nfiguratio	<	1 /	1 →

21. Done. A protection group with synchronous replication task has been created.



# 3.3.3. Replication Options

The options are available in this tab.

# **Stop Replication Task**

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Click the O icon of the volume to stop the replication task.



## **Start Replication Task**

Select a volume, and then click the ▶ icon to replicate the volume immediately. It will pop up dialog box asking if you want to resume the task or perform a full replication. After selecting, click the **OK** button.



Figure 3-21 Synchronous Replication – Start Dialog

The option **Resume** will replicate the out-of-sync part. If you can not sure whether the target has been touched, you can also perform a **Full Replication**. The progress bar displays the current status.

# **Ungroup Volume from Protection Group**

To ungroup the volume from the protection group, check one or multiple volume names, and then click the  $\bigotimes$  button.

## **Delete Protection Group**

To delete the protection group, click the <sup>©</sup> icon beside the protection group name to list the drop-down options. Click the **Delete** option; it will pop up dialog box to confirm. Click the **Delete** button to delete the protection group.

# 3.3.4. Enable Multipath and Add Connections

Click the connext to the volume name to list the drop-down options. Click the **Connection Properties** option to enable multipath and add connections for the replication task.



Connection Properties								
Protection Group Volume Enable MultiPat	ProtectionGroup_00 Src_Vol_01 h	1				1 items		
No.		Source Port		Target IP Address		Status		
1	Add Connection	Auto	~	10.10.1.101	C	Connected		
					Cancel	Apply		

Figure 3-22 Synchronous Replication – Connection Properties

### **Enable Multipath**

1. Check the **Enable MultiPath** checkbox to enable multipath for the replication task.

Connection Properties									
Protection Group     ProtectionGroup_001       Volume     Src_Vol_01       Image: Src_Vol_01									
No		Source Port		Target IP Address		2 items			
1	Add Connection	Auto	× .	10.10.1.101	C	Connected			
2	Add Connection	Auto	~	10.10.1.102		Connected			
					Canc	el Apply			

*Figure 3-23 Synchronous Replication – Enable Multipath* 

- 2. If necessary, select the **Source Port** or leave it as Auto.
- 3. Enter the **Target IP address** of the target data port.
- 4. Click the **Apply** button to enable.

### **Add Connections**

39

1. Click the Add Connection button to add another connection.



Connection Properties									
Protection ( Volume Enable	<b>Group</b> MultiPat	ProtectionGroup_00 Src_Vol_01 h	)1				2 items		
	No.		Source Port		Target IP Address		Status		
	1	Add Connection	Auto	~	10.10.1.101	C	Connected		
	1		Auto	~	10.10.1.102		Connected		
						Canc	el Apply		

Figure 3-24 Synchronous Replication – Add Connection

- 2. If necessary, select the **Source Port** or leave it as Auto.
- 3. Enter the Target IP address of the target data port.
- 4. Click the Apply button to add.

# 3.3.5. Switch Local Clone to Remote Replication

Through local-to-remote, you can transfer local backup to remote sites without redoing full copy. You can plug and play when local-to-remote without any configurations.

### **Configure Replication Plan-Local in Site A (Source Unit)**

1. Click the 🕂 icon in the **Protection Groups** pane to pop up a wizard.



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Create Protection Group								
Volume Group	Protection Plan	✓						
Group Name	ProtectionGroup_001							
Select Volumes								
	2/2 items	0 item						
Src_Vol_01								
Src_Vol_02								
Create Volume	Not Found							
		Cancel Next						

Figure 3-25 Synchronous Replication – Local to Remote Step 1

- 2. Select source volumes, and then click the **button** to move them from the left side to the right side.
- 3. Click the **Next** button to continue.



Create Protection Group						
• Volume Group		Protection Plan	Finish			
Snapshot Plan						
Snapshot	📰 Disable		Enable			
Replication Pla	n					
Local	🖹 Disable		Enable			
Remote	🗈 Disable		Enable			
			Cancel Back Apply			

*Figure 3-26 Synchronous Replication – Local to Remote Step 2* 

4. Click the **Enable** text link in the **Local** pane to enable the **Replication Plan - Local**.



Local Replication Plan	
Selected Target Pool	
● Tgt_Pool_01 1	1.46 TB
Create Pool	
Schedule	
• Once	
Repeat	
Daily	
🔿 Weekly 🛛 Mon 🗹 Tue 🔽 Wed 🔽 Thu 🔽 Fri 🔽 Sat 🔽 Sun	
O Monthly 1	
○ Repeat every 30 minutes ∨	
Start Time 00 v : 00 v	
End Time 23 ~ : 59 ~	
	Cancel Apply

*Figure 3-27 Synchronous Replication – Local to Remote Step 3* 

- 5. Select a target pool. If none can be selected, click the **Create Pool** link to create a pool.
- 6. Click the **Apply** button to create a local clone task. And then click the **Close** button to close the wizard.





