

Install KernSafe iSCSI SAN on Linux

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Overview

KernSafe SuperSAN is an advanced and powerful iSCSI Target software for Linux, which can quickly convert any workstation, server, and even embedded device into powerful iSCSI SAN. Being a full-featured iSCSI SAN software which supports many features and powerful authorization methods include CHAP, Mutual CHAP and IP Address authorization, SuperSAN not only supports a variety of media types such as Standard Image File, VHD, volumes, and physical disks, but also support many features for enterprise such as SCSI-3 for clustering, Synchronous / Asynchronous Replication, High Availability, Snapshot and CDP. The product is an ideal choice for storage solution in enterprise and home user.

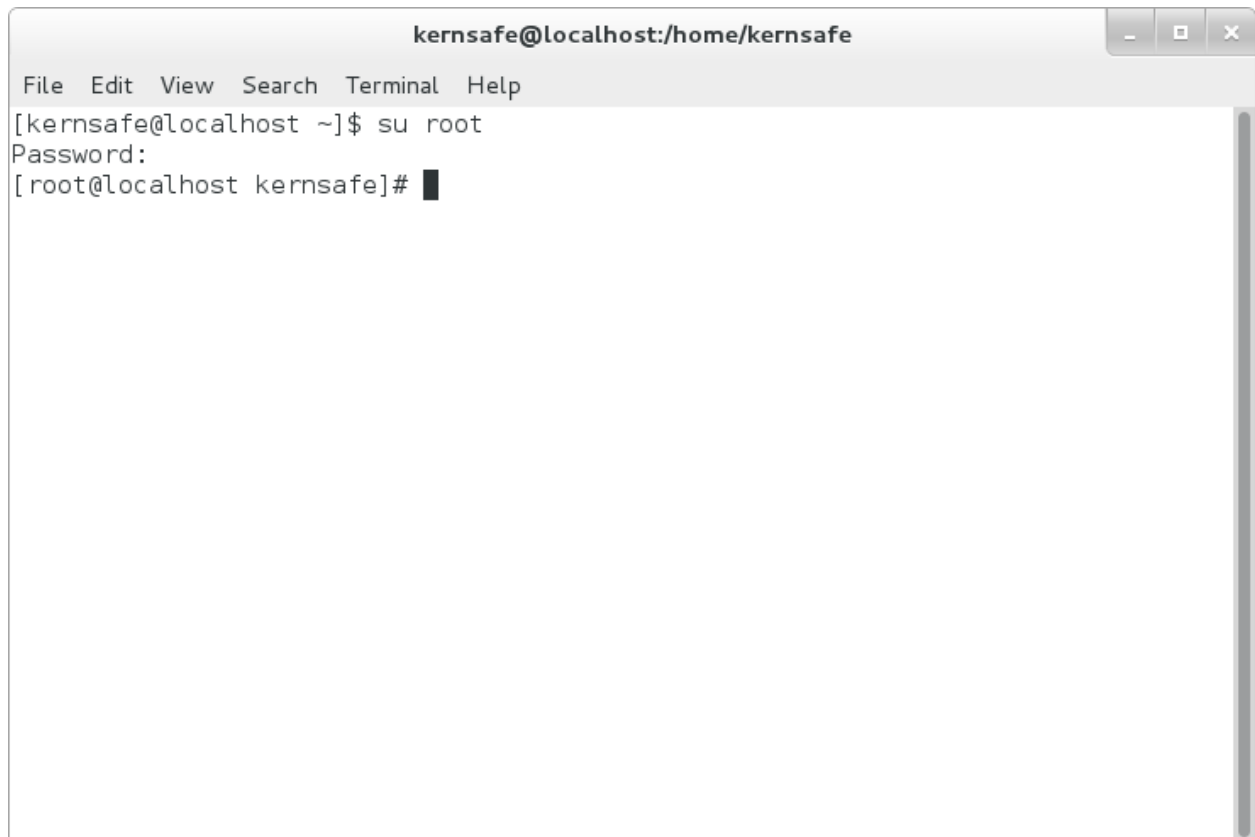
Install KernSafe iSCSI on CentOS

The CentOS is the recommended OS to install KernSafe Linux version iSCSI SAN, install KernSafe iSCSI SAN software on CentOS is very easy.

