



HighPoint SafeStorage User Manual

V1.05-Jan 18, 2024

Copyright 2024 HighPoint Technologies, Inc.
All rights reserved

Contents

1. Overview.....	4
2. SafeStorage Workflow	5
2.1 Enable Enclosure Security	6
2.2 Enable Disk Security	6
2.3 Change Enclosure Security key.....	6
2.4 Change Disk Security key.....	7
2.5 Disable Disk Security.....	7
2.6 Disable Enclosure Security.....	7
3. How to use SafeStorage with the WebGUI.....	8
3.1 Enable Enclosure Security	8
3.2 Enable Disk Security	10
3.3 Change Enclosure Security key.....	13
3.4 Change Disk Security key.....	14
3.5 Disable Disk Security.....	15
3.6 Disable Enclosure Security.....	17
4. How to use SafeStorage with the CLI	18
4.1 Enable Enclosure Security	18
4.2 Enable Disk Security	20
4.3 Change Enclosure Security key.....	22
4.4 Change Disk Security key.....	22
4.5 Disable Disk Security.....	23
4.6 Disable Enclosure Security.....	24
5. How Online Array Roaming.....	25
5.1 Online Array Roaming: Moving an array from secured Enclosure A to the unsecured Enclosure B	25
5.2 Moving an array from secured Enclosure “A” to the secured Enclosure “B”	27
5.2.1 The secured Enclosure A and the secured Enclosure B have the same key.....	27
5.2.2 The secured Enclosure A and the secured Enclosure B have different Keys.....	27
5.3 Moving an Array from an unsecured Enclosure to a secured Enclosure	29
6. Troubleshooting	31

6.1 Why does enable Disk Security fail?.....	31
6.1.1 Improper motherboard BIOS settings cause enable Disk Security to fail	31
6.1.2 Enabling Disk Security using the CLI causes enable Disk Security to fail.....	34
6.2 Why does disable Enclosure Security fail?	35

1. Overview

HighPoint's SafeStorage solution was developed to work in conjunction with industry-standard SED (Self-encrypted drive) technology supported by OPAL v2.0 compliant M.2 and U.2/U.3 NVMe media, and is based on the OPAL SSC TCG (Trusted Computing Group) specifications. It is designed to protect data assets when physical drives are misplaced or stolen by preventing unauthorized access to stored data.

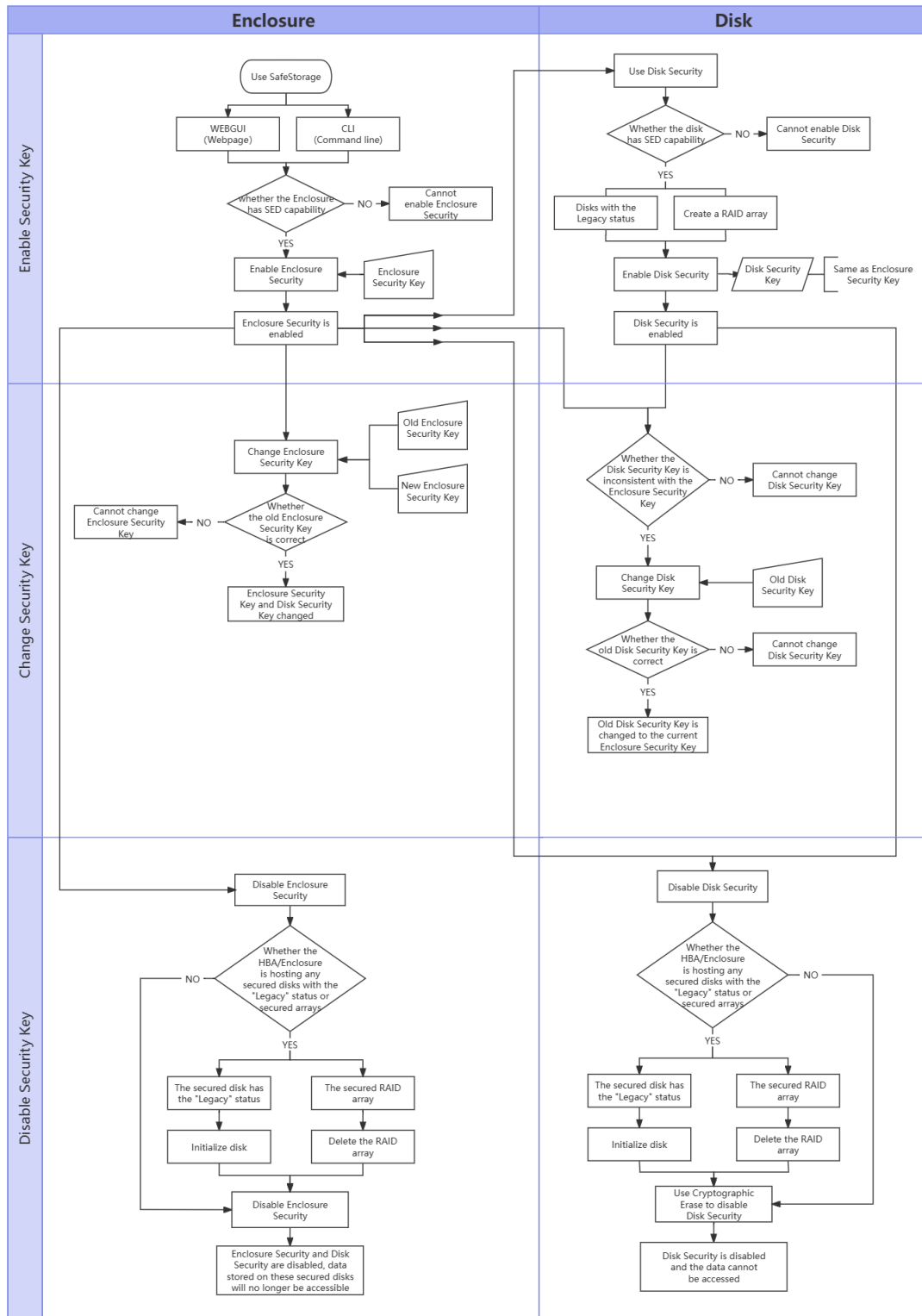
SafeStorage can be applied to both single-disk and RAID configurations and is activated via a service known as Disk Security, which can be administered via our software management.

The following is a list of products that support SafeStorage.

Supported products	SSD7580C
	SSD7749M
	SSD7749E
	RA7105HW-A04T0-03
	RA7502HW-A02T0-03
	RA7502HW-A04T0-00
	RA7502HW-A08T0-09
	RA7505HW-A04T0-03
	RA7505HW-A08T0-00
	RA7505HW-A04T0-0D
	RA7505HW-A08T0-0E
	RA7505HW-A16T0-0F
	RA7540HW-A16T0-00
	RA7540HW-A16T0-0E
	RA7540HW-A32T0-0F
	RA7749EW-K15T3-0A
	RA7749EW-K30T7-0B
	RA7749EW-K61T4-0C
RA7749MW-A32T0-0F	
Supported disks	OPAL v2.0 compliant M.2, and U.2/U.3 NVMe media

Important Security Warning: Enabling password protection for the WebGUI and CLI is highly recommended. By default, this security feature is disabled; administrators are not required to enter a name or password when starting the software. If this feature is not enabled, any user with access to the target platform would have the ability to enable or disable Disk Security at will.

2.SafeStorage Workflow



2.1 Enable Enclosure Security

If you want to use SafeStorage, you will first need to enable the Enclosure Security option using the HighPoint RAID Management utility (WebGUI or CLI) and create an Enclosure Security Key.

Note: *The Enclosure Security Key you create will also serve as the Disk Security Key, which will be written to the disk/ array.*

Warning: *Be sure to make a record of your Enclosure Security key. If the Security Key is lost or forgotten you will lose access to any encrypted data stored on the disk or RAID array.*

2.2 Enable Disk Security

SafeStorage can only be used with storage media that has SED (self-encrypting disk) capability.

