RSA NETWITNESS® PLATFORM

Storage Guide

for RSA NetWitness® Platform 11.5

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November 2020

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Storage Overview

This guide provides you with storage requirements and the instructions on how to allocate storage for physical (DACs, PowerVaults, Unity) and virtual storage devices for RSA NetWitness Platform. It also includes the following topics.

- Detect Encryption on Existing PowerVault
- Migrate Data to Another Device

Refer to the following Hardware Setup Guides for information on how to connect these device to RSA NetWitness Platform Core and Hybrid physical hosts:

- PowerVault (MD 1400) Setup Guide (see the "Enclosure Options" section of "Hardware Description") - RSA Link https://community.rsa.com/docs/DOC-94091
- 60-Drive DAC Setup Guide - RSA Link https://community.rsa.com/docs/DOC-44956
- 15-Drive DAC Setup Guide - RSA Link https://community.rsa.com/docs/DOC-44957

Storage Requirements

This section contains all the storage requirements needed to successfully attach storage to your NetWitness Platform deployment host systems. It contains the required drive types, appropriate volumes, and performance IOPS that are needed.

Drive Specifications

General specifications for core NetWitness Platform Hosts are:

- IO size 490/Dec
- Response/Latency < 20ms
- Decoder 10/90 read/write (low random I/O)
- Concentrator 50/50 read/write (high random I/O)

RAID Group	Suitable Volumes
NL-SAS or 10K SAS	All Packet Decoder volumes All Log Decoder volumes All Archiver volumes Concentrator meta volume
SSD	Concentrator index volume

Required NetWitness Platform Storage Volumes

Service Volume Names

Service	Volume Name	File Systems Created
Network Decoder	decoder	packetdb
Network Decoder	decodersmall	decoder root, index, sessiondb, metadb
Log Decoder	logdecoder	packetdb
Log Decoder	logdecodersmall	logdecoder root, index, sessiondb, metadb
Concentrator	concentrator	concentrator root, metadb, sessiondb
Concentrator	index	index
Archiver	archiver	database

Volume Sizing

The volume sizes below are automatically created when using the NetWitness Platform storage tool, described in Configure Storage Using the REST API.

Volume	Filesystem	Mount Point	Size
decodersmall	decoroot	/var/netwitness/decoder	10 GB
decodersmall	index	/var/netwitness/decoder/index	30 GB
decodersmall	sessiondb	/var/netwitness/decoder/sessiondb	600 GB
decodersmall	metadb	/var/netwitness/decoder/metadb	100% of free space on decodersmall volume
decoder	packetdb	/var/netwitness/decoder/packetdb	100% of free space on decoder volume
logdecodersmall	decoroot	/var/netwitness/logdecoder	10 GB
logdecodersmall	index	/var/netwitness/logdecoder/index	30 GB
logdecodersmall	sessiondb	/var/netwitness/logdecoder/sessiond	600 GB
logdecodersmall	metadb	/var/netwitness/logdecoder/metadb	100% of free space on logdecodersmall volume
logdecoder	packetdb	/var/netwitness/logdecoder/packetdb	100% of free space on logdecoder volume
concentrator	root	/var/netwitness/concentrator	30 GB
concentrator	sessiondb	/var/netwitness/concentrator/sessiondb	10% of free space on concentrator volume
concentrator	metadb	/var/netwitness/concentrator/metadb	100% of free space on concentrator volume
index	index	/var/netwitness/concentrator/index	100% of free space on index volume
archiver	database	/var/netwitness/archiver/database	100% of free space on archiver volume

Performance Recommendations

RSA recommends that Packet and Log Decoders receive two LUNs or Block Devices, one for Packet data, the other for all other databases. This allows you to segregate the high-bandwidth Packet Database from the other databases so they do not compete for I/O bandwidth with other activity.

Concentrators require a separate SSD-based index volume for best performance. You must house this index volume on a different RAID group than the Concentrator Meta database volume, which you can stored on NL-SAS. Archivers can use a single large NL-SAS storage volume per appliance.

Input/Output Operations Per Second

The following table lists the IOPS requirements for the Decoder and Concentrator hosts.

Logs	Log Decoder	Concentrator
10K EPS	400	8,000
20K EPS	550	10,300
25K EPS	1,200	10,800

Packets	Network Decoder	Concentrator
1Gbps	600	6,050
2 Gbps	950	8,300
4 Gbps	1,650	12,800
6 Gbps	2,400	17,300
8 Gbps	3,200	21,800

General Description of How NetWitness Platform Hosts Store Data

For information about how NetWitness Platform hosts store data, see Appendix A. How NetWitness Platform Hosts Store Data.

Prepare Virtual or Cloud Storage

This section describes how to set up virtual or cloud storage for the following types of component hosts:

- Decoder, Log Decoder, Concentrator, Archiver
- NW Server, ESA Primary, ESA Secondary and Malware Analysis
- Log Collector
- Endpoint Log Hybrid
- Additional Endpoint Log Hybrid Partitions
- UEBA

Decoder, Log Decoder, Concentrator, Archiver

Virtual or Cloud NetWitness hosts for Decoders, Log Decoders, Concentrators, and Archivers need block storage attached. Make sure that the allocated storage meets all of the storage requirements. Specifically, make sure that the required storage volumes are created (see "Required NetWitness Platform Storage Volumes" in Storage Requirements), and:

- At least two Block Devices are created for Decoders (meta /session and packet volumes)
- At least two block devices are created for Concentrators (index and meta volumes)
- Ensure that block devices can meet the minimum IOPS for expected ingestion rates

Attach the allocated storage to the NetWitness host by following the hosting platforms native procedure.

- VmWare – Vsphere Console (add disk to VM)
- Hyper-V – Manager Console (add disk to VM)
- Azure – Add Managed Disks to virtual instance
- AWS – Add EBS Storage to virtual instance
- Google Cloud Platform (GCP) - Add storage to virtual instance

After the storage is attached to the virtual host, proceed to "Task 3 - Allocate Block Devices to Partitions, Volume Groups, and Logical Volumes" in Configure Storage Using the REST API.

NW Server, ESA Primary, ESA Secondary and Malware Analysis

For an extension of `/var/netwitness/` partition, attach an external volume.

Run `lsblk` to get the physical volume name.

If you attach 2 TB disk, run the following commands:

1. `pvcreate <pv_name>` (for example, `pv_name` is `/dev/sdc`)
2. `vgextend netwitness_vg00 /dev/sdc`
3. `lvextend -L 1.9T /dev/netwitness_vg00/nwhome`
4. `xfs_growfs /dev/netwitness_vg00/nwhome`

RSA recommends the following partition definitions. However, you can change these values based on the retention days.

LVM	Folder	Block Storage
/dev/netwitness_vg00/nwhome	/var/netwitness/	Refer to the Cloud Provider Block Storage setup (storage) tables.

Log Collector

For an extension of `/var/netwitness/` partition, attach an external volume

Run `lsblk` to get the physical volume name.

If you attach one 500 GB volume, run the following commands:

1. `pvcreate <pv_name>` (for example, `pv_name` is `dev/sdc`)
2. `vgextend netwitness_vg00 /dev/sdc`
3. `lvextend -L 600G /dev/netwitness_vg00/nwhome`
4. `xfs_growfs /dev/netwitness_vg00/nwhome`

RSA recommends the following partition definitions. However, you can change these values based on the retention days.

LVM	Folder	Block Storage
/dev/netwitness_ vg00/nwhome	/var/netwitness/	Refer to the Cloud Provider Block Storage setup (storage) tables.

Endpoint Log Hybrid

The total disk size required depends on the data retention period. You can use the below per day disk usage indicative values to calculate the required disk size for your deployment. For example, to retain 30 days of data, multiply the below per day disk usage values with 30.

The following table provides disk usage for one full scan. The full scan disk usage values are based on the below event count:

- Files count -1100
- Processes count -100

- Dlls count - 500
- Drivers count -150
- Services count - 500
- Tasks count -100

Endpoint Log Hybrid(50K Advance Agents - Disk usage per full scan)					
	MetaDB	PacketDB	SessionDB	Index	Total
Log Decoder	220 GB	12 GB	5 GB	NA	237 GB
Concentrator	230 GB	NA	5 GB	6 GB	241 GB
MongoDB	NA	NA	NA	NA	35 GB (First full scan) 30 GB (Subsequent per scan increase)

The following tables provide per day disk usage for tracking data. The total tracking events per agent per day is 29000.

Endpoint Log Hybrid (50K Advance Agents - Tracking data without Expanded Network Visibility)					
	MetaDB	PacketDB	SessionDB	Index	Total
Log Decoder	1500 GB	140 GB	46 GB	NA	1,686 GB
Concentrator	1600 GB	NA	46 GB	30 GB	1,676 GB
MongoDB	NA	NA	NA	NA	35 GB (First full scan) 1.5 GB (Tracking data per day increase)

The following tables provide per day disk usage for tracking data. Total tracking events per agent per day is 33000

Endpoint Log Hybrid (50K Advance Agents - Tracking data with Expanded Network Visibility)					
	MetaDB	PacketDB	SessionDB	Index	Total
Log Decoder	1800 GB	152 GB	55 GB	NA	2007 GB
Concentrator	1900 GB	NA	55 GB	36 GB	1991 GB
MongoDB	NA	NA	NA	NA	35 GB (First full scan) 1.5 GB (Tracking data per day increase)

The following table provides per day disk usage for insight agents. The total tracking data per agent per day is 10800 plus 1 full scan daily.

Endpoint Log Hybrid (50K Insights Agents with Expanded Network Visibility)					
	MetaDB	PacketDB	SessionDB	Index	Total
Log Decoder	500 GB	52 GB	18 GB	NA	570 GB
Concentrator	600 GB	NA	18 GB	13 GB	631 GB
MongoDB	NA	NA	NA	NA	35 GB (First full scan) 30 GB (Subsequent per scan increase)

The following table provides Endpoint Agents sizing based on the feature.

Feature	Description	Agent or Endpoint Server
Endpoint Only	Only scan and tracking data	Maximum 50K Endpoint Agents only
Windows Logs Only	Only Windows Logs from agents. Assuming 20K events per second supported by Hybrid.	Maximum 20K Agents: • Generates 20K log events per second
File Collection Only	Only File Collection from agents. Assuming 20K events per second supported by Hybrid	Maximum 20K Agents : • Generates 20K log events per second
Endpoint and Windows Logs	Event per second per agent • (For Windows Logs) 1 event sent by 1 agent every second • (For Tracking Events) 0.4 event sent by 1 agent every second • 20K events per second supported by Hybrid **Note:** Total agents should be calculated as below: Hybrid events per second/ (Windows Logs Endpoint Server of 1 agent + Tracking Event Endpoint Server for 1 agent) For example, 20000 / (1.0 + 0.4)	Maximum 15K (approximately) Agents: • Generates 15K (approximately) Windows log events Plus • Generates 15K (approximately) Agents EDR data

Feature	Description	Agent or Endpoint Server
Endpoint, Windows Logs and File Collection	Event per second per agent: • (For Windows Logs) 1 event sent by 1 agent every second • (For Tracking Events) 0.4 event sent by 1 agent every second • (For File Collection) 1 event sent by 1 agent every second • 20, 000 events per second supported by Hybrid **Note:** Total agents should be calculated as below: Hybrid events per second/ (Windows Logs Endpoint Server of 1 agent + Tracking Event Endpoint Server for 1 agent + File Collection) For example, 20000 / (1.0 + 1.0 + 0.4)	Maximum 10K (approximately) Agents: • Generates 10K (approximately) Windows log events Plus • Generates 10K (approximately) Endpoint Agents data Plus • Generates 10K (approximately) Agents File Collection data

Extending File Systems

For Endpoint Server, attach external disk for extension of `/var/netwitness/` partition, create an external disk with suffix as `nwhome`.

Follow these steps:

1. Ensure you have added a new disk. For more information, see "Task 1. Add New Disk" in the *Virtual Hosts Installation Guide for RSA NetWitness Platform 11.5*. Go to the Master Table of Contents to find all RSA NetWitness Platform 11.x documents.
2. Execute `lsblk` and get the physical volume name, for example, if you attach one 6TB disk
3. `pvcreate <pv_name>` suppose the PV name is `/dev/sdc`
4. `vgextend netwitness_vg00 /dev/sdc`
5. `lvextend -L 5.9T /dev/netwitness_vg00/nwhome`
6. `xfs_growfs /dev/mapper/netwitness_vg00-nwhome`

RSA recommended partition for Endpoint Server (can be changed based on the retention days).

LVM	Folder	Size	Disk Type
`/dev/netwitness_vg00/nwhome`	`/var/netwitness/`	6TB	HDD

For Mongo DB, attach external disk for extension of `/var/netwitness/mongo` partition, create an external disk with suffix as `nwhome`.

Follow these steps:

1. Ensure you have added a new disk. For more information, see "Task 1. Add New Disk" in the *Virtual Hosts Installation Guide for RSA NetWitness Platform 11.5*. Go to the Master Table of Contents to find all RSA NetWitness Platform 11.x documents.
2. Execute `lsblk` and get the physical volume name, for example, if you attach one 6TB disk
3. `pvcreate <pv_name>` suppose the PV name is `/dev/sdc1`
4. `vgextend hybrid /dev/sdc1`
5. `lvextend -L 5.9T /dev/hybrid-vlmng`
6. `xfs_growfs /dev/mapper/hybrid-vlmng`

RSA recommended partition for Mongo DB (Can be changed based on the retention days). Minimum recommended size for var/netwitness is 500 GB.

LVM	Folder	Size	Disk Type
`/dev/hybrid-vlmng`	`/var/netwitness/mongo`	6TB	HDD

Additional Endpoint Log Hybrid Partitions

The following partition should be on the volume group endpoint and should be in a single RAID 0 array.

Folder	LVM	Volume Group
/var/netwitness/mongo	hybrid-mongo	endpoint
/var/netwitness/concentrator	concentrator-concroot	endpoint
/var/netwitness/concentrator/index	hybrid-concinde	endpoint
/var/netwitness/logdecoder	hybrid-ldecroot	endpoint

Run `lsblk` to get the physical volume name and run the following commands:

1. `pvcreate /dev/md0`
2. `vgcreate -s 32 endpoint /dev/md0`
3. `lvcreate -L <disk_size> -n <lvm_name> endpoint`
4. `mkfs.xfs /dev/endpoint/<lvm_name>`
5. Repeat the above steps for all the LVMs mentioned.

RSA recommends the following partitions. However, you can change these values based on the retention days.

LVM	Folder	Block Storage
/dev/netwitness_vg00/nwhome	/var/netwitness/	Refer to the Cloud Provider Block Storage setup (storage) tables.

LVM	Folder	Block Storage
/dev/endpoint/hybridmongo	/var/netwitness/mongo	Refer to the Cloud Provider Block Storage setup (storage) tables.
/dev/endpoint/concentratorconcroot	/var/netwitness/concentrator	Refer to the Cloud Provider Block Storage setup (storage) tables.
/dev/endpoint/hybridconcinde	/var/netwitness/concentrator/index	Refer to the Cloud Provider Block Storage setup (storage) tables.
/dev/endpoint/hybridldecroot	/var/netwitness/logdecoder	Refer to the Cloud Provider Block Storage setup (storage) tables.

UEBA

The following procedure attaches an external disk and extends the `/var/netwitness/` partition. You must use `nwhome` as the eternal disk suffix. This procedure illustrates how to add a 2TB disk.

Note: `/var/netwitness` is the only partition that can reside on this volume.

1. List the physical volume name.
   `lsblk` (for example, `dev/mapper/sdc`)
2. Extend the `/var/netwitness/` partition.
   `pvcreate <pv_name>`where pv_name is `dev/mapper/sdc`
   ```
   vgextend netwitness_vg00 /dev/mapper/sdc
   lvextend -L 1.9T /dev/mapper/netwitness_vg00/nwhome
   xfs_growfs /dev/mapper/netwitness_vg00-nwhome
   ```

This partition is the RSA recommended partition for UEBA. You can change it based on retention days.

Configure Storage Using the REST API

In NetWitness Platform 11.3 and later releases, you use the REST API for all storage configuration operations. For information about how to use the REST API, see the *RESTful API User Guide*. Go to the Master Table of Contents to find all RSA NetWitness Platform 11.x documents.

REST API Storage Configuration Commands

Each of the commands listed below has built-in help that describes their function and usage. If you are using the REST interface, select the command from the drop-down menu to see the help text. For examples of REST API storage configuration commands, see Appendix D. Sample Storage Configuration Scenarios.

Commands for Direct-Attached RAID Volumes

- `raidList` - List the RAID controllers and direct-attach enclosures that are present on this host.
- `raidNew` - Allocate direct-attached enclosures to block devices.

Commands for Allocating Block Devices as Storage

- `devlist` - List available block devices on the host.
- `partNew` - Allocate partitions on a block device and create volume groups.
- `vgs` - Summarize how block devices are organized into volume groups.

Commands for Allocating Storage to Services

- `srvList` - List services on the host and their allocated storage paths.
- `srvAlloc` - Allocate a volume group to a service.
- `srvFree` - Remove a volume group from a service.

Command to Reconfigure Services to Detect and Use All of the New Storage

- `reconfig` - After configuring new storage, detect and use new storage on the associated service and database.

Storage Configuration Tasks

Task 1 - Attach Storage to the Host and Access the REST API Storage Commands

Complete the following steps to attach an external storage device to a host and access the storage configuration commands available through the REST API.

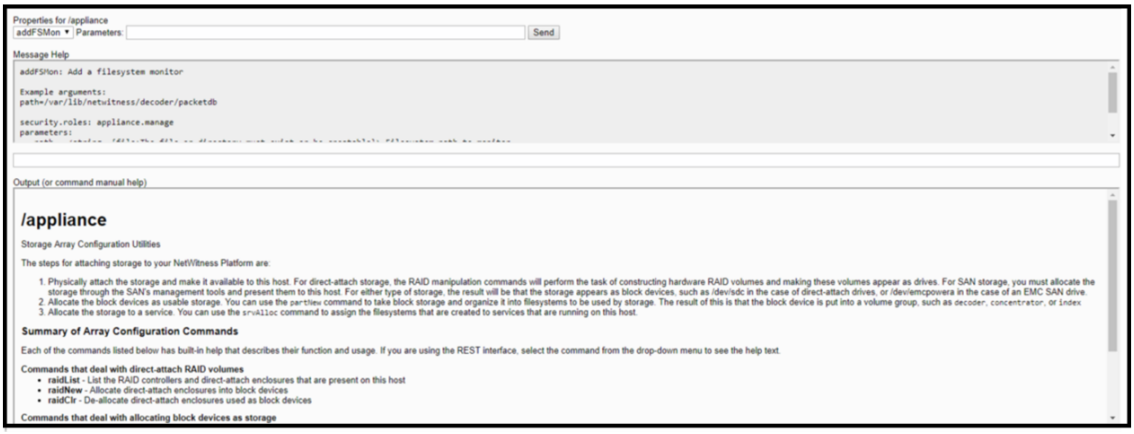
1. Attach the storage and make it available to this host.
   - To attach PV storage, refer to the *PowerVault (Dell MD 1400) Setup Guide*.
   - For third-party storage, create the RAID groups to match the volumes listed in Storage Requirements
2. There are two ways that you can access the REST API storage commands: from a Browser, or from the **Services** > **Explore** view from the User Interface.

   Note: Once you have accessed the REST API, the steps that you perform are the same, no matter which method you used to access it.

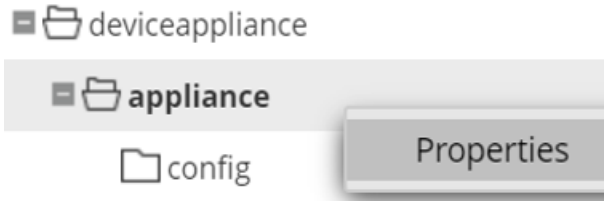
   - From a Browser.
     a. Open a Browser and specify the ip-address of the host with port **50106**.
     The following example is the Decoder, but you need to use port 50106 for any host hardware for which you are configuring storage using the REST API.
     `https://<decoder-ip-address>:50106`

b. Log in with the `admin` account credentials.
The following REST API menu is displayed.

c. Click on the `(*)` next to **appliance** to access the REST command set.
The **Properties for /appliance** dialog is displayed under the initial REST menu. The **Output (or command manual help)** section describes the commands that the REST API can send to the device, their usage, and their parameters.



- From the User Interface.
  a. In the **NetWitness Platform** menu, go to (Admin) > **SERVICES**.
  b. Select the service (for example, a Concentrator).
  c. Under (actions), select **View** > **Explore**.
  d. Navigate to **deviceappliance/appliance**, right click, and click **Properties**.



  You can now access the storage commands from the **Properties** dialog.

3. Proceed to:
   - Task 2 if you need to configure RAID for PowerVault or DACs.
   - Task 3 if you do not need to configure RAID and already have a block device available.

Task 2 - (Conditional) RAID Configuration for PowerVault and DACs

NetWitness Platform hardware uses direct-attached SAS drives for storage. These drives are housed in a SAS enclosure. SAS enclosures are shelves of drives attached to the NetWitness node by a cable connected to the SAS host bus adapter.

SAS enclosures are also known as other names, such as "DAC" (Direct-Attached Capacity), or "JBOD" (Jumbo Box of Disks), or "Dell PowerVault".

NetWitness Platform utilizes Dell PERC SAS host bus adapters. NetWitness Platform devices typically include two SAS host bus adapters. One is used for controller drives that are internal to the NetWitness Node, and another is used for controlling drives attached to the SAS enclosures. The internal controller and drives are configured when the node is built, but the external SAS enclosures are not. You execute the `raidList` and `raidNew` commands to identify and configure the external SAS enclosures.

These commands work with the following SAS enclosure types:

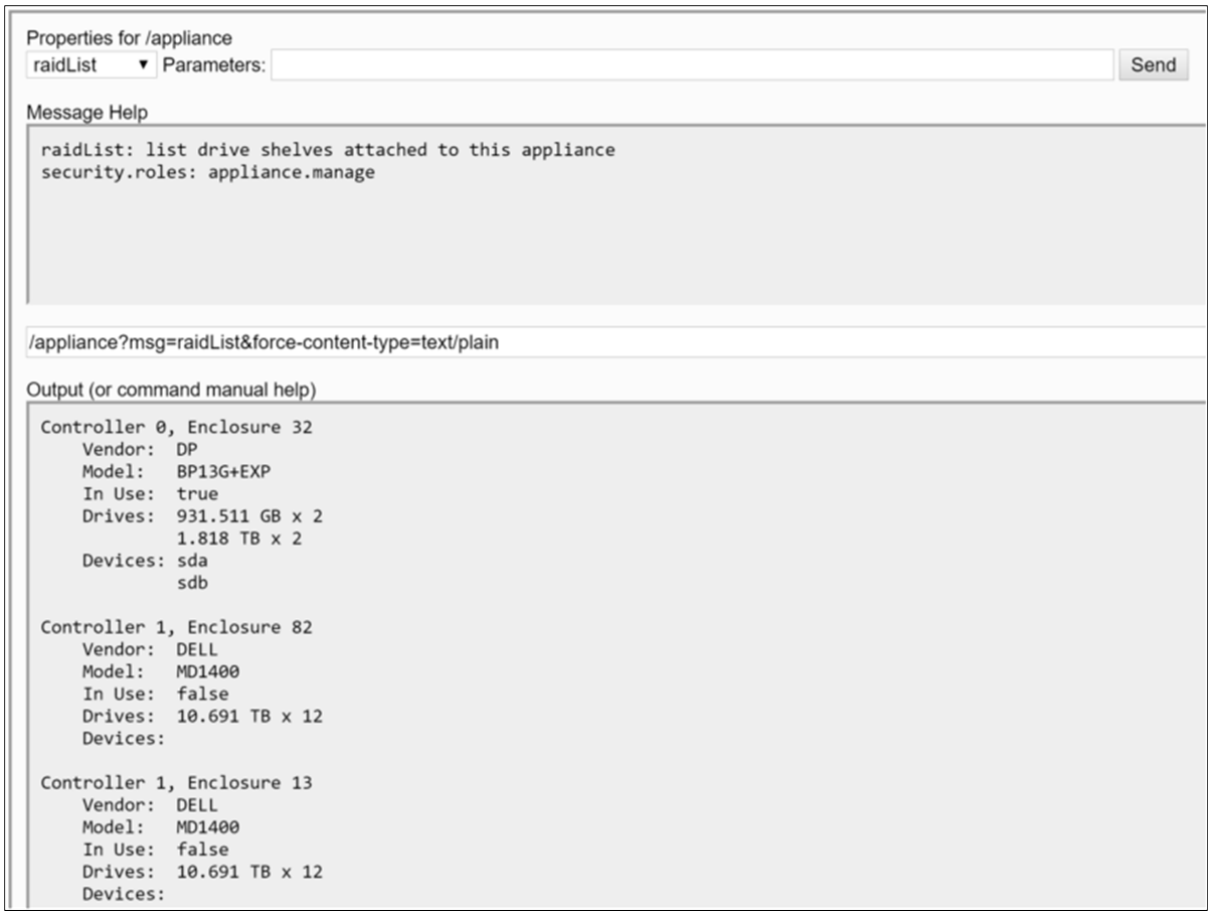
- EMC ESAS 15-drive enclosures
- EMC ESAS 60-drive enclosures
- Dell PowerVault 12-drive enclosures

Note: EMC 60-drive enclosures are logically organized as four separate 15-drive sub-enclosures. They behave as if there are four 15-drive enclosures, each of which can be configured independently.

