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(54) **STORAGE UNIT, INSTALLATION METHOD THEREOF AND INSTALLATION PROGRAM THEREFORE**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new storage unit is installed such that installation costs are suppressed and functions of the new storage unit can be utilized sufficiently. An access right is changed such that the new storage unit (second storage unit) can access an existing first storage unit (S502). A logical device relating to a storage device of the first storage unit is assigned to a logical device of the second storage unit (S503). Path definition and device recognition in a host computer are performed such that the host computer can access the assigned logical device of the second storage unit (S504, S505). Input-output setting of the host computer is changed such that processing of an input-output from the host computer to the device of the first storage unit is requested to the second storage unit (S506).

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(63) Continuation of application No. 11/178,373, filed on Jul. 12, 2005, which is a continuation of application No. 10/636,758, filed on Aug. 8, 2003.

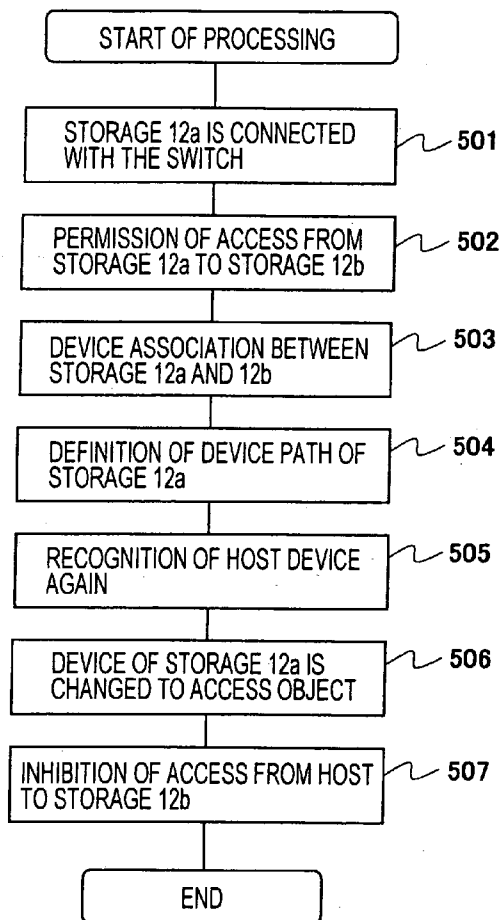


FIG. 1

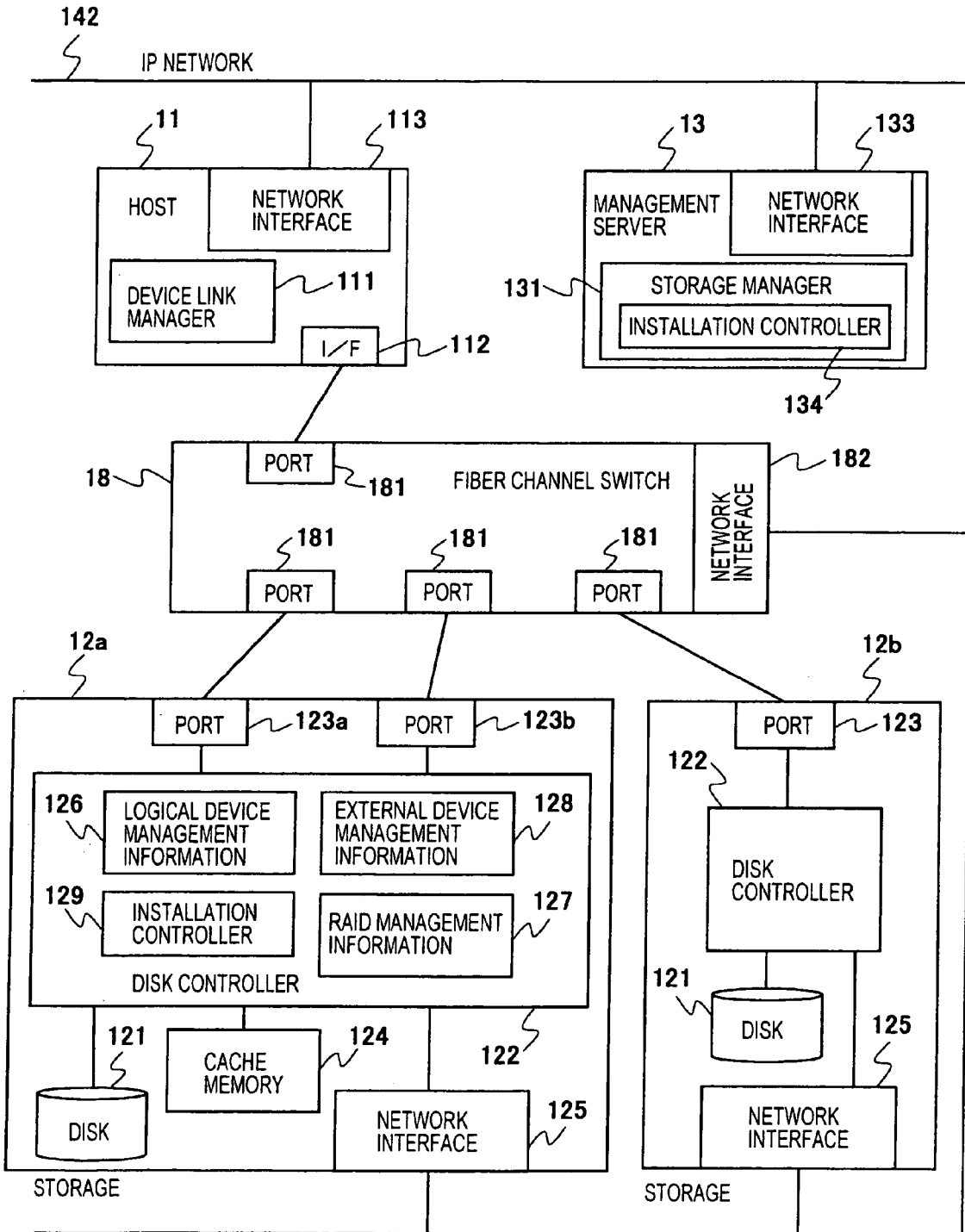


FIG.2

LOGICAL DEVICE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

CONFIGURATION INFORMATION OF LOGICAL DEVICE #0

LOGICAL DEVICE NUMBER	21
SIZE	22
CORRESPONDING PHYSICAL/EXTERNAL DEVICE NUMBER	23
DEVICE STATE	24
PORT NUMBER/TARGET ID/LUN	25
CONNECTED HOST NAME	26
MIGRATING PHYSICAL/EXTERNAL DEVICE NUMBER	27
DATA MIGRATION PROGRESS POINTER	28
DATA MIGRATION PROCESSING FLAG	29
⋮	

FIG.3

RAID MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

CONFIGURATION INFORMATION OF PHYSICAL DEVICE #0

PHYSICAL DEVICE NUMBER	31
SIZE	32
CORRESPONDING LOGICAL DEVICE NUMBER	33
DEVICE STATE	34
RAID CONFIGURATION (RAID LEVEL, DATA/PARITY NUMBERS)	35
STRIPE SIZE	36
DISK NUMBER LIST	37
START OFFSET IN DISK	38
SIZE IN DISK	39
⋮	

