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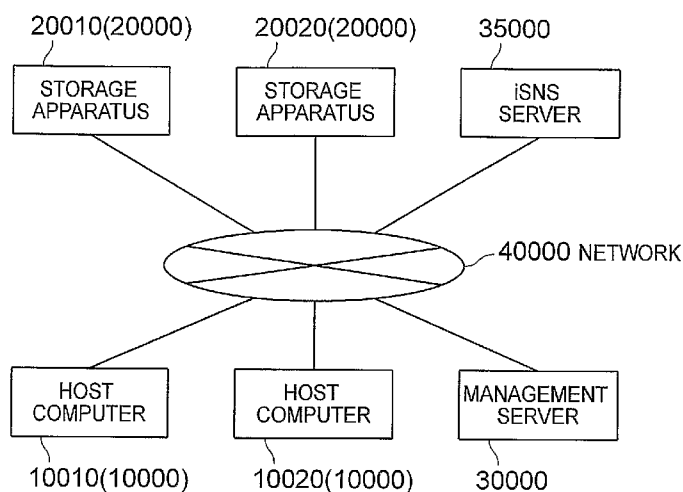
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(54) Title: MONITORING-TARGET-APPARATUS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, MANAGEMENT SERVER, AND MONITORING-TARGET-APPARATUS MANAGEMENT METHOD

FIG. 1



(57) Abstract: If both of LUN security information on storage apparatuses and configuration information on an iSNS server are acquirable, a management server makes reference to configuration situation of the LUN security acquired from a monitoring-target storage apparatus, thereby acquiring iSCSI initiator names which are permitted to access the storage apparatus. Moreover, the management server acquires, from the iSNS server, IP address of an iSCSI initiator name which does not exist on a monitoring-target host out of the iSCSI initiator names, then adding the IP address into monitoring-target nodes. Meanwhile, when an access from the management server to a monitoring-target node becomes impossible for a certain constant time-period due to a reason such that the monitoring-target node has been excluded from the network, the management server is capable of excluding the monitoring-target node from the monitoring targets on a GUI.



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DESCRIPTION

MONITORING-TARGET-APPARATUS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM,
MANAGEMENT SERVER, AND MONITORING-TARGET-
APPARATUS MANAGEMENT METHOD

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a
monitoring-target-apparatus management system,
5 management server, and monitoring-target-apparatus
management method for making it possible to detect an
apparatus coupled to a network, and to monitor the
detected apparatus as the apparatus of a monitoring
target.

10 Description of the Related Art

The following technology has been disclosed
(refer to, e.g., JP-A-2005-62941): In management
software for managing an information processing system
constituted by a plurality of host computers and
15 storage apparatuses, constitution information on the
storage apparatuses and constitution information on the
plurality of host computers which utilize the storage
apparatuses are read out in advance, then being stored
into an internal memory device of the management
20 software. Moreover, a host-computer group which is
utilizing the resource inside a certain specific

storage apparatus is detected based on the read-out information. Finally, a report on I/O competition which is focused on only the performance data on the host-computer group is created, then being submitted to
5 the system manager.

In JP-A-2005-62941, the explanation has been given concerning the SAN (: Storage Area Network) system where the plurality of host computers make the shared-use of a storage apparatus. Meanwhile, there is
10 a case where the SAN environment is constructed using an IP (: Internet Protocol) network. Namely, the storage apparatus is coupled onto an IP network such as LAN (: Local Area Network), thereby permitting the plurality of host computers to make the shared-use of
15 the storage apparatus.

In the case of constructing the SAN environment by using an IP network, data communications is performed among the host computers and the storage apparatus using an iSCSI (: Internet Small Computer
20 System Interface), and thus the iSNS (: Internet Storage Name Service) is often utilized. The iSNS allows information on a communications-capable apparatus to be managed in a concentrated manner by using the iSCSI protocol. The iSNS allows
25 implementation of such functions as name solution for iSCSI initiators and target nodes, and access limitation by grouping of the iSCSI initiators and target nodes based on a discovery domain.

Meanwhile, the storage apparatus possesses the LUN (: Logical Unit Number) security function. This function allows the iSCSI initiator name on an access-permitted host computer to be specified on each
5 port basis or each logical volume basis. The information on the iSCSI initiator name on an access-permitted host computer on each port basis or each logical volume basis of the storage apparatus will be referred to as "LUN security information".

10 In the above-described environment, the management software acquires the constitution information on the plurality of host computers and storage apparatuses. Concretely, the management software acquires the following information
15 periodically, then storing these pieces of information into its internal database: Information on internal constitutions of components inside each storage apparatus, such as port, controller, cache, volume, and RAID (: Redundant Arrays of Independent Disks) group,
20 and information such as coupling-destination storage port of the logical volume on each host computer.

When the management software defines a host computer and a storage apparatus which become the targets whose constitution information are to be
25 acquired, the manager specifies, on the management software, an address range of an appliance which the manager wishes to be dealt with as the monitoring target. The management software periodically tries to

perform an information acquisition operation for the address range specified. Then, if there exists a response to the information acquisition operation, the management software adds the appliance in the address
5 range into the information acquisition targets.

At this time, it is conceivable that there exists an address at which no appliance is present, or there exists an address which is utilized by an IT appliance that does not become the monitoring target by
10 the management software. In this case, the management software carries out the information acquisition request for this address. Then, at a point-in-time at which the request is found to fail or to be on time-out, the management software judges this address as
15 being invalid. Eventually, it turns out that the management software has tried the information acquisition request for the invalid address. Accordingly, there has existed a problem that a tremendous time is necessitated for the detection
20 processing of the monitoring target apparatuses. Also, there has existed a problem that, although an appliance which leaks out of the address range specified by the manager should essentially be dealt with as a monitoring target, the management software finds it
25 impossible to detect this appliance.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is an invention for

solving the above-described problems. Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to provide a monitoring-target-apparatus management system, management server, and monitoring-target-apparatus management method for making it possible to detect an apparatus coupled to a network, and to monitor the detected apparatus as the apparatus of a monitoring target.

In order to solve the above-described problems, the monitoring-target-apparatus management system in the present invention is implemented as follows: A monitoring-target-apparatus management system for detecting an apparatus coupled to a network, and monitoring the detected apparatus as the apparatus of a monitoring target, the monitoring-target-apparatus management system being implemented in an information processing system where storage apparatuses (e.g., storage apparatuses 20000), host apparatuses (e.g., host computers 10000), and a management server (e.g., management server 30000) are coupled to each other via the network, the storage apparatuses which have volumes that are memory areas, the host computers which use the volumes of the storage apparatuses via iSCSI (: Internet Small Computer System Interface) protocol, the management server for managing the storage apparatuses and the host apparatuses.

The management server includes an apparatus discovery program (e.g., apparatus discovery program

33300) for making reference to discovery target address management information (e.g., discovery target address management table 32200) memorized in a memory unit (e.g., memory 33000) and describing IP addresses of
5 discovery targets, issuing a transmission instruction for constitution information on the apparatuses with respect to the IP addresses of the discovery targets, and, if a response is given to the transmission instruction, memorizing, as the apparatus of the
10 monitoring target, the IP address of an apparatus which has returned the response into discovered apparatus management information (e.g., discovered apparatus management table 32300) of the memory unit, an information acquisition program (e.g., information
15 acquisition program 33200) for acquiring constitution information on the apparatus of the monitoring target, and memorizing the constitution information into device-coupling management information (e.g., device-coupling management table 32400) of the memory unit in
20 such a manner that iSCSI target names coupled to the volumes, iSCSI initiator names permitted to access the volumes, and coupling-destination host IDs corresponding to the iSCSI target names are made related with each other, and a monitoring-target
25 program (e.g., management program 33100) for making reference to the device-coupling management information if an iSNS (: Internet Storage Name Service) server has been registered into the discovered apparatus

management information, and detecting a volume for which the coupling-destination host corresponding to the iSCSI target name is unknown, acquiring an access-permitted iSCSI initiator name corresponding to the
5 volume for which the coupling-destination host is unknown, requesting the registered iSNS server to acquire the IP address corresponding thereto, and memorizing the acquired IP address into the discovery target address management information and the
10 discovered apparatus management information.

According to the present invention, it becomes possible to detect an apparatus coupled to a network, and to monitor the detected apparatus as the apparatus of a monitoring target.

15 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a diagram for illustrating a physical constitution example of the information processing system;

Fig. 2 is a diagram for illustrating a
20 detailed constitution example of the host computer;

Fig. 3 is a diagram for illustrating a detailed constitution example of the storage apparatus;

Fig. 4 is a diagram for illustrating a detailed constitution example of the management server;

25 Fig. 5 is a diagram for illustrating a detailed constitution example of the iSNS server;

Fig. 6A is a diagram for illustrating a

constitution example of a logical volume management table included in the host computer;

Fig. 6B is a diagram for illustrating a constitution example of the logical volume management table included in the host computer;

Fig. 6C is a diagram for illustrating a constitution example of the logical volume management table included in the host computer;

Fig. 7 is a diagram for illustrating a constitution example of a volume management table included in the storage apparatus;

Fig. 8A is a diagram for illustrating a constitution example of an iSCSI target management table included in the storage apparatus;

Fig. 8B is a diagram for illustrating a constitution example of the iSCSI target management table included in the storage apparatus;

Fig. 9 is a diagram for illustrating a constitution example of an apparatus login ID management table included in the management server;

Fig. 10 is a diagram for illustrating a constitution example of a discovery target address management table included in the management server;

Fig. 11 is a diagram for illustrating a constitution example of a discovered apparatus management table included in the management server;

Fig. 12A is a diagram for illustrating a constitution example of a device-coupling management

table included in the management server;

Fig. 12B is a diagram for illustrating a constitution example of the device-coupling management table included in the management server;

5 Fig. 13 is a diagram for illustrating a constitution example of an iSCSI name management table included in the iSNS server;

Fig. 14 is a diagram for illustrating an example of an monitored apparatus addition screen
10 displayed by the management server;

Fig. 15 is a flowchart for illustrating an apparatus discovery processing carried out by the management server in the first embodiment;

Fig. 16 is a flowchart for illustrating a
15 constitution-information acquisition processing carried out by the management server in the first embodiment;

Fig. 17A is a flowchart for illustrating an undiscovered-host addition processing into the monitoring targets, which is carried out by the
20 management server in the first embodiment;

Fig. 17B is a flowchart for illustrating an IP-address detection processing based on an iSNS server inquiry;

Fig. 17C is a flowchart for illustrating the
25 IP-address detection processing based on the iSNS server inquiry and a host-computer inquiry;

Fig. 17D is a flowchart for illustrating the IP-address detection processing based on the host-

computer inquiry;

Fig. 18 is a diagram for illustrating a constitution example of the discovered apparatus management table included in the management server in
5 the second embodiment;

Fig. 19A is a flowchart for illustrating the apparatus discovery processing carried out by the management server in the second embodiment;

Fig. 19B is a flowchart for illustrating an
10 IP-address deletion processing carried out by the management server in the second embodiment; and

Fig. 20 is a diagram for illustrating an example of an apparatus-deletion confirmation screen displayed by the management server.

15 DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Hereinafter, referring to the drawings, the explanation will be given below concerning the embodiments of the present invention.

(Embodiment 1)

20 In the first embodiment, the explanation will be given below concerning a method for allowing the management software to add, into monitoring targets, a host computer which will make an access to a monitoring-target storage apparatus. Fig. 1 to Fig. 4
25 illustrate the constitution of the information processing system, and constitutions of the apparatuses coupled to the information processing system. Fig. 5

to Fig. 13 illustrate the management information included in each apparatus. Fig. 14 illustrates a screen example of the management server. Fig. 15 to Fig. 17 illustrate the main processing flows.

5 (1) system constitution in the first embodiment

Fig. 1 is a diagram for illustrating a constitution example of the information processing system. Storage apparatuses 20010 (20000) and 20020 (20000), host computers 10010 (10000) and 10020 (10000), a management server 30000, and an iSNS server 35000 are coupled to each other via a network 4000. Incidentally, in Fig. 1, the storage apparatuses 20000 mean that the plurality of storage apparatuses exist. 15 The host computers 10000 (host apparatuses) also mean that the plurality of host computers exist.

Fig. 2 is a diagram for illustrating a detailed constitution example of each host computer 10000. Each host computer 10000 (host apparatus) 20 includes a port 11000 for implementing the coupling to the network 4000, a processor 12000, and a memory 13000. These constitution devices are coupled to each other via a circuit such as internal bus. The memory 13000 stores therein a task application 13100 (application), an operating system 13200, and a logical volume management table 13300 (refer to Fig. 6A, Fig. 6B, and Fig. 6C).

The task application 13100 uses a memory area

provided from the operating system, then performing data input/output (which, hereinafter, will be represented as "I/O") into/from the memory area. The operating system 13200 causes the application to

5 recognize the logical volume on a storage apparatus which is coupled to the host computer via a storage network. Incidentally, the port 11000 may also be divided into an I/O port for performing communications with the storage apparatuses 20000 via the iSCSI, and a

10 management port for allowing the management server 30000 to acquire management information included within the host computer.

Fig. 3 is a diagram for illustrating a detailed constitution example of each storage apparatus

15 20000. Each storage apparatus 20000 includes I/O ports 21010 (21000) and 21020 (21000) for implementing the coupling to the host computers 10000 via the network 4000, a management port 21100 for implementing the coupling to the network 4000, a management memory 23000

20 for storing each type of management information, RAID groups 24000 for storing data, controllers 25010 (25000) and 25020 (25000) for controlling the data and the management information within the management memory. These constitution devices are coupled to each

25 other via a circuit such as internal bus.

The management memory 23000 stores therein a management program 23100 for managing the storage apparatus, a volume management table 23200 (refer to

Fig. 7), and an iSCSI target management table 23300 (refer to Fig. 8A and Fig. 8B). Each of the RAID groups 24010 (24000) and 24020 (24000) is constituted by a single magnetic disk or a plurality of magnetic disks selected from among magnetic disks 24210 (24200), 24220 (24200), 24230 (24200), and 24240 (24200). When each RAID group is constituted by a plurality of magnetic disks, these magnetic disks are allowed to form the RAID constitution. Also, the RAID groups are logically divided into a plurality of volumes 24110 (24100) and 24120 (24100).

Incidentally, the logical volumes 24100 is not necessarily required to form the RAID constitution, as long as the logical volumes can be constituted using memory areas of one or more magnetic disks. Moreover, another memory medium such as flash memory may also be used in substitution for the magnetic disks, as long as it can provide memory areas corresponding to the logical volumes.

Each controller 25000 includes therein a processor for exerting the control within each storage apparatus, and a cache memory for temporarily memorizing data exchanged between each storage apparatus and each host computer 10000. Each controller 25000, which intervenes between the I/O ports and the RAID groups, performs transmission/reception of data therebetween.

Incidentally, the constitution of each

storage apparatus may be different from the constitution in Fig. 3 and in the above-described explanation. This is established as long as the different constitution can provide the logical volumes
5 to each host computer, and includes a controller for receiving an access request and performing read/write into a memory area, and a device for providing the memory area. For example, the controller and the device for providing the memory area may be stored into
10 another cabinet.

Fig. 4 is a diagram for illustrating a detailed constitution example of the management server 30000. The management server 30000 includes a management port 31000 for implementing the coupling to
15 the network 4000, a processor 31100, a memory area 33000 (memory unit), an output unit 34000 (which will be described later) such as display apparatus for outputting a processing result, and an input unit 34100 such as keyboard for allowing the storage manager to
20 input an instruction. These constitution devices are coupled to each other via a circuit such as internal bus.

The memory area 33000 (memory unit) stores therein a management program 33100 (monitoring-target
25 program, refer to Fig. 17A to Fig. 17D), an information acquisition program 33200 (refer to Fig. 16), an apparatus discovery program 33300 (refer to Fig. 15), a GUI (: Graphical User Interface) engine 33400, and an

acquired information repository 32000. Incidentally, the memory area 33000 is constituted by either of a semiconductor memory and a magnetic disk, or both of the semiconductor memory and the magnetic disk.

5 Additionally, the repository means storehouse of data in information engineering, and thus can also be said to be a database.

The management program 33100 (monitoring-target program) instructs the information acquisition
10 program 33200 to periodically acquire the constitution information from the storage apparatuses 20000 and the host computers 10000 within the information processing system. Also, the management program 33100 periodically instructs the apparatus discovery program
15 33300 to detect a storage apparatus 20000 and a host computer 10000 which are newly added to the information processing system.

