

IBM TSM For VE 6.2

安装配置指南

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1 TSM For Virtual Environment v6.2 部署规划

1.1 硬件配置要求

参见如下 link:

http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/tsminfo/v6r2/topic/com.ibm.itsm.ve.doc/r_ve_hwreqs.html

1.2 软件配置要求

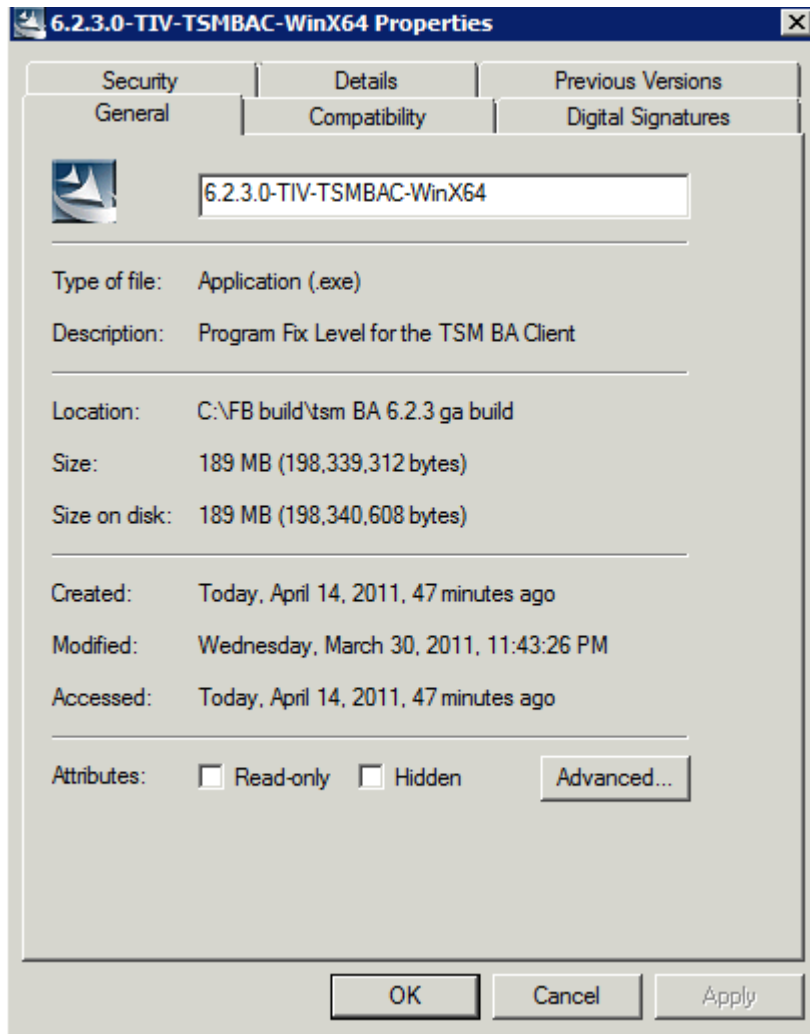
参见如下 link:

http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/tsminfo/v6r2/topic/com.ibm.itsm.ve.doc/r_ve_os_mount.html

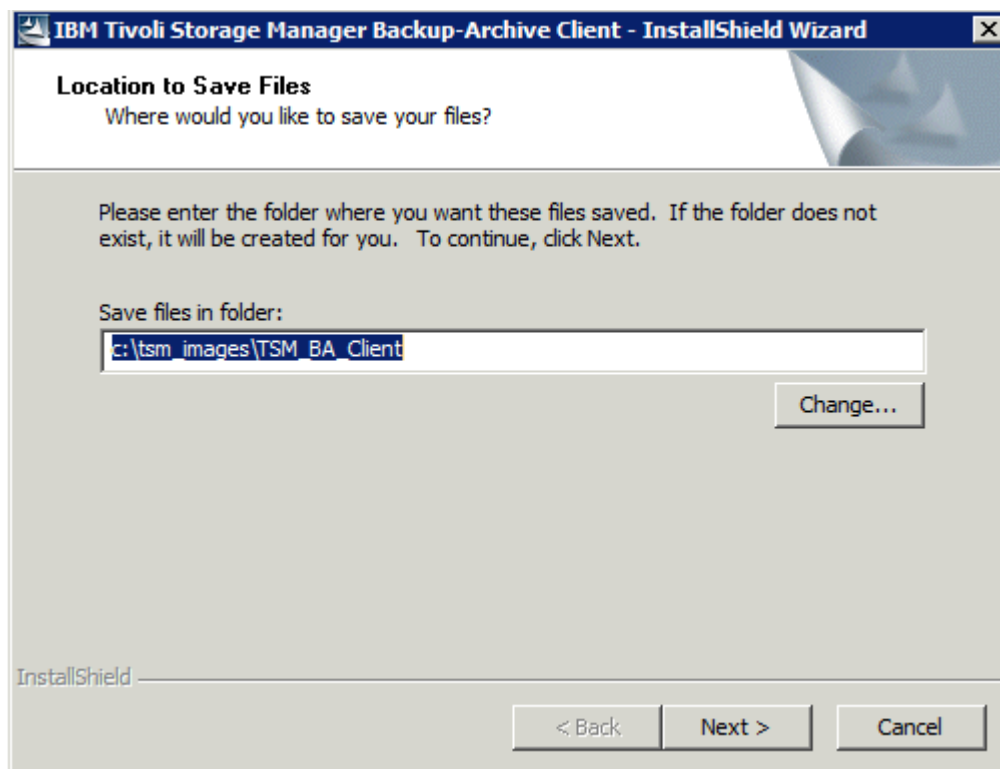
2 TSM For Virtual Environment v6.2 安装步骤

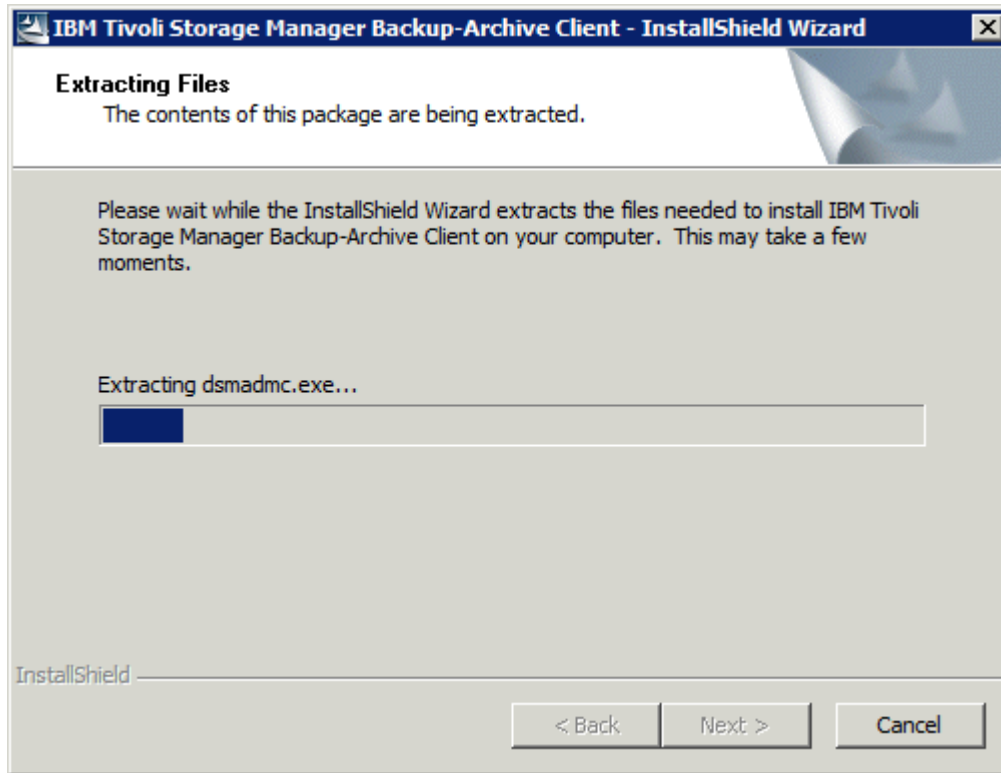
2.1 BA Client v6.2.3 安装

BA Client 安装包有 Windows X32,X64 位两种，安装前根据 proxy Server 的操作系统选择合适的 BA Client 安装包。

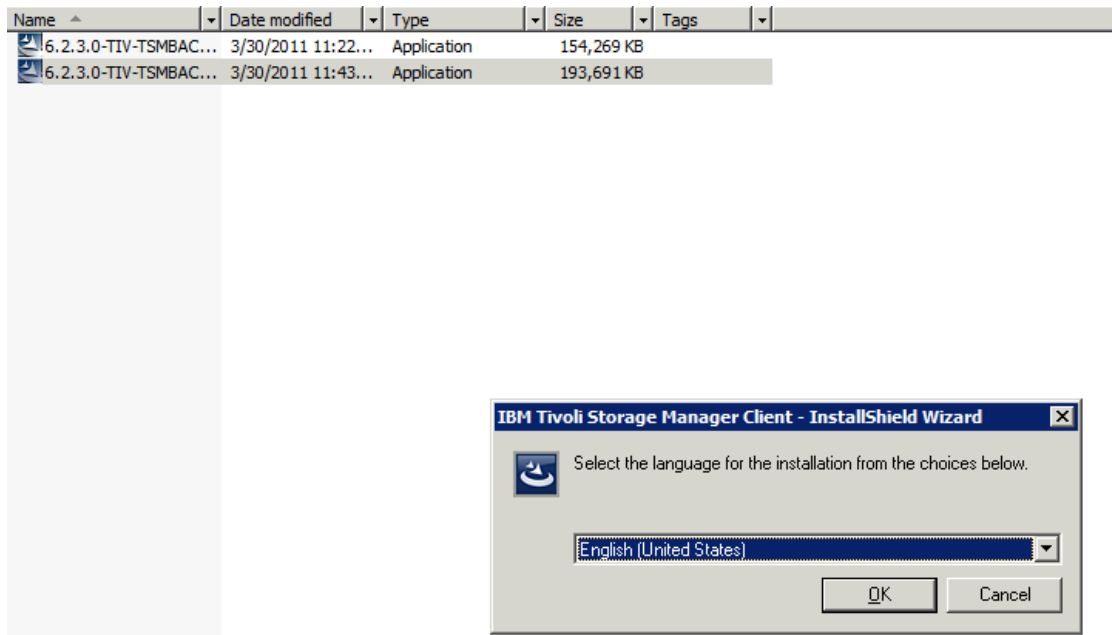


解压 TSM Client 安装包:





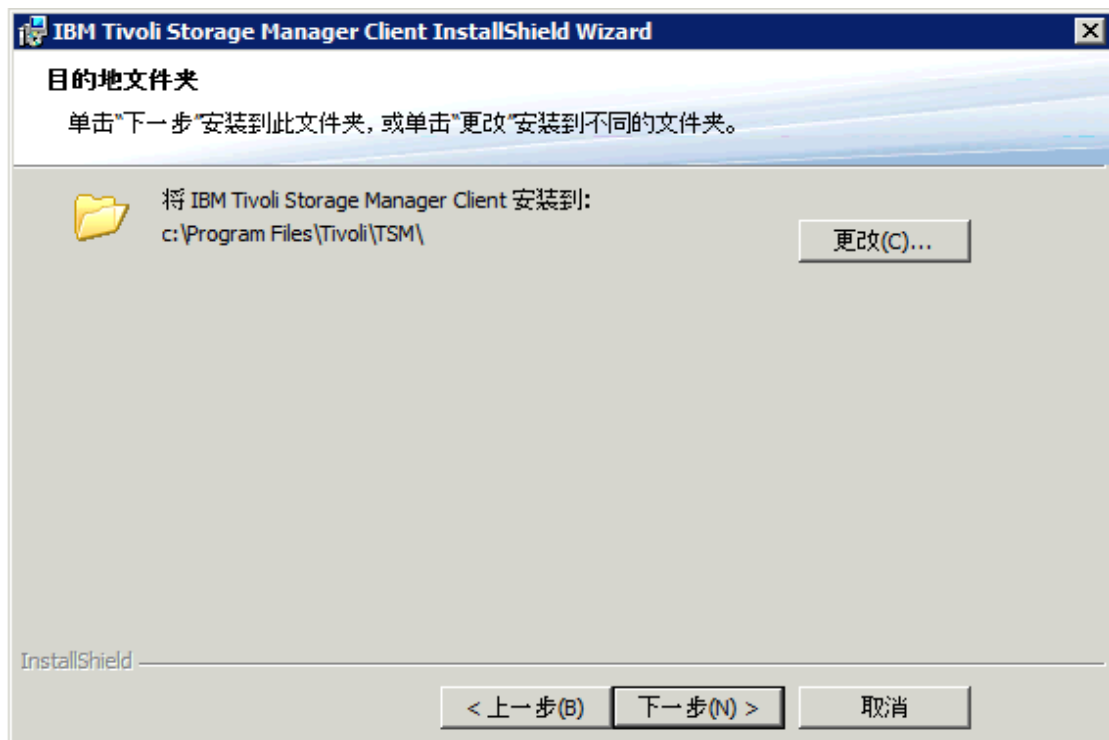
选择安装语言：



开始安装：

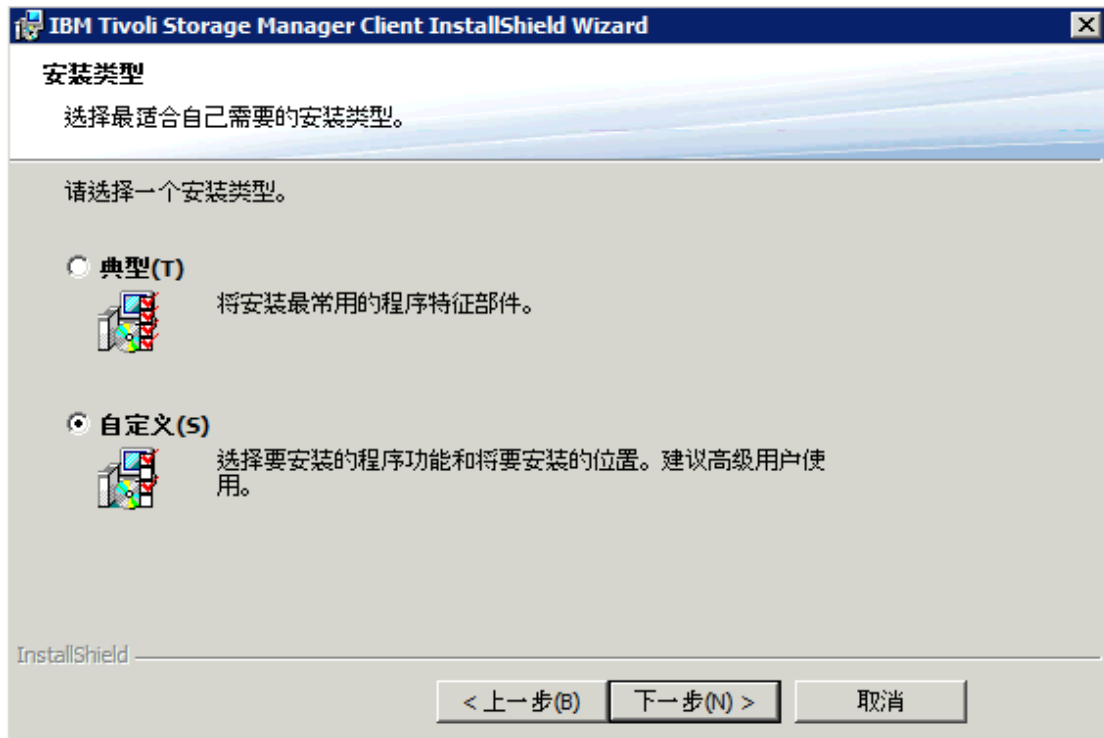


选择安装目录:

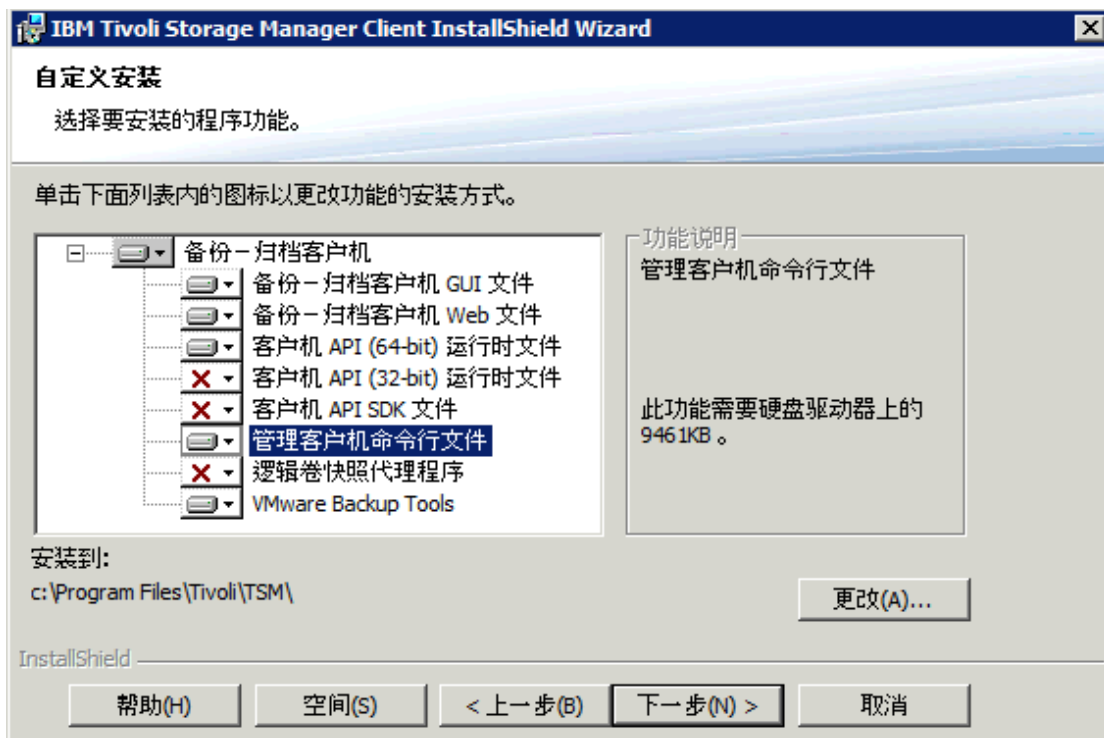


自定义安装:

典型安装不包含 VE 备份功能!



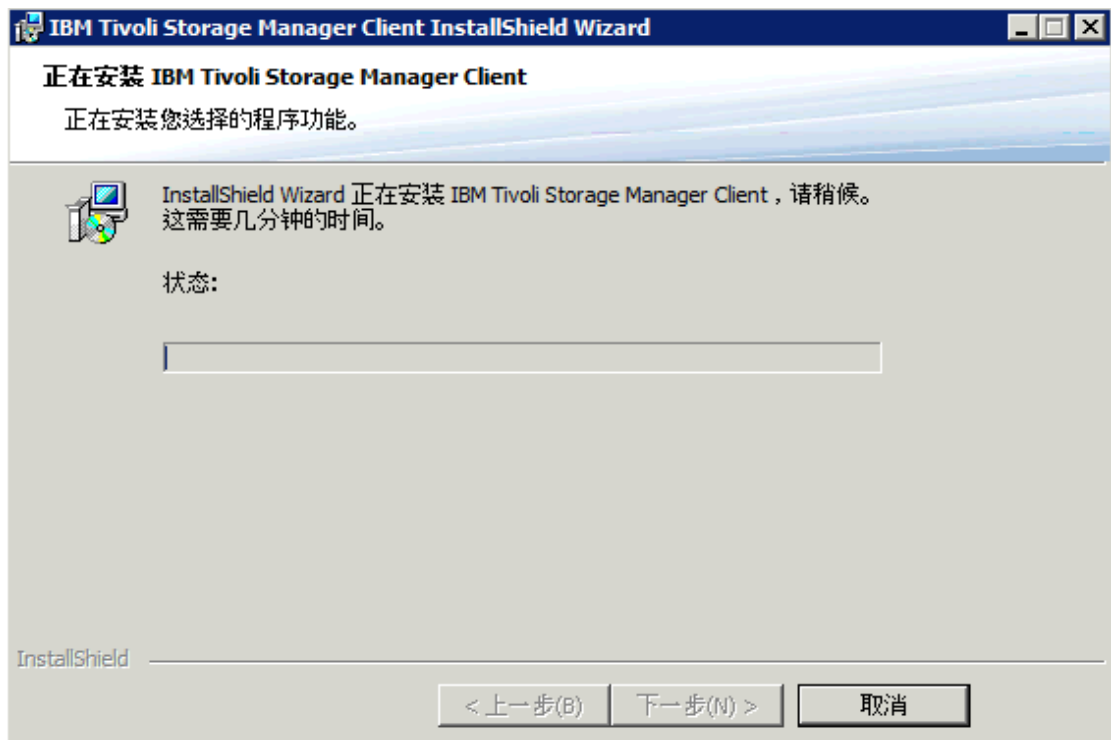
至少要选择 VMware Backup Tools.



开始安装:



正在安装：



安装完成：

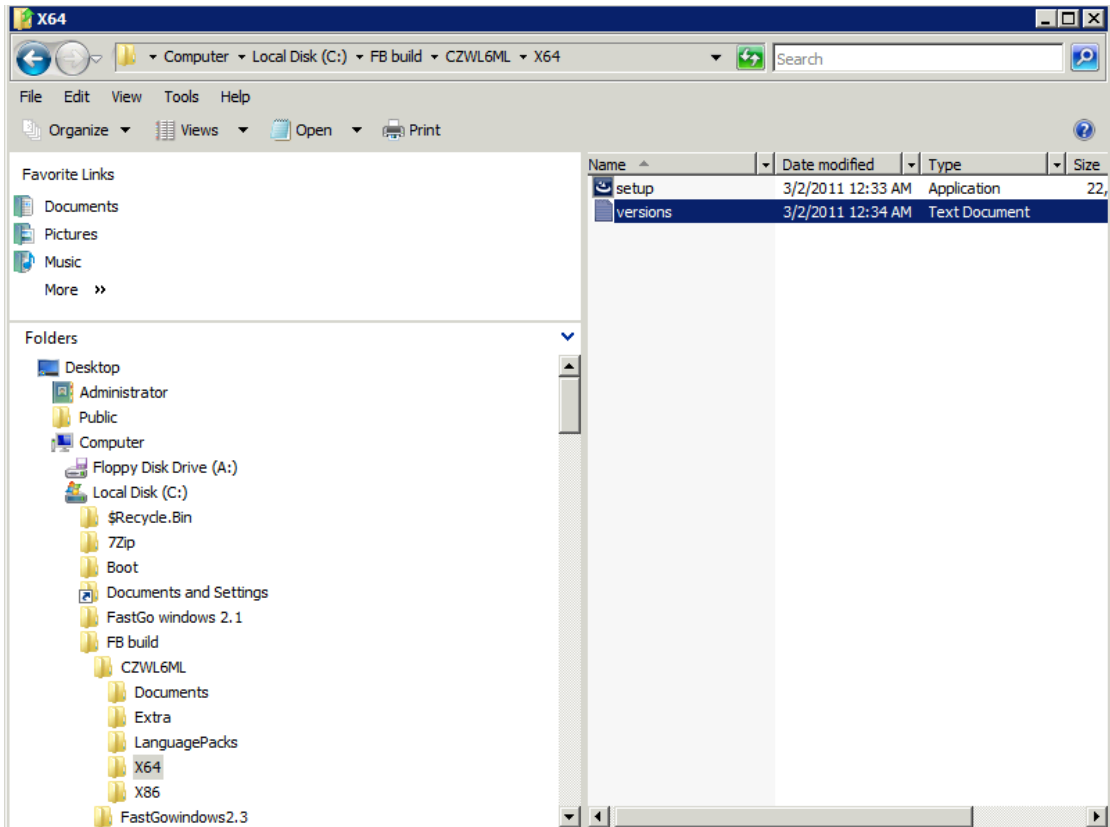


2.2 TSM for VE V6.2 安装

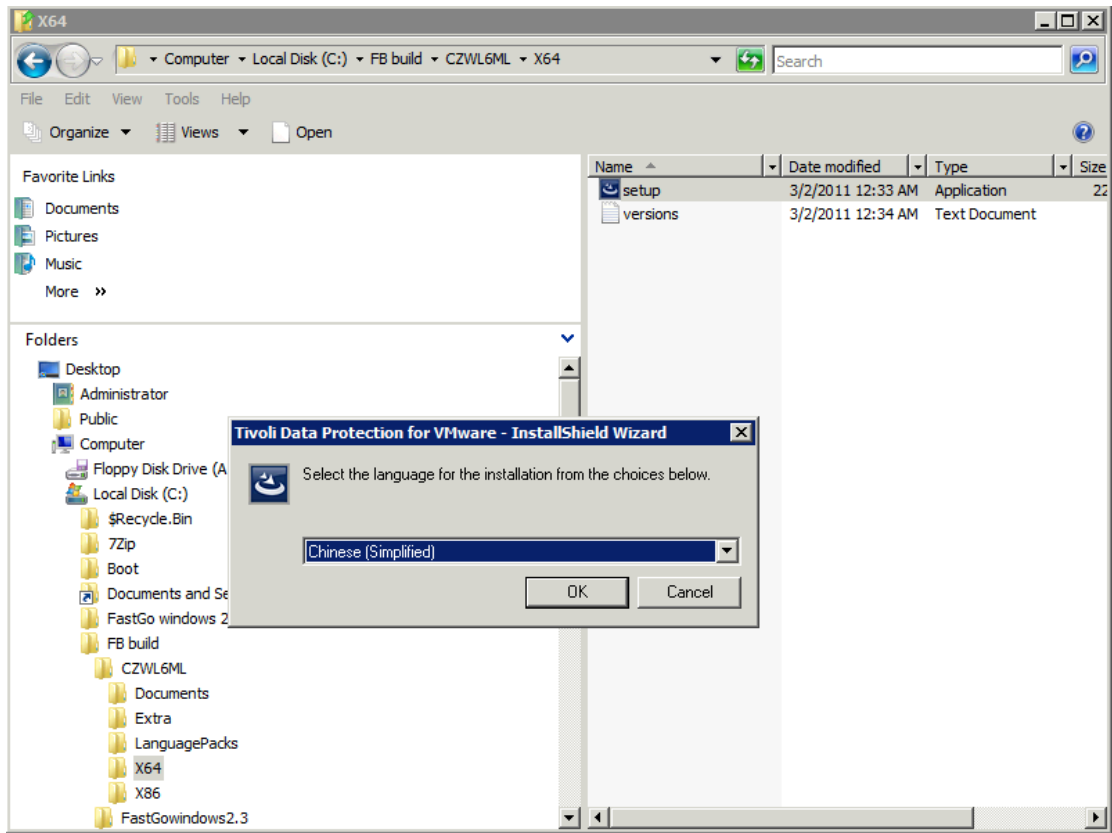
需要安装 TSM for VE 来启用备份 Vmware 的高级功能如:incremental backup, instant restore,iscsi mount,volume mount。

选择合适的安装包，本例采用 WIN X64 安装包：

IBM Tivoli Storage Manager for Virtual Environments 6.2.0

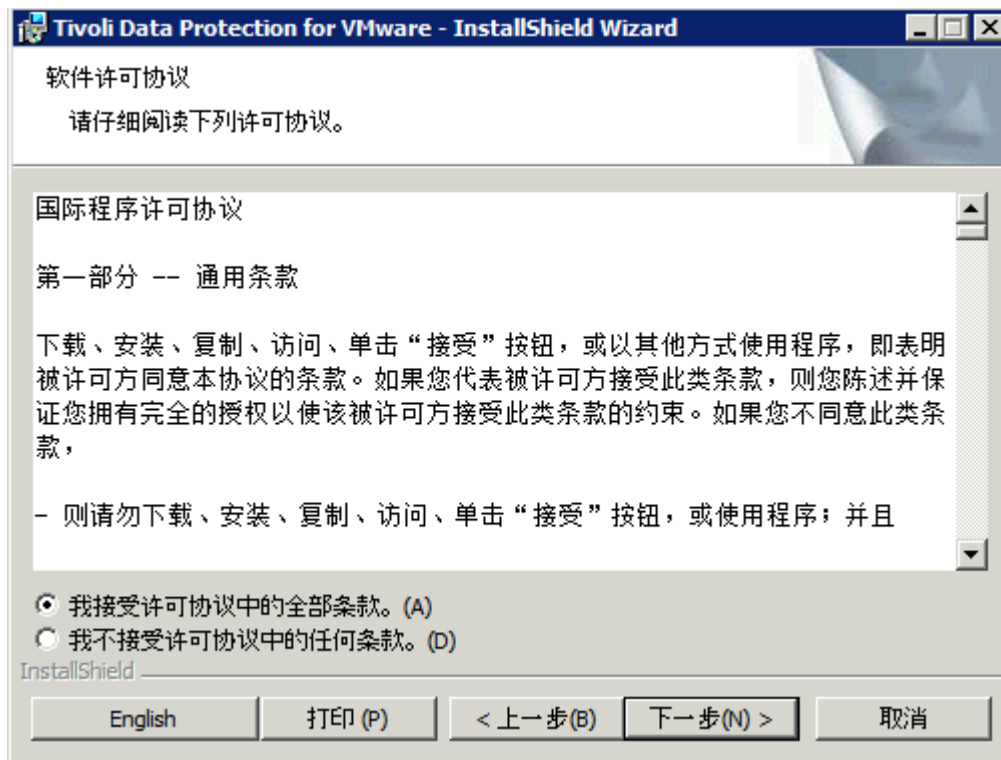


选择安装语言:

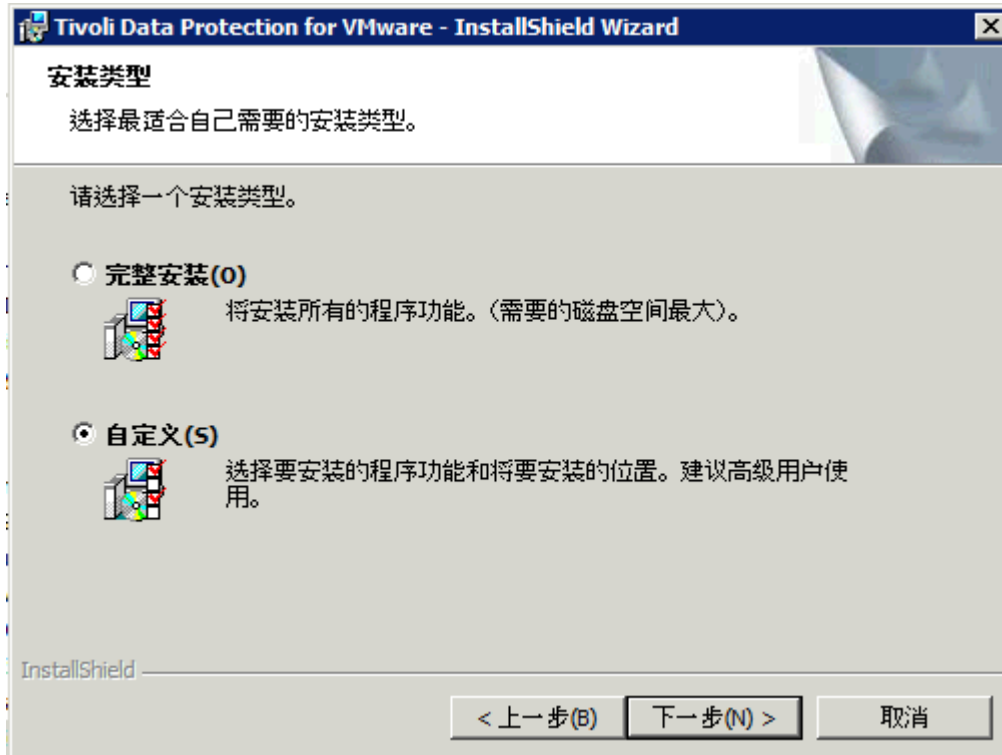




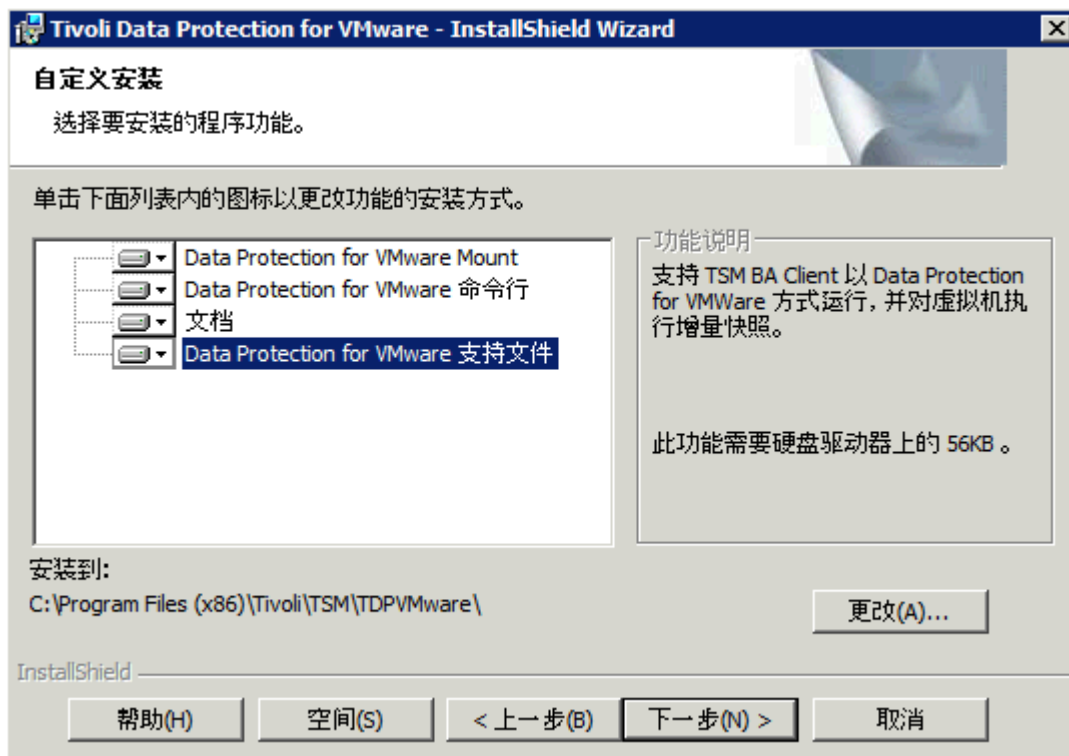
接受协议:



选择自定义安装:



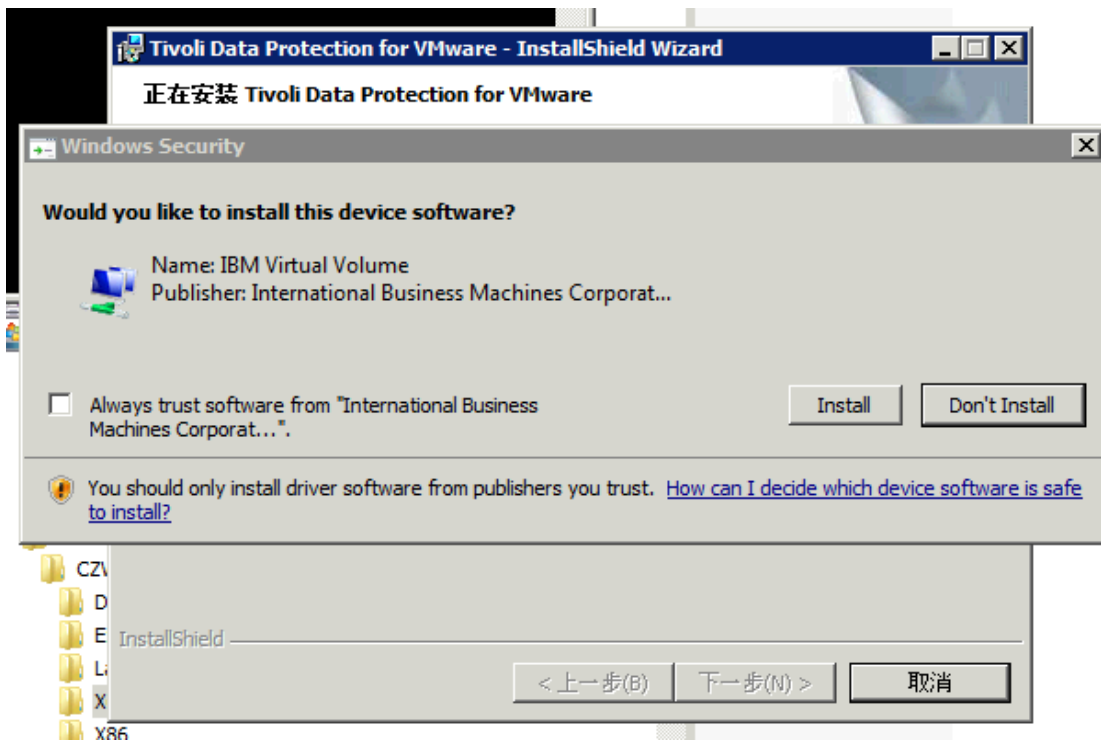
选择安装所有的组件：



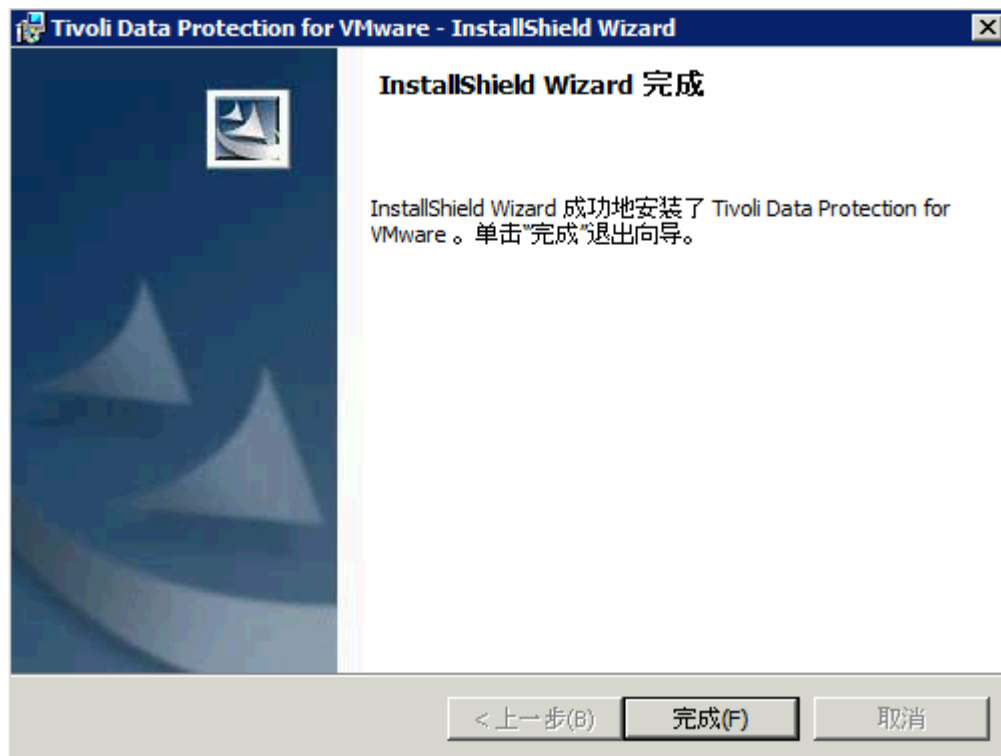
开始安装：



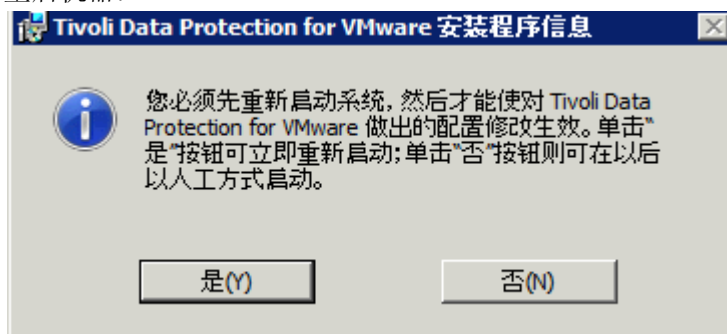
安装 device software:



安装完成:



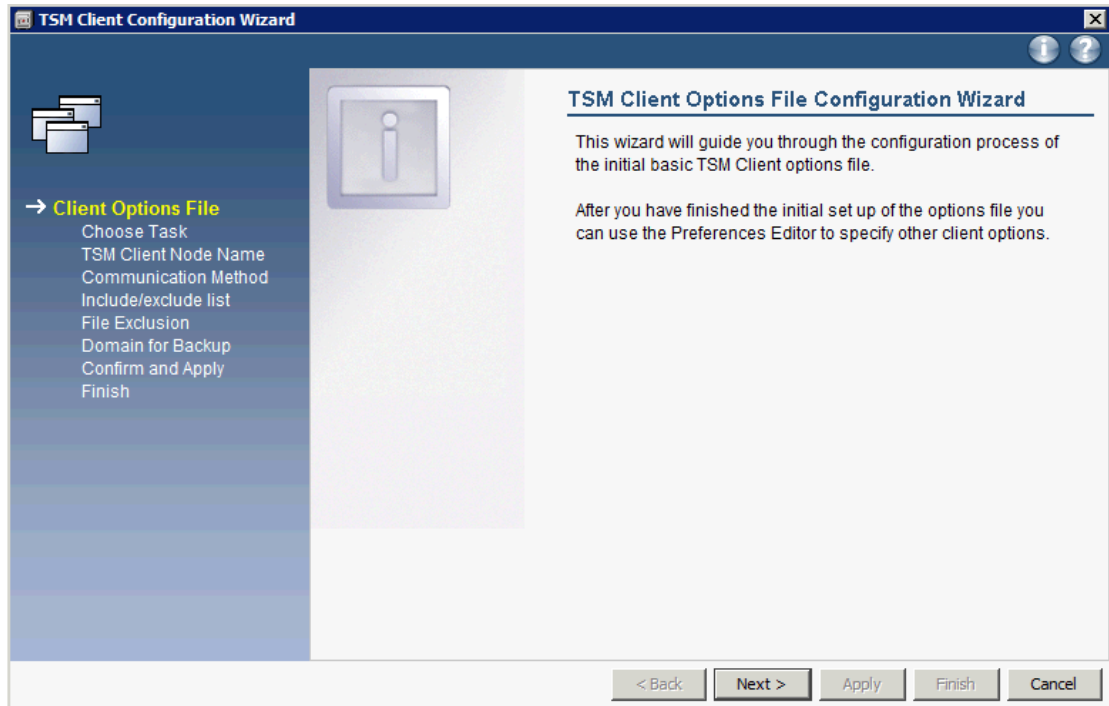
重启机器:



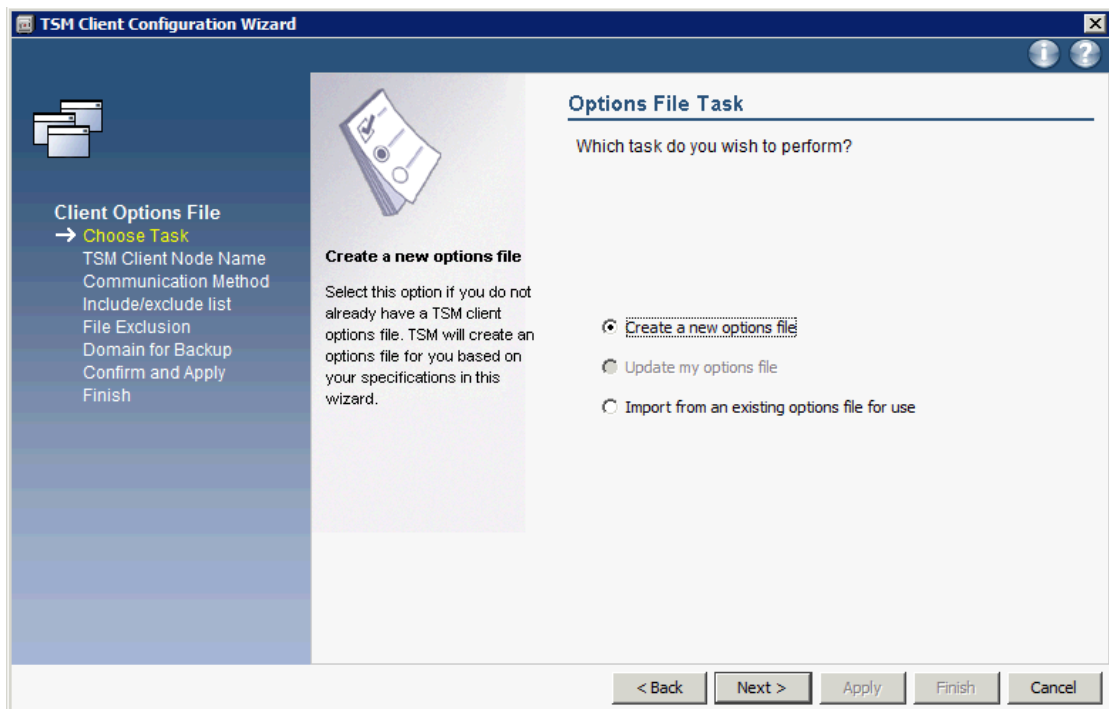
3 TSM For Virtual Environment v6.2 配置过程

3.1 配置 BAClient V6.2.3

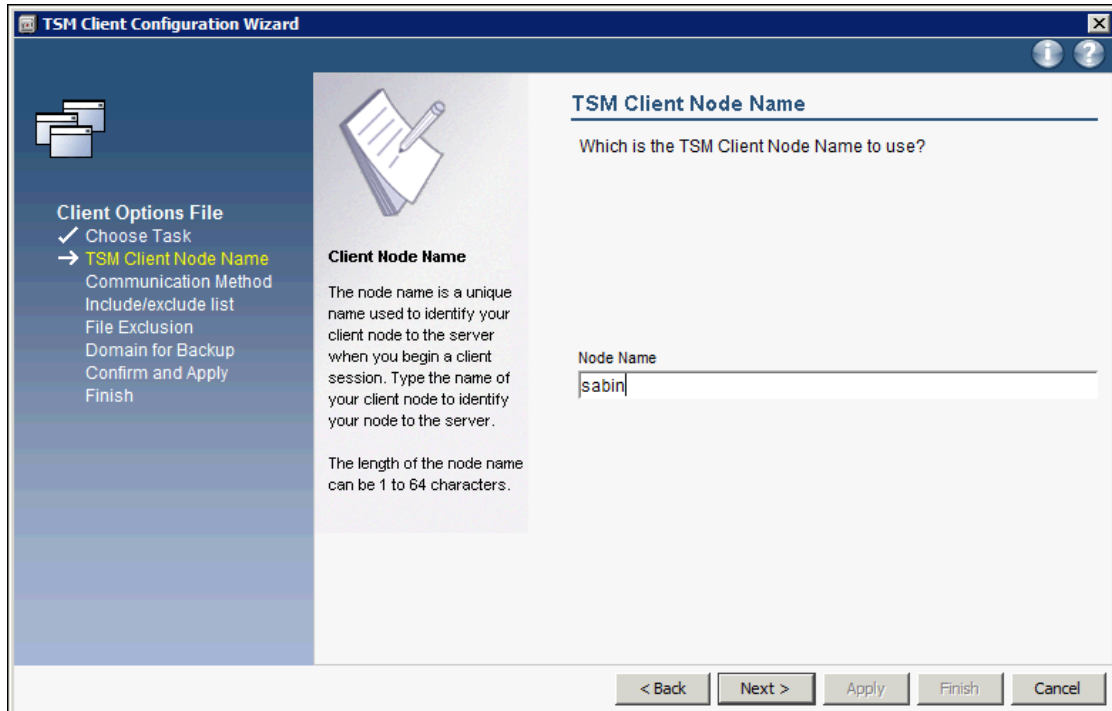
选择配置向导:



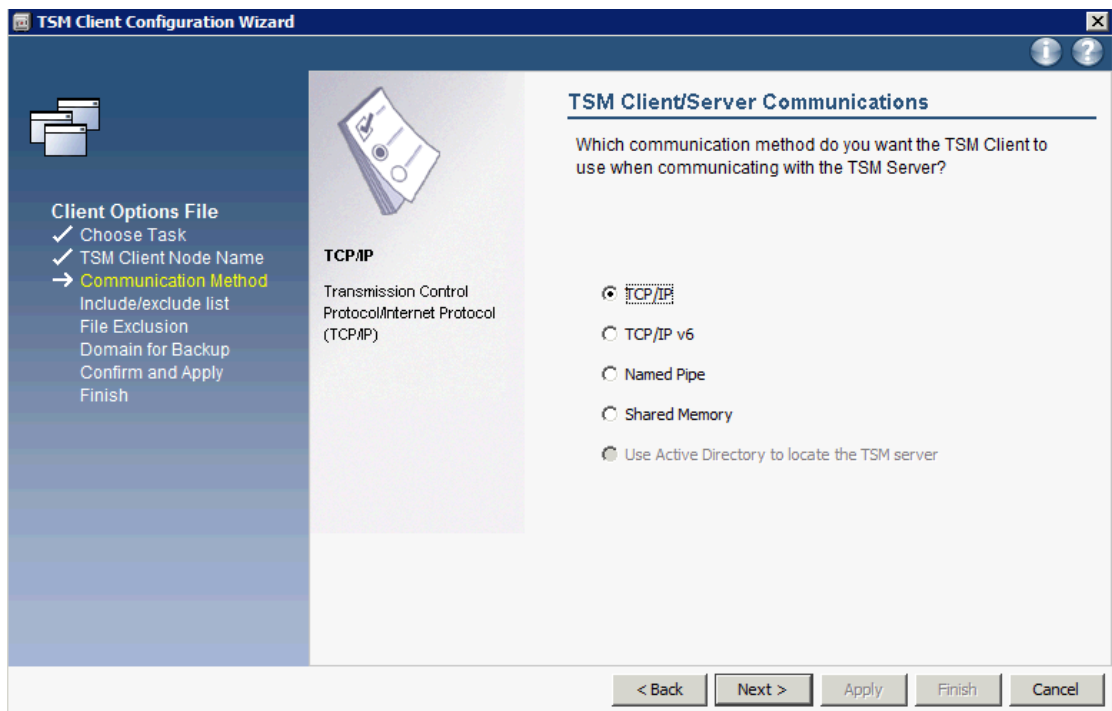
新建配置文件(dsm.opt):



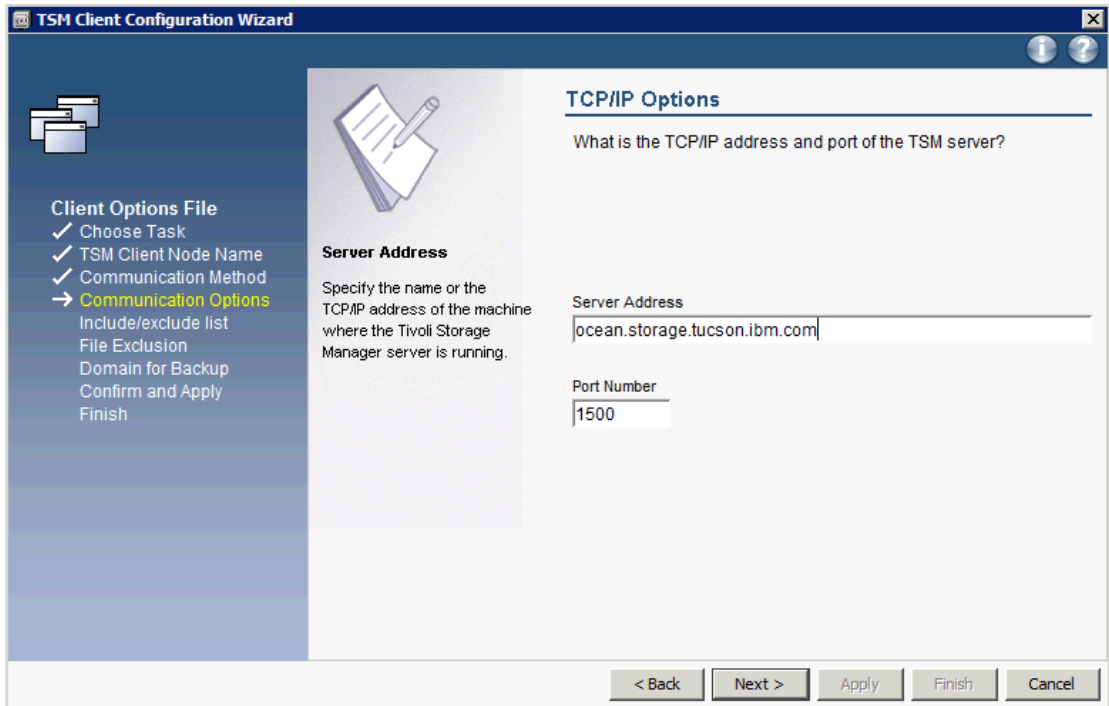
配置节点名字, nodename 需要在 TSM server 上配置:



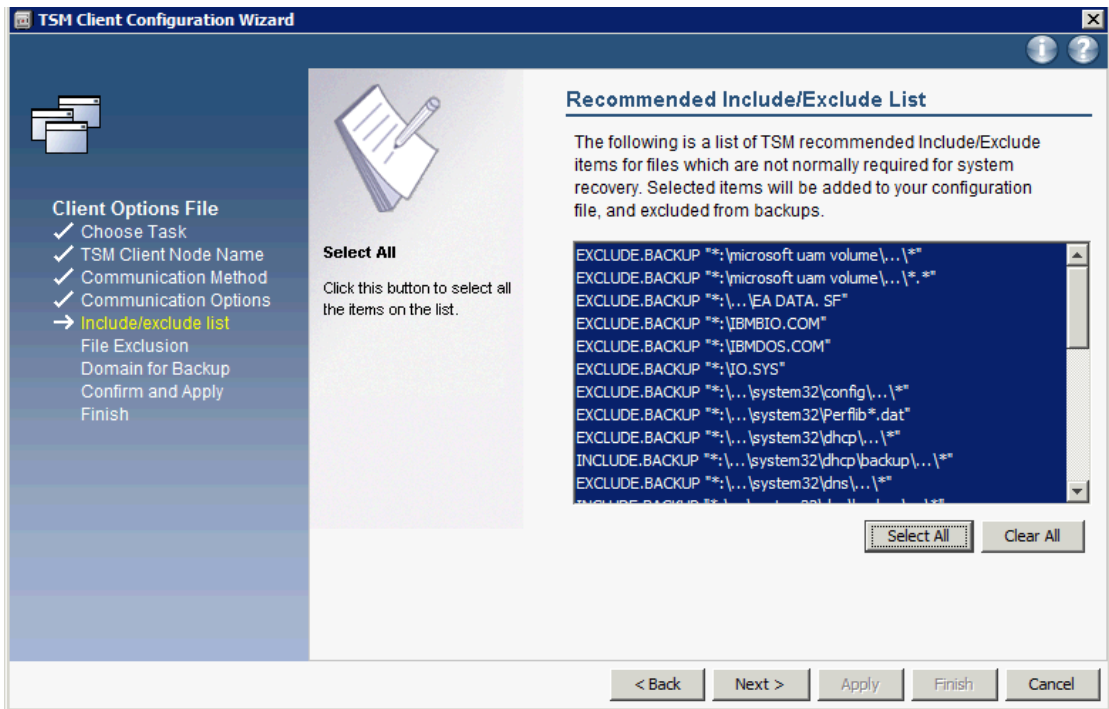
选择与 TSM server 的通讯方式:

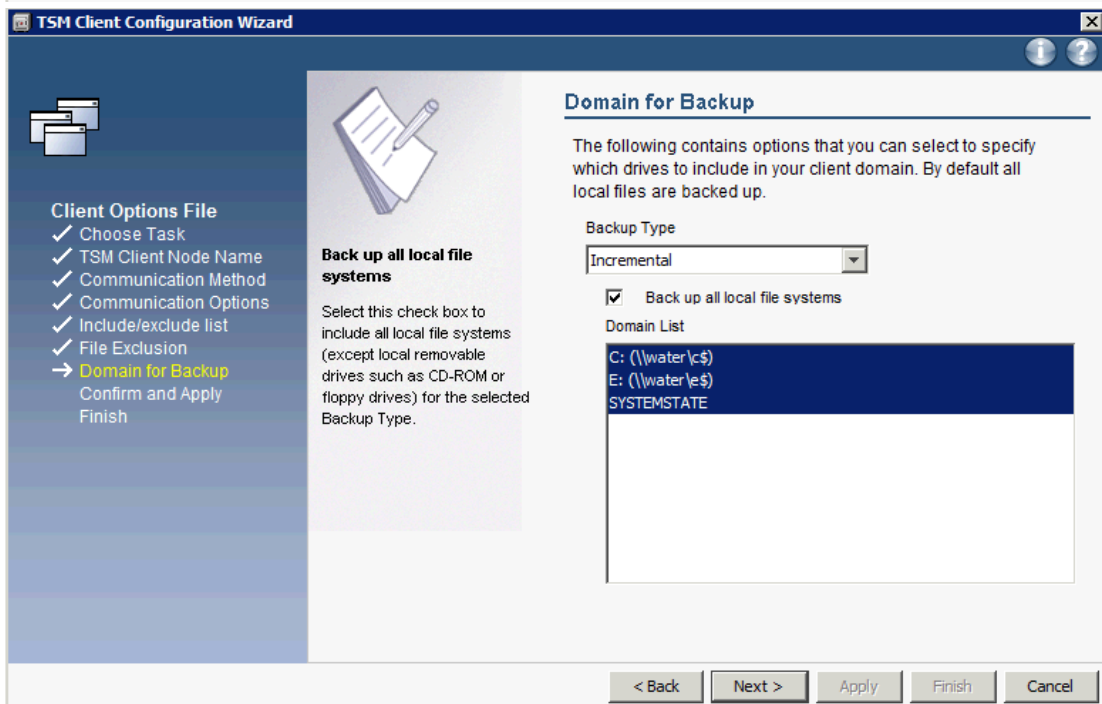
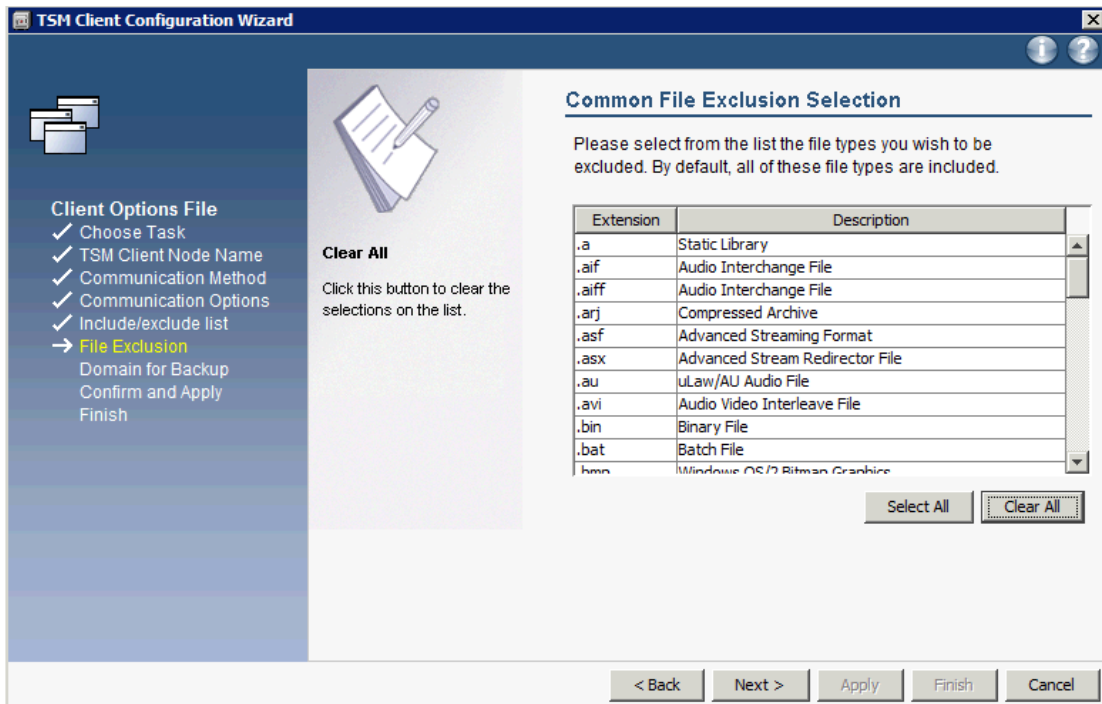


填入 TSM server 地址与端口:

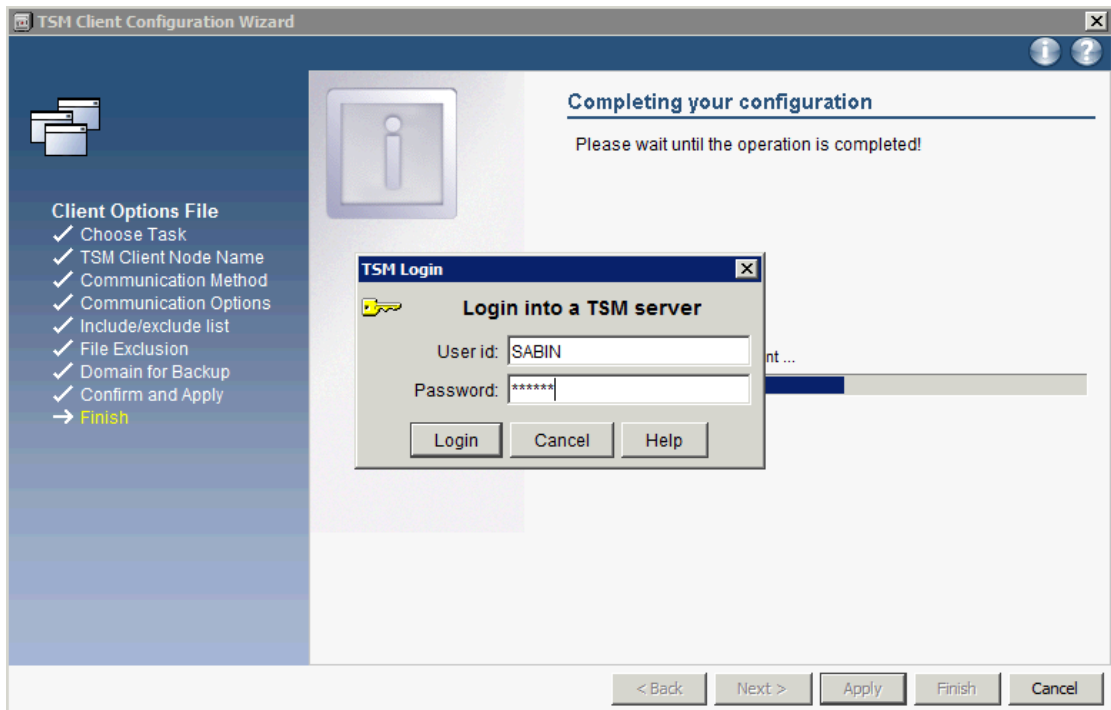
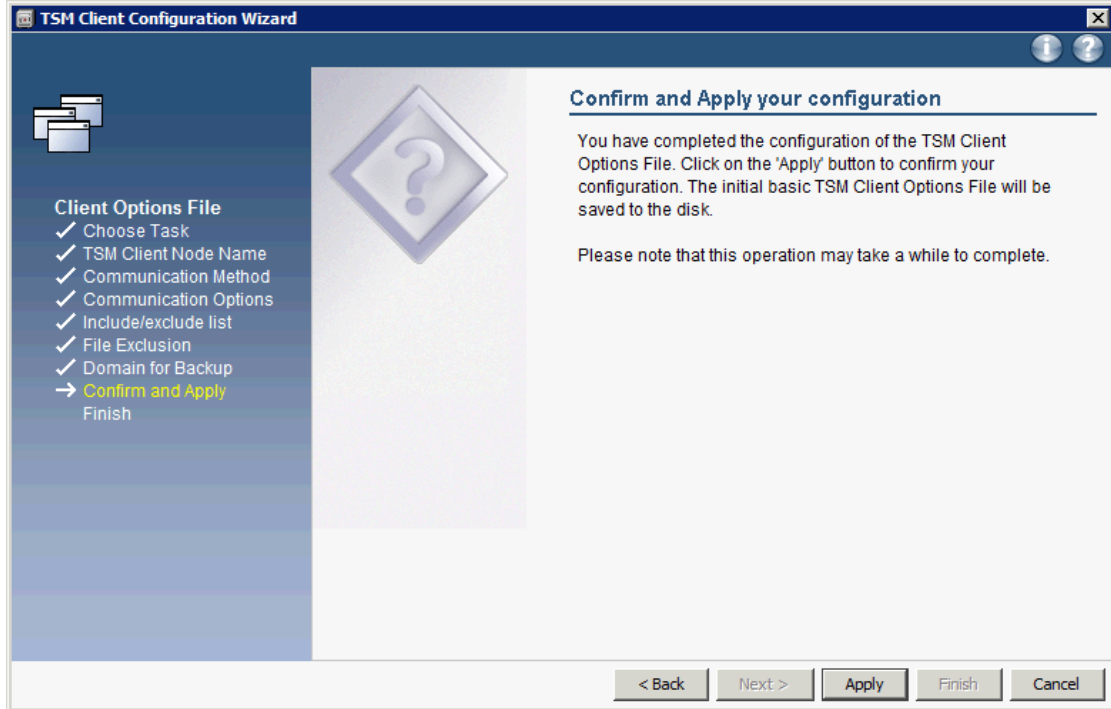


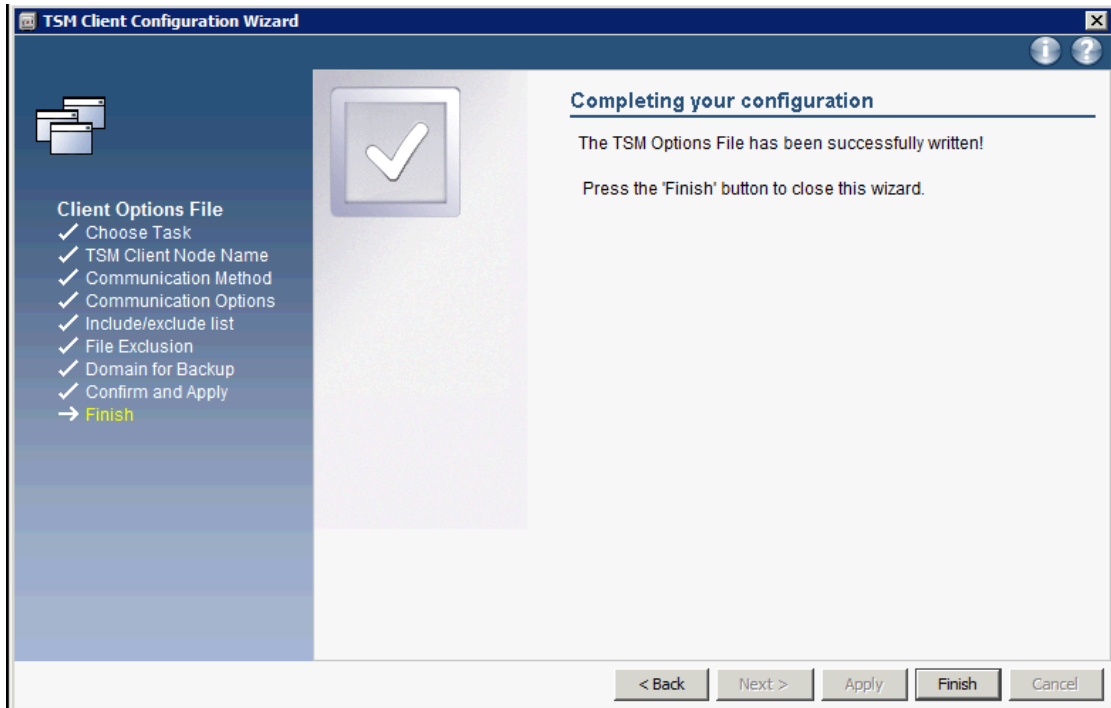
选择 include/exclude 文件列表:





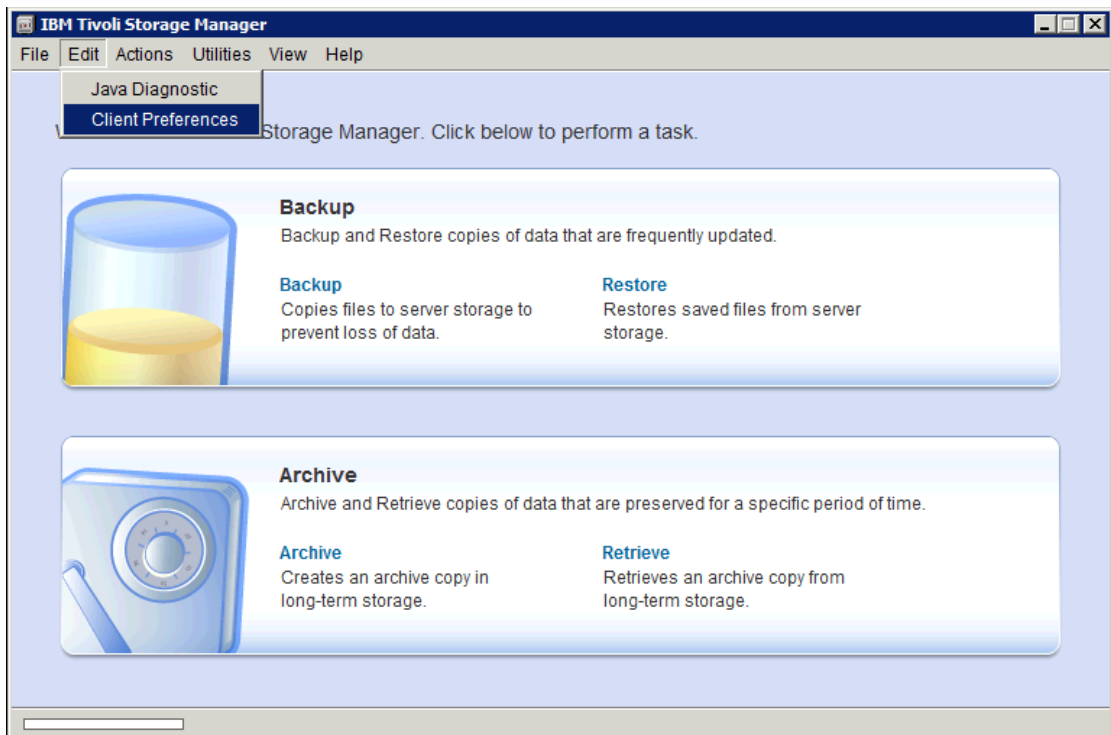
完成配置:



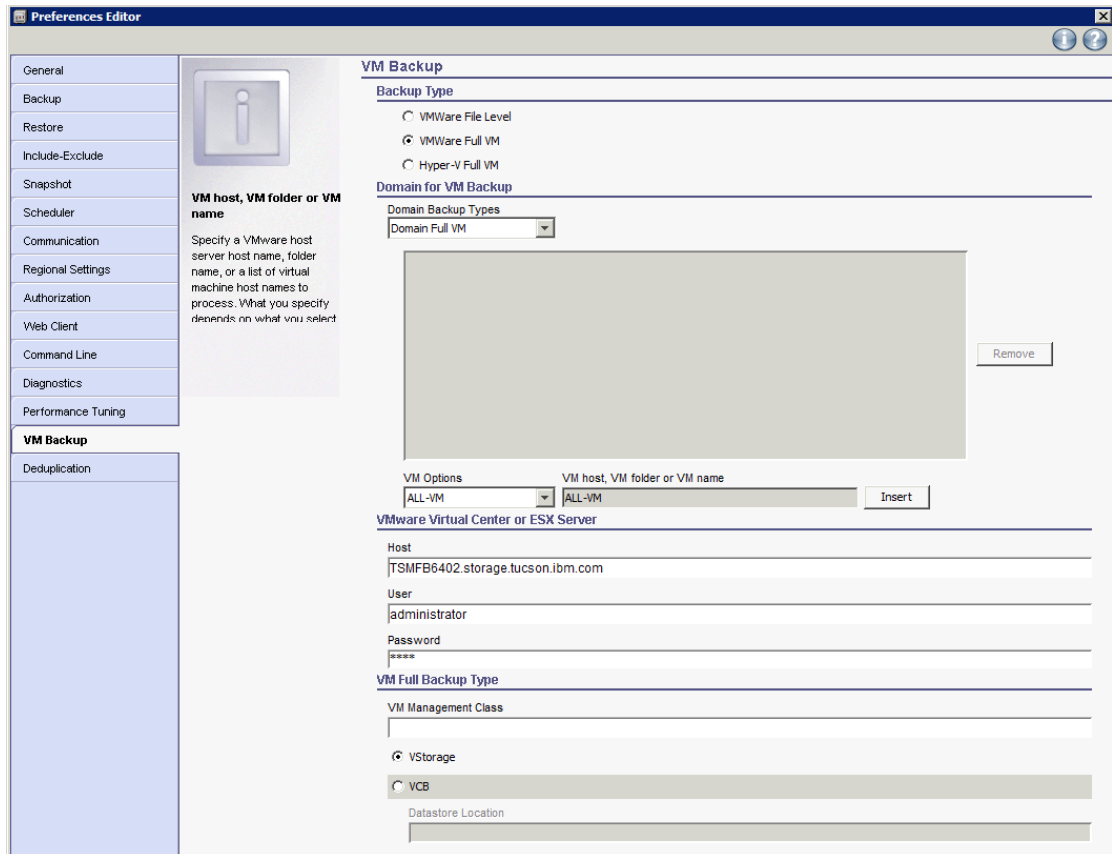


3.2 配置 VM 备份：

启动 TSM backup GUI,选择 Edit-> Client Preferences:



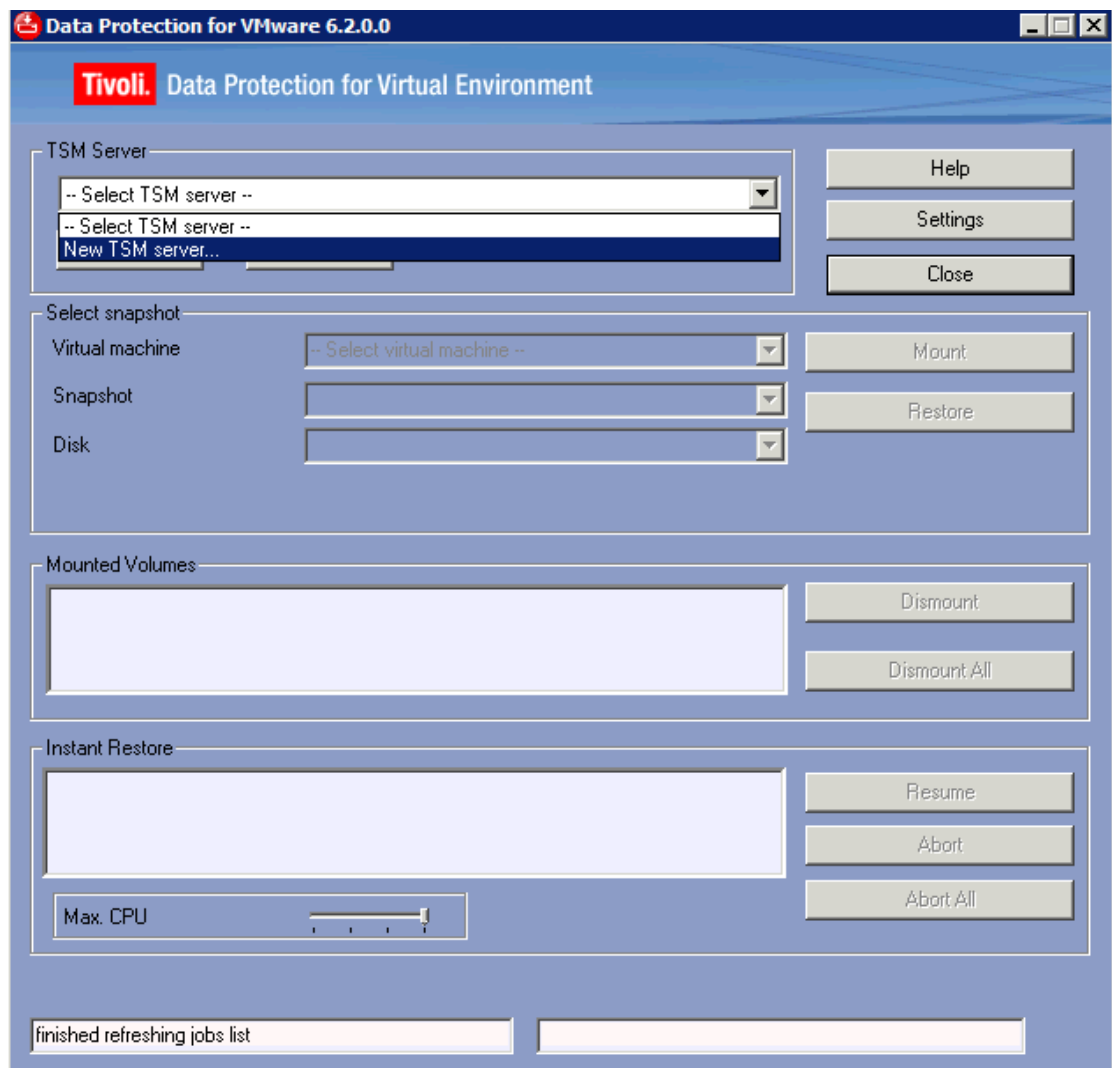
按照下图进行 vmware 的配置：



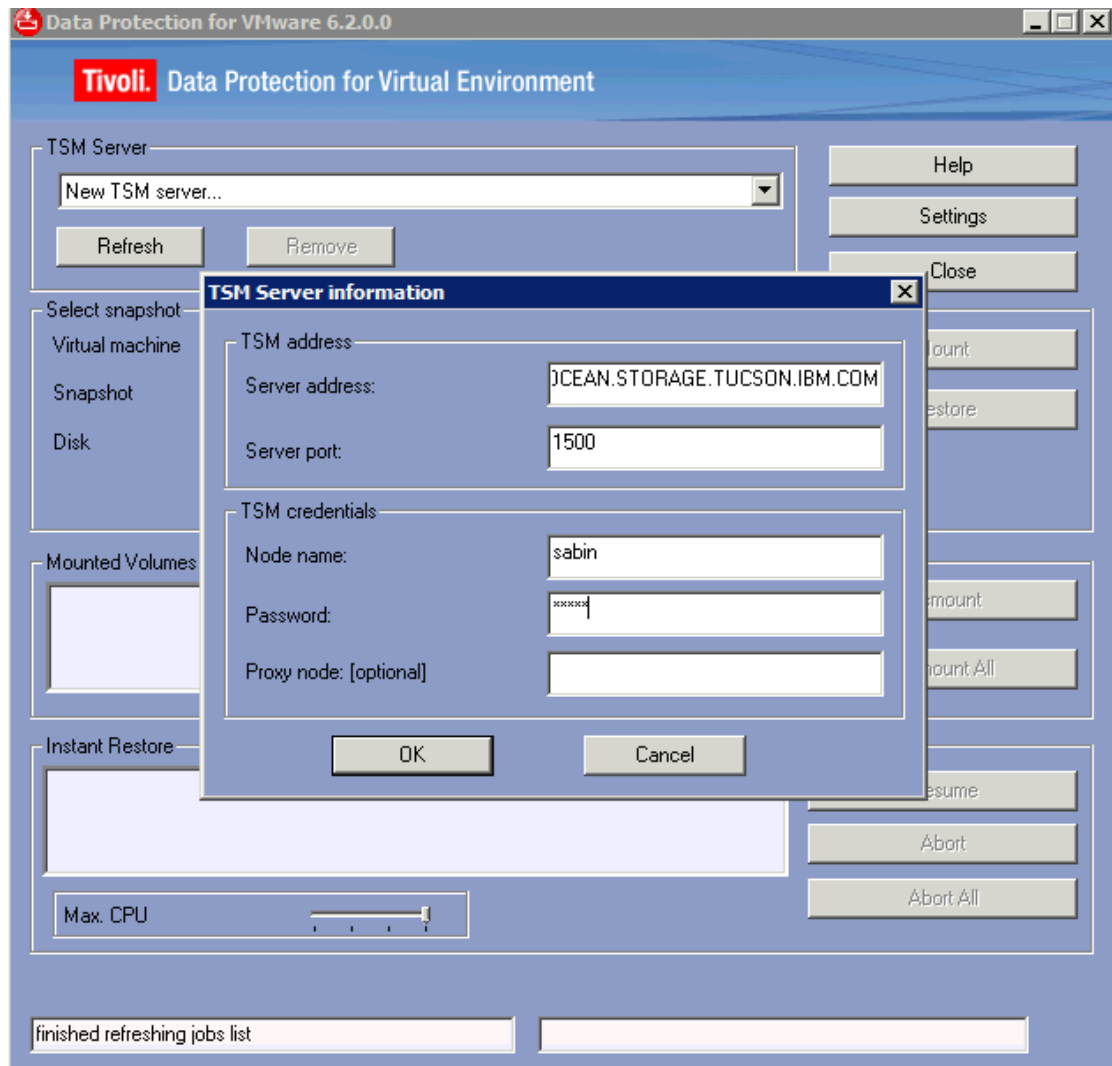
3.3 配置 instant restore/iscsi mount/virtual mount

