



ONTAP Command Reference



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Chapter 1. exit

Quit the CLI session

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `exit` command ends the current CLI session.

Examples

The following example ends the current CLI session:

```
cluster1::> exit  
Goodbye
```

Chapter 2. history

Show the history of commands for this CLI session

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `history` command displays the command history of the current CLI session. A numeric ID precedes each command. Use this number with the [Chapter 4 “redo” on page 7](#) command to re-execute that history item.

Examples

The following example displays the command history of the current CLI session:

```
cluster1:: history
 1 vserver show
 2 man volume show
 3 volume delete -vserver vs0 -volume temporary2
 4 volume modify [ -volume temp* ] -state offline
cluster1:: redo 3
```

Chapter 3. man

Display the online manual pages

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `man` command displays the manual page of the command you specify. If you do not specify a command, the command displays the man page index.

Parameters

[<text>] - Valid CLI command

The command for which you'd like to see the manual page. The syntax of the command is the same as the command itself. The `man` command supports abbreviations and tab completion of the command name.

Examples

The following example displays the manual page for the *storage aggregate create* command.

```
cluster1::> man sto aggr cre
```

That example could also have been fully specified as:

```
cluster1::> man storage aggregate create
```

Chapter 4. redo

Execute a previous command

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `redo` command re-executes a command that has been executed previously in the current CLI session. Specify a previously run command using:

- A string that matches part of a previous command. For example, if the only *volume* command you have run is *volume show*, enter `redo vol` to re-execute the command.
- The numeric ID of a previous command, as listed by the [Chapter 2 “history” on page 3](#) command. For example, enter `redo 4` to re-execute the fourth command in the history list.
- A negative offset from the end of the history list. For example, enter `redo -2` to re-execute the command that you ran two commands ago.

Parameters

[<text>] - String, Event Number, or Negative Offset

Use this parameter to specify a string, a numeric ID from the command history, or a negative number that identifies the command to be re-executed.

Examples

The following example re-executes command number 10 in the command history:

```
cluster1::> redo 10
```

Chapter 5. rows

Show/Set the rows for the CLI session

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `rows` command displays the number of rows that can be displayed in the current CLI session before the interface pauses output. If you do not set this value, it adjusts automatically based on the actual height of your terminal. If the actual height is undefined, the default number of rows is 24.

Specify a number to set the number of rows that can be displayed. Setting this value manually disables auto-adjustment. Specify zero (0) to disable pausing.

You can also set this value using the [Chapter 6 “set” on page 11](#) `-rows` command.

Parameters

[<integer>] - Number of Rows the Screen Can Display

Use this parameter to specify the number of rows your terminal can display.

Examples

The following example displays the current number of rows, then resets the number of rows to 48:

```
cluster1::> rows
36
```

```
cluster1::> rows 48
```

Chapter 6. set

Display/Set CLI session settings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `set` command changes attributes of the user interface.

Parameters

[-privilege <PrivilegeLevel>] - Privilege Level

Use this parameter to specify the privilege level of the command session. Possible values are

- `admin` - Used for routine system management commands
- `advanced` - Used for infrequent, dangerous, or complicated commands
- `diagnostic` - Used for detailed diagnostic commands that are used only by support personnel

[-confirmations {on|off}] - Confirmation Messages

Use this parameter with the value `on` to specify that the interface prompt for confirmation before executing potentially dangerous commands. Use this parameter with the value `off` to specify that the interface not prompt for confirmation, even before potentially dangerous commands execute. The default setting is `on`.

[-showallfields {true|false}] - Show All Fields

Use this parameter with the value `true` to specify that the interface display all field columns when displaying tabular output. Use this parameter with the value `false` to specify that the interface display only selected columns. The default setting is `false`.

[-showseparator <text>] - Show Separator

Use this parameter to specify the characters to use as the field separator. The field separator is used between field columns when `-showallfields` is set to "true". The separator can be from one to three characters in length. When specifying the separator, enclose it in quotation marks ("). Set the separator to one or more spaces to disable this feature.

[-active-help {true|false}] - Active Help

Use this parameter with the value `true` to specify that pressing the question mark (?) key is sufficient to execute a help request. Use this parameter with the value `false` to specify that you must press the Return key after the question mark key to execute a help request. The default setting is `true`.

[-units {auto|raw|B|KB|MB|GB|TB|PB}] - Data Units

Use this parameter to specify the default units used when reporting data sizes. Possible values are:

- `auto` - Auto-scale data size for human-readable output
- `raw` - Bytes without unit designation
- `B` - Bytes
- `KB` - Kilobytes
- `MB` - Megabytes
- `GB` - Gigabytes
- `TB` - Terabytes
- `PB` - Petabytes

The default setting is `auto`.

`[-rows <integer>] - Pagination Rows ('0' disables)`

Use this parameter to specify the number of rows that can be displayed in the current CLI session before the interface pauses output. If you do not set this value, it adjusts automatically based on the actual height of your terminal. If the actual height is undefined, the default number of rows is 24.

Setting this value manually disables auto-adjustment. Specify zero (0) to disable pausing.

You can also set this value using the [Chapter 5 “rows” on page 9](#) command.

`[-vserver <text>] - Default Vserver`

Use this parameter to specify the name of the Vserver to use as the default value for the `-vserver` parameter of commands.

WARNING: Vserverized commands that only have a single required parameter, which is the `<userinput>-vserver<userinput>`, allow the Vserver to be specified positionally, without `<userinput>-vserver<userinput>` preceding it. Due to this, care must be taken when using CLI commands that do not require the `<userinput>-vserver<userinput>` parameter. For example, using the `"vserver nfs delete "` command will ignore the `"set -vserver"` value as the parser considers the `" "` to be the Vserver.

`[-node <text>] - Default Node`

Use this parameter to specify the name of the node to use as the default value for the `-node` parameter of commands.

`[-stop-on-error {true|false}] - Stop On Error`

Use this parameter with the value `true` to specify that continuing commands should stop if they encounter an error. Use this parameter with the value `false` to specify that continuing commands should continue if they encounter an error.

`[-prompt-timestamp {above|inline|none}] - Display Prompt Timestamp`

Print the current date and time as a part of the prompt. The possible values are

- *above* - print the timestamp using the system timestamp format on the line above the remainder of the prompt.
- *inline* - print the timestamp using the system timestamp format at the beginning of the line with the remainder of the prompt.
- *none* - do not print the timestamp.

The default value is *none*.

Examples

The following example sets the privilege level to advanced.

```
cluster1::> set -privilege advanced
```

Warning: These advanced commands are potentially dangerous; use them only when directed to do so by NetApp personnel.

Do you wish to continue? (y or n): y

```
cluster1::*>
```

The following examples cause all columns to be shown in output rows, with a comma used as the field separator.

```
cluster1::> set -showallfields true
```

```
cluster1::> set -showseparator ","
```

```
cluster1::> network port show
node,port,role,link,mtu,autonegotiate-admin,autonegotiate-oper,duplex-admin,duplex-oper,speed-admin,speed-oper,flowcontrol-admin,flowcontrol-oper,ma
Node,Port,Role,Link,MTU,Auto-Negotiation Administrative,Auto-Negotiation Operational,Duplex Mode Administrative,Duplex Mode Operational,Speed Admini
node1,e0a,cluster,up,1500,true,true,full,full,auto,1000,full,none,00:0c:29:90:20:e9,true,physical,-,-,-,-,-,
node1,e0b,cluster,up,1500,true,true,full,full,auto,1000,full,none,00:0c:29:90:20:f3,true,physical,-,-,-,-,-,
```

```
node1,e0c,data,up,1500,true,true,full,full,auto,1000,full,none,00:0c:29:90:20:fd,true,physical,-,-,-,-,-,  
node1,e0d,data,up,1500,true,true,full,full,auto,1000,full,none,00:0c:29:90:20:07,true,physical,-,-,-,-,-,  
node2,e0a,cluster,up,1500,true,true,full,full,auto,1000,full,none,00:0c:29:2e:b6:62,true,physical,-,-,-,-,-,  
node2,e0b,cluster,up,1500,true,true,full,full,auto,1000,full,none,00:0c:29:2e:b6:6c,true,physical,-,-,-,-,-,  
node2,e0c,data,up,1500,true,true,full,full,auto,1000,full,none,00:0c:29:2e:b6:76,true,physical,-,-,-,-,-,  
node2,e0d,data,up,1500,true,true,full,full,auto,1000,full,none,00:0c:29:2e:b6:80,true,physical,-,-,-,-,-,
```

The following example shows how to create a prompt with a timestamp.

```
cluster1::> set -prompt-timestamp above  
  
[2/25/2016 16:38:38]  
cluster1::>
```

Chapter 7. top

Go to the top-level directory

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `top` command changes the current working directory of the command prompt to the top-level command directory.

Examples

The following example returns the command prompt from the [“storage aggregate” on page 755](#) directory to the top-level directory:

```
cluster1::storage aggregate> top
```

```
cluster1::>
```

Chapter 8. up

Go up one directory

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `up` command, which can also be specified as two dots (`..`), changes the current working directory of the command prompt to the directory that is up one level in the command hierarchy.

Examples

The following example takes the command prompt up one level from the [“storage aggregate” on page 755](#) directory:

```
cluster1::storage aggregate> up  
cluster1::storage>
```

Chapter 9. application commands

Display and manage applications

application create

(DEPRECATED)-Create an application

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

Note: This command is deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP.

This command creates an application from an application template. It provisions storage for the application and optionally performs additional configuration.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

The Vserver in which the application is created.

-application <text> - Application

The name for the application to create.

-application-template <text> - Application Template

The application template upon which to base creation of the application.

[-parameters <key-value-pair>, ...] - Application Template Customization Parameters

A comma separated list of parameter names and their values to customize the application template for the desired application. The specific parameters which may be used to customize an application vary depending on the specified application template. For each template, there are both required and optional parameters. Attempting to execute the command without a required parameter will result in failure and a message identifying the missing parameter. Command line tab-completion provides lists of parameters and descriptions of the syntax required to specify the parameter values. A parameter and its value is specified as: *parameter-name:parameter-value*. Multiple parameters are specified by separating them with a comma as: *parameter1-name:parameter1-value,parameter2-name:parameter2-value*. The correct syntax for specifying a parameter value depends on the type of the parameter. Some parameters must be specified for multiple instances of the same type of object. These are specified using a zero-based array index to identify each unique object. These types of objects have sub-parameters that provide values for specific attributes of each object. A sub-parameter and its value for the Nth instance of an object is specified as: *object-type[n].sub-parameter-name:sub-parameter-value*.

[-foreground {true|false}] - Execute in the Foreground

A boolean value that determines if the application creation executes synchronously at the command prompt in the foreground or asynchronously in the background. If this parameter is not supplied, it defaults to true and the application creation is executed synchronously at the command prompt.

Examples

The following command creates application *app1* in Vserver *vs1* based on the *SAN* application template with 5 LUNs totaling 200 GB in size and maps the new application LUNs to initiator group *ig1*.

```
cluster1::> application create -vserver vs1 -application app1 -application-template SAN -parameters os-type:linux,application-components[0].na
```

application delete

Delete an application

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command deletes an application.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

The Vserver from which to delete the application.

-application <text> - Application

The name of the application to delete.

[-foreground {true|false}] - Execute in the Foreground

A boolean value that determines if the application deletion executes synchronously at the command prompt in the foreground or asynchronously in the background. If this parameter is not supplied, it defaults to true and the application deletion is executed synchronously at the command prompt.

Examples

The following command deletes application *app1* from Vserver *vs1*.

```
cluster1::> application delete -vserver vs1 -application app1
```

application modify

(DEPRECATED)-Modify properties of an application

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command modifies properties of an application. The user must specify the names of one or more existing application components of an existing application and properties to apply to those application components. The command fails and the application remains in its initial state unless all of the application components can be modified at once.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

The Vserver hosting the application.

-application <text> - Application

The name of the application to modify.

-application-components <Application Component>, ... - Application Components

A list of application component names to modify.

[-storage-service <text>] - Storage Service

The new storage service to use for the listed application components. The [“storage-service show” on page 753](#) command displays the available storage services. If the current aggregates hosting the application components can accommodate the requested storage service, the application components are modified to use the new storage service. If the current aggregates hosting the application components cannot accommodate the requested storage service, the command fails and all the specified application components continue with their existing storage services. Modifying the storage service of application components results in modifying the associated QoS policies to reflect the new storage service. The contents of the application components continue to remain on the same storage elements.

[-foreground {true|false}] - Execute in the Foreground

A boolean value that determines if the application modification executes synchronously at the command prompt in the foreground or asynchronously in the background. If this parameter is not supplied, it defaults to true and the application modification is executed synchronously at the command prompt.

Examples

The following command modifies application *app1* in Vserver *vs1* based on the *BasicModify* application template. Application components *component1* and *component2* are modified to use the *extreme* storage service.

```
cluster1::> application modify -vserver vs1 -application app1 -application-components component1,component2 -storage-service extreme
```

The following command modifies application *app1* in Vserver *vs1* based on the *BasicModify* application template. Application component *component1* is modified to use the *value* storage service and application component *component2* is modified to use the *extreme* storage service.

```
cluster1::*> application modify -vserver vs1 -application app1 -application-template BasicModify -parameters application-components[0].name:c
```

application show

Display applications

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays applications. An application groups storage objects to perform application-granular operations.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

Specifies fields that you want included in the output. You can use `-fields ?` to display the available fields.

| [-instance]}

Specifies the display of all available fields for each selected application.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Selects applications belonging to Vservers that match the parameter value.

[-application <text>] - Application

Selects applications with names that match the parameter value.

Examples

```
cluster1::> application show
Vserver  Application
```

```
-----
vs1      app1
         app2
         app3
         app4
```

4 entries were displayed.

application show-detail

Display application details

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays storage and protocol elements of applications.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

Specifies fields that you want included in the output. You can use `-fields ?` to display the available fields.

[-instance]}

Specifies the display of all available fields for each selected application.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Selects elements of applications belonging to Vservers that match the parameter value.

[-application <text>] - Application

Selects elements of applications with an application name that matches the parameter value.

[-element-type {<lun|lun-clone|nas|igroup>}] - Type of Object

Selects application elements with type that matches the parameter value. Possible values are *lun* for application provisioned LUNs on SAN applications, *lun-clone* for auxiliary LUNs in SAN applications, *igroup* for protocol elements in SAN applications and *nas* for application provisioned storage and protocol information in NAS applications.

[-application-component <text>] - Application Component

Selects application elements which belong to the application component that matches the parameter value. Only application provisioned storage elements of type *lun*, *nas* can belong to application components.

[-element-name <text>] - Name of Object

Selects application elements with an element name that matches the parameter value.

[-application-template <text>] - Application Template

Selects application elements that belong to applications with templates that match the parameter value.

[-application-template-version <integer>] - Application Template Version

Selects application elements that belong to applications with template version that match the parameter value.

[-application-uuid <UUID>] - Application UUID

Selects application elements that belong to applications whose UUID matches the parameter value.

[-application-component-uuid <UUID>] - Application Component UUID

Selects application elements which belong to the application component whose UUID that matches the parameter value.

[-application-component-storage-service <text>] - Storage Service

Selects application elements which belong to the application component with a storage service that matches the parameter value.

[-nas-element-path <junction path>] - Volume Path

Selects application elements with a NAS element path that matches the parameter value. This field is valid only for elements of type *nas*.

[-nas-element-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Volume Size

Selects application elements with NAS element size that matches the parameter value. This field is valid only for elements of type *nas*

[-cifs-share-name <Share>] - CIFS Share Name

Selects application elements with a CIFS share that matches the parameter value. This field is valid only for elements of type *nas*.

[-cifs-server-fqdn <text>] - CIFS Server Name

Selects application elements with a CIFS Server that matches the parameter value. This field is valid for only elements of type *nas*.

[-cifs-permissions <text>, ...] - CIFS User Permissions

Selects application elements with CIFS Permissions that matches the parameter value. This field is valid for only elements of type *nas*.

[-cifs-access-ips <IP Address>, ...] - Recommended LIFs for CIFS

Selects application elements with CIFS LIFs that matches the parameter value. This field is valid for only elements of type *nas*. The CIFS access IPs are recommended LIFs for CIFS access. If LIFs local to the volume are available, then these are recommended. If not, two remote LIFs are returned. Data can be accessed over other available LIFs but that is not recommended.

[-nfs-export-policy-name <export policy name>] - Export Policy Name

Selects application elements with an export policy name that matches the parameter value. This field is valid for only elements of type *nas*.

[-nfs-permissions <text>, ...] - NFS Permissions

Selects application elements with NFS permissions that matches the parameter value. This field is valid for only elements of type *nas*.

[-nfs-access-ips <IP Address>, ...] - Recommended LIFs for NFS

Selects application elements with NFS LIFs that matches the parameter value. This field is valid for only elements of type *nas*. The NFS access IPs are recommended LIFs for NFS access. If LIFs local to the volume are available, then these are recommended. If not, two remote LIFs are returned. Data can be accessed over other available LIFs but that is not recommended.

[-lun <text>] - LUN Name

Selects application elements with a LUN name that matches the parameter value. This field is valid for only elements of type *lun* and *lun-clone*.

[-lun-path <path>] - LUN Path

Selects application elements with LUN path that matches the parameter value. This field is valid for only elements of type *lun* and *lun-clone*.

[-serial <text>] - LUN Serial

Selects application elements with a LUN serial number that matches the parameter value. This field is valid for only elements of type *lun* and *lun-clone*.

[-lun-ids <integer>, ...] - LUN IDs

Selects application elements with LUN IDs that match the parameter value. This field is valid for only elements of type *lun* and *lun-clone*.

[-size <{integer}[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Element Size

Selects application elements with a LUN size that matches the parameter value. This field is valid for only elements of type *lun* and *lun-clone*.

[-igroups <text>, ...] - Igroups

Selects application elements mapped to igroups with names that match the parameter value. This field is valid for only elements of type *lun* and *lun-clone*.

[-initiator <text>, ...] - Initiators

Selects application elements mapped to initiators that matches the parameter value. This field is valid for only elements of type *igroup*.

[-is-protection-supported {true|false}] - Is Protection Supported

Selects applications with is-protection-supported flag that matches the parameter value. The is-protection-supported flag indicates if any type of protection is supported for the application.

[-is-protected {true|false}] - Is Application Protected

Selects applications with is-protected flag that matches the parameter value. The is-protected flag indicates if any type of protection is enabled for the application.

[-local-RPO <text>] - Local RPO

Selects applications with local-RPO that matches the parameter value.

[-local-RPO-description <text>] - Local RPO description

Selects applications with local-RPO-descriptions that match the parameter value. The local RPO description provides details about the local RPO associated with the application.

[-remote-RPO <text>] - Remote RPO

Selects applications with remote-RPO that matches the parameter value.

[-remote-RPO-description <text>] - Remote RPO description

Selects applications with remote-RPO-descriptions that match the parameter value. The remote RPO description provides details about the remote RPO associated with the application.

Examples

```
cluster1::> application show-detail -vserver vs0
```

```
rupancluster-1::*> application show-detail
```

```
    Vserver: vs0
```

```
    Application: my_nas_app
```

```
    Application Template: NAS
```

```
=====
```

```
    NAS Storage Element
```

```
    -----
```

```
    Component: data
```

```
    Storage Service: value
```

```
    Element: my_nas_app_data_1
```

```
    Path: /my_nas_app_data_1
```

```
    Size: 30MB
```

```
    CIFS Share: my_nas_app_data_1
```

```
    CIFS Server: KTCIFS.
```

```
    CIFS User Permissions: Everyone / Read
```

```
    CIFS LIFs: 10.10.10.20
```

```
    Export Policy: my_nas_app
```

```
    NFS Permissions: 0.0.0.0/0 / ro
```

```
    NFS LIFs: 10.10.10.20
```

```
=====
```

```
    Vserver: vs0
```

```
    Application: my_san_app
```

```
    Application Template: SAN
```

```
=====
```

```
    SAN Storage Element
```

```
    -----
```

```
    Component: data_group1
```

```
    Storage Service: value
```

```
    Element: data_group1_1
```

```
    Path: /vol/my_san_app_data_group1_1/data_group1_1
```

```
    Serial Number: w89ST?JTeR7V
```

```
    Size: 60MB
```

```
    Igroups: igroup1
```

```
    LUN IDs: 0
```

```
    SAN Storage Element
```

```
    -----
```

```
    Component: data_group1
```

```
    Storage Service: value
```

```
    Element: data_group1_2
```

```
    Path: /vol/my_san_app_data_group1_1/data_group1_2
```

```
    Serial Number: w89ST?JTeR7W
```

```
    Size: 60MB
```

```
    Igroups: igroup1
```

```
    LUN IDs: 1
```

```
    SAN Storage Element
```

```
    -----
```

```
    Component: data_group1
```

```
    Storage Service: value
```

```
    Element: data_group1_3
```

```
    Path: /vol/my_san_app_data_group1_1/data_group1_3
```

```
    Serial Number: w89ST?JTeR7X
```

```
    Size: 60MB
```



```

Igroups: igroup1
LUN IDs: 2

SAN Storage Element
-----
Component: data_group1
Storage Service: value
Element: data_group1_4
Path: /vol/my_san_app_data_group1_1/data_group1_4
Serial Number: w89ST?JTeR7Y
Size: 60MB
Igroups: igroup1
LUN IDs: 3

SAN Storage Element
-----
Component: redolog_group1
Storage Service: value
Element: redolog_group1_1
Path: /vol/my_san_app_redolog_group1_1/redolog_group1_1
Serial Number: w89ST?JTeR7Z
Size: 120MB
Igroups: igroup2
LUN IDs: 0

SAN Storage Element
-----
Component: redolog_group1
Storage Service: value
Element: redolog_group1_2
Path: /vol/my_san_app_redolog_group1_1/redolog_group1_2
Serial Number: w89ST?JTeR7/
Size: 120MB
Igroups: igroup2
LUN IDs: 1

Auxiliary LUN
-----
Element: redolog_group1_2_clone
Path: /vol/my_san_app_redolog_group1_1/redolog_group1_2_clone
Serial Number: w89ST?JTeR7a
Size: 120MB

SAN Protocol Info
-----
Igroup: igroup1
Initiators: iqn.1995-08.com.example3, iqn.1995-08.com.example4

SAN Protocol Info
-----
Igroup: igroup2
Initiators: iqn.1995-08.com.example1, iqn.1995-08.com.example2
10 entries were displayed.