7. After the local clone is complete, click the icon next to the protection group name to list the drop-down options. And then click the **Protection Plan Setting** option.



Protection Pla	an Setting	
Snapshot Plan		
Snapshot	T Disable	Enable
Replication Pla	n	
Local	Once Disable Switch to Remote	Edit
Remote	T Disable	Enable
		Close

Figure 3-29 Synchronous Replication – Local to Remote Step 5

8. Click the Switch to Remote text to configure the replication plan.

Switch to Remote	
Mode	
Asynchronous	
Synchronous	
	Cancel

*Figure 3-30* Synchronous Replication – Local to Remote Step 6

- 9. Select the Mode as Synchronous.
- 10. Click the **Apply** button and then click the **Close** button to close the wizard.
- 11. Deactivate the target pool.
- 12. Remove all disk drives of the target pool and deliver them to the Site B (Target Unit).



# Prepare Backup Volumes in Site B (Target Unit)

- 13. Insert all disk drives of the target pool and activate them.
- 14. Create a host group to include the target volumes.

# **Configure Replication Plan-Remote in Site A (Source Unit)**

15. Select the source volume of the protection group.



Snaps	Snapshot Tasks		ation Ta	sks							
									2 items	Reco	nnect +
		Volume Nam e	Mod e	The Last T ask	Capaci ty	Target Na me	Target L UN	Created	Completed	Speed	Status
+		Src_Vol_ 🌼 01		-	11GB	-	-	Invalid D ate	Retry	undefined M B/s	Switch fai Ied
+		Src_Vol_ 🌼 02		-	10GB	-	-	Invalid D ate	Retry	undefined M B/s	Switch fai Ied
										< 1	/ 1 →

Figure 3-31 Synchronous Replication – Local to Remote Step 7

## 16. Click the **Reconnect** button to reconnect to the target volume. It will pop up a wizard.

Reconnect	
	•
Deployment Method	
Auto	
O Manual	
	Cancel Next

Figure 3-32 Synchronous Replication – Local to Remote Step 8

### 17. Select the **Deployment Method** as **Auto** or **Manual**.

- 18. Click the **Next** button to continue.
- 19. The following takes **Auto** as an example, if you choose **Manual**, please refer to steps 13 to 18 in the <u>3.3.2 Manual Configuration</u> section.

Reconnect		
		•
Source Port	Auto ~	
Remote Syste	m	
Remote IP address	192.168.1.234	
Username	admin	
Password	••••	
		Cancel Back

Figure 3-33 Synchronous Replication – Local to Remote Step 9

- 20. If necessary, select the **Source Port** or leave it as Auto.
- 21. Login to the management port of the target unit. Enter the **Remote IP address** of the target management port.
- 22. Enter the Username and Password of the target administrator account.
- 23. Click the Apply button to finish the Reconnect configuration.
- 24. Click the **Close** button to close the wizard.



Protection	Group <b>F</b>	ProtectionGr	oup_00	)1 🌣					
		Snapshot Plan			Replication Plan-Local	Replicat	ion Plan-Remote		
<b>Protec</b>	<b>tion V</b>	/olumes	on Tasks						
							2 items Replica	te Now	
		Volume Name	Mode	Capacity	Target Name	Target LUN	Completed	Speed	Status
+		Src_Vol_01 🏟	Sync	10GB	iqn.2004-08.com.qsan:xcubefas:dev1.ctr2	0	0	0 MB/s	synced
+		Src_Vol_02 🏟	Sync	10GB	iqn.2004-08.com.qsan:xcubefas:dev1.ctr2	1	0	0 MB/s	synced
		Figu	ro 2 24	Sunch	ronous Poplication Local to	Pamata	<	1 /	1 >

25. Done. A protection group with synchronous replication task has been reconnected.

# 3.4. Configure Asynchronous Replication

This section describes how to create asynchronous replication and its related functions. Just like configuring synchronous replication, we provide two methods to setup the tasks, auto and manual configuration.

# 3.4.1. Auto Configuration

Here is an example of creating a synchronous replication task with auto configuration.



## Prepare in Site B (Target Unit)

The target unit has at least 3 free disks without any pool configuration, and the total capacity is greater than or equal to the source volumes. In addition, the data ports in the target unit are connected to the source unit and can be pinged.