FIG.4

EXTERNAL DEVICE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

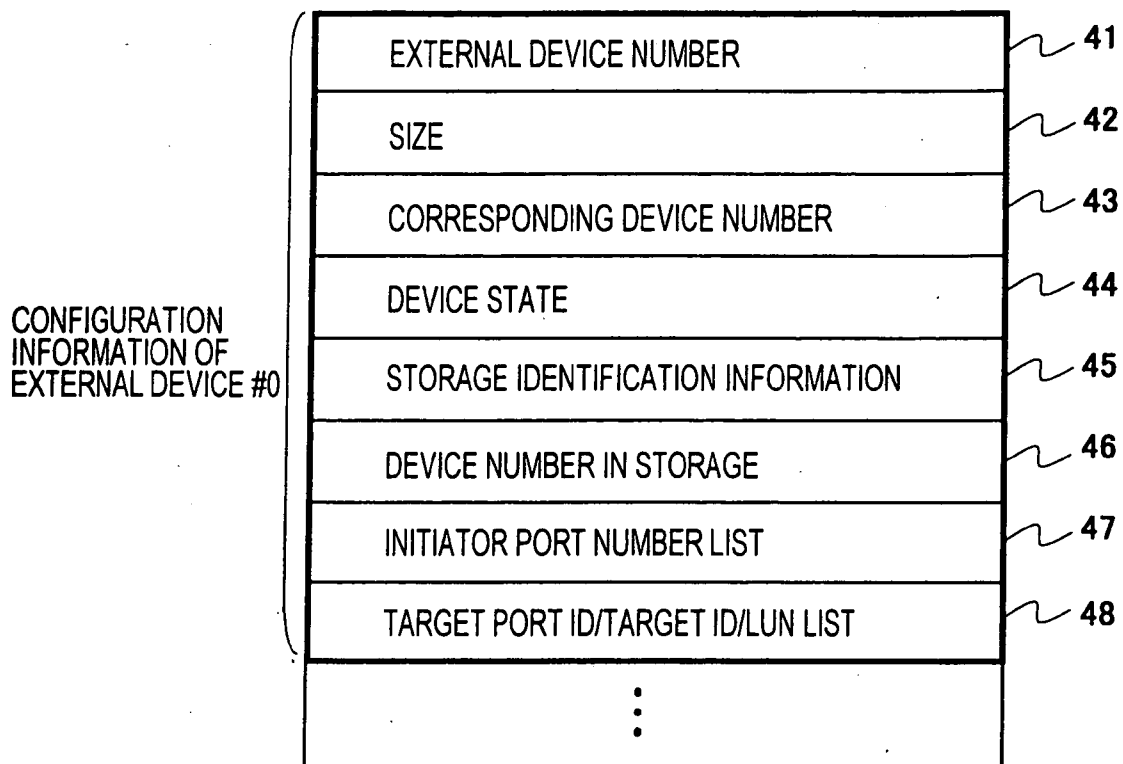


FIG.5

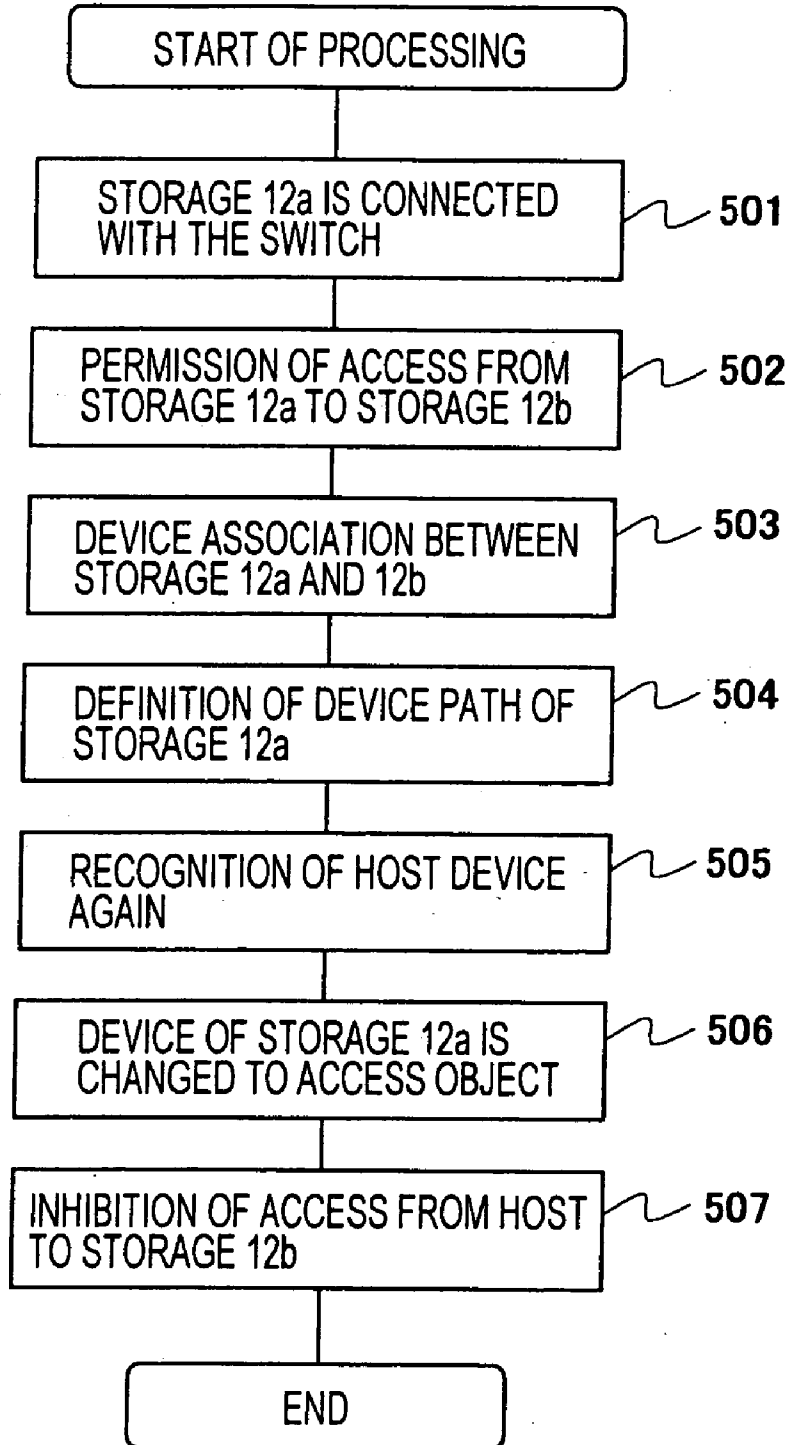


FIG. 6