3.3.1 Windows 平台

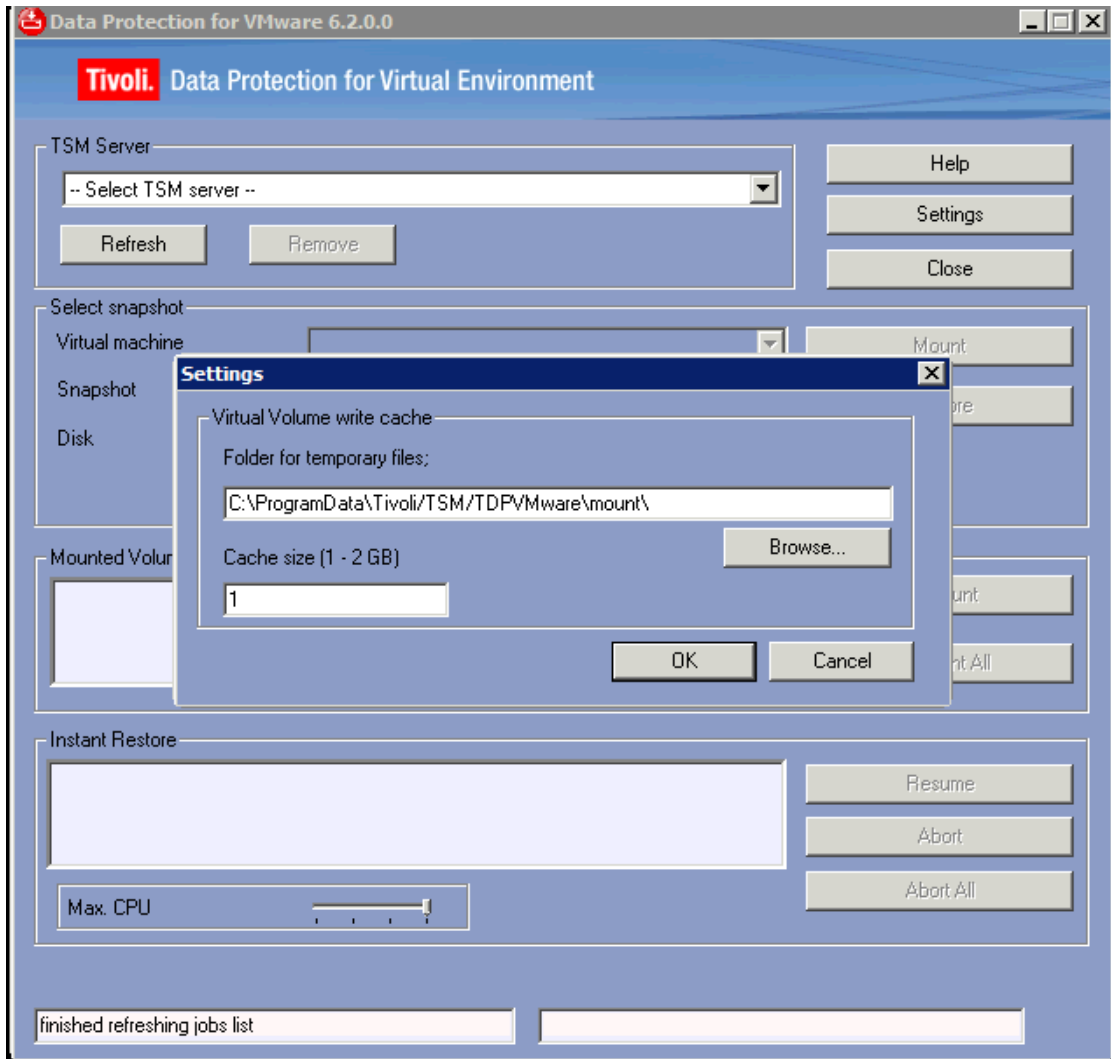
新建 TSM server，地址同 baclient 配置



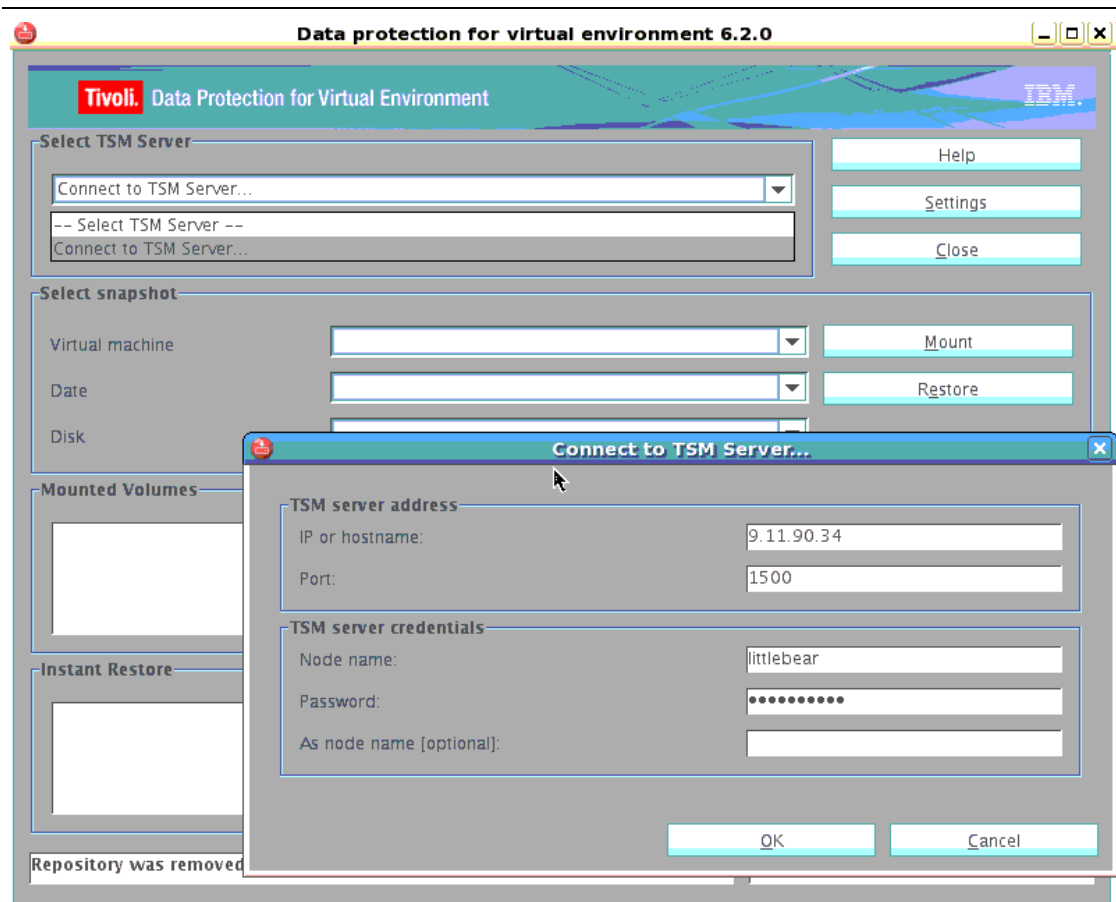
輸入 nodename,password, 同 baclient 配置



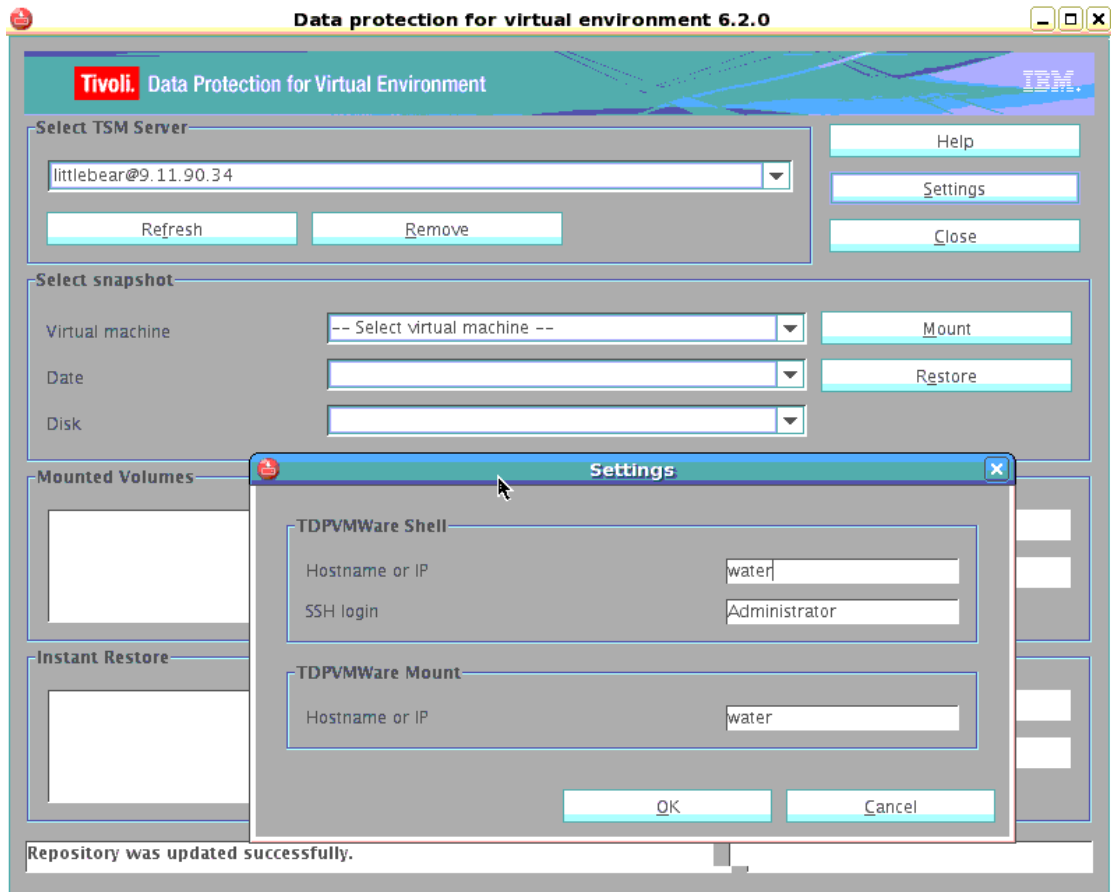
配置 virtual volume write cache.



3.3.2 Linux 平台



将 TDPVMware shell 配置成一台 windows 机器，该机器需安装 TSM for VE



3.4 配置对 Linux 虚拟机的支持：

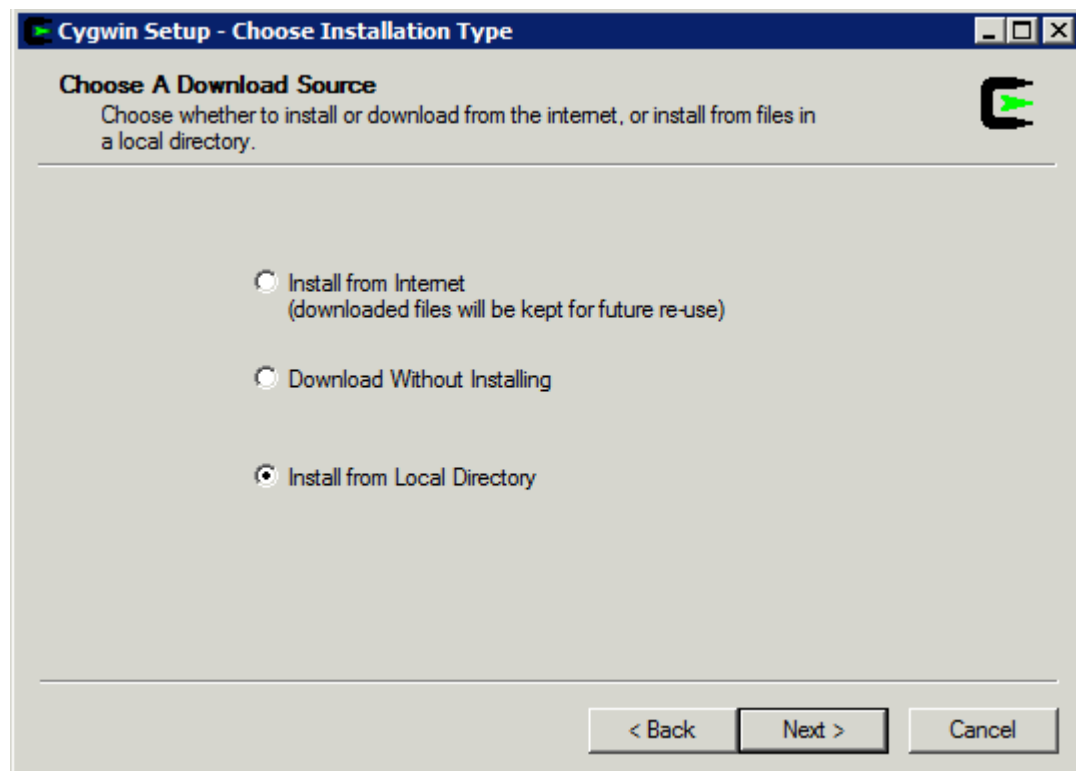
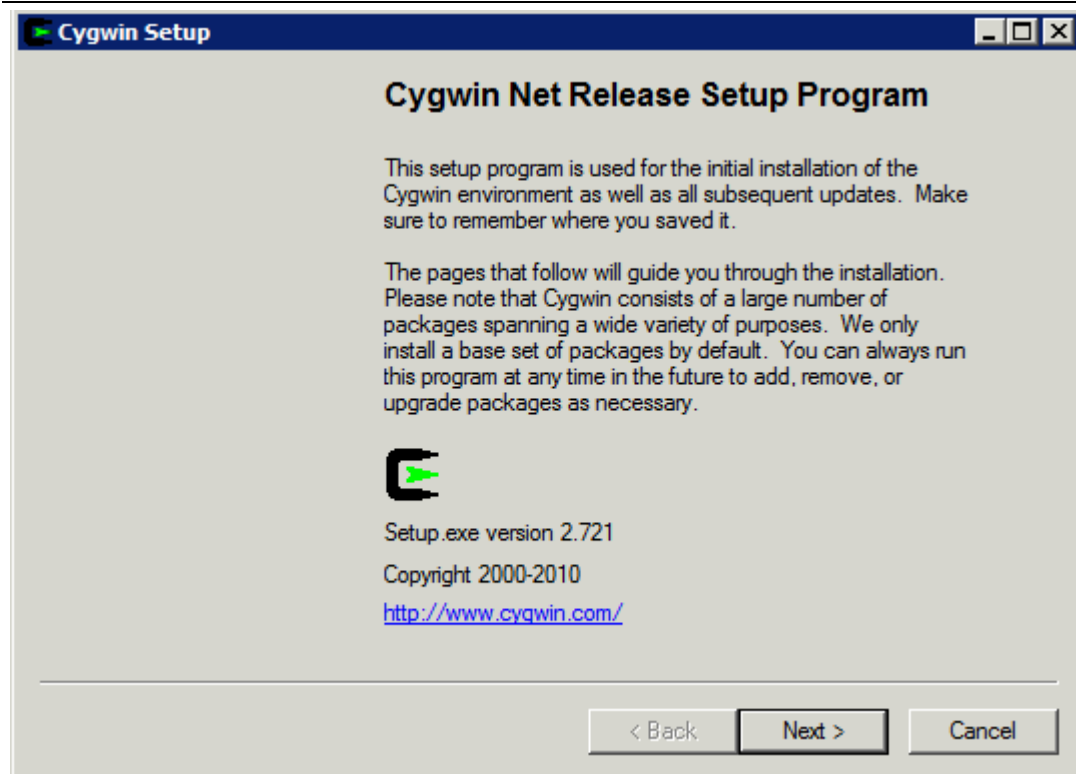
如果要对 Linux 的虚拟机进行备份需要安装 Cygwin 1.5.25 或者更高版本。安装配置



README.doc

请参考如下文档：

3.4.1 安装 Cygwin



Cygwin Setup - Choose Installation Directory

Select Root Install Directory
Select the directory where you want to install Cygwin. Also choose a few installation parameters.

Root Directory
 Browse...

Install For

All Users (RECOMMENDED)
Cygwin will be available to all users of the system.

Just Me
Cygwin will still be available to all users, but Desktop Icons, Cygwin Menu Entries, and important Installer information are only available to the current user. Only select this if you lack Administrator privileges or if you have specific needs.

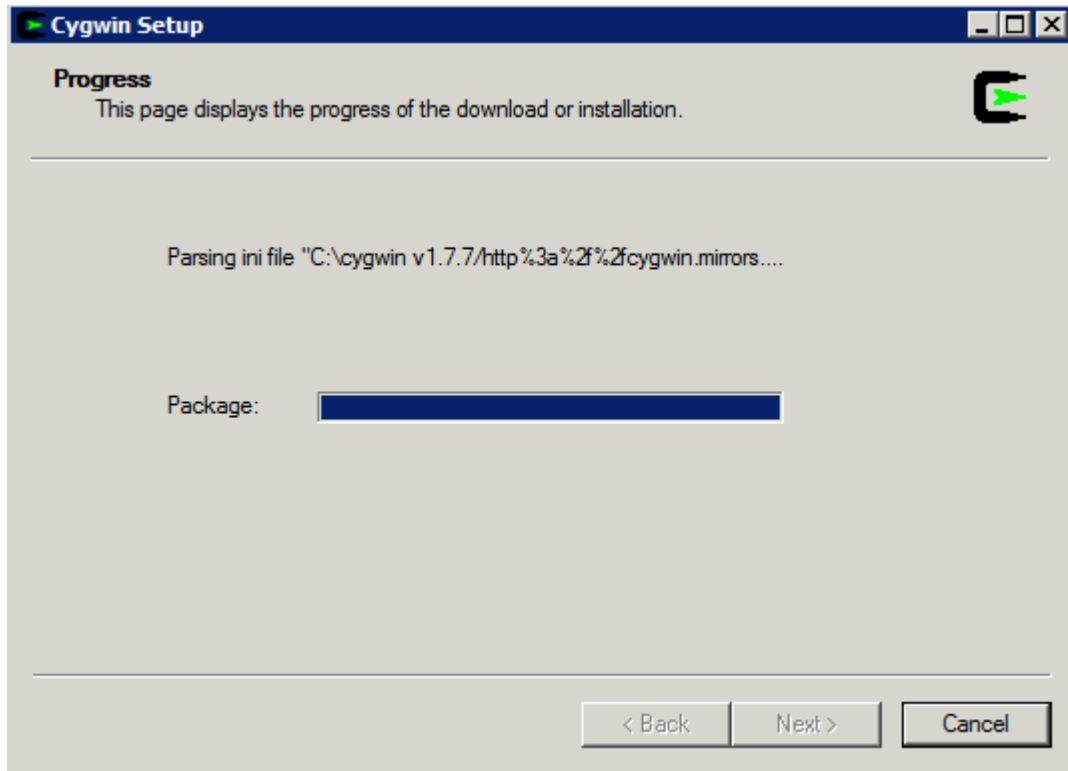
< Back Next > Cancel

Cygwin Setup - Select Local Package Directory

Select Local Package Directory
Select a directory where Setup should look for downloaded installation files.

Local Package Directory
 Browse...

< Back Next > Cancel



参照该网页:

<http://pigtail.net/LRP/printsrv/cygwin-sshd.html>

click the little View button for "Full" view



find the package "**openssh**", click on the word "**skip**" so that an appears in Column B,
see [this illustration](#).

(optional) find the package "**tcp_wrappers**", click on the word "**skip**" so that an appears in Column B,
if you add "tcp_wrapper", you will most likely get "**ssh-exchange-identification: Connection closed by remote host**" error.

If you get that error, edit the file `/etc/hosts.allow` and add these two lines

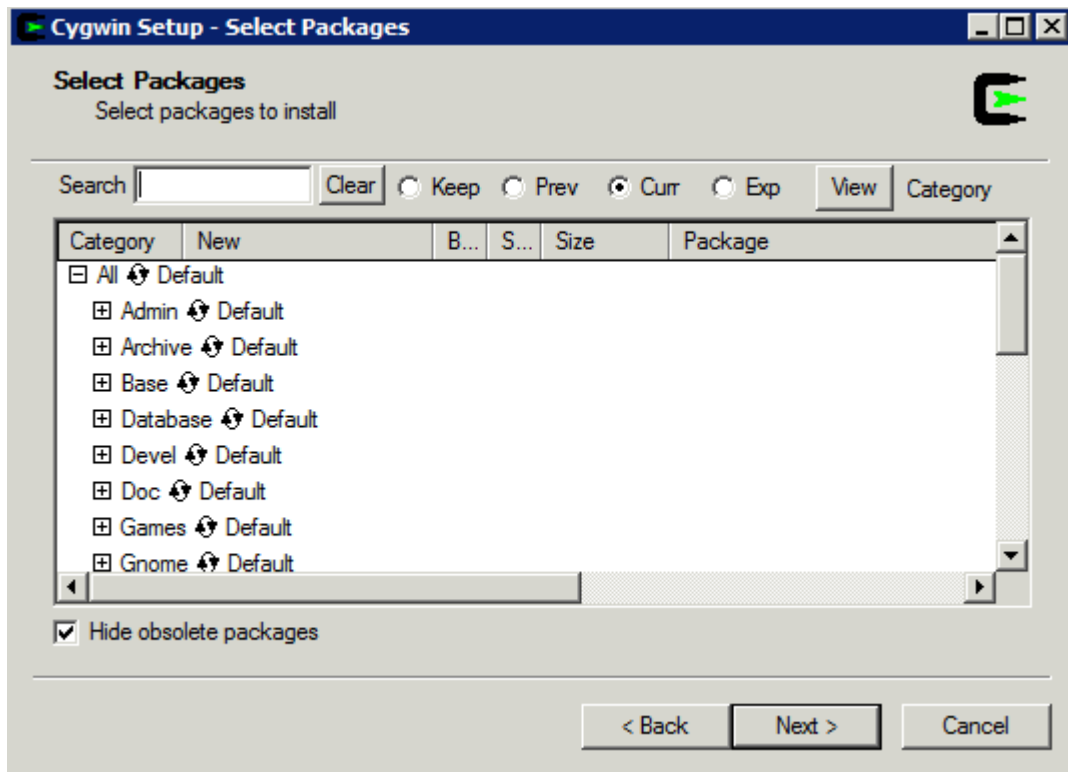
ALL: 127.0.0.1/32 : allow

ALL: [::1]/128: allow

before the PARANOID line.

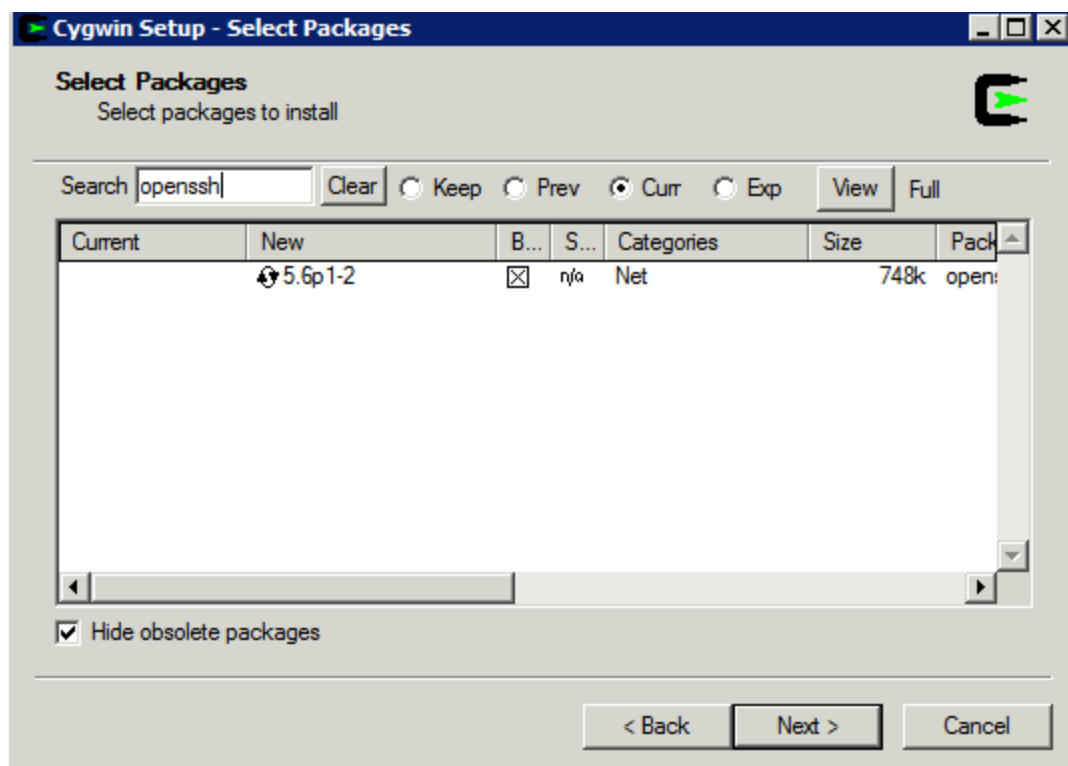
(optional) find the package "**diffutils**", click on the word "**skip**" so that an appears in Column B,

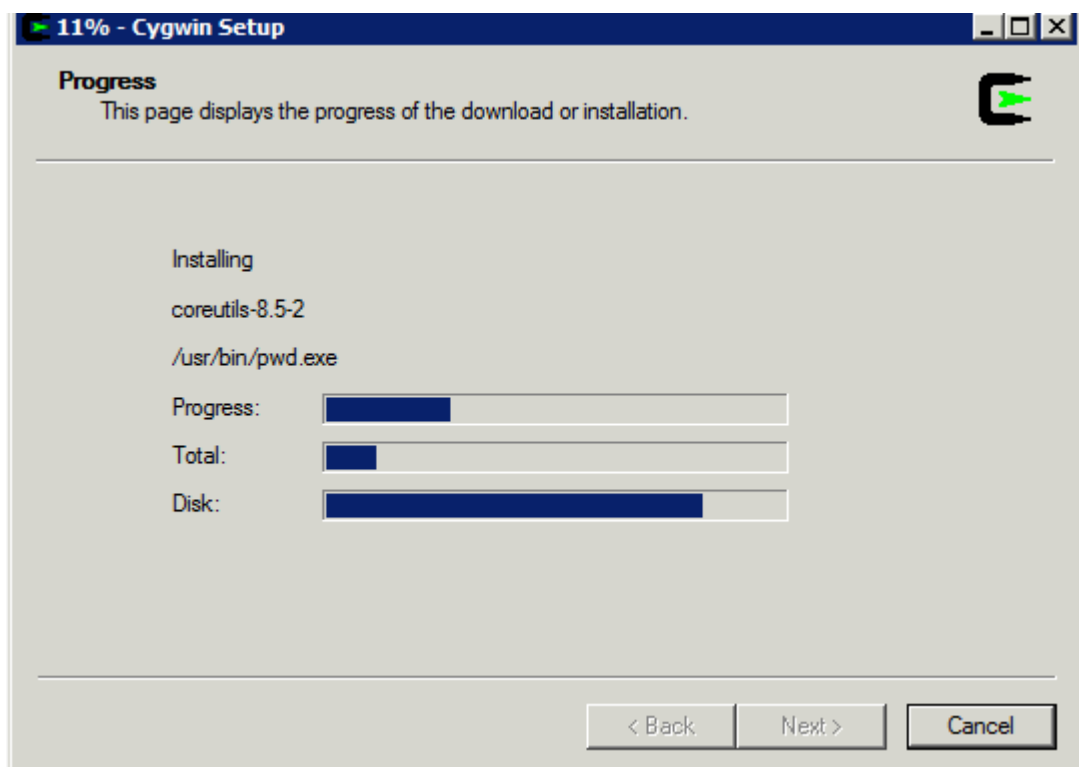
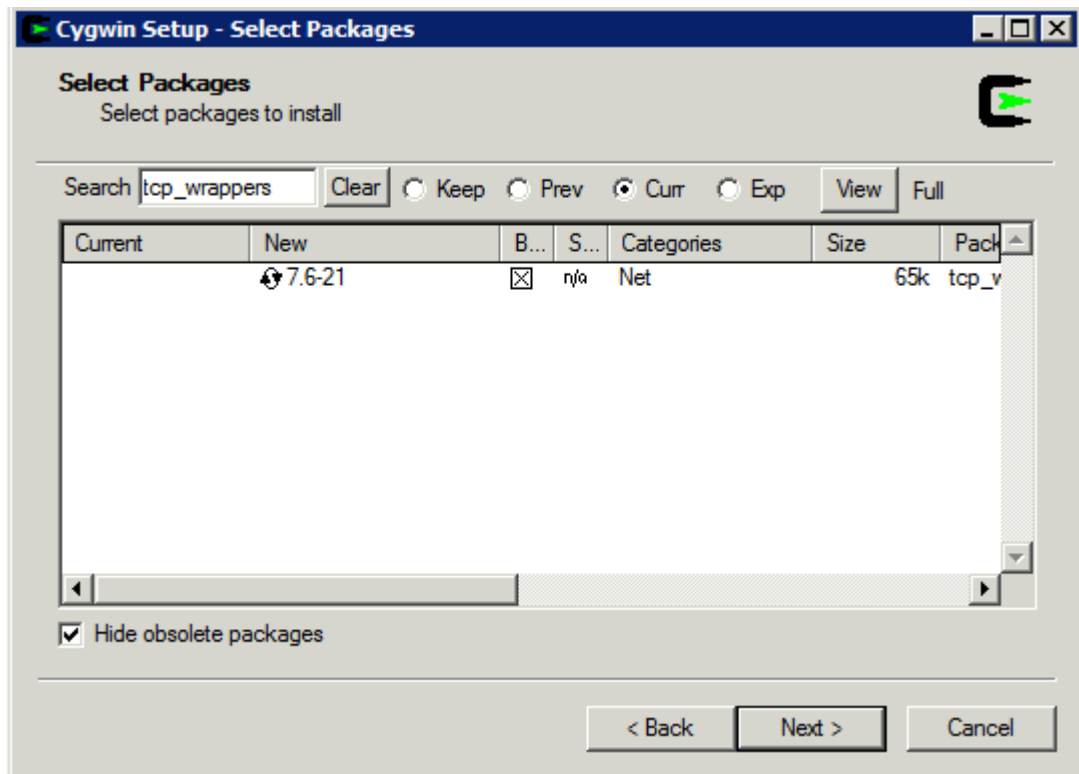
find the package "**zlib**", click on the word "**skip**" (it should be already selected) so that an appears in Column B.