## **Configure Replication Plan-Remote in Site A (Source Unit)**

1. Click the 🕂 icon in the **Protection Groups** pane to pop up a wizard.

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Create Protection Group						
Volume Group	Protection Plan	✓				
Group Name	ProtectionGroup_001					
Select Volum	es					
	2/2 items	0 item				
Src_Vol_01						
Src_Vol_02						
Create Volume	Not Found					
		Cancel Next				

Figure 3-35 Asynchronous Replication – Auto Configuration Step 1

- 2. Select source volumes, and then click the button to move them from the left side to the right side.
- 3. Click the **Next** button to continue.



Create Protec	tion Group		
• Volume Group		Protection Plan	Finish
Snapshot Plan			
Snapshot	🖹 Disable		Enable
Replication Pla	n		
Local	🖹 Disable		Enable
Remote	🖹 Disable		Enable
			Cancel Back Apply

*Figure 3-36* Asynchronous Replication – Auto Configuration Step 2

4. Click the **Enable** text link in the **Remote** pane to enable the **Replication Plan - Remote**.



Remote Replication Plan	
	•
Mode	
Asynchronous	
Synchronous	
Deployment Method	
Auto	
O Manual	
Schedule	
Once	
Repeat	
Daily	
🔿 Weekly 🛛 Mon 🗹 Tue 🗹 Wed 🗹 Thu 🗹 Fri 🔽 Sat 🔽 Sun	
Monthly 1	
○ Repeat every 30 minutes ∨	
Start Time 00 ~ : 00 ~	
End Time 23 v : 59 v	
Enable Traffic Shaping	
Shaping Group Shaping Group1 V Edit	
	Cancel Next

*Figure 3-37* Asynchronous Replication – Auto Configuration Step 3

- 5. Select the Mode as Asynchronous and select the Deployment Method as Auto.
- 6. Select the **Once** option to execute the plan once. Or select the **Repeat** option to repeat the plan, and then check the repeat frequency.
- 7. If necessary, check the **Enable Traffic Shaping** and select the Shaping Group. Or click the **Edit** button to edit the shaping group.
- 8. Click the **Next** button to continue.

Source Port Auto v 2 Remote System	•
ource Port Auto ~ 2	
Remote System	
Remote IP address 192.168.1.234	
Username admin	
Password ·····	

Figure 3-38 Asynchronous Replication – Auto Configuration Step 4

- 9. If necessary, select the **Source Port** or leave it as Auto.
- 10. Login to the management port of the target unit. Enter the **Remote IP address** of the target management port.
- 11. Enter the **Username** and **Password** of the target administrator account.
- 12. Click the **Apply** button to finish the **Replication Plan Remote** configuration.

Create Protect	tion Group	
• Volume Group	Protection Plan	Finish
Snapshot Plan		
Snapshot	🖾 Disable	Enable
Replication Plar	1	
Local	🗈 Disable	Enable
Remote	箇 Every day ; start at 00 : 00	Disable Edit
		Cancel Back Apply

*Figure 3-39* Asynchronous Replication – Auto Configuration Step 5

13. Back to main screen of the wizard. Click the **Apply** button to create a replication task.



Create Protectio	on Gi	roup					
Volume Group			I	Protection Plan		Fi	nish
Results							
Overall Status	0	Success					
Details							
Connect Volume	0	Success					
Enable Snapshot Plan	0	Success					
Enable Replication Plan	$\bigcirc$	Success					
							Close

*Figure 3-40 Asynchronous Replication – Auto Configuration Step 6* 

14. There is a result page. Click the **Close** button to close the wizard.



		Snapshot P	Plan		Replica	tion Plan-Local		Replication Pla	n-Remote			
Protec Snapsł	tion V	/olumes	cation	Tasks								
								2 iter	ms Replicat	e Nov	8 <u>س</u>	
		Volume Na me	Mo de	The Last Task	Capa city	Target Name	Target LUN	Created	Completed		Spee d	Stat us
+		Src_Vo 🌣 L_01	Asy nc	QREP-Src_Vol_01-R- 202111111645	11GB	iqn.2004-08.com.qsan:xc ubefas:dev1.ctr2	1	11/11/2021, 16:45:06		Þ	0 M B/s	Onli ne
+		Src_Vo 🌼	Asy nc	QREP-Src_Vol_02-R- 202111111645	10GB	iqn.2004-08.com.qsan:xc ubefas:dev1.ctr2	0	11/11/2021, 16:45:07		Þ	0 M B/s	Onli ne
										1	<b>/</b>	1 >

Figure 3-41 Asynchronous Replication – Auto Configuration Step 7

15. Done. A protection group with synchronous replication task has been created.

# 3.4.2. Manual Configuration

Protection Group ProtectionGroup 001

Here is an example of creating a synchronous replication task with manual configuration.

## Prepare Backup Volumes in Site B (Target Unit)

- 1. Create a pool and multiple volumes with capacity greater than or equal to the source volumes.
- Click the icon beside each volume name to list the drop-down options, click the Properties option to change the volume properties.



