Control Software for
SCSI Fiber Optic Extender,
2 x 2 SCSI Matrix Switch, and
4 x 2 SCSI Matrix Switch
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1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

The BLACK BOX® Control Software is an easy-to-use tool for controlling and monitoring the following products:

- 2 x 2 SCSI Matrix Switches (SW120A, SW121A)
- 4 x 2 SCSI Matrix Switches (SW122A, SW123A)
- SCSI Fiber Optic Extender (IC490A)

This graphical user interface (GUI) lets you view critical information, modify hardware settings, and, depending on the hardware product, report errors across the SCSI bus. The software control is handled through an RS-232 serial port and comes with a complete setup program for ease of installation. If you are using one of the latest SCSI Switches (SC122A, SC123A), there is also an Ethernet control option via TCP/IP.

For SCSI switches, the software is most commonly used to change switch settings and monitor activity. This can be especially important for remote access requirements. (Remote access is available through Ethernet connections only.)

For the SCSI Fiber Optic Extender, the software is most commonly used to monitor bus activity and read critical information about the Extender’s hardware such as the model number, firmware revision, serial number, temperature of the unit, and SCSI bus activity.

This software also allows multiple hardware devices to be managed at the same time within a single software interface. The software auto-detects the type of devices connected and provides the appropriate window for each device. It eliminates the need for separate control software for the Switches and Extender.

1.2 Features

The Control Software provides the following key features:

SCSI Switches

- Control of the front panel from a workstation through an RS-232 serial port or Ethernet interface.

• Active SCSI Bus Monitoring.

• “Smart Switching” to avoid a “Y” in the SCSI Bus.

• “Smart Termination” to avoid termination of active ports.

• Supports multiple devices within a single application.

• Port naming for documentation purposes.

• Front-panel locking (locks the device front panel)

• Off-line mode for demonstration purposes.

• Automatic scanning for active devices.

• Auto detection of LAN card.

• LAN card configuration utility for setting IP address.

• Displays critical SCSI Switch hardware information:
  - Serial-port mode
  - Switch SCSI mode (LVD, SE, DIFF)
  - Model number
  - Manufacture date
  - Serial number
  - Firmware revision
  - Current termination settings
  - Current temperature of the unit
  - Current alarm settings for temperature and power supplies

• Graphical display of SCSI-bus activity.

• Supports switching hold-off commands and settings.

• On-line help.
**NOTE**

Some features may not be available on all SCSI Switch products. Check product specifications for more information on available features.

*SCSI Fiber Optic Extender*

- Complete control of the front panel from a remote workstation through the RS-232 serial port interface.
- Active SCSI-bus monitoring.
- Error logging with ability to capture the log information to a text file.
- Link test.
- Self-test.
- Front-panel locking (locks both the software front panel and the actual device front panel).
- Off-line mode for demonstration purposes.
- Automatic scanning for active devices.
- Link test and self-test statistics.
- Displays critical SCSI Fiber Optic Extender hardware information:
  - Model number
  - Manufacture date
  - Serial number
  - Firmware revision
  - Current termination settings.
  - Current temperature of the unit.
- Graphical display of SCSI-bus activity with optional sample periods.
- On-line help.
2. System Requirements

Key Components

BLACK BOX® Control Software requires the following items for proper functionality:

- **RS232 Serial Port Connection:** The serial connection provides a method of communication between the software running on a workstation or PC to the Black Box hardware device.

- **Ethernet TCP/IP Connection (SCSI Switches):** This option is available on the SCSI Switches. It allows control of the switches from a remote workstation using TCP/IP for communicating to the switch.

- **Loop Back Adapter (SCSI Fiber Optic Extender):** This adapter is used on the DB9 coax port for conducting a self-test on the unit if two Extenders are connected via fiber. This adapter is not required if the connection between the two units is through the DB9 coax.

- **Supported Environments:** BLACK BOX® Control Software can be installed in the following environments:
  - Windows 95/98
  - Windows NT Server v3.5x/v4.x/Windows 2000
  - Windows NT Workstation v3.x/v4.x/Windows 2000
3. Control Software Installation

3.1 On the PC or Workstation

1. Insert the Control Software Version 3.1 diskette into the floppy drive (usually called A).

2. From the Program Manager, choose **File/Run**, or from the Start Menu choose **Run**.

3. If you inserted the diskette in drive A, type **A:\setup** and choose OK. (“A” represents the drive letter associated with your floppy disk drive.)

4. Follow the installation instructions.
3.2 Select Software Directory

This directory is where the Control Software will be stored on the local machine. Select the default location by clicking Next. (Select Browse to locate an alternative location for the files if needed.)

*Click Next to continue.*

![Figure 3-1. Choose Destination Location screen.](image)
3.3 Select the Program Folder

The following screen designates where the Control Software will appear under the start menu. Selecting the default will create a Program Folder called BLACKBOX, with a subfolder called BLACKBOX Control.

*Click Next to continue.*

![Select Program Folder screen](image)

**Figure 3-2. Select Program Folder screen.**
3.4 Confirm Installation Settings

The following shows the current settings for installing the software based on the selections in the previous screens.

If the information is correct, click Next to continue.

![Start Copying Files](image)

Figure 3-3. Start Copying Files screen.

3.5 Control Software Setup Is Complete

Setup is now complete.

Press Finish.

Checking Launch the program file will automatically start the Control Software after you select Finish.

If no options are checked, setup will complete and you can open the software later as needed.
Figure 3-4. Setup Complete screen.
4. Using the Control Software

4.1 Starting the Software

Double-click the Black Box Control icon to start the software.

Figure 4-1. BLACK BOX® Control Software screen.
4.2 Scanning for Devices

Upon initial startup, the software will prompt you with the following message:

![Software prompt upon initial startup.](image)

- **Auto-detect on-line devices**: The software will scan the RS-232 serial port and try to find active devices. This is the normal operation when a hardware device is connected through the RS-232 port. If a device is found, the software will begin operating in an active, on-line mode.

- **Work off-line**: This selection lets you operate the software and view its features without having a device actively connected to the RS-232 serial port. This selection will create an off-line session within the software.
5. SCSI Switch Control: Online

5.1 Control Software

Once the software detects a device through the RS-232 serial port or Ethernet port, the following screen will appear. If multiple devices are found, each will be represented separately in its own window. In the following instance, SC122A has been identified and is the only unit connected to the PC or workstation.

NOTE
When the software is on-line, any changes to the settings will immediately affect the SCSI Switch hardware.

Figure 5-1. SCSI Switch Control: Online screen.

5.2 Online Session Screen Definitions

- **Software Title Bar**: Defines the name of the software and displays the current version of the software. For example: Black Box Control Software Version 3.1.

- **Device Window Title Bar**: Defines the current device attached to the serial port. This information will also provide the ID of the hardware device in use. For example: SC122A #1.
CONTROL SOFTWARE

• **Device Information:** Located under the Black Box logo, this information provides the model number of the connected device, the name of the device, and a short description of the device.

• **Bus Mode:** Indicates the mode of operation the SCSI switch is running in. For example: LVD.

• **Smart Switching:** This feature is optional and keeps the switch settings from accidentally creating a “Y” on the SCSI bus. This forces each SCSI channel to be isolated. As changes made are made to the port settings, other ports will be turned on or off as needed to keep the proper isolation of the bus. This is also true for terminator settings. If selected, any port that is turned off will automatically be properly terminated. Any port that is turned on and has termination set will automatically have termination removed.

• **Port Assignments:** The active port connections through the switch. By clicking on the lights, ports are either turned on or off.

• **Terminators:** Defines the active termination on each port. By clicking the lights, termination is either turned on or off.

  **IMPORTANT!**

  
  (+) and (-) indicators in the Port Assignments and Terminators grid:
  If Holdoff has been set on the switch and activity is occurring that affects the ability to change the port, a plus sign (+) or minus sign (-) will appear instead of the light being on or off. This indicates the port has been requested to change to either on (+) or off (-) but is being “held off” by SCSI activity. As soon as the hold off time has expired without activity on the bus, the indicators will automatically set the port to on (light on) or off (light off).

• **SCSI Bus Indicator:** Indicates when there is activity on the SCSI bus across any port. Any time data is transferred across any active port, this indicator will turn on. Typically, this light will flicker as activity moves across the bus. This is a normal indication of activity. This indicator cannot be modified via the control software.

• **Alarm Indicator:** When lit, indicates an alarm status on the unit. Alarm status can be triggered if either the temperature has exceeded the set threshold on the unit, or a power supply has failed.
• **Switch Without Holdoff:** The SCSI Switches are equipped with a safety feature (Holdoff) that does not allow the changing of the port settings if bus activity is active on the port being changed. There is a delay that can be set up to 25.5 seconds where the bus must be idle for the delay time before settings will become active. By selecting Switch Without Holdoff, this safety feature is disabled and changes to port settings are immediate, regardless if activity is present on the bus. The following screen will appear if this option is selected as a warning:

![Switch Without Holdoff - Are You Sure?](image)

**Figure 5-2. Switch Without Holdout screen.**

• **Port Busy Indicator:** Indicates when activity is happening on the SCSI bus on a particular port. Any time data is transferred across a port, the corresponding indicator will turn on. Typically, this light will flicker as activity moves across the bus. This is a normal indication of activity.
• **Show Bus Activity Meter:** When selected, a graphical representation of SCSI bus activity will appear directly below the switch information. This meter will rise and fall depending on the amount and consistency of the data being transferred across the SCSI bus on each port. The following is an example with this option selected.

![Show bus activity meter screen](image)

**Figure 5-3. Show bus activity meter screen.**

### 5.3 Online Menu Options

**File** Options:

- **Connect:** Searches the RS232 serial port for active BLACK BOX devices and will connect to the devices if found.

- **New off-line session:** Initiates an offline session window. This is typically used to view the software and become familiar with its functionality without directly affecting the hardware.

- **Close:** Closes the active window. The active window is the one with the highlighted title bar.

- **Close All:** Closes all windows regardless of whether they are active or not.

- **Exit:** Exits the Control Software.
Settings Option:

- **Communications**: Changes the communication-port settings for proper communication between the PC or workstation and the Switch. The following screen will appear when this option is selected.

![Serial Port & LAN Configuration](image)

**Figure 5-4. Serial port and LAN configuration screen.**

- **Comm Port**: Defines which port on the PC or workstation is connected to the RS-232 serial port. Changes made will immediately affect the communication with the active device.

- **Baud Rate**: Defines the baud rate for communicating between the PC or workstation and the Switch. Changes made will immediately affect the communication with active devices.

Configure Options:

This menu option changes based on the type of device connected and the active window. In each case, the model of the hardware currently active will show up after the Configure menu option. Example: Configure SC122A.

- **Configuration Options**: Provides critical information about the SCSI switch and allows access for multiple functions. When selected, the following screen will appear.
CONTROL SOFTWARE

Figure 5-5. Configuration screen, SCSI Holdoff tab.

**SCSI Holdoff:**

This setting defines how long the SCSI bus must be idle before allowing any changes to active ports or termination.

- **SCSI Bus Holdoff Time:** Time in seconds up to 25.5 that the switch will hold any new port or termination settings when activity is present on the affected port.

- **Switch without Holdoff:** When selected, the holdoff time defined is ignored and changes become effective immediately, regardless of whether activity is present or not. This option is also available on the main screen.

**Alarm:**

Provides alarm information for failures and allows the user to set the temperature threshold on the unit. Each indicator when lit represents a failure with the corresponding item. Disabling the audible alarm will turn off the beeping the switch creates when an alarm is triggered. The following is an example of the options available:
Port Names:

This is used for information purposes only so connected devices can be documented. The information is stored in the switch itself, so you can access it from multiple control software locations if needed. This is most helpful when connecting via Ethernet to make sure users understand what is connected to a given switch.
Figure 5-7. Configuration screen, Port Names tab.

Miscellaneous Configurations

Figure 5-8. Configuration screen, Misc tab.
• **Lock Front Panel:** When checked, the front panel of the switch is locked and will not allow changes to port settings or termination. The software interface, however, will still be able to make any changes. Front panel locking only affects manual switching.

• **Set Switch Number:** This identifies a specific switch. This switch “ID” is set either on the switch itself through DIP switches or the front panel. This identifier is normally set to 1, but if multiple switches are daisychained, each must have a unique switch number (options are 1 through 32).

• **Serial Port Mode:** This section indicates how the serial ports operate on the switch. **Daisy-Chain** allows the RS-232 port to act as an input and output, allowing multiple switches to be chained together on a single communications port. **Dual Comm Ports** allows both RS-232 ports to be used as input to the switch. The switch firmware handles contention when two systems are accessing the same switch. **Connected To** identifies which port is communicating with the switch. This represents the active communication port on the switch.

**Version:**

Provides valuable information about the switch as the following screen shows.

![Configuration screen, Version tab.](image)

**Figure 5-9. Configuration screen, Version tab.**
CONTROL SOFTWARE

- **Model, Serial Number and Date of Manufacture** are all pulled from the hardware and displayed for informational purposes.

- **Firmware Revision** is also pulled from the hardware and is displayed for informational purposes.

- **LAN Card Detected** will be lit as seen in the screen shot if the switch is equipped with an Ethernet LAN card.

**Window:**

- **Cascade:** Displays all active windows within the Control Software in a cascaded format.

- **Tile:** Displays all active windows within the Control Software in a tiled format so all windows are visible in a single screen.

- **Arrange Icons:** Automatically arranges the icon windows within the Control Software.

- **Minimize All:** Reduces the GUI window to display title bars.
6. SCSI Switch Control: Offline

Control Software

The offline session is typically used to test the software and become familiar with it before connecting an active device.

An offline session can be created either by selecting the Work Offline option as the program starts, or by selecting File and then the New Offline Session menu option.

The following screen will appear for selecting which type of hardware device the user wishes to show in offline mode. In this case, the SC122A has been selected.

![Start new offline session screen]

Figure 6-1. Start new offline session screen.

The ON control software will create the window for the device selected as shown below for the SCSI Switch. Notice the title window bar indicates the status is <offline> for the switch, indicating the device is not actively connected.
Figure 6-2. Offline session screen, SC122A.

All the functionality of the software is available for testing in an offline session; however, no actual changes are made to a device.
7. SCSI Fiber Optic Extender Control: Online

7.1 SCSI Fiber Optic Extender On-Line Mode

Once the software detects a device through the RS-232 serial port, the following screen will appear. If multiple devices are found, each will be represented separately in its own window. In the following instance, Extender #1 has been identified and is the only unit connected to the PC or Workstation.

**NOTE**

When the software is online, any changes to the settings will immediately affect the Extender hardware.

![Figure 7-1. Control Software, SCSI Fiber Optic Extender.](image)

7.2 Online Session Screen Definitions

- **Software Title Bar:** Defines the name of the software and displays the current version of the software. For example: Control Software Version 3.2.
CONTROL SOFTWARE

• **Device Window Title Bar:** Defines the current device attached to the serial port. This information will also provide the ID of the Extender in use. For example: SCSI Fiber Optic Extender #1.

• **Device Information:** Located under the Black Box logo, this information provides the model number of the connected device, the name of the device, and a short description of the device.

• **Power Indicator:** Indicates if the Extender’s power is turned on or off. A yellow light indicates power is active.

• **Link Active Indicator:** Indicates if the link between two SCSI Fiber Optic Extenders is operating properly. A yellow light indicates a proper link between two Extenders. If the Link Active Indicator is not on, the Extenders will not operate properly.

• **Bus Active Indicator:** Indicates when there is SCSI bus activity on the SCSI Fiber Optic Extenders. When data is transferred across the Extenders, this indicator will turn on. Typically, this light will flicker as activity moves across the bus. This is a normal indication of activity.

• **Link Error Indicator:** Indicates an error between two Extenders. A yellow light indicates an error in the communication between the two units. When this light is active, the units will not transfer data properly.

• **Fiber Button:** When selected the yellow light indicates that fiber communications is selected between two Extenders. This selection will immediately affect the Extender hardware when clicked. (There is a warning message before allowing users to change this setting on active units.)

• **Coax Button:** When selected, the yellow light indicates that the Extenders are communicating using the coax connection. This button will immediately affect the Extender hardware when clicked. (There is a warning message before allowing users to change this setting on active units.)

• **Self-Test Button:** Provides a method for testing the Extender hardware. When clicked, this will immediately start a self-test on the Extender.

**IMPORTANT**

A self-test always uses the coax connection for testing. If fiber is used to connect the Extenders, the coax loopback adapter must be installed on the Extender. A self-test will temporarily select the coax connection and turn off the fiber connection to complete the test. Self-test should not be implemented while there is bus activity on the Extenders. When you select Self-Test, the light will blink several times and will turn either green for a successful test or red if errors were encountered.
• **Link Test Button**: Provides a method for testing the connection between two Extenders. This is the most common test to ensure proper installation of the units. When Link Test is selected, the light will blink several times and will turn either green for a successful test or red if errors were encountered.

• **SCSI Activity**: A graphical representation of SCSI bus activity. This meter will rise and fall depending on the amount of the data being transferred across the SCSI bus.

### 7.3 Online Menu Options

**File** Options:

• **Connect**: Searches the RS-232 serial port for active Extenders and will connect to the devices if found.

• **New offline session**: Initiates an offline session window. This is used to view the software without directly affecting the Extender hardware.

• **Close**: Closes the active window. The active window is the one with the highlighted title bar.

• **Exit**: Exits the Control Software.

**Settings** Option:

• **Communications**: Changes the communication-port settings for proper communication between the PC or workstation and the Extender. The following screen will appear when selected.
Figure 7-2. Serial port and LAN configuration.

- **Comm Port**: Defines which port on the PC or workstation is connected to the RS-232 serial port. Changes made will immediately affect the communication with the active device.

- **Baud Rate**: Defines the baud rate for communicating between the PC or workstation and the Extender. Changes made will immediately affect the communication with the active device.

**Configure** Options:

- **Link Test and Self-Test Statistics**: Provides information about previous link tests and self-tests performed from within the software.

- **Configuration Options**: Provides critical information about the Extender and allows access for locking the front panel and enabling error tracking and logging. When selected the following screen will appear.
**Key Display Information:**

- **Model, Serial Number, and Date of Manufacture** are all pulled from the hardware and displayed for informational purposes.

- **Firmware Revision** is also pulled from the hardware and is displayed for informational purposes.

- **Terminator:** Displays the current settings on the Extender for termination. Factory setting is ON for termination and this should be the setting for most installations.

- **Temperature:** Displays the current temperature of the unit. The temperature is constantly updated to reflect the real-time temperature of the Extender. The software will immediately indicate a change in temperature.

- **Front Panel Locked:** When checked, the front panel of the Extender will be locked so no changes can be made. This also locks the software front panel from allowing changes.
• **Enable Error Logging:** When this option is checked, an expanded window will appear that allows errors to be noted and logged. No errors will be captured until you click the **Start Error Logging** button. Any time an error occurs, the error sequence number, along with the unit temperature, the date, and time of the error, is recorded. After 254 errors, the log will no longer record new errors across the bus until you click the **Start Error Logging** button again. Log files may be saved to text files by selecting the **Save Log to File** button. The following screen is an example of the software with error logging activated.

![Figure 7-4. Error Logging screen.](image)

**Monitor:**

• **SCSI Bus Monitor:** Provides a visual display graph of the SCSI bus activity across the Extenders. The following is an example of the monitoring option.
Figure 7-4. Error Logging screen.

- **Sample Period**: Provides the interval in seconds for updating the graphical representation of the SCSI bus activity. This timing parameter ranges from \( \frac{1}{6} \) of a second to 1 hour.

- **Reset**: Clears the current monitor activity and restarts the monitoring of the SCSI bus.

**Window**:

- **Cascade**: Displays all active windows in the Control Software in a cascaded format.

- **Tile**: Displays all active windows in the Control Software in a tiled format so all windows are visible in a single screen.

- **Arrange Icons**: Automatically arranges the icon windows in the Control Software.

- **Minimize All**: Minimizes all the Control Software windows.
8. SCSI Fiber Optic Extender Control: Offline

Offline Mode

To create an offline session, either select the Work Off-line option as the program initiates, or select **File** and then the **New Off-line Session** menu option. The following screen represents an offline session. Note the title bar in the Extender control window. **Extender #96 <off-line>** indicates no Extenders are connected through the software control program at this time.

The offline session is typically used to test the software and become familiar with it before connecting to an active device.

![Offline Mode Screen](image)

**Figure 8-1. Offline mode.**

All the functionality of the software is available for testing in an offline session, however many of the functions are simulated. The following messages will typically appear during the use of the software offline.
CHAPTER 8: SCSI Fiber Optic Extender Control: Offline

- **This is an off-line session—self test will be simulated...** This message appears when you click the Self-Test button on the main screen. The test will simulate the actual test by blinking three times and then indicate a successful test by turning green. In addition, the following test results will appear.

![Self Test Results](image)

**Figure 8-2. Self Test screen.**

**NOTE**

Self-Tests will never show a failure in an offline mode.

- **Sorry—you must be on-line to log errors.** This message will appear when clicking the Start Error Logging button after the Enable Error Logging option has been turned on through the Configure menu. Offline sessions have no way to trap errors, since the Extenders are not connected to the software.

- **This is an off-line session—link test will be simulated...** This message appears when the user clicks the Link Test button on the main screen. The test will simulate the actual test by blinking three times and then indicate a successful test by turning green. In addition, the following test results will appear.
Figure 8-3. Link Test screen.

NOTE
Link tests will never show a failure in an offline mode.

- **SCSI Bus Monitor shows no data and stays as a flat line on the graph.** In an offline mode, there is no SCSI bus activity, since no Extenders are connected to the software. Thus, the SCSI bus monitor simply shows the status of no activity at all times.
9. Configuring the LAN Port

9.1 LAN Port

The SCSI Switch may be controlled over a TCP/IP network using the LAN port.

If the SCSI Switch is equipped with the LAN port you can remotely control the SCSI Switch via a standard 10-Mbps Ethernet connection running TCP/IP. The RS-232 COM2 port (which is used for daisychaining SCSI switches) has been disabled (it is being used internally by the LAN card). If you wish to daisychain SCSI switches, you will need to disable the LAN port and enable the COM2 port. Check with the appropriate switch manual for configuration information.

9.2 Assign LAN Port IP Address

To assign the LAN IP address, select the **Communications** Option from the **Settings** menu.

![Serial Port & LAN Configuration](image)

Figure 9-1. Communications option.

Select **Assign IP address to Network SCSI Switch**. This opens the Configure Network Switch panel which executes the Cfgswitch Utility.
The cfgswitch.exe utility is used to configure the TCP/IP address. Enter the new IP address and switch MAC address in the appropriate fields. The MAC address can be found on a label located on the bottom of the SCSI Switch.

**Search for Black Box Network Switches**

You can search for the IP address by clicking the **Search** button in the **Configure Black Box Network Switch**. This will bring up a **Search for Network Switches** window. Enter a beginning IP address and an ending IP address and click **Search**.
10. Common Questions

10.1 Control Software: SCSI Fiber Optic Extender

Q. How do I lock the front panel so others don’t change the settings?

A. Select the Configuration option from the main menu and check the Lock Front Panel box. Click OK and the panel will be locked. This also locks the software front panel as well as the unit front panel.

Q. How do I activate the software error logging?

A. Select the Configuration option from the main menu and check the Enable Error Logging box. Click OK and the error logging screen will be added to the interface window. To actually start error logging, click the Start Error Logging button on the main screen.

Q. What is the difference between Self-Test and Link Test?

A. Self-Test uses the coax interface to test the local Extender to ensure proper functionality. It does not require a second unit to be connected as long as the DB9 loopback adapter is connected to the DB9 coax port. Link Test tests the connection between two units. This test uses the fiber or coax interface depending on which has been selected on the front panel. This test ensures proper communication between the two units.

10.2 Control Software: 2 x 2 and 4 x 2 SCSI Matrix Switches

Q. How do I lock the front panel so others don’t change the settings?

A. Select the Configuration option from the main menu, then select the Misc tab and check the Lock Front Panel box. Click OK and the panel will be locked.

Q. Why are there pluses (+) and minuses (-) on the ports when I try to set them?

A. There is SCSI activity on the bus that you are trying to change that has not been idle for the time set by the “hold off” parameter. If necessary, you can select Switch without Holdoff to bypass the Holdoff security.
Q. Why can I still select ports through the front panel that create a “Y” on the SCSI bus when “Smart Switching” is selected in the software?

A. “Smart Switching” options are only for use with the Control Software interface and do not affect the front-panel operation. Locking the front panel will keep users from changing switch settings manually if needed.

Q. Why is the switch showing a bus mode of SE when I have an LVD controller?

A. The SCSI Switch auto detects the bus mode based on what is connected to the bus. If ANY single ended devices are attached to the switch, the ENTIRE switch will run in single-ended mode. In order to maintain LVD mode, all systems and peripherals must be LVD.

Q. I have the switched configured for Dual Mode, but I still can’t see the switch from both systems. What’s wrong?

A. The second communication port must be connected using a null modem cable. Thus, COM1 is connected with a straight serial port and COM2 is connected with a null-modem cable. This will allow both ports to properly communicate with the switch. (Make sure the switch is set to Dual Mode under the Configure menu option and then the Misc tab.)
11. Error and Warning Messages

11.1 Control Software Messages

*Sorry—you must be on-line to log errors.* This message only appears when using an offline session with SCSI Fiber Optic Extenders. It will appear when clicking the Start Error Logging button after the Enable Error Logging option has been turned on through the Configure menu option. Offline sessions have no way to trap errors since the Extenders are not connected to the software.

*This is an off-line session—self test will be simulated...* This message only appears when using an offline session with SCSI Fiber Optic Extenders. It appears when you click the Self Test button on the main screen. The test will simulate the actual test by blinking three times and then indicate a successful test by turning green.

*This is an off-line session—link test will be simulated...* This message only appears when using an offline session with SCSI Fiber Optic Extenders. It appears when you click the Link Test button on the main screen. The test will simulate the actual test by blinking three times and then indicate a successful test by turning green.

*Communications failure detected. All on-line device windows will be closed.* This message appears when the connection through the RS-232 serial port to the hardware has been interrupted or lost. When you select OK, any online windows within the software will be closed.

*Common reasons for the message:*

- Power turned off from the hardware.
- Communication port settings changed and are no longer valid.
- Serial Cable unplugged from the PC or the hardware.
- Bad serial cable.

*No devices were detected Error 10101.* This message appears after scanning for online devices.

*Common reasons for the message:*

- The hardware is not connected to the RS-232 serial port.
- The hardware is turned off.
• Communication-port settings are not correct.
• Make sure the comm port and baud rate are properly defined.
• Serial cable unplugged from the PC or BLACK BOX hardware.
• Bad serial cable.

Would you like to work off-line? This message immediately follows the No devices were detected message when scanning for active devices. Selecting Yes will initiate an offline session. Selecting No will open the software with no device windows present. The following screen shows the software status after selecting No. You can establish a new online session or offline session using the File menu option.

![Software status screen after selecting No.](image)

Error Limit Reached (254). Click on the Start Error Logging button to reset the error counter. This message appears when monitoring Extender bus activity and the number of errors across the bus have exceeded 254. It appears within the error log window.

NOTE

Each error might not appear in the error log window. If a burst of errors happens extremely rapidly, the log will not be able to capture and display the error information. However, the counter will properly reflect the actual number of errors across the bus up to 254.
Common reasons for the message.

- Errors will occur any time the communication with the Extenders has been disrupted. Thus, the following will create this message.
  - Extender hardware is turned off.
  - Communication port settings are not correct.
  - Serial cable is unplugged from the PC or Extender hardware.

- Fiber or Coax connection between the two Extenders is not functioning properly or has been disconnected.

**Link errors detected: #** This message appears on the main window when Error Logging has been enabled and started on the Extenders. If the number is greater than 0, then errors will also show up in the error-log display area.

**Link Test FAILED.** This message appears at the top of the Link Test Statistics window on the Extender after a Link Test has been unsuccessfully performed.

Common reasons for the message:

- The link test is performed when the Link Active light is not on, indicating that the units are not properly communicating. The following message box will appear if a Link Test is initiated while the Link Active light is off.

![PowerLink Control](image)

*Figure 11-2. Link not active screen.*
Selecting **Yes** will continue with the Link Test and will create a failed status.

- Fiber or Coax connection between the two Extenders is not functioning properly or has been disconnected.

- A failed Link Test may indicate a bad connection between the two Extenders. Make sure the fiber cable lengths or coax cable lengths are within the specifications of the unit.

- The remote Extender may have power turned off.

**Self Test FAILED.** This message appears at the top of the Self Test Statistics window on the Extenders after a self-test has been unsuccessfully performed.

*Common reasons for the message:*

- The loop back DB9 coax adapter is not plugged into the DB9 coax port on the back of the Extender. This is required when fiber is used as the communication between two Extenders for the self-test to properly operate.

- The self test is performed when the Link Active light is not on, indicating that the units are not properly communicating. The following message box will appear if a self-test is initiated while the Link Active light is off.

*Figure 11-3. Self Test Failed screen.*

Selecting “Yes” will continue with the self-test and will create a failed status.
Reminder: The front-panel lock status is not stored in non-volatile memory. The next time you cycle power, the front-panel lock status will revert to the rear-panel DIP-switch setting. This message will appear each time the Lock Front Panel option is selected in the software on Extenders only. It reminds you that turning off the power on the Extender will cause the unit to revert back to the DIP switches for active settings.

Common reason for the message:

- You have selected the Lock Front Panel option under the Configuration menu item.

Self Test will temporarily switch from FIBER to COAX. Since the link is currently active, this may cause your system to crash. The Self Test uses the COAX interface for testing the unit. This requires the unit to switch from the FIBER interface while the test is completing. This message only appears if Fiber is the selected interface and the Link Active light is lit. Selecting Yes will continue with the test and will change the interface to Coax, interrupting any communication on the SCSI bus.

Common reason for the message: You have clicked the Self Test button while the Link Active light is on and the interface for communication is currently FIBER.

Switching from FIBER to COAX while the link is active may cause your system to crash. This message will only appear when using Extenders if the Link Active light is on. Switching from one interface to the other while the link is active will disrupt any activity across the SCSI bus. You may need to reboot the system to target the devices after the change completes.

Common reason for the message. You have clicked the COAX or FIBER button on the main screen.

This is an off-line session. Link Test will be simulated... This message will only appear when using the software in an offline session attached to an Extender. The software will simulate the test. In this mode, the test results will always be successful. This is usually used to become familiar with the software without having an actual Extender connected.

Common reason for the message: During an off-line session, you have clicked the Link Test button on the main screen.
This is an offline session. Self Test will be simulated... This message will only appear when using the software in an offline session when attached to an Extender. The software will simulate the test. In this mode, the test results will always be successful. This is usually used to become familiar with the software without having an actual Extender connected.

Common reason for the message: During an offline session, you have clicked the Self Test button on the main screen.

Sorry—you must be online to log errors. This message appears when clicking the Start Error Logging button in an offline session. Error logging only operates when the software is actively connected to an Extender in an online mode.

Common reason for the message: You have clicked the Start Error Logging button in an offline session.
12. Troubleshooting Issues

Control Software

Issue: Self-Test is failing

Resolution:

• Make sure the DB9 loopback adapter shipped with the Extender is connected if using fiber to connect the two units. If this device is not connected, the self-test will always fail.

• If using the DB9 Coax to connect the two Extenders, make sure you have not exceeded the length specifications of the coax cable.

Issue: Link Test is failing

Resolution:

• A failed Link Test may indicate a bad connection between the two Extenders. Make sure the fiber cable lengths or coax cable lengths are within the specifications of the unit.

The maximum fiber cable lengths are as follows:

2 km (6500 feet) with 8/125 µm SMF

550 meters (1800 feet) with 62.5/125 µm MMF

Issue: SCSI bus errors showing in the Control Software.

Resolution:

• If the errors are infrequent and occur randomly, make sure the SCSI cables connecting the devices to the Extenders are within the SCSI distance specifications and are proven to be good cables. Often, switching out a cable will solve this issue.

• Make sure the Extender at the other end of the connection has not been disconnected or turned off.

• Make sure the fiber or coax cable lengths are within the specifications of the Extender.
**Issue:** Front panel does not remain locked.

**Resolution:**

- The front panel will not maintain a locked status if the power has been cycled on the Extender. This setting is only active as long as power is maintained on the units. To permanently lock the front panel even after a power cycle, use the rear DIP switches on the Extender.
13. Tape Drive Guidelines

13.1 Using SCSI Fiber Optic Extenders to Remote Tape Drives

The performance of tape drives used with Extenders will vary depending on the configuration. There are five known variables that significantly change the performance of the SCSI bus when using Tape Drives with the Extender.

1. **Isolation of the bus**—The first Extender should be connected directly to the host adapter isolating the bus for the remote devices. There can be multiple devices daisychained on the remote side.

2. **Transfer Block Size**—The larger the size, the better the performance will be.

3. **Hardware Compression Setting**—When Hardware Compression is turned OFF, performance is increased significantly. We recommend that Software Compression be turned ON. This provides a method for increasing tape capacity and increases the performance of the backup procedure.

4. **Length of the Fiber**—The shorter the fiber, the better the performance will be. Although, of the known variables, fiber length had the least impact to overall performance.

5. **Number of File Handles**—During a backup, the actual number of files will impact the overall performance. For example, backing up 100 MB of data contained in 3 files is much faster than backing up 100 MB of data contained in 100 files.

We recommend the following configuration when using Extenders to remote tape devices:

- Extenders placed on an isolated SCSI bus.
- Data transfer block size set to 32K or larger.
- Hardware compression turned OFF on the tape drive(s).
- Software compression turned ON. This function is usually included within backup software programs.

This configuration setting provides the best overall performance. Introducing the Extenders into this configuration would normally reduce the throughput by 10 to 20 percent.
13.2 Troubleshooting Extender to Tape Devices

**Issue:** Tape devices not targeting or SCSI bus locks up while in operation.

**Resolution(s):**

- Make sure the Link Test on the Extenders runs without errors by pressing Link Test on the front panel. If it fails, then the fiber connection between the two units is not working properly. This is normally an issue with the fiber cable connection or excessive fiber or coax length.

- Check to make sure the cable lengths adhere to the SCSI standards.

  Single Ended: 3 meters  
  Differential: 25 meters

- Is termination set properly? The Extenders should have the internal termination turned ON. This is the factory default when shipped. The last Tape device in the SCSI chain must be terminated.

Example: \( T \) = Termination

![Termination example](image-url)

**Figure 13-1.** Termination example.
• Are the SCSI cables known to be good? Test several different cables to ensure that the SCSI cables are functioning properly.

• Are other devices, such as drives or other peripherals, on the same SCSI bus? If so, try moving the tape drives with the Extenders to a separate SCSI bus managed by their own host adapter.

• Is the tape drive being driven from an on-board SCSI host adapter? Move the drive with the Extenders to a separate board within the system. This will ensure that the drives are isolated on their own bus.

**Issue:** Errors are still occurring after all the previous resolutions have been tried.

**Resolution(s):**

• Turn off Global Disconnect/Reselect on the host adapter. To do this, change the settings on the host adapter card when using NT or Windows 95/98. For Sun Solaris, use the following command in the /etc/system file.

  Set scsi_options=Ox3FO       Turns off Global Disconnect/Reselect
  Set scsi_options=Ox3F8       Turns ON Global Disconnect/Reselect
14. SCSI Installation Tips

General Information

Keep your SCSI chain short. Official SCSI specifications limit a SCSI single-ended chain to no more that 6 meters (19.7 feet) long. Practical experience says the shorter, the better. The maximum length you should allow between devices is 3 feet.

Never assign the same SCSI ID number to two devices on the same bus. SCSI uses these numbers as addresses to ensure that information goes to the correct location. Giving two devices the same address can result in lost information.

Know that some SCSI-ID numbers may be reassigned. Internal boot hard drives are usually set to ID “0,” while secondary hard drives are set to “1”. Motherboards or host adapters are generally set to ID “7”.

Always terminate the first and last devices on the chain. Drives purchased specifically for internal use nearly always arrive with terminators installed. If in doubt, call the vendor that you purchased a device from.

If the last device on the chain has two SCSI connectors, attach the cable to one and a terminator to the other. Otherwise, you’ll have an open connector that may cause noise on the SCSI chain.

Always turn off the power to your computer and SCSI devices before swapping cables or moving devices around. SCSI cables contain sensitive data transmission lines and one or more live power wires.

Turn on your SCSI devices before you turn on the computer. Some SCSI devices will not mount if they are not running when you power up your computer. Shutting down your computer first and then the attached SCSI devices allows your system to completely “flush” itself.
15. Uninstalling the Control Software

Windows NT, Windows 95, Windows 98, Windows 2000

1. Open the Control Panel and double-click the Add/Remove Programs icon.

2. Select Black Box Control and click the Add/Remove button.

3. Click Yes to confirm the removal of the program when prompted.

4. Software will be removed from the system.

NOTE

Uninstall removes all of the installed files and registry settings. The Uninstall does not remove files created after the installation process. For example, log files created while using the product will not be removed. If they are stored in the same sub-directory, then the directory tree will also remain.
16. Calling Technical Support

16.1 Calling Black Box

If you determine that your SCSI Switch or Extender is malfunctioning, do not attempt to alter or repair the unit. It contains no user-serviceable parts. Contact Black Box at 724-746-5500.

Before you do, make a record of the history of the problem. We will be able to provide more efficient and accurate assistance if you have a complete description, including:

- the nature and duration of the problem.
- when the problem occurs.
- the components involved in the problem.
- any particular application that, when used, appears to create the problem or make it worse.

16.2 Shipping and Packaging

If you need to transport or ship your SCSI Switch or Extender:

- Package it carefully. We recommend that you use the original container.

- If you are shipping the SCSI Switch or Extender for repair, make sure you include everything that came in the original package. Before you ship, contact Black Box to get a Return Materials Authorization (RMA) number.