The information acquisition program 33200 acquires the constitution information from the storage
20 apparatuses 20000 and the host computers 10000, then storing the acquired constitution information into the acquired information repository 32000. The apparatus discovery program 33300 detects the storage apparatuses 20000 and the host computers 10000 coupled to the
25 network 4000. Then, if the apparatus discovery program 33300 discovers an apparatus which is newly coupled to the network 4000, the unit 33300 instructs the information acquisition program 33200 to acquire the

constitution information from the newly-coupled apparatus.

The acquired information repository 32000 stores therein an apparatus login ID list 32100 (refer to Fig. 9), a discovery target address management table 32200 (discovery target management information, refer to Fig. 10), a discovered apparatus management table 32300 (refer to Fig. 11), and a device-coupling management table 32400 (refer to Fig. 12A and Fig. 12B).

The GUI-display processing unit 33400 displays the acquired constitution information via the output unit 34000 in response to the request from the manager via the input unit 34100. Incidentally, the management server 30000 may periodically acquire not only the constitution information from the storage apparatuses 20000 and the host computers 10000, but also such information as operation situation and performance of the internal constitution components which constitute the storage apparatuses 20000 and the host computers 10000.

Fig. 5 is a diagram for illustrating a detailed constitution example of the iSNS server 35000. The iSNS server 35000 includes a management port 36000 for implementing the coupling to the network 4000, a processor 37000, a memory 38000, an output unit 39000 (which will be described later) such as display apparatus for outputting a processing result, and an

input unit 39100 such as keyboard for allowing the storage manager to input an instruction. These constitution devices are coupled to each other via a circuit such as internal bus.

5 The memory 38000 stores therein an iSNS program 38100, and an iSCSI name management table 38200 (refer to Fig. 13). The iSNS program 38100 stores, into the iSCSI name management table 38200, the information on the IP-SAN appliances on the network
10 4000. Then, in accordance with a request from an IP-SAN appliance, the program 38100 answers the IP address corresponding to the iSCSI name stored in the iSCSI name management table. Incidentally, in substitution for the semiconductor memory, part of the whole of the
15 memory 38000 may be constituted by another memory medium such as the magnetic disk.

Fig. 6A, Fig. 6B, and Fig. 6C are diagrams for illustrating constitution examples of the logical volume management tables included in the host computers
20 10000. Each of the logical volume management tables 13300A (13300), 13300B (13300), and 13300C (13300) included in the host computers 10000 is constituted from the following fields: A field 13310 for registering a logical volume ID which becomes an
25 identifier for each logical volume within each host computer, a field 13320 for registering an iSCSI initiator name which becomes an identifier for the port 11000 (I/O port) on each host computer, and which is

used at the time of communications with each storage apparatus where the actual entity of the logical volume exists, a field 13330 for registering a coupling-destination iSCSI target name which becomes an
5 identifier for the I/O port 21000 on each storage apparatus, and which is used at the time of communications with each storage apparatus where the actual entity of the logical volume exists, and a field 13340 for registering a LUN ID which becomes an
10 identifier for the logical volume in each storage apparatus.

Fig. 6A illustrates an example of concrete values of the logical volume management table 13300A included in the host computer (HOST1). Namely, the
15 logical volume (E:) on the host computer 10000 is coupled to the storage apparatus via the port on the host computer indicated by the iSCSI initiator name of com.hitachi.svl, and the port on the storage apparatus indicated by the iSCSI target name of com.hitachi.stol.
20 Moreover, the logical volume (E:) possesses the LUN ID of "0". Fig. 6B and Fig. 6C illustrate examples of basically the same concrete values.

Fig. 7 is a diagram for illustrating a constitution example of the volume management table
25 23200 included in each storage apparatus 20000. The volume management table 23200 included in each storage apparatus 20000 is constituted from the following fields: A field 23210 for registering a volume ID

which becomes an identifier for each volume within each storage apparatus, a field 23220 for registering the capacity of each volume, a field 23230 for registering a target ID which becomes an identifier for an iSCSI target to which each volume belongs, and a field 23240 for registering the LUN ID which becomes an identifier for each volume within the iSCSI target.

Fig. 7 illustrates an example of concrete values of the volume management table 23200 included in each storage apparatus 20000. Namely, the volume VOL1 on the storage apparatus 20000 possesses a 20-GB memory area, belongs to an iSCSI target indicated by the iSCSI target ID of TG1, and possesses the LUN ID of "0".

Fig. 8A and Fig. 8B are diagrams for illustrating constitution examples of the iSCSI target management tables 23300 included in each storage apparatus. Each of the iSCSI target management tables 23300 A (23300) and 23300 B (23300) is constituted from the following fields: A field 23310 for registering the target ID which becomes the identifier for the iSCSI target within each storage apparatus, a field 23320 for registering the iSCSI target name possessed by each iSCSI target, and a field 23330 for registering the iSCSI initiator name which becomes the identifier for the port on a host computer which is permitted to make an access (coupling) to the volume belonging to each iSCSI target. Incidentally, if each storage apparatus 20000 possesses no LUN security function, the

field 23330 is absent as is illustrated in Fig. 8B.

Fig. 8A illustrates an example of concrete values of the iSCSI target management table 23300 included in each storage apparatus 20000. Namely, the
5 iSCSI target TG1 on the storage apparatus 20000 possesses the iSCSI target name of com.hitachi.stol, and gives the permission to the access from the port on the host computer whose iSCSI initiator name is com.hitachi.svl.

10 Fig. 9 is a diagram for illustrating a constitution example of the apparatus login ID management table 32100 included in the management server 30000. The apparatus login ID management table 32100 included in the management server 30000 is
15 constituted from the following fields: A field 32110 for registering type of a discovery target appliance, a field 32120 for registering user name which the apparatus discovery program 33300 uses when it accesses the discovery target appliance, and a field 32130 for
20 registering password which the apparatus discovery program 33300 uses with the user name.

Fig. 9 illustrates an example of concrete values of the apparatus login ID management table 32100 included in the management server 30000. Namely, when
25 the apparatus discovery program 33300 included in the management server 30000 accesses the host computer to confirm whether or not a new appliance has been added, the user name and password which it uses at that time

are "user" and "pwd", respectively.

Fig. 10 is a diagram for illustrating a constitution example of the discovery target address management table 32200. The discovery target address management table 32200 included in the management server 30000 is constituted from a field for registering a discovery target address which the apparatus discovery program 33300 uses as the access target. Fig. 10 illustrates an example of concrete values of the discovery target address management table 32200 included in the management server 30000. Namely, the apparatus discovery program 33300 included in the management server 30000 accesses appliances whose IP addresses fall within a range of 192.168.5.1 to 192.168.5.255, then confirming whether or not a new appliance has been added.

Fig. 11 is a diagram for illustrating a constitution example of the discovered apparatus management table 32300 included in the management server 30000. The discovered apparatus management table 32300 included in the management server 30000 is constituted from the following fields: A field 32310 for registering a network IP address of the storage apparatus, host computer, or iSNS server which the apparatus discovery program 33300 has discovered, a field 32320 for registering the type of the appliance (apparatus) existing at the network address, a field 32330 for registering an identifier in the management

server 30000 for the appliance (apparatus) existing at the network address, a field 32340 for registering whether or not the appliance existing at the network address is a target for the constitution-information acquisition by the management server 30000, a field 32350 for registering the user name which the information acquisition program 33200 uses when it accesses the appliance, and a field 32360 for registering the password which the unit 33200 uses with the user name.

Fig. 11 illustrates an example of concrete values of the discovered apparatus management table 32300 included in the management server 30000. Namely, the discovered apparatus management table 32300 included in the management server 30000 accesses the host computer HOST1 whose IP address is 192.168.5.5, then performing the information acquisition. Also, the user name and password which it uses at that time are "user" and "pwd", respectively.

Fig. 12A and Fig. 12B are diagrams for illustrating a constitution example of the device-coupling management table 32400 included in the management server 30000. The device-coupling management table 32400 included in the management server 30000 is constituted from the following fields: A field 32410 for registering an apparatus ID which becomes an identifier for a storage apparatus, a field 32420 for registering the volume ID which becomes an

identifier for the volume included in the storage apparatus, a field 32430 for registering the iSCSI target name which becomes an identifier for the port when the volume performs communications with the host computer 10000, a field 32440 for registering the LUN ID which becomes an identifier for the volume within the iSCSI target, a field 32450 for registering the iSCSI initiator name which becomes an identifier for the port on the host side which is permitted to access the volume by the storage apparatus, a field 32460 for registering an identifier for the host computer 10000 to which the volume is coupled, and a field 32470 for registering the name of the drive in the host computer 10000 in which the volume becomes an actual entity.

Incidentally, if the management server 30000 has not acquired the constitution information on the host computer 10000 which becomes the actual entity of the volume included in the storage apparatus, or if the volume is not used by whatever host computer, the field 32460 and the field 32470 become blank fields. Also, if the storage apparatus possesses no LUN security function, no data exists in the field 32450.

Fig. 12A illustrates an example of concrete values of the device-coupling management table 32400 included in the management server 30000. Namely, the volume VOL1 on the storage apparatus SYS1 is coupled to the host computer HOST1 via the iSCSI target on the storage side indicated by com.hitachi.sto1, and the

iSCSI initiator on the host side indicated by com.hitachi.svl. Also, the volume VOL1 possesses the LUN ID of "0", and is recognized as the drive E: on the host.

5 Meanwhile, the volume VOL3 on the storage apparatus SYS1 gives the permission to the access from the iSCSI initiator on the host side indicated by com.hitachi.svl. However, the management server 30000 has not acquired the constitution information on the
10 host computer 10000 which becomes the actual entity of the volume, or the volume is not used by whatever host computer. Accordingly, the field 32460 and the field 32470 become the blank fields. Also, the storage apparatus SYS2 possesses no LUN security function.
15 Consequently, no data exists in the field 32450 with respect to each volume of the storage apparatus SYS2.

Fig. 12B illustrates a concrete example of the device-coupling management table 32400 after the carry-out of an addition processing of an undiscovered
20 host into the monitoring targets. The details of this processing will be described later. In the device-coupling management table 32400 illustrated in Fig. 12B, as compared with the device-coupling management table 32400 illustrated in Fig. 12A, the coupling-
25 destination host ID 32460 and the coupling-destination drive name 32470 are added in the volume VOL3 on the storage apparatus SYS1. Similarly, the coupling-destination host ID 32460 and the coupling-destination

drive name 32470 are added in the volume VOL3 on the storage apparatus SYS2.

Fig. 13 is a diagram for illustrating a constitution example of the iSCSI name management table 38200 included in the iSNS server 35000. The iSCSI name management table 38200 included in the iSNS server 35000 is constituted from the following fields: A field 38220 for registering an iSCSI name which is an identifier for the iSCSI initiator and the iSCSI target, a field 38210 for registering the IP address corresponding to the iSCSI name, and a field 38230 for registering which of the iSCSI initiator and the iSCSI target corresponds to the iSCSI name.

Fig. 13 illustrates an example of concrete values of the iSCSI name management table 38200 included in the iSNS server 35000. Namely, the iSCSI initiator on the apparatus indicated by the IP address 192.168.5.3 possesses the iSCSI name of com.hitachi.sv3.

Fig. 14 is a diagram for illustrating an example of a monitored apparatus addition screen displayed for the system manager by the management server 30000. Fig. 14 illustrates the display example of a screen for an addition operation of adding a discovered apparatus to monitoring targets, and an exclusion operation of excluding a monitoring target apparatus from the monitoring targets. In the to-monitoring-targets apparatus addition operation and

from-monitoring-targets apparatus exclusion operation screen 71000, apparatus types and IP addresses of discovered apparatuses are displayed (table 71010).

The manager checks an apparatus which the manager
5 wishes to be added to the monitoring targets, then adding it to the monitoring targets by pushing down an "add-to-monitoring-targets" button (button 71020).

Also, apparatus types, IP addresses, and apparatus IDs of the monitoring target apparatuses are
10 displayed (table 71030). The manager checks an apparatus which the manager wishes to be excluded from the monitoring targets, then excluding it from the monitoring targets by pushing down an "exclude-from-monitoring-targets" button (button 71040).

15 The manager adds a discovered apparatus to the monitoring targets. This addition allows the management server 30000 to periodically acquire the constitution information on the discovered apparatus. Also, when the management server 30000 periodically
20 acquires the information such as operation situation and performance of the internal constitution components which constitute the storage apparatuses 20000 and the host computers 10000, the manager adds a discovered apparatus to the monitoring targets. This addition
25 allows the management server 30000 to periodically acquire the operation situation and performance of the internal constitution components which constitute the discovered apparatus.

(2) apparatus discover and constitution-information acquisition processings in the first embodiment

Fig. 15 is a flowchart for illustrating an apparatus discovery processing carried out by the management server 30000 in the first embodiment. Reference will be made to Fig. 4 if required. Fig. 15 illustrates the apparatus discovery processing carried out by the apparatus discovery program 33300 of the management server 30000. At the time of start-up of the program, or ever time a constant time-period has elapsed from the previous apparatus discovery processing, the management program 33100 instructs the apparatus discovery program 33300 to execute the following apparatus discover processing: Incidentally, when the unit 33100 issues the execution instruction repeatedly, the instruction need not be issued on each constant time-period basis accurately, but is all right as long as it is repeated.

The apparatus discovery program 33300 executes processings within loops (i.e., the following series of processings) with respect to all the IP addresses within the discovery target address range defined on the discovery target address management table 32200 (refer to Fig. 10) (step S61010). The apparatus discovery program 33300 logs in to an apparatus on an IP address defined on the discovery target address management table 32200, using the user

name and the password defined on the apparatus login ID management table 32100. Moreover, the unit 33300 instructs the apparatus on the IP address to transmit the iSNS server constitution information (step S61020).

- 5 The constitution information to be acquired may be arbitrary information.

The apparatus discovery program 33300 judges whether or not a response on the iSNS server constitution information has been given from the monitoring target apparatus (step S61030). If the response on the iSNS server constitution information has been given from the monitoring target apparatus (step S61030, Yes), the apparatus discovery program 33300 judges that the apparatus is an iSNS server.

10 Moreover, the unit 33300 stores the IP address which has returned the response into the discovered apparatus management table 32300 (refer to Fig. 11), then transferring to the processing at the next IP address (step S61040). At this time, "iSNS server" is

20 registered into the apparatus type on the table 32300, and the user name and the password used when the constitution-information transmission request to the iSNS server is carried out are registered into the user name and the password on the table 32300.

- 25 Meanwhile, if no response on the iSNS server constitution information has been given from the monitoring target apparatus (step S61030, No), the apparatus discovery program 33300, using the user name

and the password defined on the apparatus login ID management table 32100, logs in to the apparatus on the IP address defined on the discovery target address management table 32200, then instructing the apparatus
5 to transmit the storage-apparatus constitution information (step S61050). The constitution information to be acquired may be arbitrary information.

The apparatus discovery program 33300 judges
10 whether or not a response on the storage-apparatus constitution information has been given from the monitoring target apparatus (step S61060). If the response on the storage-apparatus constitution information has been given from the monitoring target
15 apparatus (step S61060, Yes), the apparatus discovery program 33300 judges that the apparatus is a storage apparatus. Moreover, the unit 33300 stores the IP address which has returned the response into the discovered apparatus management table 32300 (refer to
20 Fig. 11), then transferring to the processing at the next IP address (step S61070). At this time, "storage" is registered into the apparatus type on the table 32300, and the user name and the password used when the constitution-information transmission request to the
25 storage apparatus is carried out are registered into the user name and the password on the table 32300.

Meanwhile, if no response on the storage-apparatus constitution information has been given from

the monitoring target apparatus (step S61060, No), the apparatus discovery program 33300, using the user name and the password defined on the apparatus login ID management table 32100, logs in to the apparatus on the IP address defined on the discovery target address management table 32200, then instructing the apparatus to transmit the host-computer constitution information (step S61080). The constitution information to be acquired may be arbitrary information.

10 The apparatus discovery program 33300 judges whether or not a response on the host-computer constitution information has been given from the monitoring target apparatus (step S61090). If the response on the host-computer constitution information has been given from the monitoring target apparatus (step S61090, Yes), the apparatus discovery program 33300 judges that the apparatus is a host computer. Moreover, the unit 33300 stores the IP address which has returned the response into the discovered apparatus management table 32300, then transferring to the processing at the next IP address (step S61100). At this time, "host computer" is registered into the apparatus type on the table 32300, and the user name and the password used when the constitution-information transmission request to the host computer is carried out are registered into the user name and the password on the table 32300.

Meanwhile, if no response on the host-

computer constitution information has been given from the monitoring target apparatus (step S61090, No), the apparatus discovery program 33300 transfers to the processing at the next IP address.

- 5 The above-described processing is the apparatus discover processing carried out by the apparatus discovery program 33300.

Fig. 16 is a flowchart for illustrating a constitution-information acquisition processing carried
10 out by the management server 30000 in the first embodiment. Reference will be made to Fig. 4 if required. Fig. 16 illustrates the constitution-information acquisition processing carried out by the information acquisition program 33200 of the management
15 server 30000. At the time of start-up of the program, or ever time a constant time-period has elapsed from the previous constitution-information acquisition processing, the management program 33100 instructs the information acquisition program 33200 to execute the
20 following constitution-information acquisition processing: Incidentally, when the unit 33100 issues the execution instruction repeatedly, the instruction need not be issued on each constant time-period basis accurately, but is all right as long as it is repeated.

- 25 The information acquisition program 33200 executes processings within loops (i.e., the following series of processings) with respect to each apparatus of a monitoring target defined on the discovered

apparatus management table 32300 (refer to Fig. 11)
(step S62010). Of the apparatuses defined on the
discovered apparatus management table 32300, the
information acquisition program 33200 logs in to each
5 apparatus whose monitoring-target flag field 32340 is
"Yes", i.e., each apparatus which has become a
monitoring target. This log-in is performed using the
user name and the password defined on the table 32300.
Moreover, the information acquisition program 33200
10 instructs each apparatus to transmit the constitution
information (step S62020). At this time, the unit
33200 confirms the apparatus type of each IP address.
Then, if the apparatus type is "host computer", the
unit 33200 acquires, as the constitution information,
15 the information illustrated on the logical volume
management tables 13300 (refer to Fig. 6A to Fig. 6C).
If the apparatus type is "storage apparatus", the unit
33200 acquires, as the constitution information, the
information illustrated on the volume management table
20 23200 (refer to Fig. 7) and the iSCSI target management
table (refer to Fig. 8A and Fig. 8B).

The information acquisition program 33200
judges whether or not a response on the constitution
information has been given from each monitoring target
25 apparatus (step S62030). If the response on the
constitution information has been given from the
monitoring target apparatus (step S62030, Yes), the
information acquisition program 33200 stores the

acquired constitution information into the acquired information repository 32000 (step S62040).

After the information acquisition program 33200 has terminated the above-described processing with respect to all the apparatuses of the monitoring targets defined on the discovered apparatus management table 32300, the unit 33200 makes reference to the constitution information stored into the acquired information repository 32000, then updating the devices connection management table 32400 (step S62050).

Hereinafter, the explanation will be given below regarding processing steps of updating the device-coupling management table 32400 (refer to Fig. 12A and Fig. 12B) at the step S62050. First, the information acquisition program 33200 makes reference to the volume management table 23200 stored into the acquired information repository 32000. Moreover, the unit 33200 confirms the iSCSI target name to which the volume is coupled and the iSCSI initiator name accessible to the volume, then registering the names into the device-coupling management table 32400. Next, the unit 33200 makes reference to the logical volume management table 13300. If the unit 33200 discovers a pair of a storage volume and a host drive which use the same iSCSI initiator name as the above-described iSCSI initiator name, which are coupled to the storage-side port having the above-described iSCSI target name, and whose LUN IDs are equal to each other, the unit 33200

registers the pair of the storage volume and the host drive into the device-coupling management table 32400, assuming that the storage volume and the host drive are in a mutually-coupled relationship.

5 The above-described processing is the constitution-information acquisition processing carried out by the information acquisition program 33200.

(3) addition processing of undiscovered host into monitoring targets in the first embodiment

10 Fig. 17A is a flowchart for illustrating an undiscovered-host addition processing into the monitoring targets, which is carried out by the management server 30000 in the first embodiment. Reference will be made to Fig. 4 if required. Fig. 17A
15 illustrates the undiscovered-host addition processing into the monitoring target, which is carried out by the management program 33100 of the management server 30000. The present processing is automatically activated immediately after the apparatus discovery
20 processing in Fig. 15 and the constitution-information acquisition processing in Fig. 16 have been completed. The present processing, however, may also be activated based on the instruction by the manager.

 The management program 33100 makes reference
25 to the discovered apparatus management table 32300 then to retrieve an iSNS server (step S63000), thereby judging whether or not the iSNS server has been discovered (step S63010). If the iSNS server has been

discovered (step S63010, Yes), the management program 33100 makes reference to the device-coupling management table 32400, thereby detecting a list of storage-apparatus volumes whose coupling-destination hosts are
5 unknown (step S63020). Then, the unit 33100 repeats the following processing with respect to the storage-apparatus volumes whose coupling-destination hosts are unknown (step S63030).

The management program 33100 confirms whether
10 or not, with respect to the detected volumes, the accessible iSCSI initiator name is present (i.e., is registered) in the device-coupling management table 32400 (step S63040).

If the accessible iSCSI initiator name is
15 registered (step S63040, Yes), the management program 33100 executes an IP-address detection processing based on an iSNS server inquiry, which is illustrated in Fig. 17B (step S63042). After having repeated the above-described processing with respect to all of the
20 detected volumes, the management program 33100 terminates the processing.

Meanwhile, if, at the step S63040, no accessible iSCSI initiator name is registered (step S63040, No), the management program 33100 executes the
25 IP-address detection processing based on the iSNS server inquiry and a host-computer inquiry, which is illustrated in Fig. 17C (step S63044). After having repeated the above-described processing with respect to

all of the detected volumes, the management program 33100 terminates the processing.

Meanwhile, if, at the step S63010, no iSNS server has been discovered (step S63010, No), the
5 management program 33100 executes the IP-address detection processing based on the host-computer inquiry, which is illustrated in Fig. 17D (step S63046). After having repeated the above-described processing with respect to all of the detected volumes,
10 the management program 33100 terminates the processing.

The above-described processing is the undiscovered-host addition processing into the monitoring targets, which is carried out by the management program 33100.

15 Fig. 17B is a flowchart for illustrating the IP-address detection processing based on the iSNS server inquiry. The management program 33100 of the management server 30000 makes reference to the device-coupling management table 32400 (refer to Fig. 12A),
20 thereby acquiring the iSCSI initiator name which is permitted to be coupled to each volume (step S63050). Next, the management program 33100 instructs the information acquisition program 33200 to acquire the constitution information from the iSNS server 35000
25 (step S63060). The information acquisition program 33200 accesses the iSNS server 35000, thereby acquiring the iSCSI name management table 38200 to store it into the acquired information repository 32000. The

information acquisition program 33200 which has received the instruction executes the processings from the step S62020 to the step S62040 in Fig. 16. The IP address of the iSNS server is acquired from the
5 discovered apparatus management table 32300 (refer to Fig. 11).

Next, the management program 33100 makes reference to the iSCSI name management table 38200 (refer to Fig. 13) then to retrieve an IP address
10 corresponding to the above-described iSCSI initiator name (step S63070), thereby judging whether or not the corresponding IP address is present (step S63080). If the corresponding IP address is absent on the iSCSI name management table 38200 (step S63080, No), the unit
15 33100 terminates the processing then to transfer to the processing for the next volume.

Meanwhile, if the corresponding IP address is present on the iSCSI name management table 38200 (step S63080, Yes), the management program 33100 instructs an
20 apparatus on the IP address to transmit the host-computer constitution information (step S63090). The constitution information to be acquired may be arbitrary information. The management program 33100 judges whether or not a response on the storage
25 constitution information has been given from the apparatus (step S63100). Then, if no response has been given from the apparatus (step S63100, No), the unit 33100 terminates the processing then to transfer to the

processing for the next volume.

Meanwhile, if the response has been given from the apparatus (step S63100, Yes), the management program 33100 stores the IP address into the discovery
5 target address management table 32200 and the discovered apparatus management table 32300 (step S63110). After that, the management program 33100 instructs the information acquisition program 33200 to acquire the constitution information from the apparatus
10 on the IP address (step S63120). The information acquisition program 33200 which has received the instruction executes the processings from the step S62020 to the step S62040, and the step S62050 in Fig. 16.

15 The above-described processing is the IP-address detection processing based on the iSNS server inquiry, which is carried out by the management program 33100.

Fig. 17C is a flowchart for illustrating the
20 IP-address detection processing based on the iSNS server inquiry and the host-computer inquiry. The management program 33100 of the management server 30000 instructs the information acquisition program 33200 to acquire the constitution information from the iSNS
25 server 35000 (step S63130). The information acquisition program 33200 accesses the iSNS server 35000, thereby acquiring the iSCSI name management table 38200 to store it into the acquired information

repository 32000. The IP address of the iSNS server is acquired from the discovered apparatus management table 32300.

Next, the management program 33100 makes
5 reference to the iSCSI name management table 38200, thereby acquiring all of the IP addresses which are defined (i.e., registered) in the management table 38200 (step S63140). Then, the management program 33100 repeats the following processing with respect to
10 all of the IP addresses acquired (step S63150).

The management program 33100 instructs an apparatus on the above-described IP address to transmit the host-computer constitution information (step S63160). The constitution information to be acquired
15 may be arbitrary information. The management program 33100 judges whether or not a response on the storage constitution information has been given from the apparatus (step S63170). Then, if no response on the storage constitution information has been given from
20 the apparatus (step S63170, No), the unit 33100 terminates the processing then to transfer to the processing for the next IP address.

Meanwhile, if the response has been given from the apparatus (step S63170, Yes), the management
25 program 33100 instructs the information acquisition program 33200 to acquire the logical volume management table 13300 from the apparatus on the IP address (step S63180). The information acquisition program 33200

which has received the instruction executes the processings from the step S62020 to the step S62040 in Fig. 16, then storing the acquired logical volume management table 13300 into the acquired information repository 32000.

Next, the management program 33100 acquires the coupling-destination iSCSI target name and LUN ID of each logical volume registered in the logical volume management table 13300, then comparing the coupling-destination iSCSI target name and LUN ID with the iSCSI target name and LUN ID of each storage volume registered in the device-coupling management table 32400 (step S63190).

The management program 33100 judges whether or not a logical volume having the same iSCSI target name and LUN ID is present on the logical volume management table 13300 (step S63200). If the logical volume having the same iSCSI target name and LUN ID is absent on the logical volume management table 13300 (step S63200, No), the unit 33100 terminates the processing then to transfer to the processing for the next IP address.

Meanwhile, if the logical volume having the same iSCSI target name and LUN ID is present on the logical volume management table 13300 (step S63200, Yes), the management program 33100 stores the IP address into the discovery target address management table 32200 and the discovered apparatus management

table 32300 (step S63210). After that, the management program 33100 instructs the information acquisition program 33200 to acquire the constitution information from the apparatus on the IP address (step S63220).

- 5 The information acquisition program 33200 which has received the instruction executes the processings from the step S62020 to the step S62040, and the step S62050 in Fig. 16.

The above-described processing is the IP-
10 address detection processing based on the iSNS server inquiry and the host-computer inquiry, which is carried out by the management program 33100.

Fig. 17D is a flowchart for illustrating the IP-address detection processing based on the host-
15 computer inquiry. The management program 33100 of the management server 30000 repeats the following processing with respect to all of IP addresses which exist within the same segment as an IP address defined (i.e., registered) in the discovery target address
20 management table 32200 (step S63230).

The management program 33100 instructs an apparatus on the above-described IP address to transmit the host-computer constitution information (step S63240). The constitution information to be acquired
25 may be arbitrary information. The management program 33100 judges whether or not a response on the host-computer constitution information has been given from the apparatus (step S63250). Then, if no response on

the host-computer constitution information has been given from the apparatus (step S63250, No), the unit 33100 terminates the processing then to transfer to the processing for the next IP address.

5 Meanwhile, if the response has been given from the apparatus (step S63250, Yes), the management program 33100 instructs the information acquisition program 33200 to acquire the logical volume management table 13300 from the apparatus on the IP address (step
10 S63260). The information acquisition program 33200 which has received the instruction executes the processings from the step S62020 to the step S62040 in Fig. 16, then storing the acquired logical volume management table 13300 into the acquired information
15 repository 32000.

Next, the management program 33100 acquires the coupling-destination iSCSI target name and LUN ID of each logical volume registered in the logical volume management table 13300. Then, the unit 33100 compares
20 the coupling-destination iSCSI target name and LUN ID with the iSCSI target name and LUN ID of each storage volume registered in the device-coupling management table 32400 (step S63270), thereby judging whether or not they are the same iSCSI target name and LUN ID
25 (step S63280).

If the logical volume having the same iSCSI target name and LUN ID is absent on the logical volume management table 13300 and the device-coupling

management table 32400 (step S63280, No), the unit 33100 terminates the processing then to transfer to the processing for the next IP address.

Meanwhile, if the logical volume having the
5 same iSCSI target name and LUN ID is present on the logical volume management table 13300 and the device-coupling management table 32400 (step S63280, Yes), the management program 33100 stores the IP address into the discovery target address management table 32200 and the
10 discovered apparatus management table 32300 (step S63290). After that, the management program 33100 instructs the information acquisition program 33200 to acquire the constitution information from the apparatus on the IP address (step S63300). The information
15 acquisition program 33200 which has received the instruction executes the processings from the step S62020 to the step S62040, and the step S62050 in Fig. 16. When the information acquisition program 33200 has completed the processings, the management program 33100
20 transfers to the processing for the next IP address.

After having repeated the above-described processing with respect to all of the IP addresses which exist within the same segment as the IP address defined in the discovery target address management
25 table, the management program 33100 terminates the series of processings.

The above-described processing is the IP-address detection processing based on the host-computer

inquiry, which is carried out by the management program 33100.

Hereinafter, the presentation will be given below concerning concrete examples of the undiscovered-
5 host addition processing into the monitoring targets.

The management program 33100 makes reference to the discovered apparatus management table 32300 illustrated in Fig. 11, thereby judging whether or not the iSNS server has been discovered. Since the iSNS
10 server has been discovered, the management program 33100 makes reference to the device-coupling management table 32400 illustrated in Fig. 12A, thereby detecting a list of the storage volumes whose coupling-destination hosts are unknown.

15 The management program 33100 confirms whether or not, with respect to the volume VOL3 within the detected storage apparatus SYS1, the accessible iSCSI initiator name is registered in the device-coupling management table 32400. Since the accessible iSCSI
20 initiator name is registered with respect to the volume VOL3 within SYS1, the management program 33100 executes the IP-address detection processing based on the iSNS server inquiry, which will be described hereinafter:

The management program 33100 makes reference
25 to the device-coupling management table 32400 illustrated in Fig. 12A, thereby acquiring the iSCSI initiator name "com.hitachi.sv2" permitted to be coupled to the volume VOL3 within SYS1. Next, the

management program 33100 instructs the information acquisition program 33200 to acquire the constitution information from the iSNS server 35000. The information acquisition program 33200 accesses the iSNS
5 server ISNS1, thereby acquiring the iSCSI name management table 38200 to store it into the acquired information repository 32000.

Next, the management program 33100 makes reference to the iSCSI name management table 38200
10 illustrated in Fig. 13, thereby acquiring the IP address "192.168.5.4" corresponding to the iSCSI initiator name "com.hitachi.sv2". The management program 33100 instructs an apparatus on the IP address "192.168.5.4" to transmit the host-computer
15 constitution information. The constitution information to be acquired may be arbitrary information.

If the response has been given from the apparatus, the management program 33100 stores the IP address "192.168.5.4" into the discovery target address
20 management table 32200 illustrated in Fig. 10 and the discovered apparatus management table 32300 illustrated in Fig. 11. After that, the management program 33100 instructs the information acquisition program 33200 to acquire the constitution information from the apparatus
25 on the IP address "192.168.5.4".

Next, the management program 33100 confirms whether or not, with respect to the volume VOL3 within the detected storage apparatus SYS2, the accessible

iSCSI initiator name is registered in the device-coupling management table 32400. Since the accessible iSCSI initiator name is not registered with respect to the volume VOL3 within SYS2, the management program
5 33100 executes the IP-address detection processing based on the iSNS server inquiry and the host-computer inquiry, which will be described hereinafter:

The management program 33100 instructs the information acquisition program 33200 to acquire the
10 constitution information from the iSNS server 35000. The information acquisition program 33200 accesses the iSNS server ISNS1, thereby acquiring the iSCSI name management table 38200 illustrated in Fig. 13, and then storing it into the acquired information repository
15 32000.

Next, the management program 33100 makes reference to the iSCSI name management table 38200 illustrated in Fig. 13, thereby acquiring all of the IP addresses defined in the management table 38200. The
20 management program 33100 instructs an apparatus on the acquired IP address "192.168.5.3" to transmit the host-computer constitution information. The constitution information to be acquired may be arbitrary information. If the response has been given from the
25 apparatus, the management program 33100 instructs the information acquisition program 33200 to acquire the logical volume management table 13300 from the apparatus on the IP address "192.168.5.3". The

information acquisition program 33200 which has received the instruction stores the logical volume management table illustrated in Fig. 6C into the acquired information repository 32000.

5 Next, the management program 33100 acquires the coupling-destination iSCSI target name and LUN ID of each logical volume defined in the logical volume management table illustrated in Fig. 6C, then comparing the coupling-destination iSCSI target name and LUN ID
10 with the iSCSI target name "com.hitachi.sto12" and LUN ID "0" of the volume VOL3 within the storage apparatus SYS2 registered in the device-coupling management table 32400 illustrated in Fig. 12A.

 Since the same iSCSI target name is present
15 on the logical volume management table illustrated in Fig. 6C, the management program 33100 stores the IP address "192.168.5.3" into the discovery target address management table 32200 illustrated in Fig. 10 and the discovered apparatus management table 32300 illustrated
20 in Fig. 11. After that, the management program 33100 instructs the information acquisition program 33200 to acquire the constitution information from the apparatus on the IP address "192.168.5.3".

 Also, the management program 33100 makes
25 reference to the discovered apparatus management table 32300 illustrated in Fig. 11. Then, if the iSNS server has been not discovered, the unit 33100 repeats the following processing with respect to all of IP

addresses which exist within the same segment as an IP address defined in the discovery target address management table 32200.

The management program 33100 instructs an
5 apparatus on the IP address "192.168.5.3" to transmit the host-computer constitution information. The constitution information to be acquired may be arbitrary information. If the response on the host-computer constitution information has been given from
10 the apparatus, the management program 33100 instructs the information acquisition program 33200 to acquire the logical volume management table illustrated in Fig. 6C from the apparatus on the IP address "192.168.5.3".

Next, the management program 33100 acquires
15 the coupling-destination iSCSI target name of each logical volume defined in the logical volume management table illustrated in Fig. 6C, then comparing the coupling-destination iSCSI target name with the iSCSI target name of each volume registered in the device-
20 coupling management table 32400 illustrated in Fig. 12A.

The volume having the same iSCSI target name "com.hitachi.sto12" and LUN ID "0" exists in both of the logical volume management table illustrated in Fig.
25 6C and the device-coupling management table 32400 illustrated in Fig. 12A. Accordingly, the management program 33100 stores the IP address "192.168.5.3" into the discovery target address management table 32200

illustrated in Fig. 10 and the discovered apparatus management table 32300 illustrated in Fig. 11. After that, the management program 33100 instructs the information acquisition program 33200 to acquire the
5 constitution information from the apparatus on the IP address "192.168.5.3". When the above-described processing has been completed, the management program 33100 transfers to the processing for the next IP address.

10 After having repeated the above-described processing with respect to all of the IP addresses which exist within the same segment as the IP address defined in the discovery target address management table 32200, the management program 33100 terminates
15 the processings. The above-described processing updates the device-coupling management table 32400, thereby bringing the device-coupling management table into the state illustrated in Fig. 12B.

As having been explained so far, according to
20 the present embodiment, carrying out the undiscovered-host addition processing into monitoring targets allows the management software to add, into the monitoring targets by the management software, a host which is making an access to a storage apparatus that has been
25 added into the monitoring targets by the manager.

Eventually, it is effective enough for the manager to add only the IP address of the storage into the discovery target address management table. As a

consequence, the management software finds it possible to avoid repeatedly accessing an IP address at which no node exists, or an IP address which is utilized by an IT appliance that does not become the monitoring target
5 by the management software.

(Embodiment 2)

In the second embodiment, the explanation will be given below concerning a method for allowing the management software to prompt the manager to
10 exclude a monitoring-target node from the monitoring targets on a GUI. This exclusion is performed when an access from the management software to the monitoring-target node becomes impossible for a certain constant time-period due to a reason such that the monitoring-
15 target node has been excluded from the network.

(1) system constitution in the second embodiment

The constitution of each appliance in the second embodiment is basically the same as the one in
20 the first embodiment. Accordingly, the explanation thereof will be omitted here. Instead, referring to Fig. 18, Fig. 19A, Fig. 19B, and Fig. 20, the explanation will be given below regarding the points which differ from the first embodiment. Incidentally,
25 reference is made to the constitution of the information processing system illustrated in Fig. 1 to Fig. 4, the constitutions of the apparatuses coupled to the information processing system, and the management

information included in each apparatus illustrated in Fig. 5 to Fig. 13.

Fig. 18 is a diagram for illustrating a constitution example of the discovered apparatus management table 32300 included in the management server 30000 in the second embodiment. In the present discovered apparatus management table 32300 included in the management server 30000, the point which differs from the discovered apparatus management table 32300 illustrated Fig. 11 is as follows: Namely, there exists a field 32370 for registering the time-and-date at which the apparatus discovery program 33300 found it successful for the last time to access the storage apparatus, host computer, or iSNS server which the apparatus discovery program 33300 had discovered.

(2) apparatus discovery processing in the second embodiment

Fig. 19A is a flowchart for illustrating the apparatus discovery processing carried out by the management server 30000 in the second embodiment. With respect to the flowchart illustrated in Fig. 19A for the apparatus discovery processing carried out by the apparatus discovery program 33300 of the management server 30000, the explanation will be given below regarding the points which differ from the apparatus discovery processing illustrated in Fig. 15.

Incidentally, each step of the step S64010 to the step S64110 illustrated in Fig. 19A corresponds to each step

of the step S61010 to the step S61110 illustrated in Fig. 15. In Fig. 19A, a step S64105 is added further.

At the step S64040, at the time when storing the IP address which has returned the response into the discovered apparatus management table 32300, when "iSNS server" is registered into the apparatus type, and the user name and the password used when the constitution-information transmission request to the iSNS server is carried out are registered into the user name and the password, the access success time-and-date is updated to the time-and-date at present. At the step S64070, at the time when storing the IP address which has returned the response into the discovered apparatus management table 32300, when "storage" is registered into the apparatus type, and the user name and the password used when the constitution-information transmission request to the storage apparatus is carried out are registered into the user name and the password, the access success time-and-date is updated to the time-and-date at present.

Similarly, at the step S64100, at the time when storing the IP address which has returned the response into the discovered apparatus management table 32300, when "host" is registered into the apparatus type, and the user name and the password used when the constitution-information transmission request to the host computer is carried out are registered into the user name and the password, the access success time-

and-date is updated to the time-and-date at present.

Meanwhile, if, at the step S64090, no response on the host-computer constitution information has been given from the apparatus (step S64090, No),
5 the apparatus discovery program 33300 executes an IP-address deletion processing (S64105) illustrated in Fig. 19B.

Fig. 19B is a flowchart for illustrating the IP-address deletion processing carried out by the
10 management server 30000. The apparatus discovery program 33300 of the management server 30000 makes reference to the discovered apparatus management table 32300, then calculating a lapse time which has elapsed from the time-and-date, at which the apparatus
15 discovery program 33300 found it successful at the previous time to access the IP address, to the present time-and-date (step S64110).

The apparatus discovery program 33300 judges whether or not a predetermined time (constant time) has
20 elapsed (step S64120). If the calculated lapse time has been found to be longer than the predetermined time (step S64120, Yes), the apparatus discovery program 33300, on the GUI screen illustrated in Fig. 20, ascertains the manager whether or not to exclude the IP
25 address from the discovery target address management table 32200 (step S64130). The apparatus discovery program 33300 judges whether or not the manager gives consent to the exclusion of the IP address (step

S64140). If the manager gives the consent to the exclusion of the IP address (step S64140, Yes), the apparatus discovery program 33300 deletes the IP address from the discovery target address management table 32200 and the discovered apparatus management table 32300 (step S64150). Furthermore, the apparatus discovery program 33300 instructs the information acquisition program 33200 to delete the constitution information on the apparatus on the IP address (step S64160).

Meanwhile, if, at the step S64120, the predetermined time has not elapsed (step S64120, No), the apparatus discovery program 33300 terminates the processing. Also, if, at the step S64140, the manager gives no consent to the exclusion of the IP address (step S64140, No), the apparatus discovery program 33300 terminates the processing. The above-described processing is the IP-address deletion processing carried out by the apparatus discovery program 33300.

Fig. 20 is a diagram for illustrating an example of an apparatus-deletion confirmation screen which is displayed with respect to the system manager on the output unit 34000 by the management server 30000. Fig. 20 illustrates the apparatus-deletion confirmation screen 72000 for confirming the deletion of an access-incapable apparatus from discovery targets. In the apparatus-deletion confirmation screen 72000, the apparatus type, IP address, and access-

incapable time-period of the access-incapable apparatus are displayed (table 72010). By pushing down an "excluding-from-discovery-targets" button (button 72020), the manager excludes the access-incapable apparatus from the discovery targets in the flowchart illustrated in Fig. 19B. Also, the exclusion from the discovery targets is not performed if the manager pushes down a "cancel" button (button 72030).

As having been explained so far, according to the present embodiment, carrying out the apparatus discovery processing allows the management software to prompt the manager to exclude a monitoring-target node from the monitoring targets on a GUI. This exclusion is performed when, e.g., the monitoring-target node is excluded from the network. As a consequence, the management software finds it possible to avoid repeatedly accessing an IP address at which no node exists.

Incidentally, in Fig. 19B, the management server 30000 has identified the IP address of the deletion target by taking into consideration the lapse time which has elapsed from the time-and-date at which the access was found successful at previous time. The present embodiment, however, is not limited thereto. For example, the management server 30000 is also allowed to include a failure-event acquisition program for acquiring the event of a failure on the network. The failure-event acquisition program detects an event

which becomes a cause from among a plurality of detected failures or their symptoms, the cause making no access executable to an apparatus which the unit 33300 had recognized as the monitoring target. Then,
5 if the failure-event acquisition program confirms that the cause is power-supply down of the apparatus (i.e., power-supply of the apparatus is switched off) or removal of the apparatus, the failure-event acquisition program displays, on the output unit 34000, that the
10 apparatus is an apparatus which should be excluded from the monitoring targets.

According to the first embodiment, if both of the LUN security information on the storage apparatuses and the configuration information on the iSNS server
15 are acquirable, the management software installed into the management server 30000 makes reference to the configuration situation of the LUN security acquired from a monitoring-target storage apparatus, thereby acquiring iSCSI initiator names which are permitted to
20 access the storage apparatus. Moreover, the management software acquires, from the iSNS server, the IP address of an iSCSI initiator name which does not exist on a monitoring-target host out of the iSCSI initiator names, then adding the IP address into the monitoring
25 targets.

Also, if the configuration information on the iSNS server is acquirable, the management software acquires the IP address of an iSCSI initiator

registered in the iSNS server, then acquiring the coupling-destination iSCSI target name from the host on the IP address. Then, if the iSCSI target name is of a monitoring-target storage apparatus, the management
5 software is capable of adding the host on the IP address into the monitoring targets.

Also, if the configuration information on the iSNS server is not acquirable, the management software acquires the coupling-destination iSCSI target names
10 from hosts on all of IP addresses which exist within the same segment as the IP address of an appliance which the manager has defined and has wished to be treated as a monitoring target. Then, if the iSCSI target names are of monitoring-target storage
15 apparatuses, the management software is capable of adding the hosts on all of the IP addresses into the monitoring targets.

Also, according to the second embodiment, the management software is capable of prompting the manager
20 to exclude a monitoring-target node from the monitoring targets on a GUI. This exclusion is performed when an access from the management software to the monitoring-target node becomes impossible for a certain constant time-period due to a reason such that the monitoring-
25 target node has been excluded from the network.

The management software is capable of avoiding repeatedly accessing an IP address at which no node exists, or an IP address which is utilized by an

IT appliance that does not become the monitoring target by the management software, and of necessitating a tremendous processing time for the discovery of the monitoring-target apparatuses.

5 According to the present embodiment, if both of the LUN security information on the storage apparatuses 20000 and the configuration information on the iSNS server 35000 are acquirable, the management server 30000 makes reference to the configuration
10 situation of the LUN security acquired from a monitoring-target storage apparatus 20000, thereby acquiring iSCSI initiator names which are permitted to access the storage apparatus 20000. Moreover, the management server 30000 acquires, from the iSNS server
15 35000, the IP address of an iSCSI initiator name which does not exist on a monitoring-target host out of the iSCSI initiator names, then adding the IP address into the monitoring-target nodes. Meanwhile, when an access from the management server 30000 to a monitoring-target
20 node becomes impossible for a certain constant time-period due to a reason such that the monitoring-target node has been excluded from the network, the management server 30000 is capable of excluding the monitoring-target node from the monitoring targets on a GUI.

25 It should be further understood by those skilled in the art that although the foregoing description has been made on embodiments of the invention, the invention is not limited thereto and

various changes and modifications may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention and the scope of the appended claims.

CLAIMS

1. An information processing system comprising:
 - a storage apparatuses having volumes that are memory areas;
 - a host apparatuses which use said volumes of said storage apparatuses via iSCSI protocol; and
 - a management server managing said storage apparatuses and said host apparatuses as apparatuses, wherein said management server refers to discovery target address management information and describing IP addresses of discovery targets, and issues a transmission instruction of constitution information on said apparatuses, with respect to said IP addresses of said discovery targets, and, wherein, if a response of said transmission instruction is given, said management server memories said IP address of an apparatus which has returned said response, as a monitoring target apparatus, into discovered apparatus management information;
 - wherein said management server acquires said constitution information on said monitoring target apparatus, and
 - wherein said management server memories said constitution information into device-coupling management information in such a manner that iSCSI target names coupled to said volumes, iSCSI initiator names permitted to access said volumes, and coupling-destination host IDs corresponding to said iSCSI target

names are made related with each other; and

wherein, if an iSNS server has been registered into said discovered apparatus management information, said management server refer to said device-coupling management information, detects a volume for which said coupling-destination host corresponding to said iSCSI target name is unknown, acquires an access-permitted iSCSI initiator name corresponding to said volume for which said coupling-destination host is unknown,

requests said registered iSNS server to acquire said IP address corresponding thereto, and memories said acquired IP address into said discovery target address management information and said discovered apparatus management information.

2. An information processing system according to Claim 1,

wherein, if said iSNS server has been registered into said discovered apparatus management information, when said management server refers to said device-coupling management information, and if said access-permitted iSCSI initiator name corresponding to said volume for which said coupling-destination host is unknown has been not registered therein, said management server requests said registered iSNS server to acquire iSCSI name management information, acquires an IP address registered into said acquired iSCSI name management information, requests an apparatus at said

acquired IP address to acquire logical volume management information on a host apparatus, acquires a coupling-destination iSCSI target name from said acquired logical volume management information, said coupling-destination iSCSI target name being a storage apparatus of said coupling-destination, and memorizes said acquired IP address into said discovery target address management information and said discovered apparatus management information if said coupling-destination iSCSI target name coincides with said iSCSI target name registered into said device-coupling management information.

3. An information processing system according to Claim 1,

wherein, if said iSNS server has been not registered into said discovered apparatus management information, said management server acquires an IP address registered into said discovered apparatus management information, requests an apparatus at said acquired IP address to acquire logical volume management information on a host apparatus, acquires a coupling-destination iSCSI target name from said acquired logical volume management information, said coupling-destination iSCSI target name being a storage apparatus of said coupling-destination, and memorizes said acquired IP address into said discovery target address management information and said discovered apparatus management information if said coupling-

destination iSCSI target name coincides with said iSCSI target name registered into said device-coupling management information.

4. An information processing system according to Claim 1,

wherein time-and-date at which an access was made to an apparatus is registered in said discovered apparatus management information,

wherein said management server displays that said apparatus is an apparatus which should be excluded from said monitoring targets, if no access is executable for a predetermined time from said time-and-date at which said access was made to said apparatus.

5. An information processing system according to Claim 1,

wherein the management server detects an event which becomes a cause from among a plurality of detected failures or their symptoms, said cause making no access executable to an apparatus which said apparatus discovery program had recognized as said monitoring target, and

wherein the management server displays that said apparatus is an apparatus which should be excluded from said monitoring targets, if said management server confirms that said cause is switch-off of power-supply of said apparatus.

6. A management server which is an apparatus for managing storage apparatuses and host apparatuses,

wherein said storage apparatuses and said host apparatuses being coupled to each other via a network, said storage apparatuses which have volumes that are memory areas, said host apparatuses which use said volumes of said storage apparatuses via iSCSI (: Internet Small Computer System Interface) protocol,

said management server comprising:

a processor; and

a memory storing an apparatus discovery program, information acquisition program, and a monitoring-target program,

wherein said apparatus discovery program makes said processor to:

make reference to discovery target address management information memorized in a memory unit and describing IP addresses of discovery targets;

issue a transmission instruction for constitution information on said apparatuses with respect to said IP addresses of said discovery targets, and, if a response is given to said transmission instruction; and

memorize, as said apparatus of said monitoring target, said IP address of an apparatus which has returned said response into discovered apparatus management information of said memory,

wherein said information acquisition program makes said processor to:

acquire constitution information on said

apparatus of said monitoring target; and

memorize said constitution information into device-coupling management information of said memory unit in such a manner that iSCSI target names coupled to said volumes, iSCSI initiator names permitted to access said volumes, and coupling-destination host IDs corresponding to said iSCSI target names are made related with each other, and

wherein said monitoring-target program makes said processor to:

make reference to said device-coupling management information if an iSNS (: Internet Storage Name Service) server has been registered into said discovered apparatus management information, and detect a volume for which said coupling-destination host corresponding to said iSCSI target name is unknown;

acquire an access-permitted iSCSI initiator name corresponding to said volume for which said coupling-destination host is unknown;

request said registered iSNS server to acquire said IP address corresponding thereto; and

memorize said acquired IP address into said discovery target address management information and said discovered apparatus management information.

7. The management server according to Claim 6, wherein, if said iSNS server has been registered into said discovered apparatus management information, and when said monitoring-target program

makes said processor to refer to said device-coupling management information, if said access-permitted iSCSI initiator name corresponding to said volume for which said coupling-destination host is unknown has been not registered therein, said monitoring-target program makes said processor to:

request said registered iSNS server to acquire iSCSI name management information;

acquire an IP address registered into said acquired iSCSI name management information;

request an apparatus at said acquired IP address to acquire logical volume management information on a host apparatus;

acquire a coupling-destination iSCSI target name from said acquired logical volume management information, said coupling-destination iSCSI target name being a storage apparatus of said coupling-destination; and

memorize said acquired IP address into said discovery target address management information and said discovered apparatus management information if said coupling-destination iSCSI target name coincides with said iSCSI target name registered into said device-coupling management information.

8. The management server according to Claim 6, wherein, if said iSNS server has been not registered into said discovered apparatus management information, said monitoring-target program makes said

processor to:

acquire an IP address registered into said discovered apparatus management information;

request an apparatus at said acquired IP address to acquire logical volume management information on a host apparatus;

acquire a coupling-destination iSCSI target name from said acquired logical volume management information, said coupling-destination iSCSI target name being a storage apparatus of said coupling-destination; and

memorize said acquired IP address into said discovery target address management information and said discovered apparatus management information if said coupling-destination iSCSI target name coincides with said iSCSI target name registered into said device-coupling management information.

9. The management server according to Claim 6, comprising:

an output unit,

wherein time-and-date at which an access was made to an apparatus is registered in said discovered apparatus management information,

said apparatus discovery program makes to the processor to display, on said output unit, that said apparatus is an apparatus which should be excluded from said monitoring targets, if no access is executable for a predetermined time from said time-and-date at which

said access was made to said apparatus.

10. The management server according to Claim 6, comprising:

an output unit,

wherein said memory stores a failure-event acquisition program for acquiring event of a failure on said network,

said failure-event acquisition program makes said processor to:

detect an event which becomes a cause from among a plurality of detected failures or their symptoms, said cause making no access executable to an apparatus which said apparatus discovery program had recognized as said monitoring target, and

display, on said output unit, that said apparatus is an apparatus which should be excluded from said monitoring targets, if said failure-event acquisition program confirms that said cause is switch-off of power-supply of said apparatus.

11. A monitoring-target-apparatus management method for detecting an apparatus coupled to a network, and monitoring said detected apparatus as said apparatus of a monitoring target,

wherein said monitoring-target-apparatus management method being implemented in an information processing system where storage apparatuses, host apparatuses, and a management server are coupled to each other via said network, said storage apparatuses

which have volumes that are memory areas, said host apparatuses which use said volumes of said storage apparatuses via iSCSI (: Internet Small Computer System Interface) protocol, said management server for managing said storage apparatuses and said host apparatuses, wherein

said management server, comprising and executing:

an apparatus discover step of

making reference to discovery target address management information memorized in a memory unit and describing IP addresses of discovery targets,

issuing a transmission instruction for constitution information on said apparatuses with respect to said IP addresses of said discovery targets, and, if a response is given to said transmission instruction,

memorizing, as said apparatus of said monitoring target, said IP address of an apparatus which has returned said response into discovered apparatus management information of said memory unit;

an information acquisition step of

acquiring constitution information on said apparatus of said monitoring target, and

memorizing said constitution information into device-coupling management information of said memory unit in such a manner that iSCSI target names coupled to said volumes, iSCSI initiator names permitted to

access said volumes, and coupling-destination host IDs corresponding to said iSCSI target names are made related with each other; and

a monitoring-target control step of making reference to said device-coupling management information if an iSNS (: Internet Storage Name Service) server has been registered into said discovered apparatus management information, and detecting a volume for which said coupling-destination host corresponding to said iSCSI target name is unknown,

acquiring an access-permitted iSCSI initiator name corresponding to said volume for which said coupling-destination host is unknown,

requesting said registered iSNS server to acquire said IP address corresponding thereto, and

memorizing said acquired IP address into said discovery target address management information and said discovered apparatus management information.

12. The monitoring-target-apparatus management method according to Claim 11, wherein,

if said iSNS server has been registered into said discovered apparatus management information, and when said monitoring-target program makes reference to said device-coupling management information, if said access-permitted iSCSI initiator name corresponding to said volume for which said coupling-destination host is unknown has been not registered therein,

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said monitoring-target control step
requests said registered iSNS server to
acquire iSCSI name management information,
acquires an IP address registered into said
acquired iSCSI name management information,
requests an apparatus at said acquired IP
address to acquire logical volume management
information on a host apparatus,
acquires a coupling-destination iSCSI target
name from said acquired logical volume management
information, said coupling-destination iSCSI target
name being a storage apparatus of said coupling-
destination, and
memorizes said acquired IP address into said
discovery target address management information and
said discovered apparatus management information if
said coupling-destination iSCSI target name coincides
with said iSCSI target name registered into said
device-coupling management information.

13. The monitoring-target-apparatus management
method according to Claim 11, wherein,

if said iSNS server has been not registered
into said discovered apparatus management information,
said monitoring-target control step
acquires an IP address registered into said
discovered apparatus management information,
requests an apparatus at said acquired IP
address to acquire logical volume management

information on a host apparatus,

acquires a coupling-destination iSCSI target name from said acquired logical volume management information, said coupling-destination iSCSI target name being a storage apparatus of said coupling-destination, and

memorizes said acquired IP address into said discovery target address management information and said discovered apparatus management information if said coupling-destination iSCSI target name coincides with said iSCSI target name registered into said device-coupling management information.

14. The monitoring-target-apparatus management method according to Claim 11, wherein

time-and-date at which an access was made to an apparatus is registered in said discovered apparatus management information,

said apparatus discover step displaying, on an output unit, that said apparatus is an apparatus which should be excluded from said monitoring targets, if no access is executable for a predetermined time from said time-and-date at which said access was made to said apparatus.

15. The monitoring-target-apparatus management method according to Claim 11, wherein

said management server, further comprising:
a failure-event acquisition program for acquiring event of a failure on said network,

said failure-event acquisition program
detecting an event which becomes a cause from
among a plurality of detected failures or their
symptoms, said cause making no access executable to an
apparatus which said apparatus discovery program had
recognized as said monitoring target, and
displaying, on an output unit, that said
apparatus is an apparatus which should be excluded from
said monitoring targets, if said failure-event
acquisition program confirms that said cause is switch-
off of power-supply of said apparatus.

FIG. 1

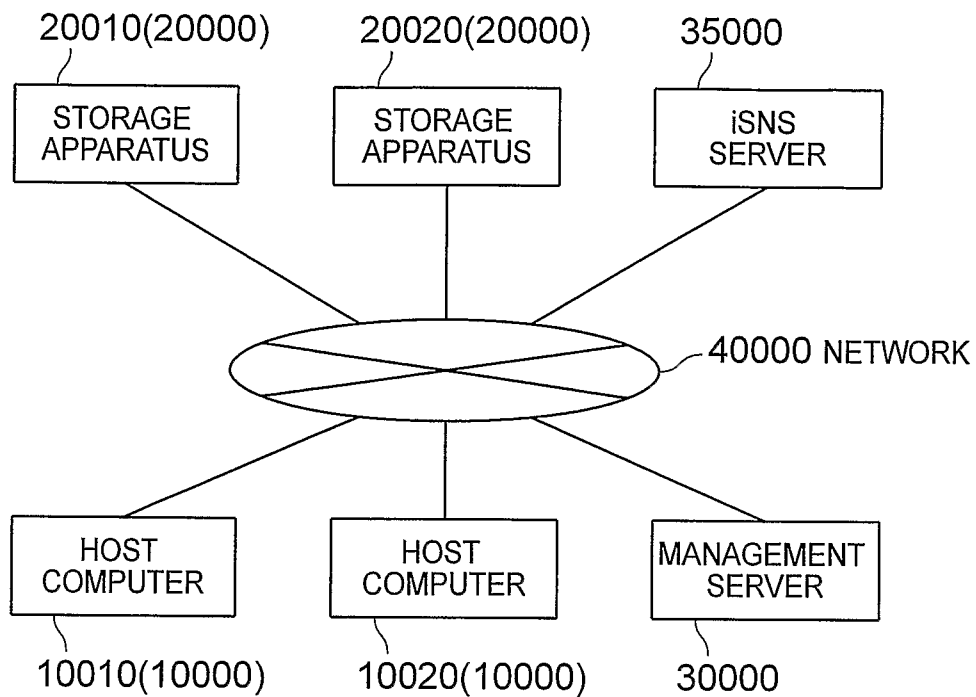


FIG. 2

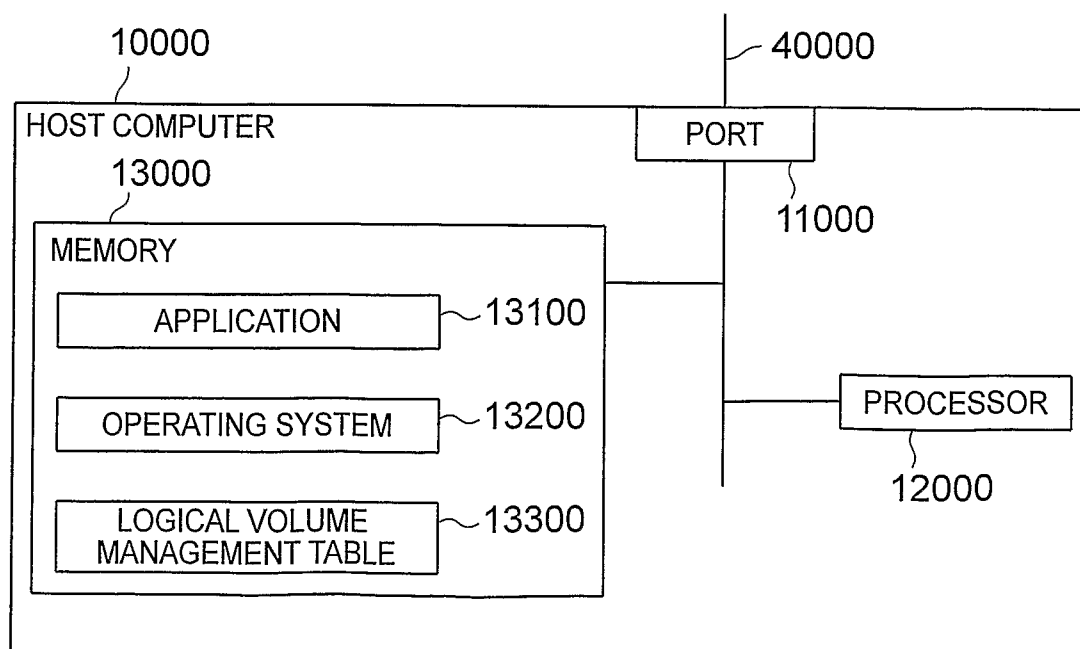


FIG. 3

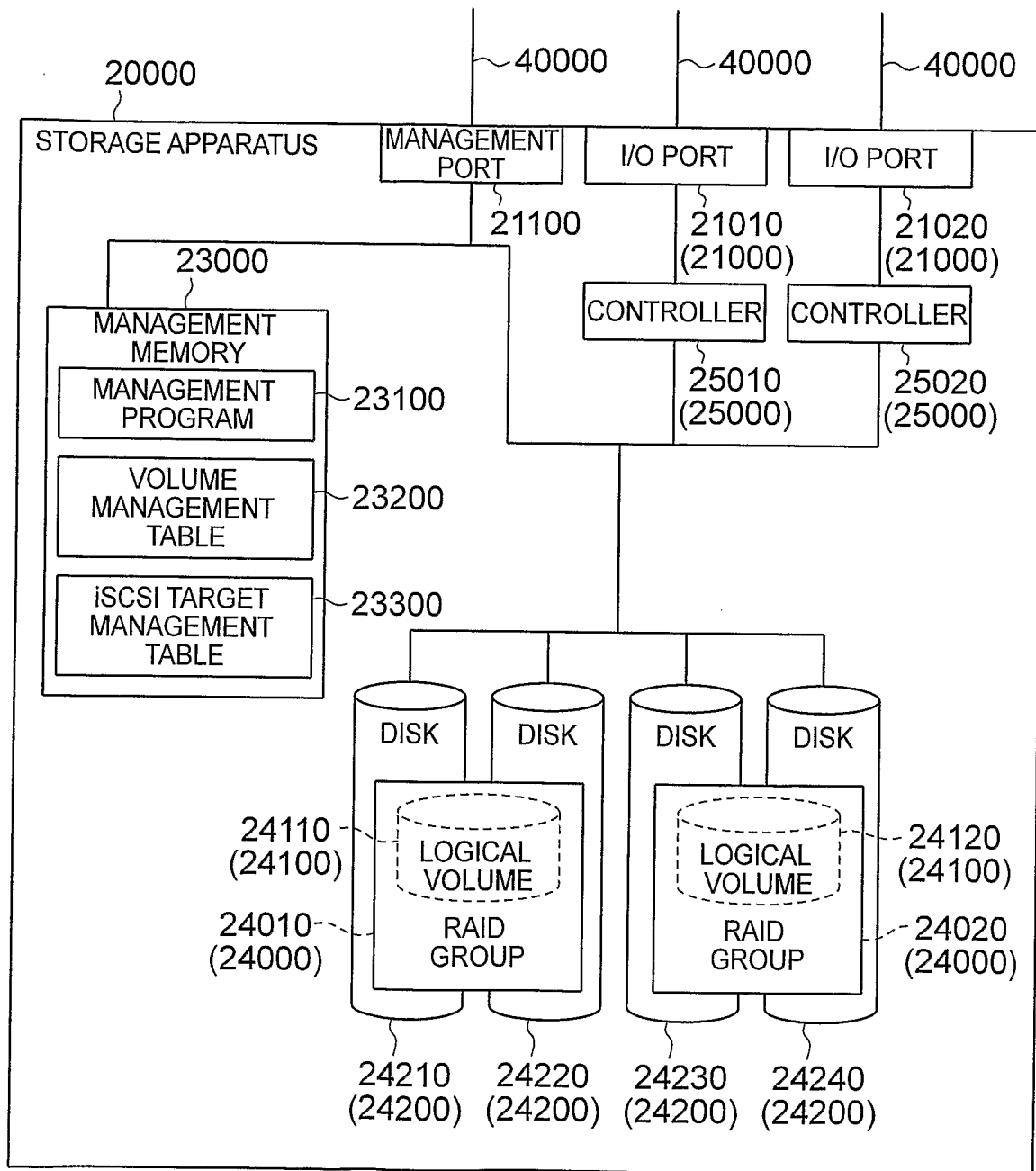


FIG. 4

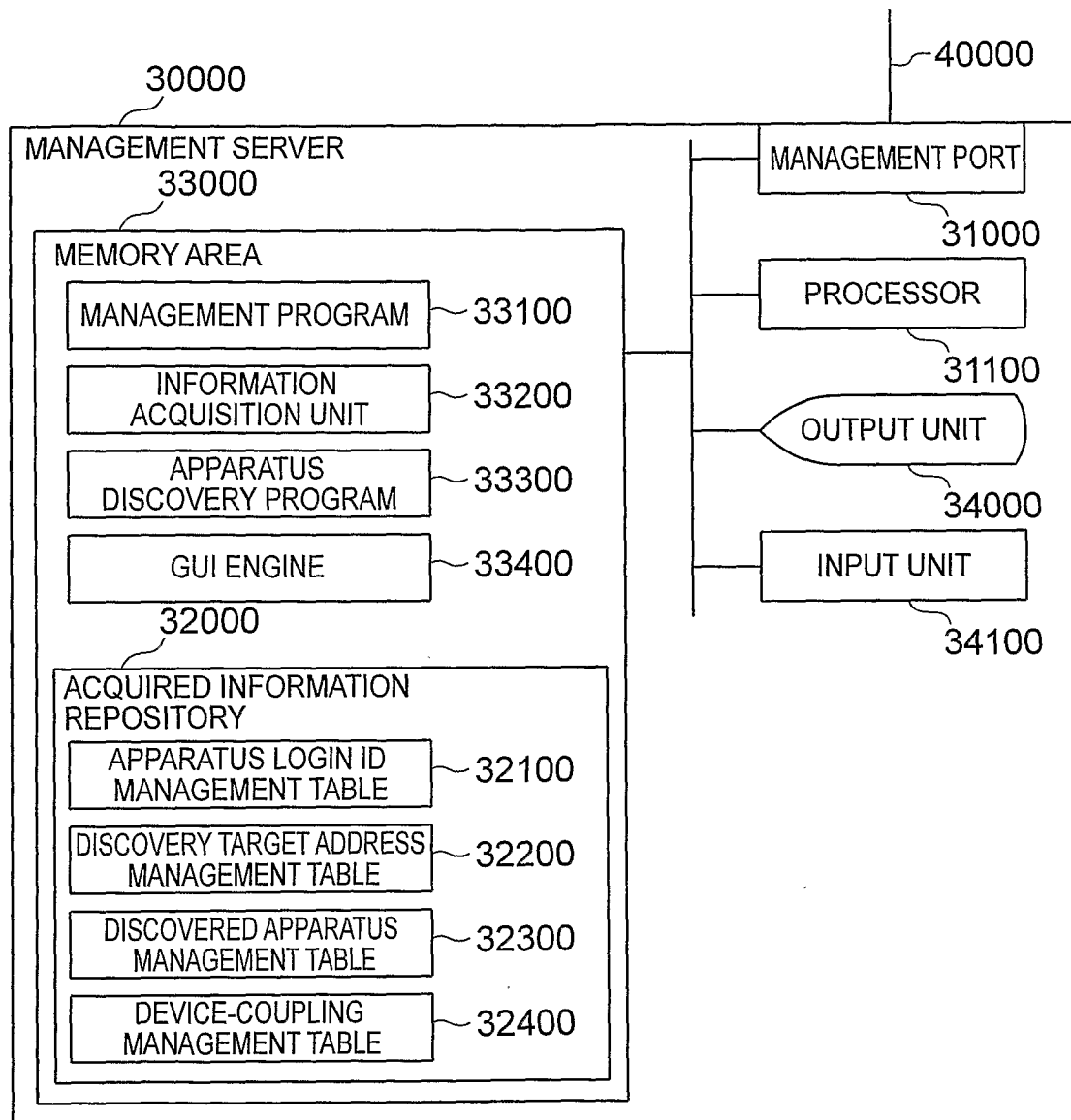
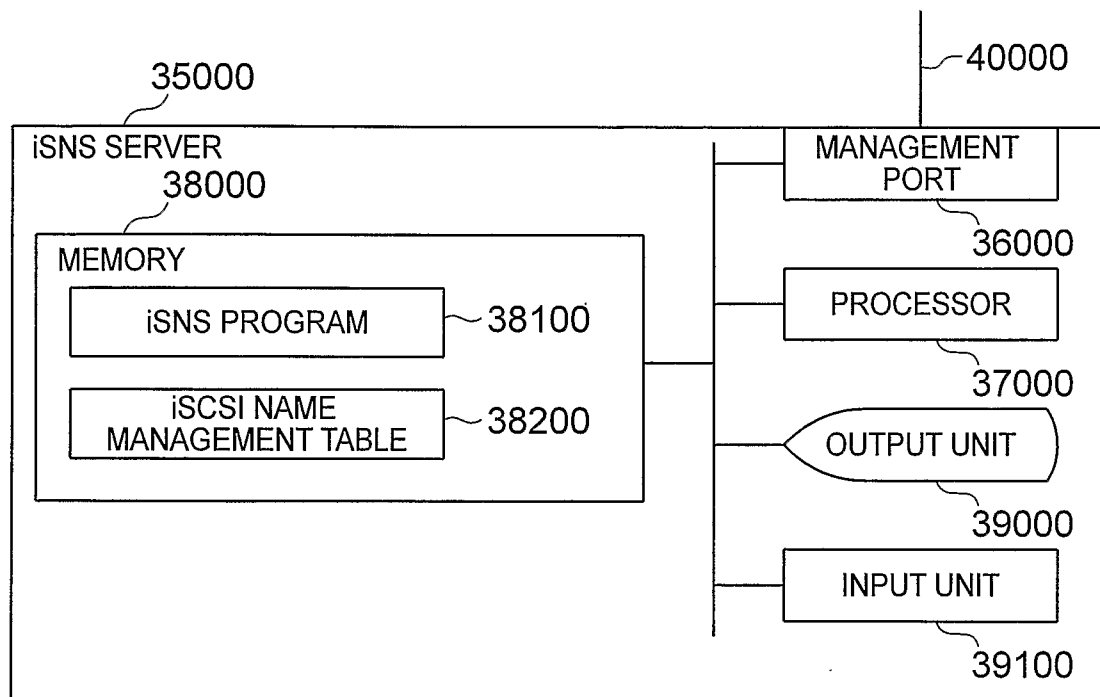


FIG. 5



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FIG. 6A

13300A LOGICAL VOLUME
MANAGEMENT TABLE (HOST1)

13310 DRIVE NAME	13320 iSCSI INITIATOR NAME	13330 COUPLING-DESTINATION iSCSI TARGET NAME	13340 LUN ID
E:	com.hitachi.sv1	com.hitachi.sto1	0
F:	com.hitachi.sv1	com.hitachi.sto1	1
G:	com.hitachi.sv1	com.hitachi.sto11	0
H:	com.hitachi.sv1	com.hitachi.sto11	1
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

FIG. 6B

13300B LOGICAL VOLUME
MANAGEMENT TABLE (HOST2)

13310 DRIVE NAME	13320 iSCSI INITIATOR NAME	13330 COUPLING-DESTINATION iSCSI TARGET NAME	13340 LUN ID
E:	com.hitachi.sv2	com.hitachi.sto2	0
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

FIG. 6C

13300C LOGICAL VOLUME
MANAGEMENT TABLE (HOST3)

13310 DRIVE NAME	13320 iSCSI INITIATOR NAME	13330 COUPLING-DESTINATION iSCSI TARGET NAME	13340 LUN ID
E:	com.hitachi.sv3	com.hitachi.sto12	0
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

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FIG. 7

23200 VOLUME MANAGEMENT TABLE

23210 VOLUME ID	23220 CAPACITY	23230 TARGET ID	23240 LUN ID
VOL1	20GB	TG1	0
VOL2	20GB	TG1	1
VOL3	20GB	TG2	0
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

FIG. 8A

23300A iSCSI TARGET
MANAGEMENT TABLE
(LUN SECURITY IS PRESENT)

23310 TARGET ID	23320 iSCSI TARGET NAME	23330 ACCESSIBLE iSCSI INITIATOR NAME
TG1	com.hitachi.sto1	com.hitachi.sv1
TG2	com.hitachi.sto2	com.hitachi.sv2
⋮	⋮	⋮

FIG. 8B

23300B TARGET
MANAGEMENT TABLE
(LUN SECURITY IS ABSENT)

23310 TARGET ID	23320 iSCSI TARGET NAME
TG1	com.hitachi.sto11
TG2	com.hitachi.sto12
⋮	⋮

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FIG. 9

32100 APPARATUS LOGIN ID
MANAGEMENT TABLE

32110 APPARATUS TYPE	32120 USER NAME	32130 PASSWORD
HOST COMPUTER	user	pwd
HOST COMPUTER	test	test
STORAGE APPARATUS	Admin	admin
iSNS SERVER	usr	pass
⋮	⋮	⋮

FIG. 10

32200 DISCOVERY TARGET ADDRESS
MANAGEMENT TABLE

DISCOVERY TARGET ADDRESS
192.168.5.5 — 192.168.5.50
192.168.6.1 — 192.168.6.10
192.168.6.101 — 192.168.6.110
⋮

FIG. 11

32300 DISCOVERED APPARATUS
MANAGEMENT TABLE

32310	32320	32330	32340	32350	32360
IP ADDRESS	APPARATUS TYPE	APPARATUS ID	MONITORING TARGET FLAG	USER NAME	PASSWORD
192.168.5.5	HOST COMPUTER	HOST1	Yes	user	pwd
192.168.5.6	HOST COMPUTER	HOST4	No	user	pwd
192.168.5.10	STORAGE APPARATUS	SYS1	Yes	Admin	admin
192.168.5.11	STORAGE APPARATUS	SYS2	Yes	Admin	admin
192.168.5.20	iSNS SERVER	iSNS1	Yes	usr	pass
:	:	:	:	:	:

FIG. 12A

32400 DEVICE-COUPLING
MANAGEMENT TABLE

32410	32420	32430	32440	32450	32460	32470
APPARATUS ID	VOLUME ID	iSCSI TARGET NAME	LUN ID	ACCESSIBLE iSCSI INITIATOR NAME	COUPLING- DESTINATION HOST ID	COUPLING- DESTINATION DRIVE NAME
SYS1	VOL1	com.hitachi.sto1	0	com.hitachi.sv1	HOST1	E:
	VOL2	com.hitachi.sto1	1	com.hitachi.sv1	HOST1	F:
	VOL3	com.hitachi.sto2	0	com.hitachi.sv2	—	—
SYS2	VOL1	com.hitachi.sto11	0	—	HOST1	G:
	VOL2	com.hitachi.sto11	1	—	HOST1	H:
	VOL3	com.hitachi.sto12	0	—	—	—
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

FIG. 12B

32400 DEVICE-COUPLING MANAGEMENT TABLE
(AFTER ADDITION OF UNDISCOVERED
HOST INTO MONITORING TARGETS)

32410	32420	32430	32440	32450	32460	32470
APPARATUS ID	VOLUME ID	ISCSI TARGET NAME	LUN ID	ACCESSIBLE iSCSI INITIATOR NAME	COUPLING-DESTINATION HOST ID	COUPLING-DESTINATION DRIVE NAME
SYS1	VOL1	com.hitachi.sto1	0	com.hitachi.sv1	HOST1	E:
	VOL2	com.hitachi.sto1	1	com.hitachi.sv1	HOST1	F:
	VOL3	com.hitachi.sto2	0	com.hitachi.sv2	HOST2	E:
SYS2	VOL1	com.hitachi.sto11	0	—	HOST1	G:
	VOL2	com.hitachi.sto11	1	—	HOST1	H:
	VOL3	com.hitachi.sto12	0	—	HOST3	E:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:

FIG. 13

38200 iSCSI NAME
MANAGEMENT
TABLE (ISNSI)

38210 IP ADDRESS	38220 iSCSI NAME	38230 iSCSI NAME TYPE
192.168.5.3	com.hitachi.sv3	INITIATOR
192.168.5.4	com.hitachi.sv2	INITIATOR
192.168.5.5	com.hitachi.sv1	INITIATOR
192.168.5.6	com.hitachi.sv4	INITIATOR
192.168.5.7	com.hitachi.sto1	TARGET
⋮	⋮	⋮

FIG. 14

71000 CHANGING MONITORED APPARATUS SCREEN

APPARATUS CHANGING
MONITORED SCREEN

71010

LIST OF DISCOVERED APPARATUSES

	IP ADDRESS	APPARATUS TYPE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	192.168.5.6	HOST COMPUTER
	⋮	⋮

71020

ADD TO MONITORING
TARGETS

71030

LIST OF MONITORING APPARATUSES

	IP ADDRESS	APPARATUS TYPE	APPARATUS ID
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	192.168.5.5	HOST COMPUTER	HOST1
<input type="checkbox"/>	192.168.5.10	STORAGE APPARATUS	SYS1
<input type="checkbox"/>	192.168.5.11	STORAGE APPARATUS	SYS2
<input type="checkbox"/>	192.168.5.20	iSNS SERVER	ISNS1
	⋮	⋮	⋮

71040

EXCLUDE FROM
MONITORING TARGETS

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FIG. 15

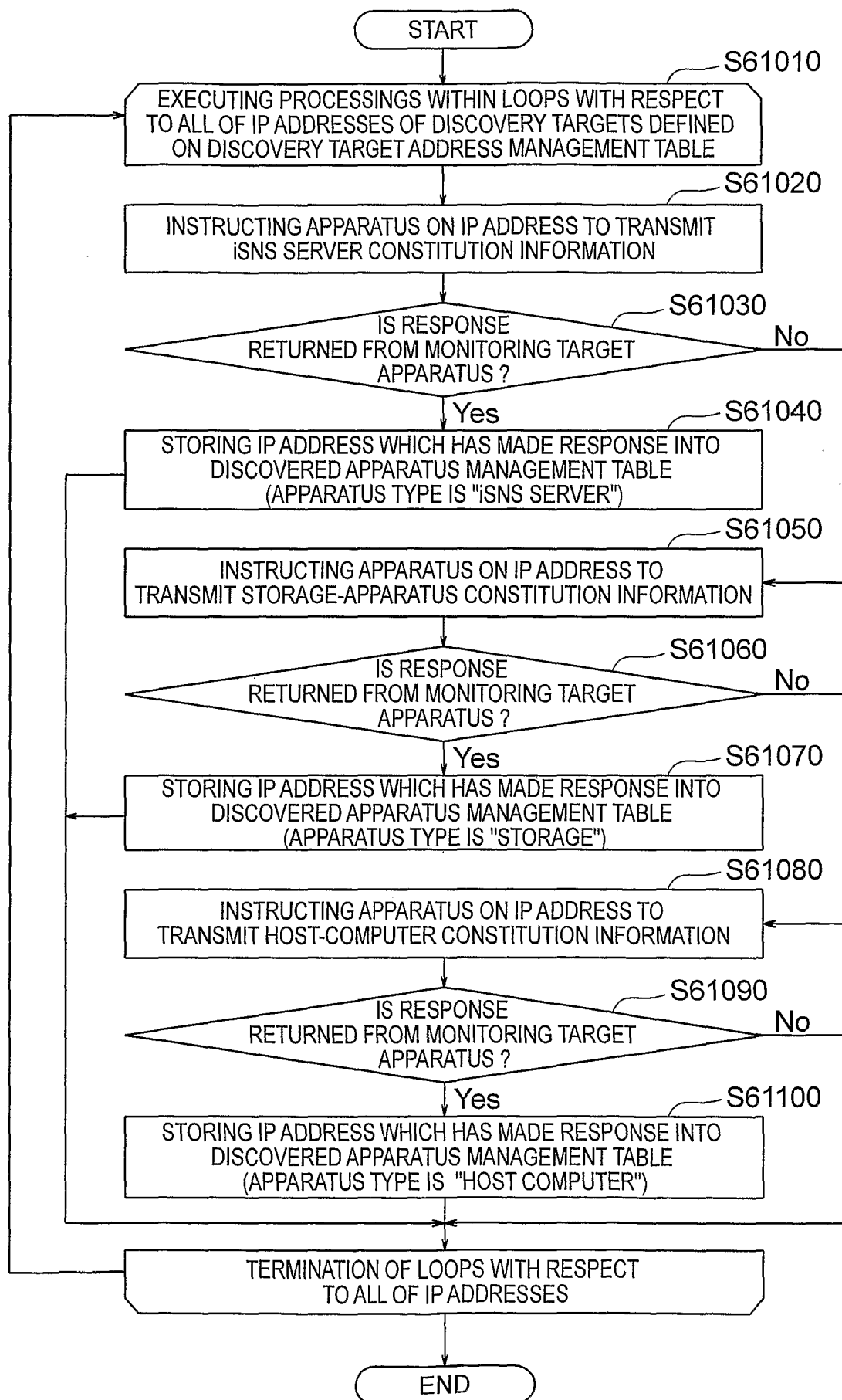


FIG. 16

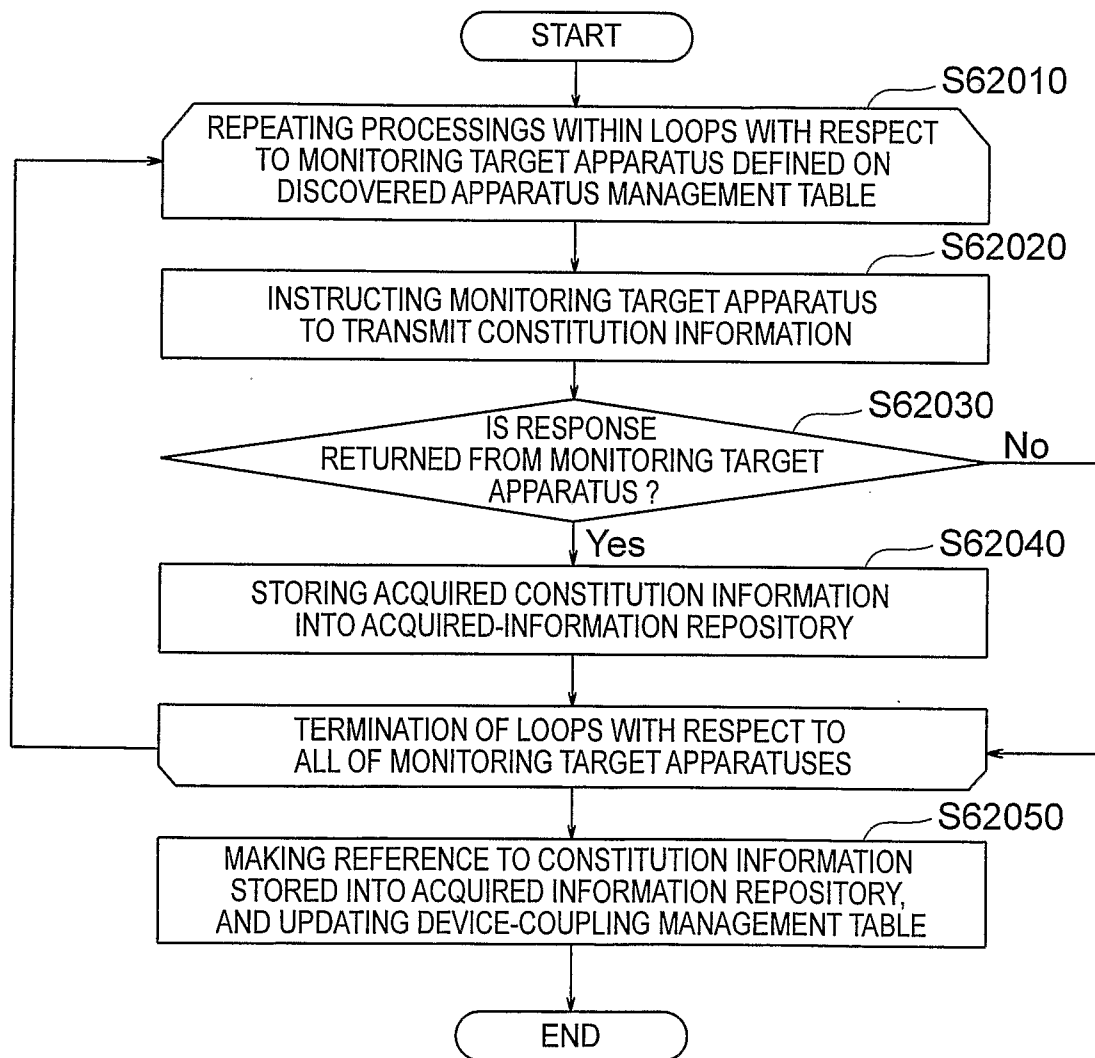


FIG. 17A

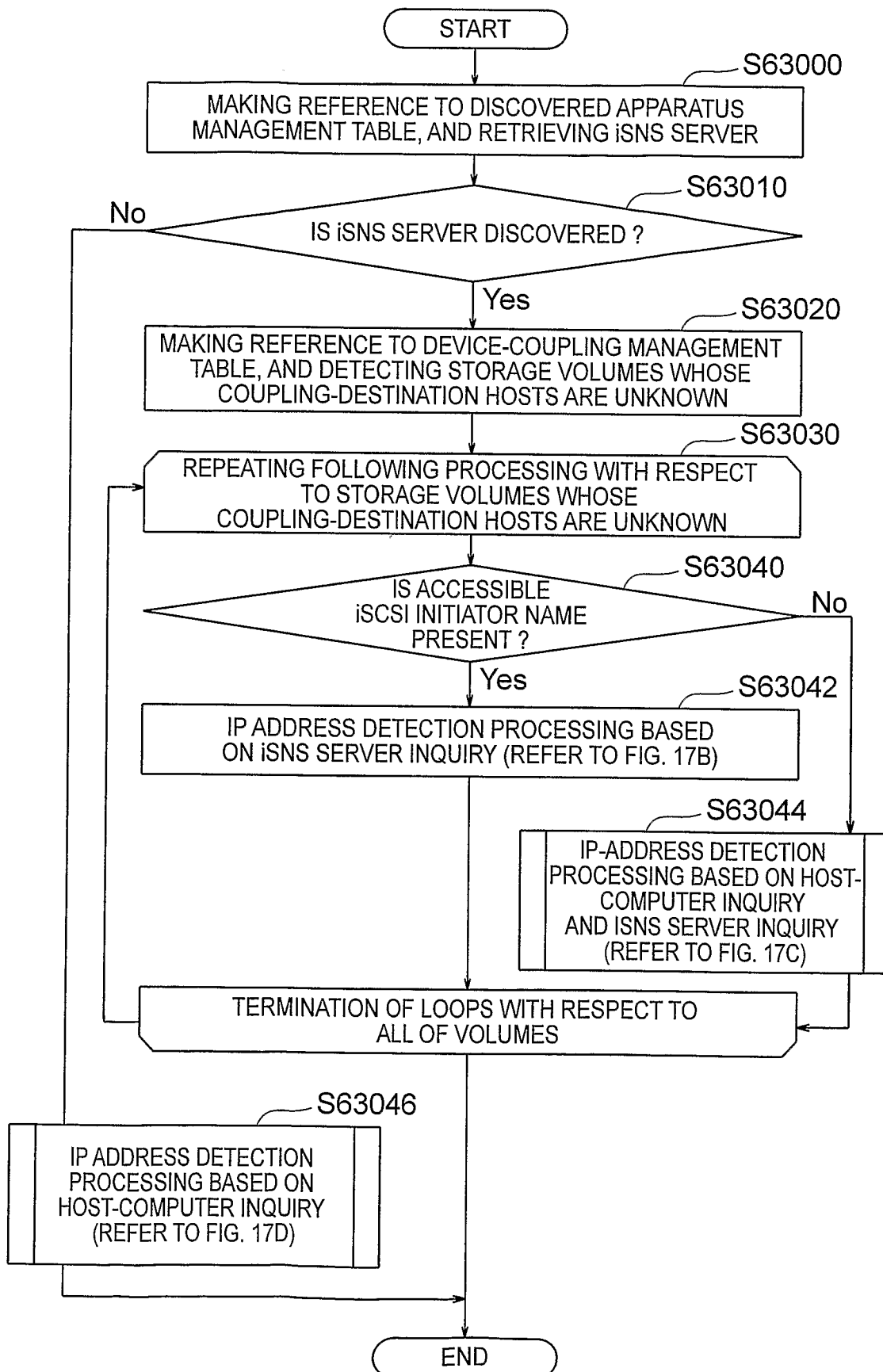
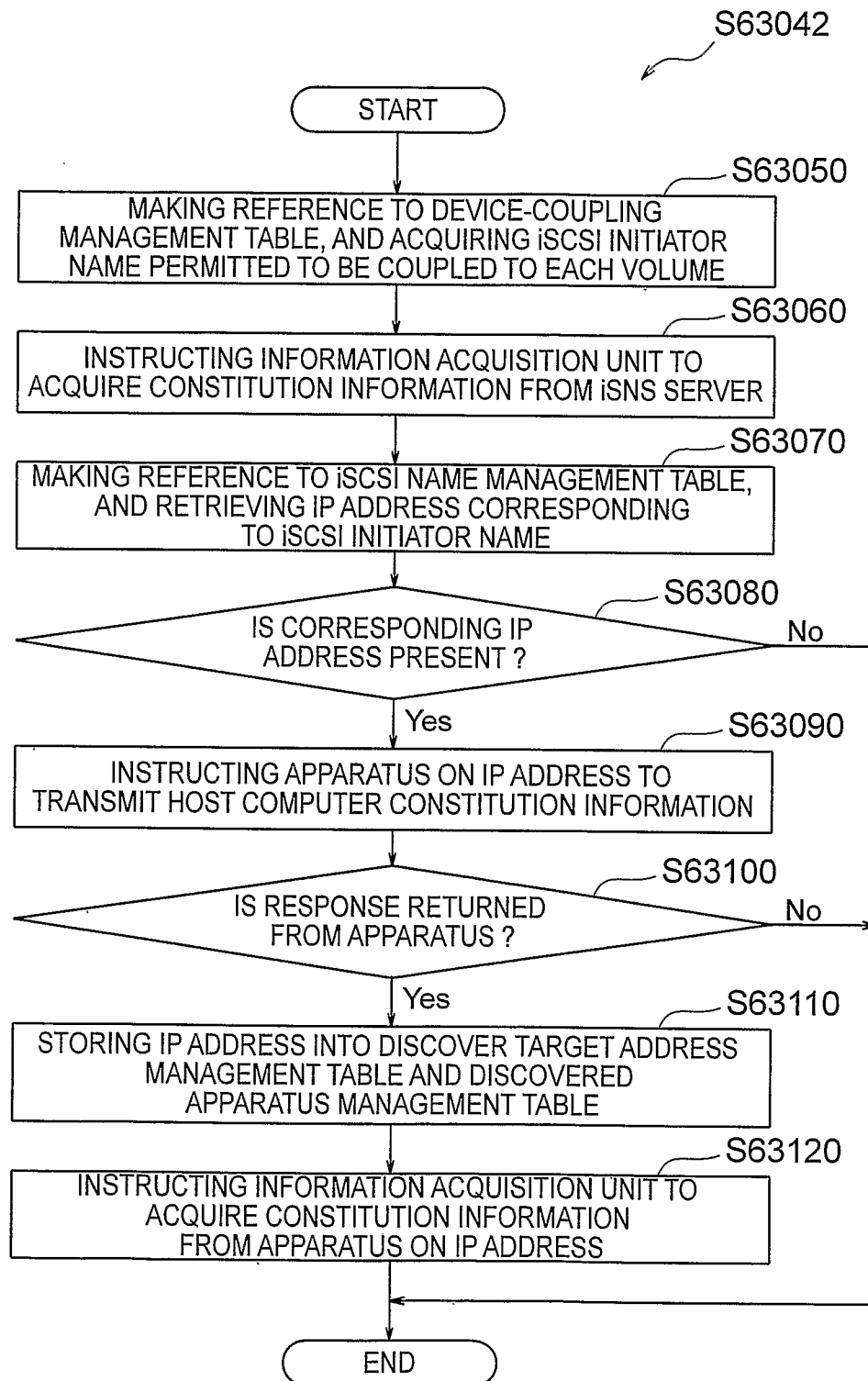


FIG. 17B



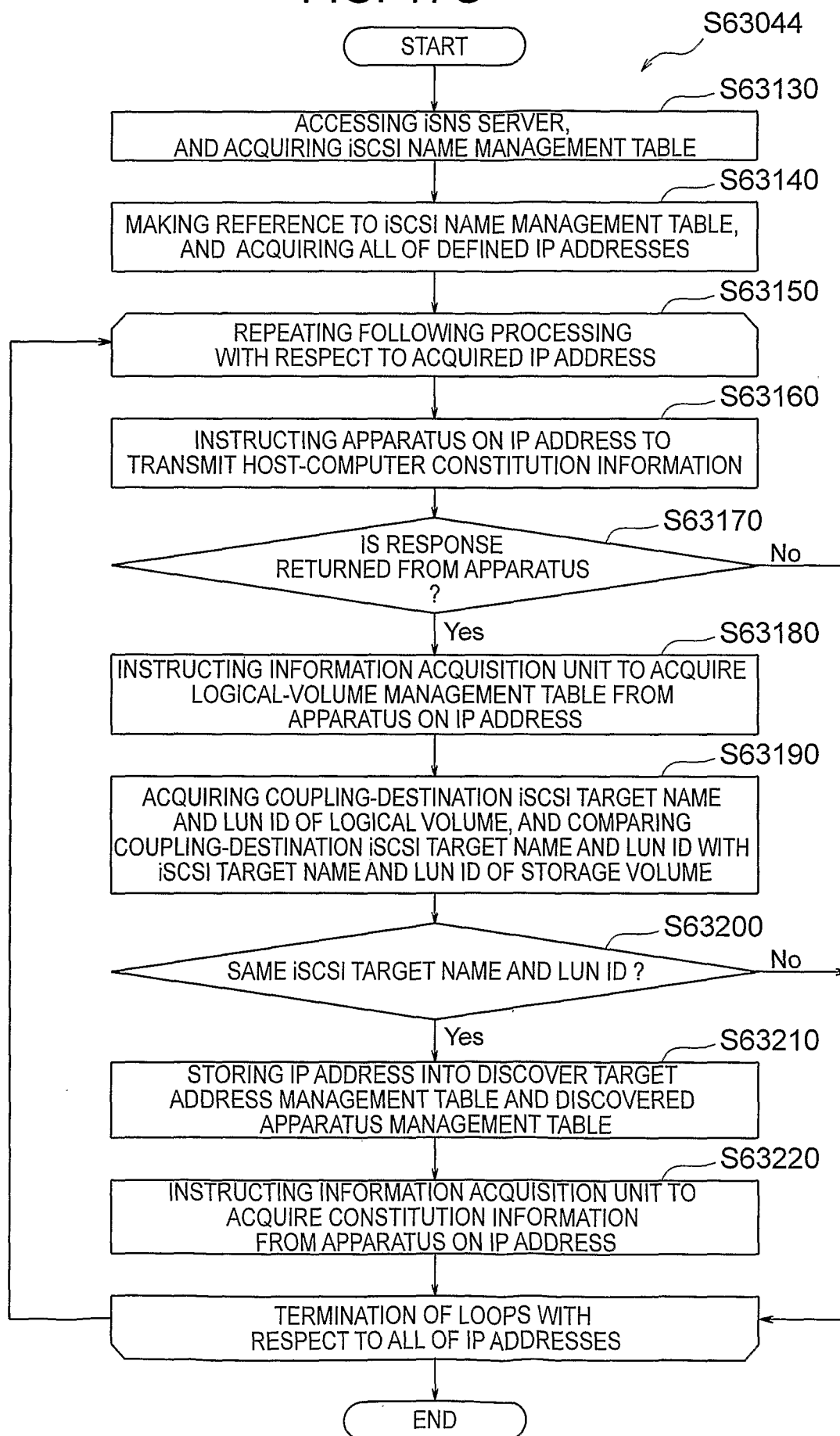
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FIG. 17C