依次安装如下包:

openssh,tcp_wrappers,diffutils,zlib

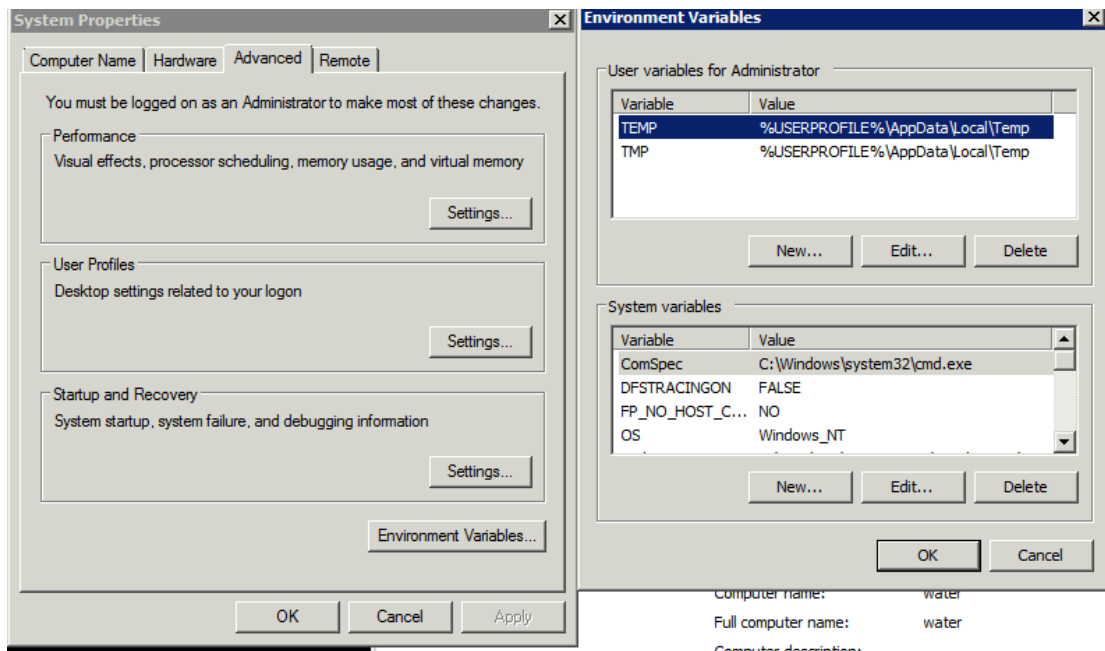




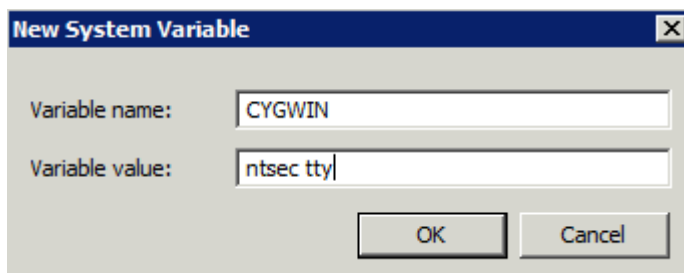
安装完毕。

3.4.2 配置 Cygwin

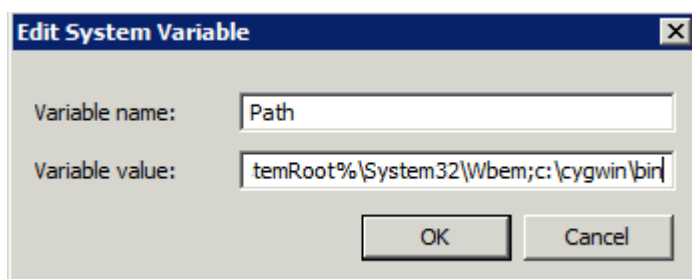
修改 Windows 环境变量：



- a. variable name: CYGWIN
- b. variable value: ntsec tty



edit Windows system variable PATH and append **;c:\cygwin\bin**



open cygwin shell and run the following commands:

```

chmod +r /etc/passwd
chmod u+w /etc/passwd
chmod +r /etc/group
chmod u+w /etc/group
chmod 755 /var
chmod 664 /var/log/sshd.log

```



```
Administrator@water ~  
'./bashrc' -> '/home/Administrator/./bashrc'  
'./bash_profile' -> '/home/Administrator/./bash_profile'  
'./inputrc' -> '/home/Administrator/./inputrc'  
  
Administrator@water ~  
$ chmod +r /etc/passwd  
  
Administrator@water ~  
$ chmod u+w /etc/passwd  
  
Administrator@water ~  
$ chmod +r /etc/group  
  
Administrator@water ~  
$ chmod u+w /etc/group  
  
Administrator@water ~  
$ chmod 755 /var  
  
Administrator@water ~  
$ chmod 664 /var/log/sshd.log  
chmod: cannot access '/var/log/sshd.log': No such file or directory  
  
Administrator@water ~  
$
```

run **ssh-host-config** (manually answer **Yes** to questions except)

When the script stops and asks you for Enter the value of CYGWIN for the daemon: your answer is **ntsec tty**

If the script says "This script plans to use cyg_server, Do you want to use a different name? Answer **no**.

```
*** Query: Overwrite existing /etc/sshd_config file? (yes/no) yes
*** Info: Creating default /etc/sshd_config file
*** Info: Privilege separation is set to yes by default since OpenSSH 3.3.
*** Info: However, this requires a non-privileged account called 'sshd'.
*** Info: For more info on privilege separation read /usr/share/doc/openssh/README.privsep.
*** Query: Should privilege separation be used? (yes/no) yes
*** Info: Note that creating a new user requires that the current account have
*** Info: Administrator privileges. Should this script attempt to create a
*** Query: new local account 'sshd'? (yes/no) yes
*** Info: Updating /etc/sshd_config file

*** Warning: The following functions require administrator privileges!

*** Query: Do you want to install sshd as a service?
*** Query: (Say "no" if it is already installed as a service) (yes/no) yes
*** Query: Enter the value of CYGWIN for the daemon: [ ] ntsec tty
*** Info: On Windows Server 2003, Windows Vista, and above, the
*** Info: SYSTEM account cannot setuid to other users -- a capability
*** Info: sshd requires. You need to have or to create a privileged
*** Info: account. This script will help you do so.

*** Info: You appear to be running Windows 2003 Server or later. On 2003
*** Info: and later systems, it's not possible to use the LocalSystem
*** Info: account for services that can change the user id without an
*** Info: explicit password (such as passwordless logins like public key
*** Info: authentication via sshd).

*** Info: If you want to enable that functionality, it's required to create
*** Info: a new account with special privileges (unless a similar account
*** Info: already exists). This account is then used to run these special
*** Info: servers.

*** Info: Note that creating a new user requires that the current account
*** Info: have Administrator privileges itself.

*** Info: No privileged account could be found.

*** Info: This script plans to use 'cyg_server'.
*** Info: 'cyg_server' will only be used by registered services.
*** Query: Do you want to use a different name? (yes/no) no
*** Query: Create new privileged user account 'cyg_server'? (yes/no) yes
*** Info: Please enter a password for new user cyg_server. Please be sure
*** Info: that this password matches the password rules given on your system.
*** Info: Entering no password will exit the configuration.
*** Query: Please enter the password:
*** Query: Reenter:

*** Info: User 'cyg_server' has been created with password 'cyg_server'.
*** Info: If you change the password, please remember also to change the
*** Info: password for the installed services which use (or will soon use)
*** Info: the 'cyg_server' account.

*** Info: Also keep in mind that the user 'cyg_server' needs read permissions
*** Info: on all users' relevant files for the services running as 'cyg_server'.

*** Info: In particular, for the sshd server all users' .ssh/authorized_keys
*** Info: files must have appropriate permissions to allow public key
*** Info: authentication. (Re-)running ssh-user-config for each user will set
*** Info: these permissions corrently. [Similary restrictions apply, for
*** Info: instance, for .rhosts files if the rshd server is running, etcl.
```

run **cyglsa-config** and reboot afterwards.

```
$ cyglsa-config
Warning: Registering the Cygwin LSA authentication package requires
administrator privileges! You also have to reboot the machine to
activate the change.

Are you sure you want to continue? (yes/no) yes

Cygwin LSA authentication package registered.

Activating Cygwin's LSA authentication package requires to reboot.

Administrator@water ~
$
```

After reboot open cygwin shell and run **net start sshd**

```
Administrator@water ~
$ net start sshd
The CYGWIN sshd service is starting.
The CYGWIN sshd service was started successfully.

Administrator@water ~
$ -
```

check the connection between the Linux client machine to the Windows server machine.

From the Linux machine run

ssh Administrator@windows_machine

A connection is made for the first time, we need to confirm it and insert the password **use local administrator password**

```
[root@Ground ~]# ssh Administrator@water
Administrator@water's password:
Administrator@water ~
$ █
```

Ready | ssh2: AES-256 | 20, 3 | 24 Rows, 80 Cols | VT100 | CAP | NUM

1. After a valid ssh connection is made between the machines, it is time to configure the authentication keys files. The authentication between the ssh client and server is done by 2 files:

- c. Private, public key files – in the client
- d. Public key file – in the server

2. From the Linux client run **ssh-keygen -t dsa** and press Enter to all questions.

Use blank password when required to insert password.

```
[root@Ground ~]# ssh-keygen -t dsa
Generating public/private dsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/root/.ssh/id_dsa):
/root/.ssh/id_dsa already exists.
Overwrite (y/n)? y
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_dsa.
Your public key has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_dsa.pub.
The key fingerprint is:
55:4d:6d:d8:be:97:53:31:17:eb:ee:ad:af:51:91:5c root@Ground.storage.tucson.ibm.c
om
[root@Ground ~]# █
```

3. From the Linux client run

cd .ssh

scp id_dsa.pub Administrator@windows_machine:/home/Administrator

```
[root@Ground .ssh]# scp id_dsa.pub Administrator@water:/home/Administrator
Administrator@water's password:
id_dsa.pub                               100% 624      0.6KB/s   00:00
[root@Ground .ssh]# █
```

4. From the Windows server cygwin shell run

mkdir .ssh

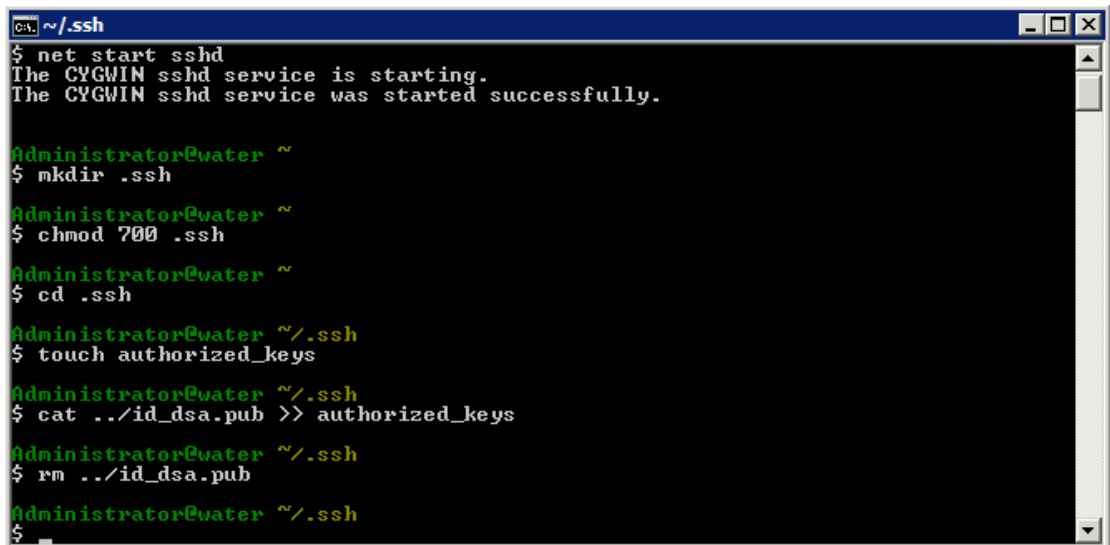
chmod 700 .ssh

cd .ssh

touch authorized_keys

cat ../id_dsa.pub >> authorized_keys

rm ../id_dsa.pub



```
C:\> ~/.ssh
$ net start sshd
The CYGWIN sshd service is starting.
The CYGWIN sshd service was started successfully.

Administrator@water ~
$ mkdir .ssh

Administrator@water ~
$ chmod 700 .ssh

Administrator@water ~
$ cd .ssh

Administrator@water ~/.ssh
$ touch authorized_keys

Administrator@water ~/.ssh
$ cat ../id_dsa.pub >> authorized_keys

Administrator@water ~/.ssh
$ rm ../id_dsa.pub

Administrator@water ~/.ssh
$
```

5. In addition, the ssh server needs to be configured to use the authentication files (via the ssh server configuration file).

The ssh service configuration file is located in c:\cygwin\etc\sshd_config.

Make sure you have privileges to edit the file.

Edit c:\cygwin\etc\sshd_config and unmark the following lines:

Protocol 2

HostKey /etc/ssh_host_dsa_key

RSAAuthentication yes

PubkeyAuthentication yes

AuthorizedKeysFile

In the **AuthorizedKeysFile** line edit the value to

/home/Administrator/.ssh/authorized_keys

这一步是 optional 的，如果可以从 linux 的机器上不需要密码登录上来，可跳过此步。

6. restart the sshd service from the cygwin shell

net stop sshd

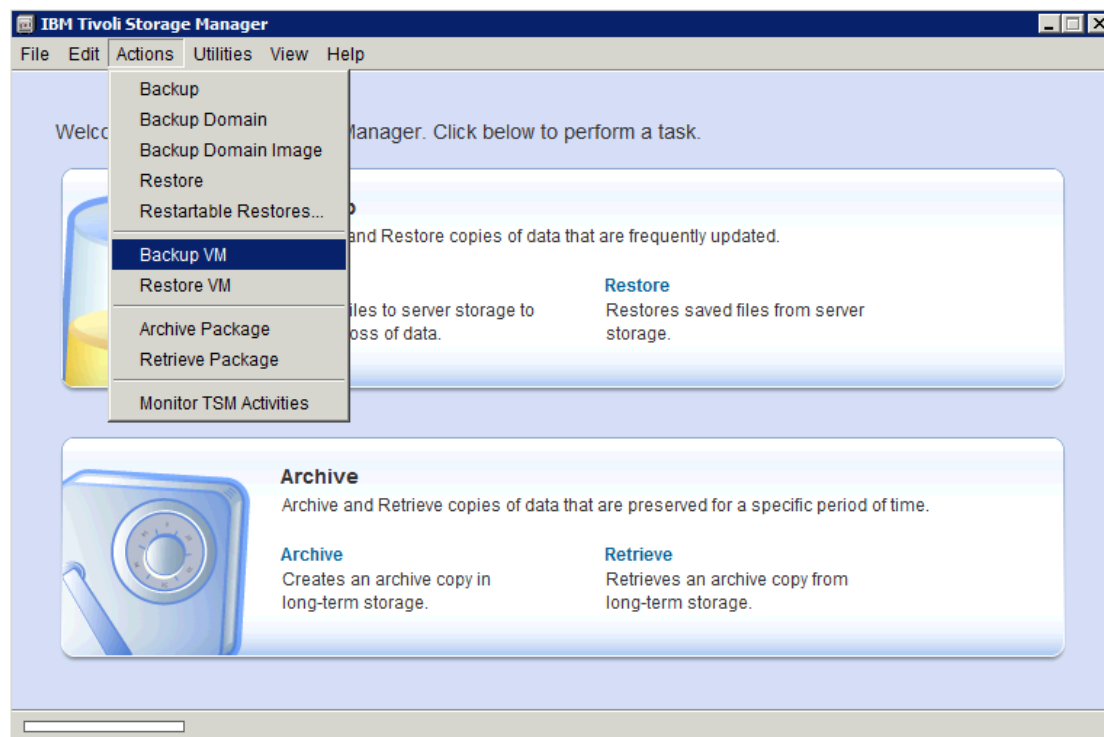
net start sshd

7. Check the connection between the Linux client machine to the Windows server machine.
From the Linux machine run
ssh Administrator@windows_machine
A connection is made without needing to insert a password.

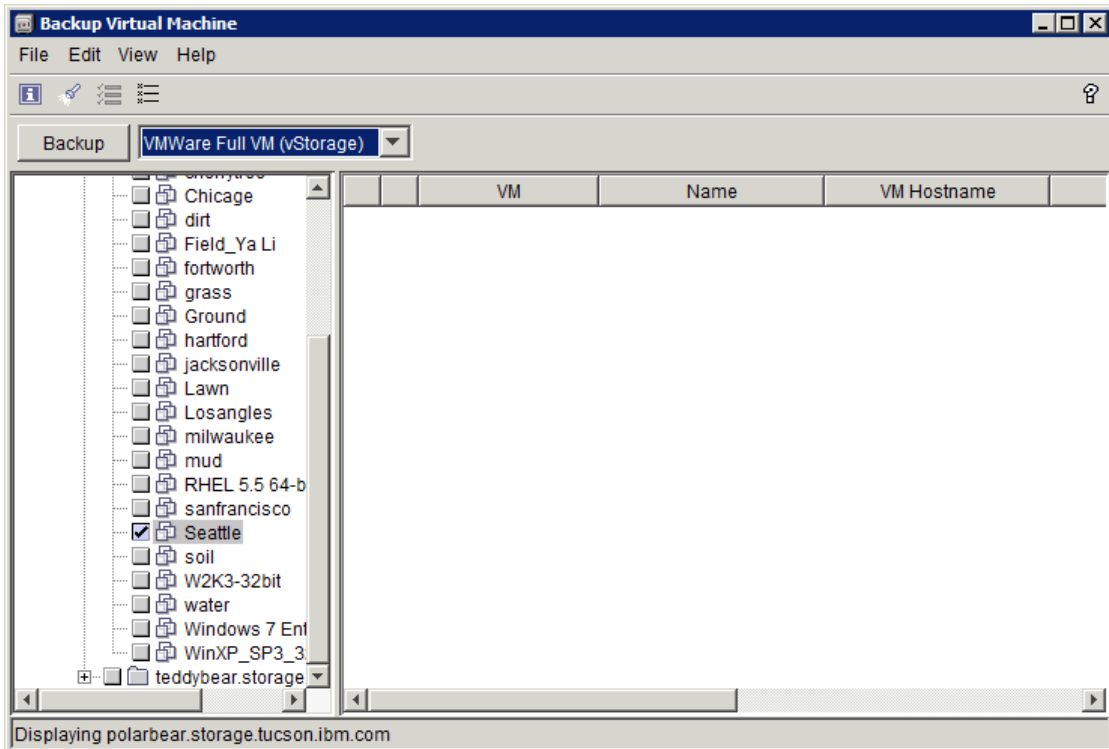
4 TSM For Virtual Environment v6.2 使用简介

4.1 使用 TSM for VE 来备份虚拟机：

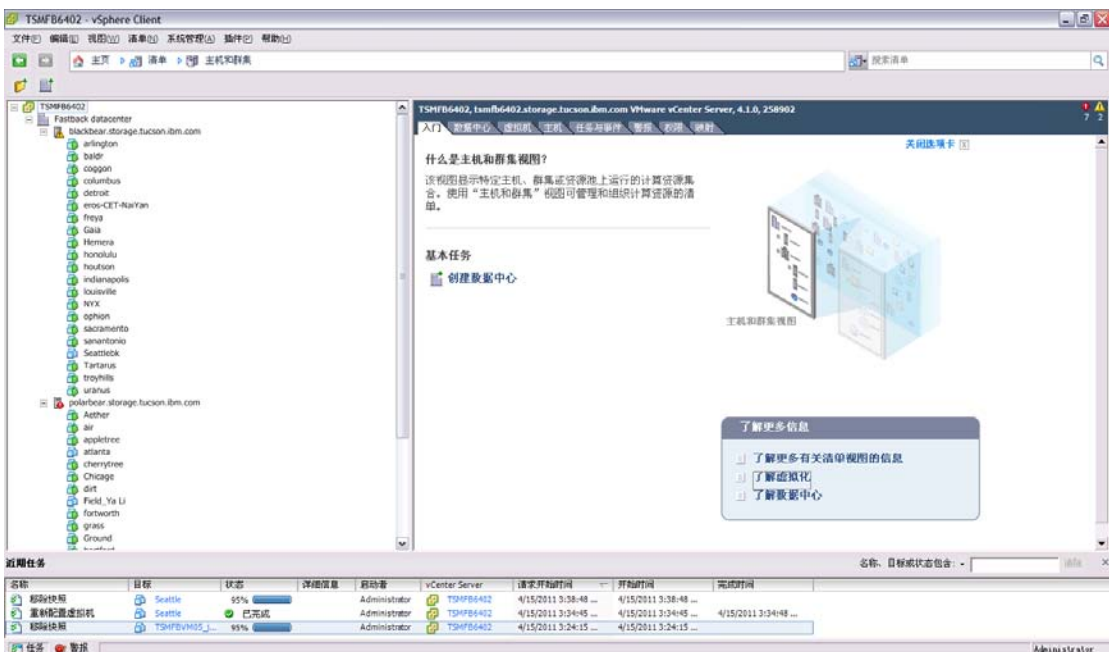
4.1.1 全备份



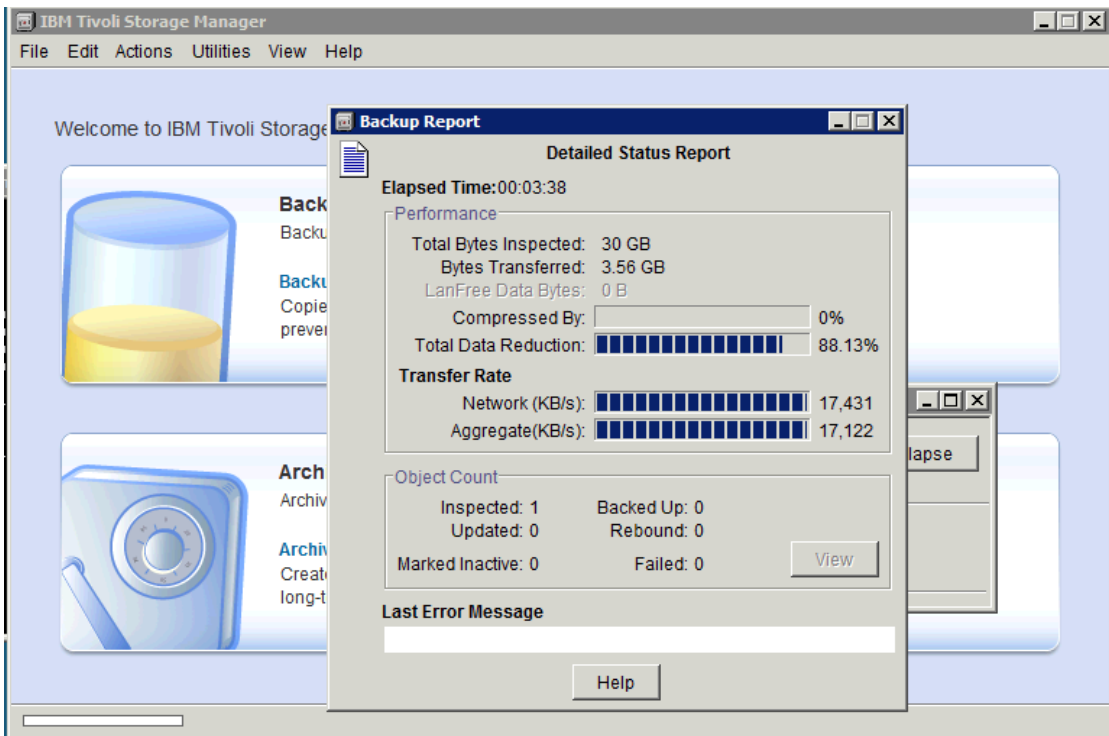
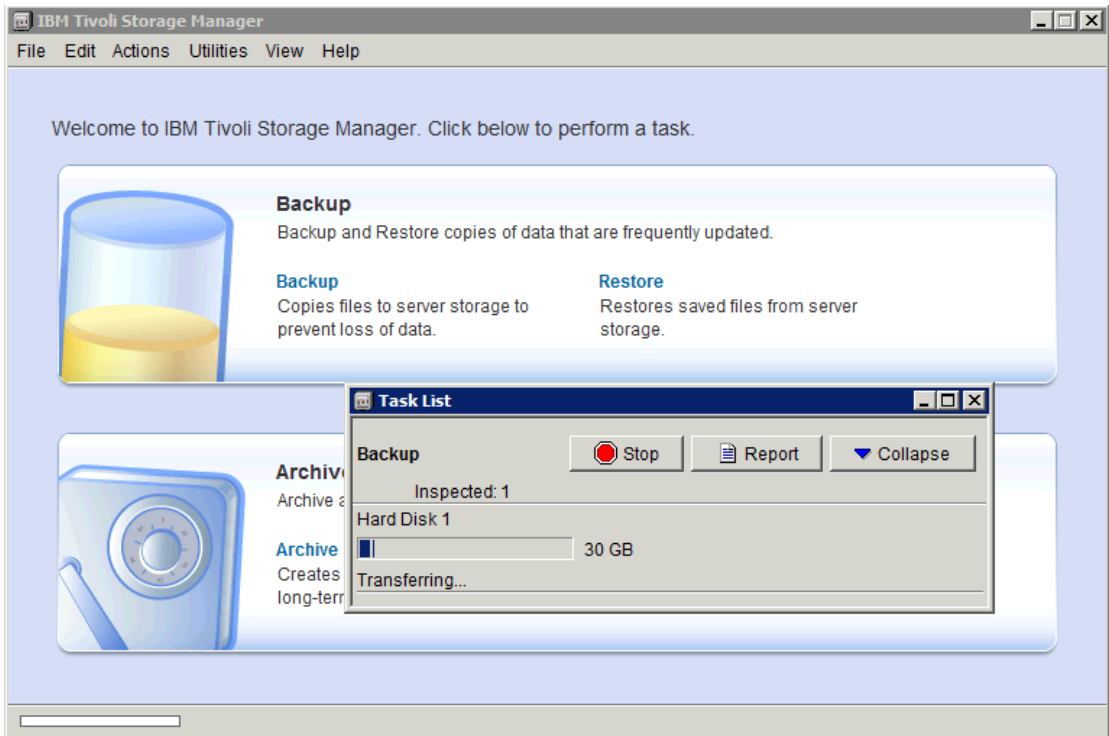
点 击 备 份 按 钮 ， 启 动 备 份 。



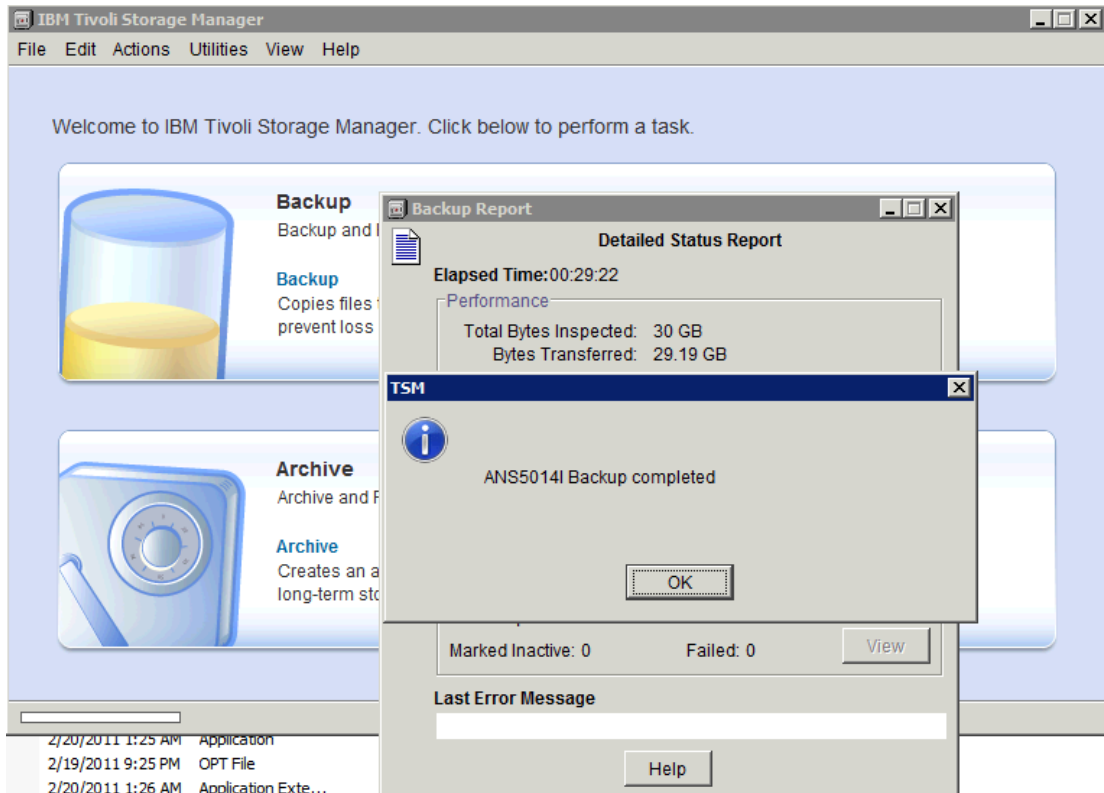
从 Vsphere Client 能看到开始生成虚拟机快照:



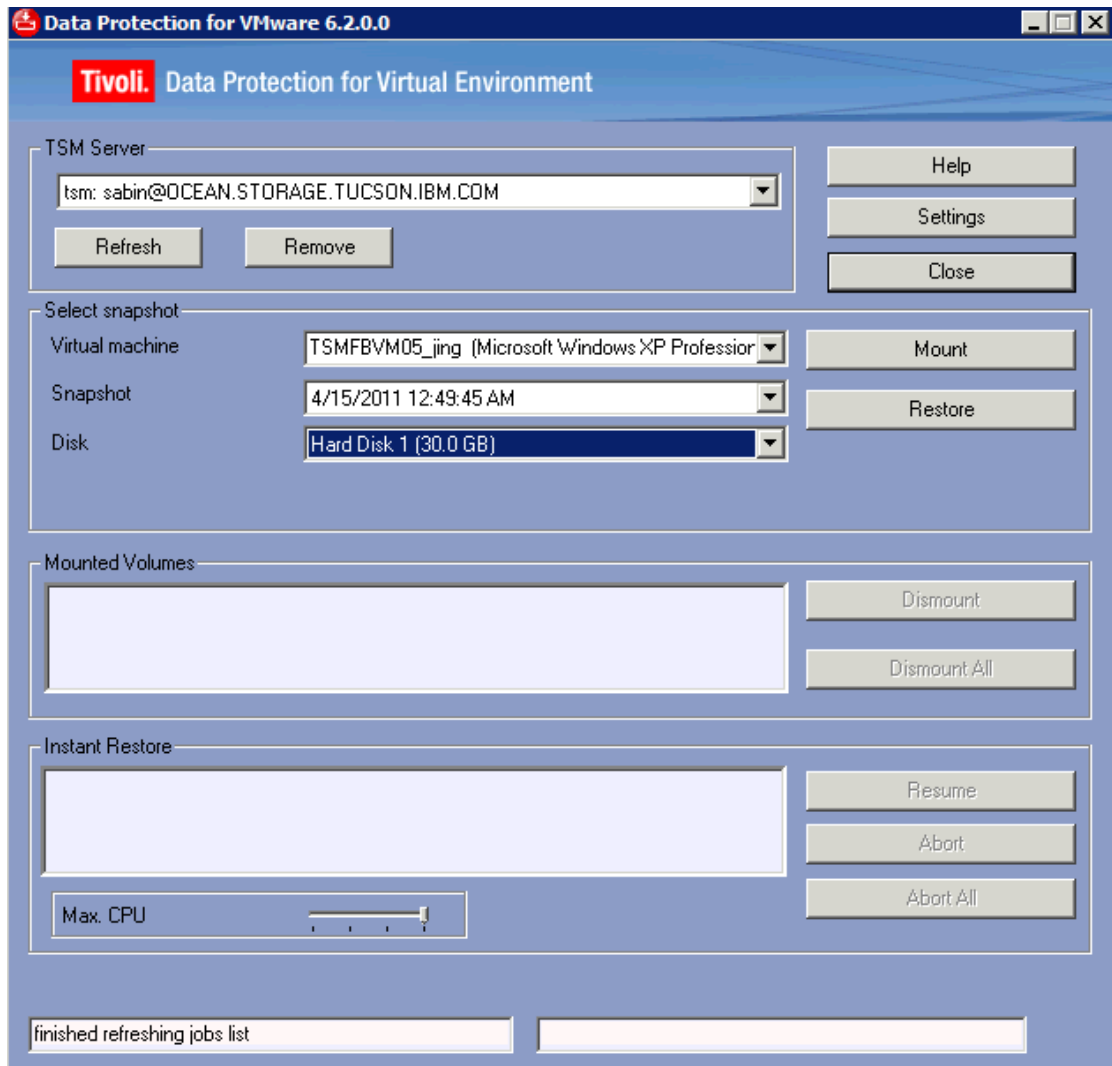
备份过程启动:



备份完成:



完成后从 TSM for VMware Mount 菜单中能看到之前的 image 备份:



Dsm.opt 文件:

nodename SABIN

commm tcpip

tcpp 1500

tcps tsmserveaddress

DOMAIN.VMFULL "ALL-VM;"

VMBACKUPTYPE FULLVM

VMFULLTYPE VSTOR

VMCHOST xxx.storage.tucson.ibm.com

VMCUSER administrator

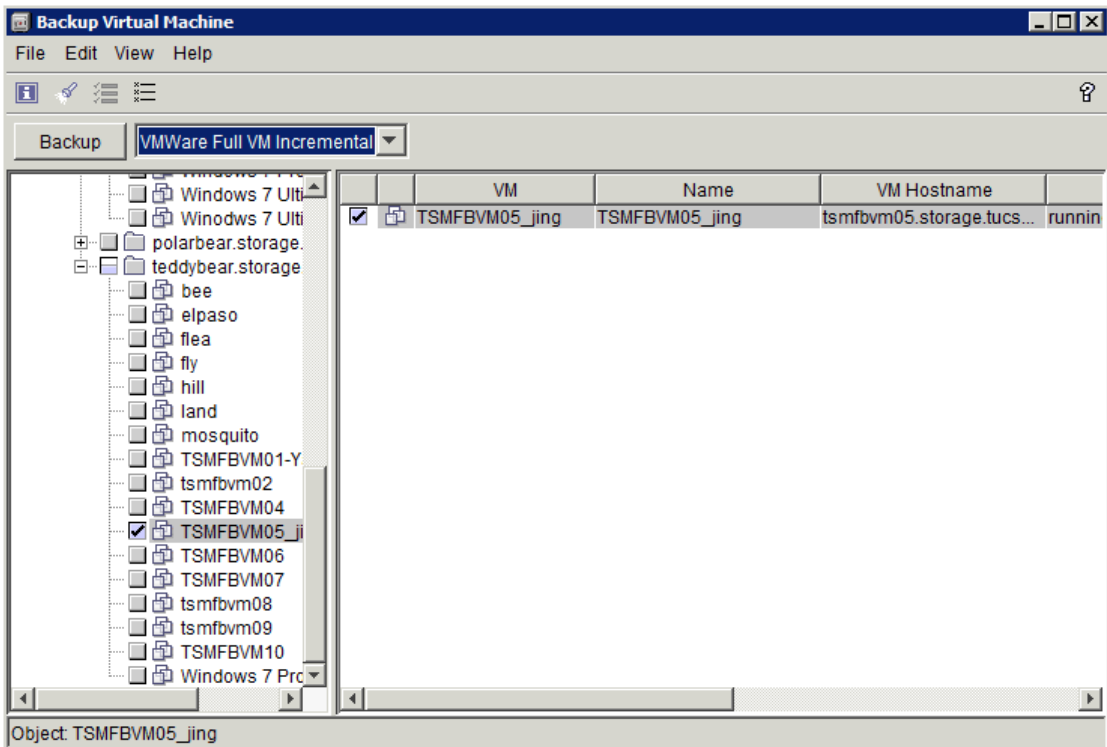
VMCPW ****

QUERYSCHEDPERIOD 1

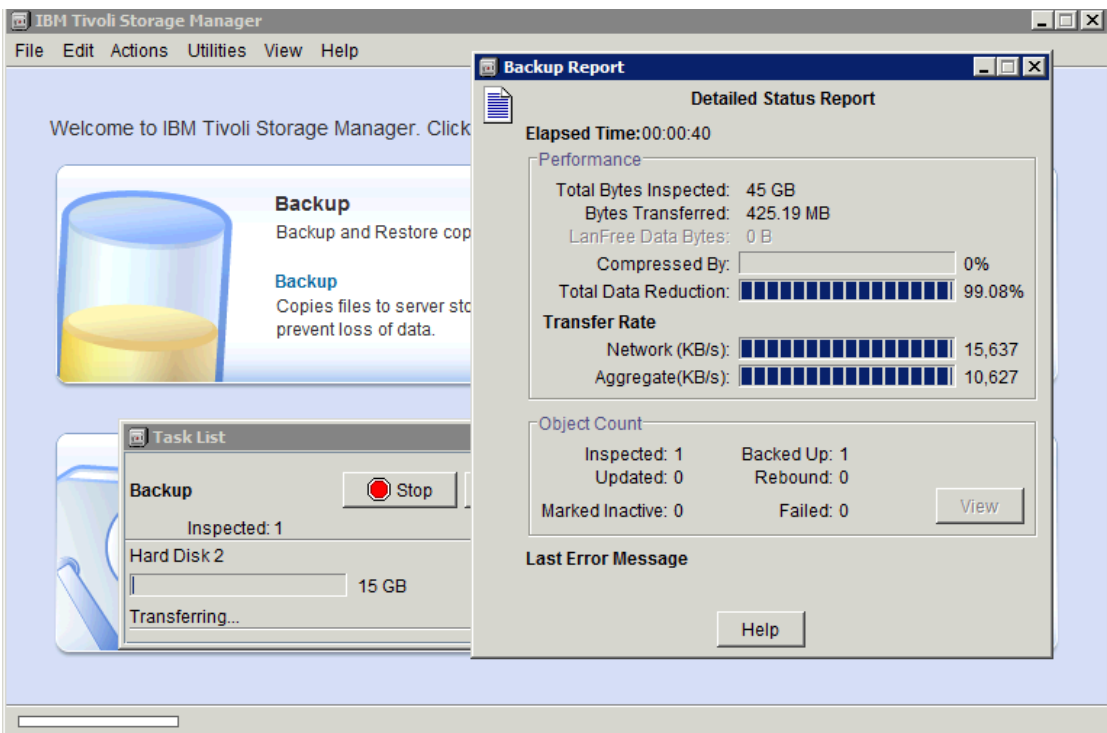
4.1.2 增量备份

在虚拟机上增加一块硬盘，并修改部分数据。

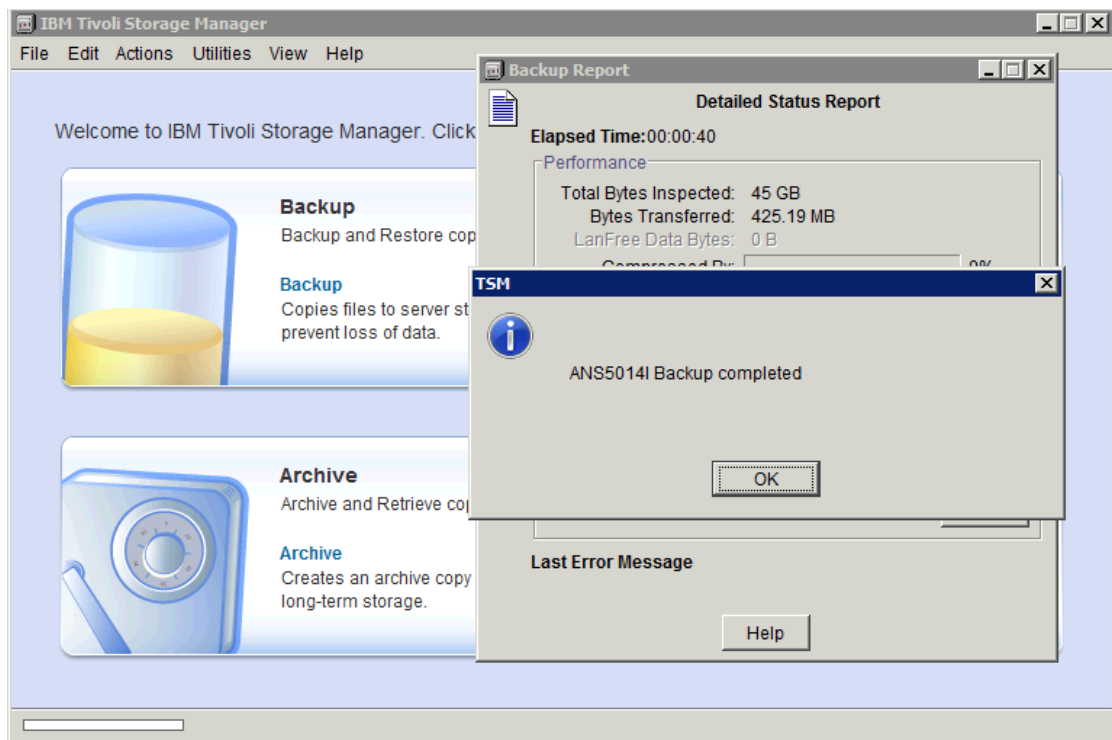
启用增量备份方式：



新增的盘的数据会备份：而之前已经备份过的数据盘直接跳过不备。增量备份！



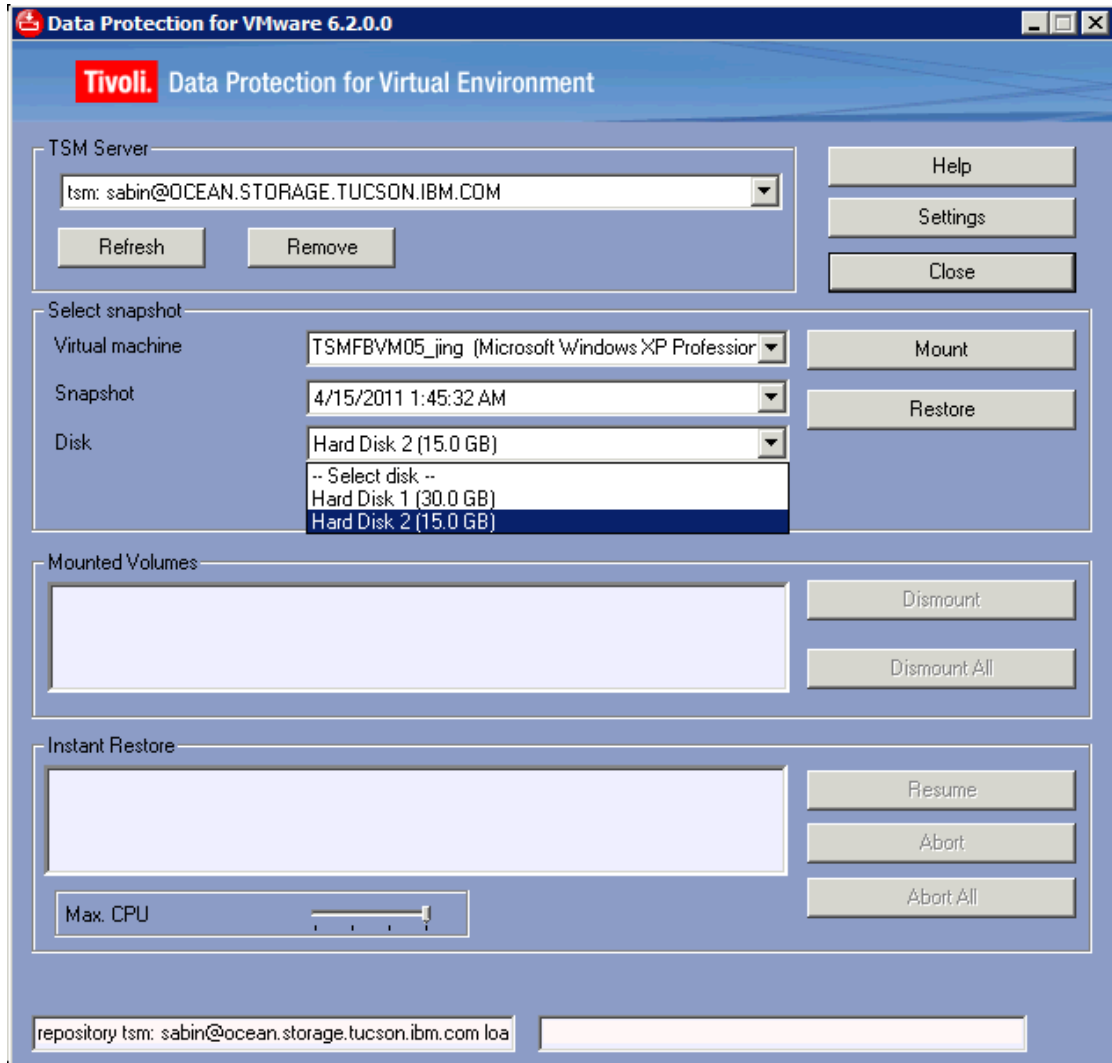
备份完成：



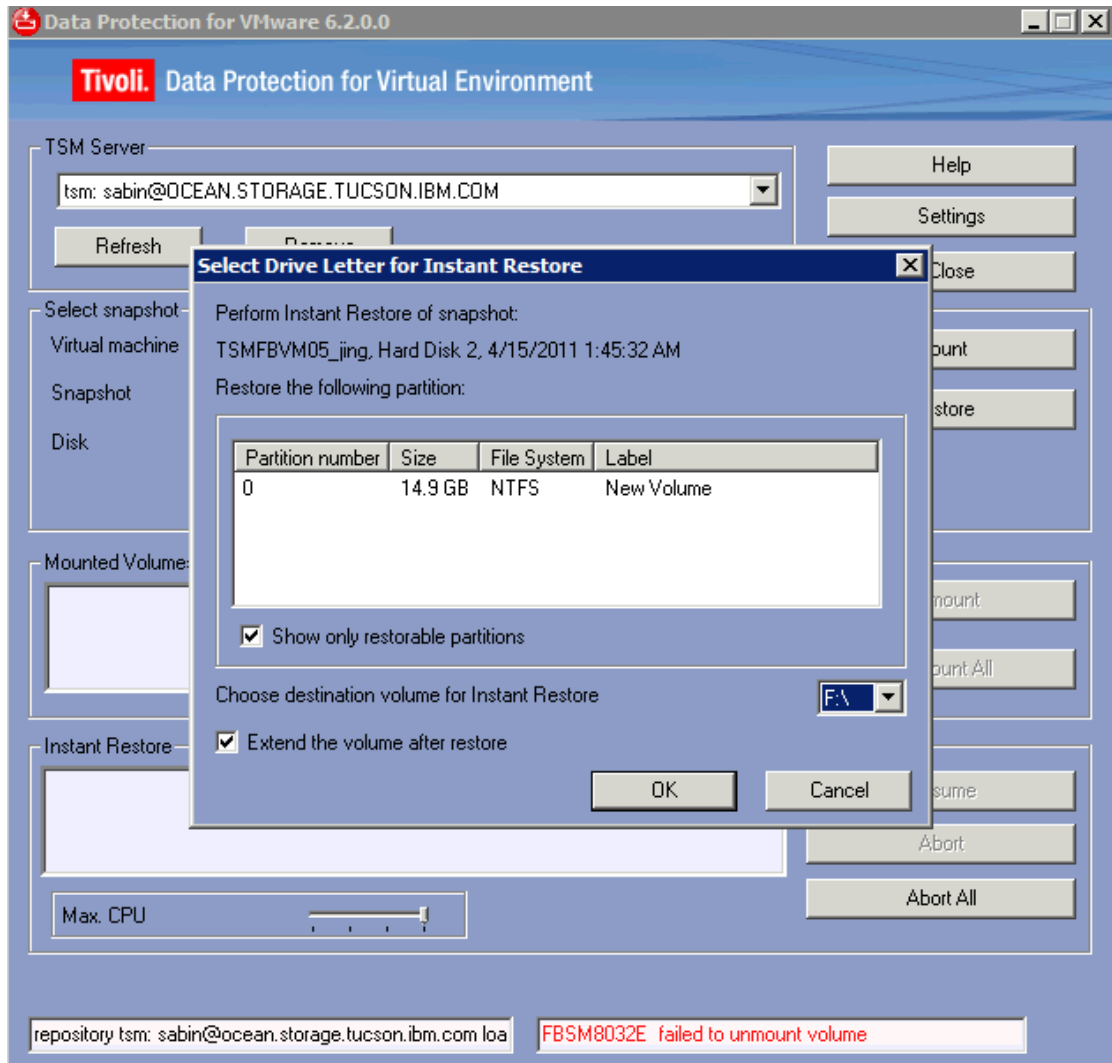
4.2 使用 Instant Restore

4.2.1 Windows 平台

要使用 Instant Restore 功能，不许在该机器上安装 TSM for VE。
选择之前的某个备份，选择 restore:



本例中，我们新建了硬盘 F:\，并将之前的备份数据恢复回来。



覆盖 f:\数据警告:

Tivoli. Data Protection for Virtual Environment

TSM Server: tsm: sabin@OCEAN.STORAGE.TUCSON.IBM.COM

Buttons: Refresh, Remove, Help, Settings, Close

Select snapshot: Virtual machine: TSMFBVM05_jing (Microsoft Windows XP Professior)

Snapshot: [Empty]

Disk: [Empty]

Mounted Volumes: [Empty]

Instant Restore: [Empty]

Max. CPU: [Slider]

Buttons: Mount, Restore, Unmount, Mount All, Resume, Abort, Abort All

Warning

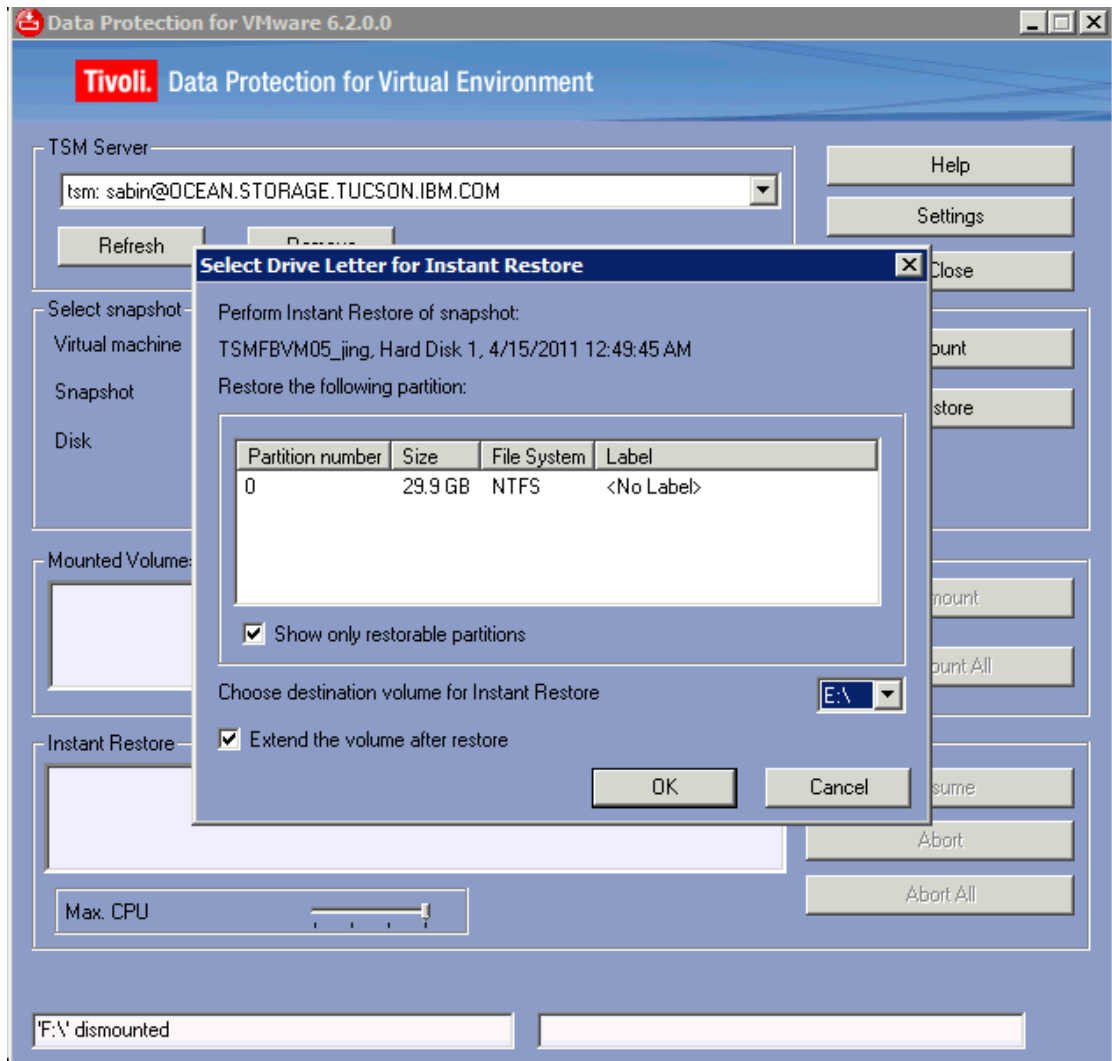
FBSM5015W All data on target drive F:\ will be lost.

Note 1: Proper performance of Instant Restore is dependent on good network connectivity/bandwidth to repository.
Note 2: Use of Instant Restore is recommended only for applications that do primarily READ I/O's.

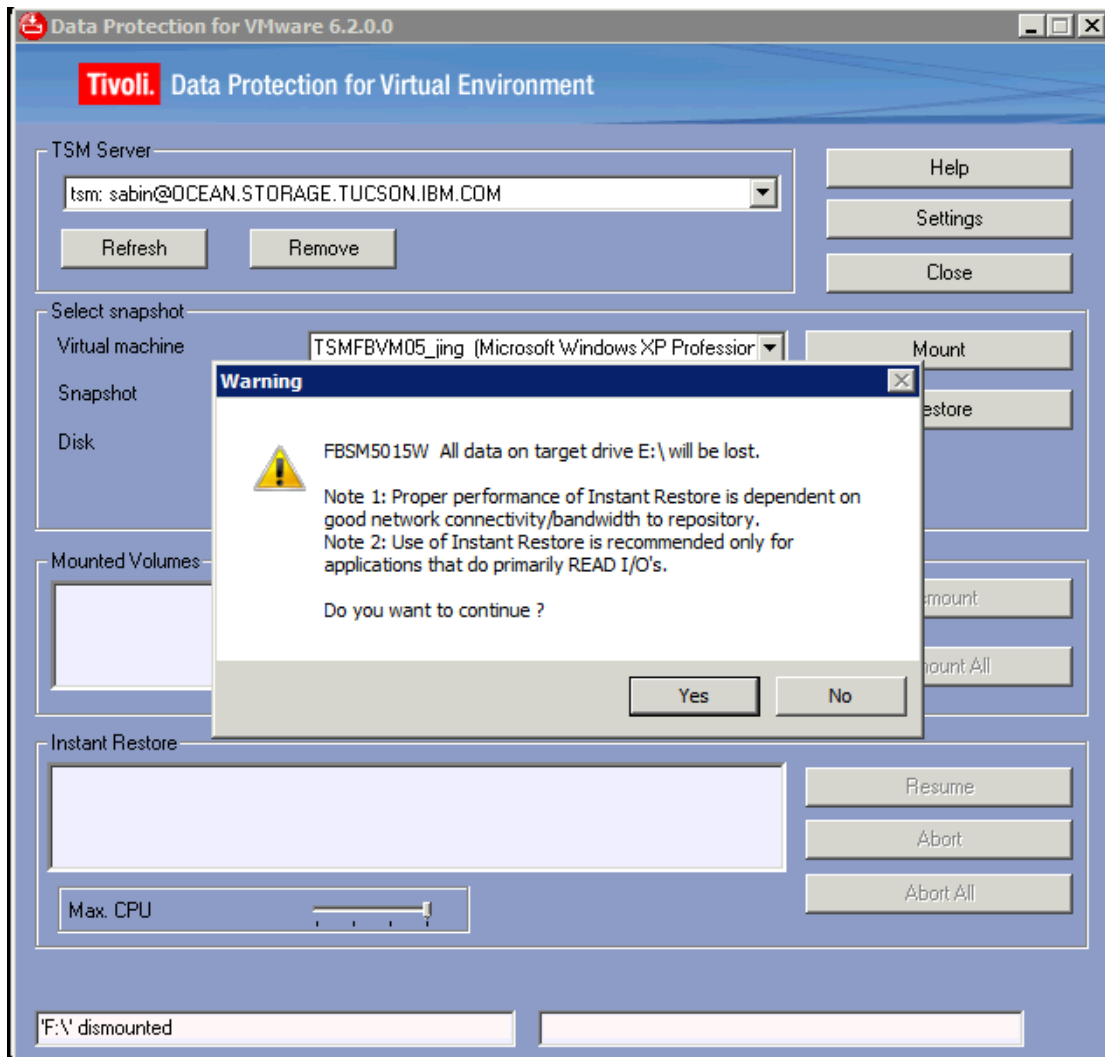
Do you want to continue ?