The `raidList` and `raidNew` commands operate on entire enclosures. Execute `raidList` to identify the enclosues. execute `raidNew` to configure an enclosure to perform one of the pre-determined roles within a NetWitness Platform node.

After you attach storage to the host and access the REST API storage commands, complete the following steps to create RAID if required.

1. Execute the `raidList` command to identify the controllers and enclosures that are attached to the system.
   In the following example, Controller 1 does not display any block devices. This indicates the array is not configured.



2. Select a RAID layout scheme for the Enclosure.
   The following tables show you the supported allocation schemes.

> **Note:** For RAID configuration, when the Decoder is configured for 10G capture, use the `decoder` scheme for the **first two enclosures** and the `archiver` scheme for subsequent enclosures.
> When you are not configuring for 10G capture, use the `decoder` scheme for the **first enclosure** and the `archiver` scheme for subsequent enclosures.
> These configurations will maximize storage capacity and performance.

Scheme	Drives Required	Allocation
decoder or logdecoder	12 or 15 HDDs	3x drives in RAID 5 for decodersmall or logdecodersmall, all remaining drives in RAID 5
archiver	12 or 15 HDDs	All drives in RAID 6 for archiver or decoder database volume
networkhybrid	12 or 15 HDDs	3x drives in RAID 5 for meta expansion, all remaining drives in RAID 5 for packet expansion

Scheme	Drives Required	Allocation
loghybrid	12 or 15 HDDs	Half of the drives in RAID 5 for meta expansion, half the drives in RAID 5 for packet expansion
concentrator	3 or more SSDs, 3 or more HDDs	All SSDs in RAID 5 for index, all HDDs in RAID 6 for meta

2. Select a RAID layout scheme for the Enclosure.
   The following tables show you the supported allocation schemes.

   Note: For RAID configuration, when the Decoder is configured for 10G capture, use the `decoder` scheme for the **first two enclosures** and the `packet-expansion` scheme for subsequent enclosures.
   When you are not configuring for 10G capture, use the `decoder` scheme for the **first enclosure** and the `packet-expansion` scheme for subsequent enclosures.
   These configurations will maximize storage capacity and performance.

Scheme	Drives Required	Allocation
decoder or logdecoder	12 or 15 HDDs	3x drives in RAID 5 for decodersmall or logdecodersmall, all remaining drives in RAID 5
decoder-hotspare or logdecoder-hotspare	12 or 15 HDDs	2x drives in RAID 1 for decodersmall or logdecodersmall, 1 for hotspare, all remaining drives in RAID 5
archiver and packet-expansion	12 or 15 HDDs	All drives in RAID 6 for archiver or decoder database volume
networkhybrid	12 or 15 HDDs	3x drives in RAID 5 for meta expansion, all remaining drives in RAID 5 for packet expansion
loghybrid	12 or 15 HDDs	Half of the drives in RAID 5 for meta expansion, half the drives in RAID 5 for packet expansion
concentrator	3 or more SSDs, 3 or more HDDs	All SSDs in RAID 5 for index, all HDDs in RAID 6 for meta

3. After the controller, enclosure, and scheme are identified, execute the `raidNew` command to create RAID Volumes. For example:
   ```
   send /appliance raidNew controller=1 enclosure=82 scheme=decoder preferSecure=false
   ```
   Add the `commit=1` parameter to actually execute this operation. Execute the `raidList` command to list the created block devices.

4. (Optional) Configure SEDs (Self-Encrypting Drives). If the `raidNew` command detects self-encrypting drives and a security key has been set on the controller, the `raidNew` command will attempt to create a secure array. To set a security key on the controller, execute the `raidKey` command. For example:
   ```
   send /appliance raidKey controller=1 key=myPasssphrase keyId=1
   ```

- To create a secured (that is, encrypted) array on physical devices attached to a controller with a security key set, specify `preferSecure=true` when using `raidNew`
- To create an unsecured (that is, unencrypted) array on physical devices attached to a controller with a security key set, specify `preferSecure=false` when using `raidNew`.

5. Go to Task 3 - Allocate Block Devices to Partitions, Volume Groups, and Logical Volumes, after you create RAID volumes.

Task 3 - Allocate Block Devices to Partitions, Volume Groups, and Logical Volumes

The `partNew` command prepares a storage device to use in NetWitness Platform. It performs the following tasks.

- Creates the partition table on the block device.
- Creates the Linux Volume Manager physical device partition.
- Creates a volume group containing the physical device.
- Creates logical volumes in the volume group.
- Creates XFS filesystems on each logical volume.
- Creates `/etc/fstab` entries for each logical volume.
- Mounts each logical volume.

Complete the following steps to allocate block devices to partitions, volume groups, and logical volumes.

1. Run the `devlist` command to locate unused block devices. The following example shows the `devlist` command output.

   Output (or command manual help)

   ```
   sda: vendor=DELL model="PERC H730P Mini" size="931 GB" used=1
   sdb: vendor=DELL model="PERC H730P Mini" size="1.81 TB" used=1
   sdc: vendor=DELL model="PERC H830 Adp" size="21.38 TB" used=1
   sdd: vendor=DELL model="PERC H830 Adp" size="85.53 TB" used=1
   ```

   You must provide a name for the service that will be used with the storage, for example, **decoder** for the Network Decoder service, or **concentrator** for the Concentrator service. You have the option of providing the volume type. The default volume type has the same name as the service.

2. Execute the `partNew` command to allocate block devices to partitions, volume groups, and logical volumes.

By default, the `partNew` command does not make changes. It displays the actions that will be taken if you commit the command string. To actually make the changes to the system, add the `commit=true` parameter to the command.
For example, to assign devices `sdd` and `sde` to Decoder:

```
send /appliance partNew name=sdc service=decoder volume=decodersmall
commit=true
send /appliance partNew name=sdd service=decoder volume=decoder commit=true
```

Caution: For the **decoder** and **concentrator** services, you must create storage volumes in a specific order.
- The **decoder** has the **decodersmall** and **decoder** volumes. Create the **decodersmall** volume before the **decoder** volume because **decodersmall** contains the small filesystem mounted at `/var/netwitness/decoder`.
- The **concentrator** has the **concentrator** and **index** volumes. Create the **concentrator** volume before **index** volume or it will fail and you receive the following message.

```
Failed to process message partNew for /appliance
com.rsa.netwitness.carlos.transport.TransportException: Volumes for index
require mount point /var/netwitness/concentrator to be created and
mounted first.
```

3. Execute the `vgs` command to validate that the `partNew` command created the correct Logical Volumes.
   The output of this command:
   - Enumerates all the volume groups on this host.
   - Displays the physical volumes that the volume group consists of, and the logical volumes within the volume group.
4. Go to Task 4 - Allocate Volume Groups to NetWitness Services- `srvAlloc`.

Task 4 - Allocate Volume Groups to NetWitness Services - `srvAlloc`

The `srvAlloc` command configures services on a host to use storage in a volume group. You must provide the name of the service to configure and the volume group to assign to the service (the service you provide must be installed on the host). For information about NetWitness Platform service volumes, see "NetWitness Platform Service Volume Reference" in Storage Requirements.

Allocate services in the following order:

- For the Decoder, allocate `decodersmall` first then the `decoder`
- For a Concentrator, allocate `concentrator` first then `index`.

Note: By default, the `srvAlloc` command does not make changes. You must append the `commit=true` parameter to the command string to actually make the changes to the system and restart the specified service after making changes.

1. Execute the `srvLst` command to see a list of services installed on this host.
   The `srvLst` command communicates with the service through the SSL port. You install a Category on a host. A Category can be a single service, or multiple related services, located on the same host.
2. Execute the `srvAlloc` command to configure a service on a host to use storage in a volume group.
   For example:

```
service=concentrator volume=concentrator commit=1
```

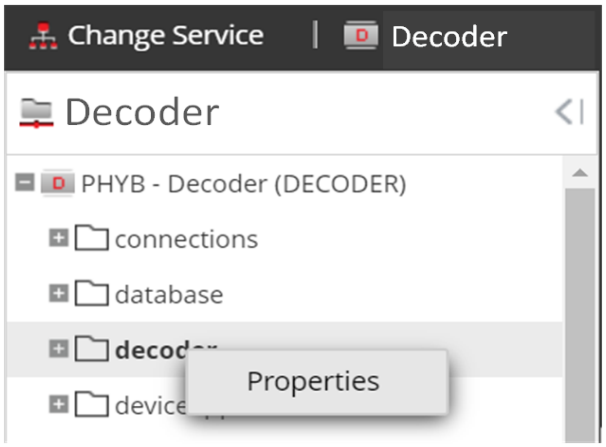
```
service=concentrator volume=index commit=1
```

3. Go to Task 5 - Reconfigure Services and Databases to Detect and Appropriately Use New Storage.

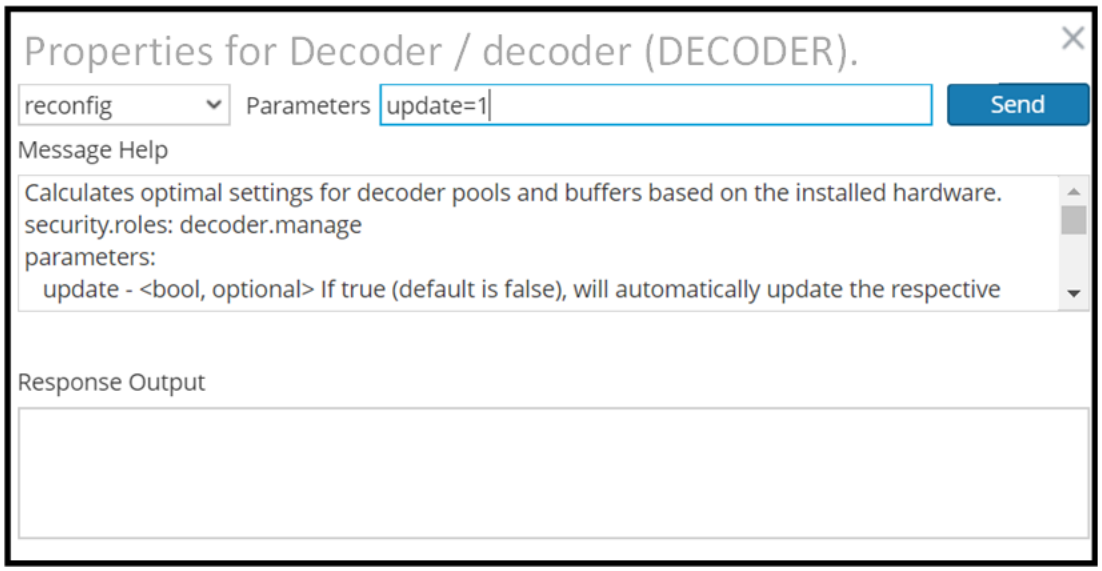
Task 5 - (Optional) Reconfigure Storage Configuration for 10G Capture

You need to reconfigure the Decoder service and databases for 10G capture. Complete the following steps so that the Network Decoder service and its database detect and use new free space.

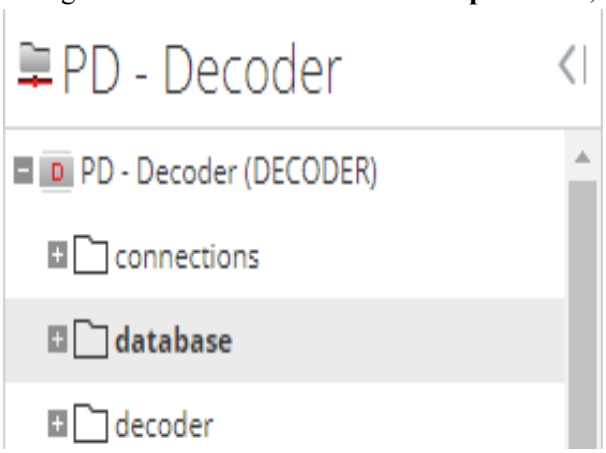
1. In the **NetWitness Platform** menu, go to (Admin) > **SERVICES**.
   The **SERVICES** view is displayed.
2. Select the **decoder**.
3. Under (actions), select **View** > **Explore**.
   The **Explore** tree for the service is displayed.
4. Reconfigure space on the **decoder** service.
   a. Navigate to the **decoder**, right click, and click **Properties**.



   The **Properties** dialog is displayed.
   b. Execute the `reconfig` command by selecting it from the drop-down list, specifiy `update=1` in **Parameters**, and click **Send**.

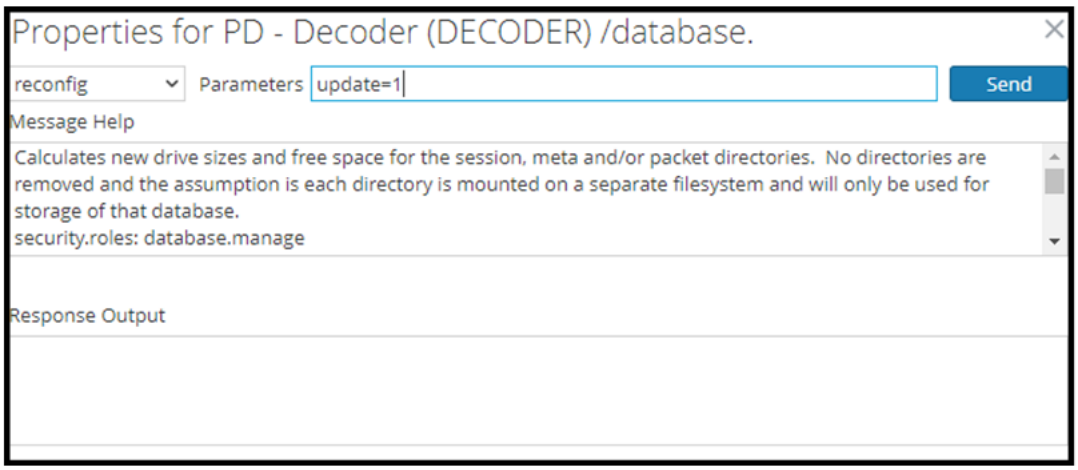


5. Reconfigure space on the database.
   a. Navigate to **database** in the service **Explore** tree, right click, and click **Properties**.



   The **Properties** dialog is displayed.

   b. Execute the `reconfig` command by selecting it from the drop-down list, specifiy `update=1` in **Parameters**, and click **Send**.


Properties for PD - Decoder (DECODER) /database.
reconfig
Parameters
update=1
Send
Message Help
Calculates new drive sizes and free space for the session, meta and/or packet directories. No directories are removed and the assumption is each directory is mounted on a separate filesystem and will only be used for storage of that database.
security.roles: database.manage
Response Output

Prepare Unity Storage

You must work with your Dell EMC Storage Engineer to allocate storage within your Unity environment for the RSA NetWitness Platform and ensure the allocated storage meets all of the RSA NetWitness Platform Storage Requirements. Specifically, make sure that:

- You have at least two LUNS created for Decoders (meta /session and packet volumes).
- You have at least two LUNS created for Concentrators (index and meta volumes).
- Ensure block devices can meet the minimum IOPS for expected ingestion rates.

You must add every RSA NetWitness host that uses the Unity storage as a host within the Unity interface. After you create hosts and LUNs, you must assign the LUNs to the hosts. Assigning the LUNs to hosts makes the storage visible to the hosts so they can locate the storage through the host-based Dell EMC PowerPath software.

Note: A Dell EMC engineer will configure the following Unity Array.

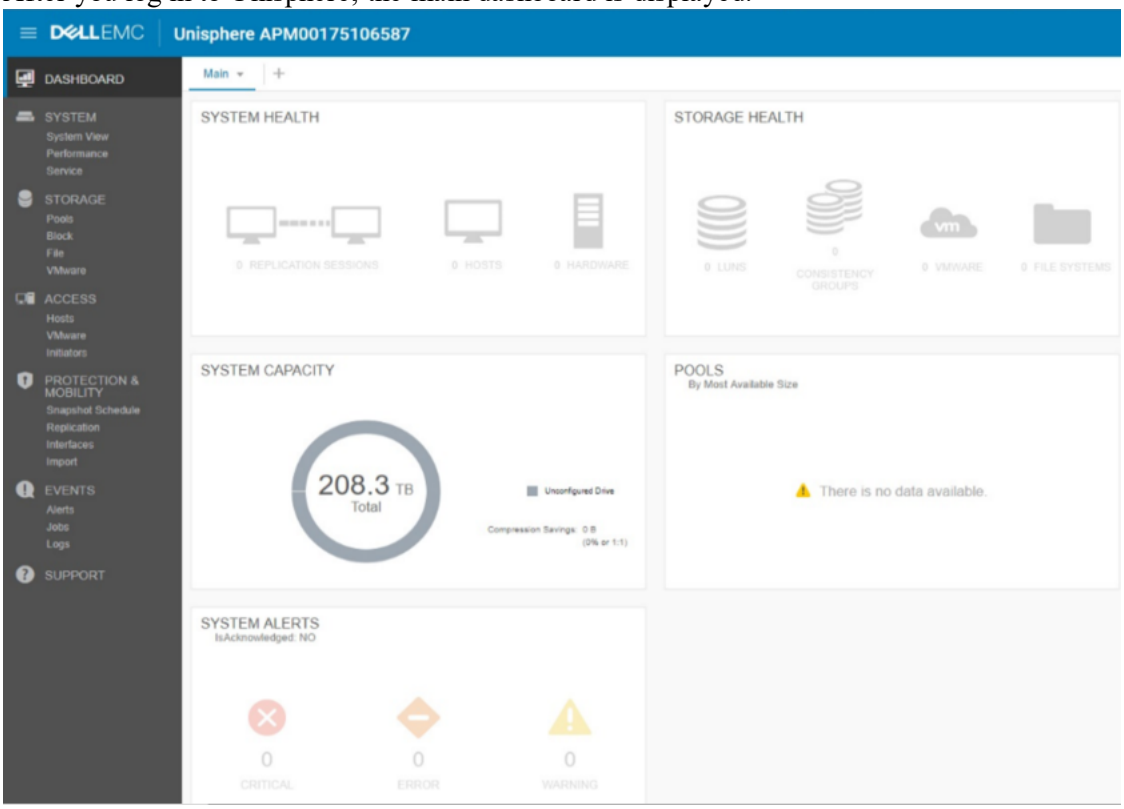
You need to perform the following tasks to prepare Unity Storage.

Task 1 - Access Unisphere User Interface (UI)

1. Connect your workstation on the same subnet as the UNITY.
2. Open a browser and go to **http://<unisphereIP>** to connect to the Unisphere UI.
3. Log in with the credentials provided by the DellEMC CE. The default credentials are **admin/Password123#**.

> **Note:** Unisphere will ask you to change password the first time log in. It also asks you to install the license before you can configure array (DellEMC CE may do this for you. You must get the new admin password from them).

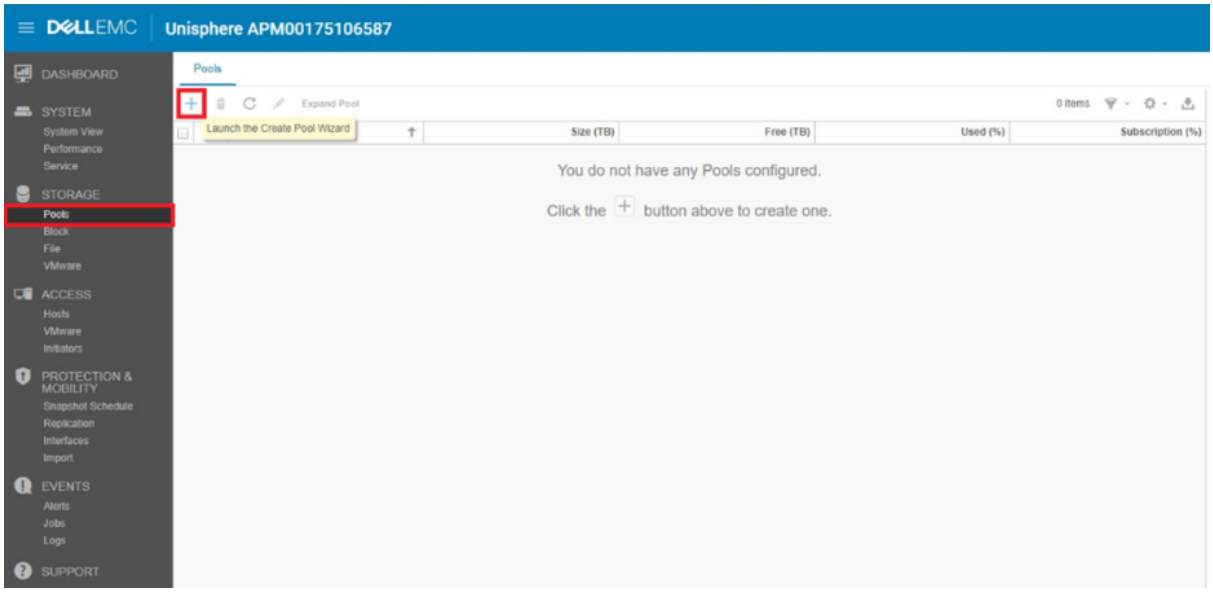
After you log in to Unisphere, the main dashboard is displayed.



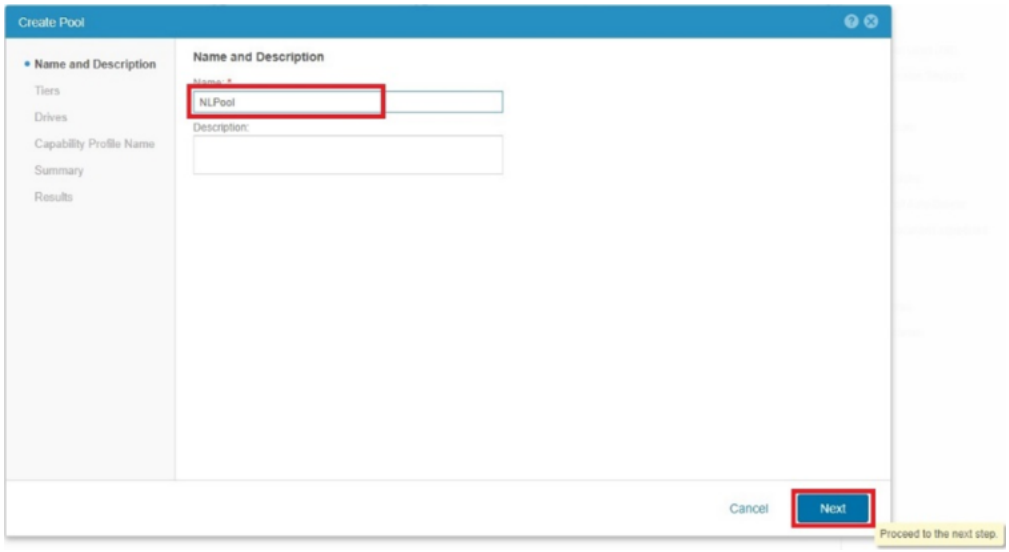
Task 2 - Create Pools

The NetWitness configuration consists of two different pools. One pool is dedicated to the NL-SAS drives and the other pool is dedicated to the SSDs.