Once Enclosure Security has been enabled, you will be able to use the disk/array's SED capabilities. As mentioned previously, the Disk Key is automatically generated when the Enclosure Key is created and will be written to the disk. These keys are identical.

There are two methods to enable Disk Security.

Method 1: Enabling Disk Security for disks with the Legacy status

Method 2: Enabling Disk Security when creating a RAID array

2.3 Change Enclosure Security key

If you want to change the Enclosure Security key, you must provide the old Enclosure Security key. If you don't know the old Enclosure Security key, you won't be able to change Enclosure Security key.

When the Enclosure Security key is changed to the new key, the Disk Security key is also changed to the same new key and written to the secured disk.

2.4 Change Disk Security key

If the Enclosure Security Key and Disk Security Key do not match, you will not be able to access data stored on the disk or array.

This ensures that the disk or array will remain inaccessible when removed from the system. In order to access data, the administrator will need to input the original “old” Enclosure Security Key.

To explain, there are two situations in which the Enclosure Security Key and Disk Security Key will not match:

Situation 1: The disk is from another Enclosure.

Situation 2: The disk/array was not present when the Enclosure Security Key was changed.

2.5 Disable Disk Security

If you do not want to encrypt the disks, you can use **Cryptographic Erase** to disable Disk Security.

Warning: Using the **Cryptographic erase** will delete the Security (Encryption) key from the target disk/ array members. Data stored on these devices will no longer be accessible.

2.6 Disable Enclosure Security

If you do not want to use the SafeStorage, we provide options to disable Enclosure Security. The Enclosure Security can only be disabled if the target HBA/ enclosure is not hosting any secured disks with the “Legacy” status or secured arrays.

Disable Enclosure Security will perform a Cryptographic Erase operation to disable Disk Security for all secured disks on the Enclosure.

Warning: After disable Enclosure Security, data stored on these secured disks will no longer be accessible.

3. How to use SafeStorage with the WebGUI

The Web RAID Management (WebGUI), is a simple, and intuitive web-based management tool.

3.1 Enable Enclosure Security

1. Click the **Physical** tab, then click the appropriate “**Enclosure**” on the left-hand size of the interface.

Note: “Enclosure X” in this instance refers to each SSD series RAID HBA, RocketAIC series NVMe drive, or RocketStor enclosure that is currently installed into the system. For example, if you are working with a single SSD7749M, the default option is “Enclosure 1”.

2. Next, create a password under **Secure Setting**. The password must be between 8 and 32 characters in length. Enter the password a second time for the “**Confirm**” field.
3. After setting the password, click **Enable Security** to enable the Secure settings.

Note: The steps for enable single Enclosure Security and enable dual Enclosure Security are the same.

Example 1 (before enable single Enclosure Security setting):

The screenshot shows the WebGUI interface with the 'Physical' tab selected. On the left, 'Controller 1' is expanded to show 'Enclosure 1'. The main area is divided into 'Enclosure Information' and 'Secure Setting'. The 'Enclosure Information' section lists details such as Model (SSD7749M NVMe Controller), Vendor (HighPoint), ID (1), and Temperature (45 (C)). The 'Secure Setting' section, highlighted with a green box, contains two input fields for 'Password:' and 'Confirm:', and an 'Enable Security' button.

Example 2 (after enable single Enclosure Security setting):

The screenshot shows the WebGUI interface with the 'Physical' tab selected. On the left, 'Controller 1' is expanded to show 'Enclosure 1'. The main area is divided into 'Enclosure Information' and 'Secure Setting'. The 'Enclosure Information' section lists details such as Model (SSD7749M NVMe Controller), Vendor (HighPoint), ID (1), and Temperature (43 (C)). The 'Secure Setting' section, highlighted with a green box, contains three input fields for 'Old Password:', 'New Password:', and 'Confirm:', and a 'Change Security' button.

Example 3 (before enable dual Enclosure Security setting):

The screenshot shows a web interface with a navigation bar at the top containing 'Global View', 'Physical', 'Logical', 'Setting', 'Event', 'SHI', and 'Help'. The 'Physical' tab is selected. On the left, a sidebar shows 'Controller 1' with sub-items 'Enclosure 1', 'Devices', 'Enclosure 2' (highlighted with a green box), 'Devices', and 'Rescan'. The main content area is titled 'Enclosure Information' and displays the following details:

Model:	SSD7580C
Vendor:	HighPoint
ID:	2
SN:	2348H9C000006
Temperature:	55 (C)
PCI Location:	129:0.0
Current Link Width:	x16
Current Link Speed:	16.0 GT/s

Below this information is a section titled 'Secure Setting' with a green border. It contains:

- Password:
- Confirm:
-

Example 4 (after enable dual Enclosure Security setting):

This screenshot is identical to Example 3, showing the same navigation and enclosure information. However, the 'Secure Setting' section now includes:

-
- Old Password:
- New Password:
- Confirm:
-

Warning: *If you forget the security key, you will lose access to your data.*

3.2 Enable Disk Security

Notes:

Disk security can only be enabled only if you have enabled Enclosure Security.

First, confirm if your disk supports SED functions. SafeStorage will only work with SED capable storage media.

Example 1 (The device supports SED functions, **SED Capable** is Yes):

Global View	Physical	Logical	Setting	Event	SHI	Help																																								
Controller 1																																														
Physical Devices Information																																														
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Device_1_E1_1 Model</td> <td>WDS100T3X0C-00SJG0</td> <td>Capacity</td> <td>1.00 TB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Device_1_E1_2 Model</td> <td>Samsung SSD 980 PRO 500GB</td> <td>Capacity</td> <td>500.10 GB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Revision</td> <td>3B2QGXA7</td> <td>PCIe Width</td> <td>x4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Location</td> <td>1/E1/2</td> <td>PCIe Speed</td> <td>Gen 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Max Free</td> <td>0.00 GB</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Status</td> <td>Legacy</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Serial Num</td> <td>S5GYNGOR205478M</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interface</td> <td>NVME</td> <td>Type</td> <td>SSD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SED Capable</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>SED Type</td> <td>OPAL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secured</td> <td>No</td> <td>Cryptographic Erase Capable</td> <td>No</td> </tr> </table>							Device_1_E1_1 Model	WDS100T3X0C-00SJG0	Capacity	1.00 TB	Device_1_E1_2 Model	Samsung SSD 980 PRO 500GB	Capacity	500.10 GB	Revision	3B2QGXA7	PCIe Width	x4	Location	1/E1/2	PCIe Speed	Gen 4	Max Free	0.00 GB			Status	Legacy			Serial Num	S5GYNGOR205478M			Interface	NVME	Type	SSD	SED Capable	Yes	SED Type	OPAL	Secured	No	Cryptographic Erase Capable	No
Device_1_E1_1 Model	WDS100T3X0C-00SJG0	Capacity	1.00 TB																																											
Device_1_E1_2 Model	Samsung SSD 980 PRO 500GB	Capacity	500.10 GB																																											
Revision	3B2QGXA7	PCIe Width	x4																																											
Location	1/E1/2	PCIe Speed	Gen 4																																											
Max Free	0.00 GB																																													
Status	Legacy																																													
Serial Num	S5GYNGOR205478M																																													
Interface	NVME	Type	SSD																																											
SED Capable	Yes	SED Type	OPAL																																											
Secured	No	Cryptographic Erase Capable	No																																											

Example 2 (The device does not support SED functions, **SED Capable** is No):

Global View	Physical	Logical	Setting	Event	SHI	Help																																				
Controller 1																																										
Physical Devices Information																																										
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Device_1_E1_1 Model</td> <td>WDS100T3X0C-00SJG0</td> <td>Capacity</td> <td>1.00 TB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Revision</td> <td>102000WD</td> <td>PCIe Width</td> <td>x4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Location</td> <td>1/E1/1</td> <td>PCIe Speed</td> <td>Gen 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Max Free</td> <td>0.00 GB</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Status</td> <td>Legacy</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Serial Num</td> <td>184890621671</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interface</td> <td>NVME</td> <td>Type</td> <td>SSD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SED Capable</td> <td>No</td> <td>SED Type</td> <td>None</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secured</td> <td>No</td> <td>Cryptographic Erase Capable</td> <td>No</td> </tr> </table>							Device_1_E1_1 Model	WDS100T3X0C-00SJG0	Capacity	1.00 TB	Revision	102000WD	PCIe Width	x4	Location	1/E1/1	PCIe Speed	Gen 3	Max Free	0.00 GB			Status	Legacy			Serial Num	184890621671			Interface	NVME	Type	SSD	SED Capable	No	SED Type	None	Secured	No	Cryptographic Erase Capable	No
Device_1_E1_1 Model	WDS100T3X0C-00SJG0	Capacity	1.00 TB																																							
Revision	102000WD	PCIe Width	x4																																							
Location	1/E1/1	PCIe Speed	Gen 3																																							
Max Free	0.00 GB																																									
Status	Legacy																																									
Serial Num	184890621671																																									
Interface	NVME	Type	SSD																																							
SED Capable	No	SED Type	None																																							
Secured	No	Cryptographic Erase Capable	No																																							

There are two methods to enable Disk Security.