	Properties
Priority	🔿 High 💿 Medium 🔿 Low
BackGround I/O Priority	● High ◯ Medium ◯ Low
Cache Mode 🔹	Write-through Cache
	Write-back Cache
Volume Type	C RAID Volume
	<ul> <li>Backup Volume</li> </ul>
	Read-only Volume
Enable Video Editing N	Node 🕐
Enable Read-ahead	2
	Cancel Apply

Figure 3-42 Asynchronous Replication – Manual Configuration Step 1

- 3. Change the Volume Type to Backup Volume, and then click the Apply button to take effect.
- 4. Click the sicon beside each volume name to list the drop-down options, click the **Snapshot Center** option to enable snapshot space.

Snapshot (	Center			
Volume Name Capacity 11	Tgt_Vol_01 hot Space GB ~	Availible: 722 GB Minimum: 2 GB		
Snapshots	Deleted Snapshots			0 items 👩 🧻 🕤
!	Snapshot Name	Created / Completed	Expose	Capacity
		No data		
				Cancel Apply

Figure 3-43 Asynchronous Replication – Manual Configuration Step 2



QReplica 3.0 - Sync. and Async. Replication White Paper

loo	Tgt_Po	ol_01 🌣						
Capacity	0.02 T	В / 0.72 ТВ			2% Used			
	Health Status Controller	• Good Online CTRL 1			Actual Space 744 GB Available Space 722 GB Provisioning Type Thick Provisioning			
111	Disk Gr	oups			~			
0))	Volume	es			^			
					2 items 💿 👕 🕇			
	!	Volume Name	Capacity	LUN	Volume Type			
	•	Tgt_Vol_01 🌣	11.00 GB		Backup Volume			
4	•	Tgt_Vol_02 🌣	11.00 GB	-	Backup Volume			

Figure 3-44 Asynchronous Replication – Manual Configuration Step 3

- 5. Here are the target volumes.
- 6. Create a host group with the target volumes in the **Hosts** tab.



Protocol Volumes Hosts Enabled Dat	a Ports	IQN 2 1 4					
CTRI	Terret Neme			A I:	Clat 1	Slat 2	Onbrand
OTAL	Target Name			Alids	3101 1	3101 2	Onboard
1	iqn.2004-08.co	om.qsan:xcubefas:dev1.ctr1 🌼		-			
2	iqn.2004-08.co	om.qsan:xcubefas:dev1.ctr2 🌼		-			
% H	lost Prof	le					~
90	connecte	d Volumes					^
							2 items 次 🕂
	! Volun	ne Name	Capacity		LUN	Volume Type	
	• Tgt_V	'ol_01	11.00 GB		0	BACKUP	
	<ul> <li>Tgt_V</li> </ul>	'ol_02	11.00 GB		1	BACKUP	
							1 / 1 →

Figure 3-45 Asynchronous Replication – Manual Configuration Step 4

7. Here is the host group for target volumes.

Host Group HostGroup 001 🌣

# **Configure Replication Plan-Remote in Site A (Source Unit)**

8. Click the 🕂 icon in the **Protection Groups** pane to pop up a wizard.



#### QReplica 3.0 - Sync. and Async. Replication White Paper

Create Protection Group								
Volume Group	P	Protection Plan						
Group Name								
	ProtectionGroup_001							
Select Volumes								
	2/2 items		0 item					
Src_Vol_01								
Src_Vol_02								
		<						
			Not Found					
Create Volume								
			Cancel					

Figure 3-46 Asynchronous Replication – Manual Configuration Step 5

- 9. Select source volumes, and then click the **button** to move them from the left side to the right side.
- 10. Click the **Next** button to continue.


Create Protec	tion Group		
• Volume Group		Protection Plan	Finish
Snapshot Plan			
Snapshot	🕅 Disable		Enable
Replication Pla	n		
Local	🕅 Disable		Enable
Remote	🖹 Disable		Enable
			Cancel Back Apply

Figure 3-47 Asynchronous Replication – Manual Configuration Step 6

11. Click the **Enable** text link in the **Remote** pane to enable the **Replication Plan - Remote**.



Remote Replication Plan	
	•
Mode	
Asynchronous	
O Synchronous	
Deployment Method	
O Auto	
Manual	
Schedule	
O Once	
Repeat	
Daily	
🔿 Weekly 🛛 Mon 🗹 Tue 🗹 Wed 🗹 Thu 🔽 Fri 🔽 Sat 🔽 Sun	
O Monthly 1	
C Repeat every 30 minutes v	
Start Time 00 ~ : 00 ~	
End Time 23 v : 59 v	
Enable Traffic Shaping	
Shaping Group Shaping Group 1 V Edit	
	Cancel

Figure 3-48 Asynchronous Replication – Manual Configuration Step 7

- 12. Select the Mode as Asynchronous and select the Deployment Method as Manual.
- 13. Select the **Once** option to execute the plan once. Or select the **Repeat** option to repeat the plan, and then check the repeat frequency.
- 14. If necessary, check the **Enable Traffic Shaping** and select the Shaping Group.
- 15. Click the **Next** button to continue.