```

The above example displays the details of all applications in Vserver vs0.

```
cluster1: : > application show-detail -vserver vs0 -application my_san_app
```

```

Vserver: vs0
Application: my_san_app
Application Template: SAN

SAN Storage Element
-----
Component: data_group1
Storage Service: value
Element: data_group1_1
Path: /vol/my_san_app_data_group1_1/data_group1_1

```

```

Serial Number: w89ST?JTeR7V
  Size: 60MB
  Igroups: igroup1, igroup2
  LUN IDs: 0, 0

  SAN Storage Element
  -----
    Component: data_group1
Storage Service: value
  Element: data_group1_2
    Path: /vol/my_san_app_data_group1_1/data_group1_2
  Serial Number: w89ST?JTeR7W
    Size: 60MB
    Igroups: igroup1, igroup2
    LUN IDs: 1, 1

  SAN Storage Element
  -----
    Component: data_group1
Storage Service: value
  Element: data_group1_3
    Path: /vol/my_san_app_data_group1_1/data_group1_3
  Serial Number: w89ST?JTeR7X
    Size: 60MB
    Igroups: igroup1, igroup2
    LUN IDs: 2, 2

  SAN Storage Element
  -----
    Component: data_group1
Storage Service: value
  Element: data_group1_4
    Path: /vol/my_san_app_data_group1_1/data_group1_4
  Serial Number: w89ST?JTeR7Y
    Size: 60MB
    Igroups: igroup1, igroup2
    LUN IDs: 3, 3

  SAN Storage Element
  -----
    Component: redolog_group1
Storage Service: value
  Element: redolog_group1_1
    Path: /vol/my_san_app_redolog_group1_1/redolog_group1_1
  Serial Number: w89ST?JTeR7Z
    Size: 120MB
    Igroups: igroup2
    LUN IDs: 0

  SAN Storage Element
  -----
    Component: redolog_group1
Storage Service: value
  Element: redolog_group1_2
    Path: /vol/my_san_app_redolog_group1_1/redolog_group1_2
  Serial Number: w89ST?JTeR7
    Size: 120MB
    Igroups: igroup2
    LUN IDs: 1

  Auxiliary LUN
  -----
    Element: redolog_group1_2_clone
    Path: /vol/my_san_app_redolog_group1_1/redolog_group1_2_clone
  Serial Number: w89ST?JTeR7a
    Size: 120MB

  SAN Protocol Info

```

```

-----
Igroup: igroup1
Initiators: iqn.1995-08.com.example3, iqn.1995-08.com.example4

SAN Protocol Info
-----
Igroup: igroup2
Initiators: iqn.1995-08.com.example1, iqn.1995-08.com.example2
9 entries were displayed.

```

The above example displays the details of application my_san_app in Vserver vs0.

```

cluster1: : > application show-detail -vserver vs0 -application my_san_app -application-component data_group1
Vserver: vs0
Application: my_san_app
Application Template: SAN

SAN Storage Element
-----
Component: data_group1
Storage Service: value
Element: data_group1_1
Path: /vol/my_san_app_data_group1_1/data_group1_1
Serial Number: w89ST?JTeR7V
Size: 60MB
Igroups: igroup1
LUN IDs: 0

SAN Storage Element
-----
Component: data_group1
Storage Service: value
Element: data_group1_2
Path: /vol/my_san_app_data_group1_1/data_group1_2
Serial Number: w89ST?JTeR7W
Size: 60MB
Igroups: igroup1
LUN IDs: 1

SAN Storage Element
-----
Component: data_group1
Storage Service: value
Element: data_group1_3
Path: /vol/my_san_app_data_group1_1/data_group1_3
Serial Number: w89ST?JTeR7X
Size: 60MB
Igroups: igroup1
LUN IDs: 2

SAN Storage Element
-----
Component: data_group1
Storage Service: value
Element: data_group1_4
Path: /vol/my_san_app_data_group1_1/data_group1_4
Serial Number: w89ST?JTeR7Y
Size: 60MB
Igroups: igroup1
LUN IDs: 3

4 entries were displayed.

```

application show-statistics

Display application statistics

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays dynamic application statistics.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

Specifies fields that you want included in the output. You can use `-fields ?` to display the available fields.

| **[-instance]**

Specifies the display of all available fields for each selected application.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Selects applications belonging to Vservers that match the parameter value.

[-application <text>] - Application

Selects applications with names that match the parameter value.

[-application-component <text>] - Application Component

Selects application components with names that match the parameter value.

[-application-uuid <UUID>] - Application UUID

Selects applications with the unique identifier that match the parameter value.

[-application-component-uuid <UUID>] - Application Component UUID

Selects application components with the unique identifier that match the parameter value.

[-storage-service <text>] - Storage Service

Selects application components with storage services that match the parameter value.

This is the storage service chosen for the application component.

[-space-provisioned {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Provisioned Space

Selects applications with space provisioned that matches the parameter value.

This is the maximum space that can be consumed. In some cases, the provisioned space can be capped by the space available in the aggregate.

[-space-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Used Space

Selects applications with space used that matches the parameter value.

This is the space that would be actively used by the application or application component.

[-space-used-excluding-reserves {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Used Space Excluding Reserves

Selects applications with space used excluding reserves that matches the parameter value.

This is the space actively used excluding any space used from reserves.

[-space-logical-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Logical Used Space

Selects applications with logical space used that matches the parameter value.

This is the space actively used if there were no space efficiency technologies being employed.

[-space-reserved-unused {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Unused Reserved Space

Selects applications with unused reserved space that matches the parameter value.

This is the space that has been reserved but not used yet. It is not available to the user.

[-space-available {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Available Space

Selects applications with available space that matches the parameter value.

This is the space available to the user for any new writes. It does not include space already reserved for use earlier.

[-space-savings {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Saved Space

Selects applications with space savings that match the parameter value.

This is the space saved by using space efficiency technologies.

[-iops-per-tb <integer>] - IOPs Per TB

Selects applications with the number of total operations per TB that match the parameter value.

This is the cumulative total of input and output operations divided by the *space-logical-used*.

[-iops <integer>] - Total IOPs

Selects applications with the number of total operations that match the parameter value.

This is the cumulative total of input and output operations for the application.

[-snapshot-reserve {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Snapshot Reserve

Selects applications with the Snapshot reserve that matches the parameter value.

This is the space reserved exclusively for Snapshot usage. If Snapshot copies use more space than reserved, they will start to use *space-available*.

[-snapshot-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Snapshot Space Used

Selects applications with the space used for Snapshot copies that match the parameter value.

This is the total space used by Snapshot copies.

Examples

```
cluster1::> application show-statistics
```

Vserver	Application	Application Component	Storage Service	Provisioned Space	Used Space	IOPS
vs1	app1	-	-	213.8GB	2.39GB	353
		sg1	value*	166.2GB	1.81GB	75
		sg2	performance	47.50GB	59.2MB	278
	app2	-	-	95GB	48.07GB	2872
		sg3	extreme	95GB	48.07GB	2872

5 entries were displayed.

application show-template

Show the available application templates

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command displays information about the application templates that can be used to provision applications.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-name <text>] - Template Name

Selects application templates that match the parameter value.

[-purpose {create|modify}] - Purpose

Selects application templates with a purpose that match the parameter value. The purpose of an application template indicates with application commands with which it can be used.

[-protocol {SAN|NAS}] - Access Protocol

Selects application templates with a protocol that match the parameter value. An application provides resources that are accessed through the protocol.

[-description <text>] - Description

Selects application templates with a description that match the parameter value.

[-missing-prerequisites <text>] - Missing Prerequisites

Selects application templates with missing prerequisites that match the parameter value. Missing prerequisites need to be met before the application template can be used to provision an application.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> application show-template
Access
Template Name  Protocol Purpose Description
-----
BasicModify   -          modify  Modify an application.
NAS           NAS        create  A generic NAS application.
OracleOnNFS   NAS        create  Oracle using NFS.
OracleOnSAN   SAN        create  Oracle using SAN.
OracleRACOnNFS NAS        create  Oracle RAC using NFS.
OracleRACOnSAN SAN        create  Oracle RAC using SAN.
SAN           SAN        create  A generic SAN application.
VSIOnNAS      NAS        create  A VSI application using NAS.
VSIOnSAN      SAN        create  A VSI application using SAN.
9 entries were displayed.
```

application provisioning commands

Manage application provisioning

application provisioning revert-volume-qos

Convert the adaptive QoS policy to a traditional QoS policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command prepares application volumes for a revert to the previous version of Data ONTAP. It converts adaptive QoS policies associated with application volumes to traditional QoS policies.

Parameters**-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name**

The Vserver of the volume whose QoS policy is to be converted.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

The volume whose QoS policy is to be converted.

Examples

The following command reverts the adaptive QoS policy on volume *app1_group1_1* in Vserver *vs1* to a traditional QoS policy:

```
cluster1::*> application provisioning revert-volume-qos -vserver vs1 -volume app1_group1_1
```

application provisioning config commands

Manage configuration for application provisioning

application provisioning config modify

Modify options for application provisioning

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command modifies the options for application provisioning operations.

Parameters

[-is-mixed-storage-services-allowed {true|false}] - Is Mixed Storage Services Allowed

Specifies whether mixed cost storage services are allowed for provisioning placement. If the value of this parameter is *false*, only the aggregates closest to the performance requirements of the storage service are used. If the value of this parameter is *true*, all aggregates with sufficient performance are considered. The initial value for option is *false*.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> application provisioning config modify -is-mixed-storage-services-allowed true
```

application provisioning config show

Display options for application provisioning

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command displays options for application provisioning.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> application provisioning config show
Is Mixed Storage Services Allowed: false
```

application snapshot commands

Manage application snapshots

application snapshot create

Create a snapshot for an application or protection group.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command creates a Snapshot copy of a specified protection-group in a given application. Every application instance also acts as a protection-group and can be treated as one.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This specifies the Vserver that contains the application on which the snapshot is to be created.

-application <text> - Application

This specifies the name of the application where a Snapshot is to be created.

[-protection-group <text>] - Protection Group

This specifies the name of the protection-group where a Snapshot is to be created. This field is optional, and if not specified, the application itself will be treated as the protection-group.

-snapshot <snapshot name> - Snapshot

This specifies the name of the Snapshot that is to be created.

[-snapshot-consistency-type {crash|application}] - Snapshot Consistency Type

This specifies whether the snapshot being created is application consistent or crash consistent.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

This specifies a comment to be added to a Snapshot copy at the time of creation.

Examples

The following example creates a Snapshot named snap1 on a application named myapp1 on a vserver named vs of a protection-group called myapp1.

```
cluster1::> application snapshot create -vserver vs -application myapp1 -protection-group myapp1 -snapshot snap1
```

application snapshot delete

Delete a snapshot belonging to an application or protection group.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command deletes a Snapshot that belongs to a specified protection-group in a given application. Every application instance also acts as a protection-group and can be treated as one.

Parameters**-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver**

This specifies the Vserver that contains the application on which the snapshot is to be deleted.

-application <text> - Application

This specifies the name of the application from which a Snapshot is to be deleted.

[-protection-group <text>] - Protection Group

This specifies the name of the protection-group where a Snapshot is to be deleted. This field is optional, and if not specified, the application itself will be treated as the protection-group.

-snapshot <snapshot name> - Snapshot

This specifies the name of the Snapshot that is to be deleted.

[-force [true]] - Force Delete

If this parameter is specified, the Snapshot copy is immediately deleted without generating any confirmation messages. Otherwise the operation generates confirmation messages.

Examples

The following example deletes a Snapshot named snap1 on a application named myapp1 on a vserver named vs of a protection-group called myapp1.

```
cluster1::> application snapshot delete -vserver vs -application myapp1 -protection-group myapp1 -snapshot snap1
```

application snapshot restore

Restore an application or protection group to a snapshot.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command restores a Snapshot that belongs to a specified protection-group in a given application. Every application instance also acts as a protection-group and can be treated as one.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This specifies the Vserver that contains the application on which the Snapshot is to be restored.

-application <text> - Application

This specifies the name of the application that we want to restore from a Snapshot.

[-protection-group <text>] - Protection Group

This specifies the name of the protection-group where a Snapshot is to be restored. This field is optional, and if not specified, the application itself will be treated as the protection-group.

-snapshot <snapshot name> - Snapshot

This specifies the name of the Snapshot that is to be restored.

[-foreground {true|false}] - Execute in the Foreground

A boolean value that determines if the command executes synchronously at the command prompt in the foreground or asynchronously in the background. If this parameter is not supplied, it defaults to true and the command is executed synchronously at the command prompt.

Examples

The following example restores a Snapshot named snap1 on a application named myapp1 on a vserver named vs of a protection-group called myapp1.

```
cluster1::> application snapshot restore -vserver vs -application myapp1 -protection-group myapp1 -snapshot snap1
```

application snapshot show

Display a list of snapshots in an application or protection group.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays snapshots in a given application or protection-group.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

Specifies fields that you want included in the output. You can use `-fields ?` to display the available fields.

| [-instance]}

Specifies the display of all available fields for each selected application.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Selects snapshots belonging to vservers that match the parameter value.

[-application <text>] - Application

Selects snapshots with application names that match the parameter value.

[-protection-group <text>] - Protection Group

Selects snapshots with protection-groups that match the parameter value.

[-snapshot <snapshot name>] - Snapshot

Selects snapshots with names that match the parameter value.

[-create-time <Date>] - Creation Time

Selects snapshots with creation times that match the parameter value.

[-protection-group-uuid <UUID>] - Protection Group UUID

Selects applications with protection-group unique identifiers that match the parameter value.

[-application-uuid <UUID>] - Application UUID

Selects snapshots with application unique identifiers that match the parameter value.

[-snapshot-consistency-type {crash|application}] - Snapshot Consistency Type

Selects snapshots with snapshot types that match the parameter value. The type field is used to differentiate between application consistent and crash consistent snapshots.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

Selects snapshots with comments that match the parameter value.

[-is-partial {true|false}] - Partial Snapshot

Selects snapshots with partial attributes that match the parameter value. The is-partial field is used to identify if a snapshot does not exist on all application components. A partial snapshot is still a valid snapshot. It does not exist on all application components because application components were added after the snapshot was created.

Examples

```
cluster1::> application snapshot show
Vserver: vs
Application: myapp1
Protection Group: myapp1
```

Snapshot	Create Time	Type
myapp1_snapshot_1	Wed Dec 31 16:16:40 2017	application

application volume commands

Display and manage application volumes

application volume remove

(DEPRECATED)-Remove a volume from an application

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

Note: This command is deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP.

This command removes a volume from an application. If the volume is the only member volume of an application component, the application component is deleted. If there are no more application components in the application, the application is deleted.

Note: This command is provided to support downgrade and revert of Data ONTAP to versions prior to the support of applications. It should not be used for any other purpose.

Parameters**-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver**

The Vserver of the volume to remove from the application.

-application <text> - Application

The name of the application from which to remove the volume.

-volume <volume name> - Volume

The volume to remove from the application.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> application volume remove -vserver vs1 -application app1 -volume vol1
```

application volume show

Display application volumes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the volumes that are part of an application.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

Specifies fields that you want included in the output. You can use `-fields ?` to display the available fields.

| **[-instance]**

Specifies the display of all available fields for each selected volume.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Selects application volumes belonging to Vservers that match the parameter value.

[-application <text>] - Application

Selects application volumes that belong to an application that matches the parameter value.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume

Selects application volumes whose name matches the parameter value.

[-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Volume Size

Selects application volumes whose size matches the parameter value.

[-state {online|restricted|offline|force-online|force-offline|mixed}] - Volume State

Selects application volumes whose state matches the parameter value.

[-application-component <text>] - Application Component

Selects application volumes that belong to application component that matches the parameter value.

Examples

```
cluster1::> application volume show
Vserver  Application  Volume  State
-----
vs1      app1
         vol1      online
         vol2      online
         vol3      online
         app2
         vol4      online
         vol5      online
         vol6      online
vs2      app3
         vol7      online
         vol8      online
         vol9      online
         app4
         vol10     online
         vol11     online
         vol12     online
12 entries were displayed.
```

The example above displays the volumes of all applications in the cluster.

```
cluster1::> application volume show -vserver vs1 -application app1
Vserver  Application  Volume  State
-----
```

```
vs1      app1      vol1      online
          vol2      online
          vol3      online
3 entries were displayed.
```

Chapter 10. autobalance commands

The autobalance directory

autobalance aggregate commands

Auto Balance Aggregate

autobalance aggregate show-aggregate-state

Display the Auto Balance Aggregate state for an aggregate

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `autobalance aggregate show-aggregate-state` command displays information about an aggregate state that is considered by the Auto Balance Aggregate feature.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node Name

If this parameter is specified, the display will be limited to only those aggregates with a node that matches the specified value.

[-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Name of the Aggregate

If this parameter is specified, the display will be limited to only that aggregate with a name that matches the specified value.

[-total-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Total Size of the Aggregate

If this parameter is specified, the display will be limited to only those aggregates with a total-size that matches the specified value.

[-used-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Used Size of the Aggregate

If this parameter is specified, the display will be limited to only those aggregates with a used-size that matches the specified value.

[-aggregate-unbalanced-threshold {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Threshold When Aggregate Is Considered Unbalanced

If this parameter is specified, the display will be limited to only those aggregates with a threshold that matches the specified value.

[-outgoing-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Size of Outgoing Volumes in the Aggregate

If this parameter is specified, the display will be limited to only those aggregates with an outgoing-size that matches the specified value. Outgoing size will be equal to the total size of the volumes that move away from each one of those aggregate.

[-incoming-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Size of Incoming Volumes in the Aggregate

If this parameter is specified, the display will be limited to only those aggregates with an incoming-size that matches the specified value. Incoming size will be equal to the total size of the volumes that move towards to each one of those aggregates.

[-raidtype {raid_tec|raid_dp|raid4}] - RAID Type

If this parameter is specified, the display will be limited to only those aggregates with a raidtype that matches the specified value.

[-home-cluster <UUID>] - Home Cluster ID

If this parameter is specified, the display will be limited to only those aggregates with a home-cluster ID that matches the specified value.

[-is-hybrid {true|false}] - Aggregate Is a Hybrid

If this parameter is specified as true, the display will be limited to only hybrid aggregates. If the parameter is specified as false, the display will be limited to only non-hybrid aggregates.

[-is-incoming-volume-thin {true|false}] - An Incoming Volume Is Thin

When you use thin provisioning for a volume, it can run out of space even if it has not yet consumed its nominal size and you should carefully monitor space utilization to avoid unexpected errors due to the volume running out of space. If this parameter is specified as true, the display will be limited to only those aggregates which are the target of a move of thin volume. If the parameter is specified as false, the display will be limited to only those aggregates which are not the target of a move of thin volume.

[-is-balanceable {true|false}] - Is Balanceable

If this parameter is specified as true, the display will be limited to only balanceable aggregates. If the parameter is specified as false, the display will be limited to only non-balanceable aggregates.

[-is-move-target {true|false}] - Aggregate Is a Volume Move Target

If this parameter is specified as true, the display will be limited to only those aggregates which are target of a volume move. If the parameter is specified as false, the display will be limited to only those aggregates which are not the target of a volume move.

[-attributes <text>, ...] - Aggregate Attributes

If this parameter is specified, the display will be limited to only those aggregates with attributes that matches the specified values.

[-aggregate-available-threshold {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Threshold When Aggregate Is Considered Balanced

If this parameter is specified, the display will be limited to only those aggregates which meet the specified threshold to be considered as balanced.

Examples

The following example displays information about the state for all aggregates in the cluster.

```
cluster1::*> autobalance aggregate show-aggregate-state
    Aggregate: aggr0
    Total Size: 4.78GB
    Used Size: 4.56GB
    Outgoing Size: 0B
    Incoming Size: 0B
    Aggregate Used Space Threshold: 3.34GB
    Aggregate Available Space Threshold: 1.91GB
    RAID Type: raid_dp
    Home Cluster ID: edf0379b-16da-11e6-aa3c-0050568558c2
    Attributes: CFO
                Excluded
                Mroot

    Aggregate: aggr_1
    Total Size: 12.61GB
    Used Size: 111.6MB
    Outgoing Size: 0B
    Incoming Size: 0B
    Aggregate Used Space Threshold: 8.83GB
    Aggregate Available Space Threshold: 5.04GB
    RAID Type: raid4
    Home Cluster ID: edf0379b-16da-11e6-aa3c-0050568558c2
    Attributes: Excluded
```

The following example displays information about all entries of the aggregate state, for all aggregates in the cluster.

```
cluster1::*> autobalance aggregate show-aggregate-state -instance
Node Name: cluster-1-01
Name of the Aggregate: aggr0
Total Size of the Aggregate: 4.78GB
Used Size of the Aggregate: 4.56GB
Threshold When Aggregate Is Considered Unbalanced: 3.34GB
Size of Outgoing Volumes in the Aggregate: 0B
Size of Incoming Volumes in the Aggregate: 0B
RAID Type: raid_dp
Home Cluster ID: edf0379b-16da-11e6-aa3c-0050568558c2
Aggregate Is a Hybrid: false
An Incoming Volume Is Thin: false
Is Balanceable: false
Aggregate Is a Volume Move Target: false
Aggregate Attributes: CFO
Excluded
Mroot
Threshold When Aggregate Is Considered Balanced: 1.91GB

Node Name: cluster-1-01
Name of the Aggregate: aggr_1
Total Size of the Aggregate: 12.61GB
Used Size of the Aggregate: 111.6MB
Threshold When Aggregate Is Considered Unbalanced: 8.83GB
Size of Outgoing Volumes in the Aggregate: 0B
Size of Incoming Volumes in the Aggregate: 0B
RAID Type: raid4
Home Cluster ID: edf0379b-16da-11e6-aa3c-0050568558c2
Aggregate Is a Hybrid: false
An Incoming Volume Is Thin: false
Is Balanceable: false
Aggregate Is a Volume Move Target: false
Aggregate Attributes: Excluded
Threshold When Aggregate Is Considered Balanced: 5.04GB
```

autobalance aggregate show-unbalanced-volume-state

Display the Auto Balance Aggregate state for a volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `autobalance aggregate show-unbalanced-volume-state` command displays information about a volume that is considered by the Auto Balance Aggregate feature.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node Name

If this parameter is specified, the display will be limited to only those volumes with a node that matches the specified value.

[-DSID <integer>] - DSID of the Last Volume Queried

If this parameter is specified, the display will be limited to only those volumes with a DSID that matches the specified value.

[-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Aggregate

If this parameter is specified, the display will be limited to only those volumes with an aggregate name that matches the specified value.

[-volume-name <text>] - Name of the Volume

If this parameter is specified, the display will be limited to only that volume with a name that matches the specified value.

[-last-threshold-crossed-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Last Time Threshold Crossed

If this parameter is specified, the display will be limited to only those volumes with a threshold crossing time that matches the specified value.