1. Method 1: Enabling Disk Security for disks with the Legacy status

- 1) Click the **Logical** tab, and check the **Logical Device** section of the page.
- 2) Click the **Maintenance** option displayed on the right-hand side of each disk.
- 3) Click **Secure** to enable Disk Security.

Global View	Physical	Logical	Setting	Event	SHI	Help																																			
Logical Device Information																																									
<table border="0"> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Type</th> <th>Capacity</th> <th>BlockSize</th> <th>SectorSize</th> <th>OS Name</th> <th>Status</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Device_1_E1_1</td> <td>Hard Disk</td> <td>1.00 TB</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>HPT DISK 0_0</td> <td>Legacy Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Device_1_E1_2</td> <td>Hard Disk</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Legacy Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Device_1_E1_3</td> <td>Hard Disk</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Legacy Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Device_1_E1_4</td> <td>Hard Disk</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Legacy Maintenance</td> </tr> </table>							Name	Type	Capacity	BlockSize	SectorSize	OS Name	Status	Device_1_E1_1	Hard Disk	1.00 TB			HPT DISK 0_0	Legacy Maintenance	Device_1_E1_2	Hard Disk					Legacy Maintenance	Device_1_E1_3	Hard Disk					Legacy Maintenance	Device_1_E1_4	Hard Disk					Legacy Maintenance
Name	Type	Capacity	BlockSize	SectorSize	OS Name	Status																																			
Device_1_E1_1	Hard Disk	1.00 TB			HPT DISK 0_0	Legacy Maintenance																																			
Device_1_E1_2	Hard Disk					Legacy Maintenance																																			
Device_1_E1_3	Hard Disk					Legacy Maintenance																																			
Device_1_E1_4	Hard Disk					Legacy Maintenance																																			
<table border="0"> <tr> <td colspan="7">Legacy Information</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="7">Device_1_E1_1</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="7"> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Init</td> <td>Secure</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Close</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table>							Legacy Information							Device_1_E1_1							<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Init</td> <td>Secure</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Close</td> </tr> </table>							Init	Secure	Close											
Legacy Information																																									
Device_1_E1_1																																									
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Init</td> <td>Secure</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Close</td> </tr> </table>							Init	Secure	Close																																
Init	Secure																																								
Close																																									
Physical Device Information																																									
<table border="0"> <tr> <th>Location</th> <th>Model</th> <th>Capacity</th> <th>Max Free</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1/E1/1</td> <td>Samsung SSD 980 PRO 1TB</td> <td>1.00 TB</td> <td>0.00 GB</td> </tr> </table>							Location	Model	Capacity	Max Free	1/E1/1	Samsung SSD 980 PRO 1TB	1.00 TB	0.00 GB																											
Location	Model	Capacity	Max Free																																						
1/E1/1	Samsung SSD 980 PRO 1TB	1.00 TB	0.00 GB																																						

- Repeat steps 1) through 3) for the remaining disks.

Example 1 (before Disk Security has been enabled):

Global View		Physical	Logical	Setting	Event	SHI	Help
Controller 1		Physical Devices Information					
Enclosure 1	Device 1 E1 1		Model	Samsung SSD 980 PRO 1TB	Capacity	1.00 TB	
Devices	Revision		5B2QGXA7	PCIe Width	x4		
Rescan	Location		1/E1/1	PCIe Speed	Gen 4		
	Max Free		0.00 GB				
	Status		Legacy				
	Serial Num		S5GXNG0N905360M				
	Interface		NVME	Type	SSD		
	SED Capable		Yes	SED Type	OPAL		
	Secured		No	Cryptographic Erase Capable	No		

Example 2 (after Disk Security has been enabled):

Global View		Physical	Logical	Setting	Event	SHI	Help
Controller 1		Physical Devices Information					
Enclosure 1	Device 1 E1 1		Model	Samsung SSD 980 PRO 1TB	Capacity	1.00 TB	
Devices	Revision		5B2QGXA7	PCIe Width	x4		
Rescan	Location		1/E1/1	PCIe Speed	Gen 4		
	Max Free		0.00 GB				
	Status		Legacy				
	Serial Num		S5GXNG0N905360M				
	Interface		NVME	Type	SSD		
	SED Capable		Yes	SED Type	OPAL		
	Secured		Yes	Cryptographic Erase Capable	Yes		

2. Method 2: Enabling Disk Security when creating a RAID array

Note: this feature is enabled when the array is created. Disk Security cannot be added to an existing array.

- Click the **Logical** tab.
- When creating a RAID array, check the box before the **Secure** option.

Global View		Physical	Logical	Setting	Event	SHI	Help
Create Array		Create Array					
Spare Pool	Array Type:		RAID 0				
Logical Device	Array Name:		Default				
Rescan	Secure:		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
	Initialization Method:		Keep Old Data				
	Cache Policy:						
	Block Size:		512K				
	Available Disks:		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1/E1/1	Samsung SSD 980 PRO 1TB	1.00 TB	0.00 GB
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1/E1/2	Samsung SSD 980 PRO 1TB	1.00 TB	0.00 GB
	Capacity: (According to the max free space on the selected disks)		Maximum (MB)				
		Create					

Example 1 (before Disk Security has been enabled):

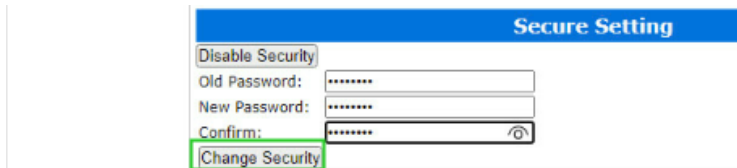
Global View	Physical	Logical	Setting	Event	SHI	Help		
Create Array Spare Pool Logical Device Rescan	Logical Device Information							
	Name	Type	Secured	Capacity	BlockSize	SectorSize	OS Name	Status
	Device_1_E1_1	Hard Disk	No	1.00 TB			HPT DISK 0_0	Legacy Maintenance
	Device_1_E1_2	Hard Disk	No	1.00 TB			HPT DISK 0_1	Legacy Maintenance
Physical Device Information								
Location	Model	Secured	Capacity	Max Free				
1/E1/1	Samsung SSD 980 PRO 1TB	No	1.00 TB	0.00 GB				
1/E1/2	Samsung SSD 980 PRO 1TB	No	1.00 TB	0.00 GB				

Example 2 (after Disk Security has been enabled):

Global View	Physical	Logical	Setting	Event	SHI	Help		
Create Array Spare Pool Logical Device Rescan	Logical Device Information							
	Name	Type	Secured	Capacity	BlockSize	SectorSize	OS Name	Status
	RAID_0_0	RAID 0	Yes	2.00 TB	512k	512B	HPT DISK 0_2	Normal Maintenance
	Physical Device Information							
Location	Model	Secured	Capacity	Max Free				
1/E1/1	Samsung SSD 980 PRO 1TB	Yes	1.00 TB	0.00 GB				
1/E1/2	Samsung SSD 980 PRO 1TB	Yes	1.00 TB	0.00 GB				

3.3 Change Enclosure Security key

1. Click the **Physical** tab, and click the target **Enclosure** entry on the left side of the interface.
2. Enter the current password under the “**Old Password**” field.
3. Enter a new password under the “**New Password**” field (must contain 8 to 32 characters).
4. After entering a new password, click **Change Security**.