Remote Replication Plan				
		••		
Source Port	Auto v 2			
Remote IP address	10.10.1.101			
		Cancel Back Next		
		Caller Back Next		

Figure 3-49 Asynchronous Replication – Manual Configuration Step 8

- 16. If necessary, select the **Source Port** or leave it as Auto.
- 17. Enter the Remote IP address of the target data port.
- 18. Click the **Next** button to continue.

Remote R	eplication	Plan		••
Target and	Authentica	tion		Auto Pairing Clear All
Volume	Capacity	Target Name	Target Volume	LUN
Src_Vol_01	10.00 GB	iqn.2004-08.com.qsa ∨	11GB Tgt_Vol_01	✓ 0
Src_Vol_02	10.00 GB	iqn.2004-08.com.qsa ∨	11GB Tgt_Vol_02	<ul> <li>✓ 1</li> </ul>
×				< 1 / 1 >
				Cancel Back Apply

Figure 3-50 Asynchronous Replication – Manual Configuration Step 9

- 19. Click the **Auto Pairing** button to automatically pair the backup volumes. If they are not what you want, manually select the **Target Name** and **Target Volume**.
- 20. If the target encrypts with CHAP, click the a icon next to the Target Name, it will pop up a dialog box to enter the CHAP information.



21. Click the **Apply** button to finish the **Replication Plan - Remote** configuration.

Create Protec	tion Group	
• Volume Group	Protection Plan	Finish
Snapshot Plan		
Snapshot	🖆 Disable	Enable
Replication Pla	ı	
Local	🗈 Disable	Enable
Remote	崮 Every day ; start at 00 : 00	Disable Edit
		Cancel Back Apply

*Figure 3-51* Asynchronous Replication – Manual Configuration Step 10

22. Back to main screen of the wizard. Click the **Apply** button to create a replication task.



Create Protectio	on Group		
Volume Group		Protection Plan	Finish
Results			
Overall Status	<ul> <li>Success</li> </ul>		
Details			
Connect Volume	Success		
Enable Snapshot Plan	<ul> <li>Success</li> </ul>		
Enable Replication Plan	Success		
			Close

*Figure 3-52 Asynchronous Replication – Manual Configuration Step 11* 

23. There is a result page. Click the **Close** button to close the wizard.



		O Snapshot F	Plan		Replica	tion Plan-Local		Replication Pla	n-Remote			
<b>Protec</b> Snapsl	tion \ hot Task	/olumes	cation	Tasks								
								2 iter	ns Replicat	e Nov	<u>ن</u> ک	
		Volume Na me	Mo de	The Last Task	Capa city	Target Name	Target LUN	Created	Completed		Spee d	Stat us
+		Src_Vo 🌣 L_01	Asy nc	QREP-Src_Vol_01-R- 202111111645	11GB	iqn.2004-08.com.qsan:xc ubefas:dev1.ctr2	1	11/11/2021, 16:45:06		Þ	0 M B/s	Onli ne
+		Src_Vo 🌣 L_02	Asy nc	QREP-Src_Vol_02-R- 202111111645	10GB	iqn.2004-08.com.qsan:xc ubefas:dev1.ctr2	0	11/11/2021, 16:45:07		Þ	0 M B/s	Onli ne
										1	/ 1	>

Figure 3-53 Asynchronous Replication – Manual Configuration Step 12

24. Done. A protection group with synchronous replication task has been created.

### 3.4.3. Replication Options

These options are available in the protection group. Click the 🌣 icon beside the protection group name to list the drop-down options.

### **Traffic Shaping**

1. Click the Traffic Shaping option to edit the traffic shaping configurations.

Tra	affic Shaping (	Configuration	
Enable Traffic Shaping			
Shaping Group	Shaping Gro	up1 v	
Peak	200	МВ	
Enable Off-Peak			
Off-Peak	200	MB	
Peak Day 🗖 Daily / Weekly			
🖌 Mon 🔽 Tue 🔽 We	d 🔽 Thu	🖌 Fri 🛛 Sat	Sun
Peak Time	09:00		Э
		С	ancel Apply

Figure 3-54 Asynchronous Replication – Traffic Shaping Configurations

- Select a Shaping Group to be modified, enter a maximum throughput during Peak hours. Check the Enable Traffic Shaping option if necessary, and then enter a maximum throughput during Off-Peak hours and define the Peak Day.
- 3. Click the **Apply** button to continue.

