



Reference

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Effects of I/O Throttling

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Overview

This section describes how throttling affects the upgrade process, identifies possible causes of slow or stalled upgrades, and provides actions you can take to speed up the upgrade.

Throttling may cause the upgrade to take longer. Throttling is enabled by default and is necessary if you perform the upgrade during normal business hours.

Disable Throttling

To disable throttling, use the following command in the CLI before you start the upgrade:

```
utils iothrottle disable
```



Note

If you want to restart throttling after you start the upgrade, you must cancel the upgrade, restart throttling, and then restart the upgrade.

Server Models

The Server model you have also impacts the upgrade speed. Upgrades on servers that have SATA hard drives, such as MCS-7816 and MCS-7825, take longer than servers with SAS/SCSI hard drives, such as MCS-7835 and MCS-7845.

Write-Cache

A disabled write-cache on the server also causes the upgrade process to run more slowly. Multiple factors can cause the write-cache to become disabled, including dead batteries on older servers.

Before starting an upgrade, verify the status of the write-cache on the MCS-7835/45 disk controllers. You do not need to verify the write-cache status on the MCS-7816, MCS-7825 servers. To verify write-cache status, access the Cisco Unified Operating System Administration, and select **Show > Hardware**.

If you determine that your write-cache is disabled because of a dead battery, you need to replace the hard disk controller cache battery. Follow your local support procedures to get this battery replaced.

See the following examples of output from the **Show > Hardware** menu for details on determining the battery and write-back cache status.

In the following example write-cache is enabled. The example indicates that 50 percent of the cache is reserved for write and 50 percent of the cache is reserved for read. If the write-cache was disabled, 100 percent of the cache would be reserved for read or the Cache Status would not equal "OK". Also, the battery count equals "1". If the controller battery was dead or missing, it would indicate "0".

Example 6-1 7835/45-H1 and 7835/45-H2 Servers with Write-Cache Enabled

```

-----
RAID Details      :

Smart Array 6i in Slot 0
  Bus Interface: PCI
  Slot: 0
  Cache Serial Number: P75B20C9SR642P
  RAID 6 (ADG) Status: Disabled
  Controller Status: OK
  Chassis Slot:
  Hardware Revision: Rev B
  Firmware Version: 2.80
  Rebuild Priority: Low
  Expand Priority: Low
  Surface Scan Delay: 15 sec
  Cache Board Present: True
  Cache Status: OK
  Accelerator Ratio: 50% Read / 50% Write
  Total Cache Size: 192 MB
  Battery Pack Count: 1
  Battery Status: OK
  SATA NCQ Supported: False

```

The following example indicates that the battery status is enabled and that the write-cache mode is enabled.

Example 6-2 7835/45-I2 Servers with Write-Cache Enabled

```

-----
RAID Details      :
Controllers found: 1

-----
Controller information
-----
Controller Status      : Okay
Channel description    : SAS/SATA

```

```

Controller Model           : IBM ServeRAID 8k
Controller Serial Number   : 20ee0001
Physical Slot              : 0
Copyback                   : Disabled
Data scrubbing            : Enabled
Defunct disk drive count   : 0
Logical drives/Offline/Critical : 2/0/0
-----

```

Controller Version Information

```

-----
BIOS                       : 5.2-0 (15421)
Firmware                   : 5.2-0 (15421)
Driver                     : 1.1-5 (2412)
Boot Flash                 : 5.1-0 (15421)
-----

```

Controller Battery Information

```

-----
Status                       : Okay
Over temperature           : No
Capacity remaining        : 100 percent
Time remaining (at current draw) : 4 days, 18 hours, 40 minutes
-----

```

Controller Vital Product Data

```

-----
VPD Assigned#             : 25R8075
EC Version#               : J85096
Controller FRU#           : 25R8076
Battery FRU#              : 25R8088
-----

```

Logical drive information

Logical drive number 1

```

Logical drive name        : Logical Drive 1
RAID level                : 1
Status of logical drive   : Okay
Size                     : 69900 MB
Read-cache mode           : Enabled
Write-cache mode             : Enabled (write-back)
Write-cache setting       : Enabled (write-back) when protected by battery
Number of chunks          : 2
Drive(s) (Channel,Device) : 0,0 0,1

```

Logical drive number 2

```

Logical drive name        : Logical Drive 2
RAID level                : 1
Status of logical drive   : Okay
Size                     : 69900 MB
Read-cache mode           : Enabled
Write-cache mode             : Enabled (write-back)
Write-cache setting       : Enabled (write-back) when protected by battery
Number of chunks          : 2
Drive(s) (Channel,Device) : 0,2 0,3

```

Example 6-3 7845/45-I3 Servers with Write-Cache Enabled

```

HW Platform       : 7845I3
Processors        : 2
Type              : Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU           E5540 @ 2.53GHz
CPU Speed         : 2530
Memory            : 8192 MBytes
Object ID         : 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.1.587
OS Version        : UCOS 4.0.0.0-44

```

```

Serial Number      : KQNDPGG

RAID Version      :
Raid firmware version: 11.0.1-0024

BIOS Information  :
IBMCorp. -[D6E145FUS-1.07]- 04/26/2010
...
...
Logical Drives Information:
=====
Virtual Disk: 0 (Target Id: 0)
Name:
RAID Level: Primary-1, Secondary-0, RAID Level Qualifier-0
Size:278.464 GB
State: Optimal
Stripe Size: 128 KB
Number Of Drives:2
Span Depth:1
Default Cache Policy: WriteBack, ReadAheadNone, Direct, No Write Cache if Bad BBU
Current Cache Policy: WriteBack, ReadAheadNone, Direct, No Write Cache if Bad BBU
Access Policy: Read/Write
Disk Cache Policy: Disk's Default
Encryption Type: None
Virtual Disk: 1 (Target Id: 1)
Name:
RAID Level: Primary-1, Secondary-0, RAID Level Qualifier-0
Size:278.464 GB
State: Optimal
Stripe Size: 128 KB
Number Of Drives:2
Span Depth:1
Default Cache Policy: WriteBack, ReadAheadNone, Direct, No Write Cache if Bad BBU
Current Cache Policy: WriteBack, ReadAheadNone, Direct, No Write Cache if Bad BBU
Access Policy: Read/Write
Disk Cache Policy: Disk's Default
Encryption Type: None

...
...

```

Locale Specific Upgrades

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About Locales

Cisco provides locale-specific versions of the Cisco Unified Presence Locale Installer on www.cisco.com. The locale installer allows the user to view/receive the chosen translated text or tones, if applicable, when a user works with supported interfaces.

User locale files provide translated text and voice prompts, if available, for phone displays, user applications, and user web pages in the locale that the user selects. User-only locale installers exist on the web.

When installing Cisco Unified Presence locales, you must install the user locale files, which contain language information for a specific language and country and use the following naming convention:

`ps-locale-language-country-version.cop`

Locale Installation



Note

Before you install a locale for a country on Cisco Unified Presence, you must first install the Cisco Unified Communications Manager locale file for the same country on the Cisco Unified Communications Manager cluster.

You can install more than one locale file on each node in the cluster. You must restart each server in the cluster after installation to activate the new locales. For more information about installing locales, see the *Deployment Guide for Cisco Unified Presence*.