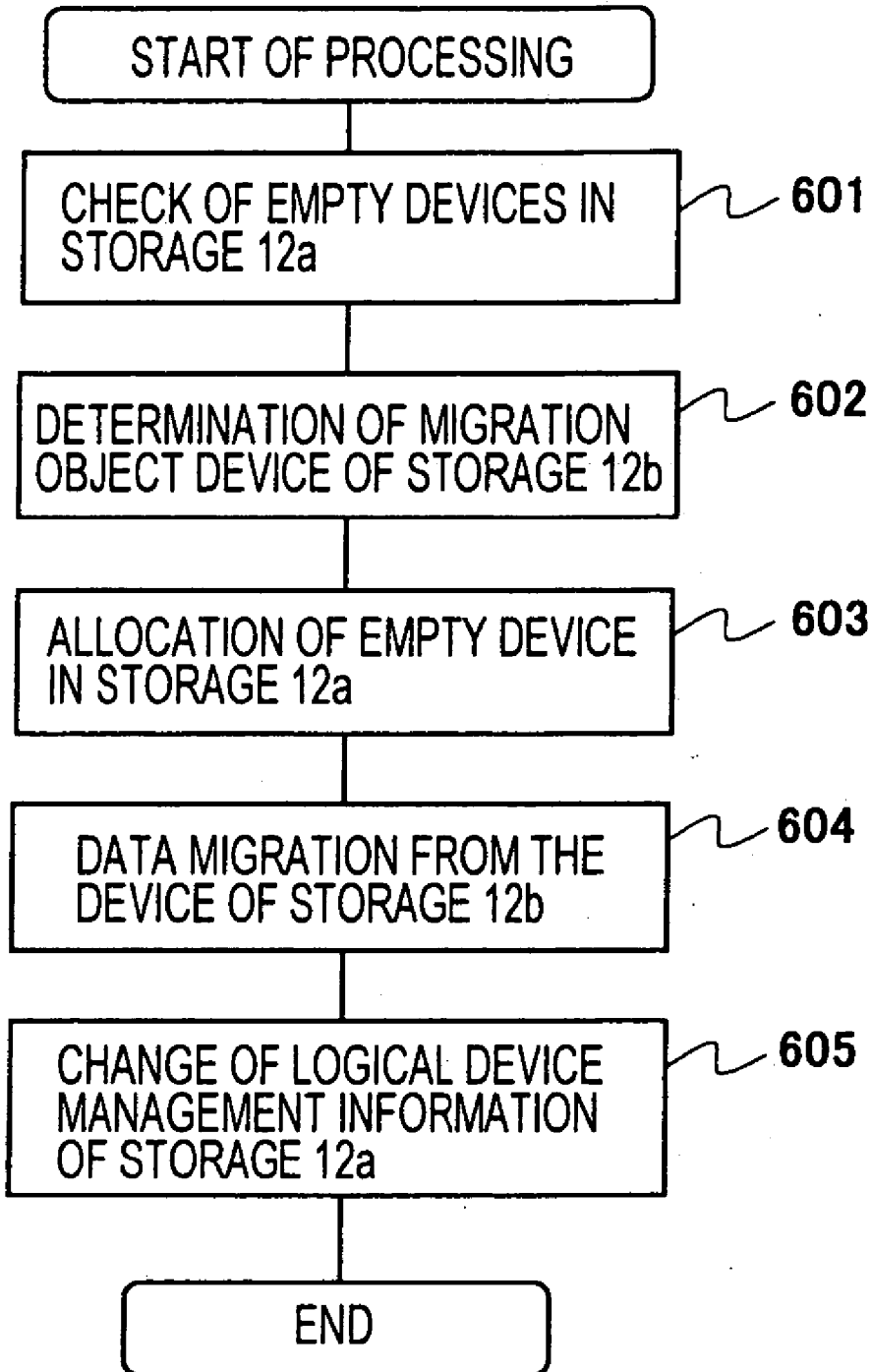


FIG.7

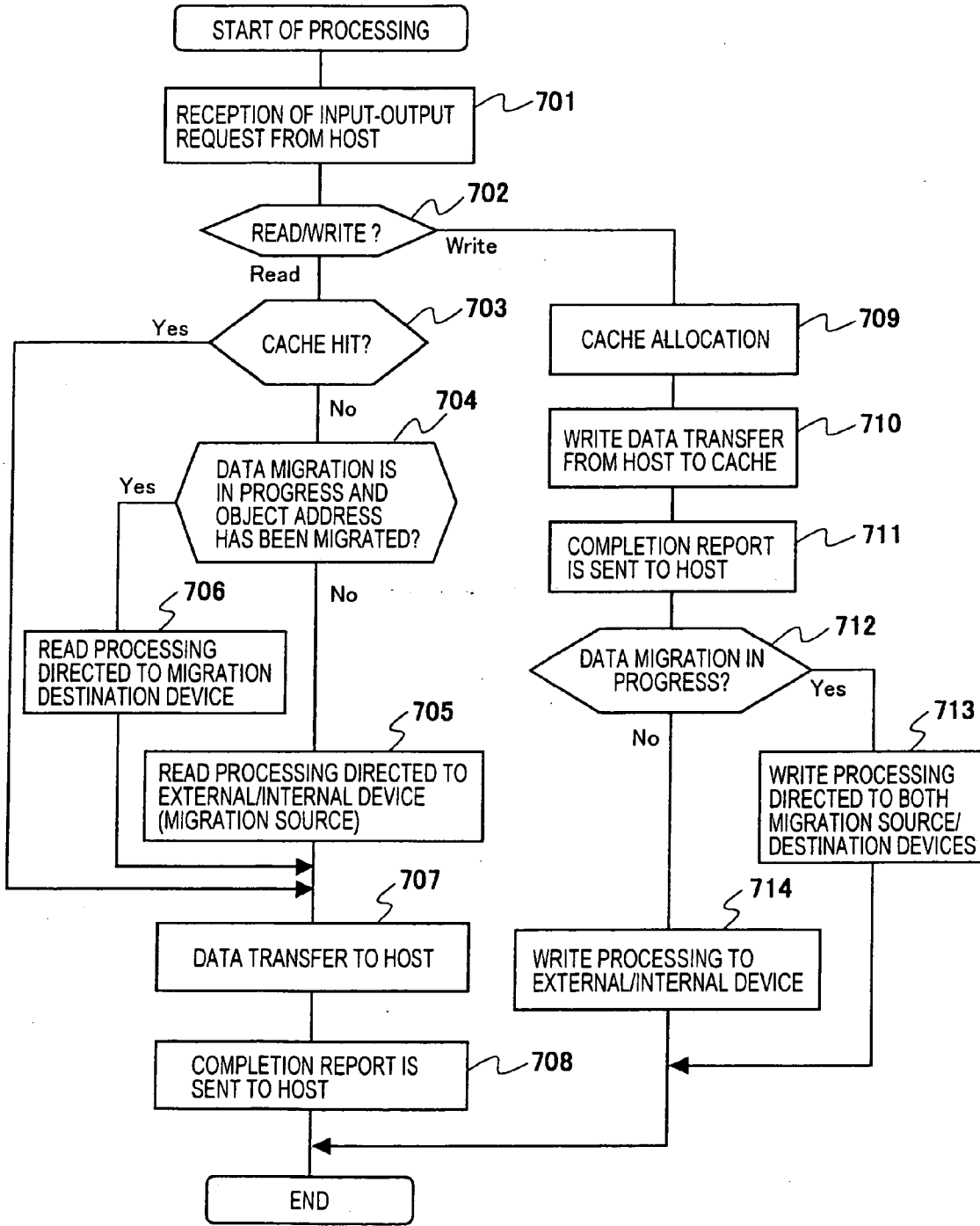


FIG.8

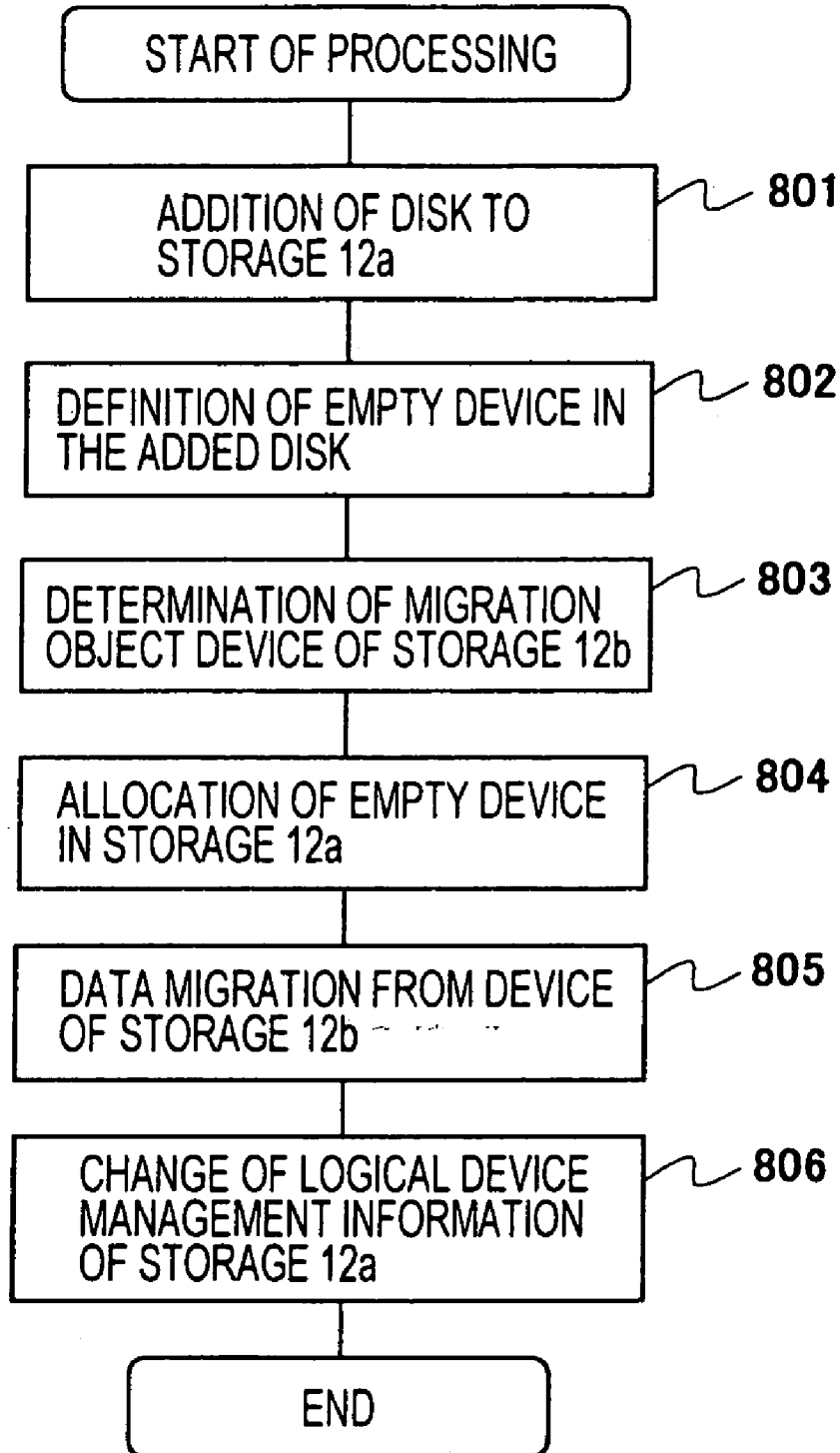
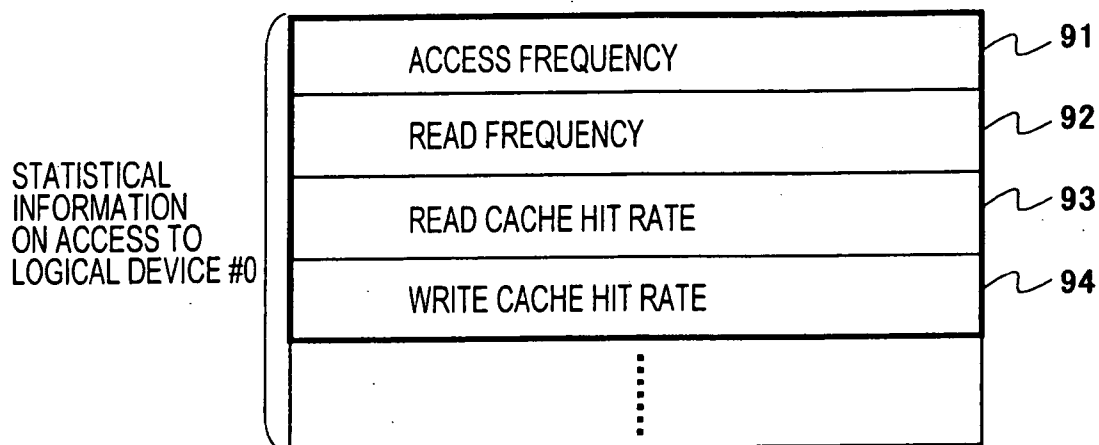


