

Best Practices with Tivoli Storage Manager



Link to HyperIP at IBM's PartnerWorld:

https://www-304.ibm.com/software/brandcatalog/ismlibrary/details?catalog.label=1TW10SM44#

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HyperIP in a Network with Tivoli Storage Manager (TSM)

Implementation of HyperIP and Tivoli Storage Manager

The addition of HyperIP into the network using gateway mode does not require any changes to the TSM server or Client applications. Changes are necessary to the host routing tables for HyperIP to get inserted in the data path. The routing changes are described later in this document.

Installation of HyperIP

Refer to the latest documentation, FAQ, and Updates at the HyperIP website to get the latest news regarding HyperIP releases: http://www.netex.com/support/products/hyperip.

HyperIP is a WAN Optimization Virtual Appliance and can be requested from this URL: http://www.netex.com/hyperip/evaluation-request.

Fill out the Evaluation Agreement, accept the terms, and a download link will be sent to you to download the installation package. HyperIP is keyed and instructions on how to obtain keys are included in the installation package.

Video tutorials are available to assist in stepping through the configuration of HyperIP: http://www.netex.com/support/products/hyperip-screencasts

Appendix A in this document contains screenshots and information regarding HyperIP configuration.

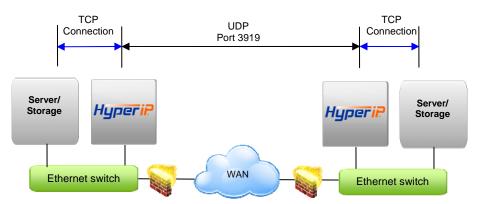
Adding HyperIP into your network

HyperIP improves the performance of backup and replication applications over your IP WAN. **HyperIP does not alter application protocols nor modify any file systems.** It efficiently moves block or file data over the IP WAN under any network conditions.

HyperIP also provides:

- support of WAN speeds scaling from 1-800 Mb/s
- virtual footprint
- adaptive lossless block level compression
- time of day rate controls for changing throughput requirements

HyperIP requires at least two appliances (virtual), one residing on each side of the WAN, as shown in the figure below. Multiple servers and storage at each site can utilize the HyperIP data path. HyperIP can also be deployed in a hub or mesh configuration.



HyperIP terminates TCP connections locally and tunnels the data between HyperIPs using UDP port 3919. Network devices filtering IP traffic in the data path between the HyperIPs must be configured to allow UDP port 3919.

HyperIP must be <u>in</u> **the data path to optimize the movement of data.** HyperIP connects to a (virtual) LAN switch with a single Gigabit Ethernet NIC and has two modes of operation to facilitate being inserted into the data path:

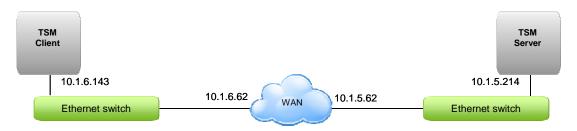
- Gateway Mode: User must add route statements in the data movers (application servers, storage devices, etc.) defining HyperIP as the IP gateway for the destination IP addresses or networks. Alternatively, these IP route statements or redirect filters, may be configured in a router. Gateway mode requires users to define HyperIP intercepts based on IP addresses, TCP ports and/or protocols to determine what traffic to act on.
- Proxy Mode: HyperIP requires additional local IP addresses (proxy) which represent remote IP addresses of the application servers or storage devices. This local proxy IP address is then used to communicate with the remote application. HyperIP is configured with a 1:1 mapping in which each destination IP address requires an associated local proxy address. Applications that do not support Network Address Translation (NAT) must use the HyperIP gateway mode.

Each HyperIP requires its own key associated with the HyperIP serial number. You must connect to the user interface on each HyperIP to retrieve its serial number and complete the form at: http://www.netex.com/hyperip/hyperip-key-request to request the key.

For further explanation on the features/functionality of HyperIP see the HyperIP User guide at: http://www.netex.com/support/products/hyperip-docs

Tivoli Storage Manager Configuration Before HyperIP

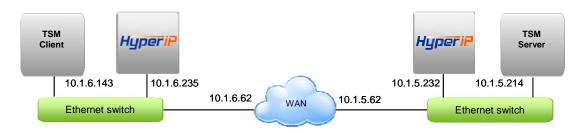
The drawing below shows a TSM configuration before installing HyperIP:



The client host will establish a TCP connection directly with the TSM server.

Tivoli Storage Manager Configuration With HyperIP

The drawing below shows a TSM configuration after installing HyperIP:



When adding HyperIP, as in the drawing above, the TSM Client and Server hosts will use HyperIP as an IP gateway to the remote host. HyperIP tunnels the TSM traffic across the WAN.

The route definitions and specific HyperIP information for the drawing are defined below: TSM client IP route to TSM server:

Route add 10.1.5.214/32 gateway 10.1.6.235

TSM Server IP route to TSM Client: Route add 10.1.6.143/32 gateway 10.1.5.232

Client site HyperIP definitions:

NxN Sites:

Itself - 10.1.6.235

Peer HyperIP (Remote Site) - 10.1.5.232

Intercept: Source Address = 10.1.6.143 Destination Address = 10.1.5.214

Server site HyperIP site definition:

Itself - 10.1.5.232

Peer HyperIP (Local Site) - 10.1.6.235

Intercept: Source Address = 10.1.5.214 Destination Address = 10.1.6.143

Appendix A-HyperIP Configuration

The following information is required when configuring HyperIP:

Interface IP address and network mask.

Browser Access options for HyperIP (http or https)

HyperIP hostname

HyperIP default gateway

HyperIP Domain name

DNS IP address

IP addresses or networks utilizing HyperIP (required to configure intercepts)

Using this information follow the instructions in the HyperIP HyperStart Guide to configure HyperIP for the network: http://www.netex.com/support/products/hyperip-docs

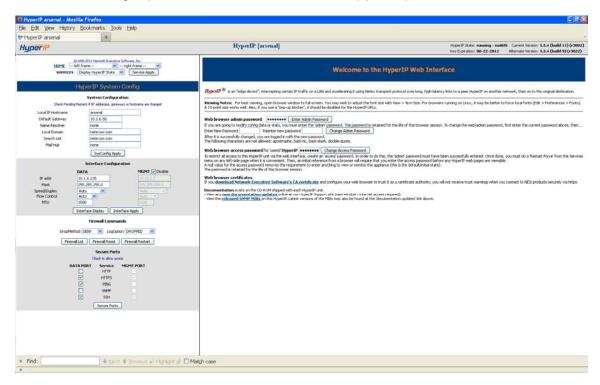
Additional information is available at:

http://www.netex.com/support/hyperip-support-tablehyperip/hyperip

Example HyperIP browser interface screen shots and configuration tips are included on the following pages.

This System webpage is used to configure or verify the basic system information and access settings:

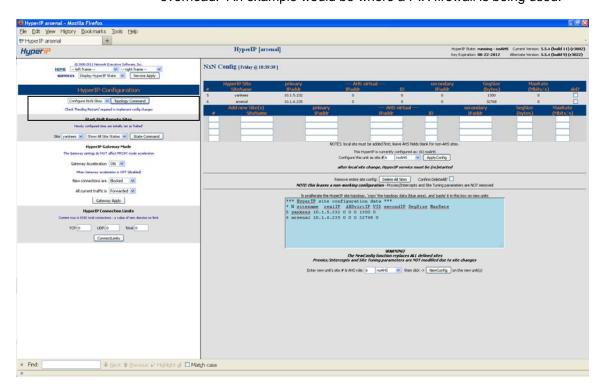
HyperIP hostname HyperIP default gateway Data port IP address and network mask (required) Mgmt port IP address and network mask (optional)



If there is only one interface available to the HyperIP, configure only the Data port. To remove the mgmt port from use, delete the IP address in the MGMT IP addr window. Be sure to allow user access through the data port if using only one interface.

The HyperIP "Configure NxN" frame is launched from the HyperIP Configuration webpage and is used to add information about the sites:

Local HyperIP data port IP address
Remote HyperIP data port IP address (External NAT address)
site number/site name (user-defined and unique within the HyperIP environment)
MaxRate (required if there are multiple remote HyperIPs configured)
Segsize (default: 32768 – May be changed after setup tests have been run)
NOTE: Use 1300 on lower-speed links (under 45 Mb/s) or networks
where fragmentation will cause a performance hit due to packet loss or
overhead. An example would be where a PIX firewall is being used.

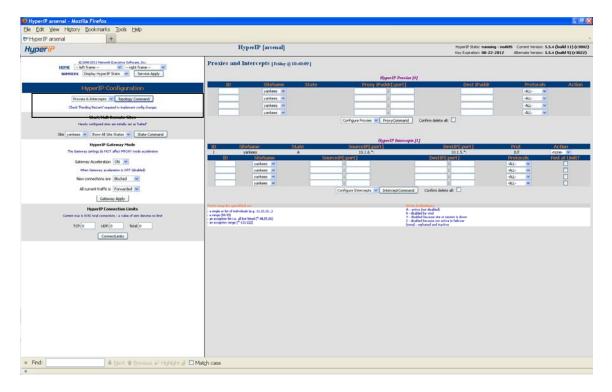


When configuring sites, it is important that the site defining the HyperIP being configured is entered first and site numbers remain the same across all HyperIPs. In the example above, when we configure the "Remote" HyperIP, site "remote" will be entered first using site #5 and site "local" will use site # 3.

The site name only needs to be unique to the configured HyperIP and is suggested to remain consistent across all configurations as well.

The HyperIP "Proxies & Intercepts" frame is launched from the HyperIP Configuration webpage and is used to configure what traffic the HyperIPs will intercept on behalf of the remote sites:

IP addresses or networks utilizing HyperIP



When configuring intercepts, the "sourceIP" is always an IP address or network on the same side of the WAN as the HyperIP being configured. The "DestIP" then will always be an IP address or network on the other side of the WAN.

Note: Intercepts networks may be defined on a byte boundary by using an asterisk wildcard. (Using 10.1.5.* will match IP addresses 10.1.5.0-10.1.5.255)