FIG. 17D

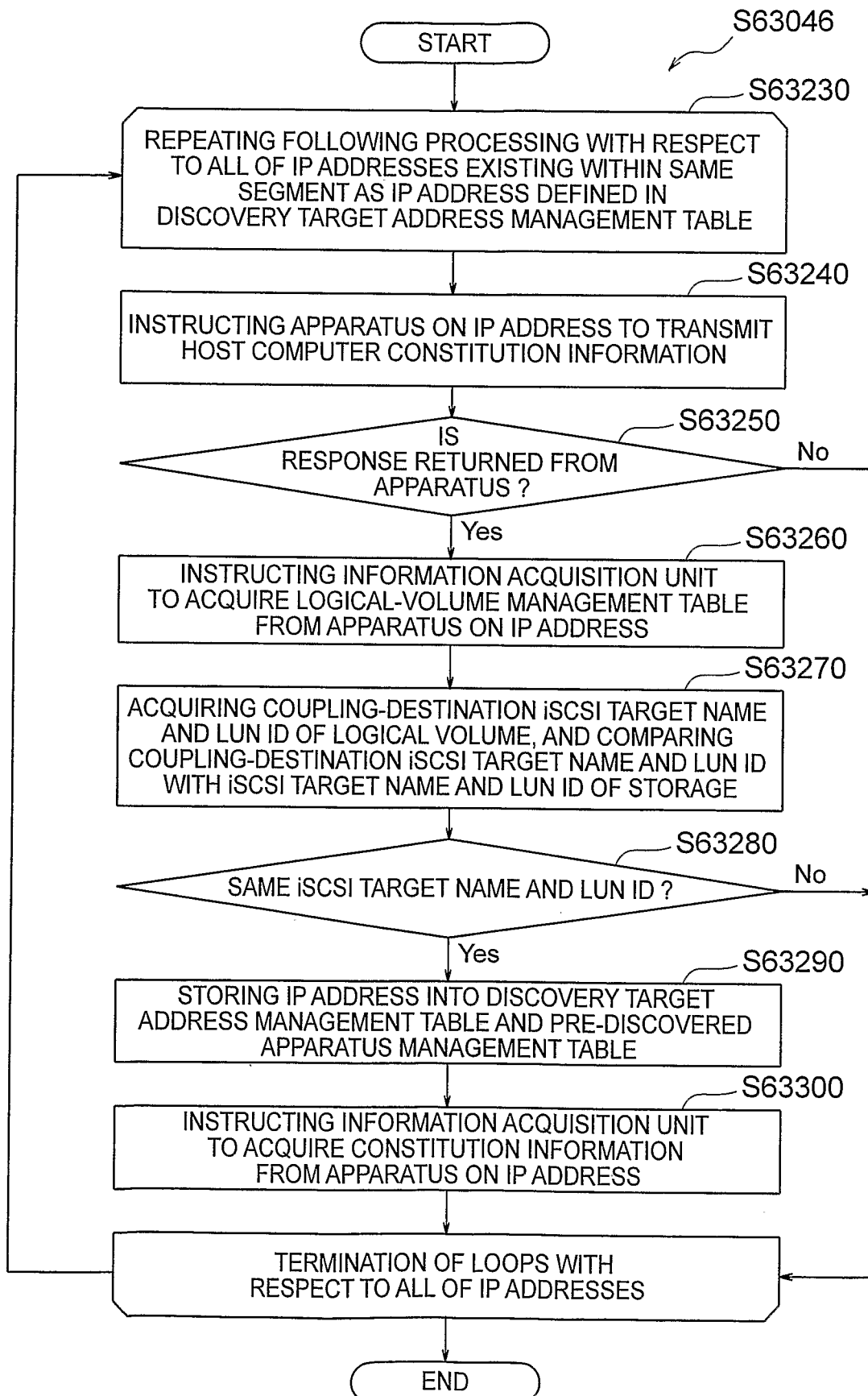


FIG. 18

32300 DISCOVERED APPARATUS
MANAGEMENT TABLE

32310	32320	32330	32340	32350	32360	32370
IP ADDRESS	APPARATUS TYPE	APPARATUS ID	MONITORING TARGET FLAG	USER NAME	PASSWORD	LAST DISCOVERED DATE
192.168.5.5	HOST COMPUTER	HOST1	Yes	user	pwd	2008/4/1 10:00
192.168.5.6	HOST COMPUTER	HOST4	No	user	pwd	2008/4/8 10:00
192.168.5.10	STORAGE APPARATUS	SYS1	Yes	Admin	admin	2008/4/8 10:00
192.168.5.11	STORAGE APPARATUS	SYS2	Yes	Admin	admin	2008/4/8 10:00
192.168.5.20	iSNS SERVER	iSNS1	Yes	usr	pass	2008/4/8 10:00
:	:	:	:	:	:	:

20/22
FIG. 19A

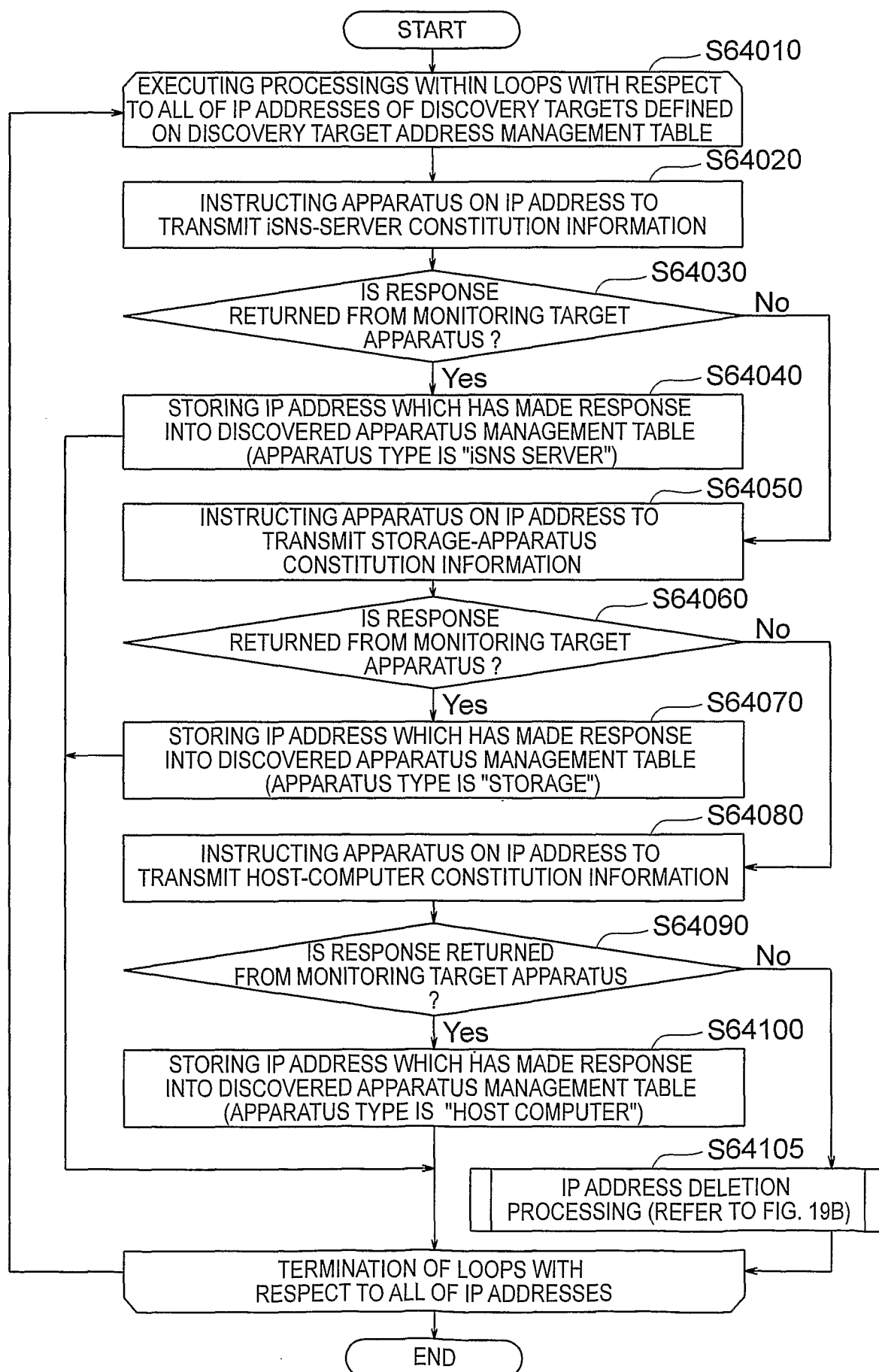


FIG. 19B

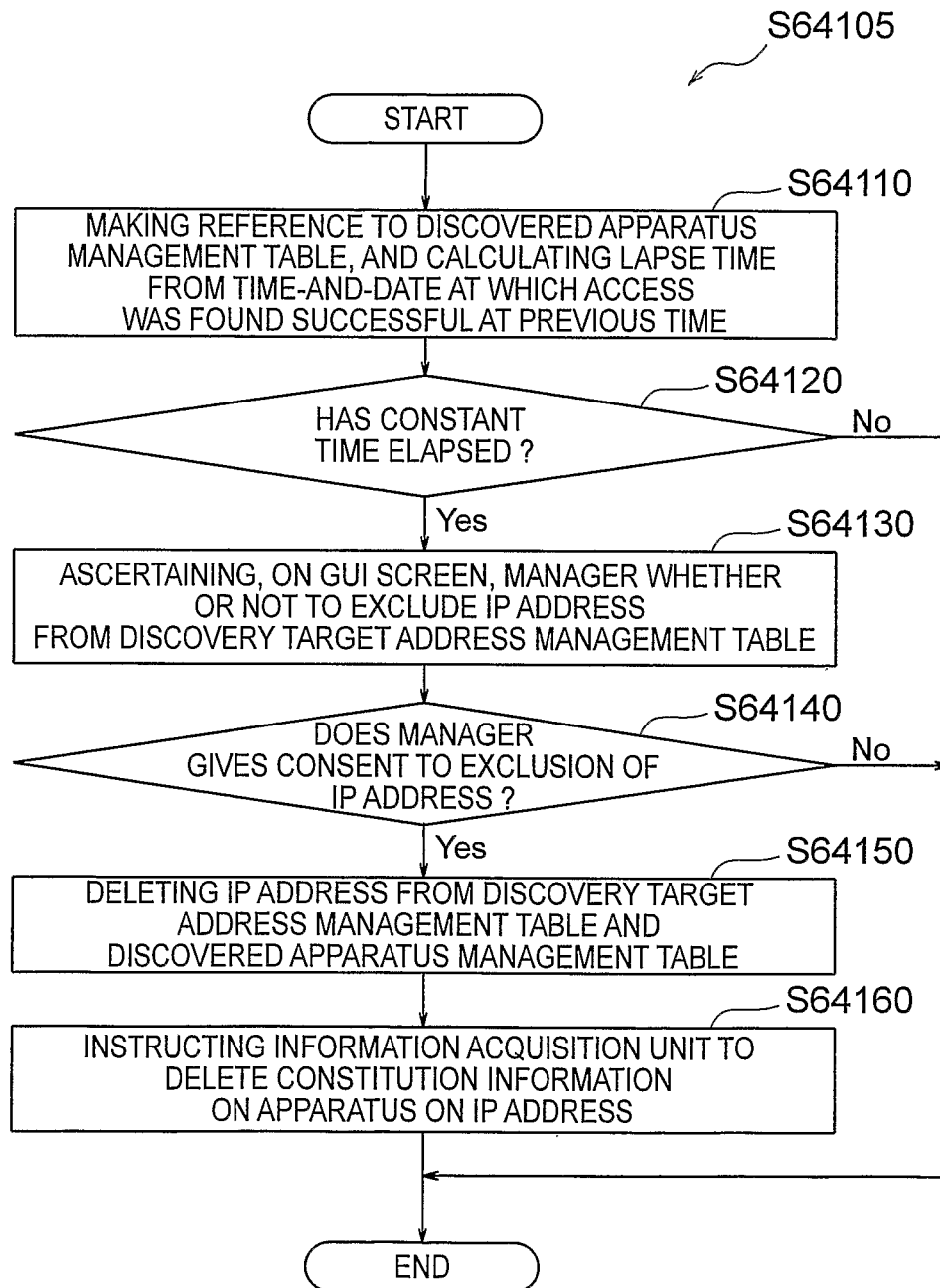
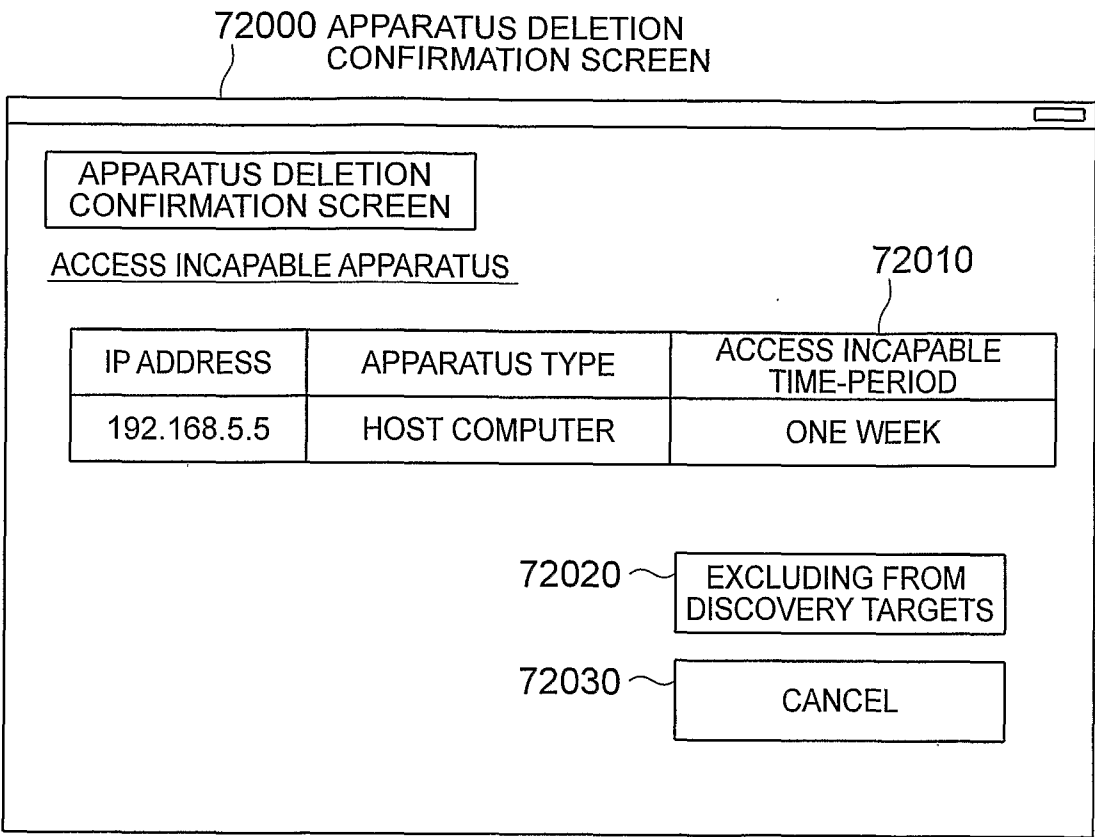


FIG. 20



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/JP2009/068307

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. H04L29/06

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
H04L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, PAJ, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2006/075470 A1 (TANAKA TORU [JP] ET AL) 6 April 2006 (2006-04-06) abstract paragraphs [0027] - [0031] paragraphs [0080], [0081] paragraph [0093] -----	1, 6, 11
A	US 2006/085522 A1 (SPRY ANDREW J [US]) 20 April 2006 (2006-04-20) the whole document -----	1-15
A	US 2008/177881 A1 (ENDEBROCK ERIC [US] ET AL) 24 July 2008 (2008-07-24) the whole document -----	1-15

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

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"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

9 March 2010

Date of mailing of the international search report

15/03/2010

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Pereira, Mafalda

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/JP2009/068307

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 2006075470	A1	06-04-2006	JP	2006107158 A	20-04-2006
US 2006085522	A1	20-04-2006	NONE		
US 2008177881	A1	24-07-2008	NONE		