[-last-placed-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Last Time Volume Was Moved

If this parameter is specified, the display will be limited to only those volumes with a last time they have been moved that matches the specified value.

[-is-moving {true|false}] - Is Volume Currently Moving

If this parameter is specified as true, the display will be limited to only the moving volumes. If the parameter is specified as false, the display will be limited to only the non-moving volumes.

[-is-quiesced {true|false}] - Is Volume Quiesced

If this parameter is specified as true, the display will be limited to only the quiesced volumes. If the parameter is specified as false, the display will be limited to only the non-quiesced volumes.

[-total-footprint <integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Total Size of the Volume

If this parameter is specified, the display will be limited to only those volumes with a total footprint that matches the specified value.

[-attributes <text>, ...] - Volume's Attributes

If this parameter is specified, the display will be limited to only those volumes with attributes that matches the specified value.

[-last-checked <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Last Time Volume State Was Checked

If this parameter is specified, the display will be limited to only those volumes with a last time their state was checked that matches the specified value.

Examples

The following example display information about all of the unbalanced volumes that the Auto Balance Aggregate feature is aware of.

```
cluster1::*> autobalance aggregate show-unbalanced-volume-state
Last Checked On: 3/13/2014 14:32:01

      Volume: ro10
      Footprint: 20.20MB
Last Time Over IOPS Threshold: 3/12/2014 16:20:18
      Last Placed: 3/11/2014 10:16:04
      Attributes: Over IOPS Threshold
                  Stabilizing

      Volume: test
      Footprint: 20.20MB
Last Time Over IOPS Threshold: 3/12/2014 16:20:18
      Last Placed: 3/11/2014 10:16:42
      Attributes: Over IOPS Threshold
                  In Mirror
                  Stabilizing
```

The following example displays all of the information that the Auto Balance Aggregate feature has collected for all of the unbalanced volumes it is aware of.

```
cluster1::*> autobalance aggregate show-unbalanced-volume-state -instance
Node Name: cluster-1-01
DSID of the Last Volume Queried: 1025
```



```

Aggregate: aggr_1
  Name of the Volume: ro10
  Last Time Threshold Crossed: 3/12/2014 16:20:18
  Last Time Volume Was Moved: 3/11/2014 10:16:04
  Is Volume Currently Moving: false
  Is Volume Quiesced: false
  Total Size of the Volume: 20.20MB
  Volume's Attributes: Over IOPS Threshold
                      Stabilizing
Last Time Volume State Was Checked: 3/13/2014 08:20:18

Node Name: cluster-1-01
DSID of the Last Volume Queried: 1026
Aggregate: aggr_1
  Name of the Volume: test
  Last Time Threshold Crossed: 3/12/2014 16:20:18
  Last Time Volume Was Moved: 3/11/2014 10:16:42
  Is Volume Currently Moving: false
  Is Volume Quiesced: false
  Total Size of the Volume: 20.20MB
  Volume's Attributes: Over IOPS Threshold
                      In Mirror
                      Stabilizing
Last Time Volume State Was Checked: 3/13/2014 08:20:18

```

autobalance aggregate config commands

Auto Balance Aggregate configuration

autobalance aggregate config modify

Modify the Auto Balance Aggregate feature configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `autobalance aggregate config modify` command allows the user to customize the parameters that determine when volumes should be considered for automatic move or recommendation by the Auto Balance Aggregate feature.

Parameters

[-is-enabled {true|false}] - Is the Auto Balance Aggregate Feature Enabled

This specifies whether the Auto Balance Aggregate feature is enabled and running.

[-aggregate-unbalanced-threshold-percent <integer>] - Threshold When Aggregate Is Considered Unbalanced (%)

This specifies the space used threshold percentage that will cause the Auto Balance Aggregate feature to consider an aggregate as unbalanced.

[-aggregate-available-threshold-percent <integer>] - Threshold When Aggregate Is Considered Balanced (%)

This specifies the threshold percentage which will determine if an aggregate is a target destination for a move. The Auto Balance Aggregate feature will attempt to move volumes from an unbalanced aggregate until it is under this percentage.

Examples

The following example displays a modification for the default configuration of the Auto Balance Aggregate feature

```

cluster1::*> autobalance aggregate config show
      Is the Auto Balance Aggregate Feature Enabled: false
      Threshold When Aggregate Is Considered Unbalanced (%): 70

```

```

Threshold When Aggregate Is Considered Balanced (%): 40

cluster1::*> autobalance aggregate config modify -is-enabled true

cluster1::*> autobalance aggregate config show
  Is the Auto Balance Aggregate Feature Enabled: true
Threshold When Aggregate Is Considered Unbalanced (%): 70
Threshold When Aggregate Is Considered Balanced (%): 40

```

At the diagnostic level, there are additional modifiable parameters.

```

cluster1::*> autobalance aggregate config show
  Is the Auto Balance Aggregate Feature Enabled: false
  Mode of the Auto Balance Aggregate Feature: recommend
  Polling Interval: 3600
Threshold When Aggregate Is Considered Unbalanced (%): 70
Threshold When Aggregate Is Considered Balanced (%): 40
  Volume Operations Threshold (IOPS): 100
Volume Operations Threshold Not Exceeded for Duration: 24
  Volume Not Moved Again for Duration: 48

cluster1::*> autobalance aggregate config modify -mode auto -polling-interval 4000

cluster1::*> autobalance aggregate config show
  Is the Auto Balance Aggregate Feature Enabled: false
  Mode of the Auto Balance Aggregate Feature: auto
  Polling Interval: 4000
Threshold When Aggregate Is Considered Unbalanced (%): 70
Threshold When Aggregate Is Considered Balanced (%): 40
  Volume Operations Threshold (IOPS): 100
Volume Operations Threshold Not Exceeded for Duration: 24
  Volume Not Moved Again for Duration: 48

```

autobalance aggregate config show

Display the Auto Balance Aggregate feature configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `autobalance aggregate config show` command displays information about parameters that determine when volumes should be considered for automatic move or recommendation by the Auto Balance Aggregate feature.

Examples

The following example displays the default configuration for the Auto Balance Aggregate feature

```

cluster1::*> autobalance aggregate config show
  Is the Auto Balance Aggregate Feature Enabled: false
Threshold When Aggregate Is Considered Unbalanced (%): 70
Threshold When Aggregate Is Considered Balanced (%): 40

```

At the diagnostic level, the output displays the information below.

```

  Is the Auto Balance Aggregate Feature Enabled: false
  Mode of the Auto Balance Aggregate Feature: recommend
  Polling Interval: 3600
Threshold When Aggregate Is Considered Unbalanced (%): 70
Threshold When Aggregate Is Considered Balanced (%): 40
  Volume Operations Threshold (IOPS): 100
Volume Operations Threshold Not Exceeded for Duration: 24
  Volume Not Moved Again for Duration: 48

```

autobalance volume commands

The volume directory

autobalance volume rebalance commands

Rebalance Infinite Volume capacity across the cluster after files are created.

autobalance volume rebalance show

(DEPRECATED)-Display Auto Balance Volume progress for an Infinite Volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `autobalance volume rebalance show` command displays information about Auto Balance Volume operations for an Infinite Volume. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. The `autobalance volume rebalance show` command is only supported for Infinite Volumes.

Note: Infinite Volumes are deprecated and support for them may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. If you are using Infinite Volumes it is recommended that you do not upgrade the cluster to a release that is later than Data ONTAP 9.3.0.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

This specifies the fields that need to be displayed.

| [-instance]}

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about all entries.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about capacity balancing for each Infinite Volume and storage service on the specified Vserver.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about capacity balancing for each storage service on the specified Infinite Volume.

[-storage-service <storage service name>] - Storage Service

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about capacity balancing for the specified storage-service.

[-state <Auto Balance Volume state>] - State

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about operations in the specified state.

[-progress <text>] - Progress

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about operations with the specified progress.

[-transferred {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Amount Transferred

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about operations with the specified amount already transferred.

[-target {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Target Amount

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about operations with the specified target amount of data to transfer.

[-transferred-percent <percent_no_limit>] - Percentage Transferred

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about operations with the specified percentage of the transfer complete.

Examples

The following example displays information about all operations on the Vserver named vs0:

```
cluster1::*> autobalance volume rebalance show -vserver vs1
```

Vserver	Volume	Storage Service	State	Target	Percent Transferred
vs0	repo_vol	-	running	36.44TB	8%

The following example displays information about all operations on the *gold* storage service on the Infinite Volume named *repo_vol* on the Vserver named vs1:

```
cluster1::*> autobalance volume show rebalance -vserver vs1 -volume repo_vol -storage-service gold
```

Vserver	Volume	Storage Service	State	Target	Percent Transferred
vs1	repo_managed	gold	running	17.22TB	18%
vs1	repo_managed	silver	complete	19.25TB	100%

autobalance volume rebalance start

(DEPRECATED)-Start Auto Balance Volume for an Infinite Volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `autobalance volume rebalance start` command allows the user to start Auto Balance Volume and rebalance the used data capacity in an Infinite Volume after files are created. Auto Balance Volume moves data between data constituents of an Infinite Volume. If the Infinite Volume uses storage services, Auto Balance Volume moves data between data constituents of a storage service in an Infinite Volume. Auto Balance Volume ensures that all data constituents in an Infinite Volume or all data constituents in a storage service of an Infinite Volume have similar amounts of used data capacity. The `autobalance volume rebalance start` command is only supported for Infinite Volumes.

Note: Infinite Volumes are deprecated and support for them may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. If you are using Infinite Volumes it is recommended that you do not upgrade the cluster to a release that is later than Data ONTAP 9.3.0.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This specifies the Vserver on which the Infinite Volume to be rebalanced is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the Infinite Volume to be rebalanced.

-storage-service <storage service name> - Storage Service

If the Infinite Volume uses storage services, the `storage-service` parameter is required to specify the storage service to be rebalanced. If the Infinite Volume does not use storage services, the `storage-service` parameter cannot be specified, and the entire Infinite Volume will be rebalanced.

[-timeout <integer>] - Requisition Timeout (seconds)

The maximum number of seconds Auto Balance Volume will permit an operation to continue without moving files, before moving the operation to the *complete* state.

Examples

The following example starts rebalancing used capacity in the gold storage service for an Infinite Volume named vol:

```
cluster1::*> autobalance volume rebalance start
               -vserver vs0 -volume vol -storage-service gold
```

The following example starts rebalancing used capacity in an Infinite Volume named vol:

```
cluster1::*> autobalance volume rebalance start
               -vserver vs1 -volume vol
```

autobalance volume rebalance stop

(DEPRECATED)-Stop Auto Balance Volume for an Infinite Volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `autobalance volume rebalance stop` command allows the user to stop Auto Balance Volume. The `autobalance volume rebalance stop` command is only supported for Infinite Volumes.

Note: Infinite Volumes are deprecated and support for them may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. If you are using Infinite Volumes it is recommended that you do not upgrade the cluster to a release that is later than Data ONTAP 9.3.0.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This specifies the Vserver on which the Infinite Volume being rebalanced is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the Infinite Volume being rebalanced.

-storage-service <storage service name> - Storage Service

If the Infinite Volume being rebalanced uses storage services, the `storage-service` parameter is required to specify the storage service being rebalanced. If the Infinite Volume being rebalanced does not use storage services, the `storage-service` parameter cannot be specified because the entire Infinite Volume is being rebalanced.

Examples

The following example stops rebalancing used capacity for the gold storage service for an Infinite Volume named vol:

```
cluster1::*> autobalance volume rebalance stop
               -vserver vs0 -volume vol -storage-service gold
```

The following example stops rebalancing used capacity for an Infinite Volume named vol:

```
cluster1::*> autobalance volume rebalance stop
               -vserver vs1 -volume vol
```

Chapter 11. Cluster Commands

Manage clusters

The `cluster` commands enable you to create and manage Data ONTAP 8 clusters.

cluster add-node

Expand the cluster by discovering and adding new nodes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster add-node` command discovers and adds new nodes to the cluster. When the `-node-count` parameter is specified, the command attempts to add that many nodes to the cluster. The `-node-ip` parameter can be specified to directly add a node. The `-cluster-ips` parameter can be specified to directly add one or more nodes in parallel. Only one of the `-node-count`, `-node-ip` and `-cluster-ips` parameters can be provided. The [“system node show-discovered” on page 1155](#) command displays all the nodes discovered on the local network.

Note: The `-node-count` parameter is deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use the `-cluster-ips` parameter instead.

Note: The `-node-ip` parameter is deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use the `-cluster-ips` parameter instead.

Parameters

{ **-cluster-ips** <IP Address>, ... - **List of Cluster Interface IP Addresses of the Nodes Being Added**

This parameter contains a comma separated list of cluster interface IP addresses of the nodes in the cluster you are creating. All the nodes specified in the list will be added to the cluster.

| **-retry** [*true*] - **Retry a failed cluster add-node operation**

Use this parameter to retry the most recently failed `cluster add-node` command with the originally specified parameters. Retry is not supported if the `cluster add-node` command was originally run with either the `-node-count` or `-node-ip` parameters.

| **-node-count** <*integer*> - **(DEPRECATED)-Number of Nodes Being Added**

Number of nodes to be added to the cluster. If fewer nodes are discovered, all the discovered nodes are added to the cluster and the command will fail since there are fewer nodes than specified. If more nodes are found than the number specified, the command will fail because there is no way to determine which nodes you intend to add to the cluster.

Note: The `-node-count` parameter is supported on non-shared architecture platforms only.

| **-node-ip** <IP Address> - **(DEPRECATED)-Cluster IP Address of Node**

Cluster IP address of the node to add. When this parameter is provided, the command directly adds the node.

| **-node-names** <*text*>, ... - **List of Node Names**

This parameter contains a comma separated list of node names of all the nodes in the cluster you are creating. The node names must have an one to one correspondence with `-cluster-ips` parameter. The names provided will be used to rename the nodes once they are added to the cluster.

| **-foreground** {*true*|*false*} - **Foreground Process**

When set to *false* the command runs in the background as a job. The default is *true*, which causes the command to return after the operation completes.

`[-allow-mixed-version-join [true]]` - Allow a Node At a Different Version to Join Cluster

This parameter allows nodes with different, but compatible versions of Data ONTAP to be added to the cluster. A Data ONTAP best practice is to add nodes to the cluster that are of the same Data ONTAP version as the nodes in the cluster, but that may not always be possible.

Examples

The following example adds a node using `-cluster-ips`:

```
cluster1::> cluster add-node -cluster-ips 1.1.1.1, 2.2.2.2
Use the 'cluster add-node-status' command to see the progress of the add-node operation.
```

The following example adds 3 nodes using `-node-count`.

```
cluster1::> cluster add-node -node-count 3
[Job 22] Job succeeded.
```

cluster add-node-status

Show cluster expansion progress

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster add-node-status` command displays the progress of the node joining a cluster initiated by using the [“cluster create” on page 49](#) command or the [“cluster add-node” on page 47](#) command

Parameters

`{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]`

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

`[-instance ]`

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

`[-node-uuid <UUID>] - Node UUID`

Select the node that match the specified node UUID.

`[-node-name <text>] - Node Name`

Select the nodes that match the specified node name.

`[-cluster-ip <IP Address>] - IP Address of a Cluster Interface of Node`

Select the nodes that match the specified cluster IP.

`[-status <Cluster Operation Status>] - The Status of Current Task Being Performed`

Select the nodes that match the specified status. This status shows whether the operation is ongoing or complete with success or failure. The various phases that a node goes through are node-initialization, joining-cluster, service-startup, post-cluster-setup and success or failure.

`[-failure-msg <text>] - Error Reason`

Select the nodes that match the specified error string.

`[-last-updated <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Last Updated`

The date/time stamp of the last update to the status.

Examples

The following example shows the progress of a node add operation:


```
clus1::> cluster add-node-status
Node Name      Node IP      Status      Error Reason
-----
node1          1.1.1.1      success      -
```

cluster create

Create a cluster

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster create` command creates a cluster with one or more nodes. When the `-node-count` parameter is specified, the command attempts to add that many nodes to the cluster. The `-cluster-ips` parameter can be specified to add one or more nodes in parallel. Only one of the `-node-count` and `-cluster-ips` parameters can be provided.

Note that single-node clusters do not require configuring the cluster network. A cluster network interface must be configured before other nodes can join the cluster.

Note: The `-node-count` parameter is deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use the `-cluster-ips` parameter instead.

Parameters

`[-license <License Code V2>]` - (DEPRECATED)-Base License

Note: This parameter is deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP.

Use this optional parameter to specify the base license for the cluster. Obtain this value from your sales or support representative.

`-clustername <text>` - Cluster Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the cluster you are creating.

- The name must contain only the following characters: A-Z, a-z, 0-9, "-" or "_".
- The first character must be one of the following characters: A-Z or a-z.
- The last character must be one of the following characters: A-Z, a-z or 0-9.
- The maximum supported length is 44 characters.
- The system reserves the following names: "all", "cluster", "local" and "localhost".

`[-cluster-ips <IP Address>, ...]` - List of Cluster Interface IP Addresses of the Nodes Being Added

This parameter contains a comma separated list of cluster interface IP addresses of the nodes in the cluster you are creating. All the nodes specified in the list will be added to the cluster.

`[-node-count <integer>]` - (DEPRECATED)-Node Count

Use this parameter to specify the number of nodes in the cluster you are creating.

- `-node-count` parameter is supported on non-shared architecture platforms only.

`[-node-names <text>, ...]` - List of Node Names

This parameter contains a comma separated list of node names of all the nodes in the cluster you are creating. The node names must have an one to one correspondence with `-cluster-ips` parameter. The names provided will be used to rename the nodes once they are added to the cluster.

`[-retry [true]]` - Retry a failed cluster create operation

Use this parameter to retry the most recently failed `cluster create` command with the originally specified parameters. Retry is not supported if the `cluster create` command was originally run with either the `-node-count` or `-node-ip` parameters.

Examples

The following example creates a cluster named `cluster1`

```
cluster1::> cluster create -clustername cluster1
```

The following example creates a cluster named `cluster1` with node-count 4 on a non-shared architecture platform.

```
cluster1::> cluster create -clustername cluster1 -node-count 4
```

cluster join

(DEPRECATED)-Join an existing cluster using the specified member's IP address or by cluster name

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Note: This command is deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use [“cluster add-node” on page 47](#) from a node in the cluster instead.

The `cluster join` command adds a node to an existing cluster. Use the [“cluster create” on page 49](#) command to create a cluster if one does not already exist.

Note that a cluster network interface must be configured for the cluster before other nodes can join the cluster.

Parameters

{ -clusteripaddr <IP Address> - IP Address of a Cluster Interface from a Node in the Cluster

Use this parameter to specify the IP address of a cluster interface. This must be the IP address of a cluster interface of a node that is already in the cluster. This parameter is mutually exclusive with the `-cluster-name` parameter.

| -cluster-name <text> } - (DEPRECATED)-Cluster Name of the Cluster to Join

Deprecated. Use this parameter to specify the name of an existing cluster to join.

[-allow-mixed-version-join [true]] - Allow a Node at a Different Version to Join Cluster

This parameter allows nodes with different, but compatible versions of Data ONTAP to join the cluster. A Data ONTAP best practice is to join nodes to the cluster that are of the same Data ONTAP version as the nodes in the cluster, but that may not always be possible.

[-node-name <text>] - Name to Use for the Node in the Cluster

This parameter specifies the name that the node will have when we join it to the cluster.

Examples

The following example joins the local node to a cluster. The IP address 192.0.2.66 is the address of a cluster interface of a node that already belongs to the cluster.

```
node::> cluster join -clusteripaddr 192.0.2.66
```

cluster modify

Modify cluster node membership attributes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster modify` command modifies the cluster attributes of a node, including its eligibility to participate in the cluster.

At the advanced privilege level, you can use the command to specify whether a node holds epsilon. Epsilon is an extra fractional vote that enables quorum to form using slightly weaker requirements. For example, two out of four eligible nodes are sufficient to form quorum if one of those two nodes holds epsilon.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Use this parameter to specify the name of the node to modify. If you do not specify a node, the command runs on the local node.

[-epsilon {true|false}] - Epsilon

Use this parameter with the value `true` to specify that the node holds Epsilon in the cluster. Use this parameter with the value `false` to specify that the node does not hold Epsilon in the cluster. In a cluster, only one node can be designated as Epsilon at any given time. You can designate a node as Epsilon to add weight to its voting in a cluster with an even number of nodes.

[-eligibility {true|false}] - Eligibility

Use this parameter with the value `true` to specify that the node is eligible to participate in the cluster. Use this parameter with the value `false` to specify that the node is not eligible to participate in the cluster.

If you modify a node as ineligible to participate in the cluster, the command prompts you for confirmation before it runs.

[-skip-quorum-check-before-eligible [true]] - Skip Quorum Check Before Setting Node Eligible

If this parameter is specified, quorum checks will be skipped prior to setting a node eligible. When setting a node to eligible, the operation will continue even if there is a possible data outage due to a quorum issue.

[-skip-quorum-check-before-ineligible [true]] - Skip Quorum Check Before Setting Node Ineligible

If this parameter is specified, quorum checks will be skipped prior to setting a node ineligible. When setting a node to ineligible, the operation will continue even if there is a possible data outage due to a quorum issue.

Examples

This example modifies a node to make it eligible to participate in the cluster.

```
cluster1::> cluster modify -node node3 -eligibility true
```

The following example removes epsilon from the node named node0 and adds it to the node named node1:

```
cluster1::> cluster modify -node node0 -epsilon false
cluster1::> cluster modify -node node1 -epsilon true
```

cluster ping-cluster

Ping remote cluster interfaces and perform RPC server check

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster ping-cluster` command probes network connectivity to remote cluster interfaces, and performs an RPC server check.

Parameters

-node <nodename> - Node

Use this parameter to send the ping from the node you specify.

[-use-sitelist {true|false}] - Use Sitelist for Cluster Interfaces

Use this parameter with the value `true` to specify that the command use the sitelist to determine any incomplete cluster IP information. Use this parameter with the value `false` to specify that the command not use the sitelist.

[-skip-rpccheck {true|false}] - Skip RPC Server Check

Use this parameter with the value `true` to specify that the command not perform the rpcinfo check of remote hosts. Use this parameter with the value `false` to specify that the command perform the rpcinfo check. The rpcinfo check checks the status of the RPC servers on the remote hosts. By default, the rpcinfo check runs on the program number of the portmapper. Use the `-rpc-prognum` parameter to override this default.

[-rpc-prognum <integer>] - RPC Server to Check

Use this parameter to override default behavior and run the rpcinfo check on the program number you specify. By default, the rpcinfo check runs on the program number of the portmapper.

Examples

The following example shows typical output for this command.

```
cluster1::*> cluster ping-cluster -node node1
Host is node1
Getting addresses from network interface table...
Local = 10.254.231.102  10.254.91.42
Remote = 10.254.42.25   10.254.16.228
Ping status:
....
Basic connectivity succeeds on 4 path(s)
Basic connectivity fails on 0 path(s)
.....
Detected 1500 byte MTU on 4 path(s):
  Local 10.254.231.102 to Remote 10.254.16.228
  Local 10.254.231.102 to Remote 10.254.42.25
  Local 10.254.91.42 to Remote 10.254.16.228
  Local 10.254.91.42 to Remote 10.254.42.25
Larger than PMTU communication succeeds on 4 path(s)
RPC status:
2 paths up, 0 paths down (tcp check)
2 paths up, 0 paths down (udp check)
```

cluster remove-node

Remove a node from the cluster

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster remove-node` command removes a node from a cluster.

Before you can remove a node from a cluster, you must shut down all of the node's shared resources, such as virtual interfaces to clients. If any of a node's shared resources are still active, the command fails. The failure message will display which active resources must be shut down before the node can be removed from the cluster.

Parameters

{ -node <nodename> - Node to Unjoin

Use this parameter to specify the name of the node to remove from the cluster.

| -cluster-ip <IP Address>} - IP Address of a Cluster Interface of Node to Unjoin

Use this parameter to specify the cluster IP of the node to remove from the cluster.

[-skip-quorum-check-before-unjoin [true]] - Skip Quorum Check before Unjoin

If this parameter is specified, quorum checks will be skipped prior to the remove-node command. The operation will continue even if there is a possible data outage due to a quorum issue.

[-skip-last-low-version-node-check [true]] - Skip the Check That Prevents Unjoining the Last Low Versioned Node

This parameter allows the node with lowest version of Data ONTAP to be removed from the cluster.

Examples

The following example shows how to remove the node named `node4` from the cluster.

```
cluster1::*> cluster remove-node -node node4
```

The following example forcibly removes the node from the cluster:

```
cluster1::*> cluster remove-node -node node4 -force
```

cluster setup

Setup wizard

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Note: Use of this command to join a node to an existing cluster is deprecated and might be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. From a node in the cluster use the [“system node show-discovered” on page 1155](#) command and then use the [“cluster add-node” on page 47](#) command.

The `cluster setup` command runs the cluster setup wizard, which can be used to either create a cluster or join a node to an existing cluster. When you run the cluster setup wizard, enter the appropriate information at the prompts. You will be asked to provide the following information to create a cluster:

- Node management interface port, IP address, netmask, default gateway
- Cluster name
- Cluster base license key

Note: This parameter has been deprecated. It may be removed from a future release of Data ONTAP.

- Feature license keys
- Cluster administrator's password
- Cluster management interface port, IP address, netmask, default gateway
- DNS domain names
- Name server IP addresses
- Location

You will be asked to provide the following information to join a cluster:

- Node management interface port, IP address, netmask, default gateway
- Cluster IP address

The cluster management interface is used for managing the cluster. It provides one IP address to manage the cluster and will fail over to another node, if necessary. This is the preferred IP address for managing the cluster, but you can also manage the cluster by logging in to the node management IP address of a node in the cluster. Since the cluster management interface must be able to fail over, the port role for the interface must be "data" and typically the best choice for an IP address is one on the data network. The node management interface will not fail over, so an IP address on the management network and a port with the

role "node management" is the best choice. Alternatively, you can assign an IP address on the data network to the cluster management interface - if that is better in your network topology - but the port must be a data port. The two examples below illustrate the cluster create and cluster join operations, respectively.

Examples

The following example shows the create option of `cluster setup`.

```
node:: cluster setup
```

```
Welcome to the cluster setup wizard.
```

```
You can enter the following commands at any time:
```

```
"help" or "?" - if you want to have a question clarified,  
"back" - if you want to change previously answered questions, and  
"exit" or "quit" - if you want to quit the cluster setup wizard.  
Any changes you made before quitting will be saved.
```

```
You can return to cluster setup at any time by typing "cluster setup".
```

```
To accept a default or omit a question, do not enter a value.
```

```
This system will send event messages and periodic reports to NetApp Technical  
Support. To disable this feature, enter  
autosupport modify -support disable  
within 24 hours.
```

```
Enabling AutoSupport can significantly speed problem determination and  
resolution should a problem occur on your system.
```

```
For further information on AutoSupport, see:
```

```
http://support.netapp.com/autosupport/
```

```
Type yes to confirm and continue [yes]: yes
```

```
Enter the node management interface port [e0c]:  
Enter the node management interface IP address: 192.0.2.66  
Enter the node management interface netmask: 255.255.255.192  
Enter the node management interface default gateway: 192.0.2.1  
The node management interface has been modified to use port e0c with IP address 192.0.2.66.  
Use your web browser to complete cluster setup by accessing  
https://192.0.2.66
```

```
Otherwise, press Enter to complete cluster setup using the command line  
interface:
```

```
Do you want to create a new cluster or join an existing cluster? [create, join]:  
create
```

```
Do you intend for this node to be used as a single node cluster? [yes, no]: no
```

```
Existing cluster interface configuration found:
```

Port	MTU	IP	Netmask
e0a	9000	169.254.21.189	255.255.0.0
e0b	9000	169.254.29.73	255.255.0.0

```
Do you want to use this configuration? [yes, no]: yes
```

```
Enter the cluster administrator's (username "admin") password:
```

```
Retype the password:
```

```
Step 1 of 5: Create a Cluster
```

```
You can type "back", "exit", or "help" at any question.
```

```
Enter the cluster name: cluster1
```

```
Creating cluster cluster1
```

```
Starting cluster support services .
```

```
Cluster cluster1 has been created.
```

Step 2 of 5: Add Feature License Keys

You can type "back", "exit", or "help" at any question.

Enter an additional license key []:

Step 3 of 5: Set Up a Vserver for Cluster Administration

You can type "back", "exit", or "help" at any question.

Enter the cluster management interface port [e0d]:

Enter the cluster management interface IP address: 192.0.2.60

Enter the cluster management interface netmask: 255.255.255.192

Enter the cluster management interface default gateway [192.0.2.1]:

A cluster management interface on port e0d with IP address 192.0.2.60 has been created. You can use this address to connect to and manage the cluster.

Enter the DNS domain names: data.example.com

Enter the name server IP addresses: 192.0.2.147

DNS lookup for the admin Vserver will use the data.example.com domain.

Step 4 of 5: Configure Storage Failover (SFO)

You can type "back", "exit", or "help" at any question.

SFO is licensed.

SFO will be enabled when the partner joins the cluster.

Step 5 of 5: Set Up the Node

You can type "back", "exit", or "help" at any question.

Where is the controller located []: Sunnyvale

Cluster "cluster1" has been created.

To complete cluster setup, you must join each additional node to the cluster by running "system node show-discovered" and "cluster add-node" from a node in the cluster.

To complete system configuration, you can use either OnCommand System Manager or the Data ONTAP command-line interface.

To access OnCommand System Manager, point your web browser to the cluster management IP address (<https://192.0.2.60>).

To access the command-line interface, connect to the cluster management IP address (for example, `ssh admin@192.0.2.60`).

cluster1::

An example of using `cluster setup` to join a cluster is shown below.

node:: cluster setup

Welcome to the cluster setup wizard.

You can enter the following commands at any time:

- "help" or "?" - if you want to have a question clarified,
- "back" - if you want to change previously answered questions, and
- "exit" or "quit" - if you want to quit the cluster setup wizard.

Any changes you made before quitting will be saved.

You can return to cluster setup at any time by typing "cluster setup".

To accept a default or omit a question, do not enter a value.

This system will send event messages and periodic reports to NetApp Technical Support. To disable this feature, enter
autosupport modify -support disable
within 24 hours.

Enabling AutoSupport can significantly speed problem determination and resolution should a problem occur on your system.
For further information on AutoSupport, see:
<http://support.netapp.com/autosupport/>

Type yes to confirm and continue [yes]: yes

Enter the node management interface port [e0c]:
Enter the node management interface IP address: 192.0.2.67
Enter the node management interface netmask: 255.255.255.192
Enter the node management interface default gateway: 192.0.2.1
A node management interface on port e0c with IP address 192.0.2.67 has been created.

Use your web browser to complete cluster setup by accessing
<https://192.0.2.67>

Otherwise, press Enter to complete cluster setup using the command line interface:

Do you want to create a new cluster or join an existing cluster? [create, join]:
join

Existing cluster interface configuration found:

Port	MTU	IP	Netmask
e0a	9000	169.254.31.170	255.255.0.0
e0b	9000	169.254.115.61	255.255.0.0

Do you want to use this configuration? [yes, no]: yes

Step 1 of 3: Join an Existing Cluster
You can type "back", "exit", or "help" at any question.

Enter the IP address of an interface on the private cluster network from the cluster you want to join: 169.254.115.8

Joining cluster at address 169.254.115.8

This node has joined the cluster cluster1.

Step 2 of 3: Configure Storage Failover (SFO)
You can type "back", "exit", or "help" at any question.

SFO is licensed.
SFO will be enabled when the partner joins the cluster.

Step 3 of 3: Set Up the Node
You can type "back", "exit", or "help" at any question.

This node has been joined to cluster "cluster1".

To complete cluster setup, you must join each additional node to the cluster by running "system node show-discovered" and "cluster add-node" from a node in the cluster.

To complete system configuration, you can use either OnCommand System Manager or the Data ONTAP command-line interface.

To access OnCommand System Manager, point your web browser to the cluster management IP address (<https://192.0.2.60>).

To access the command-line interface, connect to the cluster management IP address (for example, `ssh admin@192.0.2.60`).

```
cluster1::
```

cluster show

Display cluster node members

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster show` command displays information about the nodes in a cluster.

Parameters

[`-fields <fieldname>, ...`]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[`-instance`]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[`-node {<nodename>|local}`] - Node

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[`-node-uuid <UUID>`] - UUID (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[`-epsilon {true|false}`] - Epsilon (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. In a cluster, only one node can be designated as Epsilon at any given time. You can designate a node as Epsilon to add weight to its voting in a cluster with an even number of nodes.

[`-eligibility {true|false}`] - Eligibility

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value (true means eligible to participate in the cluster).

[`-health {true|false}`] - Health

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value (true means online).

Examples

The following example displays information about all nodes in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> cluster show
```

Node	Health	Eligibility
node0	true	true
node1	true	true
node2	true	true
node3	true	true

The following example displays information about the node named node1:

```
cluster1::> cluster show -node node1
```

```
Node: node1
Eligibility: true
Health: true
```

cluster contact-info commands

Manage contact information for the cluster.

cluster contact-info modify

Modify contact information for the cluster

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster contact-info modify` command modifies contact information for the cluster administrators. If any values contain spaces, you must enclose those values in quotes.

Use the [“cluster contact-info show” on page 59](#) command to display contact information for the cluster administrators.

Parameters

[-primary-name <text>] - Name of Primary Contact

Use this parameter to specify the name of the primary contact.

[-primary-phone <text>] - Phone Number of Primary Contact

Use this parameter to specify the phone number of the primary contact.

[-primary-alt-phone <text>] - Alternate Phone Number of Primary Contact

Use this parameter to specify the alternate phone number of the primary contact.

[-primary-email <text>] - Email Address or User ID of Primary Contact

Use this parameter to specify the email address of the primary contact.

[-secondary-name <text>] - Name of Secondary Contact

Use this parameter to specify the name of the secondary contact.

[-secondary-phone <text>] - Phone Number of Secondary Contact

Use this parameter to specify the phone number of the secondary contact.

[-secondary-alt-phone <text>] - Alternate Phone Number of Secondary Contact

Use this parameter to specify the alternate phone number of the secondary contact.

[-secondary-email <text>] - Email Address or User ID of Secondary Contact

Use this parameter to specify the email address of the secondary contact.

[-business-name <text>] - Business Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the business responsible for this cluster.

[-address <text>] - Business Address

Use this parameter to specify the street address of the business responsible for this cluster.

[-city <text>] - City Where Business Resides

Use this parameter to specify the name of the city in which the business is located.

[-state <text>] - State Where Business Resides

Use this parameter to specify the name of the state or province in which the business is located.

[-country <Country Code>] - 2-Character Country Code

Use this parameter to specify the 2-character country code of the country in which the business is located.

[-zip-code <text>] - Postal Code Where Business Resides

Use this parameter to specify the postal or ZIP code area in which the business is located.

Examples

The following example changes the name and phone numbers of the secondary contact person for the cluster.

```
cluster1::> cluster contact-info modify -secondary-name "John Doe" -secondary-phone 123.555.0156 -secondary-alt-phone 123.555.0178
```

The following example changes the mailing address of the business responsible for the cluster.

```
cluster1::> cluster contact-info modify -address "123 Example Avenue" -city Exampleville -state "New Example" -zip-code 99999 -country US
```

cluster contact-info show

Display contact information for the cluster

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster contact-info show` command displays contact information for the cluster administrators.

Examples

The following example shows example output for this command.

```
cluster1::> cluster contact-info show

      Name of Primary Contact : Richard Roe
      Phone Number of Primary Contact : 123.555.0123
      Alternate Phone Number of Primary Contact : 123.555.0145
      Email Address or User Id of Primary Contact : roe@example.com
      Name of Secondary Contact : John Doe
      Phone Number of Secondary Contact : 123.555.0167
      Alternate Phone Number of Secondary Contact : 123.555.0189
      Email Address or User Id of Secondary Contact : doe@example.com
      Business Name : Example Dot Com
      Business Address : 123 Example Avenue
      City Where Business Resides : Exampleville
      State Where Business Resides : New Example
      2-Character Country Code : US
      Postal Code Where Business Resides : 99999
```

cluster date commands

Manage cluster's date and time setting

cluster date modify

Modify the current date and time for the nodes in the cluster

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster date modify` command sets the time zone, date, and time on every node in the cluster.

Parameters

[-timezone <Area/Location Timezone>] - Time Zone

This parameter sets the timezone, specified in the Olson format.

{ [-date {MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [{+|-}hh:mm]}] - Date and Time

This parameter sets the date and time, in the format MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS.

| [-dateandtime <[[[[cc]yy]mm]dd]hhmm[.ss]]>] - Date and Time

This parameter sets the date and time information, in the format `[[[[[cc]yy]mm]dd]hhmm[.ss]]`. The argument for setting the date and time is interpreted as follows:

- `cc` First 2 digits of the year (e.g., 20 for 2011).
- `yy` Last 2 digits of year (e.g., 10 for 2010).
- `mm` Numeric month, a number from 01 to 12.
- `dd` Day, a number from 01 to 31.
- `hh` Hour, a number from 00 to 23.
- `mm` Minute, a number from 00 to 59.
- `ss` Second, a number from 00 to 59.

If the first two digits of the year are omitted, and the last two digits are greater than 68, a date in the 1900s is used. Otherwise, a date in the 2000s is used. If all four digits of the year are omitted, the default is the current year. If the month or day is omitted, the default is the current month or day, respectively. If the seconds are omitted, the default is set to 00. The system automatically handles the time changes for Daylight Saving and Standard time, and for leap seconds and years.

[`-utctimeandtime` | `-u` <[[[[[cc]yy]mm]dd]hhmm[.ss]]>1} - UTC Date and Time

This parameter sets the date and time information in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), in the format `[[[[[cc]yy]mm]dd]hhmm[.ss]]`. `-u` is an alias for `-utctimeandtime`. The argument for setting the date and time is interpreted as follows:

- `cc` First 2 digits of the year (e.g., 20 for 2011).
- `yy` Last 2 digits of year (e.g., 10 for 2010).
- `mm` Numeric month, a number from 01 to 12.
- `dd` Day, a number from 01 to 31.
- `hh` Hour, a number from 00 to 23.
- `mm` Minute, a number from 00 to 59.
- `ss` Second, a number from 00 to 59.

If the first two digits of the year are omitted, and the last two digits are greater than 68, a date in the 1900s is used. Otherwise, a date in the 2000s is used. If all four digits of the year are omitted, the default is the current year. If the month or day is omitted, the default is the current month or day, respectively. If the seconds are omitted, the default is set to 00. Time changes for Daylight Saving and Standard time, and for leap seconds and years, are handled automatically.

Examples

The following example sets the date and time to January 1 2011, at 1:00 a.m.:

```
cluster1::> cluster date modify -date "01/01/2011 01:00:00"
```

The following example sets the date and time in the UTC format to May 22, 2011, at 09:25:00 a.m.:

```
cluster1::> cluster date modify -u 201105220925.00.
```

cluster date show

Display the current date and time for the nodes in the cluster

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster date show` command displays the time zone, date, and time settings for one or more nodes in the cluster. By default, the command displays date and time settings for all nodes in the cluster.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-utc]**

Displays date and time information in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).

| **[-utcdate]**

Displays date and time information in UTC.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[-timezone <Area/Location Timezone>] - Time Zone

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value (specified in the Olson format).

[-date {MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [{+|-}hh:mm]}] - Date and Time

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[-utc-date <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - UTC Date and Time

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[-dateandtime <[[[[cc]yy]mm]dd]hhmm[.ss]]>] - Date and Time

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value (interpreted as follows):

- cc First 2 digits of the year (e.g., 20 for 2011).
- yy Last 2 digits of year (e.g., 11 for 2011).
- mm Numeric month, a number from 01 to 12.
- dd Day, a number from 01 to 31.
- hh Hour, a number from 00 to 23.
- mm Minute, a number from 00 to 59.
- ss Second, a number from 00 to 59.

[-utcdateandtime | -u <[[[[cc]yy]mm]dd]hhmm[.ss]]>] - UTC Date and Time

`-u` is used as an alias for `-utcdateandtime`. Selects the nodes that match this parameter value (interpreted as follows):

- cc First 2 digits of the year (e.g., 20 for 2011).
- yy Last 2 digits of year (e.g., 11 for 2011).
- mm Numeric month, a number from 01 to 12.
- dd Day, a number from 01 to 31.
- hh Hour, a number from 00 to 23.
- mm Minute, a number from 00 to 59.
- ss Second, a number from 00 to 59.

Examples

The following example displays the date and time settings for all nodes in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> cluster date show
Node      Date      Timezone
-----
node0     10/06/2011 09:35:15 America/New_York
node1     10/06/2011 09:35:15 America/New_York
node2     10/06/2011 09:35:15 America/New_York
node3     10/06/2011 09:35:15 America/New_York
4 entries were displayed.
```

Manage the timezone zoneinfo files.

The zoneinfo directory

Manage the timezone zoneinfo files.

cluster date zoneinfo load-from-uri

Load timezone zoneinfo data

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster date zoneinfo load-from-uri` command loads a new set of timezone zoneinfo data to replace the version installed in the cluster. Releases of Data ONTAP software contain the timezone data that is current at the time of release. If a change is made to the timezone between Data ONTAP releases, then an update can be made to the release data. For instance, if a change is made to when daylight saving time is observed for a country then an update to cluster zoneinfo data may be required.

Only zoneinfo files provided by Lenovo for use in Data ONTAP should be used with this command.

To update the zoneinfo database do the following:

- Download the required zoneinfo file from the Lenovo support website.
- Place the file on a local web server accessible without password from the cluster.
- Execute the `cluster date zoneinfo load-from-uri` command, passing the Universal Resource Identifier (URI) of the file as parameter.

Note: The command need only be executed once for the cluster. The data will be distributed to each node of the cluster.

Parameters

-uri `{(ftp|http)://(hostname|IPv4 Address|['IPv6 Address'])...}` - **URI of Timezone Zoneinfo Data**
URI of the new zoneinfo file.

Examples

The following example loads a new version of the timezone zoneinfo database to the cluster:

```
cluster1::> cluster date zoneinfo load-from-uri http://www.example.com/ontap_zoneinfo.zip
```

cluster date zoneinfo show

Display cluster timezone zoneinfo information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Display information about the current timezone zoneinfo data.

Examples

The following example shows the zoneinfo information for a cluster:

```
cluster1::> cluster date zoneinfo show
Cluster Zoneinfo Version: 2016f
```

cluster ha commands

Manage high-availability configuration

cluster ha modify

Modify high-availability configuration of cluster management services

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster ha modify` command enables or disables cluster high availability in a two-node cluster. Enable high availability when performing some procedures, such as replacing hardware.

Note: This command is required to enable high availability if the cluster only has two nodes. Do not run this command in a cluster that has three or more nodes.

Note: Cluster high availability for two-node clusters differs from the storage failover technology used between two nodes for storage high availability.

Parameters

[-configured {true|false}] - HA Configured

Use this parameter with the value `true` to enable high availability mode in the cluster. Use this parameter with the value `false` to disable high availability mode in the cluster.

Examples

The following example enables cluster high availability in a cluster.

```
cluster1::> cluster ha modify -configured true
```

cluster ha show

Show high-availability configuration status for the cluster

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster ha show` command displays the high-availability status of the cluster. Cluster high-availability mode applies only to two-node clusters.

Examples

The following example displays the high-availability status for a two-node cluster:

```
cluster1::> cluster ha show
High Availability Configured: true
```

cluster identity commands

Manage the cluster's attributes, including name and serial number

cluster identity modify

Modify the cluster's attributes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster identity modify` command changes a cluster's identity information.

Parameters

[-name <Cluster name>] - Cluster Name

Use this parameter to specify a new name for the cluster.

- The name must contain only the following characters: A-Z, a-z, 0-9, "-" or "_".
- The first character must be one of the following characters: A-Z or a-z.
- The last character must be one of the following characters: A-Z, a-z or 0-9.
- The maximum supported length is 44 characters.
- The system reserves the following names: "all", "cluster", "local" and "localhost".

[-location <text>] - Cluster Location

Use this parameter to specify the physical location of the cluster. For example, "Lab 5".

[-contact <text>] - Cluster Contact

Use this parameter to specify contact information for the cluster, such as a name or e-mail address.

Examples

The following example renames the current cluster to *cluster2*:

```
cluster1::> cluster identity modify -name cluster2
```

cluster identity show

Display the cluster's attributes including Name, Serial Number, Cluster UUID, Location and Contact

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster identity show` command displays the identity information of the cluster.

Examples

The following example displays the cluster's UUID, name, serial number, location and contact information:

```
cluster1:: cluster identity show
```

```
Cluster UUID: 1cd8a442-86d1-11e0-ae1c-123478563412
Cluster Name: cluster1
Cluster Serial Number: 1-80-123456
Cluster Location: Lab2
Cluster Contact: jsmith@example.com
```

```
cluster1::
```

The following example displays the cluster's UUID, name, serial number, location, contact information, and RDB UUID:

```
cluster1:: set -privilege diagnostic
```

```
Warning: These diagnostic commands are for use by NetApp personnel only.
Do you want to continue? [y/n]: y
```

```
cluster1::* cluster identity show
```

```
Cluster UUID: 1cd8a442-86d1-11e0-ae1c-123478563412
Cluster Name: cluster1
```


Cluster Serial Number: 1-80-123456
Cluster Location: Lab2
Cluster Contact: jsmith@example.com
RDB UUID: 1cd8f3bf-86d1-11e0-ae1c-123478563412

cluster1::*

cluster image commands

Manage cluster images for automated nondisruptive update

cluster image cancel-update

Cancel an update

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster image cancel-update` command is used to cancel an update that is in either paused-by-user or paused-by-error state. The update cannot be canceled if it is not in a paused state.

Examples

The following example displays a cancel-update operation:

```
cluster1::> cluster image cancel-update
```

```
Warning: The cancel operation can result in a mixed version  
cluster and/or mixed version HA pair. The cancel  
operation can take several minutes to complete.  
Do you want to proceed with the cancel operation? {y/n}: y
```

```
Info: Canceling update. It may take a few minutes to finish canceling the update
```

cluster image pause-update

Pause an update

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster image pause-update` command is used to pause a currently running update. The update pauses at the next predefined pause point (for example, after validation, download to the boot device, takeover completion, or giveback completion) which might take some time to reach. When the update reaches the pause point, it transitions into the pause-by-user state.

Examples

The following example displays pause-update operation:

```
cluster1::> cluster image pause-update
```

```
Info: Pausing update. It may take a few minutes to finish pausing the update
```

cluster image resume-update

Resume an update

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster image resume-update` command is used to resume an update that is currently paused in paused-by-user or paused-by-error state. If the update is not paused then an error is returned.

Parameters

`[-ignore-post-update-checks-failures {true|false}]` - Ignore Post-update-checks Phase Failures (privilege: advanced)

Specifies whether the post update checks phase warnings and/or errors should be ignored. The default value is false.

Examples

The following example shows an resume-update operation:

```
cluster1::> cluster image resume-update
```

```
Info: Resuming update...
```

cluster image show

Display currently running image information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster image show` command displays information about the version of Data ONTAP that is running on each node and the date/time when it was installed. By default, the command displays the following information:

- Node name
- Current version
- Installation date and time

Parameters

`{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]`

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

`[-instance ]`

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

`[-node {<nodename>|local}]` - Node

Displays information about the specified node.

`[-version <text>]` - Current Version

Displays information about the nodes running the specified version.

`[-date <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>]` - Date Installed

Displays information about the nodes with the specified installation date.

Examples

The following example displays information about currently running images on all nodes of the cluster:

```
cluster1::> cluster image show
```

Node	Current Version	Installation Date
-----	-----	-----

```
node1          8.3          -
node2          8.3          -
2 entries were displayed.
```

cluster image show-update-history

Display the update history

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster image show-update-history` command displays the update history for each node. By default, the command displays the following information:

- Status
- Package version
- Start time
- Completion time
- Component ID
- Previous version
- Updated version

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-component-id <text>] - Component ID

Displays updates for the specified component.

[-start-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Start Time

Displays updates with the specified start time.

[-package-version <text>] - Package Version

Displays updates for the specified package version.

[-status {successful|canceled|back-out}] - Status

Displays updates that completed with the specified status.

[-completion-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Completion Time

Displays updates with the specified completion time.

[-previous-version <text>] - Previous Version

Displays updates with the specified previous version.

[-updated-version <text>] - Updated Version

Displays updates with the specified updated version.

Examples

The following example displays history of automated nondisruptive updates:

```
cluster1::> cluster image show-update-history
Package  Start      Completion      Previous  Updated
Status   Version    Time            Time      Component ID Version    Version
```

canceled	8.3	2/11/2014 12:05:51	2/11/2014 12:05:51	ssan-3240- 55a	8.3	8.3
successful	8.3	2/11/2014 14:23:58	2/11/2014 15:02:19	ssan-3240- 55a	8.3	8.3
successful	8.3	2/13/2014 16:48:42	2/18/2014 09:45:30	ssan-3240- 55a	8.3	8.3
successful	8.3	2/18/2014 10:33:10	2/18/2014 11:02:45	ssan-3240- 55a	8.3	8.3
canceled	8.3	2/11/2014 12:05:51	2/11/2014 12:05:51	ssan-3240- 55b	8.3	8.3
successful	8.3	2/11/2014 14:23:58	2/11/2014 15:54:43	ssan-3240- 55b	8.3	8.3
successful	8.3	2/13/2014 16:48:42	2/18/2014 10:05:02	ssan-3240- 55b	8.3	8.3
successful	8.3	2/18/2014 10:33:10	2/18/2014 11:22:02	ssan-3240- 55b	8.3	8.3

8 entries were displayed.

cluster image show-update-log

Display the update transaction log

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster image show-update-log` command displays detailed information about the currently running, or previously run nondisruptive updates. By default, the command displays the following information:

- Phase
- Transaction
- Transaction ID
- Component ID
- Time stamp
- Status

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-trans-id <integer>] - Transaction ID

Displays information for the step associated with the specified transaction ID.

[-component-id {<nodename>|local}] - Component ID

Displays information for steps associated with the specified component.

[-phase {validation|prereq-updates|ontap-updates|package-management|default-phase|post-update-checks}] - Transaction Phase

Displays information for steps associated with the specified update phase.

[-trans-name {initialize|mount-image|restart-hm|get-health|run-scripts|unmount-image|clear-alert|post-restart-hm|cleanup-rd|synch-image|do-download-job|do-failover-job|do-giveback-job|check-progress|complete-validation|invalid-task|default-task|do-postupdate-checks-task}] - Transaction Name

Displays information for steps associated with the specified transaction.

[-timestamp <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Timestamp

Displays information for steps associated with the specified timestamp.

[*-status* {*waiting*|*started*|*completed*|*paused-on-error*|*paused-by-user*|*pause-pending*|*cancel-pending*|*canceled*|*failed*}] - Status

Displays information for steps matching the specified status.

Examples

The following example displays information about automated nondisruptive update events:

```
cluster1::*> cluster image show-update-log
Trans
Phase      Transaction  Id      Component Id      Time Stamp      Status
-----
validation  initialize    50      MUM                2/18/2014
10:32:57        completed
validation  mount-image   51      node1              2/18/2014
10:32:52        completed
validation  mount-image   52      node2              2/18/2014
10:32:53        completed
validation  get-health    53      MUM                2/18/2014
10:32:53        completed
validation  run-scripts   54      node1              2/18/2014
10:32:53        completed
validation  run-scripts   55      node2              2/18/2014
10:32:57        completed
validation  unmount-
image         56      node1              2/18/2014
10:32:57        completed
validation  unmount-
image         57      node2              2/18/2014
10:32:57        completed
validation  complete-
validation    58      MUM                2/18/2014
10:32:57        completed
package-
management  cleanup-
package      66      node1              3/14/2014
09:11:51        completed
package-
management  cleanup-
package      67      node2              3/14/2014
09:11:51        completed
package-
management  process-
package      68      node1              3/14/2014
09:13:41        completed
package-
management  synch-image   69      node2              3/14/2014
09:14:25        completed

13 entries were displayed.
```

cluster image show-update-log-detail

Display detailed information about nondisruptive update events

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster image show-update-log-detail` command displays detailed information about the currently running and previously run nondisruptive update events. By default, the command displays the following information:

- Node

- Transaction ID
- Time stamp
- Destination node
- Task phase
- Task name
- Task status
- Message

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Displays information only for the specified node.

[-task-id <integer>] - Task Id

Displays information only for the specified task ID.

[-posted-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Posted Time

Displays information that occurred at the specified time.

[-msg-seq-no <integer>] - Message Sequence

Displays information only for the specified message sequence number.

[-current-pid <integer>] - Process ID

Displays information only for the specified process ID.

[-destination <text>] - Task Target node

Displays information only for the specified destination node.

[-ndu-phase {validation|prereq-updates|ontap-updates|package-management|default-phase|post-update-checks}] - Update phase

Displays information only for the specified phase.

[-task-name {initialize|mount-image|restart-hm|get-health|run-scripts|unmount-image|clear-alert|post-restart-hm|cleanup-rd|synch-image|do-download-job|do-failover-job|do-giveback-job|check-progress|complete-validation|invalid-task|default-task|do-postupdate-checks-task}] - Task Name

Displays information only for the specified task name.

[-status {created|ready-to-run|running|completed|failed|pause_req|paused|paused-error|cancel_req|canceled|resume_req|default_status}] - Status Of Task

Displays information only for items with the specified status.

[-message <text>] - Update Log Message

Displays information only for items with the specified message.

[-msg-type <text>] - Type of Message

Displays information only for items with the specified message type.

[-src-info <text>] - Source Information

Displays information only for items for the specified source.

Examples

The following example displays detailed information automated nondisruptive updates:

```
cluster1::*> cluster image show-update-log-detail
```

Node	TID	Time Stamp	Dest Node	Task Phase	Task Name	Task Status	Message
node1	15	3/19/2014 13:52:38	MUM	ontap-update	initia lize	ready- to-run	Created Task
node1	15	3/19/2014 13:52:38	MUM	ontap-update	initia lize	runnin g	Updated Task Status
node1	16	3/19/2014 13:52:38	node1	ontap-update	do-downlo	ready- to-run	Created Task
node1	16	3/19/2014 13:52:39	node1	ontap-update	do-downlo	runnin g	Updated Task Status
node1	17	3/19/2014 13:52:38	node2	ontap-update	do-downlo	ready- to-run	Created Task
node2	17	3/19/2014 13:52:38	node2	ontap-update	do-downlo	runnin g	Updated Task Status

6 entries were displayed.

cluster image show-update-progress

Display the update progress

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster image show-update-progress` command displays information about the current state of an update. By default, the command displays the following information:

- Update phase
- Status
- Estimated Duration
- Elapsed Duration

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-ndu-phase {validation|prereq-updates|ontap-updates|package-management|default-phase|post-update-checks}] - Update Phase

Displays information about the specified update phase.

[-phase-status {in-progress|waiting|paused-by-user|paused-on-error|completed|canceled|failed|pause-pending|cancel-pending}] - Phase Status

Displays information about progress matching the specified phase status.

[-phase-duration <text>] - Phase Duration

Displays information about progress matching the specified phase duration.

[-phase-comments <text>] - Phase Comments

Displays information about progress matching the specified phase comments.

[-elapsed-duration {<seconds>|[<d> days] <hh>:<mm>[:<ss>]]] - Elapsed duration of the phase

Displays information about progress matching the specified elapsed duration.

[-estimated-duration {<seconds>|<d> days <hh>:<mm>[:<ss>]]} - Estimated duration of the phase

Displays information about progress matching the specified estimated duration.

[-phase-description <text>] - Phase Description

Displays information about progress matching the specified phase description.

[-subsystem-name <text>] - Subsystem Name

Displays information about progress matching the specified subsystem name.

[-subsystem-status <text>] - Subsystem Status

Displays information about progress matching the specified subsystem status.

[-subsystem-details <text>] - Subsystem Details

Displays information about progress matching the specified subsystem details.

[-subsystem-action <text>] - Subsystem Action

Displays information about progress matching the specified subsystem action.

Examples

The following example shows the automated nondisruptive update of two nodes, nodeA and nodeB. In this case, nodeA's update is waiting, nodeB's update is in progress. nodeB's giveback operation is in progress.

```
cluster1::> cluster image show-update-progress
```

Update Phase	Status	Estimated Duration	Elapsed Duration
Pre-update checks	completed	00:10:00	00:00:02
Data ONTAP updates	in-progress	01:23:00	00:32:07

Details:

Node name	Status	Status Description
nodeA	waiting	
nodeB	in-progress	Performing giveback operation.

3 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::>
```

The following example shows the automated nondisruptive update of two nodes, nodeA and nodeB. In this case, automated nondisruptive update is paused-on-error in "Data ONTAP updates" phase. nodeA's update is waiting, nodeB's update is failed. "Status Description" show nodeB's error and action.

```
cluster1:> cluster image show-update-progress
```

Update Phase	Status	Estimated Duration	Elapsed Duration
Pre-update checks	completed	00:10:00	00:00:02
Data ONTAP updates	paused-on-error	00:49:00	00:05:21

Details:

Node name	Status	Status Description
nodeA	waiting	
nodeB	failed	Error: Takeover of node "nodeB" is not possible. Action: Use the "storage failover show" command to view the cause of the failure.

2 entries were displayed.

Status: Paused - An error occurred in "Data ONTAP updates" phase. The non-disruptive update cannot continue until the error has been resolved. Resolve all issues, then use the "cluster image resume-update" command to resume the update.

```
cluster1:>
```

The following example shows that the automated nondisruptive update is paused-on-error in "Post-update checks" update phase and "Status Description" shows the error and action.

```
cluster1::> cluster image show-update-progress
```

Update Phase	Status	Estimated Duration	Elapsed Duration
Data ONTAP updates	completed	02:19:00	00:00:03
Post-update checks	paused-on-error	00:10:00	00:00:02

Details:

Post-update Check	Status	Error-Action
Cluster Quorum Status	Error	Error: Cluster is not in quorum. Action: Use the (privilege: advanced) "cluster ring show" command to verify all replication unit details.

5 entries were displayed.

Status: Paused - An error occurred in "Post-update checks" phase. The non-disruptive update cannot continue until the error has been resolved. Resolve all issues, then use the "cluster image resume-update" command to resume the update.

```
cluster1:>
```

The following example shows that the automated nondisruptive update is completed on nodeA and nodeB.

```
cluster1::> cluster image show-update-progress
```

Update Phase	Status	Estimated Duration	Elapsed Duration
Pre-update checks	completed	00:10:00	00:00:13
Data ONTAP updates	completed	01:23:00	01:15:11
Post-update checks	completed	00:10:00	00:00:02

3 entries were displayed.

Updated nodes: nodeA, nodeB.

```
cluster1:>
```

The following example shows the automated update of two-node MetroCluster configuration having clusters cluster_A and cluster_B. In this case, cluster_A's update is waiting and cluster_B's update is in progress. cluster_B's switchback operation is in progress.

```
cluster_A:> cluster image show-update-progress
```

Cluster	Estimated Duration	Elapsed Duration	Status
cluster_A	00:00:00	00:00:00	waiting
cluster_B	00:00:00	00:06:42	in-progress

Details: Switchback in progress.

Waiting for partner cluster "sti60-vsim-ucs134f_siteB" to be up.

```
cluster_A:>
```

The following example shows that the automated update is completed on both cluster_A and cluster_B in two-node MetroCluster configuration.

```
cluster_A::> cluster image show-update-progress
```

Cluster	Estimated Duration	Elapsed Duration	Status
cluster_A	00:00:00	00:20:44	completed
cluster_B	00:00:00	00:10:43	completed

Details: MetroCluster updated successfully.

```
cluster_A::>
```

cluster image update

Manage an update

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster image update` command is used to initiate a Data ONTAP update. The update is preceded by a validation of the cluster to ensure that any issues that might affect the update are identified. There are two types of updates of a cluster. A rolling update updates Data ONTAP one HA pair at a time. This type of update is performed for clusters with fewer than eight nodes or when the `-force-rolling` option is specified for clusters with eight or more nodes. A batch update is used for clusters of eight or more nodes, and performs updates of multiple HA pairs at the same time.

There are predefined points in the update when the update can be paused (either by the user or by an error). These pause points occur after validation, after download to the boot device, after takeover has completed, and after giveback has completed.

Parameters

-version <text> - Update Version

Specifies the Data ONTAP version to use to update the cluster.

[-nodes {<nodename>|local}, ...] - Node

Specifies the nodes that are to be updated. This parameter is not supported for updates of MetroCluster configurations and for two-stage upgrades.

[-estimate-only [true]] - Estimate Only

Creates a report of the steps that occur during the update without actually doing them.

[-pause-after {none|all}] - Update Pause

Specifies that the update should pause at each predefined pause points (for example, after validation, after download to the boot device, after takeover, and after giveback) during the update.

[-ignore-validation-warning {true|false}] - Ignore Validation

Specifies that the update should proceed even if the validation reports warnings.

[-skip-confirmation {true|false}] - Skip Confirmation

Specifies that a validation that does not detect any error issues should not ask the user to confirm the update but simply proceed with the update.

[-force-rolling [true]] - Force Rolling Update

This option is used for clusters with eight or more nodes to specify that a rolling update (one HA pair at a time) should be done. This parameter is not supported for two-node MetroCluster.

[-stabilize-minutes <integer>] - Minutes to stabilize

Specifies the number of minutes that the update should wait after a takeover or giveback is completed. This allows time for the clients to recover from the pause in I/O that occurs during takeover and giveback. This parameter is not supported for two-pack MetroCluster.

Examples

The following example shows the update operation:

```
cluster1::> cluster image update -version 8.3
```

It can take several minutes to complete validation...

Pre-update Check	Status	Error-Action
-----	-----	-----
CIFS status	OK	
Cluster health status	OK	
Cluster quorum status	OK	
Disk status	OK	
High Availability status	OK	
LIF status	OK	
LIFs on home node status	OK	
MetroCluster configuration status	OK	
SnapMirror status	OK	
Overall Status	OK	
10 entries were displayed.		

```
Do you want to continue? {y|n}: y
Starting update...
```

cluster image validate

Validates the cluster's update eligibility

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster image validate` command checks for issues within the cluster that might lead to problems during the update.

Parameters**[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-version <text>] - Update Version

Specifies the Data ONTAP version to use to validate the cluster.

[-rolling [true]] - Rolling Update

Specify this optional parameter on a cluster with eight or more nodes to perform a rolling-update check. The default is to perform a batch-update check.

Note: This parameter is only supported on a cluster with eight or more nodes, and is not supported for two-node MetroCluster.

[-nodes {<nodename>|local}, ...] - Nodes

Specifies the nodes that are to be validated. This parameter is not supported for MetroCluster configurations and for two-stage upgrades.

Examples

The following example shows the validate operation:

```
cluster1::> cluster image validate -version 8.3
```

It can take several minutes to complete validation...

Pre-update Check	Status	Error-Action
CIFS status	OK	
Cluster health status	OK	
Cluster quorum status	OK	
Disk status	OK	
High Availability status	OK	
LIF status	OK	
LIFs on home node	OK	
MetroCluster configuration status	OK	
SnapMirror status	OK	
Overall Status	OK	

10 entries were displayed.

cluster image package commands

Manage the cluster image package repository

cluster image package delete

Remove a package from the cluster image package repository

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster image package delete` command deletes the specified version of the package from the package repository. The associated information about the package is also deleted from the update database.

Parameters

-version <text> - Version To Be Deleted

Specifies the package version that is to be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes the package with version 8.3:

```
cluster1::> cluster image package delete -version 8.3
```

```
Package Delete Operation Completed Successfully
```

cluster image package get

Fetch a package file from a URL into the cluster image package repository

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster image package get` command fetches a Data ONTAP package file specified by the URL into the cluster. The package is stored in the cluster package repository and the information from the package is stored in the update database.

Parameters

-url <text> - Package URL

Specifies the URL from which to get the package.

Examples

The following example displays how to get a package from a URL:

```
cluster1::> cluster image package get -url http://example.com/image.tgz
```

cluster image package show-repository

Display information about packages available in the cluster image package repository

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster image package show-repository` command displays the package versions that are in the cluster package repository. By default, the command displays the following information:

- Package version

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-detail]**

This parameter specifies that detailed information should be displayed.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-download-ver <text>] - Downloaded Version

Displays packages with the specified download version.

[-component-name <text>, ...] - Component Name

Displays packages for the specified component.

[-component-version <text>, ...] - Component Version

Displays packages with the specified component version.

[-package-build-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Package Build Time

Displays packages with the specified build time.

Examples

The following example displays the packages in the cluster package repository:

```
cluster1::> cluster image package show-repository
Package Version Package Build Time
-----
8.3          9/12/2014 10:27:33
```

cluster kernel-service commands

Display and manage the cluster kernel services

Commands and methods used to manage the distributed kernel services of the cluster.

cluster kernel-service show

Display cluster service state in the kernel

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster kernel-service show` command displays the following information from the master node for each node in the cluster:

- Node name
- The quorum status of that node
- The availability status of that node
- The operational status of that node

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-master-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

The node in the cluster where the information be being reported from. If this parameter is not specified, the command displays information about all nodes in the cluster.

[-cluster-node <text>] - Cluster Node

The node in the cluster that the information listed is regarding. If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the nodes with the specified state value.

[-status-quorum {out of quorum|in quorum}] - Quorum Status

The quorum status of the node specified by `-cluster-node`. If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the nodes with the specified state value.

[-status-avail {false|true|unknown}] - Availability Status

The availability status of the node specified by `-cluster-node`. If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the nodes with the specified state value.

[-status-oper {unknown|operational|not-operational}] - Operational Status

The operational status of the node specified by `-cluster-node`. If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the nodes with the specified state value.

Examples

The following example displays information about all nodes in the cluster:

```
cluster1::*> cluster kernel-service show
Master      Cluster      Quorum      Availability  Operational
Node        Node        Status      Status       Status
-----
cluster1-01 cluster1-01  in-quorum   true         operational
cluster1-02 cluster1-02  in-quorum   true         operational
2 entries were displayed.

cluster1::*> cluster kernel-service show -instance

      Master Node: cluster1-01
      Cluster Node: cluster1-01
      Quorum Status: in-quorum
      Availability Status: true
      Operational Status: operational
```

```
Master Node: cluster1-01
Cluster Node: cluster1-02
Quorum Status: in-quorum
Availability Status: true
Operational Status: operational
2 entries were displayed.
```

cluster log-forwarding commands

Manage the cluster's log forwarding configuration

cluster log-forwarding create

Create a log forwarding destination

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster log-forwarding create` command creates log forwarding destinations for remote logging.

Parameters

-destination <Remote InetAddress> - Destination Host

Host name or IPv4 or IPv6 address of the server to forward the logs to.

[-port <integer>] - Destination Port

The port that the destination server listen on.

[-protocol {udp-unencrypted|tcp-unencrypted|tcp-encrypted}] - Log Forwarding Protocol

The protocols are used for sending messages to the destination. The protocols can be one of the following values:

- *udp-unencrypted* - User Datagram Protocol with no security
- *tcp-unencrypted* - Transmission Control Protocol with no security
- *tcp-encrypted* - Transmission Control Protocol with Transport Layer Security (TLS)

[-verify-server {true|false}] - Verify Destination Server Identity

When this parameter is set to *true*, the identity of the log forwarding destination is verified by validating its certificate. The value can be set to *true* only when the *tcp-encrypted* value is selected in the protocol field. When this value is *true* the remote server might be validated by OCSP. The OCSP validation for cluster logs is controlled with the [“security_config_ocsp_enable_-app_audit_log” on page 474](#) and [“security_config_ocsp_disable_-app_audit_log” on page 473](#).

[-facility <Syslog Facility>] - Syslog Facility

The syslog facility to use for the forwarded logs.

[-force [true]] - Skip the Connectivity Test

Normally, the `cluster log-forwarding create` command checks that the destination is reachable via an ICMP ping, and fails if it is not reachable. Setting this value to *true* bypasses the ping check so that the destination can be configured when it is unreachable.

Examples

This example causes audit logs to be forwarded to a server at address 192.168.0.1, port 514 with USER facility.

```
cluster1::> cluster log-forwarding create -destination 192.168.0.1 -port 514 -facility user
```

cluster log-forwarding delete

Delete a log forwarding destination

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster log-forwarding delete` command deletes log forwarding destinations for remote logging.

Parameters

-destination <Remote InetAddress> - Destination Host

Host name or IPv4 or IPv6 address of the server to delete the forwarding entry for.

-port <integer> - Destination Port

The port that the destination server listen on.

Examples

This example deletes the forwarding of all logs to the server at address 1.1.1.1, port 514.

```
cluster1::> cluster log-forwarding delete -destination 1.1.1.1 -port 514
```

cluster log-forwarding modify

Modify log forwarding destination settings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster log-forwarding modify` command modifies log forwarding destinations for remote logging.

Parameters

-destination <Remote InetAddress> - Destination Host

The host name or IPv4 or IPv6 address of the server to be modified.

-port <integer> - Destination Port

The port that the destinations servers listen on.

[-verify-server {true|false}] - Verify Destination Server Identity

When this parameter is set to *true*, the identity of the log forwarding destination is verified by validating its certificate. The value can be set to *true* only when the *tcp-encrypted* value is selected in the protocol field. When this value is *true* the remote server might be validated by OCSP. The OCSP validation for cluster logs is controlled with the [“security_config_ocsp_enable_-app_audit_log” on page 474](#) and [“security_config_ocsp_disable_-app_audit_log” on page 473](#).

[-facility <Syslog Facility>] - Syslog Facility

The syslog facility to use for the forwarded logs.

Examples

This example modifies the facility of audit logs that are forwarded to the destination server at address 192.168.0.1, port 514.

```
cluster1::> cluster log-forwarding modify -destination 192.168.0.1 -port 514 -facility local1
```

cluster log-forwarding show

Display log forwarding destinations

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster log-forwarding show` command displays log forwarding information:

- Destination (IPv4/IPv6/hostname)
- Port number
- List of log classes
- Facility

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-destination <Remote InetAddress>] - Destination Host

If this optional parameter is specified, the command displays information about the forwarding destinations with the specified host name, IPv4 or IPv6 address.

[-port <integer>] - Destination Port

If this optional parameter is specified, the command displays information about the forwarding destinations with the specified ports.

[-protocol {udp-unencrypted|tcp-unencrypted|tcp-encrypted}] - Log Forwarding Protocol

If this optional parameter is specified, the command displays information about the forwarding destinations with the specified protocols.

[-verify-server {true|false}] - Verify Destination Server Identity

If this optional parameter is specified, the command displays information about the forwarding destinations with the specified verify-server values.

[-facility <Syslog Facility>] - Syslog Facility

If this optional parameter is specified, the command displays information about the forwarding destinations with the specified facility.

Examples

```
cluster-1::> cluster log-forwarding show
```

Destination Host	Port	Protocol	Verify Server	Syslog Facility
192.168.0.1	514	udp-unencrypted	false	user

cluster peer commands

Manage cluster peer relationships

cluster peer create

Create a new cluster peer relationship

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster peer create` command establishes a peer relationship between two clusters. Cluster peering enables independent clusters to coordinate and exchange data.

Before creating a new cluster peer relationship, make sure that both clusters are individually healthy and that there are no other peer relationships between the two clusters that might interfere with the new relationship.

You can create a cluster peer relationship using the IPv4 or IPv6 protocol. You may not use both protocols within a single relationship.

Use the “[cluster show](#)” on page 57 and “[cluster peer show](#)” on page 91 commands on each cluster to display health, peering eligibility, and peering information about the two clusters.

Parameters

[-peer-addr <Remote InetAddress>, ...] - Remote Intercluster Addresses

Use this parameter to specify the names or IP addresses of the logical interfaces used for intercluster communication. Separate the addresses with commas.

The addresses you provide here are associated with the remote cluster until you modify or delete the relationship, regardless of whether the addresses are valid. Make sure to provide addresses which you know will remain available on the remote cluster. You can use the hostnames of the remote cluster's intercluster addresses, the IP addresses of the remote cluster's intercluster LIFs or both.

[-username <text>] - Remote User Name

Use this optional parameter to specify a username that runs a reciprocal `cluster peer create` command on the peered cluster. If you choose not to use the reciprocal creation option, by not supplying a username for reciprocal creation, you must run `cluster peer create` again on the remote cluster to complete the peering relationship.

If you specify the username for the remote cluster, you will be prompted to enter the associated remote password. These credentials are not stored, they are used only during creation to authenticate with the remote cluster and to enable the remote cluster to authorize the peering request. The provided username's profile must have access to the console application in the remote cluster.

Use the “[security login role show](#)” on page 512 and “[security login show](#)” on page 499 commands on each cluster to find user names and their privilege levels.

[-no-authentication [true]] - Do Not Use Authentication

Use this optional parameter when omitting the `-username` parameter to indicate that you will create an unauthenticated peering relationship.

[-timeout <integer>] - Operation Timeout (seconds) (privilege: advanced)

Use this optional parameter to specify a timeout value for peer communications. Specify the value in seconds. The default timeout value is 60 seconds.

[-address-family {ipv4|ipv6}] - Address Family of Relationship

Use this optional parameter to specify the address family of the cluster peer relationship. The default is based on existing relationships, existing local intercluster LIFs belonging to a particular address-family, and the addresses supplied to the `cluster peer create` command.

[-offer-expiration {MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS | {1..7}days | {1..168}hours}] - Passphrase Match Deadline

Specifying `cluster peer create` normally creates an offer to establish authentication with a cluster that is a potential cluster peer to this cluster. Such offers expire unless they are accepted within some definite time. Use this optional parameter to specify the date and time at which this offer should expire, the time after which the offer will no longer be accepted.

[-rpc-connect-timeout <integer>] - Timeout for RPC Connect (seconds) (privilege: advanced)

Use this optional parameter to specify a timeout value for the RPC connect during peer communications. Specify the value in seconds. The default timeout value is 10 seconds.

[-update-ping-timeout <integer>] - Timeout for Update Pings (seconds) (privilege: advanced)

Use this optional parameter to specify a timeout value for pings while updating remote cluster information. Specify the value in seconds. The default timeout value is 5 seconds. This parameter applies only to cluster peer relationships using the IPv4 protocol.

[-ipspace <IPspace>] - IPspace for the Relationship

Use this optional parameter to specify the IPspace within which the cluster peering relationship is to operate. The default is to use the 'Default' IPspace.

[-local-name <Cluster name>] - Peer Cluster Local Name

Use this optional parameter to specify a unique local name to identify the remote cluster that is being peered. The local name must conform to the same rules as a cluster name. The default value is the remote cluster name.

[-generate-passphrase [true]] - Use System-Generated passphrase

Use this optional parameter alone to create cluster peer offer for the unidentified clusters or use it along with -peer-addr option to automatically generate the passphrase for the cluster peer operation with the peer cluster.

[-initial-allowed-vserver-peers <Vserver Name>, ...] - Vservers allowed for auto peering

Use this optional parameter to specify the list of Vservers for which reciprocal Vserver peering with peer cluster should be enabled. Upon the time of successful peering, Vserver peer permission entries will be created for the peer cluster for the specified list of Vservers.

Examples

This example creates a peer relationship between cluster1 and cluster2. This reciprocal create executes the create command on both the local cluster and the remote cluster. The cluster peer create command can use the hostnames of cluster2's intercluster addresses, the IP addresses of cluster2's intercluster LIFs, or both. Note that the admin user's password was typed at the prompt, but was not displayed.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer create -peer-addr cluster2-d2,10.98.234.246 -username admin
```

Remote Password:

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show -instance
```

```
Peer Cluster Name: cluster2
Remote Intercluster Addresses: cluster2-d2, 10.98.234.246
Availability of the Remote Cluster: Available
Remote Cluster Name: cluster2
Active IP Addresses: 10.98.234.246, 10.98.234.243
Cluster Serial Number: 1-80-123456
Address Family of Relationship: ipv4
Authentication Status Administrative: no-authentication
Authentication Status Operational: absent
Last Update Time: 02/05 21:05:41
IPspace for the Relationship: Default
Guidance for When Encryption Should Be Used: never
```

This example shows coordinated peer creation. The `cluster peer create` command was issued locally on each cluster. This does not require you to provide the username and password for the remote cluster. There is a password prompt, but if you are logged in as the admin user, you may simply press enter.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer create -peer-addr cluster2-d2, 10.98.234.246 -no-authentication
```

Remote Password:

NOTICE: Addition of the local cluster information to the remote cluster has failed with the following error: not authorized for that command. You may need to repeat this command on the remote cluster.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show
```

Peer Cluster Name	Cluster Serial Number	Availability	Authentication

```
cluster2          1-80-123456          Available          absent
cluster2::> cluster peer create -peer-addr cluster1-d2 -no-authentication
```

Remote Password:
 NOTICE: Addition of the local cluster information to the remote cluster has failed with the following error: not authorized for that command. You may need to repeat this command on the remote cluster.

```
cluster2::> cluster peer show
Peer Cluster Name      Cluster Serial Number Availability  Authentication
-----
cluster1              1-80-654321          Available  absent
```

This example shows a reciprocal cluster peer create over IPv6 addresses, that establishes a cluster peer relationship with an IPv6 address family.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer create -peer-addr FD20:8B1E:B255:C222:6A17:0BBD:E92C:4523 -username admin
```

Remote Password:

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show -instance
```

```
Address Family of Relationship: ipv6
Peer Cluster Name: cluster2
Remote Intercluster Addresses: FD20:8B1E:B255:C222:6A17:0BBD:E92C:4523
Availability of the Remote Cluster: Available
Remote Cluster Name: cluster2
Active IP Addresses: FD20:8B1E:B255:C222:6A17:0BBD:E92C:4523
Cluster Serial Number: 1-80-123456
Address Family of Relationship: ipv6
Authentication Status Administrative: no-authentication
Authentication Status Operational: absent
Last Update Time: 02/05 21:05:41
IPspace for the Relationship: Default
Guidance for When Encryption Should Be Used: never
```

This example shows creation of an authenticated peering relationship. It is an example of using the coordinated method to create a cluster peer relationship. The `cluster peer create` command is issued locally on each cluster. Before executing this pair of commands, a passphrase to be used with the commands is chosen and given at the prompts. The passphrase can be any text; it is prompted for twice on each cluster, and all four copies of the passphrase must agree. The passphrase does not echo on the screen. The passphrase must be longer than the minimum length as specified by the [“cluster peer policy” on page 103](#) on both clusters.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer create -peer-addr cluster2-d2, 10.98.234.246
```

Enter the passphrase:
 Enter the passphrase again:

Notice: Now use the same passphrase in the "cluster peer create" command in the other cluster.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show
Peer Cluster Name      Cluster Serial Number Availability  Authentication
-----
cluster2              -          Unavailable  pending
```

```
cluster2::> cluster peer create -peer-addr cluster1-d2
```

Enter the passphrase:
 Enter the passphrase again:

```
cluster2::> cluster peer show
Peer Cluster Name      Cluster Serial Number Availability  Authentication
-----
cluster1              1-80-654321          Available  ok
```

This example creates a peer relationship between cluster1 and cluster2. This reciprocal create executes the create command on both the local cluster and the remote cluster. The cluster peer create command can use

the hostnames of cluster2's intercluster addresses, the IP addresses of cluster2's intercluster LIFs or both. Note that the admin user's password was typed at the prompt, but was not displayed. The `-local-name` parameter is specified to create a local name used to identify the peer cluster in cases where the name of the peer cluster is not unique or not descriptive.

```
cluster1::> create -peer-addr 10.98.191.193 -username admin -local-name locallyUniqueName
```

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show
```

Peer Cluster Name	Cluster Serial Number	Availability	Authentication
locallyUniqueName	1-80-000011	Available	absent

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show -instance
```

```

Peer Cluster Name: locallyUniqueName
Remote Intercluster Addresses: 10.98.191.193
Availability of the Remote Cluster: Available
Remote Cluster Name: cluster2
Active IP Addresses: 10.98.191.193
Cluster Serial Number: 1-80-000011
Address Family of Relationship: ipv4
Authentication Status Administrative: no-authentication
Authentication Status Operational: absent
Last Update Time: 02/05 21:05:41
IPspace for the Relationship: Default
Guidance for when Encryption Should Be Used: never
```

The following example create a peer relationship between cluster1 and cluster2 using system-generated passphrases:

```
cluster1::> cluster peer create -peer-addr 10.98.191.193 -generate-passphrase
```

```

Passphrase: UCa+6LRVICXeL/gq1WrK7ShR
Peer Cluster Name: cluster2
Initial Allowed Vserver Peers: -
Expiration Time: 6/7/2017 09:16:10 +5:30
Intercluster LIF IP: 10.140.106.185
```

Warning: make a note of the passphrase - it cannot be displayed again.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show
```

Peer Cluster Name	Cluster Serial Number	Availability	Authentication
cluster2	-	Unavailable	pending

```
cluster2::> cluster peer create -peer-addr 10.140.106.185
```

Enter the passphrase:

Clusters cluster1 and cluster2 are peered.

```
cluster2::> cluster peer show
```

Peer Cluster Name	Cluster Serial Number	Availability	Authentication
cluster1	1-80-654321	Available	ok

The following example creates a cluster peer offer from cluster1 for an anonymous cluster using system-generated passphrase with offer expiration period of two days and the cluster2 uses the offer from cluster2 with the system-generated passphrase:

```
cluster1::> cluster peer create -generate-passphrase -offer-expiration 2days
```

```

Passphrase: UCa+6LRVICXeL/gq1WrK7ShR
Peer Cluster Name: Clus_7ShR (temporary generated)
Initial Allowed Vserver Peers: -
Expiration Time: 6/9/2017 08:16:10 +5:30
Intercluster LIF IP: 10.140.106.185
```

Warning: make a note of the passphrase - it cannot be displayed again.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show
Peer Cluster Name      Cluster Serial Number Availability  Authentication
-----
Clus_7ShR              -                Unidentified  pending
```

```
cluster2::> cluster peer create -peer-addr 10.140.106.185
```

Enter the passphrase:

Clusters cluster1 and cluster2 are peered.

```
cluster2::> cluster peer show
Peer Cluster Name      Cluster Serial Number Availability  Authentication
-----
cluster1              1-80-654321          Available    ok
```

Cluster "cluster1" creates an offer with initial-allowed-vserver-peers option set to Vservers "vs1" and "vs2". And the peer cluster "cluster2" uses the offer and creates peer relationship with cluster1, upon the successful peer relationship establishment, Vserver peer permission entries are created for the Vservers "vs1" and "vs2" in cluster "cluster1" for the peer cluster "cluster2". The following example describes the usage of initial-allowed-vserver-peers option in the cluster peer creation workflow:

```
cluster1::> cluster peer create -generate-passphrase -initial-allowed-vserver-peers vs1,vs2
```

```
Passphrase: UCa+6lRVICXeL/gq1WrK7ShR
Peer Cluster Name: Clus_7ShR (temporary generated)
Initial Allowed Vserver Peers: vs1,vs2
Expiration Time: 6/7/2017 09:16:10 +5:30
Intercluster LIF IP: 10.140.106.185
```

Warning: make a note of the passphrase - it cannot be displayed again.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show
Peer Cluster Name      Cluster Serial Number Availability  Authentication
-----
Clus_7ShR              -                Unidentified  pending
```

```
cluster2::> cluster peer create -peer-addr 10.140.106.185
```

Enter the passphrase:

Clusters cluster1 and cluster2 are peered.

```
cluster2::> cluster peer show
Peer Cluster Name      Cluster Serial Number Availability  Authentication
-----
cluster1              1-80-654321          Available    ok
```

```
cluster1::> vserver peer permission show
```

```
Peer Cluster      Vserver      Applications
-----
cluster2          vs1          snapmirror
                  vs2          snapmirror
```

2 entries were displayed.

cluster peer delete

Delete a cluster peer relationship

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster peer delete` command removes a peering relationship. It removes the relationship records, state data, and all associated jobs.

Before removing the relationship, the command verifies that no resources depend on the relationship. For example, if any SnapMirror relationships exist, the command denies the request to delete the peering relationship. You must remove all dependencies for the deletion to succeed. The `cluster peer delete` command removes only the local instance of the peer relationship. An administrator in the peer cluster must use the `cluster peer delete` command there as well to completely remove the relationship.

Parameters

-cluster <text> - Peer Cluster Name

Use this parameter to specify the peering relationship to delete by specifying the name of the peered cluster.

Examples

This example shows a failed deletion due to a SnapMirror dependency.

```
cluster2::> cluster peer delete -cluster cluster1
```

```
Error: command failed: Unable to delete peer relationship. Reason: A
      SnapMirror source exists in this cluster
```

cluster peer modify

Modify cluster peer relationships

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster peer modify` command modifies the attributes of a peering relationship. When you modify a peer relationship and specify `-peer-addr`s, all of the remote addresses must respond, must be intercluster addresses, and must belong to the remote cluster that is being modified; or the modification request is denied.

Parameters

-cluster <text> - Peer Cluster Name

Use this parameter to specify the peering relationship to modify by specifying the name of the peered cluster.

[-peer-addr <Remote InetAddress>, ...] - Remote Intercluster Addresses

Use this parameter to specify the names or IP addresses of the logical interfaces used for intercluster communication. Separate the addresses with commas. The list of addresses you provide replaces the existing list of addresses.

[-address-family {ipv4|ipv6}] - Address Family of Relationship

Use this parameter to specify the address family of the names specified with the `peer-addr`s parameter.

[-timeout <integer>] - Operation Timeout (seconds) (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to specify a timeout value for peer communications. Specify the value in seconds.

[-auth-status-admin {no-authentication|revoked|use-authentication}] - Authentication Status

Administrative

Use this parameter to adjust the authentication in use for the peer relationship. The defined values for this field are as follows.

- `no-authentication` - The cluster peer relationship uses no authentication.

- **use-authentication** - The cluster peer relationship is to be authenticated. After you use this value, you will be prompted for a passphrase to be used in determining a new authentication key, just as in the authenticated [“cluster peer create” on page 81](#) command or you can use the option `generate-passphrase` to automatically generate the passphrase.
- **revoked** - The cluster peer relationship is no longer to be trusted. Peering communication with this cluster peer is suspended until the two clusters set their *auth-status-admin* attributes either both to *no-authentication* or both to *use-authentication*.

Changes should be reflected on both clusters involved in a peering relationship.

[-rpc-connect-timeout <integer>] - Timeout for RPC Connect (seconds) (privilege: advanced)

Use this optional parameter to specify a timeout value for the RPC connect during peer communications. Specify the value in seconds.

[-update-ping-timeout <integer>] - Timeout for Update Pings (seconds) (privilege: advanced)

Use this optional parameter to specify a timeout value for pings while updating remote cluster information. Specify the value in seconds. This parameter applies only to cluster peer relationships using the IPv4 protocol.

[-ipspace <IPspace>] - IPspace for the Relationship

Use this optional parameter to specify that cluster peering communication for this remote cluster is to be done using local intercluster LIFs that are on ports in the named IPspace.

[-generate-passphrase [true]] - Use System-Generated passphrase

Use this optional parameter along with `-auth-status-admin` option's *use-authentication* to automatically generate the passphrase which can be used for cluster peer operation.

Examples

This example modifies the peering relationship to use a new IP address in the remote cluster for intercluster communications and revoke authentication.

View existing cluster peer configuration using following command :

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show -instance

Peer Cluster Name: cluster2
Remote Intercluster Addresses: cluster2-d2, 10.98.234.246
Availability of the Remote Cluster: Available
Remote Cluster Name: cluster2
Active IP Addresses: 10.98.234.246, 10.98.234.243
Cluster Serial Number: 1-80-123456
Remote Cluster Nodes: cluster2-01, cluster2-02
Remote Cluster Health: true
Unreachable Local Nodes: -
Address Family of Relationship: ipv4
Authentication Status Administrative: use-authentication
Authentication Status Operational: ok
Last Update Time: 02/05 21:05:41
IPspace for the Relationship: Default
Guidance for when Encryption Should Be Used: as-possible
```

Modify the cluster peer configuration using following command :

```
cluster1::> cluster peer modify -cluster cluster2 -peer-addr cluster2-d2,10.98.234.264 -auth-status-admin revoked
```

Warning: This will discard the authentication key.

Warning: You are removing authentication from the peering relationship with

cluster "cluster2". Use the "cluster peer modify" command on cluster "cluster2" with the "-auth-status-admin no-authentication" parameter to complete authentication removal from the peering relationship.

Do you want to continue?(y|n):y

The following example modifies the peering relationship to use authentication with `-generate-passphrase` option.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer modify -cluster cluster2
-auth-status-admin use-authentication -generate-passphrase
```

Notice: Use the below system-generated passphrase in the "cluster peer modify" command in the other cluster.

```
Passphrase: UCa+6lRVICXeL/gq1WrK7ShR
Expiration Time: 6/7/2017 09:16:10 +5:30
Peer Cluster Name: cluster2
```

Warning: make a note of the passphrase - it cannot be displayed again.

Until then, the operational authentication state of the relationship remains as "pending".

```
cluster1::> cluster peer offer show
```

Peer Cluster Name	Authentication	Creation	Expiration	Allowed Vserver Peers
cluster2	ok-and-offer	6/7/2017 08:16:10	6/7/2017 09:16:10	-

Modify cluster peer relationship in cluster2 with use-authentication option and use the auto-generated passphrase.

```
cluster2::> cluster peer modify -cluster cluster2 -auth-status-admin use-authentication
```

Notice: Use a auto-generated passphrase or choose a passphrase of 8 or more characters. To ensure the authenticity of the peering relationship, use a phrase or sequence of characters that would be hard to guess.

```
Enter the passphrase:
Confirm the passphrase:
```

cluster peer modify-local-name

Modify the local name for a cluster peer

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster peer modify-local-name` command modifies the local name for a remote cluster. The new local name must be unique among all the local names for the remote clusters with which this cluster is peered.

Parameters

-name <text> - Cluster Peer Name

Use this parameter to specify the existing local name for a peer cluster.

-new-name <Cluster name> - Cluster Peer Local Name

Use this parameter to specify the new local name of the peer cluster. The new local name must conform to the same rules as a cluster name.

Examples

```
cluster2::> cluster peer modify-local-name -name cluster1 -new-name cluster1A
```

cluster peer ping

Initiate intercluster connectivity test

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster peer ping` command displays the status of the network mesh used by the peering relationship. The command checks the network connection to each remote IP address known by the cluster. This includes all intercluster addresses. It is possible for a known address to be not present during the ping. These addresses are not checked, but the absence is temporary.

The most useful parameters for diagnosing problems are `-count` and `-packet-size`. Use the `-count` and `-packet-size` parameters to diagnose problems similarly to how you use them with the standard ping utility.

To display network connection status within a cluster, use the [“network ping” on page 307](#) command.

Parameters

[`-fields <fieldname>, ...`]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[`-instance`]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[`-originating-node <nodename>|local`]] - Node that Initiates Ping

Use this parameter to send the ping from the node you specify.

[`-destination-cluster <Cluster name>`] - Cluster to Ping

Use this parameter to specify the peer cluster you wish to ping.

[`-destination-node <Peer Node Name>`] - Node to Ping in Destination Cluster

Use this parameter to specify a specific node in the destination cluster to ping.

[`-ip-address <IP Address>`] - Active IP Address

Use this parameter to specify the active IP address you wish to ping.

[`-count <integer>`] - Ping Count

Use this parameter to specify the number of requests to be sent to the destination.

[`-status {unknown_node|internal_error|unreachable|session_reachable|interface_reachable}`] - Status of Ping Operation

Use this parameter to display only ping results that have the status you specify.

[`-timeout <integer>`] - Ping Timeout in Seconds

Use this parameter to specify a timeout value in seconds for the ping operation.

[`-packet-size <integer>`] - Size of Packet

Use this parameter to specify the number of data bytes to be sent in the ping packet.

[`-ttl <integer>`] - Time to Live/ Number of Hops

Use this parameter to specify the maximum number of network hops a packet may make before it is considered a failure.

[`-response-time <double>`] - Response Time (ms)

Use this parameter to display only nodes that have the response time (in milliseconds) that you specify. This parameter is most useful when specified with a range of values, such as `>500`

Examples

This example shows a ping of cluster1 and cluster2 from cluster2. All nodes are reachable.

```
cluster2::> cluster peer ping
Node: node1
Destination Node IP Address      Count  TTL  RTT(ms) Status
-----
node1          10.98.228.230      1    255    0.209 interface_reachable
node2          10.98.228.234      1    255    0.42  interface_reachable
Node: node2
Destination Node IP Address      Count  TTL  RTT(ms) Status
-----
node1          10.98.228.230      1    255    0.358 interface_reachable
node2          10.98.228.234      1    255    0.17  interface_reachable
Node: node1
Destination Node IP Address      Count  TTL  RTT(ms) Status
-----
node3          10.98.229.22      1    255    0.336 interface_reachable
node4          10.98.229.29      1    255    0.354 interface_reachable
Node: node2
Destination Node IP Address      Count  TTL  RTT(ms) Status
-----
node3          10.98.229.22      1    255    0.354 interface_reachable
node4          10.98.229.29      1    255    0.336 interface_reachable
6 entries were displayed.
```

cluster peer show

Display peer cluster information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster peer show` command displays information about the peering relationships between the current cluster and other clusters. Cluster peering enables independent clusters to coordinate and exchange data.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-cluster <text>] - Peer Cluster Name

Selects the peered clusters that match this parameter value.

[-cluster-uuid <UUID>] - Cluster UUID (privilege: advanced)

Selects the peered clusters that match this parameter value.

[-peer-addr <Remote InetAddress>, ...] - Remote Intercluster Addresses

Selects the peered clusters that match this parameter value (remote-host name or IP address).

[-availability <availability>] - Availability of the Remote Cluster

Selects the peered clusters that match this parameter value. This parameter can have four different values:

- **Available** - The peer cluster availability status will be *Available* only if all the nodes in the local cluster are able to contact all the nodes in the remote cluster.
- **Partial** - The peer cluster availability status will be *Partial* only if some nodes in the local cluster are not able to contact some or all nodes in the peer cluster.
- **Unavailable** - The peer cluster availability status will be *Unavailable* only if all the nodes in the local cluster are not able to contact any node in the peer cluster.

- Pending - The peer cluster availability status will be *Pending* while the system is creating in-memory health data.
- Unidentified - The peer cluster availability status will be Unidentified if the cluster peer offer is created for an anonymous cluster and is unused. When the offer is used, then the availability will get changed to any of the above mentioned status.

Note: If one or more nodes in the local cluster are offline or unreachable, then those nodes are not used to determine the availability status for the remote nodes.

[-rcluster <text>] - Remote Cluster Name

Selects the peered clusters that match this parameter value.

[-ip-addr <Remote InetAddress>, ...] - Active IP Addresses

Selects the peered clusters that match this parameter value.

[-serialnumber <Cluster Serial Number>] - Cluster Serial Number

Selects the peered clusters that match this parameter value.

[-remote-cluster-nodes <text>, ...] - Remote Cluster Nodes

Selects the peered clusters that match this parameter value.

[-remote-cluster-health {true|false}] - Remote Cluster Health

Selects the peered clusters that match this parameter value.

- true - This means that there is cluster quorum in the peer cluster.
- false - This means that there is no cluster quorum in the peer cluster.

[-unreachable-local-nodes <text>, ...] - Unreachable Local Nodes

Selects the peered clusters that match this parameter value.

[-timeout <integer>] - Operation Timeout (seconds) (privilege: advanced)

Selects the peered clusters that match this parameter value.

[-address-family {ipv4|ipv6}] - Address Family of Relationship

Selects the peered clusters that have a relationship established using this protocol.

[-auth-status-admin {no-authentication|revoked|use-authentication}] - Authentication Status Administrative

Selects the peered clusters that match this parameter value, which must be chosen from the following values.

- no-authentication - The cluster peer relationship uses no authentication.
- use-authentication - The cluster peer relationship is authenticated.
- revoked - The cluster peer relationship is revoked until agreement can be reached.

[-auth-status-operational {ok|absent|pending|expired|revoked|declined|refused|ok-and-offer|absent-but-offer|revoked-but-offer|key-mismatch|intent-mismatch|incapable}] - Authentication Status Operational

Selects the peered clusters that match this parameter value, which must be one of the following values.

- ok - The clusters both use authentication and they have agreed on an authentication key.
- absent - The clusters agree not to use authentication.
- pending - This cluster has made an outstanding offer to authenticate with the other cluster, but agreement has not yet been reached.
- expired - This cluster's offer to authenticate with the other cluster expired before agreement was reached.
- revoked - This cluster has revoked any prior authentication agreement.
- declined - The other cluster has revoked the authentication agreement and is declining to communicate with this cluster.

- refused - The other cluster actively refuses the communication attempts, perhaps because its part of the peering relationship has been deleted.
- ok-and-offer - The clusters agree on an authentication key and are using it. In addition, this cluster has made an outstanding offer to re-authenticate with the other cluster.
- absent-but-offer - The clusters currently agree that neither side requires authentication of the other, but this cluster has made an outstanding offer to authenticate.
- revoked-but-offer - This cluster has revoked any authentication agreement, but it has made an outstanding offer to authenticate.
- intent-mismatch - The two clusters disagree on whether authentication is required.
- key-mismatch - The two clusters both believe that they are authenticated, but one of the shared secrets has become corrupted.
- incapable - The other cluster is no longer running a version of Data ONTAP that supports authenticated cluster peering.

[-rpc-connect-timeout <integer>] - Timeout for RPC Connect (privilege: advanced)

Selects the peered clusters that match this parameter value.

[-update-ping-timeout <integer>] - Timeout for Update Pings (privilege: advanced)

Selects the peered clusters that match this parameter value.

[-last-updated <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Last Update Time

Selects the peered clusters that match this parameter value.

[-ipspace <IPspace>] - IPspace for the Relationship

Selects the peered clusters whose relationships are to cross the named local IPspace. The default value is the IPspace name "Default". In relationships created before ONTAP 8.3.1, the initial value is "-" and is not updated to "Default" until an action is taken on a cluster peer relationship, such as creating, modifying, or deleting a relationship.

Examples

This example shows the output of the cluster peer show command when all nodes in the local cluster are able to contact all nodes in the remote peer cluster. Additionally, the peer relationship is authenticated and operating correctly.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show
Peer Cluster Name      Cluster Serial Number Availability  Authentication
-----
cluster2               1-80-123456      Available    ok
Detailed information for this scenario is shown below.
```

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show -instance
Peer Cluster Name: cluster2
Remote Intercluster Addresses: cluster2-d2, 10.98.234.246
Availability of the Remote Cluster: Available
Remote Cluster Name: cluster2
Active IP Addresses: 10.98.234.246, 10.98.234.243
Cluster Serial Number: 1-80-123456
Remote Cluster Nodes: cluster2-01, cluster2-02
Remote Cluster Health: true
Unreachable Local Nodes: -
Address Family of Relationship: ipv4
Authentication Status Administrative: use-authentication
Authentication Status Operational: ok
Last Update Time: 02/05 21:05:41
IPspace for the Relationship: Default
```

This example shows the output of the cluster peer show command when some nodes in the local cluster are not able to contact some or all of the nodes in the remote peer cluster.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show
Peer Cluster Name      Cluster Serial Number Availability  Authentication
-----
cluster2               1-80-123456      Available    ok
Detailed information for this scenario is shown below.
```

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show -instance
```

```
      Peer Cluster Name: cluster2
      Remote Intercluster Addresses: cluster2-d2, 10.98.234.246
      Availability of the Remote Cluster: Partial
      Remote Cluster Name: cluster2
      Active IP Addresses: 10.98.234.246, 10.98.234.243
      Cluster Serial Number: 1-80-123456
      Remote Cluster Nodes: cluster2-01, cluster2-02
      Remote Cluster Health: false
      Unreachable Local Nodes: -
      Address Family of Relationship: ipv4
      Authentication Status Administrative: use-authentication
      Authentication Status Operational: ok
      Last Update Time: 02/05 21:05:41
      IPspace for the Relationship: Default
```

This example shows the output of the cluster peer show command when some nodes in the local cluster cannot be contacted from the node where the command is executed, but all the other nodes including node on which command is executed are able to contact all nodes in the remote peer cluster.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show
```

Peer Cluster Name	Cluster Serial Number	Availability	Authentication
cluster2	1-80-123456	Available	ok

Detailed information for this scenario is shown below.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show -instance
```

```
      Peer Cluster Name: cluster2
      Remote Intercluster Addresses: cluster2-d2, 10.98.234.246
      Availability of the Remote Cluster: Available
      Remote Cluster Name: cluster2
      Active IP Addresses: 10.98.234.246, 10.98.234.243
      Cluster Serial Number: 1-80-123456
      Remote Cluster Nodes: cluster2-01, cluster2-02
      Remote Cluster Health: true
      Unreachable Local Nodes: cluster1-01
      Address Family of Relationship: ipv4
      Authentication Status Administrative: use-authentication
      Authentication Status Operational: ok
      Last Update Time: 02/05 21:05:41
      IPspace for the Relationship: Default
```

This example shows the output of the cluster peer show command when some nodes in the local cluster cannot be contacted from the node where the command is executed, and the node on which command is executed is also not able to contact the remote peer cluster.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show
```

Peer Cluster Name	Cluster Serial Number	Availability	Authentication
cluster2	1-80-123456	Unavailable	ok

Detailed information for this scenario is shown below.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show -instance
```

```
      Peer Cluster Name: cluster2
      Remote Intercluster Addresses: cluster2-d2, 10.98.234.246
      Availability of the Remote Cluster: Unavailable
      Remote Cluster Name: cluster2
      Active IP Addresses: 10.98.234.246, 10.98.234.243
      Cluster Serial Number: 1-80-123456
      Remote Cluster Nodes: cluster2-01, cluster2-02
      Remote Cluster Health: -
      Unreachable Local Nodes: cluster1-01
      Address Family of Relationship: ipv4
      Authentication Status Administrative: use-authentication
      Authentication Status Operational: ok
      Last Update Time: 02/05 21:05:41
      IPspace for the Relationship: Default
```

This example shows the output of the cluster peer show command when all the nodes in the local cluster are not able to contact any nodes in the remote peer cluster.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show
```

Peer Cluster Name	Cluster Serial Number	Availability	Authentication

```
cluster2                1-80-123456                Unavailable    ok
```

Detailed information for this scenario is shown below.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show -instance
```

```
        Peer Cluster Name: cluster2
    Remote Intercluster Addresses: cluster2-d2, 10.98.234.246
Availability of the Remote Cluster: Unavailable
    Remote Cluster Name: cluster2
    Active IP Addresses: 10.98.234.246, 10.98.234.243
    Cluster Serial Number: 1-80-123456
    Remote Cluster Nodes: cluster2-01, cluster2-02
    Remote Cluster Health: -
    Unreachable Local Nodes: -
    Address Family of Relationship: ipv4
Authentication Status Administrative: use-authentication
Authentication Status Operational: ok
    Last Update Time: 02/05 21:05:41
    IPspace for the Relationship: Default
```

This example shows the output of the `cluster peer show` command while the system is creating in-memory health data.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show
```

Peer Cluster Name	Cluster Serial Number	Availability	Authentication
cluster2	1-80-123456	Pending	ok

Detailed information for this scenario is shown below.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show -instance
```

```
        Peer Cluster Name: cluster2
    Remote Intercluster Addresses: cluster2-d2, 10.98.234.246
Availability of the Remote Cluster: Pending
    Remote Cluster Name: cluster2
    Active IP Addresses: 10.98.234.246, 10.98.234.243
    Cluster Serial Number: 1-80-123456
    Remote Cluster Nodes: -
    Remote Cluster Health: -
    Unreachable Local Nodes: -
    Address Family of Relationship: ipv4
Authentication Status Administrative: use-authentication
Authentication Status Operational: ok
    Last Update Time: 02/05 21:05:41
    IPspace for the Relationship: Default
```

This example shows the output of the `cluster peer show` command when all nodes in the local cluster are able to contact all nodes in the remote peer cluster. Additionally, the peer relationship is authenticated and operating correctly.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show
```

Peer Cluster Name	Cluster Serial Number	Availability	Authentication
cluster2	1-80-123456	Available	ok

Detailed information for this scenario is shown below.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show -instance
```

```
        Peer Cluster Name: cluster2
    Remote Intercluster Addresses: cluster2-d2, 10.98.234.246
Availability of the Remote Cluster: Available
    Remote Cluster Name: cluster2
    Active IP Addresses: 10.98.234.246, 10.98.234.243
    Cluster Serial Number: 1-80-123456
    Remote Cluster Nodes: cluster2-01, cluster2-02
    Remote Cluster Health: true
    Unreachable Local Nodes: -
    Address Family of Relationship: ipv4
Authentication Status Administrative: use-authentication
Authentication Status Operational: ok
    Last Update Time: 02/05 21:05:41
    IPspace for the Relationship: Default
```

This example shows the output of the cluster peer show command when some nodes in the local cluster are not able to contact some or all of the nodes in the remote peer cluster.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show
Peer Cluster Name      Cluster Serial Number Availability  Authentication
-----
cluster2               1-80-123456      Available    ok
```

Detailed information for this scenario is shown below.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show -instance

      Peer Cluster Name: cluster2
Remote Intercluster Addresses: cluster2-d2, 10.98.234.246
Availability of the Remote Cluster: Partial
      Remote Cluster Name: cluster2
      Active IP Addresses: 10.98.234.246, 10.98.234.243
      Cluster Serial Number: 1-80-123456
      Remote Cluster Nodes: cluster2-01, cluster2-02
      Remote Cluster Health: false
      Unreachable Local Nodes: -
      Address Family of Relationship: ipv4
Authentication Status Administrative: use-authentication
      Authentication Status Operational: ok
      Last Update Time: 02/05 21:05:41
      IPspace for the Relationship: Default
```

This example shows the output of the cluster peer show command when some nodes in the local cluster cannot be contacted from the node where the command is executed, but all the other nodes including node on which command is executed are able to contact all nodes in the remote peer cluster.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show
Peer Cluster Name      Cluster Serial Number Availability  Authentication
-----
cluster2               1-80-123456      Available    ok
```

Detailed information for this scenario is shown below.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show -instance

      Peer Cluster Name: cluster2
Remote Intercluster Addresses: cluster2-d2, 10.98.234.246
Availability of the Remote Cluster: Available
      Remote Cluster Name: cluster2
      Active IP Addresses: 10.98.234.246, 10.98.234.243
      Cluster Serial Number: 1-80-123456
      Remote Cluster Nodes: cluster2-01, cluster2-02
      Remote Cluster Health: true
      Unreachable Local Nodes: cluster1-01
      Address Family of Relationship: ipv4
Authentication Status Administrative: use-authentication
      Authentication Status Operational: ok
      Last Update Time: 02/05 21:05:41
      IPspace for the Relationship: Default
```

This example shows the output of the cluster peer show command when some nodes in the local cluster cannot be contacted from the node where the command is executed, and the node on which command is executed is also not able to contact the remote peer cluster.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show
Peer Cluster Name      Cluster Serial Number Availability  Authentication
-----
cluster2               1-80-123456      Unavailable    ok
```

Detailed information for this scenario is shown below.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show -instance

      Peer Cluster Name: cluster2
Remote Intercluster Addresses: cluster2-d2, 10.98.234.246
Availability of the Remote Cluster: Unavailable
      Remote Cluster Name: cluster2
      Active IP Addresses: 10.98.234.246, 10.98.234.243
```



```

Cluster Serial Number: 1-80-123456
Remote Cluster Nodes: cluster2-01, cluster2-02
Remote Cluster Health: -
Unreachable Local Nodes: cluster1-01
Address Family of Relationship: ipv4
Authentication Status Administrative: use-authentication
Authentication Status Operational: ok
Last Update Time: 02/05 21:05:41
IPspace for the Relationship: Default

```

This example shows the output of the `cluster peer show` command when all the nodes in the local cluster are not able to contact any nodes in the remote peer cluster.

```

cluster1::> cluster peer show
Peer Cluster Name      Cluster Serial Number Availability  Authentication
-----
cluster2               1-80-123456      Unavailable  ok
Detailed information for this scenario is shown below.
cluster1::> cluster peer show -instance

```

```

Peer Cluster Name: cluster2
Remote Intercluster Addresses: cluster2-d2, 10.98.234.246
Availability of the Remote Cluster: Unavailable
Remote Cluster Name: cluster2
Active IP Addresses: 10.98.234.246, 10.98.234.243
Cluster Serial Number: 1-80-123456
Remote Cluster Nodes: cluster2-01, cluster2-02
Remote Cluster Health: -
Unreachable Local Nodes: -
Address Family of Relationship: ipv4
Authentication Status Administrative: use-authentication
Authentication Status Operational: ok
Last Update Time: 02/05 21:05:41
IPspace for the Relationship: Default

```

This example shows the output of the `cluster peer show` command while the system is creating in-memory health data.

```

cluster1::> cluster peer show
Peer Cluster Name      Cluster Serial Number Availability  Authentication
-----
cluster2               1-80-123456      Pending      ok
Detailed information for this scenario is shown below.
cluster1::> cluster peer show -instance

```

```

Peer Cluster Name: cluster2
Remote Intercluster Addresses: cluster2-d2, 10.98.234.246
Availability of the Remote Cluster: Pending
Remote Cluster Name: cluster2
Active IP Addresses: 10.98.234.246, 10.98.234.243
Cluster Serial Number: 1-80-123456
Remote Cluster Nodes: -
Remote Cluster Health: -
Unreachable Local Nodes: -
Address Family of Relationship: ipv4
Authentication Status Administrative: use-authentication
Authentication Status Operational: ok
Last Update Time: 02/05 21:05:41
IPspace for the Relationship: Default

```

This example shows the output of the `cluster peer show` command for the offer created for an anonymous cluster:

```

cluster1::> cluster peer show

```

Peer Cluster Name	Cluster Serial Number	Availability	Authentication
Clus_4gHR	-	Unidentified	pending

Detailed information for this scenario is shown below.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show -instance
```

```
Peer Cluster Name: Clus_4gHR
  Remote Intercluster Addresses: -
    Availability of the Remote Cluster: Unidentified
      Remote Cluster Name: Clus_4gHR
      Active IP Addresses: 10.98.234.246, 10.98.234.243
      Cluster Serial Number: -
      Remote Cluster Nodes: -
      Remote Cluster Health: -
      Unreachable Local Nodes: -
    Address Family of Relationship: ipv4
  Authentication Status Administrative: use-authentication
  Authentication Status Operational: ok
    Last Update Time: 02/05 21:05:41
  IPspace for the Relationship: Default
```

Cluster Peer Connection Commands

The connection directory

The `cluster peer connection` commands provide you with the ability to observe, and to some extent manage, the connections created on behalf of cluster peering, both for control and data access.

cluster peer connection show

Show current peering connections for a cluster

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster peer connection show` command displays information about the current TCP connections and how they are supporting the set of peering relationships.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-cluster-name <text>] - Remote Cluster

Selects the connections associated with the named peered cluster.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the connections hosted by the given node.

[-connection-type {mgmt-client|mgmt-server|data}] - Cluster Peering Connection Type

Selects the connections of the named type. This parameter can have one of three different values:

- **Mgmt-client** - Management-plane client connections, created so that this node may make management-plane requests of other nodes.
- **Mgmt-server** - Management-plane server connections, over which this node services requests made by other nodes' mgmt-client connections.
- **Data** - Connections made between data-planes of different nodes.

[-index <integer>] - Index of Connection

Selects the connections with the given index value.

[-cluster-uuid <UUID>] - Cluster UUID (privilege: advanced)

Selects the connections to the cluster with the given cluster UUID.

[-auth-status-admin {no-authentication|revoked|use-authentication}] - Authentication Status Administrative

Selects connections to the peered clusters whose intended authentication matches this parameter value.

[-auth-status-operational {ok|absent|pending|expired|revoked|declined|refused|ok-and-offer|absent-but-offer|revoked-but-offer|key-mismatch|intent-mismatch|incapable}] - Authentication Status Operational

Selects connections to the peered clusters whose authentication state matches this parameter value.

[-authenticated {true|false}] - Authenticated

Selects connections that have been authenticated, or not, according to this parameter value.

[-port <integer>] - Network Port

Selects the connections that match this parameter value.

[-idle <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Idle Time

Selects the connections whose idle times match this parameter value.

[-address <IP Address>] - Remote Network Address

Selects the connections that have this parameter value as the remote network address.

Examples

This example shows the output of the cluster peer connection show command.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer connection show
Cluster Node      Connection Type  Auth  Encrypt Idle  Remote Address
-----
cluster2
  node1
      data true   true   6s    10.10.10.100
      data true   true   7s    10.10.10.100
      data true   true  20s    10.10.10.100
      data true   true  11s    10.10.10.100
      data true   true   7s    10.10.10.100
      data true   true   7s    10.10.10.100
      data true   true  11s    10.10.10.200
      data true   true  11s    10.10.10.200
      data true   true  48s    10.10.10.200
      data true   true  48s    10.10.10.200
      data true   true  37s    10.10.10.200
      data true   true  37s    10.10.10.200
```

12 entries were displayed.

cluster peer health commands

The health directory

cluster peer health show

Check peer cluster health

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster peer health show` command displays information about the health of the nodes in peer clusters from the perspective of the nodes in the local cluster. The command obtains health information by performing connectivity and status probes of each peer cluster's nodes from each node in the local cluster.