FIG. 9

LOGICAL DEVICE ACCESS STATISTICAL INFORMATION



STORAGE UNIT, INSTALLATION METHOD THEREOF AND INSTALLATION PROGRAM THEREFORE

[0001] The present application is a continuation application of application Ser. No. 11/178,373, filed Jul. 12, 2005, which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 10/636,758, filed Aug. 8, 2003, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] The present invention relates to a storage unit that is installed newly into a computer system comprising a first storage unit and a host computer accessing the first storage unit, and an installation method thereof and an installation program therefor.

[0004] 2. Related Art Statement

[0005] Recently, an amount of data treated by a computer is increasing by leaps, and accordingly storage capacity of a storage unit for storing data is increasing. As a result, costs of storage management in system management increase, and reduction of management costs becomes an important problem from the viewpoint of system operation.

[0006] When a new storage unit is installed into an existing computer system that comprises a host computer and a storage unit, two modes can be considered as a mode of installation, namely, a mode in which the old storage unit is used as ever, and the new storage unit is used together with the old storage unit, and a mode in which all the data on the old storage unit are migrated onto the new storage unit.

[0007] For example, as to the latter mode of installation, Japanese Patent Publication No. 10-508967 discloses a technique of migrating data of an old storage unit onto a new storage unit. According to the technique disclosed in the above document, data of a first device in the old storage unit are migrated onto a second device assigned to the new storage unit. Then, a host computer's access destination is changed from the existing first device to the new second device. An input-output request from the host computer to the existing first device is received by the new storage unit. With respect to a read request, a part whose migration is finished is read from the new second device, while a part that has not been migrated yet is read from the existing first device. Further, with respect to a write request, dual writing is performed toward both the first and second devices.

[0008] As described above, when a new storage unit is installed, it is possible to migrate data of a first device within an old storage unit to a second device within a new storage unit, without stopping input/output from/to a host computer.

[0009] However, in the case of the former mode of installation, where the new storage unit and the old storage unit are used side by side, there is a problem that, although generally the new storage unit has high function, high performance and high reliability in comparison with the old storage unit, it is impossible for data stored in the old storage unit to enjoy the merits of the new storage unit.

[0010] Further, in the case of the latter mode of installation, where all the data of the old storage unit are migrated onto the new storage unit, it is possible to enjoy the merits

of the new storage unit by migrating the data stored in the old storage unit. However, there is a problem that, to migrate all the data of the old storage unit onto the new storage unit, the new storage unit must have more storage capacity than the old storage unit, and thus, the system installation cost is raised up.

[0011] Thus, as a compromise between them, it is possible to consider the following operation. Namely, the number of disk units mounted on a new storage unit is restrained to decrease initial investment, and the minimum data are migrated from an old storage unit to start system operation. At a stage in which a disk unit is added to the new storage unit, data is migrated from the old storage unit by an amount that the added disk unit allows. However, even by this compromise, data that can not be migrated because of storage capacity can not enjoy the merits of the new storage unit, similarly to the case where two storage units are used side by side.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0012] An object of the present invention is to provide such a storage unit, an installation method thereof and an installation program therefor that can enjoy merits such as high function, high performance and high reliability of a new storage unit at the time of installation of the new storage unit, suppressing cost increase.

[0013] To attain the above object, the present invention follows the below-described procedures to install a new storage unit (referred to as a second storage unit) into a computer system comprising a host computer and an existing first storage unit, wherein the host computer and the first storage unit are connected through a first network such as SAN, LAN, or the like.

[0014] First, the new second storage unit is connected to the first network. Then, zoning setting of a switch existing in the first network and access right setting of the first storage unit are changed such that the second storage unit can access a storage device in the first storage unit. Next, a logical device (hereinafter, referred to as a first logical device) relating to the storage device of the first storage unit is assigned to a logical device (hereinafter, referred to as a second logical device) of the second storage unit. Namely, the first logical device of the first storage unit is associated with the second logical device of the second storage unit. Next, with respect to the second logical device, path definition and device recognition in the host computer are performed such that the host computer can recognize the second logical device of the second storage unit and can access the second logical device of the second storage unit.

[0015] Next, input-output setting of the host computer is changed such that processing of an input-output from the host computer to the storage device of the first storage unit is requested to the second storage unit. Here, the substance of the second logical device is the storage device in the first storage unit, and a storage device storing the data of the second logical device is not held in the second storage unit.

[0016] Favorably, the zoning setting of the switch existing in the first network and the access right setting of the first storage unit are changed such that direct access from the host computer to the storage device of the first storage unit is inhibited.

[0017] In the above-described state, when the second storage unit receives a read request from the host computer to the second logical device, then, the second storage unit converts the read request into a read request to the first logical device, and sends the converted request to the first storage unit. Receiving an input-output processing completion report from the first storage unit, the second storage unit sends the host computer a completion report relating to the input-output request to the second logical device.

[0018] Thus, in the above-described state, the second storage unit can process an input-output request to the storage device in the first storage unit. Accordingly, merits of the new storage unit, such as high performance, high reliability and high function, can be applied to the device in the existing first storage unit. For example, to the first logical device of the first storage unit, the second storage unit can apply a replicating function such as data replication and copy to a remote place, or access right control for each device.

[0019] Here, apparently the second logical device of the second storage unit is assigned to the first logical device of the first storage unit, and the host computer recognizes the first logical device of the first storage unit as the second logical device of the second storage unit. In this state, a physical device that becomes the substance of the second logical device is allocated from an unused storage space in the second storage unit, and a part or all of the data of the storage devices of the first storage unit are migrated. In the course of data migration, when a read request from the host computer to the second logical device relates to data that have not been migrated from the first logical device, then, this read request is sent to the first storage unit, as a read request to the first logical device. On the other hand, when this read request relates to data that have been migrated already, this read request is processed in the second storage unit, as a read request to the above-mentioned physical device as the subject of the second logical device. Further, with respect to a write request in the course of data migration, dual writing is performed toward the first logical device of the first storage unit and toward the physical device of the second storage unit. When the data migration from the first storage unit is finished, then setting is changed such that the physical device of the second storage unit is seen as the second logical device.

[0020] Thereafter, each time when a new storage device is added to the second storage unit, data of the first storage unit are migrated stepwise.

[0021] When the second storage unit is installed according to the above-described method, then, also with respect to data that are actually stored in the existing first storage unit, the host computer access the new second storage unit. Thus, merits of the new second storage unit, such as high performance, high functions, and high reliability of the second storage unit, can be enjoyed even when data actually stored in the existing first storage unit are accessed. In other words, the merits of the newly-installed storage unit can be applied to all the data including the data in the existing first storage unit. In addition, the existing storage unit and the new storage unit are used jointly, and storage capacity of the new storage unit can be smaller, and installation costs can be the smallest.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0022] FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing a computer system as an embodiment of the present invention;

[0023] FIG. 2 is a diagram showing an example configuration of a logical device management information table in an embodiment of the present invention;

[0024] FIG. 3 is a diagram showing an example configuration of a RAID management information table in an embodiment of the present invention;

[0025] FIG. 4 is a diagram showing an example configuration of an external device management information table in an embodiment of the present invention;

[0026] FIG. 5 is a flowchart showing a procedure of installing a new storage unit in an embodiment of the present invention;

[0027] FIG. 6 is a flowchart showing a migration procedure at the time of migrating data from an existing first storage unit to a new second storage unit in an embodiment of the present invention;

[0028] FIG. 7 is a flowchart showing a procedure of processing an input-output request from a host to a new second storage unit in an embodiment of the present invention;

[0029] FIG. 8 is a flowchart showing a processing procedure at the time of adding a disk unit to a new second storage unit in an embodiment of the present invention; and

[0030] FIG. 9 is a diagram showing an example configuration of a logical device access statistical information table in an embodiment of the present invention.

BEST MODE OF PRACTICING THE INVENTION

[0031] Now, one embodiment of a computer system according to the present invention will be described.

[0032] As shown in FIG. 1, a computer system of the present invention comprises a host computer 11, a fibre channel switch 18; two storage units 12a and 12b (referred to as a storage unit 12, by a general term) and a management server 13. The host computer 11 is connected with the two storage units 12a and 12b through the fibre channel switch 18 and cables. Further, the host computer 11, the two storage units 12a and 12b and the fibre channel switch 18 are connected to the management server 13 through an IP network 142.

[0033] The host computer 11 comprises a CPU, a memory, and the like, and performs predetermined functions when the CPU reads and executes an operating system (hereinafter, referred to as OS) and application programs stored in the memory.

[0034] Among the two storage units 12a and 12b, a first storage unit 12b is an existing storage unit, and a second storage unit 12a is a newly installed storage unit. The first storage unit 12b comprises a disk unit 121, a disk controller 122, a port 123 for connecting with the host computer 11, and a network interface 125 for connecting with the IP network 142. Here, the first storage unit 12b may comprise a plurality of disk units and a plurality of ports. Further, the second storage unit 12a comprises a plurality of disk units

121, a disk controller **122**, a port **123a** for connecting with the host computer **11** and a plurality of ports **123b** for connecting with the other storage units (referred to as a port **123**, by a general term), and a network interface **125** for connecting with the IP network **142**.

[0035] In a storage unit **12** of the present embodiment, a disk unit or units **121** as hardware are defined collectively as one or a plurality of physical devices, and one logical device (i.e., one device from a logical viewpoint) is assigned to one physical device. Of course, it is possible to present an individual disk unit **121** as one physical device and one logical device, to the host computer **11**.

[0036] As a port **123** of a storage unit **12** in the present embodiment, it is assumed to use the fibre channel interface whose upper protocol is SCSI (Small Computer System Interface). However, another network interface for storage connection, such as IP network interface whose upper protocol is SCSI, may be used.

[0037] A disk controller **122** of a storage unit **12** comprises a processor, a cache memory **124** and a control memory, and communicate with the management server **13** through the network interface **125** and controls the disk unit **121**. The processor controls access from the host computer **11** and controls the disk unit **121**, based on various kinds of information stored in the control memory. In particular, in the case where a plurality of disk units **121** (not a single disk unit **121**) such as ones in a disk array are presented as one or plurality of logical devices to the host computer **11**, the processor performs processing and management relating to the disk units **121**.

[0038] The control memory stores programs executed by the processor and various kinds of management information. As one of the programs executed by the processor, there may be a disk controller program. This disk controller program includes an installation program for installing the second storage unit **12a** into a computer system. This installation program and the disk controller program including it are executed by the processor to function as a storage installation controller **129** and the disk controller, respectively. Further, as the various kinds of management information stored or to be stored in the control memory, there may be logical device management information **126** for management of the logical devices of the second storage unit **12a**; RAID (Redundant Array of Independent Disk) management information **127** for management of physical devices consisting of the plurality of disk units **121** of the second storage unit **12a**, and external device management information **128** for management of correspondence between the logical devices of the second storage unit **12a** and the logical devices of the first storage unit **12b**.

[0039] To enhance speed of processing an access from the host computer **11**, the cache memory **124** stores data that are frequently read, or temporally stores write data from the host computer **11**.

[0040] The host computer **11** is connected with the fibre channel switch **18** through an interface (I/F) **112**, and also with the management server through a network interface **113**. On the host computer **11**, software (program) called a device link manager (hereinafter, referred to as DLM) **111** operates. The DLM **111** manages correspondence between the logical devices (recognized through the interface **112**) of

the storage unit **12** and device files as device management units of the OS. Usually, when a logical device is connected with a plurality of interfaces **112** and a plurality of ports **123**, the host computer **11** recognizes that logical device as a plurality of devices having different addresses, and different device files are defined, respectively. A plurality of device files corresponding to one logical device are managed as a group by the DLM **111**, and a virtual device file as a representative of the group is provided to upper levels, so that alternate paths and load distribution can be realized. Further, in the present embodiment, the DLM **111** also adds/deletes a new device file to/from a specific device file group and changes a main path within a device file group, according to an instruction from a storage manager **131** located in the management server **13**.

[0041] The management server **13** performs operation, maintenance and management of the whole computer system. The management server **13** comprises a network interface **133**, and connects with the host computer **11**, the two storage units **12a** and **12b**, and the fibre channel switch **18**, through the IP network **142**. The management server **13** collects configuration information, resource utilization factors, performance monitoring information from various units **11**, **12** and **18**, presents them to a storage administrator, and sends operation/maintenance instructions to those units. The mentioned processing is performed by the storage manager **131** operating on the management server **13**.

[0042] Similarly to the disk controller **122**, also the storage manager **131** comprises a processor and a memory. The memory stores a storage manager program executed by the processor. This storage manager program includes an installation program for installing a new storage unit. This installation program and the storage manager program including it are executed by the processor to function as an installation controller **134** and the storage manager **131**, respectively. When a new storage unit is installed, this installation program is installed onto the existing management server **13**, except the case where a new management server incorporated with the installation program is employed.

[0043] The fibre channel switch **18** comprises a plurality of ports **181**. Each port **181** is connected with the interface **112** of the host computer **11** or a port **123** of the storage unit **12a** or **12b**, so that each of those devices can communicate with another device. The fibre channel switch **18** comprises a network interface **182**, and is connected with the IP network **142** also. Due to this arrangement, from the physical viewpoint, any host computer **11** can access all the storage units **12a** and **12b** connected to the fibre channel switch **18**. Further, the fibre channel switch **18** has a function called zoning, i.e., a function of limiting communication from a specific port to another specific port. This function is used, for example, when access to a specific port **123** of a specific storage **12** is limited to a specific host **11**. As a method of controlling combinations of a sending port and a receiving port, may be mentioned a method in which an identifier assigned to a port **181** of the fibre channel switch is used, and a method in which WWN (World Wide Name) held by the interface **112** of each host computer **11** and a port **123** of a storage unit **12**, for example.

[0044] Next, there will be described the logical device management information **126**, the RAID management information **127** and the external device management information

128 stored or to be stored in the control memory of the disk controller **122** of the second storage unit **12a**.

[0045] **FIG. 2** is a diagram showing an example configuration of a logical device management information **126** for management of the logical devices within the second storage unit **12a**.

[0046] Each record of the logical device management information **126** includes a logical device number **21**, a size **22**, a corresponding physical/external device number **23**, a device state **24**, a port ID/target ID/LUN (Logical Unit number) **25**, a connected host name **26**, a migrating physical/external device number **27**, a data migration progress pointer **28**, and a data migration processing flag **29**.

[0047] The size **22** stores capacity of the logical device, i.e., the logical device specified by the logical device number **21**. The corresponding physical/external device number **23** stores a physical device number of the physical device corresponding to the logical device, in the second storage unit **12a**, or stores an external device number, i.e., a logical device of the first storage unit **12b** corresponding to the logical device. In the case where the corresponding physical/external device number **23** is not assigned with a device number, an invalid value is set in that entry. This device number becomes an entry number in the RAID management information **127** or the external device management information **128**. The device state **24** is set with information indicating a state of the logical device. The device state can be "online", "offline", "non-installed", "fault offline" or "data migration in progress". The state "online" means that the logical device is operating normally, and can be accessed from an upper host. The state "offline" means that the logical device is defined and is operating normally, but, can not be accessed from an upper host. This state corresponds to a case where the device was used before by an upper host, but now is not used by the upper host since the device is not required. Here, the phrase "the logical device is defined" means that correspondence with a physical device or an external device is set, or, in detail, the physical/external device number **23** is set. The state "non-installed" means that the logical device is not defined and can not be accessed from an upper host. The state "fault offline" means that a fault occurs in the logical device and an upper host can not access that logical device. Further, the state "data migration in progress" means that data migration from or to an external device is in course of processing.

[0048] For the sake of simplicity, it is assumed in the present embodiment that, at the time of shipping of the product, available logical devices were assigned in advance to physical devices prepared on a disk unit **121**. Accordingly, an initial value of the device state **24** is "offline" with respect to the available logical devices, and "non-installed" with respect to the other.

[0049] The port number of the entry **25** is set with information indicating which port the logical device is connected with, among the plurality of ports **123**. As the port number, a number uniquely assigned to each port **123** within the storage unit **12** is used. Further, the target ID and LUN are identifiers for identifying the logical device. Here, when the host computer **11** accesses the device on SCSI, the target ID and LUN are used as a SCSI-ID and LUN, respectively. The connected host name **26** is information used only by the storage units **12a** and **12b** connected to the fibre channel

switch **18**, and shows a host name for identifying a host computer **11** that is permitted to access the logical device. As the host name, it is sufficient to use a name that can uniquely identify a host computer **11** or its interface **112**, such as a WWN (World Wide Name) given to the interface **112** of a host computer **11**. In addition, the control memory of the storage **12a** or **12b** holds management information on an attribute of a WWN and the like of each port **123**.

[0050] When the device state **24** is "data migration in progress", the migrating physical/external device number **27** holds a physical/external device number of a migration destination of the physical/external device to which the logical device is assigned. The data migration progress pointer **28** is information indicating the first address of a migration source area for which migration processing is unfinished, and is updated as the data migration progresses. The data migration processing flag **29** has an initial value "Off". When the flag **29** is set to "On", it indicates that the physical/external device to which the logical device is assigned is under data migration processing. Only in the case where the data migration processing flag is "On", the migrating physical/external device number **27** and the data migration progress pointer **28** become effective.

[0051] **FIG. 3** is a diagram showing an example configuration of the RAID management information **127** for management of the physical devices within the storage unit **12a**.

[0052] Each record of the RAID management information **127** includes a physical device number **31**, a size **32**, a corresponding logical device number **33**, a device state **34**, a RAID configuration **35**, a stripe size **36**, a disk number list **37**, start offset in disk **38**, and size in disk **39**.

[0053] The size **32** stores capacity of the physical device, i.e., the physical device specified by the physical device number **31**. The corresponding logical device number **33** stores a logical device number of the logical device corresponding to the physical device, within the second storage unit **12a**. In the case where the physical device is not assigned with a logical device, this entry is set with an invalid value. The device state **34** is set with information indicating a state of the physical device. The device state can be "online", "offline", "non-installed" or "fault offline". The state "online" means that the physical device is operating normally, and is assigned to a logical device. The state "offline" means that the physical device is defined and is operating normally, but is not assigned to a logical device. Here, the phrase "the physical device is defined" means that correspondence with the disk unit **121** is set, or, in detail, the below-mentioned disk number list **37** and the start offset in disk **38** are set. The state "non-installed" means that the physical device is not defined on the disk unit **121**. The state "fault offline" means that a fault occurs in the physical device, and the physical device can not be assigned to a logical device.

[0054] For the sake of simplicity, it is assumed in the present embodiment that physical devices were prepared in advance on the disk unit **121** at the time of shipping of the product. Accordingly, an initial value of the device state **34** is "offline" with respect to the available physical devices, and "non-installed" with respect to the other.

[0055] The RAID configuration **35** holds information on a RAID configuration, such as a RAID level and the numbers

of data disks and parity disks, of the disk unit **121** to which the physical device is assigned. Similarly, the stripe size **36** holds data partition unit (stripe) length in the RAID. The disk number list **37** holds a number or numbers of one or plurality of disk units **121** constituting the RAID to which the physical device is assigned. These numbers are unique values given to disk units **121** for identifying those disk units **121** within the storage unit **12**. The start offset in disk **38** and the size in disk **39** are information indicating an area to which data of the physical device are assigned in each disk unit **121**. In the present embodiment, for the sake of simplicity, the respective offsets and sizes in the disk units **121** constituting the RAID are unified.

[0056] Each entry of the above-described RAID management information **127** is set with a value, at the time of shipping the second storage unit **12a**.

[0057] FIG. 4 is a diagram showing an example configuration of the external device management information **128** of the second storage unit **12a** that manages the logical devices of the first storage unit **12b** as an external device.

[0058] Each record of the external device management information includes an external device number **41**, a size **42**, a corresponding logical device number **43**, a device state **44**, a storage identification information **45**, a device number in storage **46**, an initiator port number list **47**, and a target port ID/target ID/LUN list **48**.

[0059] The external device number **41** holds a value assigned to a logical device of the first storage unit **12b**, and this value is unique in the second storage unit **12a**. The size **42** stores capacity of the external device, i.e., the external device specified by the external device number **41**. When the external device corresponds to a logical device in the second storage unit **12a**, the corresponding logical device number **43** stores a logical device number of that logical device. When the external device is not assigned to a logical device, this entry is set with an invalid value. The device state **44** is set with information indicating a state of the external device. The device state **44** is "online", "offline", "non-installed" or "fault offline". The meaning of each state is same as the device state **34** in the RAID management information. In the initial state of the second storage unit **12a**, another storage unit is not connected, and the initial value of the device state **44** is "non-installed".

[0060] The storage identification information **45** holds identification information of the first storage unit **12b** that carries the external device. As the storage identification information, may be considered, for example, a combination of vendor identification information on a vendor of the storage unit **12b** and a manufacturer's serial number assigned uniquely by the vendor. The device number in storage **46** holds a logical device number (in the first storage unit **12b**) corresponding to the external device. The initiator port number list **47** holds a list of port numbers of ports **123b** (of the second storage unit **12a**) that can access the external device. When, with respect to the external device, LUN is defined for one or more ports **123** of the first storage unit **12b**, the target port ID/target ID/LUN list **48** holds port IDs of those ports and one or plurality of target IDs/LUNs assigned to the external device.

[0061] Next, operation of the storage administrator and the computer system following installation of the second storage

unit **12a** in the present embodiment will be described according to the flowchart shown in FIG. 5.

[0062] First, the storage administrator connects the second storage unit **12a** to the fibre channel switch **18** (Step **501**). In the present embodiment, the port **123a** is connected to a port **181** of the fibre channel switch **18**, for access from the host computer **11**. And, the port **123b** is connected to a port **181** of the fibre channel switch **18**, for access to other storage units including the first storage unit **12b**. When the second storage unit **12a** is activated, the fibre channel switch **18** detects the established links with the ports **123a** and **123b** of the second storage units **12a**. Thereafter, on occurrence of a login from each port **123a** or **123b** to the switch **18**, a login to the interface or the port of the host computer **11** or the second storage unit **12a** is executed according to the fibre channel standard. At that time, the second storage unit **12a** holds information such as the WWN or ID of the host computer **11** or the like to which the port **123a** or **123b** has logged in. Receiving a state change notification from the switch **18**, the installation controller **134** of the storage manager **131** acquires network topology information from the switch **18** again, to detect new registration of the second storage unit **12a**.

[0063] Processing on and after the step **502** is performed mainly by the installation controller **134** of the storage manager **131** that receives an instruction from the storage administrator to start installation of the second storage unit **12a**, and by the installation controller **129** of the second storage unit **12a**. In the step **502**, the installation controller **134** of the storage manager **131** changes zoning setting of the switch **18**, and changes device access right setting of the first storage unit **12b** such that the second storage unit **12a** can access the devices of the first storage unit **12b**.

[0064] In the step **503**, the storage manager **131** assigns the logical devices of the first storage unit **12b** to the logical device of the second storage unit **12a**. In detail, first, the storage manager **131** sends the second storage unit **12a** the port ID list of the first storage unit **12b** as the object of migration to the second storage unit **12a**. From the port **123b**, the installation controller **129** of the second storage unit **12a** sends a SCSI "Inquiry" command that designates a specific LUN for a port **123** (of the first storage unit **12b**) existing in the received list, with respect to all such LUNs. On the other hand, the processor of the first storage unit **12b** responds normally to "Inquiry" commands relating to LUNs that are actually set to the port IDs of the first storage unit **12b**. Based on this response, the installation controller **129** of the second storage unit **12a** specifies the logical devices (of the first storage unit **12b**) that can be accessed and migrated to the second storage unit **12a**. And, the installation controller **129** generates an external device list (from the viewpoint of the second storage unit **12a**) of those logical devices. To judge whether migration is possible or not, the installation controller **129** utilizes information such as names, types and capacities of devices connected to the second storage unit **12a**. The information such as the names, types and capacities of the devices is acquired from returned information of the response to the above-mentioned "Inquiry" command and returned information of a response to "Read Capacity" command that is sent after the "Inquiry" command. With respect to logical devices (of the first storage unit **12b**) whose migration has been judged to be possible, the installation controller **129** registers those logi-

cal devices as external devices of the second storage unit **12a** into the external device management information **128**. In detail, the installation controller **129** finds an external device whose device state **44** is “non-installed”, and sets information **42-48** into the entries concerned of that external device. Now, the device state **44** is changed to “offline”.

[0065] The installation controller **129** of the second storage unit **12a** notifies the storage manager **131** of the above-mentioned external device list with respect to the designated port. And, the installation controller **134** of the storage manager **131** instructs the second storage unit **12a** to assign the logical devices of the first storage unit **12b**. Receiving this instruction, the installation controller **129** of the second storage unit **12a** assigns an external device a, i.e., a logical device of the first storage unit **12b**, to a non-installed logical device a of the second storage unit **12a**. In detail, the installation controller **129** of the second storage unit **12a** sets the device number **41** of the external device a to which the logical device of the first storage unit **12b** corresponds, into the corresponding physical/external device number **23** of the logical device management information **126** relating to the logical device a. Then, the installation controller **129** of the second storage unit **12a** changes the device state **24** of the logical device management information **126** from “non-installed” to “offline”. In addition, the corresponding logical device number **43** of the external device management information **128** is set to the device number **21** of the logical device a, and the device state **44** is changed to “online”.

[0066] Successively, in the step **504**, the installation controller **134** of the storage manager **131** instructs the second storage unit **12a** to define a LUN to the port **123a** such that the host computer **11** can access the logical device a assigned to the second storage unit **12a**. Receiving this instruction, the installation controller **129** of the second storage unit **12a** defines a LUN relating to the above-assigned logical device a, i.e., defines a device path to the port **123a** of the second storage unit **12a**. Then, the port number/target ID/LUN **25** and the host name **26** of the logical device management information **126** are set.

[0067] When the logical device of the first storage unit **12b** is assigned as the logical device of the second storage unit **12a**, and also the LUN is defined, then, the installation controller **134** of the storage manager **131** instructs the DLM **111** of the host computer **11** to recognize the devices again. Receiving this instruction, the DLM **111** of the host computer generates a device file relating to the newly-assigned logical device. For example, in the case of the UNIX (a registered trademark) operating system of Hewlett-Packard Ltd., an “IOSCAN” command is used to recognize a new logical device and to generate a device file. When the logical device of the storage unit **12** corresponding to the newly-generated device file is same as one corresponding to a previously-generated device file, then, the DLM **111** detect it and manages these device file as a same group. To judge the sameness, it is considered to use the above-mentioned “Inquiry” command or the like to acquire the device number in the storage **12**, for example. However, in the case where a logical device b in the first storage unit **12b** corresponds to a logical device a in the second storage unit **12a**, the DLM **111** sees these logical devices a and b as logical devices of the different storage units **12a** and **12b**, they are not managed in a same group.

[0068] Next, the installation controller **134** of the storage manager **131** instructs the DLM **111** of the host computer **11** to change the access destination. Receiving this instruction, the DLM **111** changes access to the device in the first storage unit **12b** to access to the device in the second storage unit **12a** (Step **506**). In detail, first, the installation controller **134** of the storage manager **131** sends device correspondence information of the first storage unit **12b** and the second storage unit **12a** to the DLM **111**. The device correspondence information is information of the assignment of the logical devices of the second storage unit **12b**. The DLM **111** of the host computer **11** assigns a virtual device file that is assigned to a device file group relating to a logical device b in the first storage unit **12b** to a device file group relating to a logical device a in the second storage unit **12a**. As a result, software operating on the host computer **11** can access the logical device a in the second storage unit **12a** according to a same procedure of accessing the logical device b in the first storage unit **12b**.

[0069] Next, in the step **507**, the installation controller **134** of the storage manager **131** makes the switch **18** change the zoning setting and makes the first storage unit **12b** change setting of the device access right, to inhibit the host computer **11** from directly accessing the devices of the first storage unit **12b**.

[0070] Next, referring to the flowchart shown in FIG. 6, there will be described processing of migrating data stored in the devices in the first storage unit **12b** to an empty device in the second storage unit **12a**, after installation of the second storage unit **12a** into the computer system.

[0071] First, the installation controller **134** of the storage manager **131** instructs the second storage unit **12a** to migrate data. In the step **601**, the installation controller **129** of the second storage unit **12a** checks the device state **34** of the RAID management information **127**, to search for a physical device a in the “offline” state, i.e., in an empty state. When a physical device in the “offline” state is found, then, the size **32** is referred to in order to obtain the capacity of the empty device. Next, in the step **602**, the installation controller **129** searches for such an external device (hereinafter, referred to as the migration object device) that the device state **44** of the external device management information **128** is “online” and the size **42** of the external device management information **128** can be accommodated by the capacity of the physical device a.

[0072] When the empty physical device a as the migration destination and the migration object device are determined, then, in the step **603**, the installation controller **129** assigns an empty physical device to the logical device a of the second storage unit **12a** (Step **603**). In detail, the installation controller **129** registers the number of the logical device a into the corresponding logical device number **33** of the RAID management information **127** corresponding to the physical device a, and changes the device state **34** from “offline” to “online”. Further, after initializing the data migration progress pointer **28** of the logical device management information **126** corresponding to the logical device a, the device state **24** is set to “data migration in progress”, the data migration processing flag **29** is set to “On”, and the migrating physical/external device number **27** is set to the device number of the physical device a.

[0073] When the device assignment is finished, then, in the step **604**, the installation controller **129** of the second

storage unit **12a** performs processing of data migration from the migration object device to the physical device a. In detail, from the top of the migration object device, data are read to the cache memory **124**, and then, the data are written onto the physical device a. This operation is repeated to the end of the migration object device. In the course of this operation, each time when writing onto the physical device a is finished, the first address of the next migration object area is set into the data migration progress pointer **28**.

[**0074**] When migration of all the data is finished, then, in the step **605**, the installation controller **129** sets the corresponding physical/external device number **23** of the logical device management information **126** with the physical device number of the physical device a, and the device state **24** is changed from “data migration in progress” to “online”, the data migration flag **29** is set to “Off”, and the migrating physical/external device number **27** is set to the invalid value. Further, the corresponding logical device number **43** of the external device management information **128** corresponding to the migration object device is set to the invalid value, and the device state **44** is set to “offline”.

[**0075**] Next, referring to the flowchart shown in **FIG. 7**, there will be described operation of the second storage unit **12a** in response to an input-output request from the host computer **11**.

[**0076**] When the installation controller **129** of the second storage unit **12a** receives an input-output request from the host computer **11** (Step **701**), the installation controller **129** judges whether the request is read or write (Step **702**). In the case where the request is read, it is checked whether processing object data are held in the cache memory **124** (hit) (Step **703**). When the processing object data are not held in the cache memory **124**, data staging to the cache memory **124** is performed. At that time, it is judged whether the data migration is in progress, based on the device state **24** of the logical device in the logical device management information **126**. When the data migration is in progress, then, it is judged whether a processing object address of the logical device as the processing object is in a migrated data area, based on the data migration progress pointer **28** relating to the logical device in the logical device management information **126** (Step **704**). In the case where the data migration is in progress and data of the processing object area has been migrated already, then, read processing is performed for reading from the migration destination device indicated by the migrating physical/external device number **27** (Step **706**). In the other case, read processing is performed for reading from the migration object device indicated by the corresponding physical/external device number **23** (Step **705**).

[**0077**] In the read processing in the step **705**, the installation controller **129** converts the read request from the host computer **11** into a read request to the migration object device indicated by the corresponding physical/external device number **23**, and sends the converted request to the first storage unit **12b**. Receiving this read request, the first storage unit **12b** performs read processing toward the disk unit **121** corresponding to the above-mentioned migration object device, and sends read contents to the second storage unit **12a**. Further, in the read processing in the step **706**, the read processing is performed toward the migration object device indicated by the migrating physical/external device number **27**.

[**0078**] When, after execution of the read processing (Step **705** or **706**), the data staging to the cache memory **124** is finished, then, the object data held in the cache memory **124** is transferred to the host computer **11** (Step **707**). And, the disk controller **122** of the second storage unit **12a** sends a completion report to the host computer **11** (Step **708**).

[**0079**] When it is judged in the step **703** that cache hit occurs, then, the object data held in the cache memory **124** are immediately transferred to the host computer **11** (Step **707**).

[**0080**] When the data transfer to the host computer **11** is finished, the disk controller **122** of the second storage unit **12a** sends a processing completion report to the host computer **11** (Step **708**).

[**0081**] When it is judged in the step **702** that the input-output request from the host computer **11** is write, then, the disk controller **122** of the second storage unit **12a** assigns a write data storage area to the cache memory **124**, transfers write data from the host computer **11** to the cache memory **124**, and sends a completion report to the host computer **11** (Steps **709-711**). Thereafter, destaging of the write data is performed.

[**0082**] In the course of the destaging, it is judged whether the logical device is under data migration, based on the device state **24** of the logical device management information **126** (Step **712**). When the logical device is under data migration, then, write processing of the above-mentioned data is performed toward both the migration source (migration object) device and the migration destination device (Step **713**). On the other hand, when the logical device is not under data migration, write processing of the above-mentioned data is performed toward the device indicated by the corresponding physical/external device number **23** (Step **714**).

[**0083**] Next, referring to the flowchart shown in **FIG. 8**, there will be described data migration processing in the case where a disk unit **121** is added to the second storage unit **12a**.

[**0084**] First, when the storage administrator adds a disk unit **121** to the second storage unit **12a**, and the installation controller **129** of the second storage unit **12a** detects this addition (Step **801**), then, the installation controller **129** defines a new empty device, i.e., a physical device of an “offline” state (Step **802**). At that time, the entries **32-39** of the RAID management information **127** are updated.

[**0085**] Thereafter, data migration of an external device whose data are not migrated yet is performed toward the newly-assigned empty device (Steps **803-806**). These processes (Steps **803-806**) are similar to the steps **602-605** of **FIG. 6**, and not described here again.

[**0086**] Hereinabove, an embodiment of the present invention has been described. However, the present invention is not limited to the above-described embodiment, and can be modified variously within the scope of the present invention.

[**0087**] For example, in the processing of installing the second storage unit **12a** to the computer system, which has been described referring to **FIG. 5**, the port ID list of the first storage unit **12b** as the migration object is sent from the storage manager **131** to the second storage unit **12a**, in the step **503**. However, instead of the port ID list, information

that can specify the first storage unit **12b** (for example, identification information list for identifying the unit name obtainable by an "Inquiry" command) may be sent. Identification information of the mentioned list is information required by the storage manager **131** to manage the first storage unit **12b**, and although basically held inside the storage manager **131**, may be obtained by sending an "Inquiry" command to the first storage unit **12b** at the time of sending the list. In that case, the second storage unit **12a** sends an "Inquiry" command to all the storage node ports that can be reached from the port **123b**, and compares the above-mentioned identification information list with unit identification information among information obtained from the first storage unit **12b**, so that only coincident ports become migration objects. Further, it is possible that the second storage unit **12a** does not receive an instruction from the storage manager **131** and all the storage node ports reachable from the port **123b** become migration objects.

[0088] Further, in the step **503** during installation processing of the second storage unit **12a**, the storage manager **131** is notified of the list of the external devices detected by the second storage unit **12a**, and only the external devices designated by the storage manager become the migration objects. However, it is possible that the second storage unit **12a** does not notify the storage manager **131** of the detected external device list, and all the devices shown in the external device list become migration objects.

[0089] Further, in the step **503**, the second storage unit **12a** selects and assigns the non-installed logical device to the external device designated by the storage manager **131**. However, the storage manager **131** may determine a non-installed logical device as an object of assignment and indicate the determined logical device to the second storage unit **12a**. In that case, the storage manager **131** must obtain information such as the logical device number **21** and the device state **24** out of the logical device management information **126** shown in **FIG. 2**, to determine migration objects based on the obtained information.

[0090] Further, as described referring to the flowchart of **FIG. 6**, in the step **601** during the migration processing from an external device, i.e., a logical device of the first storage unit **12b**, which is assigned to a logical device of the second storage unit **12a**, to an empty physical device of the second storage unit **12a**, the second storage unit **12a** performs data migration from the external device to all the empty physical devices as the migration destination. However, it is possible to limit migration destination physical devices, based on control information that can be used to judge whether a physical device can be a migration object. In detail, a data migration target availability flag is provided to each record of the RAID management information shown in **FIG. 3**. This flag is set with a flag value indicating whether each physical device can become a data migration destination at the time of initialization or addition of a physical device. Based on this information, the second storage unit **12a** specifies a physical device that can be a migration destination. Here, the mentioned flag value is set by the storage administrator using a configuration management terminal (not shown in **FIG. 1**) of the second storage unit **12a**, or using an input-output unit such as a keyboard and/or a mouse provided to the storage manager **131**. For example, it is possible to employ an arrangement in which a flag value is automatically set to "unavailable as migration target" as a

basic set value given at the time of installation of a physical device, and the storage administrator changes the flag value relating to a specific physical device to "available as migration target". Or, it is possible to employ an arrangement in which, as the basic set value, the value "available as migration target" is set automatically, and the storage administrator changes the flag value relating to a specific physical device to "unavailable as migration target".

[0091] Further, it is possible that, with respect to a data migration instruction of the storage manager **131**, the storage manager **131** holds physical device information such as the physical device number **31**, the size **32** and the device state **34** out of the RAID management information **127** shown in **FIG. 3**, and specifies an empty physical device as the data migration destination, to the second storage unit **12a**. In that case, in the data migration processing (shown in **FIG. 6**) of the second storage unit **12a**, it is necessary to add a step in which it is checked whether the specified physical device is empty and the data migration request is rejected when the specified physical device is not empty.

[0092] Further, in the processing of the step **602** shown in **FIG. 6**, when the second storage unit **12a** determines the migration object external device, the external device is determined by checking only whether it can be accommodated by the size of the empty physical device selected in the step **601**. However, the migration object may be determined based on other information of the external device. For example, it is possible that a data migration object possibility flag is provided to each record of the external device management information **128** shown in **FIG. 4**, and it is judged whether the external device can be an object of migration. In that case, when the external device management information **128** on an external device is registered in the step **503**, the above-mentioned flag is initialized to have a value indicating possibility or impossibility of migration, and thereafter, the storage administrator changes the flag value. When the storage administrator changes the flag value, a configuration management terminal (not shown in **FIG. 1**) of the second storage unit **12a**, or an input-output unit such as a keyboard and/or a mouse provided to the storage manager **131** may be used. Further, instead of the above-mentioned data migration object possibility flag, data migration object priority information may be provided. In that case, the second storage unit **12a** determines the migration object external device, referring to the migration object priority information set by the storage administrator.

[0093] Further, as a standard for determining a migration object external device, host access statistical information to the external device may be used, for example. In detail, the second storage unit **12a** acquires access statistical information for each logical device. **FIG. 9** shows an example of the statistical information. In each record of the access statistical information, an access frequency **91** indicates the number of accesses per time unit to the logical device, and a read frequency **92** indicates the number of reads per time unit from the logical device. A write frequency can be calculated from the access frequency **91** and the read frequency **92**. A read cache hit rate **93** and a write cache hit rate **94** are hit rates in the cache memory **124** of the second storage unit **12a** at the time of read access and at the time of write access, respectively. By combining these information items, it is possible to calculate an access frequency of each logical device to the corresponding external device (device of the

first storage unit **12b**). Here, as a data migration object, it is possible to select such an external device that has a higher access frequency and can be accommodated by the size of an empty device, based on thus-obtained access frequency for each external device.

[0094] Further, in the data migration processing shown in **FIG. 6**, the storage manager instructs the second storage unit **12a** to perform data migration. However, the second storage unit **12a** may automatically perform the data migration processing, as an extension of the processing of associating an external device, i.e., a logical device of the first storage unit **12b**, with a logical device of the second storage unit **12a**. Namely, out of the various functions of the installation controller **134** of the storage manager **131**, the functions relating to the data migration processing shown in **FIG. 6** may be mounted on the second storage unit **12a**.

What is claimed is:

1. A storage unit installation method for newly installing a second storage unit having one or more storage devices into a computer system comprising a first storage unit having one or more storage devices and a host computer accessing said first storage unit, wherein:

said second storage unit is connected with said host computer and said first storage unit in such a way that input and output of information are possible;

access right setting of said first storage unit is changed such that the second storage unit can access the first storage unit;

a logical device (hereinafter, referred to as a first logical device) relating to said one or more storage devices of the first storage unit is assigned to a logical device (hereinafter, referred to as a second logical device) of the second storage unit;

path definition with respect to said second logical device and device recognition in said host computer are performed such that the host computer can access the second logical device of the second storage unit; and

input-output setting of said host computer is changed such that said second storage unit is requested to processing of input-output from said host computer to said one or more storage devices of said first storage unit.

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