The options are available in this tab.

#### **Replicate Now**

Click the **Replicate Now** button to replicate all volumes immediately. This option only applies to asynchronous replication tasks.

#### **Start Replication Task**

Select a volume, and then click the <a> icon to replicate the volume immediately. The progress bar displays the current status.</a>

### **Stop Replication Task**

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Click the cicon of the volume to stop the replication task.





TIP

The **Replicate Now** button will replicate all volumes in the protection group. And click the  $\triangleright$  icon of the volume will replicate the volume only.

### **Ungroup Volume from Protection Group**

To ungroup the volume from the protection group, check one or multiple volume names, and then click the  $\bigotimes$  button.

### **Delete Protection Group**

To delete the protection group, click the <sup>©</sup> icon beside the protection group name to list the drop-down options. Click the **Delete** option; it will pop up dialog box to confirm. Click the **Delete** button to delete the protection group.

### 3.4.4. Enable Multipath and Add Connections

Click the sicon next to the volume name to list the drop-down options. Click the **Connection Properties** option to enable multipath and add connections for the replication task.

Connection Properties							
Protection Group Volume Enable MultiPat	ProtectionGroup_00 Src_Vol_01 h	I					
No.		Source Port		Target IP Address		Status	
1	Add Connection	Auto	×	10.10.1.101	C	Connected	
					Cancel	Apply	

Figure 3-55 Asynchronous Replication – Connection Properties



### **Enable Multipath**

1. Check the **Enable MultiPath** checkbox to enable multipath for the replication task.

Connection Properties								
Protection Group Volume Chable MultiPat	ProtectionGroup_0 Src_Vol_01 h	01						
						2 items		
No.		Source Port		Target IP Address		Status		
1	Add Connection	Auto	~	10.10.1.101	C	Connected		
2	Add Connection	Auto	~	10.10.1.102		Connected		
					Cano	el Apply		
					Cano	el Apply		

Figure 3-56 Asynchronous Replication – Enable Multipath

- 2. If necessary, select the **Source Port** or leave it as Auto.
- 3. Enter the Target IP address of the target data port.
- 4. Click the **Apply** button to enable.

### **Add Connections**

1. Click the **Add Connection** button to add another connection.

Connection Properties								
'rotection Group 'olume Enable MultiPa	ProtectionGroup_00 Src_Vol_01 th	01				2 items		
No.		Source Port		Target IP Address		Status		
1	Add Connection	Auto	~	10.10.1.101	C	Connected		
				10 10 1 100				



Figure 3-57 Asynchronous Replication – Add Connection

- 2. If necessary, select the **Source Port** or leave it as Auto.
- 3. Enter the Target IP address of the target data port.
- 4. Click the **Apply** button to add.

### **3.4.5.** Switch Local Clone to Remote Replication

Through local-to-remote, you can transfer local backup to remote sites without redoing full copy. You can plug and play when local-to-remote without any configurations.

### **Configure Replication Plan-Local in Site A (Source Unit)**

1. Click the 🛨 icon in the **Protection Groups** pane to pop up a wizard.

Create Protection Group						
Volume Group	P	rotection	n Plan		✓	
Group Name ProtectionGroup_001						
Select Volumes						
	2/2 items				0 item	
Src_Vol_01						
Src_Vol_02						
		>		Not Found		
Create Volume						
					Cancel Next	



Figure 3-58 Asynchronous Replication – Local to Remote Step 1

- 2. Select source volumes, and then click the button to move them from the left side to the right side.
- 3. Click the **Next** button to continue.

Create Protection Group								
• Volume Group		Protection Plan	Finish					
Snapshot Plan								
Snapshot	🖹 Disable		Enable					
Replication Pla	n							
Local	🖈 Disable		Enable					
Remote	🕆 Disable		Enable					
			Cancel Back Apply					

*Figure 3-59 Asynchronous Replication – Local to Remote Step 2* 

4. Click the **Enable** text link in the **Local** pane to enable the **Replication Plan - Local**.

Local Replication Plan		
Selected Target Pool		
● Tgt_Pool_01	1.46 TB	
Create Pool		
Once		
C Repeat		
Daily		
🔿 Weekly 🛛 🖌 Mon 🔽 Tue 🔽 Wed 🔽 Thu 🔽 Fri 🔽 Sat 🔽		
◯ Monthly 1 ·		
○ Repeat every 30 minutes ∨		
Start Time 00 ~ : 00 ~		
End Time 23 × : 59 ×		
		Cancel Apply

*Figure 3-60* Asynchronous Replication – Local to Remote Step 3

- 5. Select a target pool. If none can be selected, click the **Create Pool** link to create a pool.
- 6. Click the **Apply** button to create a local clone task. And then click the **Close** button to close the wizard.