The screenshot shows a 'Secure Setting' dialog box with a blue header. Below the header, there is a 'Disable Security' link. Underneath are three password input fields: 'Old Password:', 'New Password:', and 'Confirm:'. Each field contains a series of asterisks. To the right of the 'Confirm:' field is a small eye icon. At the bottom of the dialog is a 'Change Security' button, which is highlighted with a green border.

5. Confirm the change by clicking “**OK**” when the pop-up window is displayed.

localhost:7402 says

Change security succeeded.

OK

Notes:

Changing the **Enclosure Security key** will automatically change the **Disk Security Key**.

The steps for change single Enclosure Security and change dual Enclosure Security are the same.

3.4 Change Disk Security key

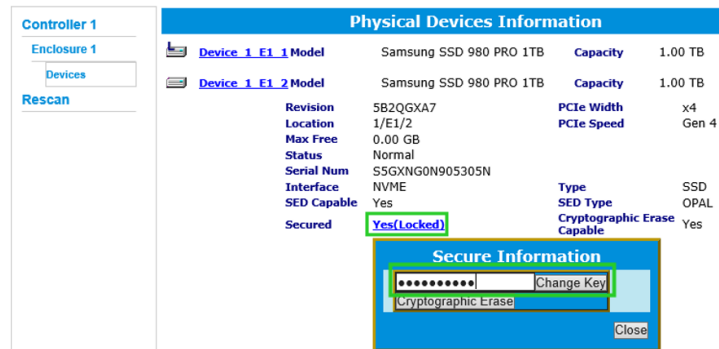
Note: When the Enclosure Security Key and Disk Security Key do not match, the ability to change the Disk Security Key will be displayed. The secured disk is now in the **Yes (Locked)** state.

1. Click the **Physical** tab.
2. Under the **Physical Devices** section, click the name of each disk in blue text to view the Secured setting. **Yes (Locked)**.

Note: Security: Yes (Locked) indicates that the security of the disk is enabled, but the unlock action failed because the disk's key does not match the key on the controller. This status will prevent access to data stored on the disk.

3. Click **Yes (Locked)**, a new pop-up window providing a **Change Key** option will be displayed.
4. Enter the disk's **old password** and click **Change Key** to unlock the Disk Security key.

Example:



Note: Change Key: input the old Disk Security key to unlock the disk and write the Enclosure Security key to this disk.

5. After the system restarts, the secure attribute of the disk should change from **Yes (Locked)** to **Yes**, and the disk password is now consistent with the enclosure's password.

Note: Secured: Yes indicates that security for the disk is enabled and unlocked. Data can be accessed.

3.5 Disable Disk Security

We use **Cryptographic Erase** to **disable Disk Security**.

The **Cryptographic Erase** replaces the encryption Key inside each disk; this makes it impossible to ever decrypt data stored on these devices. When executed, data is rendered inaccessible and considered cryptographically erased. The disks can then be reset to an unowned state, and reused once a new Disk Security key is generated.

Warning: Using the **Cryptographic erase** will delete the Security (Encryption) key from the target disk/ array members. Data stored on these disks will no longer be accessible.

Notes:

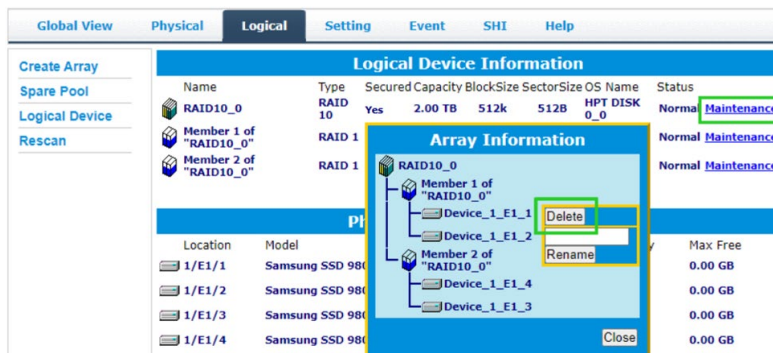
Disabling Disk Security will destroy data on the target disk or RAID array. Please make sure to back up any important data before using this option.

Disabling Disk Security can only be disabled if the target HBA/ enclosure is not hosting any secured disks with the "Legacy" status or secured arrays.

If the disk (or disks) has the "Legacy" status, you can remove this by using the "Init" function (initialize).



If you have the secured array, you can delete the array by using the "delete" function.



1. Under the **Physical Devices** section of the Physical tab, check the **Secured** status of the target disk. If enabled, this will be displayed as **Yes** or **Yes (Locked)**;
2. Click the Secured status (blue text); a pop-up window will be displayed and will provide a **Cryptographic Erase** button.

- Click the secure attribute of the **Cryptographic Erase** disk from **Yes/Yes (Locked)** to **No**.

Example 1 (click “Yes”, popup window, then click “Cryptographic Erase”):

The screenshot shows the 'Physical Devices Information' window for Controller 1. It lists four devices (Device_1_E1_1 to Device_1_E1_4). The 'Secure' attribute for Device_1_E1_1 is 'Yes'. A 'Secure Information' popup window is open, with the 'Cryptographic Erase' button highlighted by a yellow box.

Physical Devices Information			
Device_1_E1_1 Model	Samsung SSD 980 PRO 1TB	Capacity	1.00 TB
Revision	5B2QGXA7	PCIe Width	x4
Location	1/E1/1	PCIe Speed	Gen 4
Max Free	1.00 TB		
Status	Normal		
Serial Num	S5GXNG0N905360M	Type	SSD
Interface	NVME	SED Type	OPAL
SED Capable	Yes	Cryptographic Erase Capable	Yes
Secured	Yes		

Example 2 (click “Yes (Locked)”, popup window, then click “Cryptographic Erase”):

The screenshot shows the 'Physical Devices Information' window for Controller 1. It lists two devices (Device_1_E1_1 and Device_1_E1_2). The 'Secure' attribute for Device_1_E1_2 is 'Yes(Locked)'. A 'Secure Information' popup window is open, with the 'Cryptographic Erase' button highlighted by a yellow box.

Physical Devices Information			
Device_1_E1_1 Model	Samsung SSD 980 PRO 1TB	Capacity	1.00 TB
Revision	5B2QGXA7	PCIe Width	x4
Location	1/E1/2	PCIe Speed	Gen 4
Max Free	0.00 GB		
Status	Normal		
Serial Num	S5GXNG0N905305N	Type	SSD
Interface	NVME	SED Type	OPAL
SED Capable	Yes	Cryptographic Erase Capable	Yes
Secured	Yes(Locked)		

3.6 Disable Enclosure Security

Note: This setting can only be disabled if the target HBA/ enclosure is not hosting any secured disks with the “Legacy” status or secured arrays.

1. Click the **Physical** tab, then click the target Enclosure entry on the left side of the interface.
2. Under **Secure Setting**, click **Disable Security**.

Note: The steps for disable single Enclosure Security and disable dual Enclosure Security are the same.

Example 1 (disable single Enclosure Security setting):

The screenshot shows the 'Physical' tab of a management interface. On the left, under 'Controller 1', 'Enclosure 1' is selected and highlighted with a green box. The main area is divided into two sections: 'Enclosure Information' and 'Secure Setting'. The 'Enclosure Information' section lists details for 'SSD7749M NVMe Controller' from 'HighPoint', including ID, temperature, and link specifications. The 'Secure Setting' section has 'Disable Security' highlighted with a green box, followed by input fields for 'Old Password', 'New Password', and 'Confirm', and a 'Change Security' button.

Example 2 (disable dual Enclosure Security setting):

The screenshot shows the 'Physical' tab of a management interface. On the left, under 'Controller 1', 'Enclosure 2' is selected and highlighted with a green box. The main area is divided into two sections: 'Enclosure Information' and 'Secure Setting'. The 'Enclosure Information' section lists details for 'SSD7580C' from 'HighPoint', including ID, SN, temperature, and link specifications. The 'Secure Setting' section has 'Disable Security' highlighted with a green box, followed by input fields for 'Old Password', 'New Password', and 'Confirm', and a 'Change Security' button.

4. How to use SafeStorage with the CLI

The CLI (command line interface) is a powerful, text-only management interface designed for advanced users and professional administrators.

Secure command reference:

```
HPT CLI > help secure
secure Command
  This command is used to set device security.
Syntax:
  secure {enclosure id} enable key={password}  Enable device security on the enclosure.
  secure {enclosure id} disable                Disable device security on the enclosure.
  secure {enclosure id} change oldkey={old password} key={new password}  Change all devices' security key on the enclosure.
  secure {device id} legacy                    Secure legacy device.
  secure {device id} changekey key={old password}  Change the device's security key to be consistent with all other devices' key on the enclosure.
  secure {device id} secureerase {force}        Erase the device's security configuration and securely erases data.
HPT CLI >
```

4.1 Enable Enclosure Security

Syntax:

secure {enclosure id} enable key={password}

The command is used to enable Enclosure Security.

Example1: enable single Enclosure Security

secure 1/E1 enable key=00000000

```
HPT CLI > query enclosures
ID   Secure  VendorID  ProductID  NumberOfPYH
-----
1/E1 No       HPT       A1005784   8

HPT CLI > secure 1/E1 enable key=00000000
enable security successfully.

HPT CLI > query enclosures
ID   Secure  VendorID  ProductID  NumberOfPYH
-----
1/E1 Yes       HPT       A1005784   8
```

Example2: enable dual Enclosure Security

secure 1/E1 enable key=00000000

secure 1/E2 enable key=11111111

```
HPT CLI > query enclosures
ID   Secure  VendorID  ProductID  NumberOfPYH
-----
1/E1 No       HPT       SSD7580C   8
1/E2 No       HPT       SSD7580C   8

HPT CLI > secure 1/E1 enable key=00000000
enable security successfully.

HPT CLI > secure 1/E2 enable key=11111111
enable security successfully.

HPT CLI > query enclosures
ID   Secure  VendorID  ProductID  NumberOfPYH
-----
1/E1 Yes       HPT       SSD7580C   8
1/E2 Yes       HPT       SSD7580C   8
```

Notes:

*The steps for enable single Enclosure Security and enable dual Enclosure Security are the same. You can check if enable Enclosure Security is in effect with the command: **query enclosures**. The secure status of enable Enclosure Security is **Yes**, and the secure status of disable Enclosure Security is **No**.*

4.2 Enable Disk Security

Notes:

Disk security is enabled only if you have enabled Enclosure Security. If you don't enable Enclosure Security first, you will enable Disk Security failure.

First, confirm if your disk supports SED functions. SafeStorage can only be used with SED capable storage media.

Example 1 (Support SED function, SED Capable is Yes):

```
HPT CLI > query devices 1/E1/2
Mode Number:      Samsung SSD 980 PRO 500GB
Serial Number:    S5GYNG0R205478M
Firmware Version: 3B2QGXA7
Capacity(GB):    500.03          TotalFree(GB): 500.03
Status:          SINGLE          Flag:          NORMAL
SED Capable:     Yes            SED Type:      OPAL
Secured:         No             Cryptographic Erase Capable: No
PCIe Width:      x4             PCIe Speed:    Gen 4
Temperature (F): 89
Warning Composite Temperature Threshold (F): 179
Critical Composite Temperature Threshold (F): 185
```

Example 2 (Not support SED function, SED Capable is No):

```
HPT CLI > query devices 1/E1/1
Mode Number:      WDS100T3X0C-00S3G0
Serial Number:    184890621671
Firmware Version: 102000WD
Capacity(GB):    1000.20        TotalFree(GB): 0
Status:          SINGLE          Flag:          LEGACY
SED Capable:     No            SED Type:      None
Secured:         No             Cryptographic Erase Capable: No
PCIe Width:      x4             PCIe Speed:    Gen 3
Temperature (F): 89
Warning Composite Temperature Threshold (F): 176
Critical Composite Temperature Threshold (F): 185
```

There are two methods to enable Disk Security.

1. Method 1: Enabling Disk Security for disks with the Legacy status

Syntax:

```
secure {device id} legacy
```

The command is used to enable Disk Security for disks with the Legacy status.

Example:

```
secure 1/E1/1 legacy
```

```
HPT CLI > query devices
ID      Secured  Capacity  MaxFree  Flag  Status  ModelNumber
-----
1/E1/1  No       1000.20  0        SINGLE LEGACY  Samsung SSD 980 PRO 1TB
1/E1/2  No       1000.20  0        SINGLE LEGACY  Samsung SSD 980 PRO 1TB

HPT CLI > secure 1/E1/1 legacy
Secure legacy device(1/E1/1) successfully

HPT CLI > query devices
ID      Secured  Capacity  MaxFree  Flag  Status  ModelNumber
-----
1/E1/1  Yes       1000.20  0        SINGLE LEGACY  Samsung SSD 980 PRO 1TB
1/E1/2  No       1000.20  0        SINGLE LEGACY  Samsung SSD 980 PRO 1TB
```

Note: You can check if enable Disk Security is in effect with the command: **query devices**. The secured status of enable Disk Security is **Yes**, and the secured status of disable Disk Security is **No**.

2. Method 2: Enabling Disk Security when creating a RAID array

Syntax:

```
create RAID* disks=* init=* secure=y
```

The command is used to enable Disk Security when creating a RAID array.

Example:

```
create RAID0 disks=* init=quickinit secure=y
```

```
HPT CLI > query arrays
ID      Secured Capacity(GB)  Type      Status  Block  Sector  Cache  Name
-----
HPT CLI > create RAID0 disks=* init=quickinit secure=y
Create array successfully.
HPT CLI > query arrays
ID      Secured Capacity(GB)  Type      Status  Block  Sector  Cache  Name
-----
1       Yes                   2000.25  RAID0   NORMAL  128k    512B   NONE   RAID0_0
```

Note: You can check if enable Disk Security is in effect with the command: **query arrays**. The secured status of enable Disk Security is **Yes**, and the secured status of disable Disk Security is **No**.

4.3 Change Enclosure Security key

Syntax:

```
secure {enclosure id} change oldkey={old password} key={new password}
```

The command is used to change Enclosure Security key.

Example:

```
secure 1/E1 change oldkey=0000000 key=11111111
```

```
HPT CLI > secure 1/E1 change oldkey=00000000 key=11111111  
Change security successfully.
```

Notes:

Changing the **Enclosure Security key** will automatically change the **Disk Security Key**.

The steps for change single Enclosure Security and change dual Enclosure Security are the same.

4.4 Change Disk Security key

Syntax:

```
secure {devices-id} changekey key={old password}
```

The command is used to change the Disk Security key to be consistent with all other Disk Security key on the enclosure.

Example:

```
secure 1/E1/2 changekey key=00000000
```

```
HPT CLI > query devices  
ID      Secured  Capacity  MaxFree  Flag  St  
-----  
1/E1/1  Yes      1920.25   1820.25  RAID  NO  
1/E1/2  Yes(locke) 1920.38   0        SINGLE NO  
1/E1/3  Yes      1920.25   1800.25  RAID  NO  
1/E1/4  Yes      1920.25   1900.25  RAID  NO
```

```
HPT CLI > secure 1/E1/2 changekey key=00000000  
Change key successfully.Please restart to take effect.
```

```
HPT CLI > query devices  
ID      Secured  Capacity  MaxFree  Flag  S  
-----  
1/E1/1  Yes      1920.25   1920.25  SINGLE N  
1/E1/2  Yes      1920.25   1920.25  SINGLE N  
1/E1/3  Yes      1920.25   1920.25  SINGLE N  
1/E1/4  Yes      1920.25   1920.25  SINGLE N
```

Note: You can check if change Disk Security key is in effect with the command: **query devices**. The secured status of successfully change Disk Security key is **Yes**, and the secured status of not successfully change Disk Security is **Yes(locke)**.

4.5 Disable Disk Security

Syntax:

```
secure {devices-id} secureerase force
```

The command is used to erase the Disk Security configuration and securely erase data.

Note: Disabling Disk Security can only be disabled if the target HBA/ enclosure is not hosting any secured disks with the "Legacy" status or secured arrays.

If the disk (or disks) has the "Legacy" status, you can remove this by using the "init" function (initialize).

```
HPT CLI > init 1/E1/1
Init device(1/E1/1) successfully!
```

If you have the secured array, you can delete the array by using the "delete" function.

```
HPT CLI > query arrays
ID      Secured Capacity(GB)  Type      Status  Block  Sector  Cache      Name
-----
1       Yes       100.00  RAID0     NORMAL  512k   512B    NONE      RAID0_3

HPT CLI > delete 1
Delete array(1) successfully!

HPT CLI > query arrays
ID      Secured Capacity(GB)  Type      Status  Block  Sector  Cache      Name
-----
```

Example:

```
secure 1/E1/1 secureerase force
```

```
HPT CLI > query devices
ID      Secured  Capacity  MaxFree  Flag  Status  Mod
-----
1/E1/1  Yes      1920.25  1920.25  SINGLE  NORMAL  SAM
1/E1/2  Yes      1920.25  1920.25  SINGLE  NORMAL  SAM
1/E1/3  Yes      1920.25  1920.25  SINGLE  NORMAL  SAM
1/E1/4  Yes      1920.25  1920.25  SINGLE  NORMAL  SAM
1/E1/5  Yes      1920.38  0        SINGLE  LEGACY  SAM
1/E1/6  Yes      1920.38  0        SINGLE  LEGACY  SAM
1/E1/7  Yes      1920.38  0        SINGLE  LEGACY  SAM
1/E1/8  Yes      1920.38  0        SINGLE  LEGACY  SAM

HPT CLI > secure 1/E1/1 secureerase force
secureerase device(1/E1/1) successfully.

HPT CLI > query devices
ID      Secured  Capacity  MaxFree  Flag  Status  Mod
-----
1/E1/1  No       1920.25  1920.25  SINGLE  NORMAL  SAM
1/E1/2  Yes      1920.25  1920.25  SINGLE  NORMAL  SAM
1/E1/3  Yes      1920.25  1920.25  SINGLE  NORMAL  SAM
```

Note: You can check if disable Disk Security is in effect with the command: **query devices**. The secured status of enable Disk Security is **Yes**, and the secured status of disable Disk Security is **No**.

4.6 Disable Enclosure Security

Note: This setting can only be disabled if the target HBA/ enclosure is not hosting any secured disks with the "Legacy" status or secured arrays.

Syntax:

secure {enclosure id} disable

The command is used to disable Enclosure Security.

Note: The steps for disable single Enclosure Security and disable dual Enclosure Security are the same.

Example 1 (disable single Enclosure Security setting):

secure 1/E1 disable

```
HPT CLI > query enclosures
ID   Secure  VendorID      ProductID      NumberOfPYH
-----
1/E1 Yes      HPT           SSD7749M NVMe Controller  8
HPT CLI > secure 1/E1 disable
Disable security successfully.
HPT CLI > query enclosures
ID   Secure  VendorID      ProductID      NumberOfPYH
-----
1/E1 No      HPT           SSD7749M NVMe Controller  8
```

Example 2 (disable dual Enclosure Security setting):

secure 1/E1 disable

secure 1/E2 disable

```
HPT CLI > query enclosures
ID   Secure  VendorID      ProductID      NumberOfPYH
-----
1/E1 Yes      HPT           SSD7580C      8
1/E2 Yes      HPT           SSD7580C      8
HPT CLI > secure 1/E1 disable
Disable security successfully.
HPT CLI > secure 1/E2 disable
Disable security successfully.
HPT CLI > query enclosures
ID   Secure  VendorID      ProductID      NumberOfPYH
-----
1/E1 No      HPT           SSD7580C      8
1/E2 No      HPT           SSD7580C      8
```

Note: You can check if disable Enclosure Security is in effect with the command: **query enclosures**. The secure status of enable Enclosure Security is **Yes**, and the secure status of disable Enclosure Security is **No**.

5.How Online Array Roaming

One of the features of all HighPoint RAID Enclosure and RAID controller is Online Array Roaming. Information about the RAID configuration is stored on the physical drives. So, if the RAID Enclosure or RAID controller fails or you wish to use another RAID Enclosure or RAID controller, or you wish the drives to be moved to a different Enclosure or controller, the RAID configuration data can still be read by another HighPoint RAID Enclosure or RAID controller.

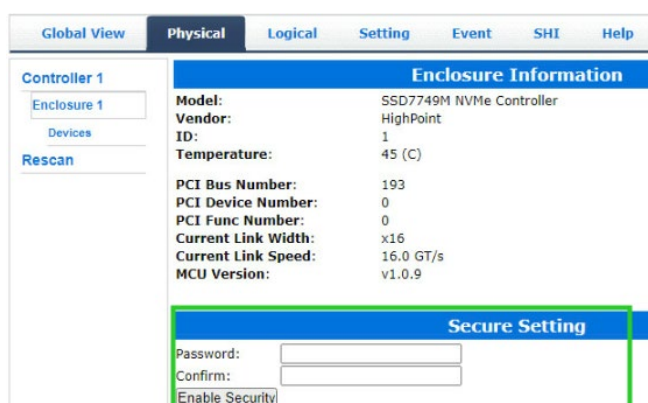
Note: The prerequisite for using this feature is that both RAID Enclosures or RAID controllers are using the same type of driver.

5.1 Online Array Roaming: Moving an array from secured Enclosure A to the unsecured Enclosure B

If you want to move an array from a secured Enclosure (“A” for this example) to an unsecured Enclosure (“B” for this example), you must **enable Enclosure B’s Security Key** using a key that is consistent with Enclosure A’s Security Key.

Example1 (enable Enclosure B Security in the WebGUI):

1. Click the **Physical** tab, then click the appropriate “**Enclosure**”.
Note: “Enclosure X” in this instance refers to each SSD series RAID HBA, RocketAIC series NVMe drive, or RocketStor enclosure that is currently installed into the system. For example, if you are working with a single SSD7749M, the default option is “Enclosure 1”.
2. Next, create a password under **Secure Setting**. The password must be between 8 and 32 characters in length. Enter the password a second time for the “**Confirm**” field.
3. After setting the password, click **Enable Security** to enable the Secure settings.



Global View	Physical	Logical	Setting	Event	SHI	Help
Controller 1		Enclosure Information				
Enclosure 1		Model: SSD7749M NVMe Controller				
Devices		Vendor: HighPoint				
Rescan		ID: 1				
		Temperature: 45 (C)				
		PCI Bus Number: 193				
		PCI Device Number: 0				
		PCI Func Number: 0				
		Current Link Width: x16				
		Current Link Speed: 16.0 GT/s				
		MCU Version: v1.0.9				
		Secure Setting				
		Password: <input type="text"/>				
		Confirm: <input type="text"/>				
		<input type="button" value="Enable Security"/>				

4. This will allow you to access data stored on the array using Enclosure B.

Example2 (enable Enclosure B Security in the CLI):

1. Enter the following command to enable Enclosure B Security: **HPT>s secure {enclosure_id} enable key={password}**

```
HPT CLI > query enclosures
ID Secure VendorID ProductID NumberOfPYH
-----
1/E1 No HPT A1005784 8

HPT CLI > secure 1/E1 enable key=00000000
enable security successfully.

HPT CLI > query enclosures
ID Secure VendorID ProductID NumberOfPYH
-----
1/E1 Yes HPT A1005784 8
```

Note: You can check if enable Enclosure Security is in effect with the command: **query enclosures**. The secure status of enable Enclosure Security is **Yes**, and the secure status of disable Enclosure Security is **No**.

2. This will allow you to access data stored on the array using Enclosure B.

5.2 Moving an array from secured Enclosure “A” to the secured Enclosure “B”

There are two situations where the keys for secured Enclosure A and secured Enclosure B are consistent or inconsistent. For these two situations, we need to take different measures.

5.2.1 The secured Enclosure A and the secured Enclosure B have the same key

If the secured Enclosure A and the secured Enclosure B have the same key, you will be able to access data stored on the array directly after Moving the disks to Enclosure B.

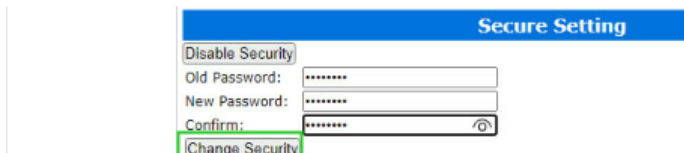
5.2.2 The secured Enclosure A and the secured Enclosure B have different Keys

If the secured Enclosure A and the secured Enclosure B have different keys, you will not be able to access data after moving the array.

In order to access data, the administrator will need to **change Enclosure B’s Security key** to match Enclosure A’s Security key.

Example1 (Changing Enclosure B Security Key in the WebGUI):

1. Click the **Physical** tab, and click the target **Enclosure** entry on the left-side of the interface.
2. Enter the current password under the “**Old Password**” field.
3. Enter a new password under the “**New Password**” field (must contain 8 to 32 characters).
4. After entering a new password, click **Change Security**.



5. Confirm the change by clicking “**OK**” when the pop-up window is displayed.

localhost:7402 says

Change security succeeded.

OK

Note: Changing the **Enclosure Security key** will automatically change the **Disk Security Key**.

6. This will allow you to access data stored on the array using Enclosure B.

Example2 (Changing Enclosure B Security Key in the CLI):

1. Enter the following command to change Enclosure A Security Key: **HPT> secure {enclosure id} change oldkey={old password} key={new password}**

```
HPT CLI > secure 1/E1 change oldkey=00000000 key=11111111  
Change security successfully.
```

Note: Changing the *Enclosure Security key* will automatically change the *Disk Security Key*.

2. This will allow you to access data stored on the array using Enclosure B.

5.3 Moving an Array from an unsecured Enclosure to a secured Enclosure

Array from an unsecured Enclosure (“A”) can be moved directly to a secured Enclosure (“B”). Disk Security cannot be added to an existing array. If you want to protect data stored on the array at a later date, you can only back up the important data on the array, delete the array, and enable Disk Security when creating a new RAID array.

Notes:

First, confirm if your disk supports SED functions. SafeStorage can only be used with SED capable storage media.

The Disk Key is automatically generated when the Enclosure B Security Key, and will be written to the disk.

1. Back up the important data on the array.
2. Open the **WebGUI**. Click the **Logical** → **Maintenance**.
3. Click **Delete** to delete the RAID array on the Enclosure A.
4. Online Array Roaming from the unsecured Enclosure A to the secured Enclosure B.
5. Enable Disk Security when creating a RAID array.

Example1 (enable Disk Security when creating a RAID array in the WebGUI):

- 1) Click the **Logical** tab.
- 2) When creating a RAID array, check the box before the **Secure** option.

Create Array

Array Type: RAID 0
 Array Name: Default
 Secure:
 Initialization Method: Keep Old Data
 Cache Policy:
 Block Size: 512K

Select All

Available Disks:	Location	Model	Capacity	Max Free
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1/E1/1	Samsung SSD 980 PRO 1TB	1.00 TB	0.00 GB
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1/E1/2	Samsung SSD 980 PRO 1TB	1.00 TB	0.00 GB

Capacity: (According to the max free space on the selected disks) Maximum (MB)

Create

Logical Device Information

Name	Type	Secured	Capacity	BlockSize	SectorSize	OS Name	Status
RAID_0_0	RAID 0	Yes	2.00 TB	512k	512B	HPT DISK 0_2	Normal Maintenance

Physical Device Information

Location	Model	Secured	Capacity	Max Free
1/E1/1	Samsung SSD 980 PRO 1TB	Yes	1.00 TB	0.00 GB
1/E1/2	Samsung SSD 980 PRO 1TB	Yes	1.00 TB	0.00 GB

Example2 (enable Disk Security when creating a RAID array in the CLI):

1) Enter the following command to enable Disk Security when creating a RAID array:

HPT> create RAID* disks=* init=* secure=y

```
HPT CLI > query arrays
ID      Secured Capacity(GB)  Type      Status  Block Sector  Cache      Name
-----
HPT CLI > create RAID0 disks=* init=quickinit secure=y
Create array successfully.
HPT CLI > query array
ID      Secured Capacity(GB)  Type      Status  Block Sector  Cache      Name
-----
1       Yes                  000.25   RAID0   NORMAL  128k  512B  NONE      RAID0_0
```

6. You can protect data stored on the array.

6. Troubleshooting

6.1 Why does enable Disk Security fail?

There are two possible causes:

1. A motherboard BIOS setting is incorrect.
2. The proper procedure was not followed, which will result in a “Disk Security fail” status.

6.1.1 Improper motherboard BIOS settings cause enable Disk Security to fail

1. Description of the Problem:

You have enabled Enclosure Security successfully, but the interface reports that Disk Security has failed.

1) As reported by the CLI:

- a Failed to enable Disk Security for disks with the Legacy status

```
HPT CLI > query devices
ID      Secured  Capacity  MaxFree  Flag  Status  ModelNumber
-----
1/E1/1  No       1000.20   0        SINGLE LEGACY  Samsung SSD 980 PRO 1TB
1/E1/2  No       1000.20   0        SINGLE LEGACY  Samsung SSD 980 PRO 1TB
1/E1/3  No       1000.20   0        SINGLE LEGACY  Samsung SSD 980 PRO 1TB

HPT CLI > query enclosures
ID      Secure  VendorID  ProductID  NumberOfPYH
-----
1/E1    Yes     HPT       SSD7749M  NVMe Controller  8

HPT CLI > secure 1/E1/1 legacy
ERROR: Failed to secure legacy device(1/E1/1).
```

- b Failed to enable Disk Security when creating a RAID array

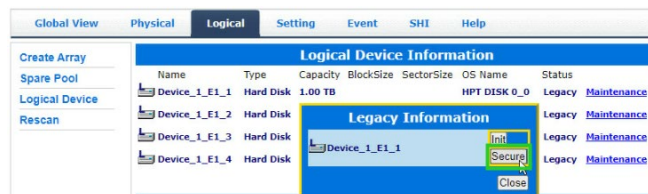
```
HPT CLI > query devices
ID      Secured  Capacity  MaxFree  Flag  Status  ModelNumber
-----
1/E1/1  No       1000.12   1000.12  SINGLE NORMAL  Samsung SSD 980 PRO 1TB
1/E1/2  No       1000.12   1000.12  SINGLE NORMAL  Samsung SSD 980 PRO 1TB
1/E1/3  No       1000.12   1000.12  SINGLE NORMAL  Samsung SSD 980 PRO 1TB

HPT CLI > query enclosures
ID      Secure  VendorID  ProductID  NumberOfPYH
-----
1/E1    Yes     HPT       SSD7749M  NVMe Controller  8

HPT CLI > create RAID0 disks=* init=quickint secure=y
ERROR: Failed to secure device (1/E1/1).
```

2) As reported by the WebGUI

- a Failed to enable Disk Security for disks with the Legacy status





b Failed to enable Disk Security when creating a RAID array



2. Cause of the Issue:

The system was unable to load the controller UEFI due to one or more incorrect motherboard BIOS settings.