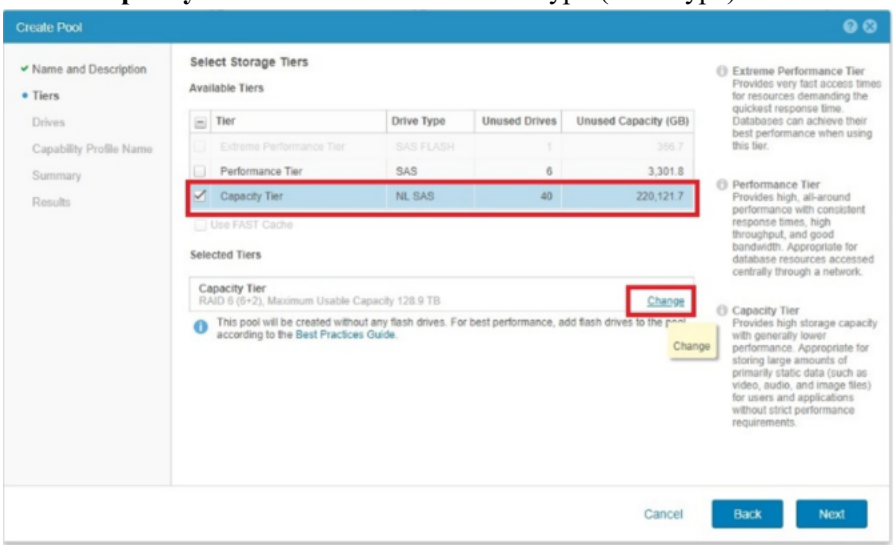
1. From **Storage Section**,click > **Pools** > (Add) to launch the Create Pool Wizard.



2. Enter in a name for the pool (for example, **NLPool**) and click **Next**. Optionally, you can also enter a description for the pool.

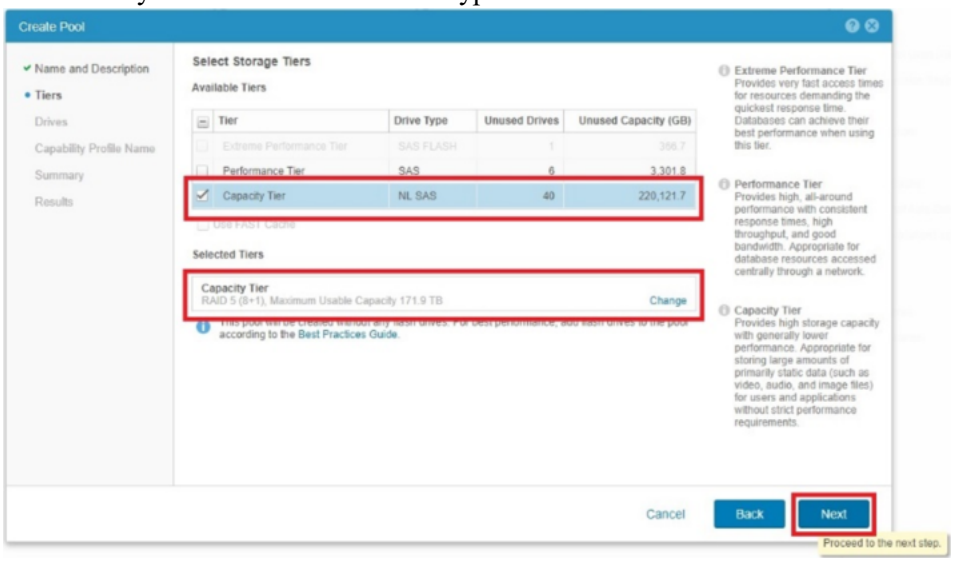


3. Select **Capacity Tier** under **Tier** for the tier type (drive type) and click **Change**.

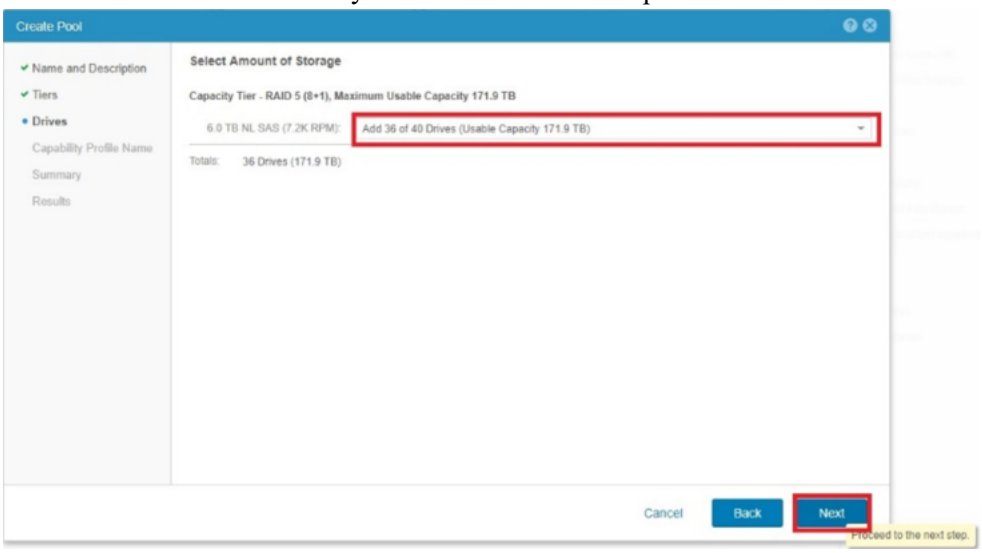


4. Choose the RAID type and from the drop down and select the RAID size.
   The RAID type and size are a customer preference. The only requirement is to make sure you have enough IOPS within the pool to accommodate the log or packet capture and queries. In the following example, a **RAID 5 (8+1)** configuration is selected, however some customers may prefer a **RAID 6 (10+2 or 12 +2)**.

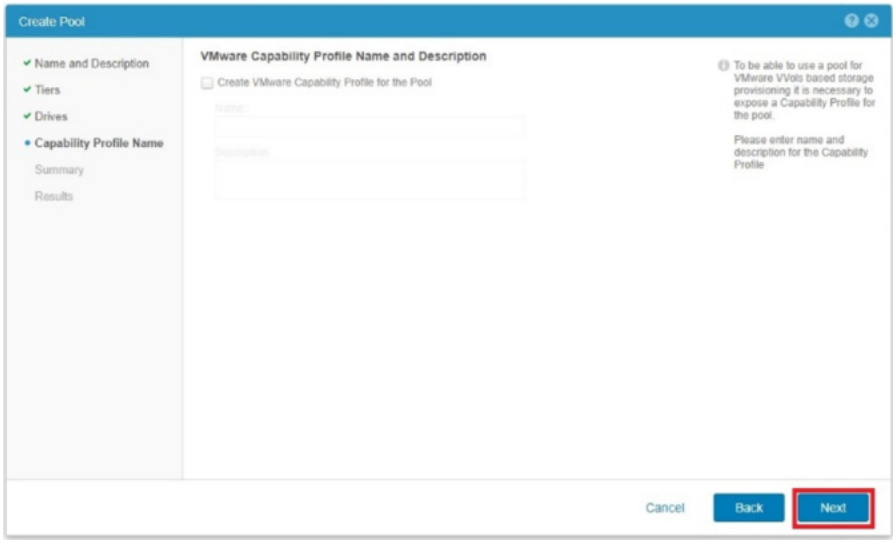
5. Make sure you have the correct Raid type and size selected.



6. Choose the number of drives you want to add into the pool and click **Next**.

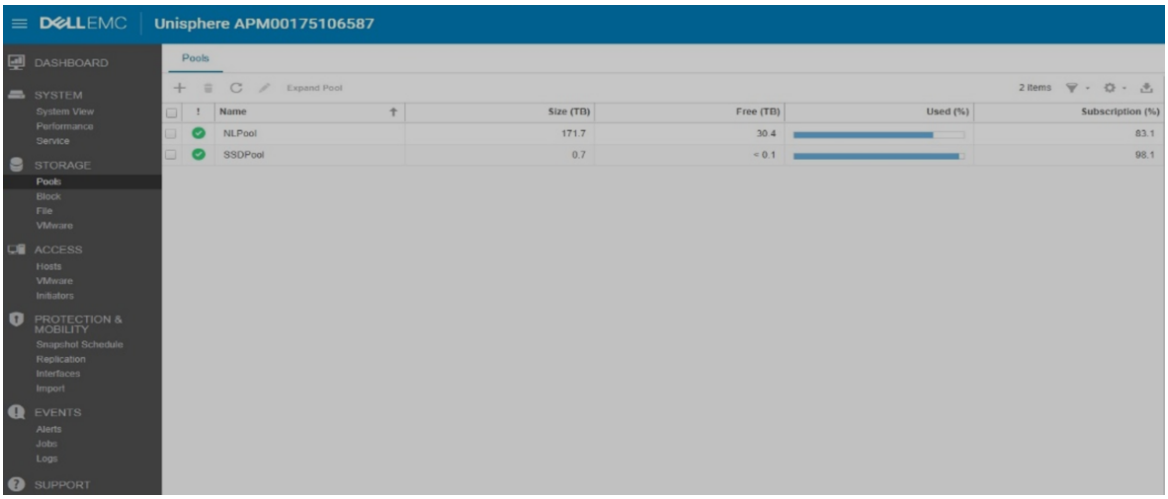


7. Skip the **VMware Capability** section and click **Next**.



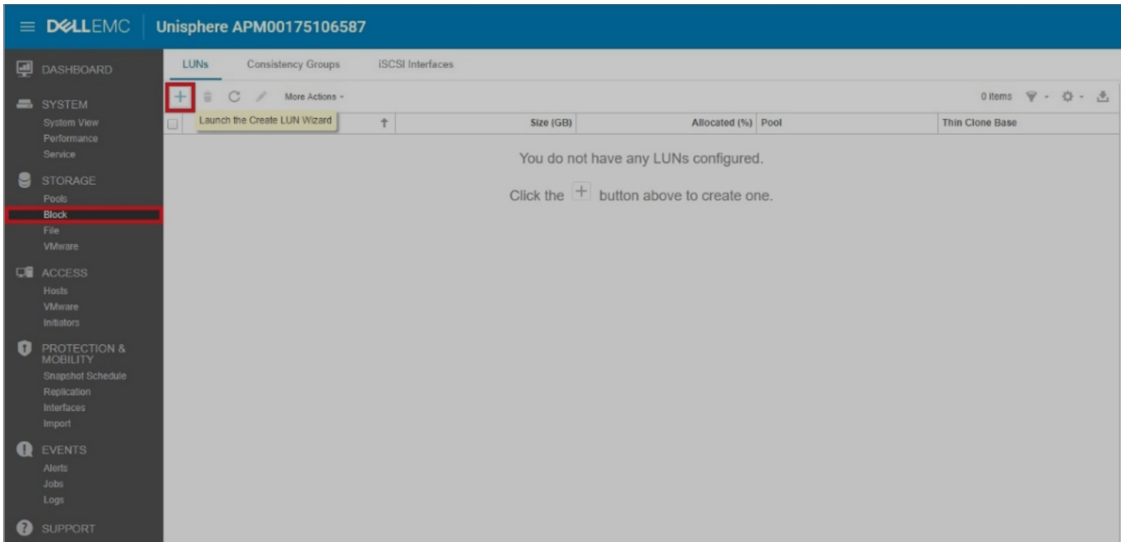
8. Make sure that everything is correct on the Summary tab, and click **Finish**.
9. Create another pool for the SSDs using steps 2 – 8.
   a. Enter in a name for theother pool (for example, **SDDPool**) and click **Next**. Optionally, you can also enter a description for the pool.
   b. Select **Extreme Performance Tier** under **Tier** for the tier type (drive type) and click **Change**.
   c. Choose the RAID type and from the drop down, select the RAID size, and click **OK**.

> **Note:** Raid 5 (4+1) RAID Configuration is different then Capacity Tier.



Task 3 - Create LUNS

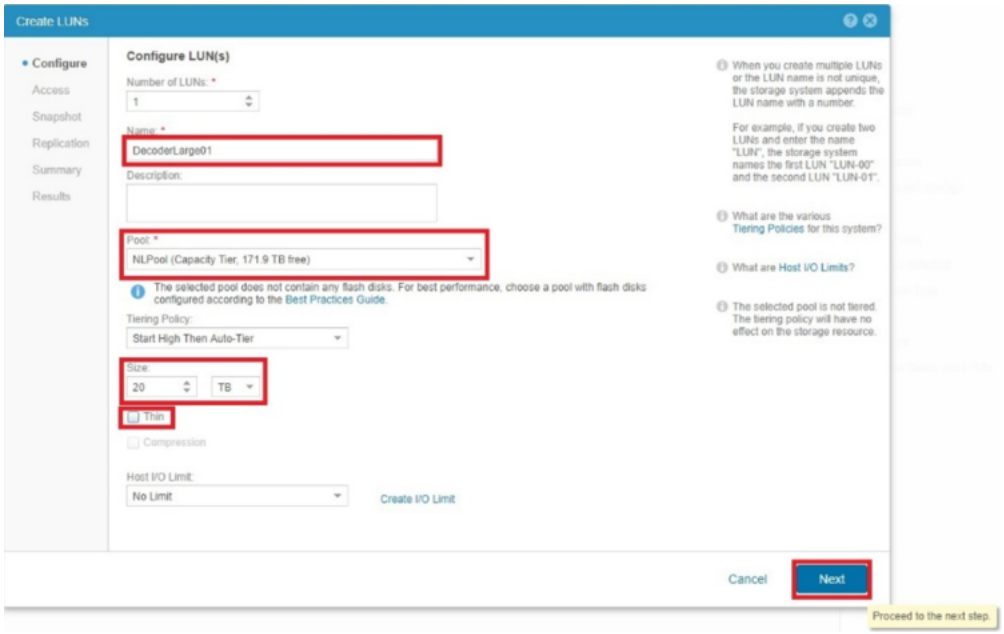
1. From **Storage** section, click **Block** > (Add) to launch the **Create LUN Wizard**.



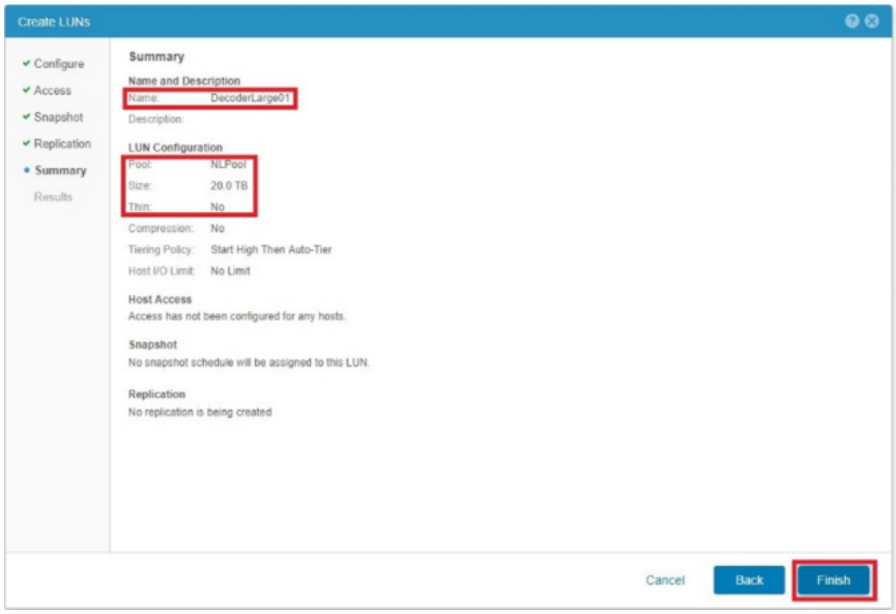
The table below list all of the possible LUNS you may need to create. The ConIndex is the only LUN you need to assign to the SSD Pool. Make sure that the LUN sizes do not exceed what is listed below.

DecoderLarge01	75 TB orLess	NL Pool	No
DecoderSmall01	20 TB or Less	NL Pool	No
Concentrator01	15 TB or Less	NL Pool	No
Archiver01	75 TB or Less	NL Pool	No
ConIndex01	3 TB or Less	**SSD Pool**	No

2. Enter the LUN Name from the list. Optionally, you can enter a description of LUN.
3. Select the appropriate pool from the list on the drop-down menu.
4. Deselect the **Thin** checkbox (These will be fully provisioned LUNs).
5. Select **Next** to proceed to the next menu.



6. Click **Next** until you get to the summary section.
7. Verify that the **Name**, **Pool**, **Size** and **Thin** selections are all correct.
8. Click **Finish** to complete LUN creation.

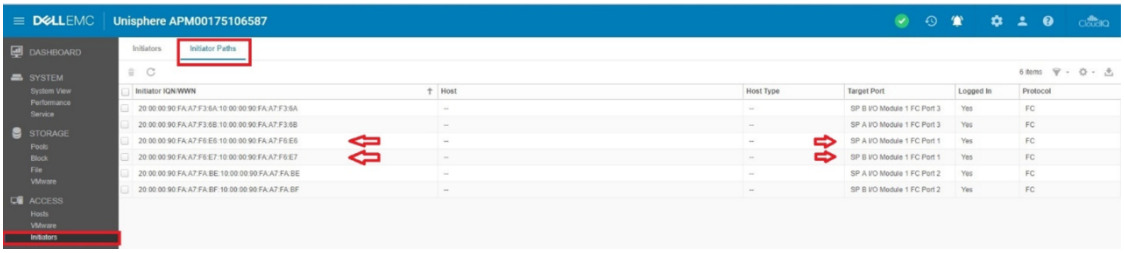


9. Repeat steps 2- 8 for the remaining LUN creations.

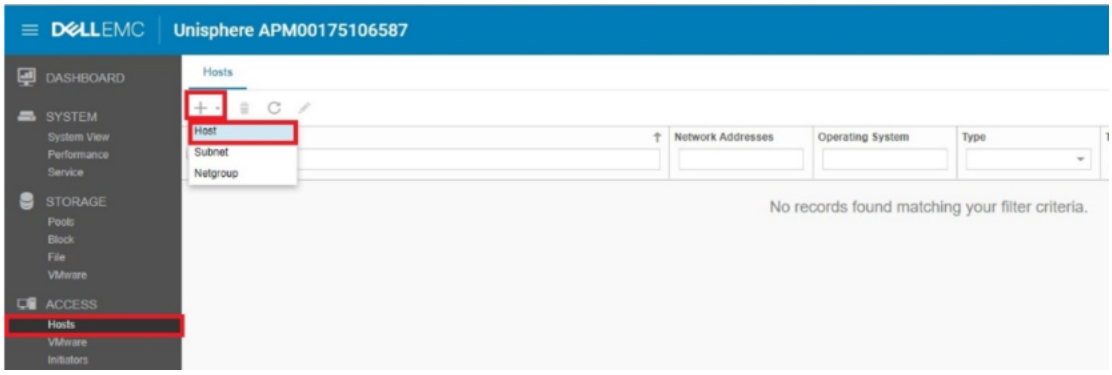
Task 4 - Register Hosts

Before proceeding, record the hostname and IP address of the Head Unit and make sure that the HBAs in the head unit are properly cabled to the UNITY.

1. From the Access section, click **Initiators**.
2. Under the **Initiator Paths** tab, make sure that the correct HBAs are selected that you will use to register the Head Unit.
   You should see two initiators per Head Unit. This represents the fiber connection from port 1 to SPA and port 1 to SPB. If you have multiple head units, the easiest method is to power each down and then power them up and register one by one.

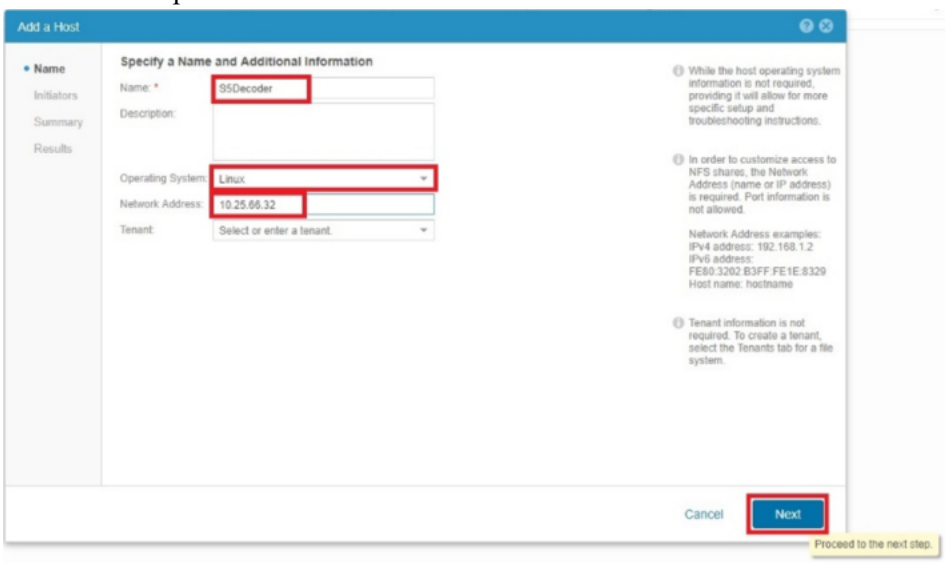


3. From the **Access** section, click **Hosts** > (Add) > **Host** to add a host configuration.

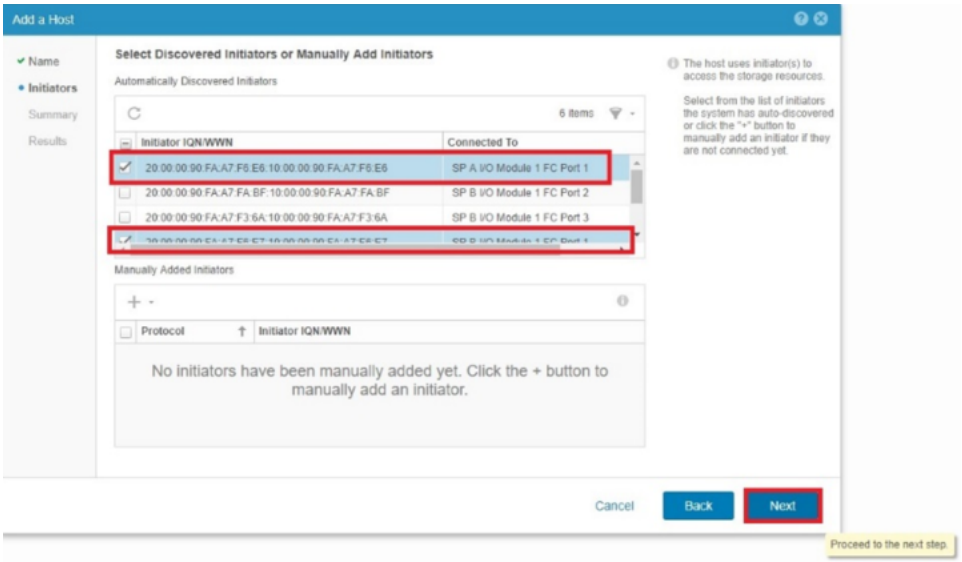


4. Enter the Hostname of the Head Unit.
5. Under **Operating System**, select **Linix** from the-drop down menu.
6. Enter the IP address of the Head Unit.

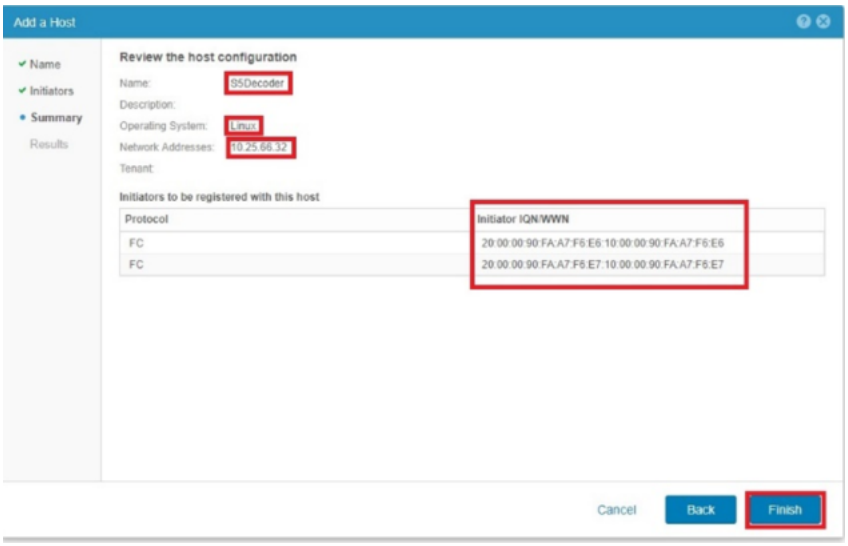
7. Click **Next** to proceed to the next section.



8. In the Initiators section, select the two initiators that correspond to the correct port associated with the Head Unit and click **Next** to proceed.



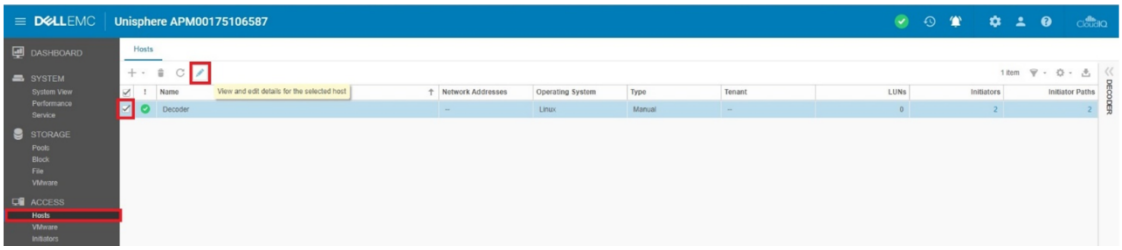
9. Make sure that the **Name**, **OS**, **IP** and **WWNs** are correct and click **Finish**.



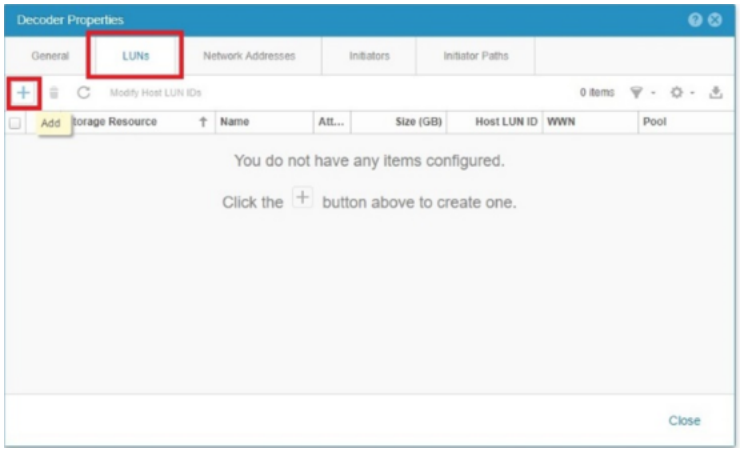
10. Repeat steps 2-9 for all Head Units.
11. In the Initiators section, select the two initiators that correspond to the correct port associated with the Head Unit. Then click “Next” to proceed.

Task 5 - Assign LUNS to Hosts

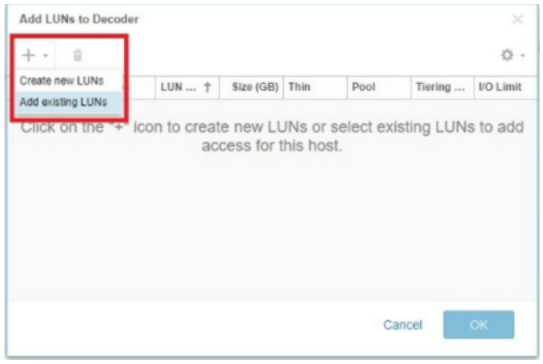
1. From the **Access** section, click **Hosts**, select the head unit (for example, **Decoder**) and click  (edit) to view and edit details for the selected host.



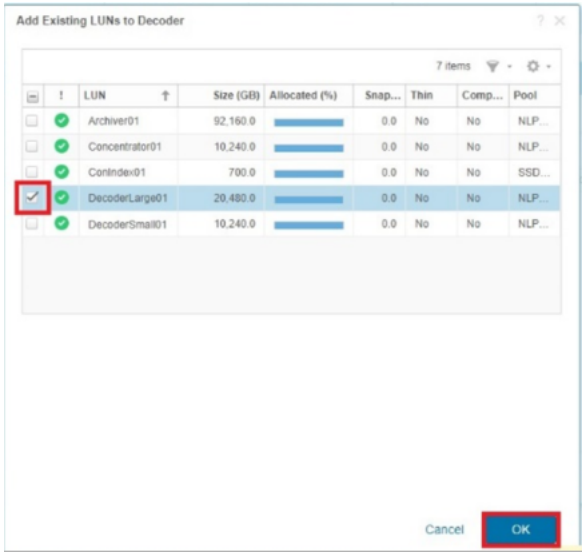
2. In the **Properties** section, select the **LUNS** tab and click (Add icon).



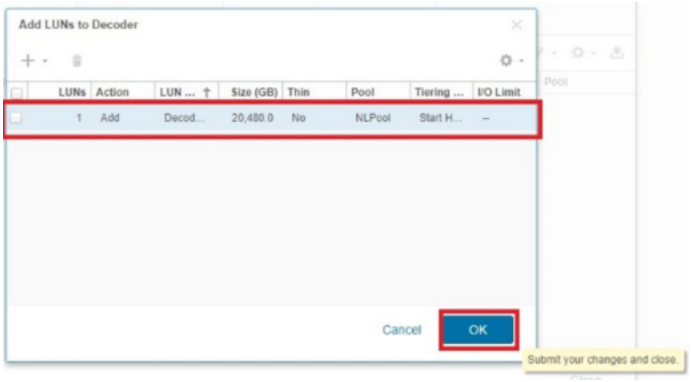
3. From the **Add LUNs to <Host>** popup, click > **Add existing LUNs**.



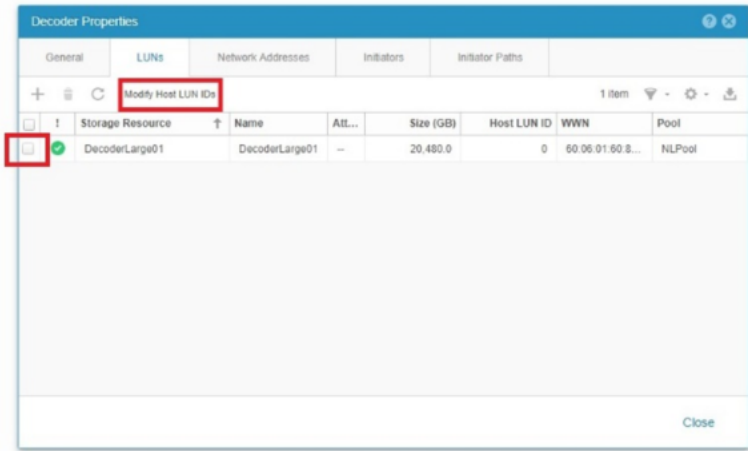
4. Select the LUN to add to the Head Unit and **OK**.



5. Make sure that the correct LUN was added to the host and click **OK**.



6. (OPTIONAL) If you need to modify the HLU (Host LUNN Unique ID):
   a. Select the LUN you want to change.
   b. Click **Modify Host LUN IDs**.



7. Click  (edit), change the HLU to the number you want, and click **OK**.

Task 6 - Install PowerPath

1. Make sure that the Emulex ports on the Decoder host are attached to the Unity.
2. Log in to `root` on the Decoder attached to the Unity with the `admin` credentials.
3. Install PowerPath and register the Dell EMC PowerPath licenses for Unity hardware.
   `yum install DellEMCPower.LINUX-6.4.0.00.00-95.RHEL7.x86_64.rpm`

> **Note:** When you purchase an RSA Provided Unity, PowerPath licenses are sent to you. You can download PowerPath at support.dell.com.

> **Note:** It is possible that the RPM downloaded from Dell EMC is not signed with a cert that the RSA device has available, which can cause the installation to fail with the `package not signed` error. Run the yum install with the `--ngpgcheck` option to enable the software to install.

4. Make sure that all the PowerPath connections are correct.
   `powermt display dev=all`
   The following output is an example of valid PowerPath connections.

```
==============================================================================
--------------- Host ---------------   - Stor -   -- I/O Path --   -- Stats ---
###  HW Path                I/O Paths    Interf.   Mode     State   Q-IOs Errors
==============================================================================
  15 lpfc                    sde        SP A6     active   alive       0      0
  18 lpfc                    sdg        SP B6     active   alive       0      0

Pseudo name=emcpowerb
Unity ID=APM00174407815 [Host_62]
Logical device ID=600601609D90460069967 45A46B60AB6 [DecoderSmall01]
state=alive; policy=CLAROpt; queued-IOs=0
Owner: default=SP A, current=SP A       Array failover mode: 4
==============================================================================
--------------- Host ---------------   - Stor -   -- I/O Path --   -- Stats ---
###  HW Path                I/O Paths    Interf.   Mode     State   Q-IOs Errors
==============================================================================
  15 lpfc                    sdd        SP A6     active   alive       0      0
  18 lpfc                    sdf        SP B6     active   alive       0      0
```

5. Verify that the PowerPath license is installed using the `emcpreg` command.

```
[root@NWAPPLIANCE24932 ~]# emcpreg -list
Key BQPO-DB4M-VFC2-Q24R-ML9Z-EQTU
 Product: PowerPath
 Capabilities: Al
```

6. Add the following string to the `/etc/lvm/lvm.conf` file to filter the LVM (Logical Volume Manager) so that it ignores duplicate volumes.

```
filter = [ "a|^/dev/sda2$|", "a|^/dev/sdb1$|",
"a|^/dev/emcpower.*|", "r|.*/|" ]
```

7. Run the following commands in this order:
   a. `systemctl enable PowerPath.service`
   b. `systemctl start PowerPath.service`
8. Reboot the Decoder.
9. Complete the instructions in Configure Storage Using the REST API to complete storage configuration.

(Optional) Series 6/6E Drive Pack for Decoder Meta Cache

In NetWitness Platform version 11.5.1 and Later, for the Series 6/6E appliances, you can use a drive pack (1 or more 2.4TB 10K SAS drives) for the decodersmall or logdecodersmall volumes. These volumes are used to store the meta cache on the Decoders.

Both the Log Decoders and Network Decoders parse out meta data from the raw captured traffic. The meta data is then aggregated to a Concentrator for indexing. The host requires storage to store a cache for the meta extracted during the data capture for Concentrator aggregation. The meta cache on a Decoder is generally fixed in size but you can expand it to support additional cache to avoid possible connectivity loss between the Decoder and the corresponding Concentrator.

Typically, the decodersmall or logdecodersmall volumes are stored on the first 3 drives of the 1st and 2nd (10G config only) PowerVault enclosures.

When configuring Series 6/6E drive packs, the decodersmall and log decodersmall volumes will reside on the appliance. A minimum of 2 drives and a maximum of 6 drives must be configured. The number of drives will depend on how much cache is needed.

Benefits of Series 6/6E Drive Pack

- Maximize PowerVault Storage Capacity - Traditionally, PowerVault storage allocates a volume for the Decoder metadata. This reduces the usable storage on the PowerVault. Drive Packs reduces this issue by providing 20TB of extra usable PV storage.
- Reduces Cost for Meta Only Use Case - For metadata-only deployments, drive pack fits for a customer who want to purchase hardware from RSA. This provides more cost-effective solution, because a drive pack can substitute a PowerVault.

Configuring Series 6/6E Drive Pack

- The drives MUST be installed post appliance imaging.
- RAID can be setup either using the perccli, or from the Bios menu.

- Bios menu requires rebooting to Bios setup menu (F2).
- Select device settings, Integrated Raid controller: Dell <PERC H740P mini > configuration utility, Main Menu, Configuration Management, Create virtual Disk.
- To create virtual disk, select RAID type and new drives.
  - Drives should be configured for RAID 1, 5 or 6

- After the creation of the virtual disk is complete, a new block device will become available to the host.
- To complete configuration the new block device must be configured for the application. For more information see, Task 3 - Allocate Block Devices to Partitions, Volume Groups, and Logical Volumes.

Migrate Data to Another Storage Type

This section provides two options for moving data from DACs to PowerVaults:

Migrate Data Using the Warm and Hot Tier Option

Move Data From DAC to PowerVault

Refer to the Hardware Setup Guides on RSA Link (https://community.rsa.com/community/products/netwitness/hardware-setup-guides) for detailed instructions for setting up RSA NetWitness Platform host and storage hardware.

Migrate Data Using the Warm and Hot Tier Option

In this procedure, you configure a warm tier for the DAC's, so that they do not write any new data. The warm tier continues to be available for analyst operations. You configure the PowerVaults as a hot tier, where new data can be written and available for analysts. When the required data retention is available on the hot tier, the warm tier can be decommissioned.

To set up the warm and hot tiers, perform the following tasks:

- Stop the Service
- Set Up PowerVault
- Configure The Mount Points
- Set up Warm and Hot Tiers
- Decommision the DAC

Stop the Service

1. Log in to the NetWitness Platform user interface.
2. Go to  (Admin) > **SERVICES** and select the service (for example, Log Decoder).
3. Click  > **View** > **Config**, and under Log Decoder Configuration, clear the **Capture Autostart** checkbox, and then click **Apply**.
4. In the menu bar, click the down arrow next to **Config**, select **System**, and at the top of the panel, click **Stop Capture**.
5. From the command line interface in NwConsole, stop the service by running the following command:
   `systemctl stop nwlogdecoder`

Set Up PowerVault

1. Go to the REST API for the service by entering the IP address of the service, in this example, the Log Decoder. For example, `172.16.0.1:50106`.
2. Click the asterisk (*) next to the service. for example, **decoder (*)**.

3. Under **Properties for /decoder**, click the down arrow, select **RaidNew** and enter the following parameters, entering the name of the service for `scheme`. In this example, we use `logdecoder`.
   ```
   controller=1 enclosure=75 scheme=logdecoder commit=1
   ```
4. Click **Send**.
5. To configure the partitions, click the down arrow again, select **PartNew**, and enter the following parameters,
   ```
   name=sde service=logdecoder volume=logdecodersmall commit=1
   ```
6. Click **Send**.
7. With **PartNew** still selected, enter the following parameters:
   ```
   name=sdf service=logdecoder volume=logdecoder commit=1
   ```

   Note: To validate the partition definitions before committing them, you can enter these parameters without `commit=1`, and click **Send**. After you validate the parameters, add `#commit=1` and then click **Send** to commit the parameter settings.

Configure The Mount Points

1. On the NwConsole at the root level of the service (for example, the Log Decoder), run `df -h`.
   A list of mounted partitions is displayed.
2. Unmount all of the old storage points of the DAC and copy all the data to the Log Decoder. At the root level, run the `umount` command and the path name of each partition. You can concatonate the path names, for example:
   ```
   umount /var/netwitness/logdecoder/index
   /var/netwitness/logdecoder/sessiondb /var/netwitness/logdecoder/metadb
   /var/netwitness/logdecoder/packetdb /var/netwitness/logdecoder/index0
   /var/netwitness/logdecoder/sessiondb0 /var/netwitness/logdecoder/metadb0
   /var/netwitness/logdecoder/packetdb0
   ```
3. Temporarily mount the petitions in the `decoroot` folder in the `/mnt` directory in order to access the files. For example:
   ```
   mount /dev/mapper/logdecodersmall-decoroot /mnt/decoroot/
   ```
4. Copy the contents of decoroot from /mnt to /var/netwitness/logdecoder, answering Y (yes) to the prompts:
   ```
   cp -R statdb /var/netwitness/logdecoder/
   ```
5. Unmount `/mnt/decoroot`.
   ```
   umount /mnt/decoroot
   ```
6. Comment out `decoroot` from `/etc/fstab`, as this was on the DAC and the DAC will be decomissioned.
   ```
   #/dev/logdecodersmall/decoroot
   /var/netwitness/logdecoder/xfs/noatime,nosuid 1 2
   ```
7. Mount all the remaining file systems.
   ```
   mount -a
   ```
8. Start the nwlogdecoder service (with capture still disabled).
   ```
   systemctl start nwlogdecoder
   ```

Set up Warm and Hot Tiers

Caution: Before you set up warm and hot tiers, be sure that you know the right warm and hot tier entries for each collection so that you can set them up accurately.

1. Go to (Admin) > **SERVICES** and select the service (for example, Log Decoder).
2. For the Log Decoder service, click > **View** > **Explore**, and go to **database** > **config**.
   a. Copy the contents of `meta.dir` and paste them to `meta.dir.warm` as shown in the following example:

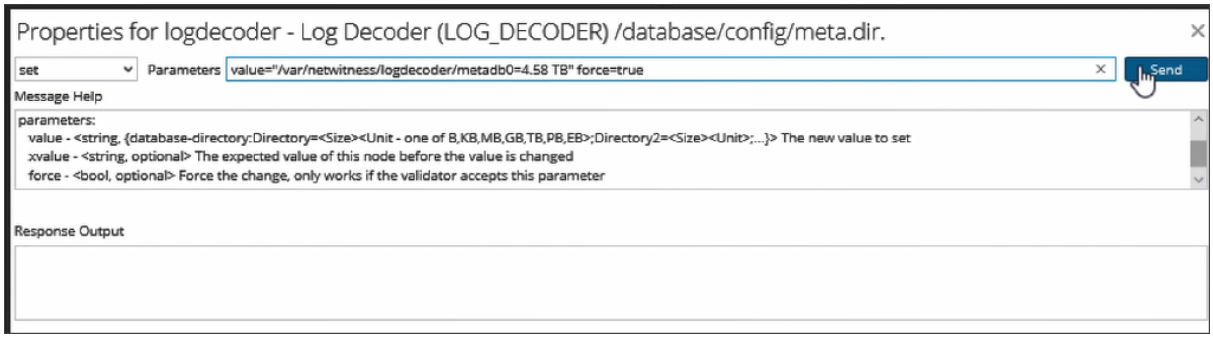
   b. In the same way, copy the packet database in `packet.dir` to `packet.dir.warm`.
   c. Copy the session database in `session.dir` to `session.dir.warm`.
3. Go to **index** > **config** and copy `index.dir` to `index.dir.warm`.

Note that the new volumes end in 0, so PowerVault will write to the directories ending in 0, for example:

```
[root@logdecoder ~]# df -h
Filesystem                              Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/netwitness_vg00-root         30G  3.3G   27G  11% /
devtmpfs                                 63G     0   63G   0% /dev
tmpfs                                    63G   12K   63G   1% /dev/shm
tmpfs                                    63G   34M   63G   1% /run
tmpfs                                    63G     0   63G   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/sda1                              1019M   96M  924M  10% /boot
/dev/mapper/netwitness_vg00-nwhome       3.3T  1.2G  3.3T   1% /var/netwitness
/dev/mapper/netwitness_vg00-usrhome       10G   33M   10G   1% /home
/dev/mapper/netwitness_vg00-varlog        10G  1.5G  8.6G  15% /var/log
tmpfs                                    13G     0   13G   0% /run/user/0
/dev/mapper/logdecodersmall-index        30G   54M   30G   1% /var/netwitness/logdecoder/index
/dev/mapper/logdecodersmall-sessiondb   600G  733M  599G   1% /var/netwitness/logdecoder/sessiondb
/dev/mapper/logdecodersmall-metadb      4.9T   11G  4.9T   1% /var/netwitness/logdecoder/metadb
/dev/mapper/logdecoder-packetdb          31T   12G   31T   1% /var/netwitness/logdecoder/packetdb
/dev/mapper/logdecodersmall0-index       30G   33M   30G   1% /var/netwitness/logdecoder/index0
/dev/mapper/logdecodersmall0-sessiondb  600G   34M  600G   1% /var/netwitness/logdecoder/sessiondb0
/dev/mapper/logdecodersmall0-metadb      21T   34M   21T   1% /var/netwitness/logdecoder/metadb0
/dev/mapper/logdecoder0-packetdb         86T   35M   86T   1% /var/netwitness/logdecoder/packetdb0
[root@logdecoder ~]#
```

Update the Decoder configuration with the path to the PowerVault mount by adding a 0 to the path.

1. In the /database/config column, right-click **meta.dir** and click **Properties**.
2. In **Properties for logdecoder**, select **set**, and in **Parameters**, enter `value="var/netwitness/logdecoder/metadb0=4.58 TB' and add force=true`, as shown in this example, and then click **Send**.



3. Repeat step 2 for **session.dir**, **packet.dir**, and **index.dir**. Do not be concerned if the size is the same as the DAC in "=xx GB". This will be updated in the next step.

   Note: We are only putting the PowerVault paths into the *.dir values.

4. Update the sizes for the live PowerVault volumes.
   a. In the Log Decoder Explore view, in the left panel, right-click **database** and click **Properties**.
   b. Select **reconfig** and in **Parameters**, enter `update=1` and click **Send**.
   c. Repeat steps a and b for **index**.
5. Restart the service.
   `systemctl restart nwlogdecoder`

6. Go to  (Admin) > **SERVICES**, select the Log Decoder service, and click  > **View** > **System**.
7. Click **Start Capture**.
8. Go to the **Config** view, select **Capture Autostart**, and click **Apply**.
9. Reboot the host.

Decommision the DAC

When the DAC data has aged, you should go back into the Explore view and remove all of the *.dir.warm configurations for session, meta, packet and index. You can determine when the DAC data has aged by going to the Log Decoder  > **View** Explore view. Since we have a hot and warm tier, there are two sets of configuration stats that you need to be aware of. For example, for a packet Decoder, when you look at the packet oldest time in `packet.oldest.file.time`, look at the packet.oldest.file.time.hot value and if you see that your DAC had storage up until 30 days ago you can take your DAC offline and decommission it.

These are the basic steps for decommissioning a DAC. RSA recommends that you work with your Customer Support representative when you decommission your DACs.

1. Go to  (Admin) > **SERVICES** and select the service (for example, Log Decoder).
2. Click  > **View** > **Config**, and under Log Decoder Configuration, clear the **Capture Autostart** checkbox, and then click **Apply**.
3. In the menu bar, click the down arrow next to **Config**, select **System**, and at the top of the panel, click **Stop Capture**.
4. From the commandline interface in NwConsole, stop the service by running the following command:
   `systemctl stop nwlogdecoder`
5. Unmount the warm tier. At the root level, run the `umount` command and the path name of each partition. You can concatonate the path names, for example:
   ```
   umount /var/netwitness/logdecoder/index
   /var/netwitness/logdecoder/sessiondb /var/netwitness/logdecoder/metadb
   /var/netwitness/logdecoder/packetdb /var/netwitness/logdecoder/index0
   /var/netwitness/logdecoder/sessiondb0 /var/netwitness/logdecoder/metadb0
   /var/netwitness/logdecoder/packetdb0
   ```
6. Comment out all the old DAC dbs from `/etc/fstab`, so that only the PowerVault dbs remain.
7. Start the service.
   `systemctl start nwlogdecoder`
8. In the user interface, go to  (Admin) > **SERVICES** and select the Log Decoder service.
9. Click  > **View** > **Explore** and remove the warm tier configurations:
   a. In **database** > **config**, delete the content for `meta.dir.warm`, `packet.dir.warm`, `session.dir.warm`.

b. In **index** > **config**, delete the content for `index.dir.warm`.

c. Go to the **Config** view, select **Capture Autostart**, and click **Apply**

d. Go to the **System** view and click **Start Capture**.

10. Restart the service.
    `systemctl restart nwlogdecoder`

The DAC is now unmounted, and is no longer configured in the Decoder for warm storage and is ready to be wiped clean.

1. Remove the logical volume. Run `lvscan` to get a list of the logical volumes.
2. Run `lvremove` on the old logical volumes, for example:
   `/dev/logdecodersmall/decoroot /devlvremove /dev/logdecodersmall/index /dev/logdecodersmall/sessiondb /dev/logdecodersmall/metadb /dev/logdecodersmall/packetdb`
3. Remove the volume groups. Run `vgscan` to get a list of volume groups.
4. Run `vgremove` on the old volume groups (be careful not to remove any volume groups that end in 0, as they are PowerVault).
5. Run `pvscan` to view block devices that are freed up.
6. When the DAC has been successfully removed, reboot the host.

Move Data From DAC to PowerVault

The following procedure describes how to move data from DAC to PowerVault. Before you move data from 2 DACs to 2 PowerVaults, a table, similar to the following table, is displayed if you run the `pvs` (Physical Volume Size) command from the Decoder Linux console (or SSH to the Decoder) with 2 DACs attached and configured to the Decoder. The column headings are Physical Volume (PV), Volume Group(VG), Linux Format (Fmt), Linux Attribute (Attr), Physical Volume Size (PSize), and Physical Volume Free Space(PFree).

PV	VG	Fmt	Attr	PSize	PFree
/dev/sda2	netwitness_vg00	lvm2	a--	<930.00g	0
/dev/sdb1	netwitness_vg00	lvm2	a--	<1.82t	0
/dev/sdc	decodersmall	lvm2	a--	<5.46t	0
/dev/sdd	decoder	lvm2	a--	<27.29t	0
/dev/sde	decodersmall0	lvm2	a--	<5.46t	0
/dev/sdf	decoder0	lvm2	a--	<27.29t	0

Complete the following steps to move data from a DAC to a PowerVault.

1. Attach two PowerVaults to a separate PERC controller on the Decoder.
2. Create the devices.
   a. Open a Browser and specify the ip-address of the Network Decoder and port **50106** to access the REST tool.
   b. Log in with the `admin` account credentials.

   c. Click on the `(*)` next to **appliance** to access the REST command set.
   d. Run `raidList` to display the Controller/Enclosure combination with the new PowerVault enclosures.
   In the following example, the output shows **dev/sdg** and **/dev/sdh** on **Controller 2, Enclosure 246**.

```
Controller 2, Enclosure 246
    Vendor:  DELL
    Model:   MD1400
    In Use:  true
    Drives:  10.691 TB x 12
    Devices: sdg
             sdh
```

   e. Under **Properties for /appliance**, select `raidNew`, specify `controller=<PowerVault-controller-id> enclosure=<PowerVault-enclosure-id> scheme=decoder preferSecure=false`, and click **Send**.

> **Note:** You specify **preferSecure=false** if the PowerVault drives are not SED drives. If PowerVault drives are SED drives and you do not want to encrypt them you specify **preferSecure=false**. You must specify **preferSecure=true** if PowerVault drives are SED drives and you want to encrypt them.

3. Go to the Decoder Linux console or SSH to the Decoder and run the following commands.

```
parted -s /dev/sdg mklabel gpt
parted -s -a optimal /dev/sdg mkpart LVM 0% 100%
pvcreate -f /dev/sdg
parted -s /dev/sdh mklabel gpt
parted -s -a optimal /dev/sdh mkpart LVM 0% 100%
```

```
pvcreate -f /dev/sdh
```

If the volume is created successfully, the following message is displayed.

```
Physical volume "/dev/sdg" successfully created
```

Note: Repeat this step for every block device. The block device names may be different depending on how many enclosures per perc card slot.

4. Run the following command strings to extend the DAC volume group (**decoder**, **decodersmall**) to the Powervault Physical volume.

```
vgextend decoder /dev/sdg
vgextend decodersmall /dev/sdh
```

5. Run the following command strings to move the data from the DAC to the PowerVault. In this following command string, the DAC is **/dev/sdc** and the PowerVault is **/dev/sdg**.

```
pvmove /dev/sdc /dev/sdg
pvmove /dev/sdd /dev/sdh
```

Note: 1.) The `pvmove` command synchronizes data across volumes so that NetWitness can continue ingesting or aggregating data while the migration is executing. You can run the `pvmove` command multiple times if it fails. 2.) Depending on the amount of data on the drives, the move can take a long time complete depending on the amount of data. For example, in a test, it took four hours to move one TB of data.

6. After the move is complete, run the following commands to reduce and remove the DAC drive.

```
vgreduce decoder /dev/sdc
pvremove /dev/sdc
vgreduce decodersmall /dev/sdd
pvremove /dev/sdd
```

7. Detach the physical connections from the DACs to the host.

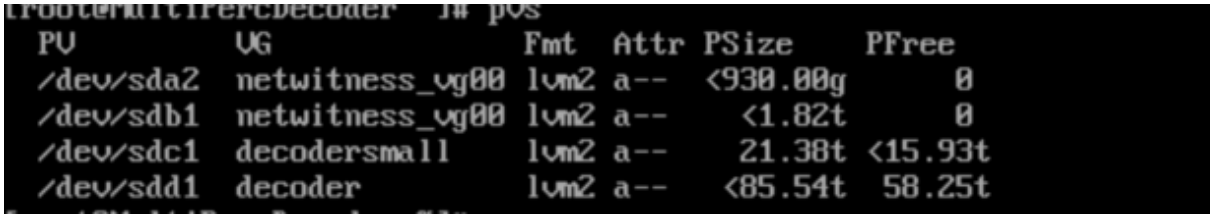
8. Verify that the Physical volumes are moved from the DACs to the PowerVaults.

   a. Reboot the host.

   ```
   reboot
   ```

   b. Verify that the **/etc/fstab** file is correct.

   c. Run the `pvs` command and make sure that the **PSize** and **PFree** values are correct on the PowerVault.



Data on PowerVault After Move from DAC

After you move data from 2 DACs to 2 PowerVaults, a table, similar to the following table, is displayed if you run the `pvs` (Physical Volume Size) command from the Decoder Linux console (or SSH to the Decoder) with 2 PowerVaults attached and configured to the Decoder. The column headings are Physical Volume (PV), Volume Group(VG), Linux Format (Fmt), Linux Attribute (Attr), Physical Volume Size (PSize), and Physical Volume Free Space(PFree).

PV	VG	Fmt	Attr	PSize	PFree
/dev/sda2	netwitness_vg00	lvm2	a--	<930.00g	0
/dev/sdb1	netwitness_vg00	lvm2	a--	<1.82t	0
/dev/sdc1	decodersmall	lvm2	a--	21.38t	<15.93t
/dev/sdd1	decoder	lvm2	a--	<85.54t	58.25t

Appendix A. How NetWitness Platform Hosts Store Data

In most deployments, NetWitness Platform Decoders, Log Decoders, Concentrators, Archivers, and Hybrid hosts require external storage to house their data. Each host uses the external storage in different ways and with different expectations on throughput and performance of the external storage. Some hosts have a higher occurrence of sequential writes and some hosts have a higher occurrence of random reads and writes.

Decoder Hosts

Log Decoders and Network Decoders capture data and parse meta. The difference between these two hosts is in the type of data they capture:

- Log Decoder captures logs.
- Network Decoder captures packets.

Both Log Decoders and Network Decoders parse out meta data from the raw captured traffic. The meta data is then aggregated to a Concentrator for indexing. The host requires storage to house the raw payload data (raw packets or raw logs) and a cache for the meta extracted during data capture for Concentrator aggregation.

Your retention requirements is a key factor in determining the amount of storage you need for the raw packets or raw logs. In most deployments, you add storage over time based on increased retention requirements and increased capture rates. The storage for the raw data must support a high amount of sequential writes with random reads. Especially in the case of higher speed Network Decoder environments, it is recommended to have a minimum of two partitions exposed to the host to support the throttling between partitions for reads and writes.

The meta cache on a Decoder is generally fixed in size but you can expand it to support additional cache the possible loss of connectivity between the Decoder and a corresponding Concentrator. The meta cache must support a random IOPS rate for sustained writes from the Decoder of meta extracted and the corresponding reads from the Concentrator as meta is aggregated to a Concentrator.

Concentrator Host

A Concentrator aggregates and indexes the meta data from a Decoder. Both the meta and index storage needs are scaled based on your NetWitness Platform deployment retention requirements. Similar to raw data stored on the Decoders, you may need to increase the storage for both meta data and index data over time to meet your retention requirements.

The meta storage houses all meta data extracted from either a Network Decoder or Log Decoder. Although the ratio of how much meta is extracted may change, the expectations for performance against meta storage is the same for both packet capture and log capture environments. The meta storage must support a sustained amount of sequential writes with random reads of meta data.

The index storage houses the live index generated from the meta data aggregated to a Concentrator. The size of the index is directly related to the size of the meta store. In addition to supporting IOPS for sustained writes, the index also needs to support a much higher rate IOPS for reads than meta based on interactive queries run through analyst interaction and reports and alerts.

Archiver Host

The Archiver host requires a single partition for both meta and raw log storage. The storage pool deals primarily with sequential writes for long term data written from a Log Decoder or Network Decoder and random reads for reports and analysis.

Hybrid Hosts

A Hybrid hosts two or more services on a single host. For example:

- A Network Hybrid hosts both the Decoder and Concentrator services handling packets exclusively. It captures packet data and indexes this data to the Concentrator service. Expectations for storage performance match what is outlined for a dedicated Network Decoder host and dedicated Concentrator host.
- A Log Hybrid hosts both the Log Decoder and Concentrator services handling logs exclusively. It captures log data and indexes the data to a Concentrator service. Expectations for performance match what is outlined for a dedicated Log Decoder and dedicated Concentrator.
- An Endpoint Log Hybrid hosts the Endpoint Server, Log Decoder, Concentrator, Log Collector, and Endpoint Broker services. It collects and manages endpoint (host) data from Windows, Mac, and Linux hosts, collects log files and Windows logs from Windows hosts, and generates metadata to correlate endpoint data with sessions from other events sources, such as logs and packets.

Options for SAN Configurations

If you want to use a Storage Area Network (SAN) , use the same basic drive groups and partition organization that you use for the other RSA storage devices. Depending on the SAN configuration and overhead, SAN configurations may require more enclosures and drives to operate with the same performance as on PowerVault or DAC. When deciding whether to use SAN, PowerVault, or DAC, any additional overhead on the SAN will be important to determine the minimum storage required.

Performance Recommendations

RSA recommends that Packet and Log Decoders receive two LUNs or Block Devices, one for Packet data, the other for all other databases. This allows you to segregate the high-bandwidth Packet Database from the other databases so they do not compete for I/O bandwidth with other activity.

Concentrators require a separate SSD-based index volume for best performance. You must house this index volume on a different RAID group than the Concentrator Meta database volume, which you can stored on NL-SAS. Archivers can use a single large NL-SAS storage volume per appliance.

Appendix B. Encrypt a Series 6E Core or Hybrid Host (encryptSedVd.py)

RSA Series 6E Core and Hybrid hosts have Self-Encrypting Drives (SED). The `encryptSedVd.py` script:

- Validates that the Series 6E host has the correct setup for encryption.
- Encrypts unencrypted drives.

Note: For external storage devices such as PowerVault, refer to "Configure Storage Using the REST API" under "Using the REST API to Configure Storage" for instructions on how to encrypt their SED drives.

The following scenarios are examples of why you would use the `encryptSedVd.py` script.

- You want to know if a physical host has encryption. In this case, if the script determines that the device does not have encryption, it gives you the opportunity to encrypt it.
- You set up a device without encryption and you want to encrypt it.

You will find this script in the `rsa-sa-tools` directory for releases 11.4.0.0 and later. The following directory is for 11.4.0.0.

`rsa-sa-tools-11.4.0.0-<needBuildNumberFromMark>.noarch.rpm`

The following procedure illustrates how to use the script.

1. Log in as `root`.
2. Change the directory to the rsa-sa-tools RPM base directory:

   ```
   cd /opt/rsa/saTools/supportScript/
   ```

3. Execute the following command:

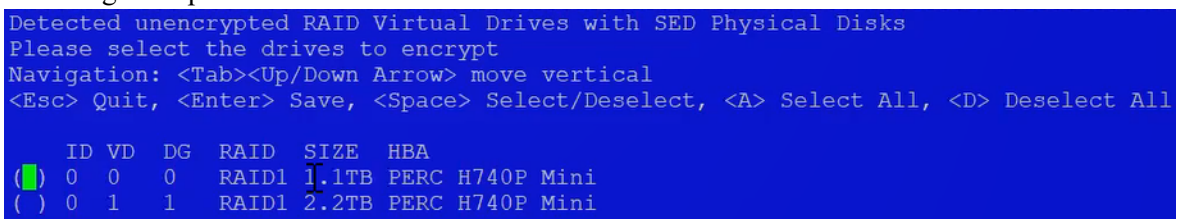
   ```
   OWB_ALLOW_NON_FIPS=1 ./encryptSedVd.py
   ```

   The script tells you if the disks are encrypted or not encrypted.

   - If the drives are encrypted, the script displays the following message.

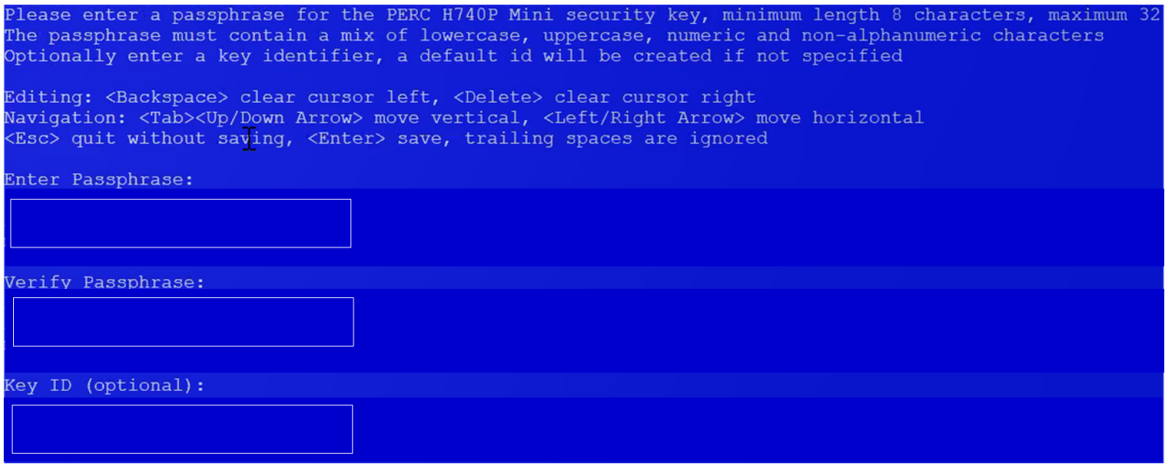
     ```
     No unencrypted RAID virtual drives with SED physical drives found.
     ```

   - If the drives are not encrypted, the script identifies the unencrypted drives as shown in the following example.



4. If the drives are not encrypted and you want to encrypt them:

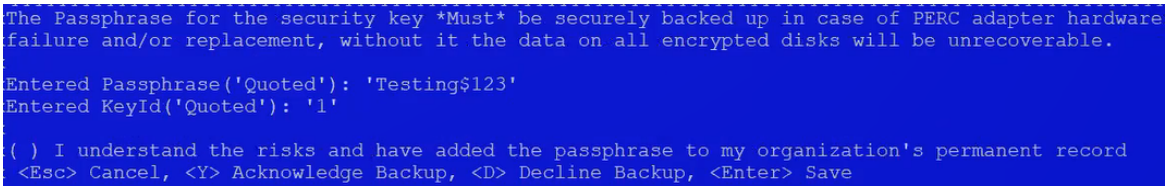
   a. Select the drives you want to encrypt with the space bar and press **Enter**.
   The following prompt is displayed.



   b. In the **Enter Passphrase** text box, type the `<passphrase>`, for example `nFreDaW$792`, and press **Tab**.

   c. In the **Verify Passphrase** text box, re-enter passphrase again for validation.

   d. In the **Key ID (optional)** text box, enter an optional ID string for the security key less than 256 characters or press Enter for none.
   The following prompt is displayed.



   e. Select `<Y>` and press **Enter** to confirm that you added the Passphrase.

   f. Submit the following command string to verify that the SED drives are encrypted.
   `/opt/MegaRAID/perccli/perccli64 /c0 show more`
   The following information is displayed. You can see that all four SED drives are encrypted (that is, Y is displayed for each drive in the SED column).

```
Physical Drives = 4

PD LIST :
=======

-------------------------------------------------------------------------
EID:Slt DID State DG     Size Intf Med SED PI SeSz Model            Sp
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
64:0      0 Onln   0 1.090 TB SAS  HDD Y   N  512B ST1200MM0069     U
64:1      1 Onln   0 1.090 TB SAS  HDD Y   N  512B ST1200MM0069     U
64:2      2 Onln   1 2.182 TB SAS  HDD Y   N  512B ST2400MM0149     U
64:3      3 Onln   1 2.182 TB SAS  HDD Y   N  512B ST2400MM0149     U
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

   You will find detailed information on `perccli` commands in the Dell PowerEdge RAID

Controller CLI Reference Guide (http://l4u-00.jinr.ru/pub/misc/h-w/LSI/dell-sas-hba-12gbps_reference-guide_en-us.pdf).

Appendix C. Troubleshooting

This section contains instructions on how to resolve various storage tasks using the REST API.

Reconfigure Pre-Configured DAC Attached to Decoder Using REST API

Th scenario covers how to reconfigure a DAC using the REST API that was configured using another tool and clear any pre-existing data (if no longer need or backed up to another storage device).

The following information describes the state of the host and storage hardware prior to the attempt to reconfigure the storage devices using the REST API.

When the DAC was added, it had old data and was configured (but not using the REST API). This prevented the REST API from executing the `raidNew` command and returned the `Physical disk does not have appropriate attributes` error message.

The following steps describe the scenario and with its resolution.

1. From the Decoder Linux console (or SSH to Decoder), submitted the following command string.
   `/opt/MegaRAID/perccli/perccli64 /c2/fall del`
   You will find detailed information on perccli commands in the **Dell PowerEdge RAID Controller CLI Reference Guide** (https://topics-cdn.dell.com/pdf/dell-sas-hba-12gbps_reference-guide_en-us.pdf).
   This deleted all foreign configuration from controller 2 and cleared all data from the DAC.
2. Tried to partition the DAC, but the `partNew` command failed because that information was already defined on the DAC. `partNew` displayed that you must use one an available device, but `devList` showed it in use.
3. Assuming that the partitions were defined, tried to allocate the storage devices, but this did not work because the DAC was not mounted.
4. Tried to mount the DAC from the command line, but received `mount failed: structure needs to be cleaned` error message.
5. There was no data that needed to be preserved on the DAC, so submitted the following command strings to clean the structure.
   ```
   mkfs.xfs -f /dev/decoder0/packetdb
   mkfs.xfs -f /dev/decoder1/packetdb
   ```
6. Mounted devices to their appropriate locations in `/var/netwitness/decoder`.
7. Completed the remainder of the applicable steps as described in Configure Storage Using the REST API to reconfigure the DAC

Appendix D. Sample Storage Configuration Scenarios

This appendix illustrates the following example of how to configure storage on two non-encrypted 15-drive DAC external storage devices.

- Configure Storage for Archiver
- Configure Storage for Network (Packet) Decoder
- Configure Storage for Network Concentrator
- Configure Storage for Log Decoder Hybrid

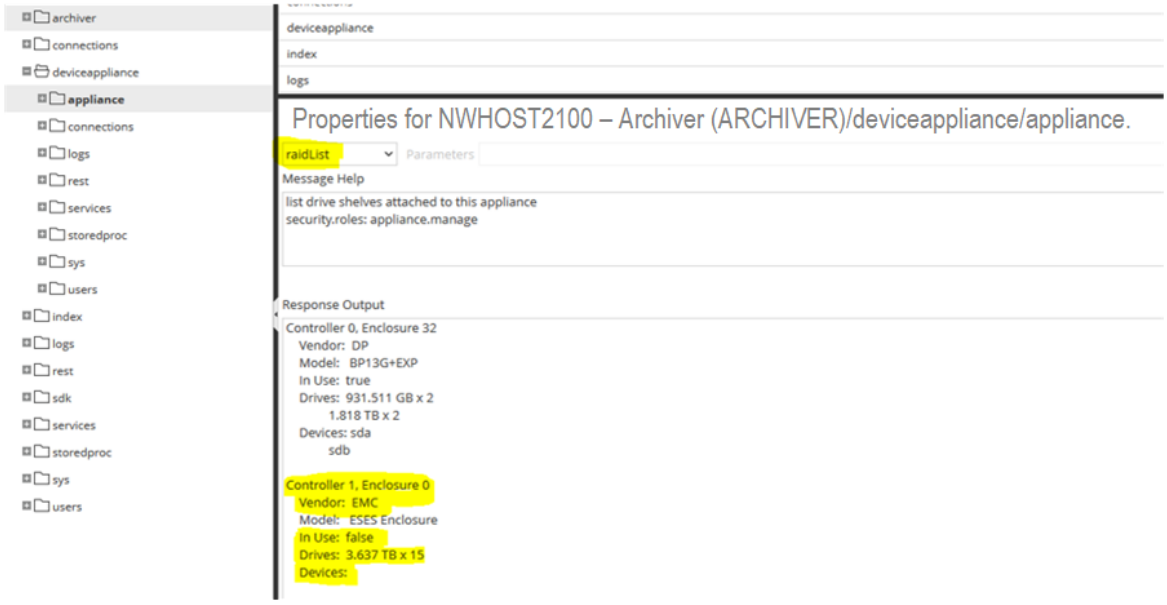
Configure Storage for Archiver

The following scenario configures storage on one, non-encrypted, 15-Drive DAC for an Archiver physical host.

1. Execute the `raidList` command.

   a. Record the Controller Number, Enclosure Number, In Use, Drives, and Devices.
   You should see the following information.
   ```
   In Use: FALSE
   Devices: <empty>
   ```

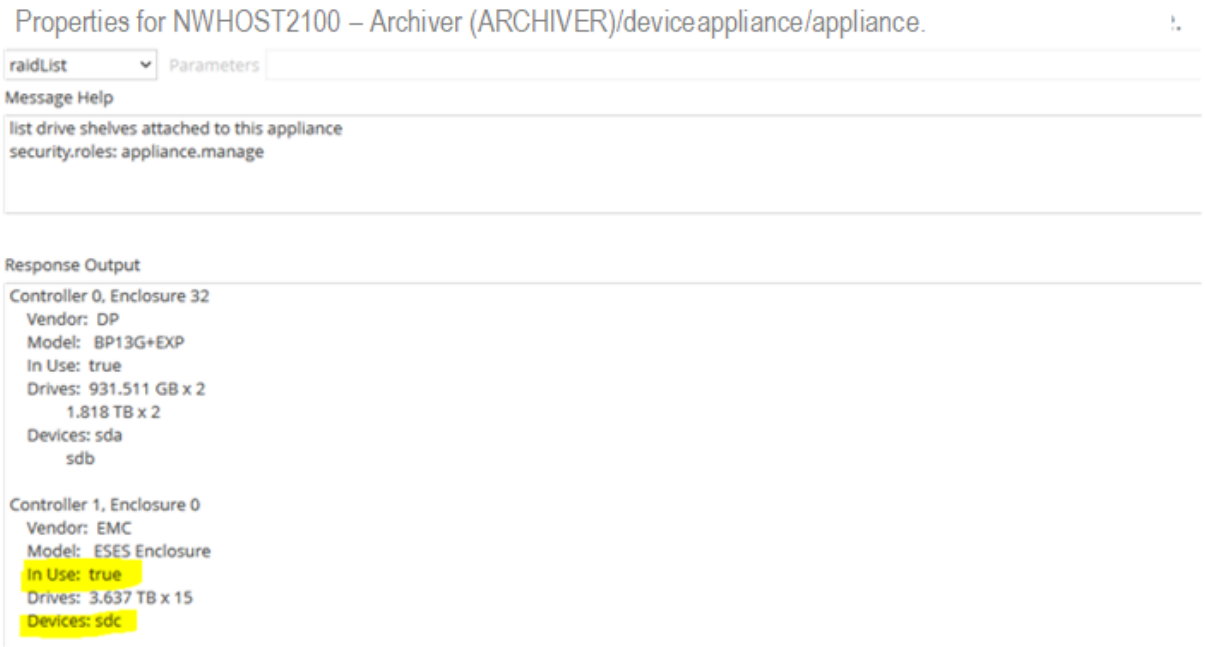
   b. Verify the Drive Count, Size, and Vendor.
   The following example illustrates what you should see before you create a RAID array.



2. Execute the `raidNew` command with the following parameters using the controller number and the enclosure number you just recorded.
   ```
   controller=1 enclosure=0 scheme=archiver commit=1
   ```

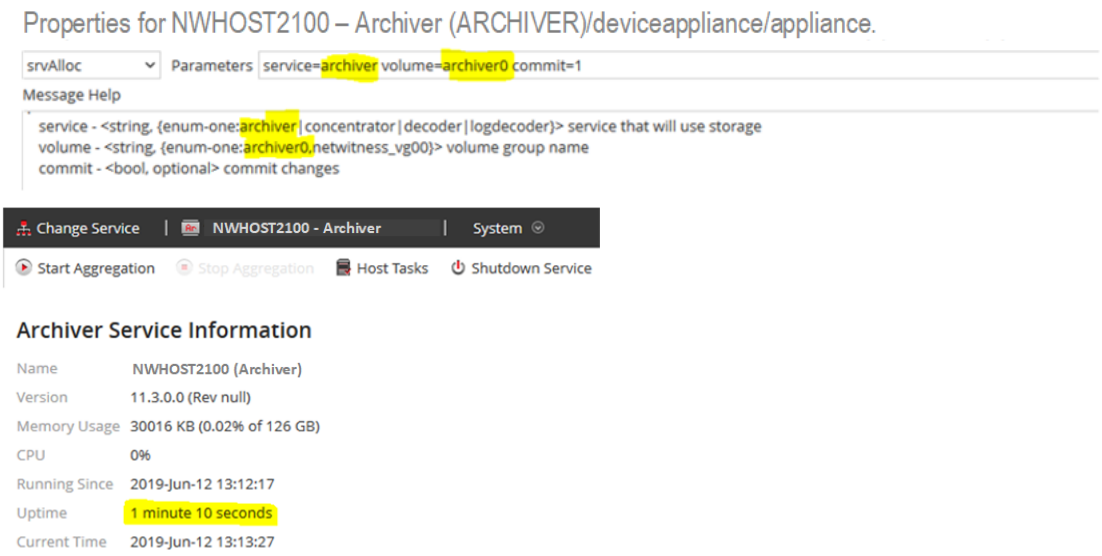
The following example illustrates what you should see after you create a RAID array.

3. Execute the `raidList` command to verify the new RAID array.
   You should now see the following information.
   `In Use: TRUE`
   `Devices: <device>` (for example, `sdc`)

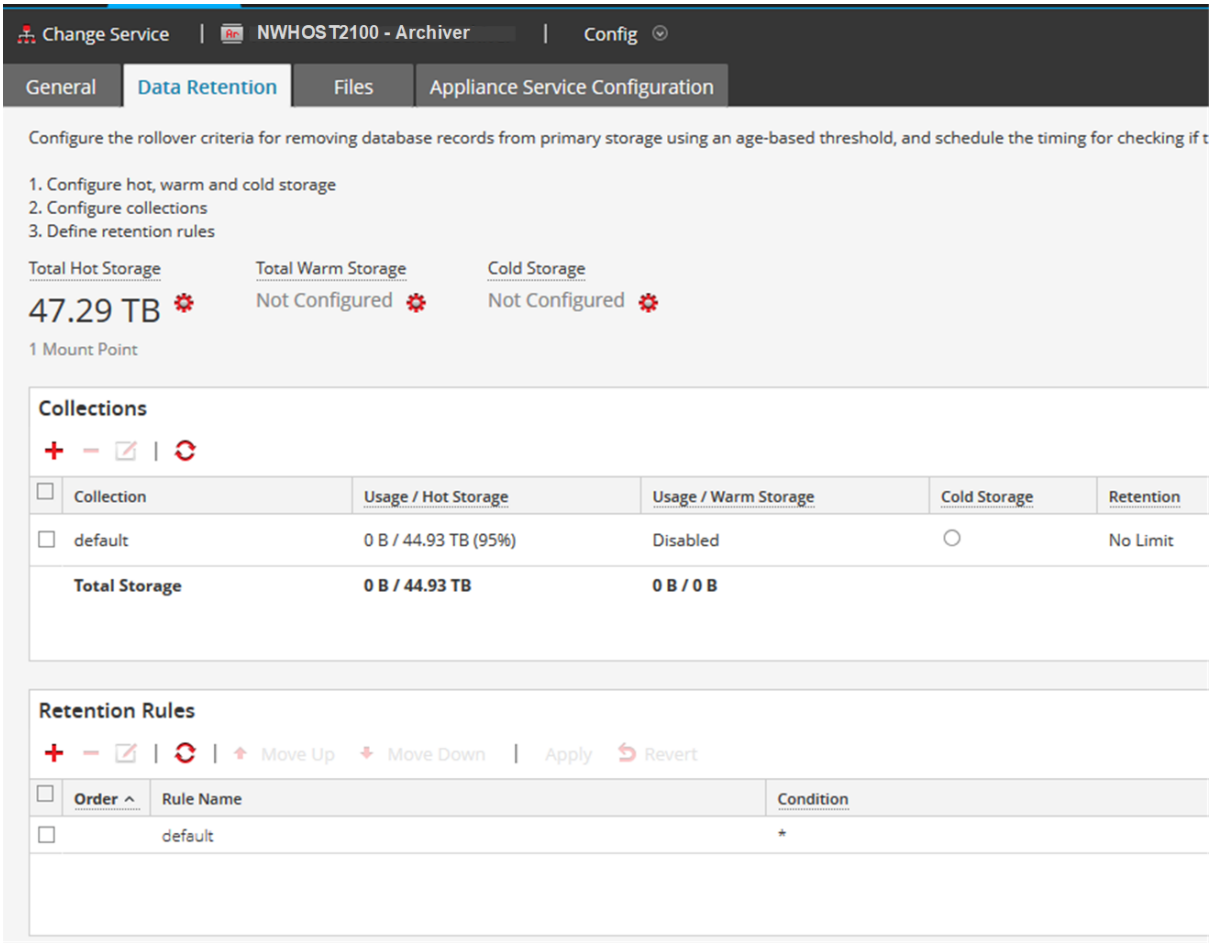


4. Execute the `partNew` command with the following parameters to create partitions and mount points in the `etc/fstab` file.
   `name=<device> (for example, sdc) service=archiver volume=archiver commit=1`

5. Execute the `srvAlloc` command with the following parameters to allocate the space to the archiver service. This adds storage to the archiver service configuration and restarts the service every time it is executed.
   `service=archiver volume=archiver0 commit=1`



6. Confirm the “Hot Storage” in “Data Retention”.



7. Reconfigure the following Archiver service to detect and take advantage of all of the free space as described in Task 5 - (Optional) Reconfigure Storage Configuration for 10G Capture.

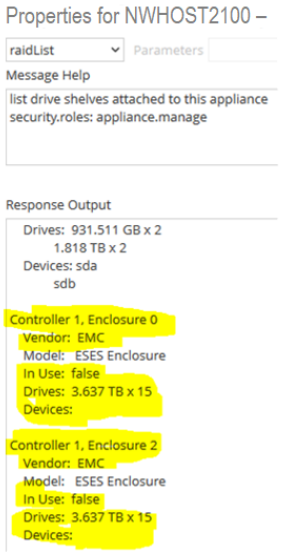
Configure Storage for Network (Packet) Decoder

The following scenario configures storage on two, non-encrypted, 15-Drive DACs for a Network Decoder for 10G Capture physical host.

1. Execute the `raidList` command.

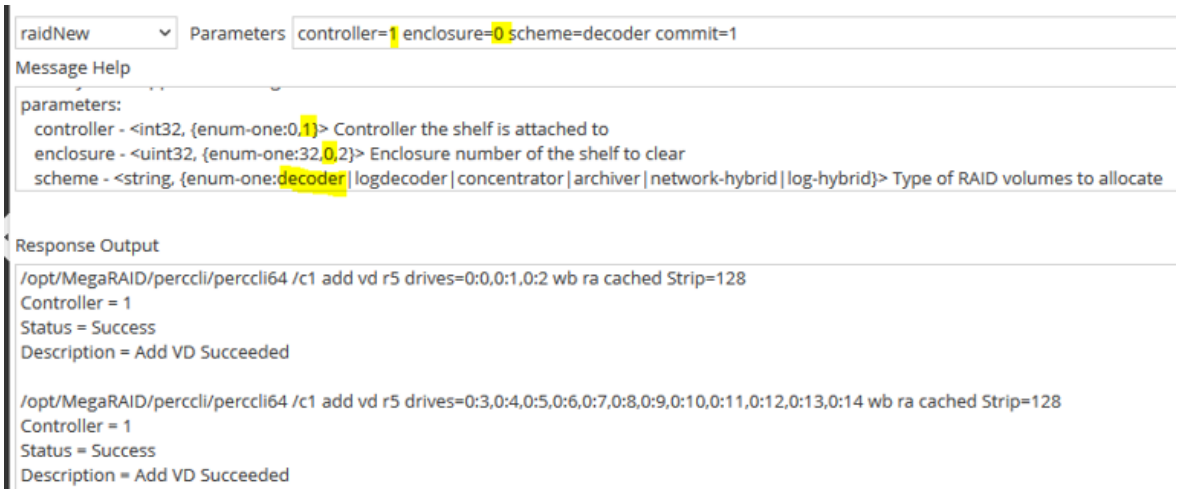
   a. Record the Controller Number, Enclosure Number, In Use, Drives, and Devices.
   You should see the following information.
   ```
   In Use: FALSE
   Devices: <empty>
   ```

   b. Verify the Drive Count, Size, and Vendor.
   The following example illustrates what you should see before you create a RAID array.

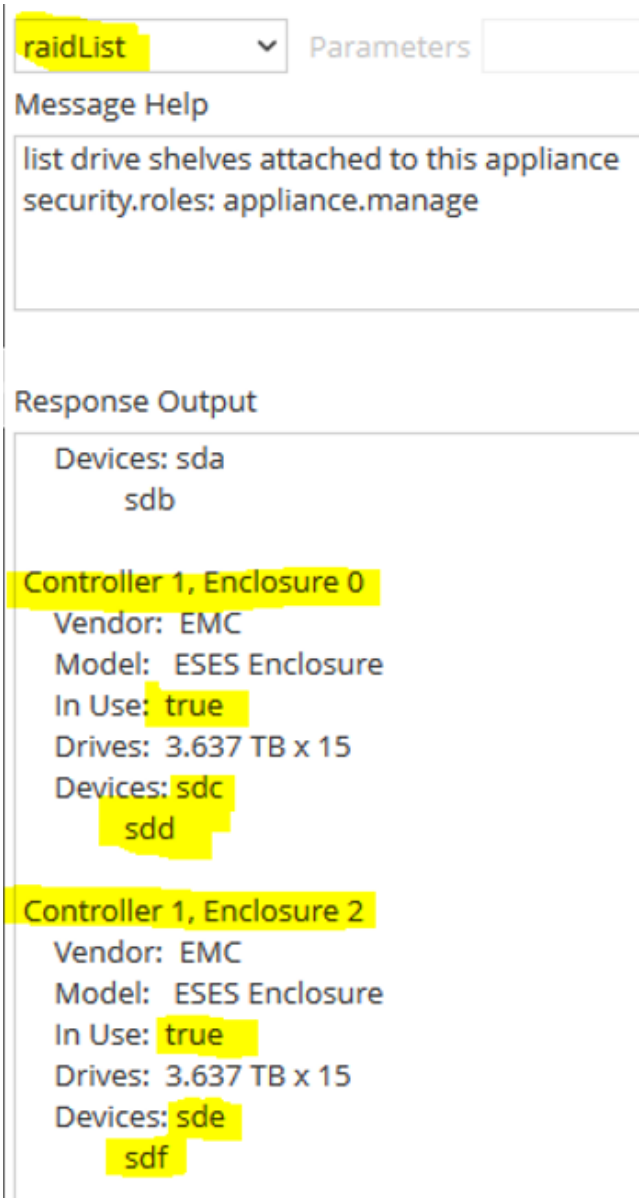


2. Execute the `raidNew` command with the following parameters using the controller number and the enclosure number you just recorded.

   - Parameters for the first enclosure:
   ```
   controller=1 enclosure=0 scheme=decoder commit=1
   ```


raidNew
Parameters
controller=1 enclosure=0 scheme=decoder commit=1
Message Help
parameters:
controller - <int32, {enum-one:0,1}> Controller the shelf is attached to
enclosure - <uint32, {enum-one:32,0,2}> Enclosure number of the shelf to clear
scheme - <string, {enum-one:decoder|logdecoder|concentrator|archiver|network-hybrid|log-hybrid}> Type of RAID volumes to allocate
Response Output
/opt/MegaRAID/perccli/perccli64 /c1 add vd r5 drives=0:0,0:1,0:2 wb ra cached Strip=128
Controller = 1
Status = Success
Description = Add VD Succeeded
/opt/MegaRAID/perccli/perccli64 /c1 add vd r5 drives=0:3,0:4,0:5,0:6,0:7,0:8,0:9,0:10,0:11,0:12,0:13,0:14 wb ra cached Strip=128
Controller = 1
Status = Success
Description = Add VD Succeeded

- Parameters for the second enclosure:
  `controller=1 enclosure=2 scheme=decoder commit=1`



3. Use the `raidList` command to display block devices for enclosures so you can verify `In Use: TRUE`.

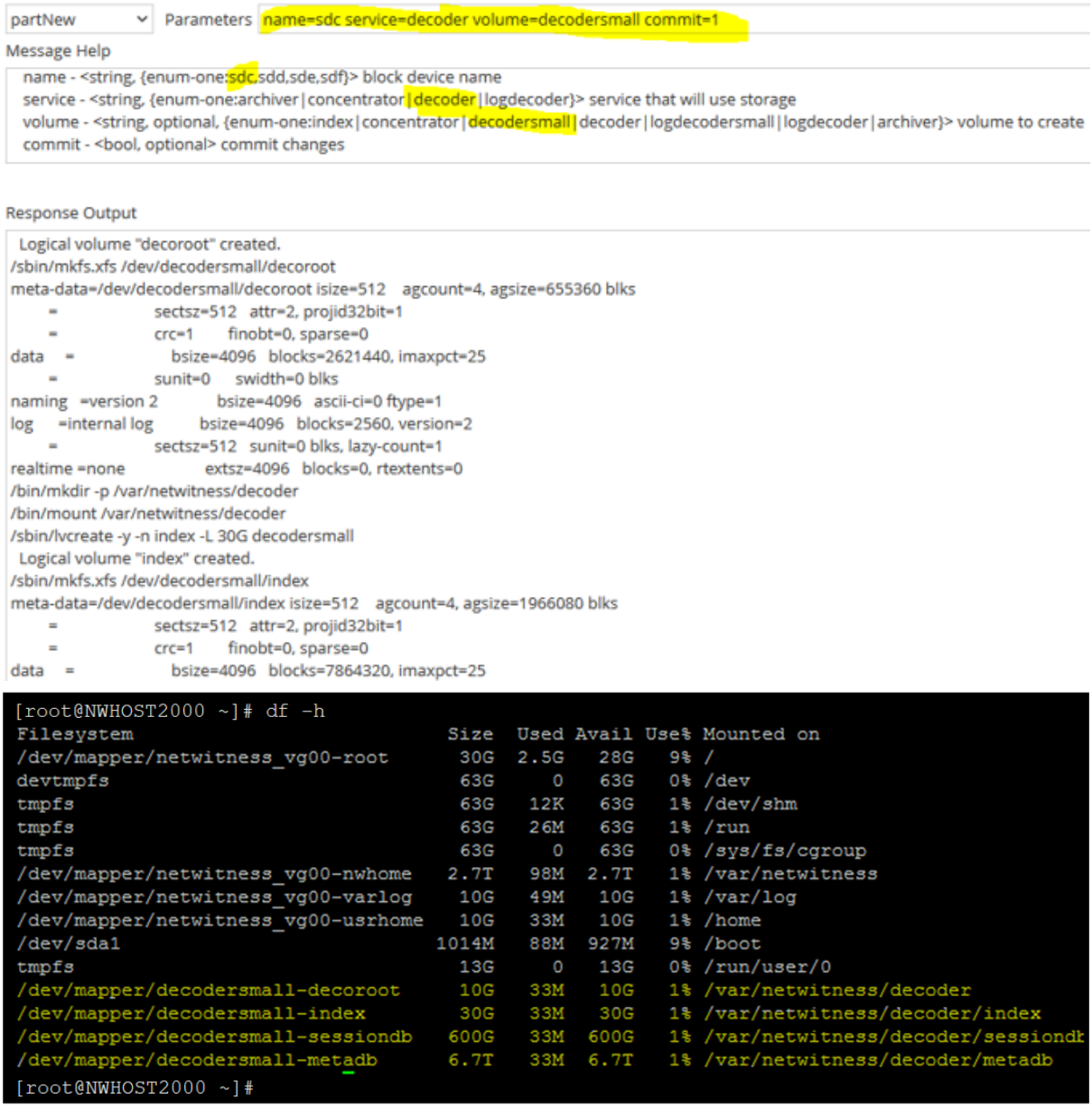
4. SSH to the Network Decoder and use the `lsblk` command to confirm sizes for **decodersmall**.

```
[root@NWHOST2000 ~]# lsblk
NAME                          MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
sda                             8:0    0  931G  0 disk
├─sda1                          8:1    0    1G  0 part /boot
└─sda2                          8:2    0  930G  0 part
  ├─netwitness_vg00-root      253:0    0   30G  0 lvm  /
  ├─netwitness_vg00-swap      253:1    0    4G  0 lvm  [SWAP]
  ├─netwitness_vg00-nwhome    253:2    0  2.7T  0 lvm  /var/netwitness
  ├─netwitness_vg00-varlog    253:3    0   10G  0 lvm  /var/log
  └─netwitness_vg00-usrhome   253:4    0   10G  0 lvm  /home
sdb                             8:16   0  1.8T  0 disk
└─sdb1                          8:17   0  1.8T  0 part
  └─netwitness_vg00-nwhome    253:2    0  2.7T  0 lvm  /var/netwitness
sdc                             8:32   0  7.3T  0 disk
sdd                             8:48   0   40T  0 disk
sde                             8:64   0  7.3T  0 disk
sdf                             8:80   0   40T  0 disk
```

Note: For RAID configuration, when you use the decoder for 10G Capture you use **decoder** for both enclosures for performance reasons. When you do not use the **decoder** for 10G Capture, you use the decoder and archiver for the enclosures to maximize storage for becuase the second enclosure is a single RAID under the **archiver** configuration.

5. Execute the `partNew` command to create the **decodersmall** partition first (decoder dir, index, metadb, sessiondb) (First Enclosure, SDC, SDD) with the following parameters.

```
name=sdc service=decoder volume=decodersmall commit=1
```



6. Execute the `partNew` command to create the decoder volume (packetdb) (First Enclosure, SDC, SDD) with the following parameters.
   `name==sdd service=decoder volume=decoder commit=1`

partNew Parameters name=sdd service=decoder volume=decoder commit=1

Message Help

```
name - <string, {enum-one:sdc,sdd,sde,sdf}> block device name
service - <string, {enum-one:archiver|concentrator|decoder|logdecoder}> service that will use storage
volume - <string, optional, {enum-one:index|concentrator|decodersmall|decoder|logdecodersmall|logdecoder|archiver}> volume to create
commit - <bool, optional> commit changes
```

Response Output

```
/sbin/parted -s /dev/sdd mklabel gpt
/sbin/parted -s -a optimal /dev/sdd mkpart LVM 0% 100%
/sbin/pvcreate -f /dev/sdd1
  Physical volume "/dev/sdd1" successfully created.
/sbin/vgcreate -f decoder /dev/sdd1
  Volume group "decoder" successfully created
/sbin/lvcreate -y -n packetdb -l 100%FREE decoder
  Logical volume "packetdb" created.
/sbin/mkfs.xfs /dev/decoder/packetdb
meta-data=/dev/decoder/packetdb  isize=512    agcount=41, agsize=268435455 blks
      =                  sectsz=512   attr=2, projid32bit=1
      =                  crc=1        finobt=0, sparse=0
data     =                 bsize=4096   blocks=10742791168, imaxpct=5
      =                  sunit=0      swidth=0 blks
naming   =version 2         bsize=4096   ascii-ci=0 ftype=1
log      =internal log      bsize=4096   blocks=521728, version=2
      =                  sectsz=512   sunit=0 blks, lazy-count=1
realtime =none              extsz=4096   blocks=0, rtextents=0
/bin/mkdir -p /var/netwitness/decoder/packetdb
/bin/mount /var/netwitness/decoder/packetdb
```

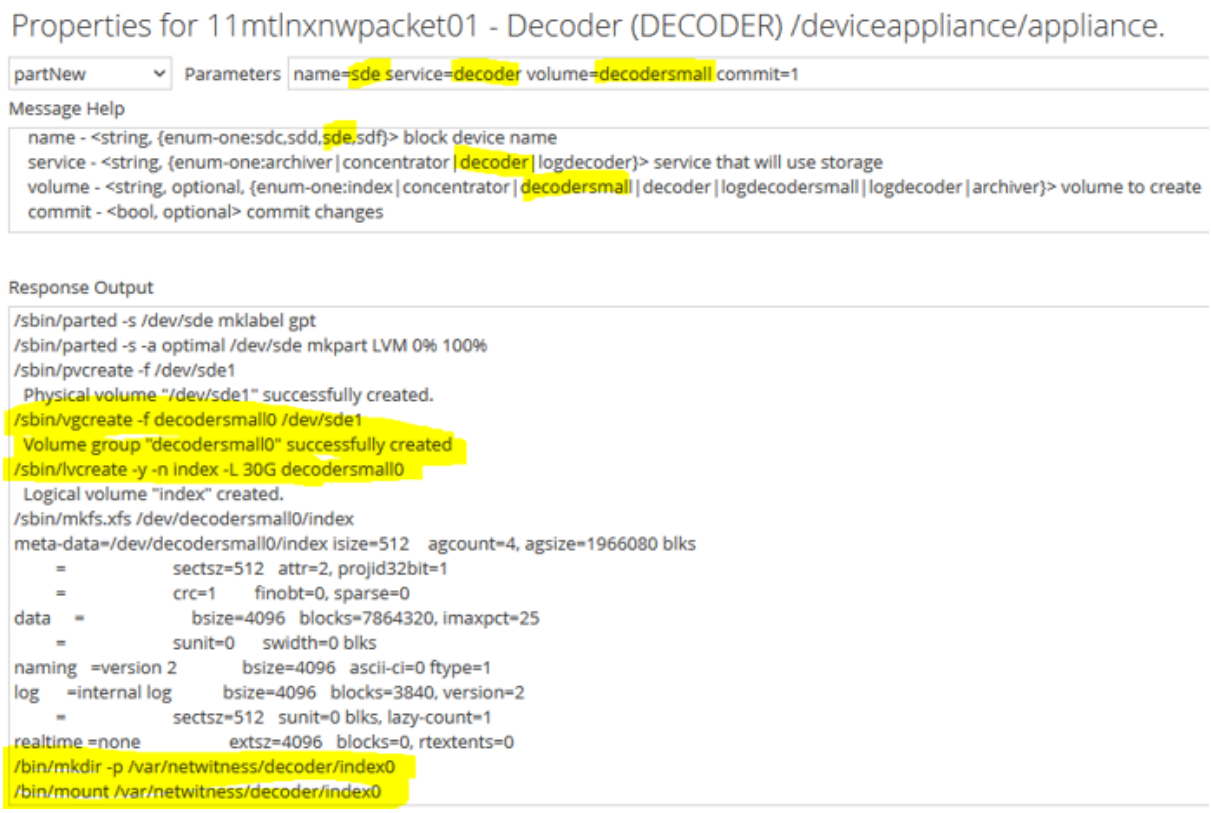
```
[root@NWHOST2000 ~]# df -h
Filesystem                          Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/netwitness_vg00-root     30G  2.5G   28G   9% /
devtmpfs                             63G     0   63G   0% /dev
tmpfs                                63G   12K   63G   1% /dev/shm
tmpfs                                63G   26M   63G   1% /run
tmpfs                                63G     0   63G   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/mapper/netwitness_vg00-nwhome  2.7T   98M  2.7T   1% /var/netwitness
/dev/mapper/netwitness_vg00-varlog   10G   50M   10G   1% /var/log
/dev/mapper/netwitness_vg00-usrhome  10G   33M   10G   1% /home
/dev/sda1                          1014M   88M  927M   9% /boot
tmpfs                                13G     0   13G   0% /run/user/0
/dev/mapper/decodersmall-decoroot    10G   33M   10G   1% /var/netwitness/decoder
/dev/mapper/decodersmall-index       30G   33M   30G   1% /var/netwitness/decoder/index
/dev/mapper/decodersmall-sessiondb  600G   33M  600G   1% /var/netwitness/decoder/sessiondb
/dev/mapper/decodersmall-metadb     6.7T   33M  6.7T   1% /var/netwitness/decoder/metadb
/dev/mapper/decoder-packetdb         41T   34M   41T   1% /var/netwitness/decoder/packetdb
```

In the following example, the following partions are created for SDC, SDD (Enclosure 0).

```
[root@NWHOST2000 ~]# lsblk
NAME                          MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
sda                             8:0    0  931G  0 disk
├─sda1                          8:1    0    1G  0 part /boot
└─sda2                          8:2    0  930G  0 part
  ├─netwitness_vg00-root      253:0    0   30G  0 lvm  /
  ├─netwitness_vg00-swap      253:1    0    4G  0 lvm  [SWAP]
  ├─netwitness_vg00-nwhome    253:2    0  2.7T  0 lvm  /var/netwitness
  ├─netwitness_vg00-varlog    253:3    0   10G  0 lvm  /var/log
  └─netwitness_vg00-usrhome   253:4    0   10G  0 lvm  /home
sdb                             8:16   0  1.8T  0 disk
└─sdb1                          8:17   0  1.8T  0 part
  └─netwitness_vg00-nwhome    253:2    0  2.7T  0 lvm  /var/netwitness
sdc                             8:32   0  7.3T  0 disk
└─sdc1                          8:33   0  7.3T  0 part
  ├─decodersmall-decoroot     253:5    0   10G  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/decoder
  ├─decodersmall-index        253:6    0   30G  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/decoder/index
  ├─decodersmall-sessiondb    253:7    0  600G  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/decoder/sessiondb
  └─decodersmall-metadb       253:8    0  6.7T  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/decoder/metadb
sdd                             8:48   0   40T  0 disk
└─sdd1                          8:49   0   40T  0 part
  └─decoder-packetdb          253:9    0   40T  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/decoder/packetdb
sde                             8:64   0  7.3T  0 disk
sdf                             8:80   0   40T  0 disk
```

At this point, you add the second DAC enclosure.

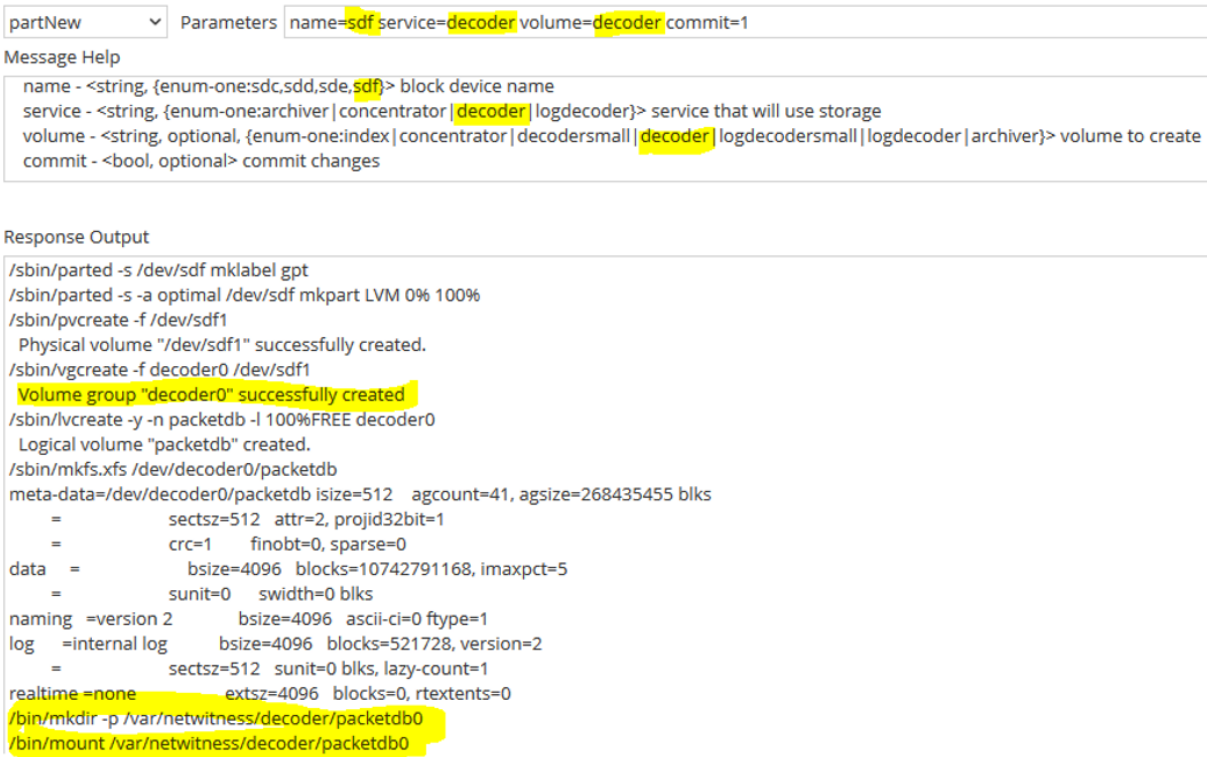
7. Execute the `partNew` command to create the decodersmall partition first (Second Enclosure, SDE, SDF) with the following parameters.
   `name=sde service=decoder volume=decodersmall commit=1`



```
[root@NWHOST2000 ~]# df -h
Filesystem                              Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/netwitness_vg00-root         30G  2.5G   28G   9% /
devtmpfs                                 63G     0   63G   0% /dev
tmpfs                                    63G   12K   63G   1% /dev/shm
tmpfs                                    63G   26M   63G   1% /run
tmpfs                                    63G     0   63G   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/mapper/netwitness_vg00-nwhome      2.7T   98M  2.7T   1% /var/netwitness
/dev/mapper/netwitness_vg00-varlog       10G   50M   10G   1% /var/log
/dev/mapper/netwitness_vg00-usrhome      10G   33M   10G   1% /home
/dev/sda1                              1014M   88M  927M   9% /boot
tmpfs                                    13G     0   13G   0% /run/user/0
/dev/mapper/decodersmall-decoroot        10G   33M   10G   1% /var/netwitness/decoder
/dev/mapper/decodersmall-index           30G   33M   30G   1% /var/netwitness/decoder/index
/dev/mapper/decodersmall-sessiondb      600G   33M  600G   1% /var/netwitness/decoder/sessiondb
/dev/mapper/decodersmall-metadb         6.7T   33M  6.7T   1% /var/netwitness/decoder/metadb
/dev/mapper/decoder-packetdb_            41T   34M   41T   1% /var/netwitness/decoder/packetdb
```

8. Execute the `partNew` command to create the `packetdb` decoder volume (Second Enclosure SDE, SDF) with the following parameters.

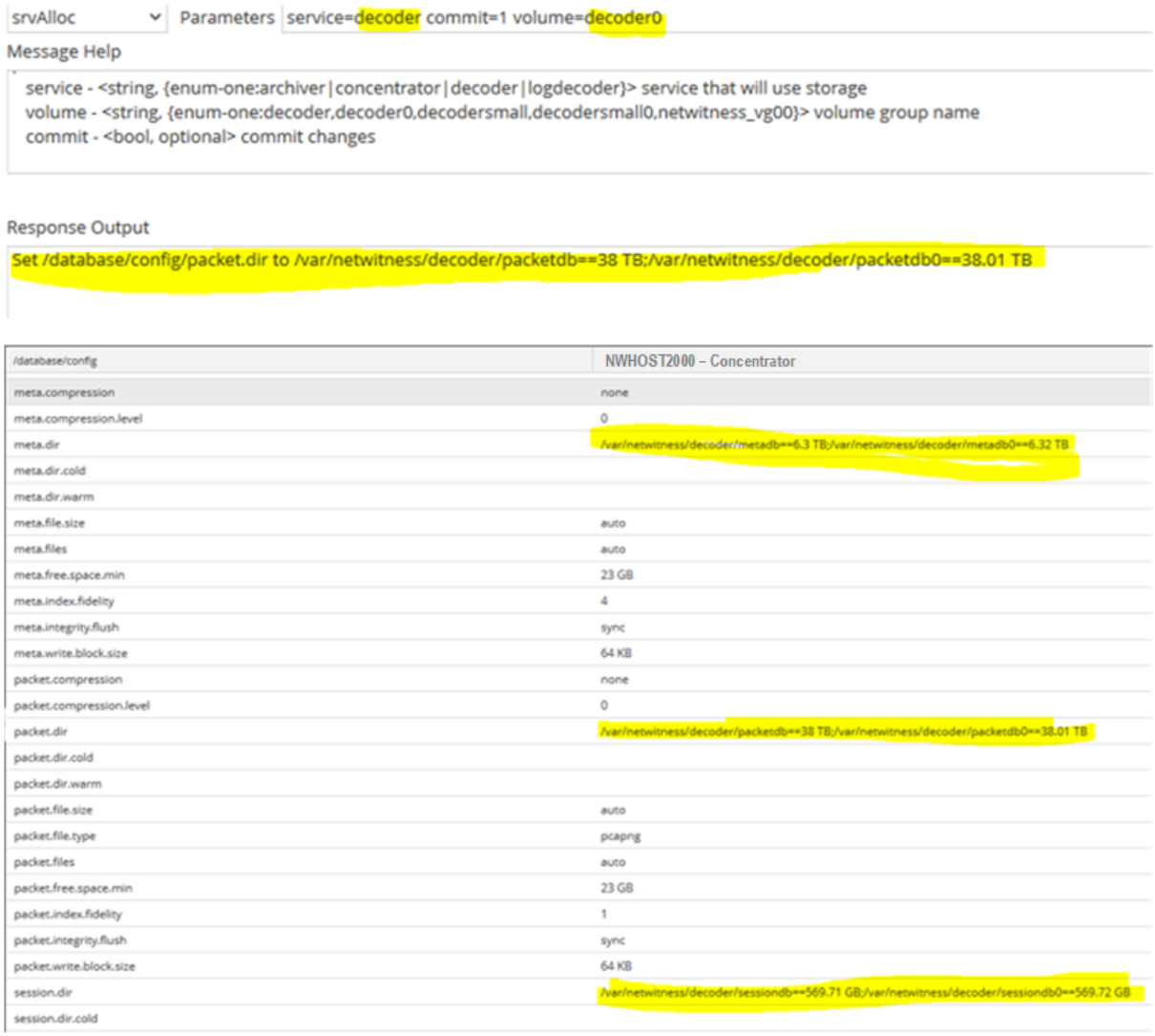
   `name=sdf service=decoder volume=decoder commit=1`



```
[root@NWHOST2000 ~]# df -h
Filesystem                          Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/netwitness_vg00-root     30G  2.5G   28G   9% /
devtmpfs                             63G     0   63G   0% /dev
tmpfs                                63G   12K   63G   1% /dev/shm
tmpfs                                63G   27M   63G   1% /run
tmpfs                                63G     0   63G   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/mapper/netwitness_vg00-nwhome  2.7T   98M  2.7T   1% /var/netwitness
/dev/mapper/netwitness_vg00-varlog   10G   50M   10G   1% /var/log
/dev/mapper/netwitness_vg00-usrhome  10G   33M   10G   1% /home
/dev/sda1                          1014M   88M  927M   9% /boot
tmpfs                                13G     0   13G   0% /run/user/0
/dev/mapper/decodersmall-decoroot    10G   33M   10G   1% /var/netwitness/decoder
/dev/mapper/decodersmall-index       30G   33M   30G   1% /var/netwitness/decoder/index
/dev/mapper/decodersmall-sessiondb  600G   33M  600G   1% /var/netwitness/decoder/sessiondb
/dev/mapper/decodersmall-metadb     6.7T   33M  6.7T   1% /var/netwitness/decoder/metadb
/dev/mapper/decoder-packetdb         41T   34M   41T   1% /var/netwitness/decoder/packetdb
/dev/mapper/decodersmall0-index      30G   33M   30G   1% /var/netwitness/decoder/index0
/dev/mapper/decodersmall0-sessiondb 600G   33M  600G   1% /var/netwitness/decoder/sessiondb0
/dev/mapper/decodersmall0-metadb    6.7T   33M  6.7T   1% /var/netwitness/decoder/metadb0
/dev/mapper/decoder0-packetdb        41T   34M   41T   1% /var/netwitness/decoder/packetdb0
```

```
[root@NWHOST2000 ~]# lsblk
NAME                        MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
sda                           8:0    0  931G  0 disk
├─sda1                        8:1    0    1G  0 part /boot
└─sda2                        8:2    0  930G  0 part
  ├─netwitness_vg00-root    253:0    0   30G  0 lvm  /
  ├─netwitness_vg00-swap    253:1    0    4G  0 lvm  [SWAP]
  ├─netwitness_vg00-nwhome  253:2    0  2.7T  0 lvm  /var/netwitness
  ├─netwitness_vg00-varlog  253:3    0   10G  0 lvm  /var/log
  └─netwitness_vg00-usrhome 253:4    0   10G  0 lvm  /home
sdb                           8:16   0  1.8T  0 disk
└─sdb1                        8:17   0  1.8T  0 part
  └─netwitness_vg00-nwhome  253:2    0  2.7T  0 lvm  /var/netwitness
sdc                           8:32   0  7.3T  0 disk
└─sdc1                        8:33   0  7.3T  0 part
  ├─decodersmall-decoroot   253:5    0   10G  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/decoder
  ├─decodersmall-index      253:6    0   30G  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/decoder/index
  ├─decodersmall-sessiondb  253:7    0  600G  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/decoder/sessiondb
  └─decodersmall-metadb     253:8    0  6.7T  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/decoder/metadb
sdd                           8:48   0   40T  0 disk
└─sdd1                        8:49   0   40T  0 part
  └─decoder-packetdb        253:9    0   40T  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/decoder/packetdb
sde                           8:64   0  7.3T  0 disk
└─sde1                        8:65   0  7.3T  0 part
  ├─decodersmall0-index     253:10   0   30G  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/decoder/index0
  ├─decodersmall0-sessiondb 253:11   0  600G  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/decoder/sessiondb0
  └─decodersmall0-metadb    253:12   0  6.7T  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/decoder/metadb0
sdf                           8:80   0   40T  0 disk
└─sdf1                        8:81   0   40T  0 part
  └─decoder0-packetdb       253:13   0   40T  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/decoder/packetdb0
```

9. Execute the `srvAlloc` command with the following parameters to add the storage information into the Service Configuration settings.
   - `service=decoder volume=decodersmall commit=1`
   - `service=decoder volume=decodersmall0 commit=1`
   - `service=decoder volume=decoder commit=1`
   - `service=decoder volume=decoder0 commit=1`


srvAlloc Parameters service=decoder commit=1 volume=decoder0

Message Help

service - <string, {enum-one:archiver|concentrator|decoder|logdecoder}> service that will use storage
volume - <string, {enum-one:decoder,decoder0,decodersmall,decodersmall0,netwitness_vg00}> volume group name
commit - <bool, optional> commit changes

Response Output

Set /database/config/packet.dir to /var/netwitness/decoder/packetdb==38 TB;/var/netwitness/decoder/packetdb0==38.01 TB

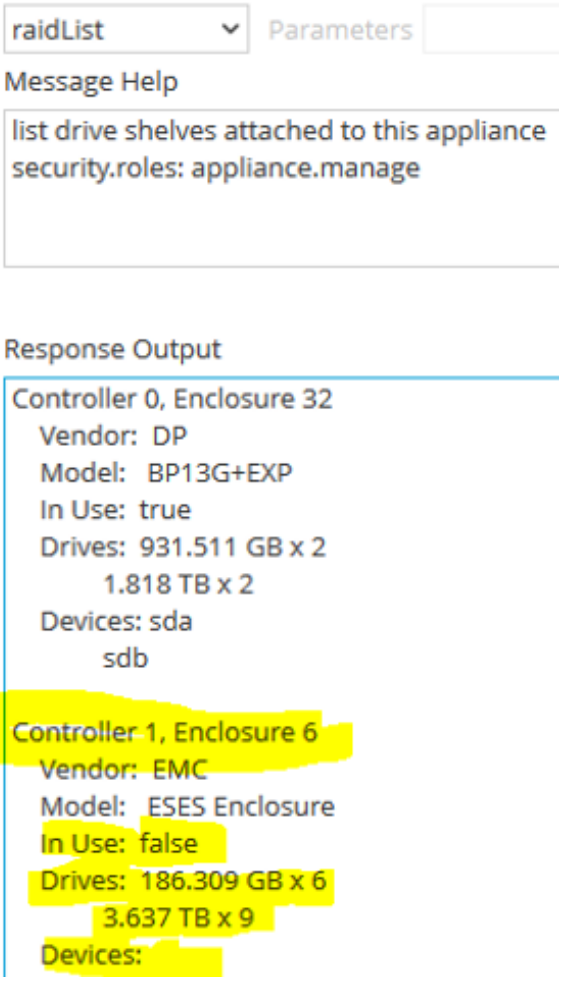
/database/config	NWHOST2000 – Concentrator
meta.compression	none
meta.compression.level	0
meta.dir	/var/netwitness/decoder/metadb==6.3 TB;/var/netwitness/decoder/metadb0==6.32 TB
meta.dir.cold	
meta.dir.warm	
meta.file.size	auto
meta.files	auto
meta.free.space.min	23 GB
meta.index.fidelity	4
meta.integrity.flush	sync
meta.write.block.size	64 KB
packet.compression	none
packet.compression.level	0
packet.dir	/var/netwitness/decoder/packetdb==38 TB;/var/netwitness/decoder/packetdb0==38.01 TB
packet.dir.cold	
packet.dir.warm	
packet.file.size	auto
packet.file.type	pcapng
packet.files	auto
packet.free.space.min	23 GB
packet.index.fidelity	1
packet.integrity.flush	sync
packet.write.block.size	64 KB
session.dir	/var/netwitness/decoder/sessiondb==569.71 GB;/var/netwitness/decoder/sessiondb0==569.72 GB
session.dir.cold	

10. Reconfigure the following Network Decoder service and its database to detect and take advantage of all of the free space as described in Task 5 - (Optional) Reconfigure Storage Configuration for 10G Capture.

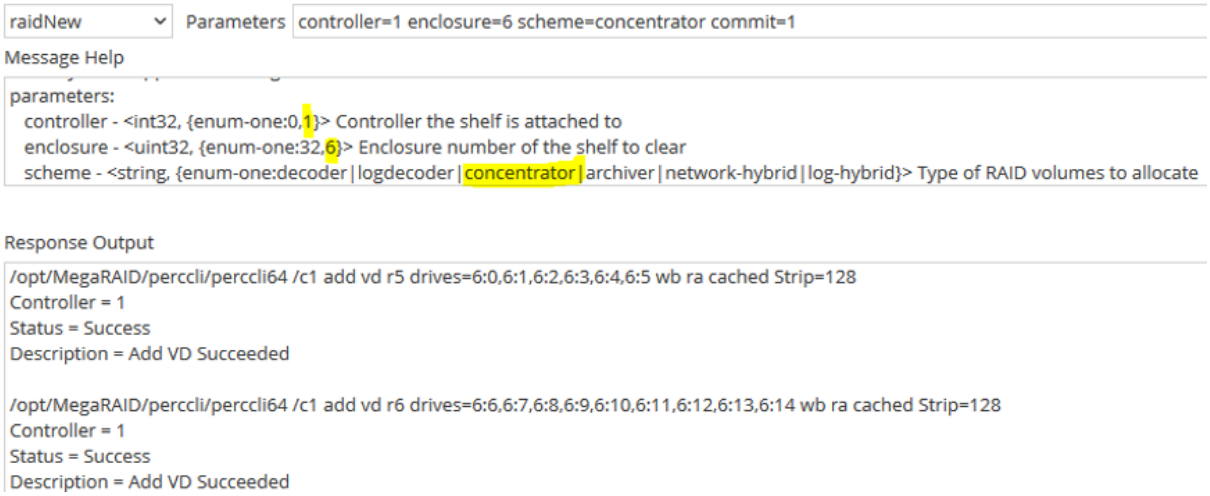
Configure Storage for Network Concentrator

The following scenario configures storage on one, non-encrypted, 15-Drive DAC for a Network Concentrator physical host.

1. Execute the `raidList` command.



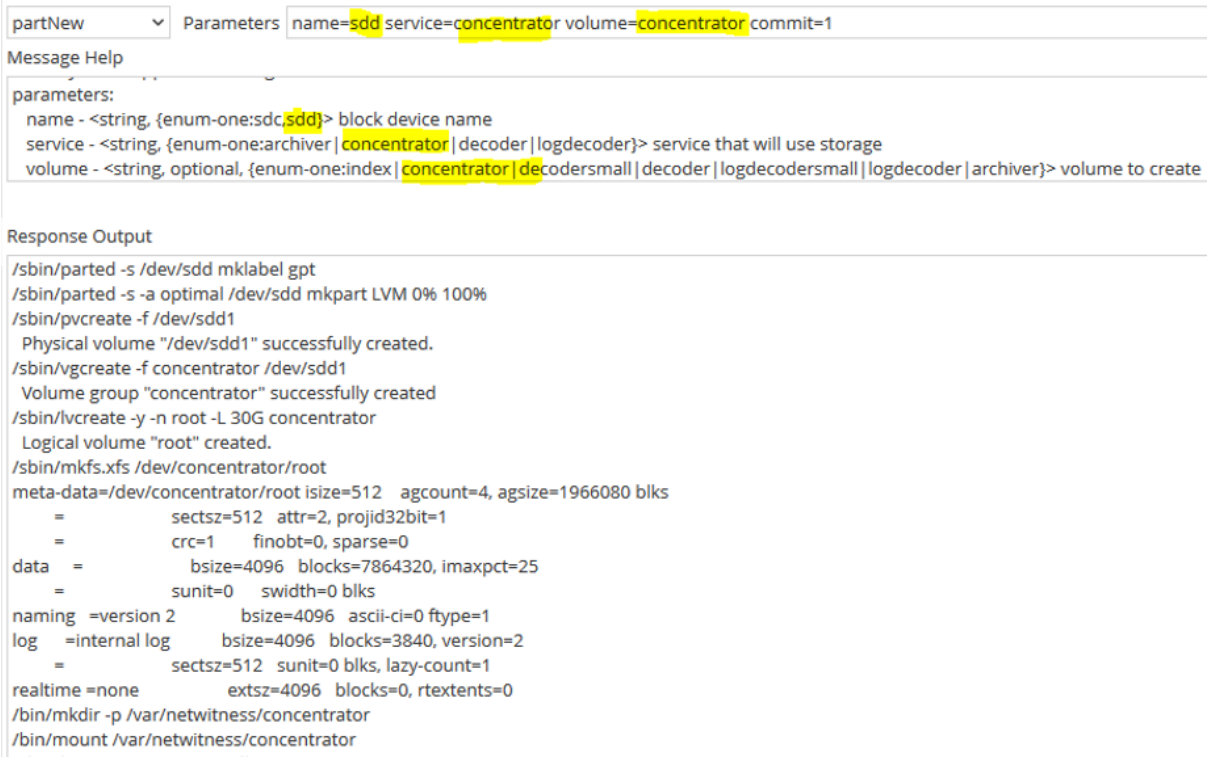
2. Execute the `raidNew` command with the following parameters.
   `controller=1 enclosure=6 scheme=concentrator`




```
[root@NWHOST1500 ~]# lsblk
NAME                          MAJ:MIN RM   SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
sda                             8:0    0   931G  0 disk
├─sda1                          8:1    0     1G  0 part /boot
└─sda2                          8:2    0   930G  0 part
  ├─netwitness_vg00-root      253:0    0    30G  0 lvm  /
  ├─netwitness_vg00-swap      253:1    0     4G  0 lvm  [SWAP]
  ├─netwitness_vg00-nwhome    253:2    0   2.7T  0 lvm  /var/netwitness
  ├─netwitness_vg00-varlog    253:3    0    10G  0 lvm  /var/log
  └─netwitness_vg00-usrhome   253:4    0    10G  0 lvm  /home
sdb                             8:16   0   1.8T  0 disk
└─sdb1                          8:17   0   1.8T  0 part
  └─netwitness_vg00-nwhome    253:2    0   2.7T  0 lvm  /var/netwitness
sdc                             8:32   0 928.8G  0 disk
sdd                             8:48   0  25.5T  0 disk
[root@NWHOST1500 ~]#
```

3. Execute the `partNew` command to create the **concentrator** partition first with the following parameters. You must create the **concentrator** volume before **index** volume or it will fail.

```
name=sdd service=concentrator volume=concentrator commit=1
```




```
[root@NWHOST1500 ~]# lsblk
NAME                          MAJ:MIN RM   SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
sda                             8:0    0   931G  0 disk
├─sda1                          8:1    0     1G  0 part /boot
└─sda2                          8:2    0   930G  0 part
  ├─netwitness_vg00-root      253:0    0    30G  0 lvm  /
  ├─netwitness_vg00-swap      253:1    0     4G  0 lvm  [SWAP]
  ├─netwitness_vg00-nwhome    253:2    0   2.7T  0 lvm  /var/netwitness
  ├─netwitness_vg00-varlog    253:3    0    10G  0 lvm  /var/log
  └─netwitness_vg00-usrhome   253:4    0    10G  0 lvm  /home
sdb                             8:16   0   1.8T  0 disk
└─sdb1                          8:17   0   1.8T  0 part
  └─netwitness_vg00-nwhome    253:2    0   2.7T  0 lvm  /var/netwitness
sdc                             8:32   0 928.8G  0 disk
sdd                             8:48   0  25.5T  0 disk
└─sdd1                          8:49   0  25.5T  0 part
  ├─concentrator-root         253:5    0    30G  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/concentrator
  ├─concentrator-sessiondb    253:6    0   600G  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/concentrator/sessiondb
  └─concentrator-metadb       253:7    0  24.9T  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/concentrator/metadb
```

4. Execute the partNew command with the following parameters with the following parameters to create an index on SSDs.

   ```
   name=sdc service=concentrator volume=index commit=1
   ```

partNew Parameters name=sdc service=concentrator volume=index commit=1

Message Help

parameters:
name - <string, {enum-one:sdc,sdd}> block device name
service - <string, {enum-one:archiver|concentrator|decoder|logdecoder}> service that will use storage
volume - <string, optional, {enum-one:index|concentrator|decodersmall|decoder|logdecodersmall|logdecoder|archiver}> volume to create

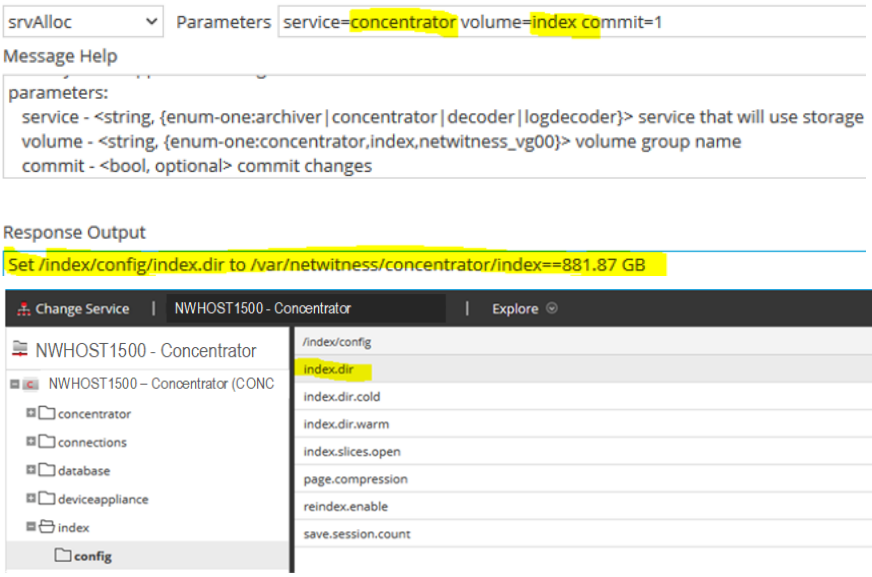
Response Output

```
/sbin/parted -s /dev/sdc mklabel gpt
/sbin/parted -s -a optimal /dev/sdc mkpart LVM 0% 100%
/sbin/pvcreate -f /dev/sdc1
  Physical volume "/dev/sdc1" successfully created.
/sbin/vgcreate -f index /dev/sdc1
  Volume group "index" successfully created
/sbin/lvcreate -y -n index -l 100%FREE index
  Wiping xfs signature on /dev/index/index.
  Logical volume "index" created.
/sbin/mkfs.xfs /dev/index/index
meta-data=/dev/index/index      isize=512    agcount=4, agsize=60866304 blks
         =                      sectsz=4096  attr=2, projid32bit=1
         =                      crc=1        finobt=0, sparse=0
data     =                      bsize=4096   blocks=243465216, imaxpct=25
         =                      sunit=0      swidth=0 blks
naming   =version 2             bsize=4096   ascii-ci=0 ftype=1
log      =internal log          bsize=4096   blocks=118879, version=2
         =                      sectsz=4096  sunit=1 blks, lazy-count=1
realtime =none                  extsz=4096   blocks=0, rtextents=0
/bin/mkdir -p /var/netwitness/concentrator/index
```

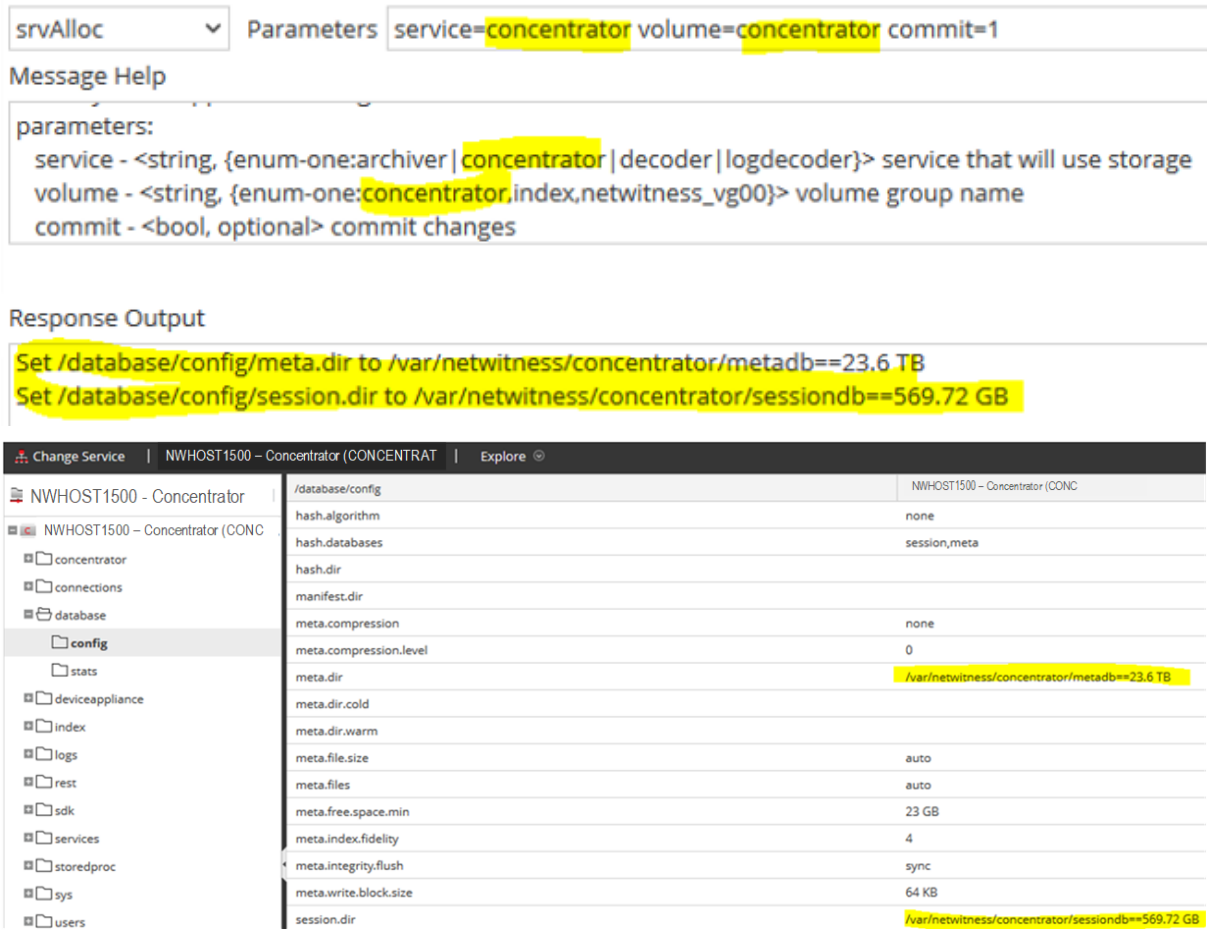
```
[root@NWHOST1500 ~]# lsblk
NAME                          MAJ:MIN RM   SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
sda                             8:0    0   931G  0 disk
├─sda1                          8:1    0     1G  0 part /boot
└─sda2                          8:2    0   930G  0 part
  ├─netwitness_vg00-root      253:0    0    30G  0 lvm  /
  ├─netwitness_vg00-swap      253:1    0     4G  0 lvm  [SWAP]
  ├─netwitness_vg00-nwhome    253:2    0   2.7T  0 lvm  /var/netwitness
  ├─netwitness_vg00-varlog    253:3    0    10G  0 lvm  /var/log
  └─netwitness_vg00-usrhome   253:4    0    10G  0 lvm  /home
sdb                             8:16   0   1.8T  0 disk
└─sdb1                          8:17   0   1.8T  0 part
  └─netwitness_vg00-nwhome    253:2    0   2.7T  0 lvm  /var/netwitness
sdc                             8:32   0 928.8G  0 disk
└─sdc1                          8:33   0 928.8G  0 part
  └─index-index               253:8    0 928.8G  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/concentrator/index
sdd                             8:48   0  25.5T  0 disk
└─sdd1                          8:49   0  25.5T  0 part
  ├─concentrator-root         253:5    0    30G  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/concentrator
  ├─concentrator-sessiondb    253:6    0   600G  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/concentrator/sessiondb
  └─concentrator-metadb       253:7    0  24.9T  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/concentrator/metadb
```

```
[root@NWHOST1500 ~]# df -h
Filesystem                              Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/netwitness_vg00-root         30G  2.1G   28G   7% /
devtmpfs                                 63G     0   63G   0% /dev
tmpfs                                    63G   12K   63G   1% /dev/shm
tmpfs                                    63G   10M   63G   1% /run
tmpfs                                    63G     0   63G   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/sda1                              1014M   91M  924M   9% /boot
/dev/mapper/netwitness_vg00-varlog       10G   52M   10G   1% /var/log
/dev/mapper/netwitness_vg00-usrhome      10G   33M   10G   1% /home
/dev/mapper/netwitness_vg00-nwhome      2.7T   98M  2.7T   1% /var/netwitness
tmpfs                                    13G     0   13G   0% /run/user/0
/dev/mapper/concentrator-root            30G   33M   30G   1% /var/netwitness/concentrator
/dev/mapper/concentrator-sessiondb      600G   33M  600G   1% /var/netwitness/concentrator/sessiondb
/dev/mapper/concentrator-metadb          25T   33M   25T   1% /var/netwitness/concentrator/metadb
/dev/mapper/index-index                 929G   33M  929G   1% /var/netwitness/concentrator/index
```

5. Execute the `srvAlloc` command with the following parameters.
   `service=concentrator volume=index commit=1`



6. Execute the `srvAlloc` command with the following parameters.
   `service=concentrator volume=concentrator commit=1`

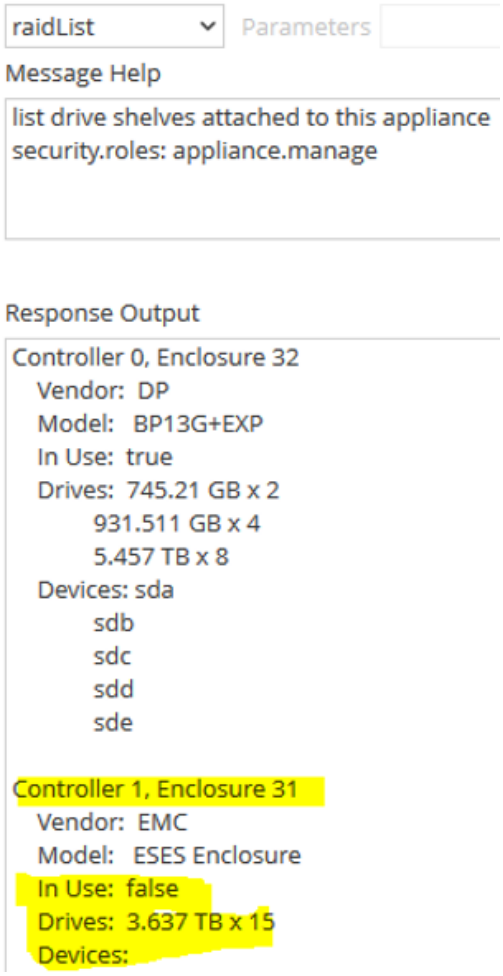


7. Reconfigure the following Network Concentrator service and its database to detect and take advantage of all of the free space as described in Task 5 - (Optional) Reconfigure Storage Configuration for 10G Capture.

Configure Storage for Log Decoder Hybrid

The following scenario configures storage on one, non-encrypted, 15-Drive DAC for a Log Decoder Hybrid physical host.

1. Execute the `raidList` command.



2. Execute the `raidNew` command with the following parameters.

```
controller=1 enclosure=31 scheme=log-hybrid commit=1
```

raidNew Parameters controller=1 enclosure=31 scheme=log-hybrid commit=1

Message Help

controller - <int32, {enum-one:0,1}> Controller the shelf is attached to
enclosure - <uint32, {enum-one:32,31}> Enclosure number of the shelf to clear
scheme - <string, {enum-one:decoder|logdecoder|concentrator|archiver|network-hybrid|log-hybrid}> Type of RAID volumes to allocate
preferSecure - <bool, optional, {bool:0,1,yes,no,true,false,on,off}> Prefer creation of a secure array given compatible physical drives and a controller with a security key set

Response Output

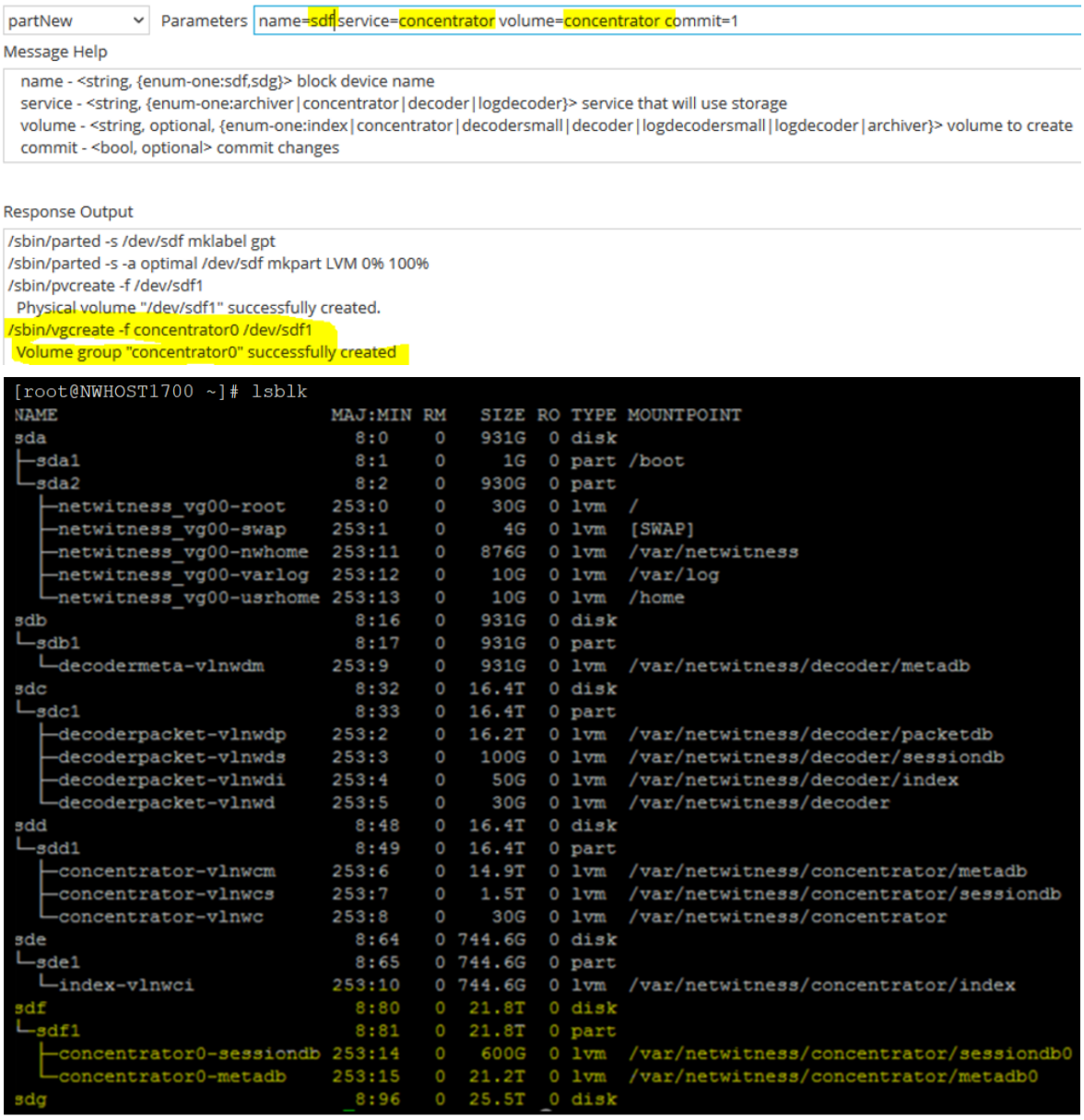
```
/opt/MegaRAID/perccli/perccli64 /c1 add vd r5 drives=31:0,31:1,31:2,31:3,31:4,31:5,31:6 wb ra cached Strip=128
Controller = 1
Status = Success
Description = Add VD Succeeded

/opt/MegaRAID/perccli/perccli64 /c1 add vd r5 drives=31:7,31:8,31:9,31:10,31:11,31:12,31:13,31:14 wb ra cached Strip=128
Controller = 1
Status = Success
Description = Add VD Succeeded
```

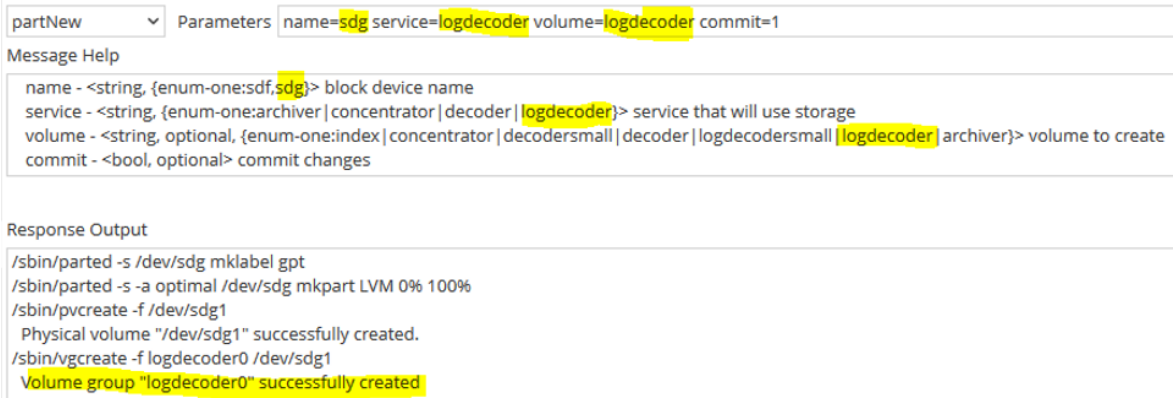
```
[root@NWHOST1700 ~]# lsblk
NAME                          MAJ:MIN RM   SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
sda                             8:0    0   931G  0 disk
├─sda1                          8:1    0     1G  0 part /boot
└─sda2                          8:2    0   930G  0 part
  ├─netwitness_vg00-root      253:0    0    30G  0 lvm  /
  ├─netwitness_vg00-swap      253:1    0     4G  0 lvm  [SWAP]
  ├─netwitness_vg00-nwhome    253:11   0   876G  0 lvm  /var/netwitness
  ├─netwitness_vg00-varlog    253:12   0    10G  0 lvm  /var/log
  └─netwitness_vg00-usrhome   253:13   0    10G  0 lvm  /home
sdb                             8:16   0   931G  0 disk
└─sdb1                          8:17   0   931G  0 part
  └─decodermeta-vlnwdm        253:9    0   931G  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/decoder/metadb
sdc                             8:32   0  16.4T  0 disk
└─sdc1                          8:33   0  16.4T  0 part
  ├─decoderpacket-vlnwdp      253:2    0  16.2T  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/decoder/packetdb
  ├─decoderpacket-vlnwds      253:3    0   100G  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/decoder/sessiondb
  ├─decoderpacket-vlnwdi      253:4    0    50G  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/decoder/index
  └─decoderpacket-vlnwd       253:5    0    30G  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/decoder
sdd                             8:48   0  16.4T  0 disk
└─sdd1                          8:49   0  16.4T  0 part
  ├─concentrator-vlnwcm       253:6    0  14.9T  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/concentrator/metadb
  ├─concentrator-vlnwcs       253:7    0   1.5T  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/concentrator/sessiondb
  └─concentrator-vlnwc        253:8    0    30G  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/concentrator
sde                             8:64   0 744.6G  0 disk
└─sde1                          8:65   0 744.6G  0 part
  └─index-vlnwci              253:10   0 744.6G  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/concentrator/index
sdf                             8:80   0  21.8T  0 disk
sdg                             8:96   0  25.5T  0 disk
```

3. Execute the `partNew` command with the following parameters with the following parameters.

   - `name=sdf service=concentrator volume=concentrator commit=1`



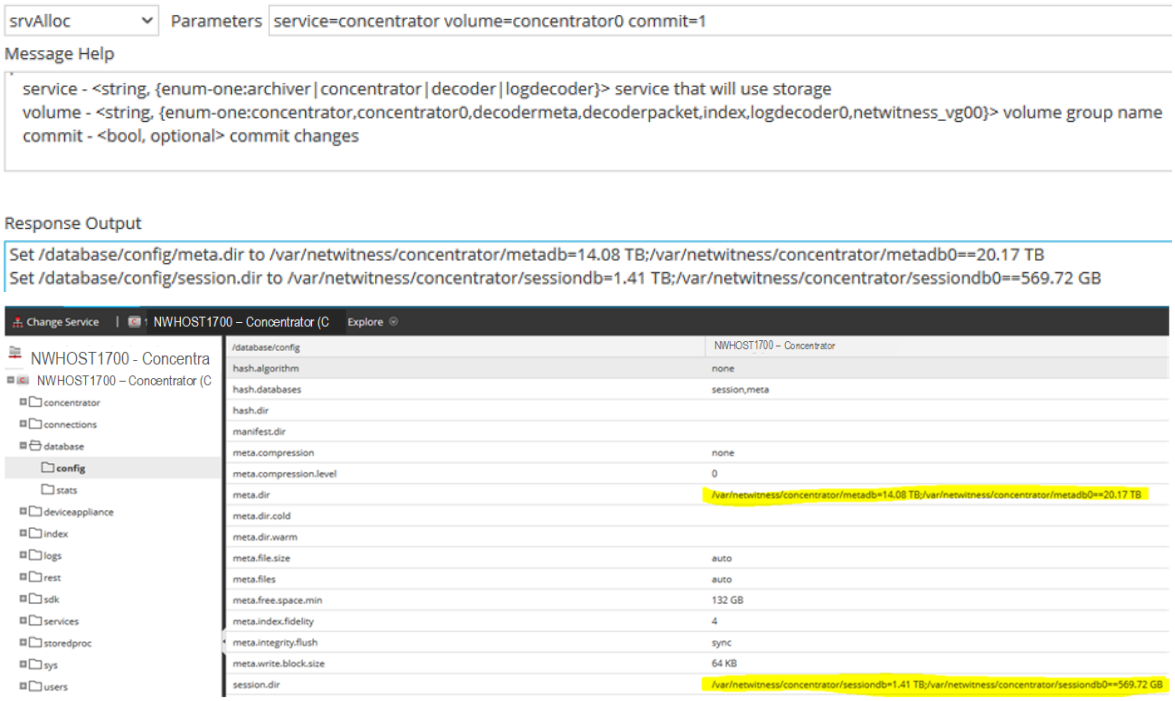
- `name=sdg service=logdecoder volume=logdecoder commit=1`




```
[root@NWHOST1700 ~]# lsblk
NAME                          MAJ:MIN RM   SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
sda                             8:0    0   931G  0 disk
├─sda1                          8:1    0     1G  0 part /boot
└─sda2                          8:2    0   930G  0 part
  ├─netwitness_vg00-root      253:0    0    30G  0 lvm  /
  ├─netwitness_vg00-swap      253:1    0     4G  0 lvm  [SWAP]
  ├─netwitness_vg00-nwhome    253:11   0   876G  0 lvm  /var/netwitness
  ├─netwitness_vg00-varlog    253:12   0    10G  0 lvm  /var/log
  └─netwitness_vg00-usrhome   253:13   0    10G  0 lvm  /home
sdb                             8:16   0   931G  0 disk
└─sdb1                          8:17   0   931G  0 part
  └─decodermeta-vlnwdm        253:9    0   931G  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/decoder/metadb
sdc                             8:32   0  16.4T  0 disk
└─sdc1                          8:33   0  16.4T  0 part
  ├─decoderpacket-vlnwdp      253:2    0  16.2T  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/decoder/packetdb
  ├─decoderpacket-vlnwds      253:3    0   100G  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/decoder/sessiondb
  ├─decoderpacket-vlnwdi      253:4    0    50G  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/decoder/index
  └─decoderpacket-vlnwd       253:5    0    30G  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/decoder
sdd                             8:48   0  16.4T  0 disk
└─sdd1                          8:49   0  16.4T  0 part
  ├─concentrator-vlnwcm       253:6    0  14.9T  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/concentrator/metadb
  ├─concentrator-vlnwcs       253:7    0   1.5T  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/concentrator/sessiondb
  └─concentrator-vlnwc        253:8    0    30G  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/concentrator
sde                             8:64   0 744.6G  0 disk
└─sde1                          8:65   0 744.6G  0 part
  └─index-vlnwci              253:10   0 744.6G  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/concentrator/index
sdf                             8:80   0  21.8T  0 disk
└─sdf1                          8:81   0  21.8T  0 part
  ├─concentrator0-sessiondb   253:14   0   600G  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/concentrator/sessiondb0
  └─concentrator0-metadb      253:15   0  21.2T  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/concentrator/metadb0
sdg                             8:96   0  25.5T  0 disk
└─sdg1                          8:97   0  25.5T  0 part
  └─logdecoder0-packetdb      253:16   0  25.5T  0 lvm  /var/netwitness/decoder/packetdb0
```

4. Execute the `srvAlloc` command with the following parameters.

   - `service=concentrator volume=concentrator0 commit=1`



   - `service=logdecoder volume=logdecoder0 commit=1`

5. Reconfigure the following Log Decoder service and its database to detect and take advantage of all of the free space as described in Task 5 - (Optional) Reconfigure Storage Configuration for 10G Capture.

Revision History

Revision	Date	Description
1.0	September, 2020	11.5 Release Updates