7. After the local clone is complete, click the icon next to the protection group name to list the drop-down options. And then click the **Protection Plan Setting** option.



Protection Pla	an Setting	
Snapshot Plan		
Snapshot	Tisable	Enable
Replication Pla	n	
Local	Once Disable Switch to Remote	Edit
Remote	[∄ Disable	Enable
		Close

*Figure 3-62* Asynchronous Replication – Local to Remote Step 5

8. Click the **Switch to Remote** text to configure the replication plan.

Switch to Remote
Mode
Asynchronous
○ Synchronous
Schedule @
O Once
Repeat
Daily
🔿 Weekly 🛛 Mon 🔽 Tue 🗹 Wed 🗹 Thu 🔽 Fri 🔽 Sat 🔽 Sun
Monthly 1 ~
Repeat every     30 minutes     >
Start Time 00 v : 00 v
End Time 23 V : 59 V
Enable Traffic Shaping
Shaping Group1 V Edit
Cancel Apply

*Figure 3-63* Asynchronous Replication – Local to Remote Step 6

- 9. Select the Mode as Asynchronous.
- 10. Select the **Once** option to execute the plan once. Or select the **Repeat** option to repeat the plan, and then check the repeat frequency.
- 11. If necessary, check the **Enable Traffic Shaping** and select the Shaping Group. Or click the **Edit** button to edit the shaping group.
- 12. Click the **Apply** button and then click the **Close** button to close the wizard.
- 13. Deactivate the target pool.
- 14. Remove all disk drives of the target pool and deliver them to the Site B (Target Unit).

### Prepare Backup Volumes in Site B (Target Unit)

- 15. Insert all disk drives of the target pool and activate them.
- 16. Create a host group to include the target volumes.



### Configure Replication Plan-Remote in Site A (Source Unit)

17. Select the source volume of the protection group.

	Sna	O Ipshot Plan			Replication Plan-Local				Replication Plan-Remote			
	tion \	(a)										
otec Snaps	hot Task	Replica	tion Ta	sks					2 items	X Recor	nnect	
otec Snaps	hot Task	VolumeS Replica Volume Nam e	tion Tas Mod e	<b>sks</b> The Last T ask	Capaci ty	Target Na me	Target L UN	Created	2 items Completed	Recor	Status	
otec Snaps +	hot Task	VolumeS Volume Nam e Src_Vol_ © 01	tion Ta Mod e	sks The Last T ask	Capaci ty 11GB	Target Na me	Target L UN -	Created Invalid D ate	2 items Completed Retry	Record Speed undefined M B/s	Status Switch fa led	

18. Click the **Reconnect** button to reconnect to the target volume. It will pop up a wizard.



Reconnect	
	•
Deployment Method	
<ul> <li>Auto</li> </ul>	
O Manual	
	Cancel Next

Figure 3-65 Asynchronous Replication – Local to Remote Step 8

### 19. Select the **Deployment Method** as **Auto** or **Manual**.

- 20. Click the **Next** button to continue.
- 21. The following takes **Auto** as an example, if you choose **Manual**, please refer to steps 16 to 21 in the <u>3.4.2 Manual Configuration</u> section.

Reconnect		
Source Port	Auto ~	
Remote System	m	
Remote IP address	192.168.1.234	
Username	admin	
Password		

Figure 3-66 Asynchronous Replication – Local to Remote Step 9

- 22. If necessary, select the **Source Port** or leave it as Auto.
- 23. Login to the management port of the target unit. Enter the **Remote IP address** of the target management port.
- 24. Enter the Username and Password of the target administrator account.
- 25. Click the Apply button to finish the Reconnect configuration.
- 26. Click the **Close** button to close the wizard.



		Snapshot P	lan		Replicat	tion Plan-Local		Replication Plan	n-Remote			
Protec	tion V	olumes										
Snaps	hot Tasks	s Replic	ation	Tasks								
								2 iter	ms Replicate	e Now	5	
		Volume Na me	Mo de	The Last Task	Capa city	Target Name	Target LUN	Created	Completed		Spee d	Stat us
+		Src_Vo 🏚 I_01	Asy nc	QREP-Src_Vol_01-R- 202111111645	11GB	iqn.2004-08.com.qsan:xc ubefas:dev1.ctr2	1	11/11/2021, 16:45:06		Þ	0 M B/s	Onli ne
+		Src_Vo 🏟 I_02	Asy nc	QREP-Src_Vol_02-R- 202111111645	10GB	iqn.2004-08.com.qsan:xc ubefas:dev1.ctr2	0	11/11/2021, 16:45:07		Þ	0 M B/s	Onli ne
										1	/ 1	>

Figure 3-67 Asynchronous Replication – Local to Remote Step 10

27. Done. A protection group with synchronous replication task has been reconnected.



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Protection Group ProtectionGroup\_001 🤹

# 4. Use Cases

This chapter will introduce some use cases for remote replications.