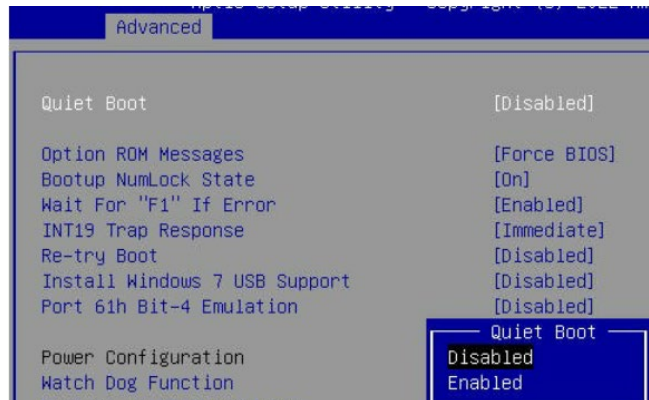
3. Solution:

Two motherboard BIOS menus will be used to explain this issue:

1) Changing the BIOS setting (SuperMicro H12SSL-i motherboard)

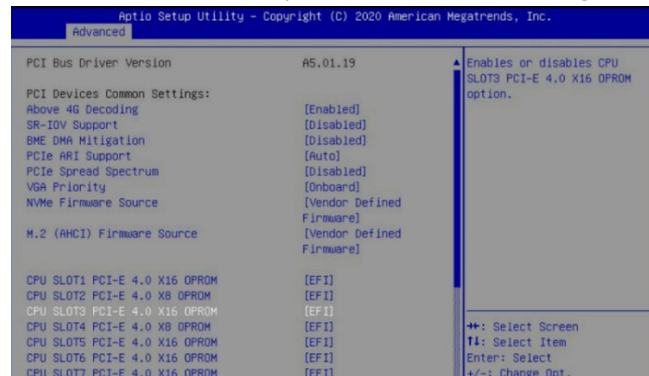
a. Quiet Boot is Disabled.

Under **Advanced**→**Boot Feature**, change “Quiet Boot” to “Disabled”.



b. CPU Slot x PCI-E OPROM is EFI.

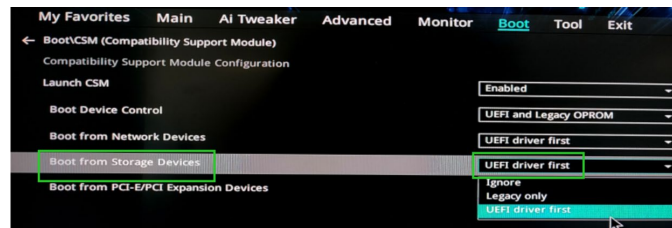
Under **Advanced**→**PCIe/PCI/PnP Configuration**, change “CPU Slot x PCI-E OPROM” to "EFI". “x” represents the PCIe slot assignment.



2) Changing the BIOS setting (WS WRX80-E SAGE SE WI-FI motherboard)

a. **Boot from Storage Devices is UEFI driver first.**

Under **Boot**→**CSM**, change “**Boot from Storage Devices**” to “**UEFI driver first**”.



6.1.2 Enabling Disk Security using the CLI causes enable Disk Security to fail

1. Description of the Problem:

When you enter the command directly in CLI to enable Disk Security, you will not be able to enable Disk Security successfully. CLI prompts that **“Enclosure where device(1/E1/1) is located does not enable security”**.

```
HPT CLI > query devices
ID      Secured  Capacity  MaxFree  Flag  Status  ModelNumber
-----
1/E1/1  No        512.04    512.04   SINGLE  NORMAL  Samsung SSD 970 PRO 512GB
1/E1/2  No        512.04    512.04   SINGLE  NORMAL  Samsung SSD 970 PRO 512GB

HPT CLI > secure 1/E1/1 legacy
ERROR: Enclosure where device(1/E1/1) is located does not enable security.

HPT CLI > query enclosures
ID      Secure  VendorID  ProductID  NumberOfPYH
-----
1/E1  No      HPT       SSD7749M NVMe Controller  8
```

Note: This issue will only occur when Disk Security is enabled for disks with the “Legacy” status.

2. Cause of the Issue:

You did not enable Enclosure Security before enabling Disk Security.

3. Solution:

- 1) First enable Enclosure Security. (click [here](#) to learn more)

```
HPT CLI > query enclosures
ID      Secure  VendorID  ProductID  NumberOfPYH
-----
1/E1  No      HPT       SSD7749M NVMe Controller  8

HPT CLI > secure 1/E1 enable key-00000000
enable security successfully.

HPT CLI > query enclosures
ID      Secure  VendorID  ProductID  NumberOfPYH
-----
1/E1  Yes     HPT       SSD7749M NVMe Controller  8
```

- 2) Then enable Disk Security. (click [here](#) to learn more)

```
HPT CLI > secure 1/E1/1 legacy
Secure legacy device(1/E1/1) successfully

HPT CLI > query devices
ID      Secured  Capacity  MaxFree  Flag  Status  ModelNumber
-----
1/E1/1  Yes      512.11    0        SINGLE  LEGACY  Samsung SSD 970 PRO 512GB
1/E1/2  No       512.11    0        SINGLE  LEGACY  Samsung SSD 970 PRO 512GB
```

6.2 Why does disable Enclosure Security fail?

1. Description of the Problem:

1) As reported by the CLI

When you enter the command directly in the CLI to **disable Enclosure Security**, you will not be able to enable Enclosure Security successfully. CLI will report that “**ERROR: Secured Legacy device or array exists**”.

```
HPT CLI > secure 1/E1 disable
ERROR: Secured Legacy device or array exists.
```

2) As reported by the WebGUI

When the WebGUI is used to directly disable Enclosure Security, the process will fail. A pop-up will prompt that “**Operation not allowed. Secured Legacy device or array exists**”.

localhost:7402 says

Operation not allowed.Secured Legacy device or array exists.

OK

2. Cause of the Issue:

The target enclosure is hosting secured disks with the “Legacy” status, or a secured array with Disk security enabled, before disabling Enclosure Security.

3. Solution:

1) Solution (WebGUI):

a. Init the Legacy disks

The screenshot shows the HighPoint WebGUI interface. A warning dialog box is displayed, stating: "localhost:7402 says: There is a legacy disk. If you init it, all data on this disk will be lost! Do you want to continue it?". Below the dialog, a table lists disks with their status as "Legacy". A "Legacy Information" dialog box is open for "Device_1_E1_1", showing an "Init" button highlighted with a green box.

Name	Type	Secured	Capacity	BlockSize	SectorSize	OS Name	Status
Device_1_E1_1	Hard Disk	Yes	512.11 GB			HPT DISK 0_0	Legacy Maintenance
Device_1_E1_2	Hard Disk					X 0_1	Legacy Maintenance

b. Delete the existing RAID array

The screenshot shows the HighPoint WebGUI interface. A warning dialog box is displayed, stating: "localhost:7402 says: All data on the array you selected will be deleted. Do you want to continue?". Below the dialog, a table lists a RAID array with status "Normal". An "Array Information" dialog box is open for "RAID_0_0", showing a "Delete" button highlighted with a green box.

Name	Type	Secured	Capacity	BlockSize	SectorSize	OS Name	Status
RAID_0_0	RAID 0	Yes	1.02 TB	512k	512B	HPT DISK 0_2	Normal Maintenance

2) Solution (CLI):

- a. Init the legacy disks

```
HPT CLI > init 1/E1/1  
Init device(1/E1/1) successfully!  
  
HPT CLI > init 1/E1/2  
Init device(1/E1/2) successfully!  
  
HPT CLI > secure 1/E1 disable  
Disable security successfully.
```

- b. Delete the existing RAID array

```
HPT CLI > delete 1  
Delete array(1) successfully!  
  
HPT CLI > secure 1/E1 disable  
Disable security successfully.
```