Buttons: Yes, No

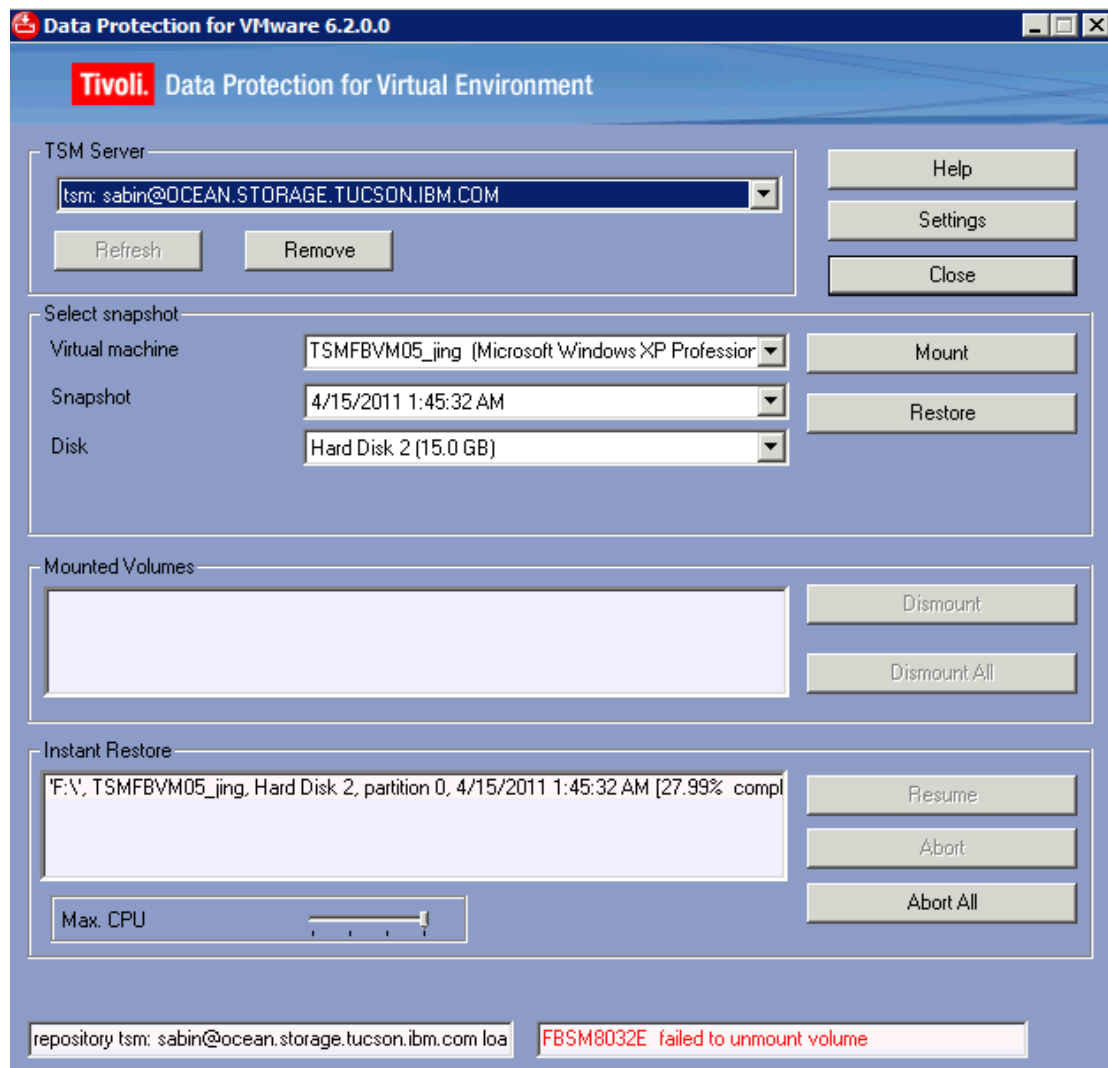
repository tsm: sabin@ocean.storage.tucson.ibm.com loa FBSM8032E failed to unmount volume



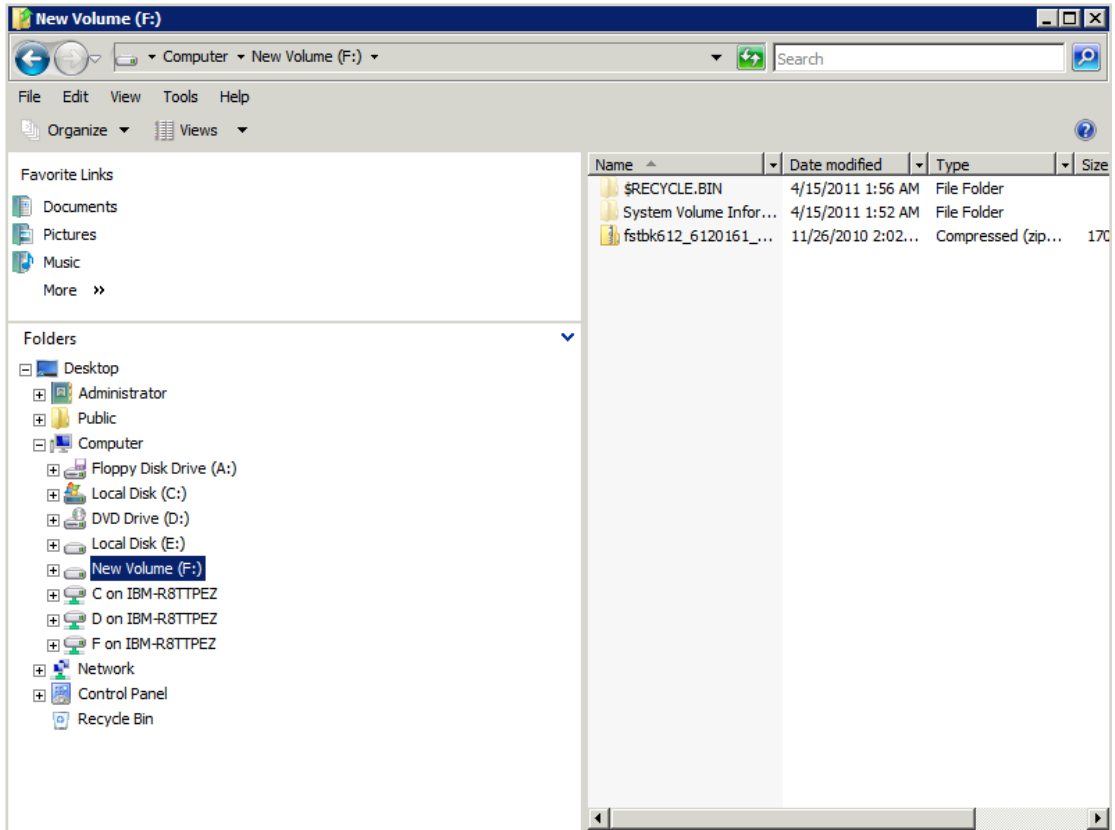
覆盖掉原有数据:



在数据恢复过程中，如图示,恢复到 29%时，已经可以访问数据。

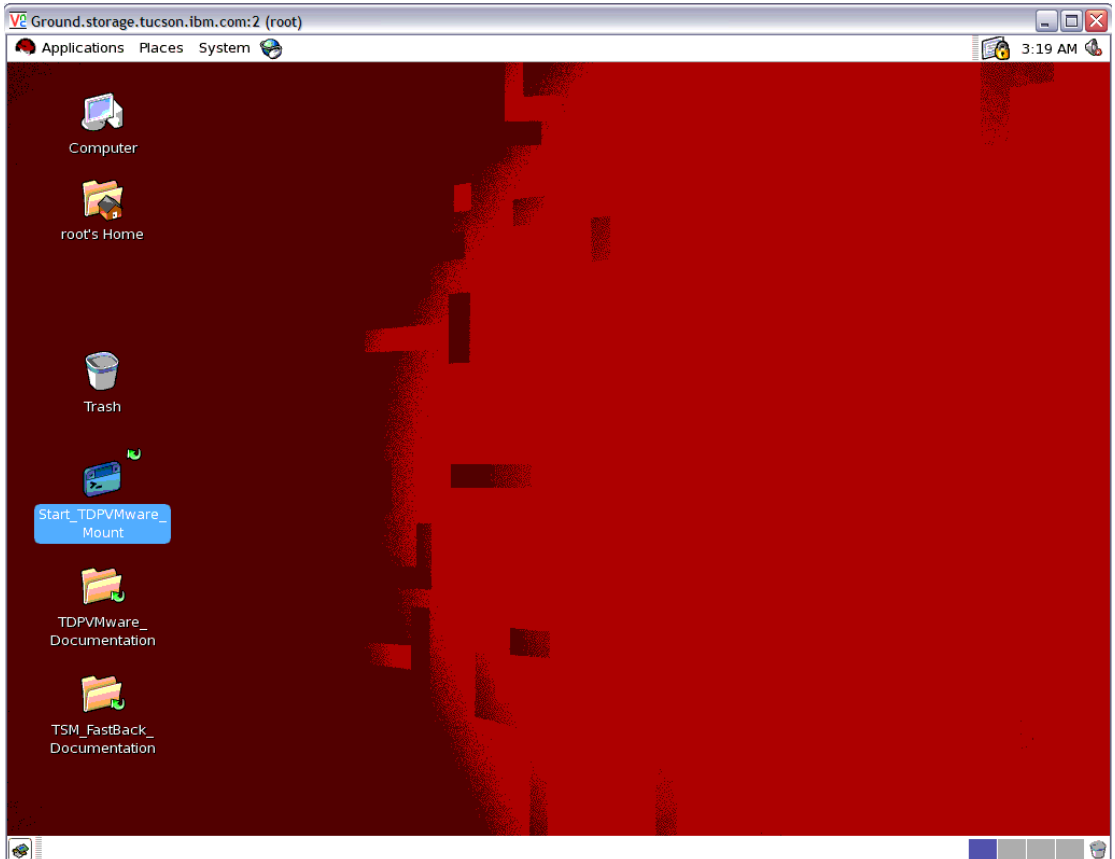


恢复完成:

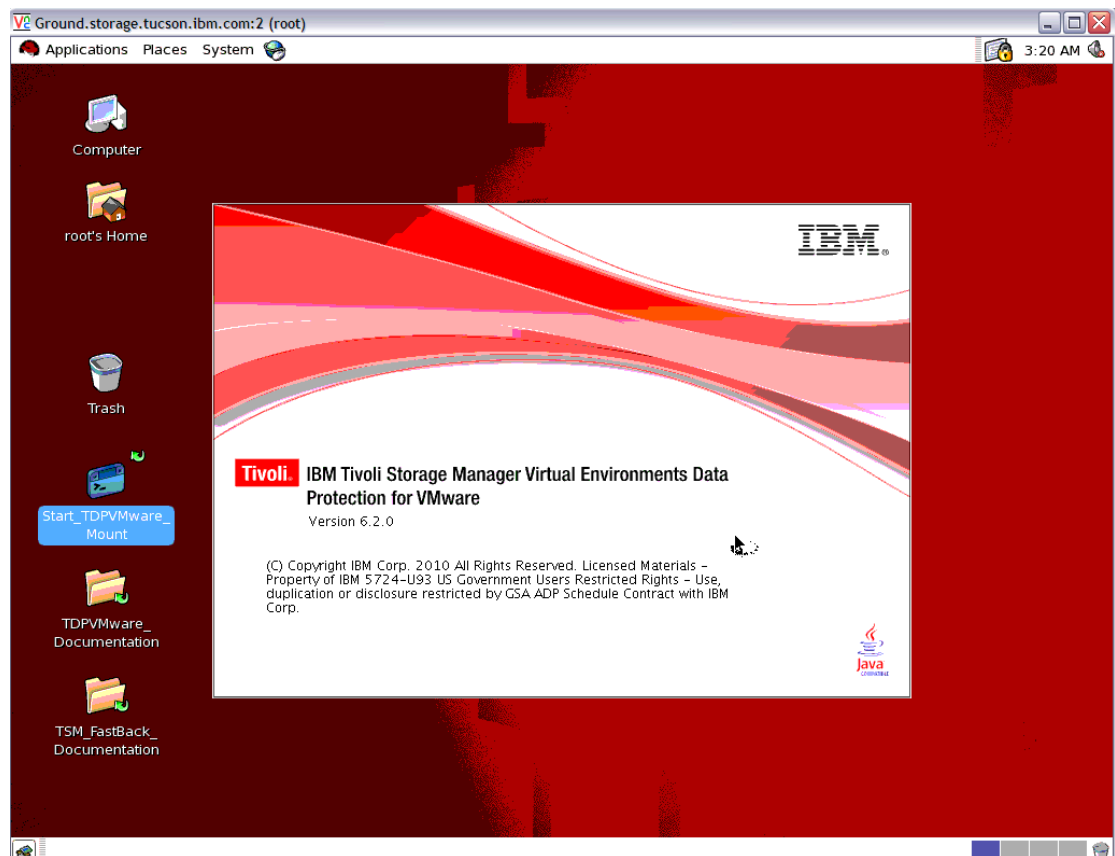


4.2.2 Linux 平台

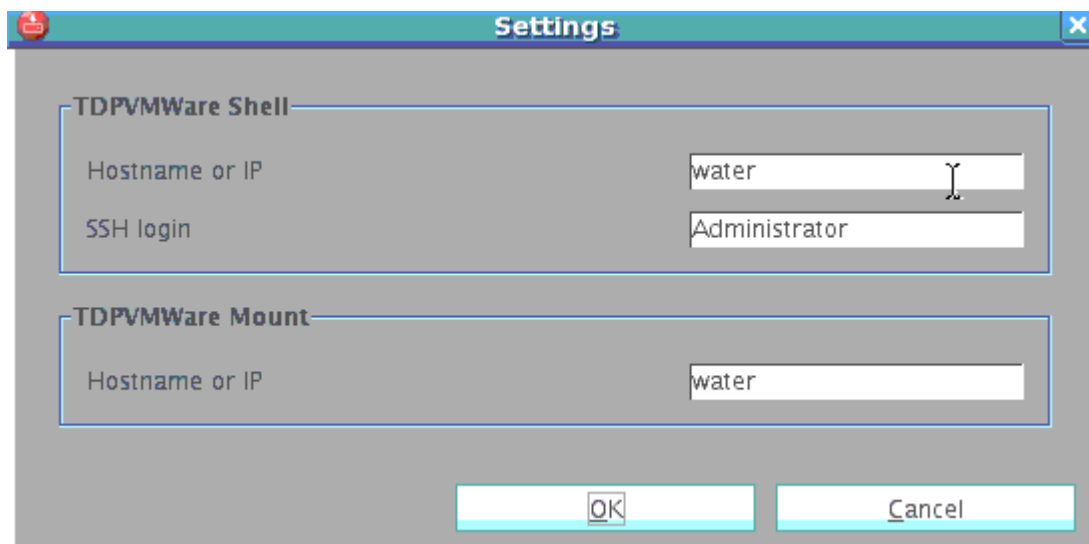
通过 VNC 连接需要做恢复的机器:



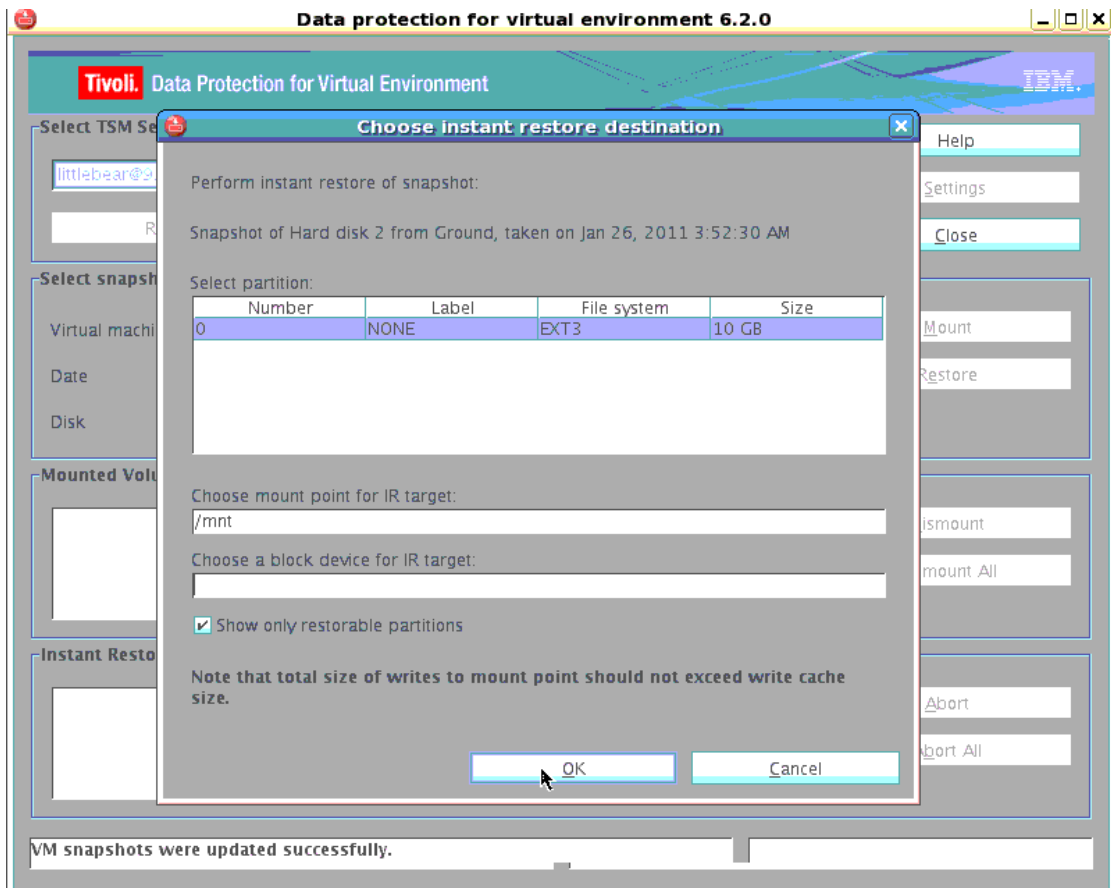
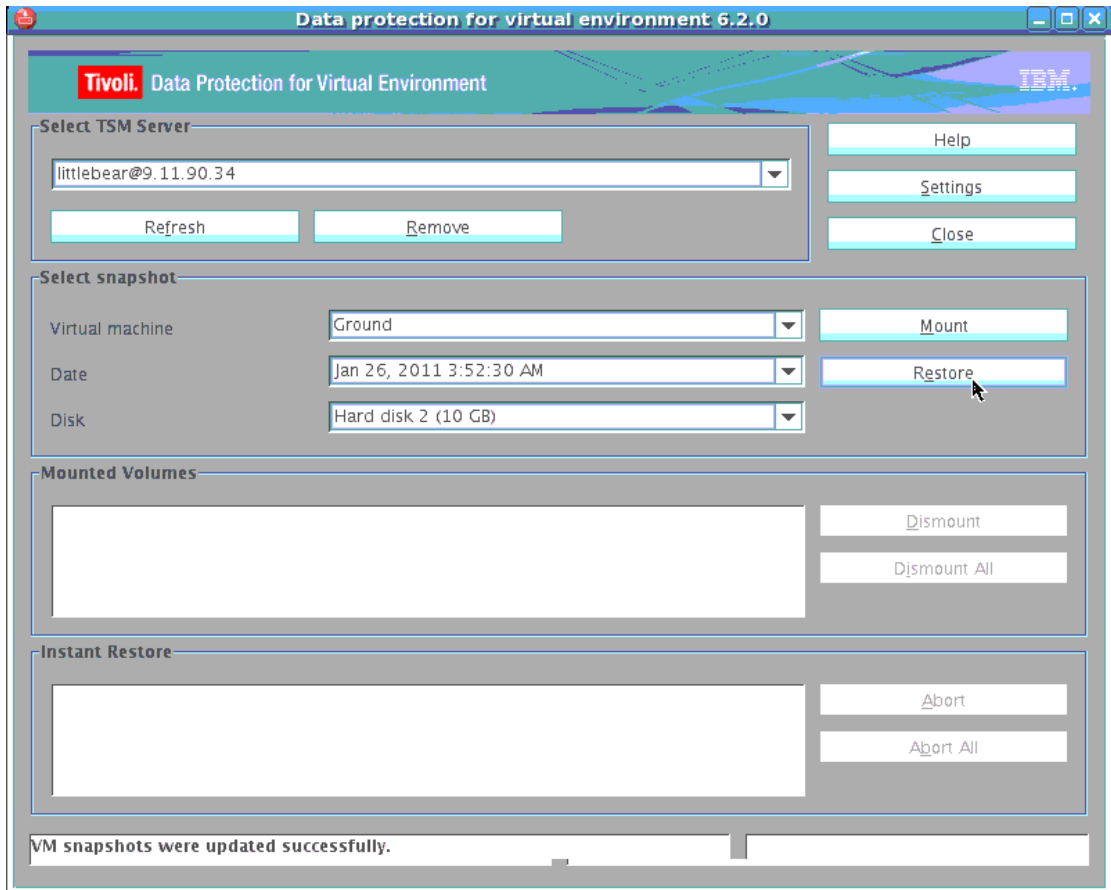
运行 TSM for VE



选择 proxy server, 也就是之前配置的 cgywin 的 windows 机器:

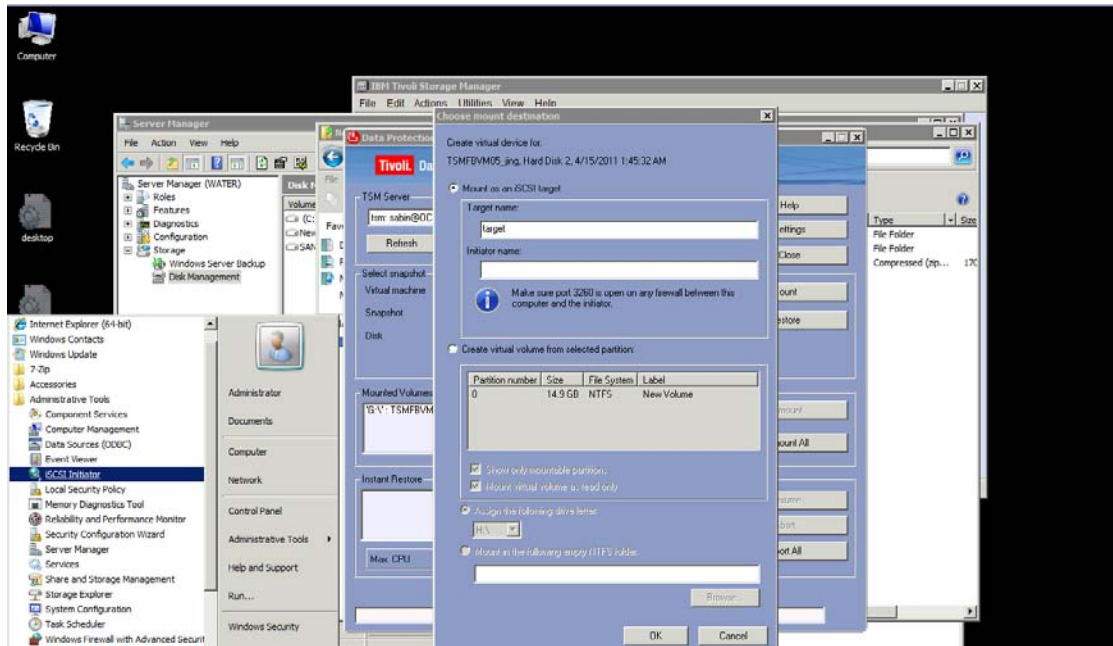


选择一个 mount

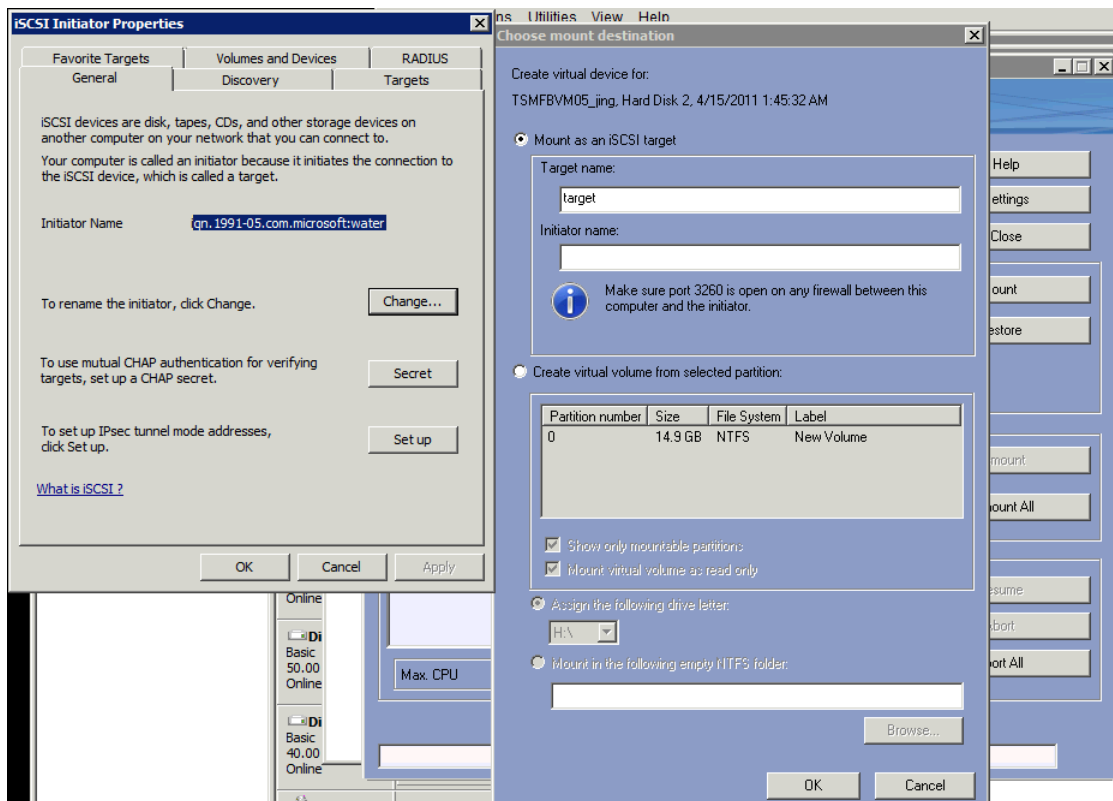


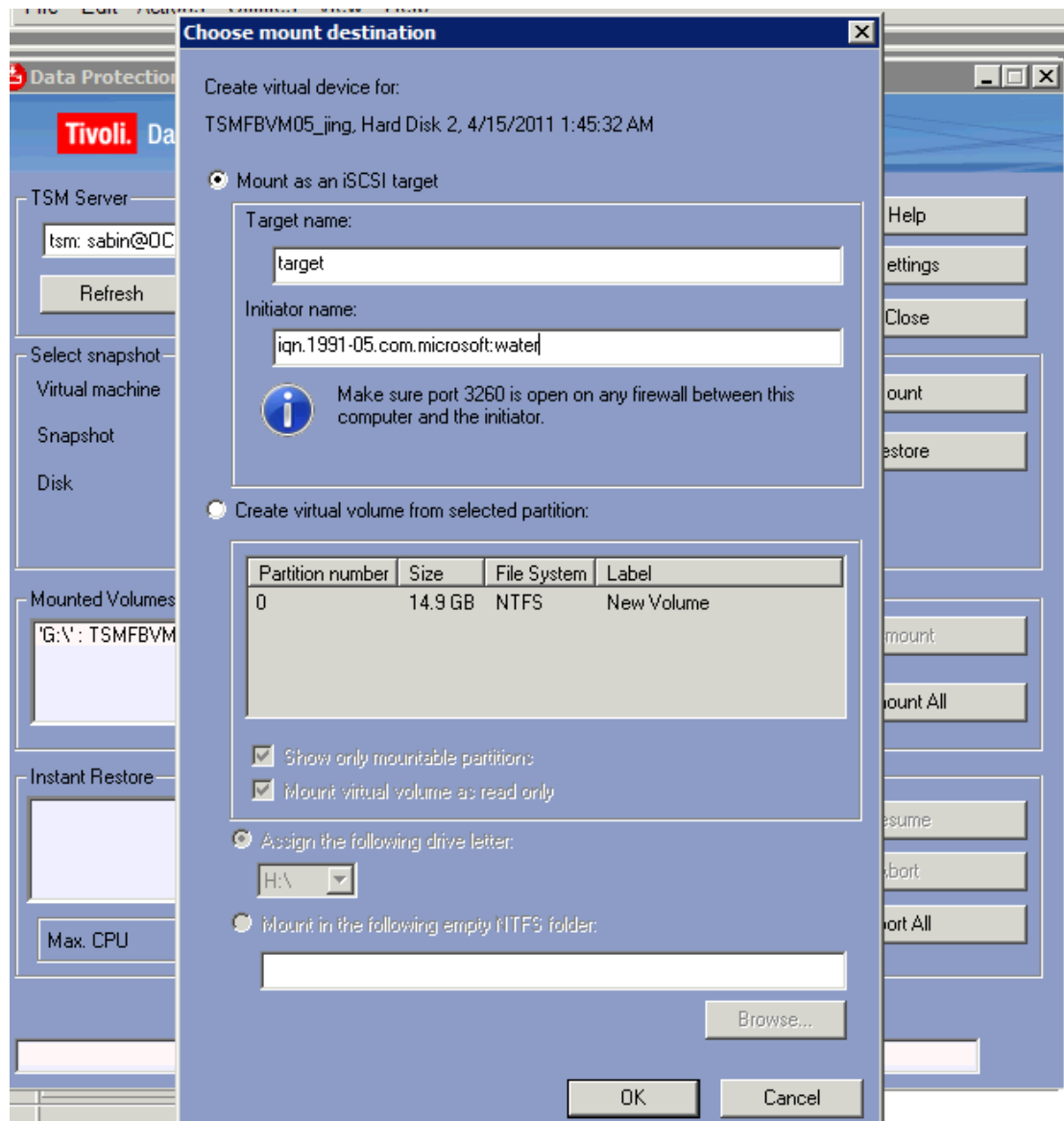
4.3 使用 Iscsi mount

开始菜单-> scsi initiator:

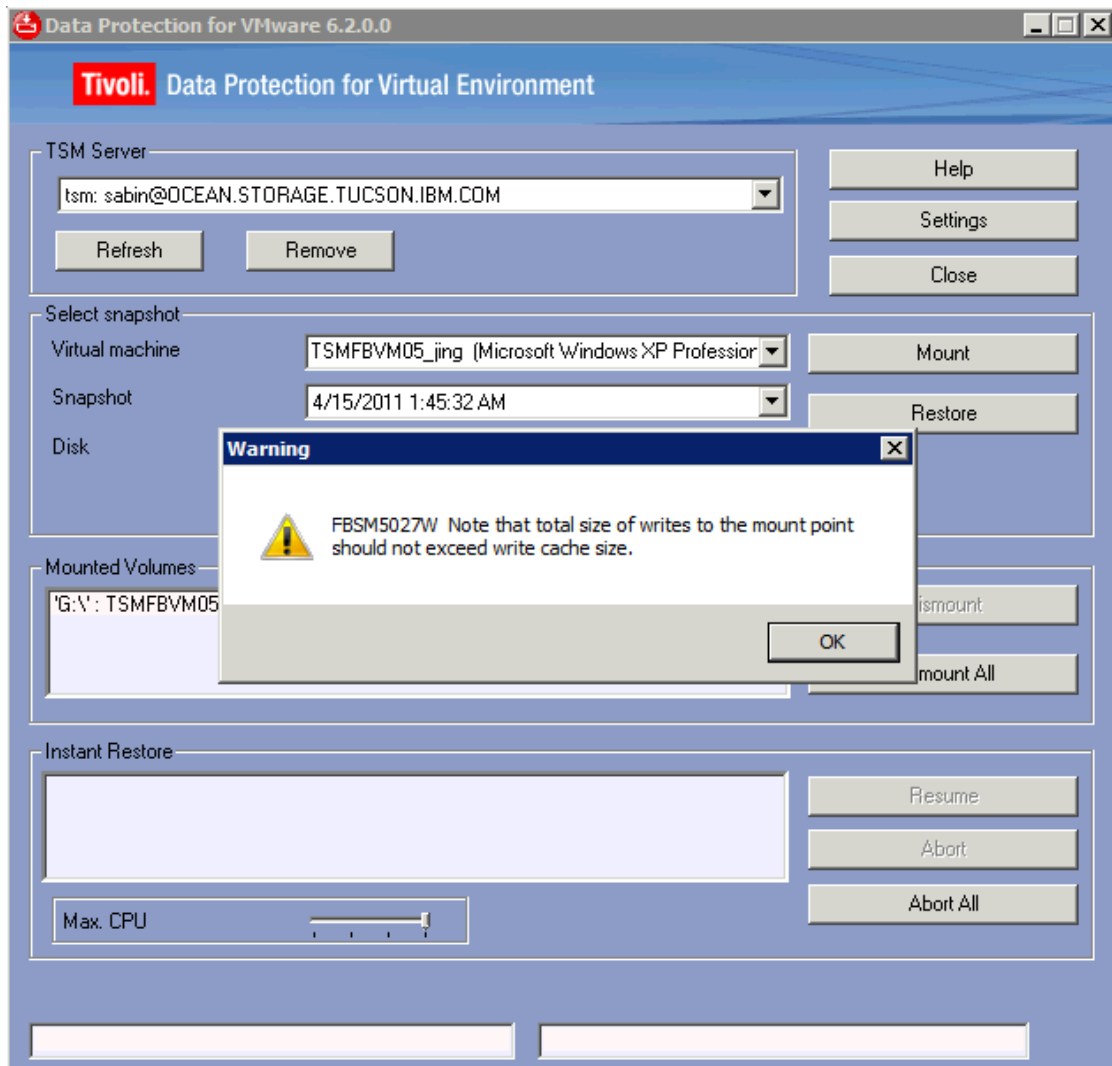


将 initiator name 输入到 iscsi mount 的 initiator name 栏中:

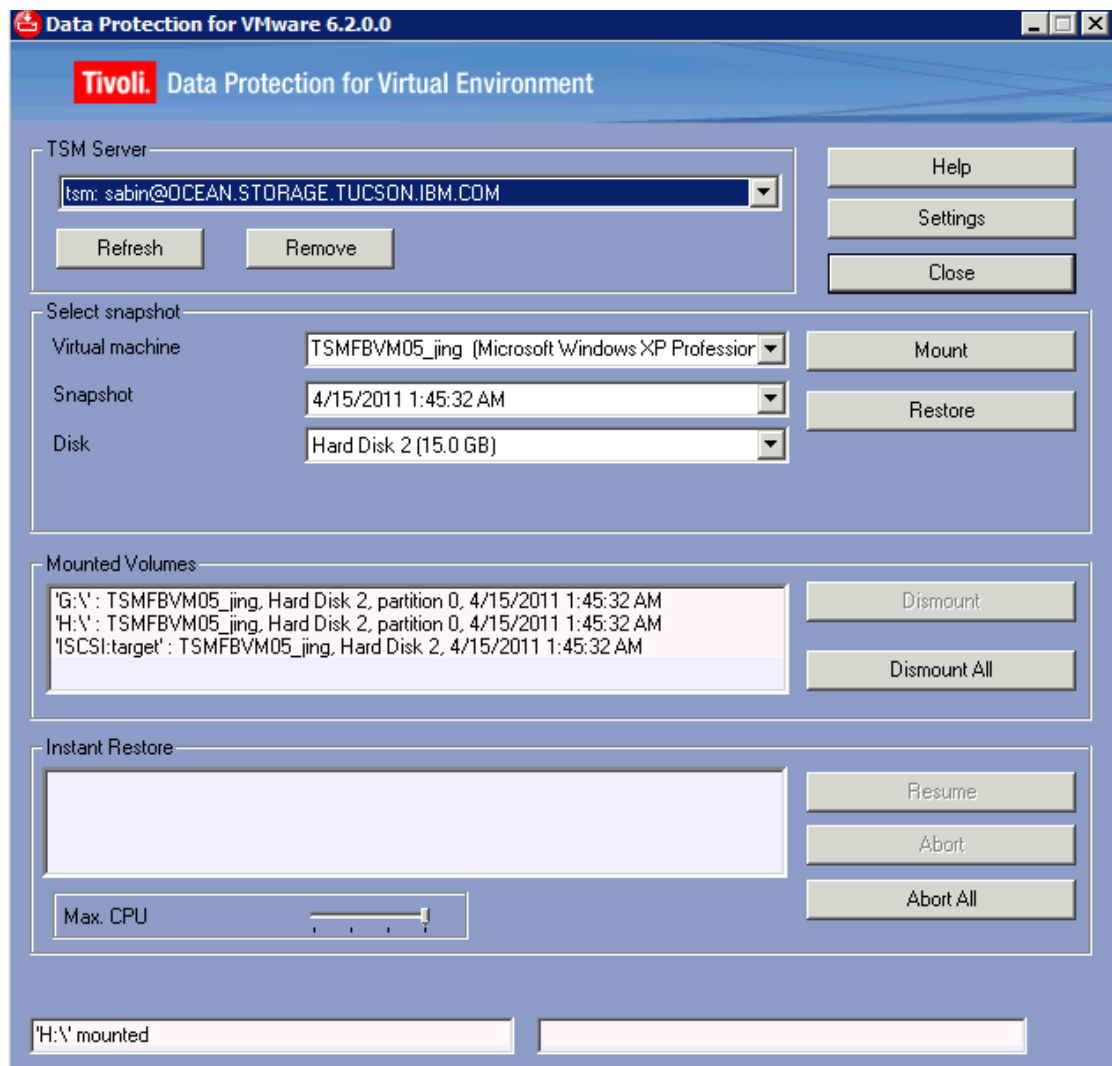




忽略告警:



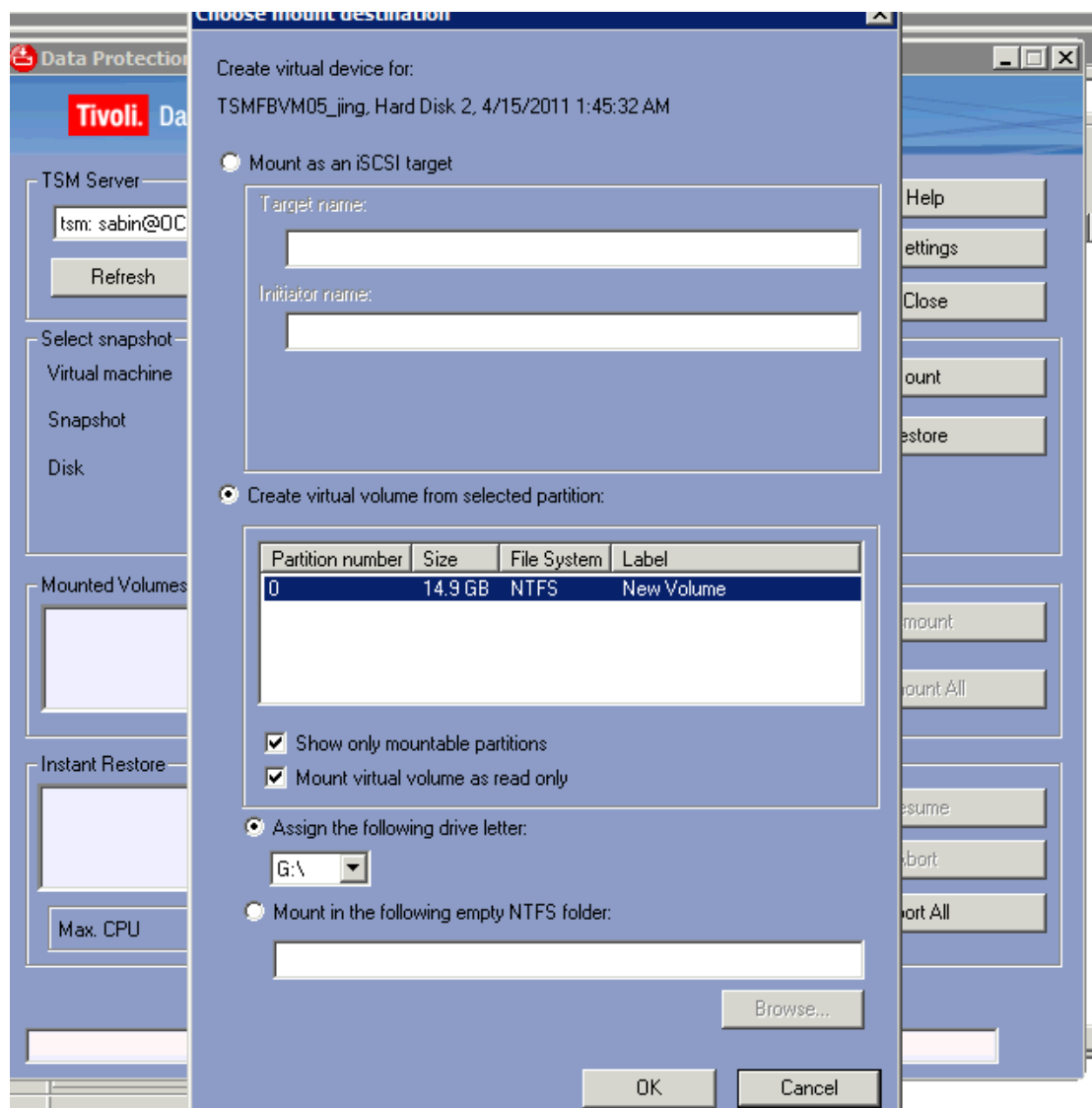
Mount 成功:



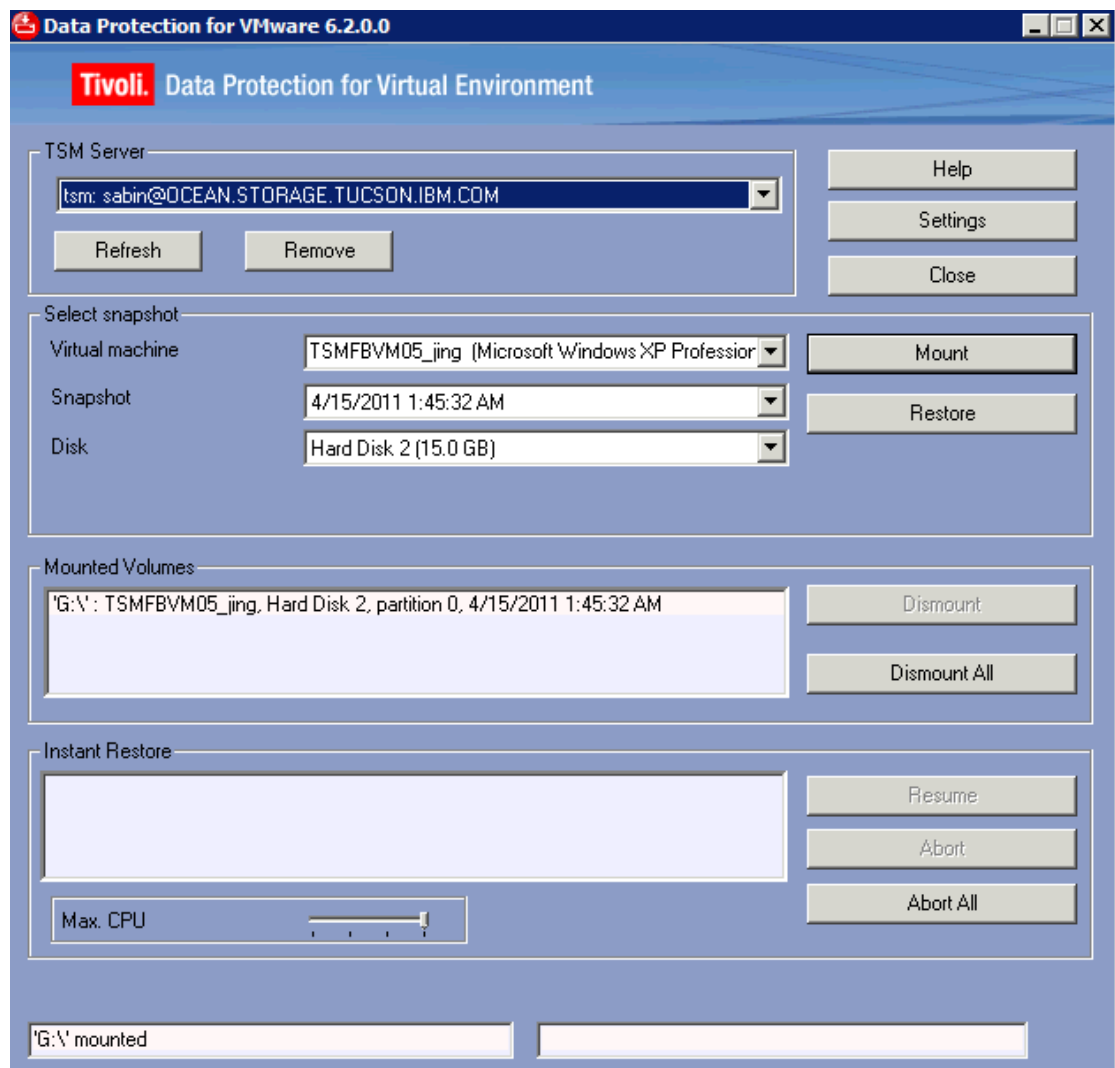
4.4 使用 virtual volume mount:

4.4.1 Windows 平台

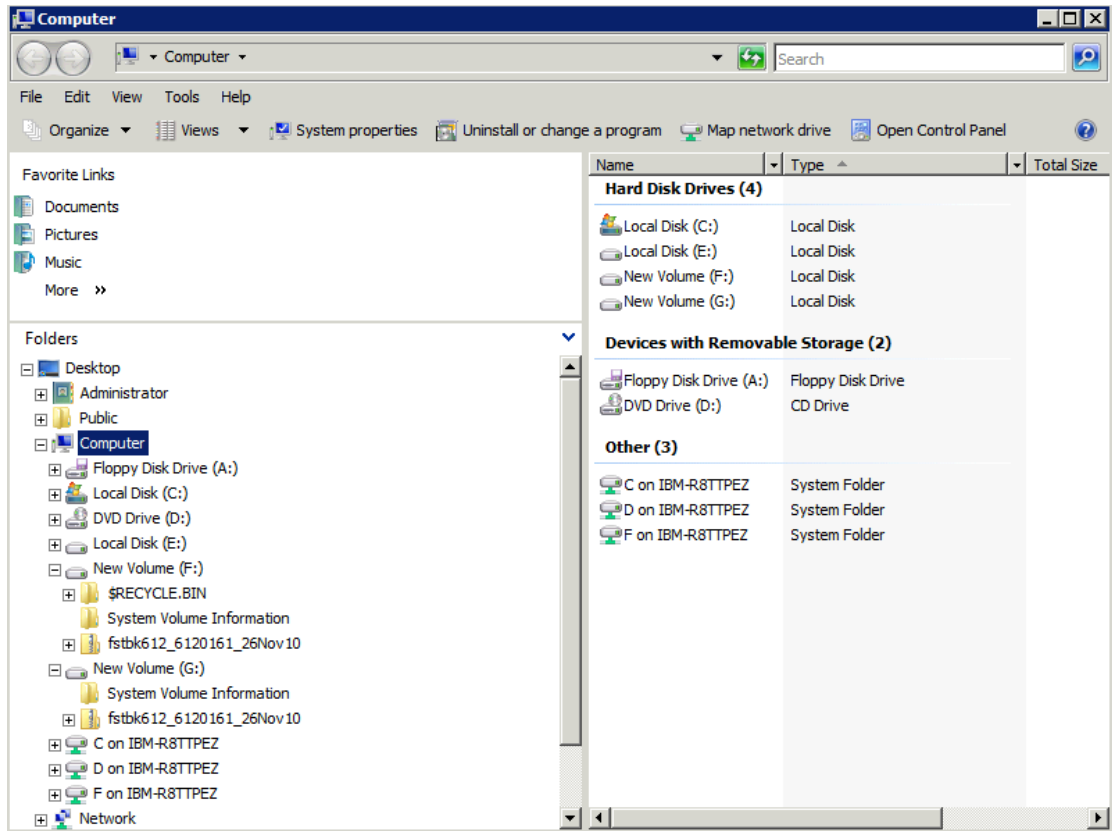
选择某个之前时间点的备份，选择 mount,选择 create virtual volume from selected partition, 并制定一个新的盘符:



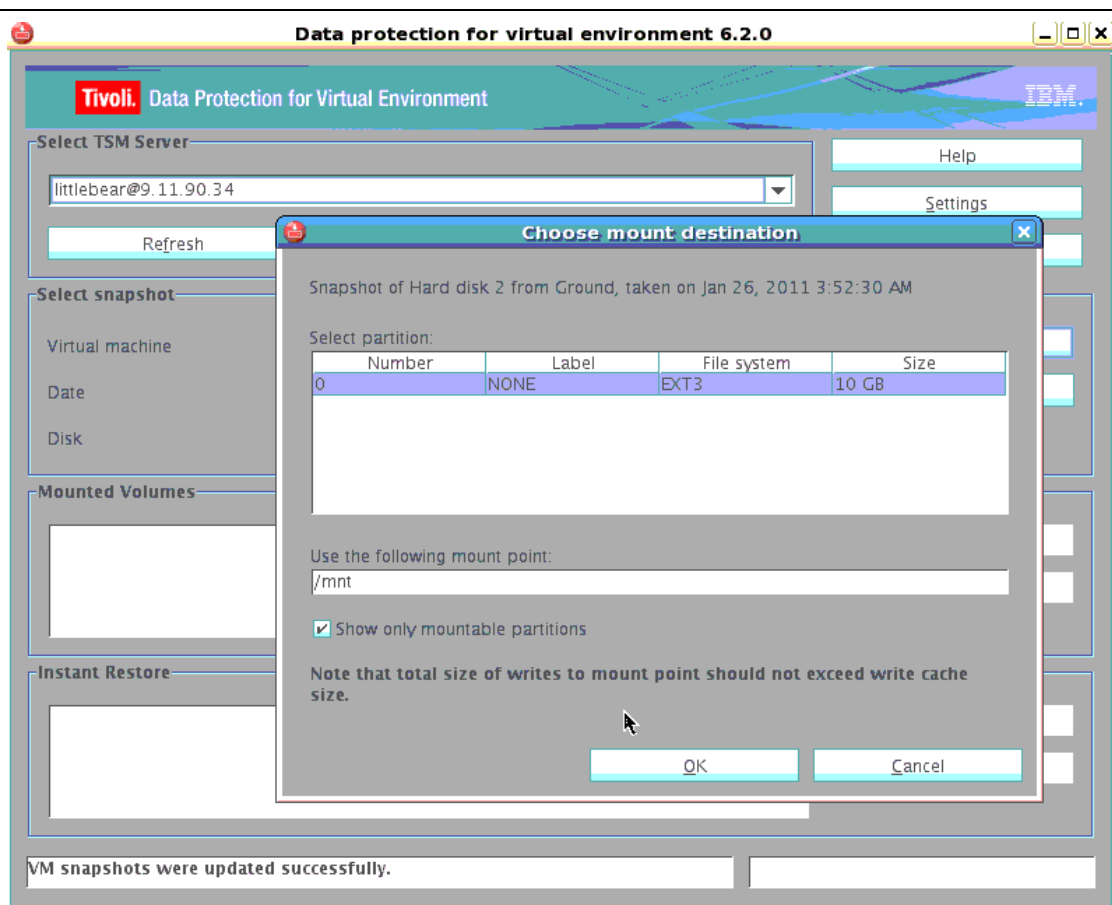
显示 mount 成功:



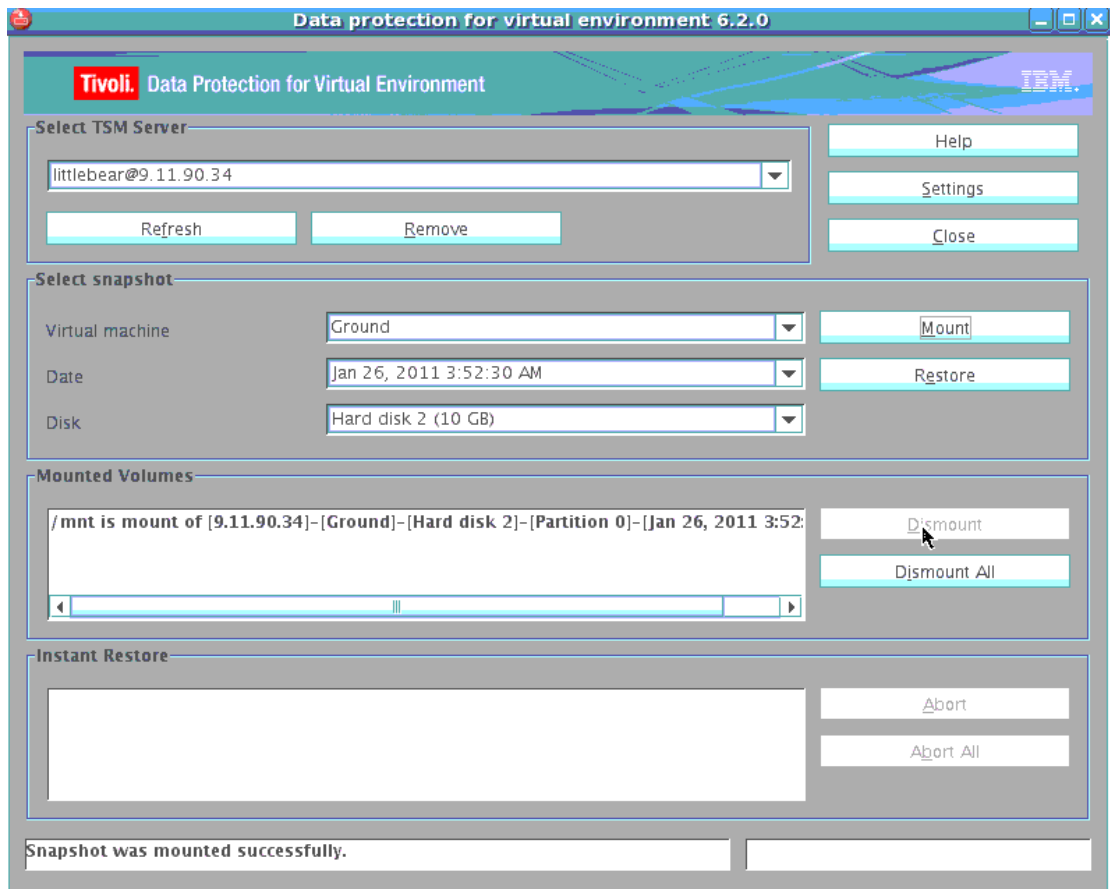
之前备份的数据盘被 mount 成 G:\
G:\的数据与我们之前恢复的 F:\的数据完全一致:



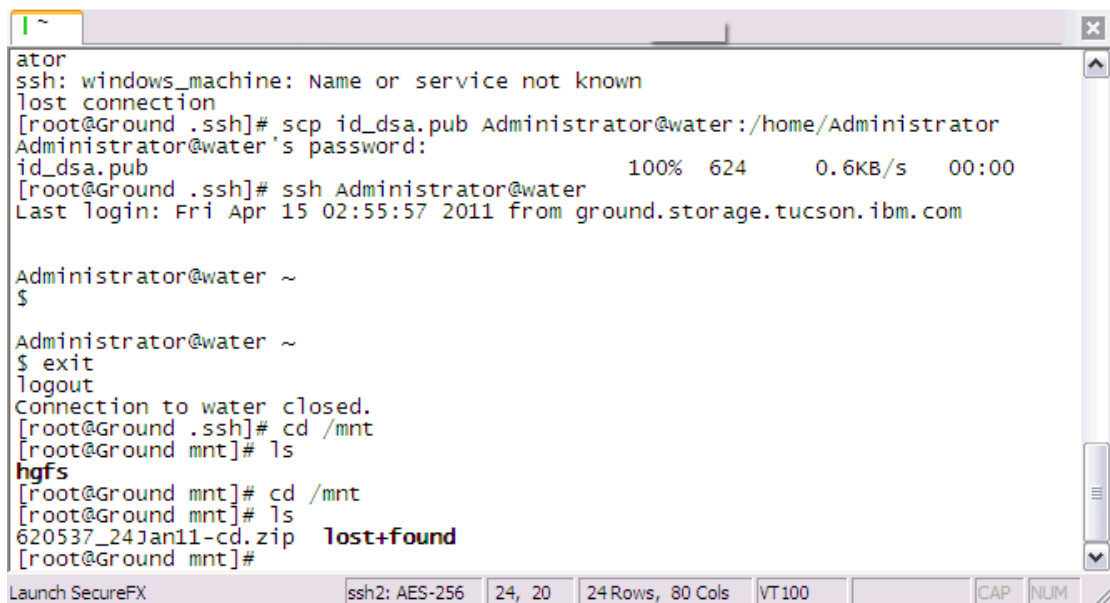
4.4.2 Linux 平台



Mount 成功



数据 mount 后可用:



Dismount:

