

Maintenance and Monitoring with KumoScale Ansible

This section explains some of the features of KumoScale for Ansible you will find useful for supporting your application.

Failure Recovery

KumoScale software supports a self-healing process in case of failure. For information on how this process is implemented in KumoScale, see Failure Recovery in the [User Guide](#).

Planned Maintenance

KumoScale Ansible software enables you to plan around maintenance operations by providing the [ks_replica](#) playbook for adding and removing a replica to a resilient volume. The ks_replica playbook enables you to remove the replica from the KumoScale device that is shut down and create it on a device on a different rack. When the maintenance operation completes, it is possible to return the replica to its original location in the same manner. Adding and removing a replica can also be done using the KumoScale REST API.

Monitoring

Cross domain resiliency can be implemented using the Linux mdadm monitoring and reporting mechanism. In this case, the KumoScale Provisioner service forwards events and commands from the initiators and the Ansible modules and playbooks to the Syslog server. The mdadm periodically polls the md arrays and reports any detected events to a configured Syslog server (rsyslog).

If you would like to set up mdadm logging, contact Kioxia Technical Support for guidance on how to implement this functionality by

1. Setting up a playbook for mdadm monitoring, and
2. Ensuring that initiator commands and events monitoring is activated when a Syslog server is configured for a storage node.

Next: [KumoScale v. 3.22 Documentation](#)