Download SuperSAN

Before we install it on Linux, we need run it under root privilege, use the sudo to archive:

#su root



```
kernsafe@localhost:/home/kernsafe
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[kernsafe@localhost ~]$ su root
Password:
[root@localhost kernsafe]#
```

Type the following command to download KernSafe iSCSI SAN, the SuperSAN software:

#wget <http://www.kernsafe.com/download/supersan.4.3.tar.gz>

```
kernsafe@localhost:/home/kernsafe
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[kernsafe@localhost ~]$ su root
Password:
[root@localhost kernsafe]# wget http://www.kernsafe.com/download/supersan.4.3.tar.gz
--2015-02-08 06:34:11-- http://www.kernsafe.com/download/supersan.4.3.tar.gz
Resolving www.kernsafe.com (www.kernsafe.com)... 166.78.23.34
Connecting to www.kernsafe.com (www.kernsafe.com)|166.78.23.34|:80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 2575641 (2.5M) [application/x-gzip]
Saving to: 'supersan.4.3.tar.gz'

100%[=====>] 2,575,641  31.2KB/s  in 69s

2015-02-08 06:35:21 (36.2 KB/s) - 'supersan.4.3.tar.gz' saved [2575641/2575641]

[root@localhost kernsafe]# █
```

Please note that the file name of the url may changed, please concern our website to learn the newest versions, the url was named by file name and version.

Unzip and Install

```
#tar -zxvf supersan.4.3.tar.gz
```

```
#cd SuperSAN
```

```
./install.sh
```

```
kernsafe@localhost:/home/kernsafe/SuperSAN
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
2015-02-08 06:35:21 (36.2 KB/s) - 'supersan.4.3.tar.gz' saved [2575641/2575641]

[root@localhost kernsafe]# tar -zxvf supersan.4.3.tar.gz
SuperSAN/
SuperSAN/Users.db
SuperSAN/install.sh
SuperSAN/supersand
SuperSAN/supersan
SuperSAN/asyncplugin.so
SuperSAN/autosnapplugin.so
SuperSAN/cdppplugin.so
SuperSAN/failoverplugin.so
SuperSAN/imageplugin.so
SuperSAN/logplugin.so
SuperSAN/memdiskplugin.so
SuperSAN/mirrorplugin.so
SuperSAN/partitionplugin.so
SuperSAN/smtpplugin.so
SuperSAN/snapshot.so
SuperSAN/userplugin.so
SuperSAN/vhdplugin.so
SuperSAN/ximageplugin.so
[root@localhost kernsafe]# cd SuperSAN/
[root@localhost SuperSAN]# █
```

Configure firewall

If you are running a test machine, you can simply stop CentOS firewall settings by the command:

```
#systemctl stop firewalld.service
```

Otherwise, you can use the following commands to configure the firewall:

```
#firewall-cmd --add-port=3260/tcp
```

```
#firewall-cmd --add-port=3261/tcp
```

Now the KernSafe iSCSI SAN software was installed on the Linux Server, now need to download KernSafe iSCSI SAN management console to manage it from Windows desktop.

Here you can get the newest version of iSCSI SAN management console:

<http://www.kernsafe.com/download/iscsi-san-linux.aspx>

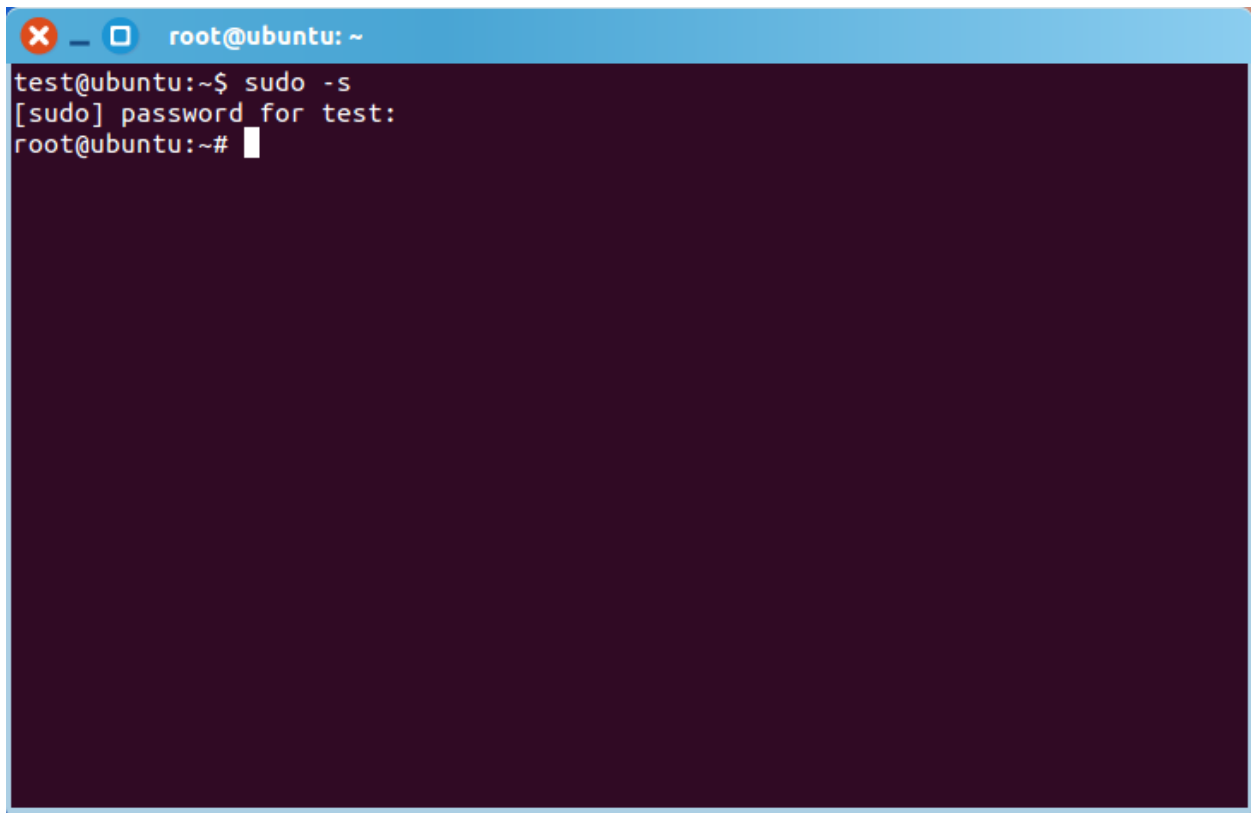
Install KernSafe iSCSI on Ubuntu

The Ubuntu is very popular Linux based OS so KernSafe iSCSI SAN is also fully support this OS as while, install KernSafe iSCSI SAN software on Ubuntu is very easy.

Download SuperSAN

Before we install it on Linux, we need run it under root privilege, use the sudo to archive:

```
#su root
```

A terminal window with a blue title bar containing the text 'root@ubuntu: ~'. The terminal content shows a user named 'test' at the 'ubuntu' prompt (~\$) typing 'sudo -s'. The prompt changes to '[sudo] password for test:', followed by the user entering a password (indicated by dots). The prompt then changes to 'root@ubuntu:~#', indicating successful elevation to root privileges.

```
test@ubuntu:~$ sudo -s
[sudo] password for test:
root@ubuntu:~#
```

Type the following command to download KernSafe iSCSI SAN, the SuperSAN software:

```
#wget http://www.kernsafe.com/download/supersan.4.3.tar.gz
```

```
root@ubuntu: ~
test@ubuntu:~$ sudo -s
[sudo] password for test:
root@ubuntu:~# wget http://www.kernsafe.com/download/supersan.4.3.tar.gz
--2015-03-05 00:41:43-- http://www.kernsafe.com/download/supersan.4.3.tar.gz
Resolving www.kernsafe.com (www.kernsafe.com)... 166.78.23.34
Connecting to www.kernsafe.com (www.kernsafe.com)|166.78.23.34|:80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 2576214 (2.5M) [application/x-gzip]
Saving to: 'supersan.4.3.tar.gz'

100%[=====>] 2,576,214    290KB/s   in 10s

2015-03-05 00:41:58 (245 KB/s) - 'supersan.4.3.tar.gz' saved [2576214/2576214]

root@ubuntu:~#
```

Please note that the file name of the url may changed, please concern our website to learn the newest versions, the url was named by file name and version.

Unzip and Install

```
#tar -zxvf supersan.4.3.tar.gz
```



```
root@ubuntu: ~  
root@ubuntu:~# tar -zxvf supersan.4.3.tar.gz  
SuperSAN/  
SuperSAN/Users.db  
SuperSAN/install.sh  
SuperSAN/supersand  
SuperSAN/supersan  
SuperSAN/asyncplugin.so  
SuperSAN/autosnapplugin.so  
SuperSAN/cdpplugin.so  
SuperSAN/failoverplugin.so  
SuperSAN/imageplugin.so  
SuperSAN/logplugin.so  
SuperSAN/memdiskplugin.so  
SuperSAN/mirrorplugin.so  
SuperSAN/partitionplugin.so  
SuperSAN/smtplugin.so  
SuperSAN/snapshot.so  
SuperSAN/userplugin.so  
SuperSAN/vhdplugin.so  
SuperSAN/ximageplugin.so  
SuperSAN/install-ubuntu.sh  
SuperSAN/uninstall.sh  
SuperSAN/supersand-ubuntu  
root@ubuntu:~#
```

After unzip, use the following command to install:

```
#cd SuperSAN
```

```
./install-ubuntu.sh
```

```
root@ubuntu: ~/SuperSAN
SuperSAN/mirrorplugin.so
SuperSAN/partitionplugin.so
SuperSAN/smtplugin.so
SuperSAN/snapshot.so
SuperSAN/userplugin.so
SuperSAN/vhdplugin.so
SuperSAN/ximageplugin.so
SuperSAN/install-ubuntu.sh
SuperSAN/uninstall.sh
SuperSAN/supersand-ubuntu
root@ubuntu:~# cd SuperSAN/
root@ubuntu:~/SuperSAN# ./install-ubuntu.sh
update-rc.d: warning: /etc/init.d/supersand missing LSB information
update-rc.d: see <http://wiki.debian.org/LSBInitScripts>
Adding system startup for /etc/init.d/supersand ...
/etc/rc0.d/K20supersand -> ../init.d/supersand
/etc/rc1.d/K20supersand -> ../init.d/supersand
/etc/rc6.d/K20supersand -> ../init.d/supersand
/etc/rc2.d/S20supersand -> ../init.d/supersand
/etc/rc3.d/S20supersand -> ../init.d/supersand
/etc/rc4.d/S20supersand -> ../init.d/supersand
/etc/rc5.d/S20supersand -> ../init.d/supersand
Starting KernSafe SuperSAN OK
root@ubuntu:~/SuperSAN#
```

Now the SuperSAN for Linux has been installed on Ubuntu.

Configure firewall

If you are running a test machine, you can simply stop Ubuntu firewall settings by the command:

```
#sudo ufw disable
```

Otherwise, you can use the following commands to configure the firewall:

```
#sudo ufw allow 3260/tcp
```

```
#sudo ufw allow 3261/tcp
```

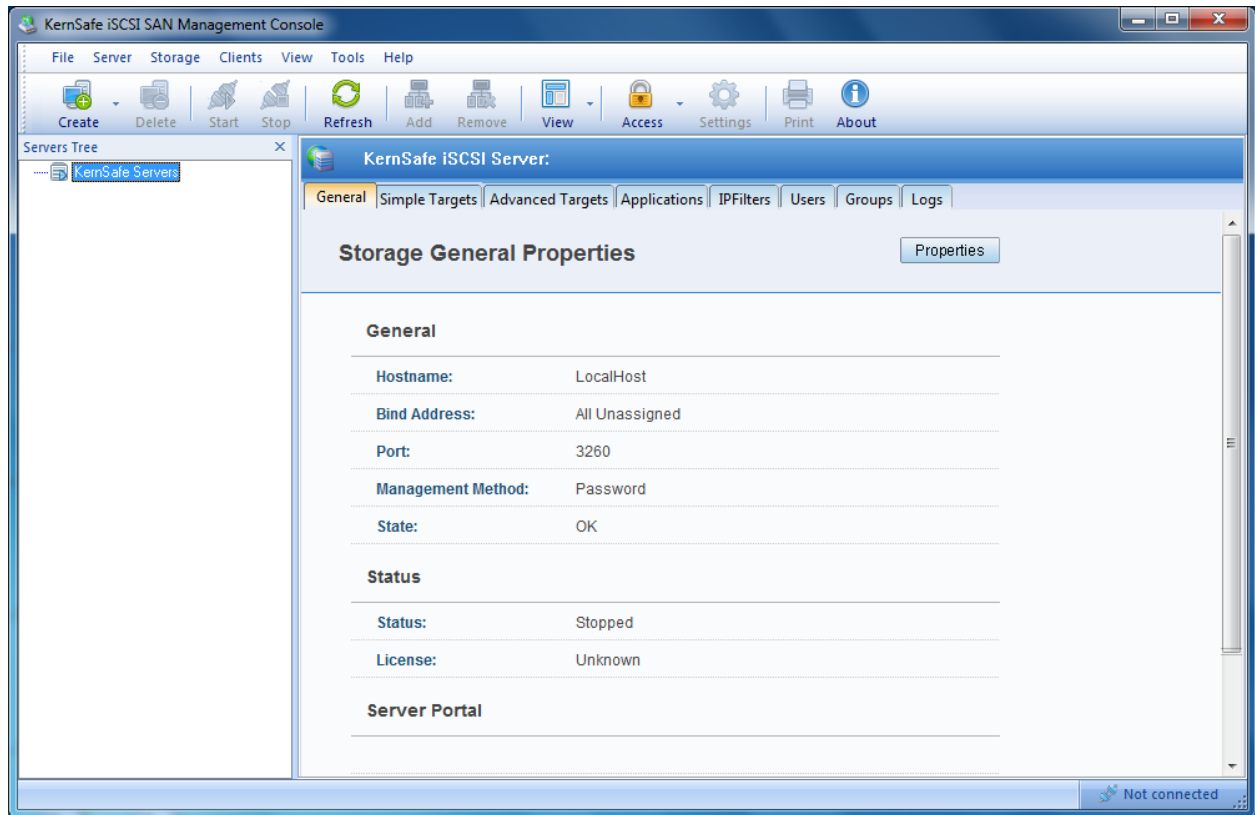
Now the KernSafe iSCSI SAN software was installed on the Linux Server, now need to download KernSafe iSCSI SAN management console to manage it from Windows desktop.

Here you can get the newest version of iSCSI SAN management console:

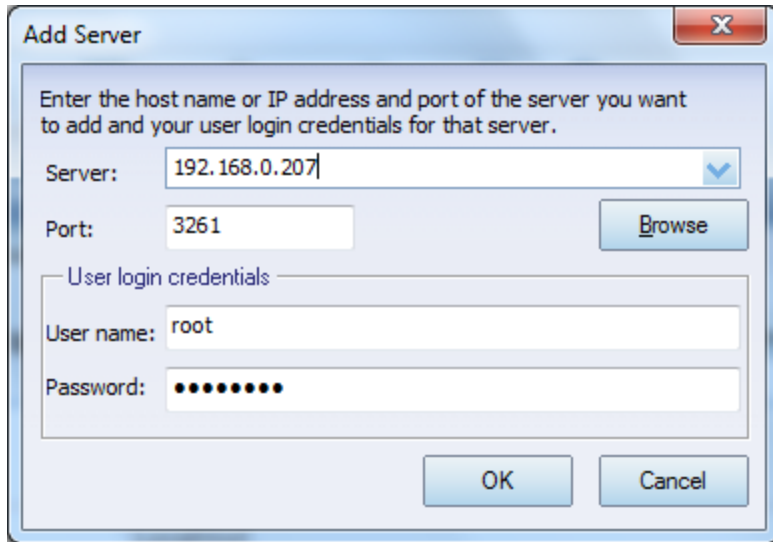
<http://www.kernsafe.com/download/iscsi-san-linux.aspx>

Manage Linux iSCSI SAN from Windows Desktop

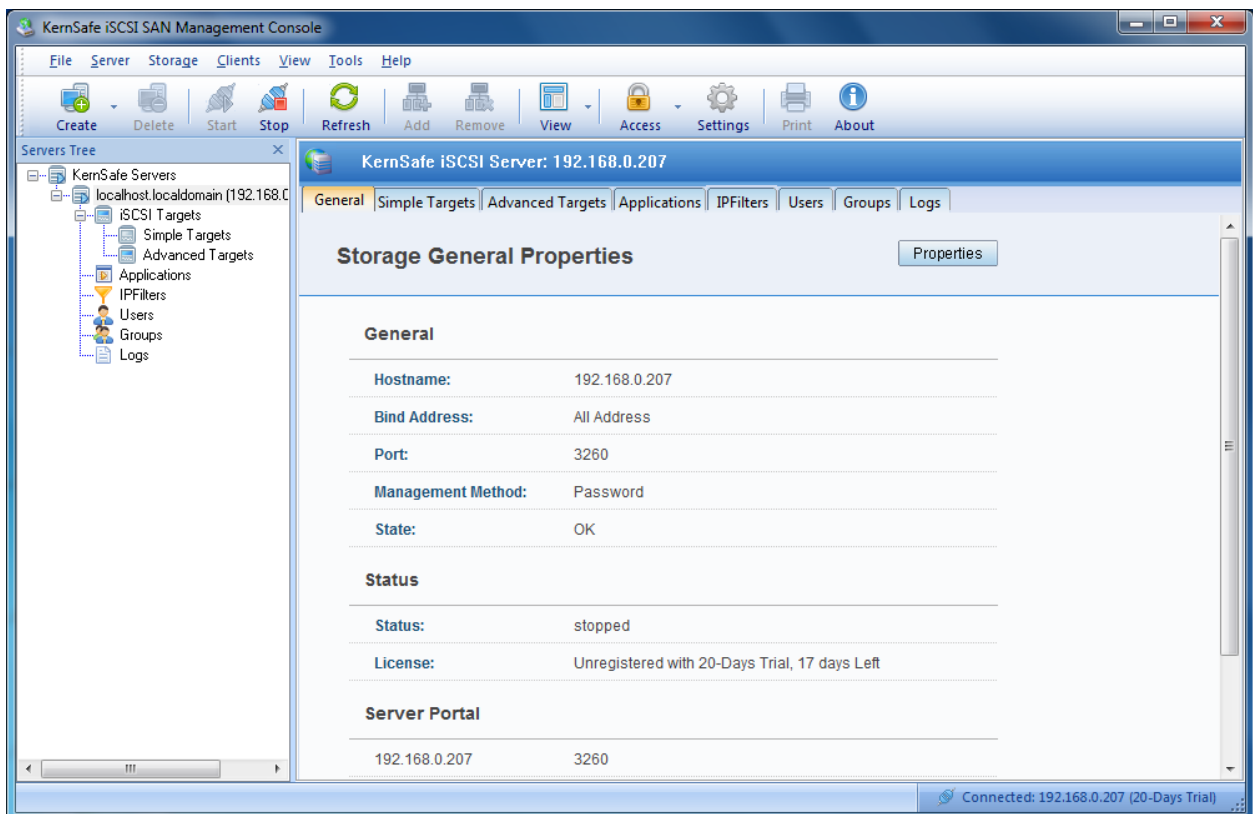
From Windows desktop, unzip the iSCSI SAN management console and execute iSCSI-Mangment.exe or iSCSI-Mangment-x64.exe (x64 bit machine).



Select Server menu and then choose Add Server menu item, now Add Server dialog shows.



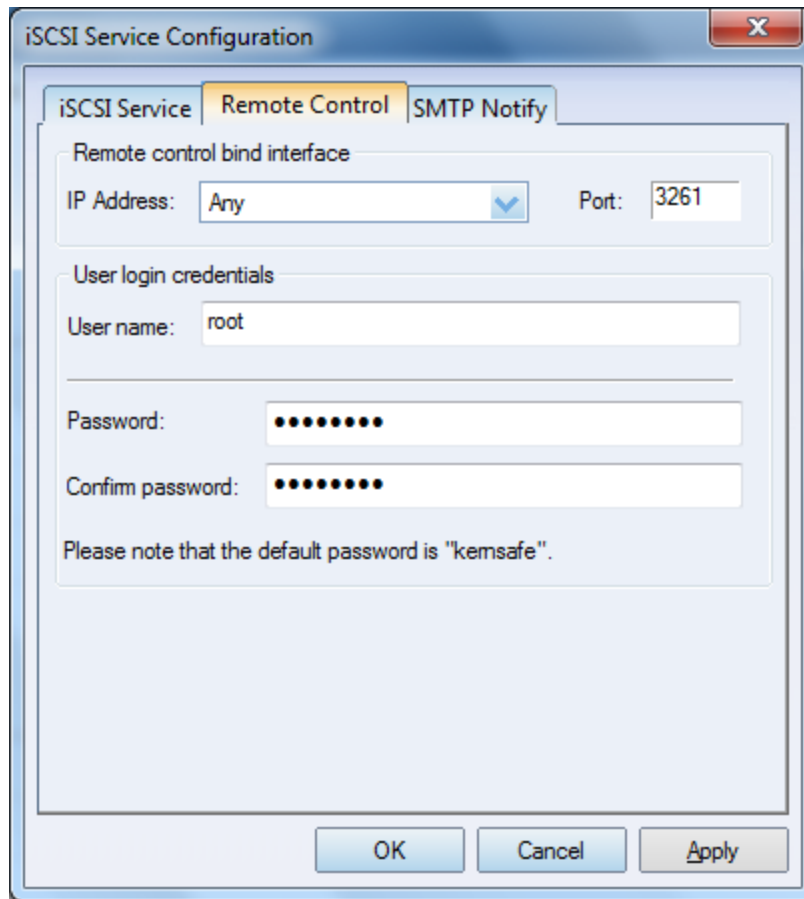
Type the address of the Linux machine, click the OK button to add.



If successful, the Linux server will be added to the console for management, for considering security, you should modify remote management credentials.

Click the Settings button, then the iSCSI Settings dialog shows.

Change to Remote Control page.



The image shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "iSCSI Service Configuration". It has three tabs: "iSCSI Service", "Remote Control" (which is selected and highlighted in yellow), and "SMTP Notify". The "Remote Control" tab contains the following fields and controls:

- Remote control bind interface:**
 - IP Address: A dropdown menu currently showing "Any".
 - Port: A text input field containing "3261".
- User login credentials:**
 - User name: A text input field containing "root".
 - Password: A text input field filled with ten black dots.
 - Confirm password: A text input field filled with ten black dots.
- A note at the bottom of the tab: "Please note that the default password is 'kernsafe'".

At the bottom of the dialog box, there are three buttons: "OK", "Cancel", and "Apply".

Type a new Password and Confirm password, click the OK to save changes.

Now you can fully manage KernSafe iSCSI SAN on Linux, for more information of the product using or put it into production, please see user's manual and solution white papers.

Contact

Support: support@kernsafe.com
Sales: sales@kernsafe.com
Home Page: <http://www.kernsafe.com/>
Product Page: <http://www.kernsafe.com/product/iscsi-san-linux.aspx>
Licenses <http://www.kernsafe.com/product/iscsi-san-linux/license-compares.aspx>
Forum: <http://www.kernsafe.com/forum/>

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