## 4.1. Remote Replication Topologies

Remote replication supports multiple topologies to suit various disaster recovery configurations. They are one-directional, bi-directional, one-to-many, many-to-one, and many-to-many. Both the source volume and destination volume in a replication connection are exclusive to the pair. Either one can NOT be served as the source or destination volume of a different replication connection. Below are the supported topologies.

### **One-Directional**



Figure 4-1 One-Directional Remote Replication

A Source Volume (S) in Site A is replicating to a Target Volume (T) in Site B. This is the most basic remote replication topology.

### **Bi-Directional**



Figure 4-2 Bi-Directional Remote Replication



Each system in a two-system topology acts as a replication target for the other's production data. A Source Volume (S1) in Site A is replicating to a Target Volume (T1) in Site B. And a Source Volume (S2) in Site B is replicating to a Target Volume (T2) in Site A.

### **One-to-Many**



*Figure 4-3 One-to-Many Remote Replication* 

A single source system replicates different storage resources to multiple target systems. A Source Volume (S1) in Site A is replicating to a Target Volume (T1) in Site B. At the same time, a Source Volume (S2) in Site A is replicating to a Target Volume (T2) in Site C. So does S3 in Site A to T3 in Site D.



#### Figure 4-4 Many-to One Remote Replication



### Many-to-One

Multiple source systems replicate to a single target system. A Source Volume (S1) in Site B is replicating to a Target Volume (T1) in Site A. At the same time, a Source Volume (S2) in Site C is replicating to a Target Volume (T2) in Site A. So does S3 in Site D to T3 in Site A.



### Many-to-Many

Figure 4-5 Many-to Many Remote Replication

Combination with bi-Directional, one-to-many, and many-to-one, remote replication also supports Many-to-Many topology. Multiple source systems replicate to multiple target systems. A Source Volume (S1) in Site A is replicating to a Target Volume (T1) in Site B. At the same time, a Source Volume (S2) in Site B is replicating to a Target Volume (T2) in Site A. And does S3 to T3, S4 to T4, ..., S8 to T8.

**TIP** Note that for each individual replication session in the topology, all supported topologies have a one-to-one configuration. For example, you cannot set a volume as a replication source and target at the same time. Similarly, a volume cannot be the source of synchronous or asynchronous replication at the same time.



## 4.2. Synchronous Replication Failover

Initially, you can set up normal usage of synchronous replication. The I/O sequence (blue lines) will go from Host to Source, and then Source to Target.



Figure 4-6 Synchronous Replication Failover

If an accident occurs and the Source is disconnected, you can manually failover to the target and let the I/O sequence (orange lines) go to the Target. At the same time, you can also switch Source and Target roles.

## 4.3. Synchronous Replication + C2F Solution

As we know, a volume with WT (Write-through) capability writes I/O to drives. This ensures that data is written to the drives. In contrast, a volume with WB (Write-back) capability temporarily writes I/O to cache and writes it to the drive-in batches as planned. Generally, a volume with write-back capability has better performance than a write-through volume.

If you use write-back parameter to set the volume, there are still risks. When the power is off unexpectedly, the data in the cache will disappear. C2F (Cache to Flash) solution can prevent this. Both Source and Target must add the C2F modules.





The best practice of volume write-back plus C2F solution can balance performance and data integrity.



# 5. CONCLUSION

This document discusses the various replication solutions. Configuring a data protection solution helps prevent unexpected situations, such as data loss. We provide local and remote data protection solutions to help easily recover in the event of a disaster. By using both synchronous and asynchronous replication solutions, data protection can be configured to meet the needs of enterprises.

Synchronous replication usually writes data to source unit and replicas at the same time. In this way, the primary copy and the replica are always in sync. In the event of a disaster, synchronous replication can provide maximum protection and ensure zero data loss.

Asynchronous replication first writes the data to the source unit and then copies the data to the replica, so there will be a certain delay in copying the data to the target unit. Asynchronous replication utilizes the snapshot technology to provide a consistent point-in-time copy that can be used in the event of a disaster. When using asynchronous replication, there will be no impact on host I/O because data will not be replicated when it enters the system. When data needs to be replicated over long distances, asynchronous replication can meet the needs of the enterprise.



# 6. **APPENDIX**

## 6.1. Apply To

Synchronous replication requires a **License** to enable the feature. We also provide a 30-day free **Trial License** for evaluation. The synchronous replication function is applicable to the following models.

• XEVO firmware 2.1.0 and later

## 6.2. Reference

Software Manuals

<u>XEVO Software Manual</u>