To enable quick access to remote cluster health information, remote cluster health status is periodically checked and cached. These cached results enable users and system features to quickly assess the availability of remote resources. By default, this command accesses cached results. Use the *-bypass-cache* *true* option to force a current, non-cached check of remote cluster health.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the *-fields <fieldname>, ...* parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use *'-fields ?'* to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]}

If you specify the *-instance* parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-originating-node <nodename>|local]] - Local Node

Selects the node that matches this parameter value.

[-destination-cluster <Cluster name>] - Peer Cluster

Selects the cluster that matches this parameter value.

[-destination-node <Peer Node Name>] - Peer Node

Selects the node that matches this parameter value.

[-destination-cluster-uuid <UUID>] - Peer UUID

Selects the cluster that matches this parameter value.

[-data-ping {unknown_node|internal_error|unreachable|session_reachable|interface_reachable}] - Status of Data Ping Operation

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[-icmp-ping {unknown_node|internal_error|unreachable|session_reachable|interface_reachable}] - Status of ICMP Ping Operation

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[-node-health {true|false}] - RDB Health of the Node

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value (*true* means healthy).

[-cluster-health {true|false}] - Cluster Health

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value (*true* means healthy).

[-availability {true|false}] - Communication Indicator

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value (*true* means communicating).

[-bypass-cache {true|false}] - Bypass Cache and Determine Health

Bypasses cached results to determine current cluster health (*true* means bypass the cache). Cached results may not be current, but they are displayed more quickly.

[-last-updated <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Last Update Time

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

Examples

The following example shows typical output for this command in a cluster of two nodes that has a peer cluster of two nodes.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer health show
```

Node	Cluster-Name	Node-Name			
	Ping-Status	RDB-Health	Cluster-Health	Availability	
node1	cluster2	node3			
	Data: interface_reachable				
	ICMP: interface_reachable	true	true	true	
		node4			
	Data: interface_reachable				
	ICMP: interface_reachable	true	true	true	
node2					

```

cluster2          node3
Data: interface_reachable
ICMP: interface_reachable true      true      true

          node4
Data: interface_reachable
ICMP: interface_reachable true      true      true
4 entries were displayed.

```

The following example shows detailed health information for node3 in cluster2 from the perspective of node1 in cluster1.

```

cluster1::> cluster peer health show -originating-node node1 -destination-cluster cluster2 -destination-node node3 -instance

      Local Node: node1
      Peer Cluster: cluster2
      Peer Node: node3
      Peer UUID: 5e4befb2-1f36-11d0-98c9-123476563412
Status of Data Ping Operation: interface_reachable
Status of ICMP Ping Operation: interface_reachable
      RDB health of the node: true
      Cluster Health: true
      Communication Indicator: true
      Last Update Time: 02/06 18:58:38

```

Cluster Peer Offer Commands

Manage offers to authenticate cluster peer relationships

The `cluster peer offer` commands provide you with the ability to manage the authentication offers that can be created by the [“cluster peer create” on page 81](#) and [“cluster peer modify” on page 87](#) commands.

cluster peer offer cancel

Cancel the outstanding offer to authenticate with a peer cluster

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster peer offer cancel` command cancels an outstanding offer to authenticate with a potentially peered cluster. After the command completes, the given cluster can no longer establish authentication using the given authentication offer.

Parameters

-cluster <text> - Peer Cluster Name

Use this parameter to specify which offer should be cancelled, by specifying the name of the cluster to which the offer is extended.

Examples

The following example cancels the authentication offer to cluster2.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer offer cancel -cluster cluster2
```

cluster peer offer modify

Modify an outstanding offer to authenticate with a peer cluster

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster peer offer modify` command modifies the outstanding offer to authenticate with a potentially peered cluster. Every authentication offer has an expiration time, after which the offer will no longer be

honored. This command is used to change that expiration time. To cancel the offer outright, use the “[cluster peer offer cancel](#)” on page 101 command instead.

Parameters

-cluster <text> - Peer Cluster Name

Use this parameter to specify the offer to be modified by indicating the name of the cluster to which it has been extended.

[-offer-expiration {MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS | {1..7}days | {1..168}hours}] - Authentication Offer Expiration Time

Use this parameter to specify the new expiration time for the offer.

[-initial-allowed-vserver-peers <Vserver Name>, ...] - Vservers Initially Allowed for Peering

Use this optional parameter to specify the list of Vservers for which reciprocal Vserver peering with peer cluster should be enabled.

Examples

This example modifies the expiration time for the authentication offer to push it out by an hour.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer offer show
Peer Cluster Name      Authentication Creation      Expiration
-----
cluster2               absent_but_offer
                        7/23/2013 14:45:47  7/23/2013 15:45:47

cluster1::> cluster peer offer modify -cluster cluster2 -offer-expiration "7/23/2013 16:45:47"

cluster1::> cluster peer offer show
Peer Cluster Name      Authentication Creation      Expiration
-----
cluster2               absent_but_offer
                        7/23/2013 14:45:47  7/23/2013 16:45:47
```

cluster peer offer show

Display outstanding offers to authenticate with a peer cluster

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster peer offer show` command displays information about authentication offers still pending with potential peer clusters. By default, the command displays information about all unexpired offers made by the local cluster.

To display detailed information about a specific offer, run the command with the `-cluster` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-cluster <text>] - Peer Cluster Name

Selects the offer that matches this parameter value.

[-auth-status-operational {ok|absent|pending|expired|revoked|declined|refused|ok-and-offer|absent-but-offer|revoked-but-offer|key-mismatch|intent-mismatch|incapable}] - Authentication Status Operational

Selects the offers that match this parameter value.

[-offer-creation <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Authentication Offer Creation Time

Selects the offers that match this parameter value.

[-offer-expiration {MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS | {1..7}days | {1..168}hours}] - Authentication Offer Expiration Time

Selects the offers that match this parameter value.

[-initial-allowed-vserver-peers <Vserver Name>, ...] - Vservers Initially Allowed for Peering

Selects the offers that match this parameter value.

[-offer-creator <text>] - Authentication Offer Creator

Selects the offers that match this parameter value.

Examples

The following example displays information about the outstanding authentication offers:

```
cluster1::> cluster peer offer show
```

Peer Cluster Name	Authentication Creation	Expiration	Allowed Vserver Peers
cluster2	absent_but_offer 7/11/2013 22:22:52	7/11/2013 23:22:52	vs1,vs2

cluster peer policy commands

Manage the policy configuration of the cross-cluster relationship facility

cluster peer policy modify

Modify the policy configuration for the cluster peering service

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster peer policy modify` command modifies the prevailing policy settings. One setting governs whether unauthenticated cluster peer relationships can exist. The other setting specifies a minimum length for passphrases.

Parameters**[-is-unauthenticated-access-permitted {true|false}] - Is Unauthenticated Cluster Peer Access Permitted**

Use this parameter to specify whether unauthenticated peering relationships are allowed to exist.

Setting the parameter value to *true* allows such relationships to exist. Setting the value to *false* prevents both the creation of unauthenticated peering relationships as well as the modification of existing peering relationships to be unauthenticated. Setting the value to *false* is not possible if the cluster currently is in any unauthenticated relationships.

[-passphrase-minlength <integer>] - Passphrase Length Minimum

Use this parameter to specify a minimum length for passphrases as given to the “[cluster peer create](#)” on [page 81](#) or “[cluster peer modify](#)” on [page 87](#) commands in the future. The default value for this parameter is 8.

Examples

This example modifies the peering policy to disallow unauthenticated intercluster communications.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer policy show
```

```
Is Unauthenticated Cluster Peer Communication Permitted: true
Minimum Length for a Passphrase: 8
```

```
cluster1::> cluster peer policy modify -is-unauthenticated-access-permitted false
```

```
cluster1::> cluster peer policy show
```

```
Is Unauthenticated Cluster Peer Communication Permitted: false
```

Minimum Length for a Passphrase: 8

cluster peer policy show

Display the policy configuration for the cluster peering service

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster peer policy show` command displays the prevailing cluster peer authentication policy. There are two policies at present: one to control whether any cluster peer relationships can be unauthenticated, and one to control the minimum length for a passphrase. If the policy is set to preclude unauthenticated peering relationships, then unauthenticated relationships cannot be created inadvertently. Passphrases of less than the minimum length may not be used. By default, this minimum length is set to 8, so passphrases must be 8 characters long or longer.

Examples

This example shows the cluster peer policy when unauthenticated relationships may not be created inadvertently.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer policy show
Is Unauthenticated Cluster Peer Communication Permitted: false
Minimum Length for a Passphrase: 9
```

cluster quorum-service commands

Manage the quorum options of the cluster

cluster quorum-service options commands

The options directory

cluster quorum-service options modify

Modify the settings for cluster quorum-service

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster quorum-service options modify` command modifies the values of cluster quorum services options.

Parameters

`[-ignore-quorum-warning-confirmations {true|false}]` - Whether or Not Warnings Are Enabled

Specifies whether cluster quorum warnings and confirmations should be ignored when cluster operations could negatively impact cluster quorum:

- Halting a node ([“system node halt” on page 1146](#))
- Rebooting a node ([“system node reboot” on page 1149](#))
- Issuing a planned takeover ([“storage failover takeover” on page 931](#))

The default setting is false.

Examples

The following example shows the usage of this command:

```
cluster1:: set advanced
```



```
Warning: These advanced commands are potentially dangerous; use them only when
        directed to do so by NetApp personnel.
        Do you want to continue? [y|n]: y
```

```
cluster1::* cluster quorum-service options modify -ignore-quorum-warning-confirmations true
```

cluster quorum-service options show

Display the settings for cluster quorum-service

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster quorum-service options show` command displays the values of cluster quorum services options.

Examples

The following example demonstrates showing the state of ignore-quorum-warning-confirmations when it is false and true.

```
cluster1::* set advanced
```

```
Warning: These advanced commands are potentially dangerous; use them only when
        directed to do so by NetApp personnel.
        Do you want to continue? [y|n]: y
```

```
cluster1::* cluster quorum-service options show
Ignore Quorum Warning Confirmations
-----
false
```

cluster ring commands

Display information about cluster replication rings

cluster ring show

Display cluster node member's replication rings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster ring show` command displays a cluster's ring-replication status. Support personnel might ask you to run this command to assist with troubleshooting.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the rings that match this parameter value.

[-unitname {mgmt|vldb|vifmgr|bcomd|crs|availd}] - Unit Name

Selects the rings that match this parameter value. Possible values are:

- `mgmt` - The management application
- `vldb` - The volume location database
- `vifmgr` - The virtual-interface manager
- `bcomd` - The SAN management daemon
- `crs` - The configuration replication service

`[-online {master|secondary|offline}] - Status`

Selects the rings that match this parameter value.

`[-epoch <integer>] - Epoch`

Selects the rings that match this parameter value.

`[-master <nodename>] - Master Node`

Selects the rings that match this parameter value.

`[-local <nodename>] - Local Node`

Selects the rings that match this parameter value.

`[-db-epoch <integer>] - DB Epoch`

Selects the rings that match this parameter value.

`[-db-trnxs <integer>] - DB Transaction`

Selects the rings that match this parameter value.

`[-num-online <integer>] - Number Online`

Selects the rings that match this parameter value.

`[-rdb-uuid <UUID>] - RDB UUID`

Selects the rings that match this parameter value.

Examples

The following example displays information about all replication rings in a two-node cluster:

```
cluster1::*> cluster ring show
Node      UnitName Epoch    DB Epoch DB Trnxs Master    Online
-----
node0     mgmt      1          1        1068    node0     master
node0     vldb      1          1         98     node0     master
node0     vifmgr    1          1        350     node0     master
node0     bcomd     1          1         56     node0     master
node0     crs       1          1         88     node0     master
node1     mgmt      1          1        1068    node0     secondary
node1     vldb      1          1         98     node0     secondary
node1     vifmgr    1          1        350     node0     secondary
node1     bcomd     1          1         56     node0     secondary
node1     crs       1          1         88     node0     secondary
10 entries were displayed.
```

Cluster Statistics Commands

The statistics directory

The `cluster statistics` command displays statistics of Data ONTAP 8 systems.

cluster statistics show

Display cluster-wide statistics

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster statistics show` command displays the following information. Each item lists the current value and; if applicable, the change (delta) from the previous reported value.

- CPU busy percentage
- Average of CPU busy percentage (advanced privilege level only)
- Total number of NFS and CIFS operations
- Number of NFS operations
- Number of CIFS operations
- Number of cache operations (advanced privilege level only)
- Total amount of network data received (advanced privilege level only)
- Total amount of network data sent (advanced privilege level only)
- Number of packets received (advanced privilege level only)
- Number of packets sent (advanced privilege level only)
- Busy percentage for the data network
- Amount of data received on the data network
- Amount of data sent on the data network
- Busy percentage for the cluster network
- Amount of data received on the cluster network
- Amount of data sent on the cluster network
- Amount of data read from disk
- Amount of data written to disk

At the diagnostic privilege level, the command displays the following information:

- Average of CPU busy percentage
- CPU busy percentage
- Total number of operations
- Number of NFS operations
- Number of CIFS operations
- Number of Fcache operations
- Number of SpinFS operations
- Total amount of network traffic received
- Total amount of network traffic sent
- Percentage of data-network utilization
- Amount of data-network traffic received
- Amount of data-network traffic sent
- Percentage of cluster-network utilization
- Amount of cluster-network traffic received
- Amount of cluster-network traffic sent
- Amount of data read from disk
- Amount of data written to disk
- Number of packets received

- Number of packets sent

Examples

The following example displays cluster statistics:

```
cluster1::> cluster statistics show
```

Counter	Value	Delta
CPU Busy:	84%	+27
Operations:		
Total:	951471448	7210/s:11s
NFS:	12957951479	13759/s:11s
CIFS:	342195460	230/s:11s
Data Network:		
Busy:	0%	-
Received:	1.98TB	3.18MB/s:11s
Sent:	6.20TB	903KB/s:11s
Cluster Network:		
Busy:	0%	-
Received:	6.33TB	1.34MB/s:11s
Sent:	6.24TB	3.54MB/s:11s
Storage Disk:		
Read:	207TB	82.7MB/s:11s
Write:	53.3TB	53.5MB/s:11s

cluster time-service commands

Manage cluster time services

cluster time-service ntp commands

Manage cluster Network Time Protocol (NTP) service

cluster time-service ntp security commands

The security directory

cluster time-service ntp security modify

Modify NTP security settings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster time-service ntp security modify` command allows setting of security parameters related to the Network Time Protocol (NTP) subsystem.

Parameters

`[-is-query-enabled {true|false}]` - Is Querying of NTP Server Enabled?

Setting this parameter to *true* allows querying of the NTP subsystem from systems external to the cluster. For example, querying a node using the standard "ntpq" command can be enabled by this command. The default setting is *false* to protect against possible security vulnerabilities. If querying of the NTP subsystem is disabled, the [“cluster time-service ntp status show” on page 112](#) command can be used to obtain similar information. Although querying of the NTP subsystem from external hosts can be disabled with this command, executing a local query to the localhost address is always enabled.

Examples

The following example enables the querying of the NTP subsystem from clients external to the cluster:

```
cluster-1::> cluster time-service ntp security modify -is-query-enabled true
```

cluster time-service ntp security show

Display NTP security settings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster time-service ntp security show` command displays the configuration of security features related to the Network Time Protocol (NTP) subsystem.

Examples

The following example displays the NTP security configuration of the cluster:

```
cluster1::> cluster time-service ntp security show
External queries enabled?: true
```

cluster time-service ntp server commands

The server directory

cluster time-service ntp server create

Add a NTP Server

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster time-service ntp server create` command associates the cluster with an external network time server for time correction and adjustment by using the Network Time Protocol (NTP).

The command resolves the time server host name to an IP address and performs several validation checks. If an error is detected during validation, it is reported.

The validation checks performed by this command include the following:

- The NTP replies to an NTP query with the specified protocol version.
- The NTP reply indicates that the external time server is synchronized to another time server.
- The distance and dispersion of the NTP reply from the "root" or source clock are within the required limits.

Parameters

-server <text> - NTP Server Host Name, IPv4 or IPv6 Address

This specifies the host name or IP address of the external NTP server that is to be associated with the cluster for time correction and adjustment.

[-version {3|4|auto}] - NTP Version for Server (default: auto)

This optionally specifies the NTP protocol version that should be used for communicating with the external NTP server. If the external NTP server does not support the specified protocol version, time exchange cannot take place.

The supported values for this parameter include the following:

- 3 - Use NTP protocol version 3, which is based on Internet Standard Request For Comments (RFC) #1305.
- 4 - Use NTP protocol version 4, which is based on Internet Standard RFC #5905.
- auto - Have Data ONTAP select the NTP protocol version.

The default setting is `auto`.

`[-is-preferred {true|false}]` - Is Preferred NTP Server (default: false) (privilege: advanced)

This optionally specifies whether the external NTP server is the primary time source for correcting and adjusting the cluster time. The responses from this source will be used unless its time is outside the accepted selection range.

The default setting is false.

You use this parameter when a high quality radio (or GPS) based time server is being used with a set of non-radio based backup time servers.

Examples

The following example associates the cluster with an NTP server named ntp1.example.com.

```
cluster1::> cluster time-service ntp server create -server ntp1.example.com
```

cluster time-service ntp server delete

Delete a NTP Server

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster time-service ntp server delete` command removes the association between the cluster and an external network time server that uses the Network Time Protocol (NTP).

Parameters

`-server <text>` - NTP Server Host Name, IPv4 or IPv6 Address

This specifies the host name or IP address of an existing external NTP server that the cluster will disassociate from.

Examples

The following example disassociates an NTP server named ntp2.example.com from the cluster:

```
cluster1::> cluster time-service ntp server delete -server ntp2.example.com
```

cluster time-service ntp server modify

Modify NTP Server Options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster time-service ntp server modify` command modifies the configuration of an existing external network time server that uses the Network Time Protocol (NTP) for time correction and adjustment.

Parameters

`-server <text>` - NTP Server Host Name, IPv4 or IPv6 Address

This specifies the host name or IP address of an existing external NTP server that is to be modified.

`[-version {3|4|auto}]` - NTP Version for Server (default: auto)

This optionally specifies the NTP protocol version that should be used for communicating with the external NTP server. If the external NTP server does not support the specified protocol version, time exchange cannot take place.

The supported values for this parameter include the following:

- 3 - Use NTP protocol version 3, which is based on Internet Standard Request For Comments (RFC) #1305.

- 4 - Use NTP protocol version 4, which is based on Internet Standard RFC #5905.
- `auto` - Have Data ONTAP select the NTP protocol version.

The default setting is `auto`.

`[-is-preferred {true|false}]` - Is Preferred NTP Server (default: false) (privilege: advanced)

This optionally specifies whether the external NTP server is the primary time source for correcting and adjusting the cluster time. The responses from this source will be used unless its time is outside the accepted selection range

The default setting is `false`.

You use this parameter when a high quality radio (or GPS) based time server is being used with a set of non-radio based backup time servers.

This parameter is available only at the advanced privilege level and higher.

Examples

The following example modifies the NTP version of an NTP server named `ntp1.example.com`. The NTP version is changed to 4.

```
cluster1::> cluster time-service ntp server modify -server ntp1.example.com -version 4
```

cluster time-service ntp server reset

Reset NTP server list to a default selection

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster time-service ntp server reset` command replaces the current configuration with one of the selected configurations.

If none or more than one time service configuration is selected, the command will fail.

Parameters

`[-use-public {true|false}]` - Reset Server List to Public Identified Defaults (default: false)

When set to true, this specifies that the public NTP server list used by Data ONTAP should replace the current configuration.

The default setting is `false`.

Examples

The following example replaces the current time service configuration with the default public NTP server list that is used by Data ONTAP.

```
cluster1::> cluster time-service ntp server reset -use-public true
```

cluster time-service ntp server show

Display a list of NTP Servers

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster time-service ntp server show` command displays the association between the cluster and external network time servers that use the Network Time Protocol (NTP).

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>,...` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.
For example: `-fields server,version`.

| [-instance]}

If the `-instance` parameter is specified, the command displays all the available field information.

[-server <text>] - NTP Server Host Name, IPv4 or IPv6 Address

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the external NTP servers that match the specified server name or IP address.

[-version {3|4|auto}] - NTP Version for Server (default: auto)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the external NTP servers that use the specified NTP version.

[-is-preferred {true|false}] - Is Preferred NTP Server (default: false) (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the external NTP server or servers that match the specified preferred server status.

[-is-public {true|false}] - Is Public NTP Server Default (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the information for the external NTP servers that are either on the NTP server list defined by Data ONTAP (`true`) or not on the list (`false`).

Examples

The following example displays information about all external NTP time servers that are associated with the cluster:

```
cluster1::> cluster time-service ntp server show
Server          Version
-----
ntp1.example.com auto
ntp2.example.com auto
```

cluster time-service ntp status commands

The status directory

cluster time-service ntp status show

Display status of the node's NTP client

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `cluster time-service ntp status show` command displays the status of the associations between the cluster and external network time servers that use the Network Time Protocol (NTP).

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If this parameter is specified, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information related to associations on the specified node.

[-server <text>] - NTP Server Host Name, IPv4 or IPv6 Address

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the associations related to the specified NTP server. The server should be specified as it is configured in the “[cluster time-service ntp server show](#)” on [page 111](#) command.

[-server-address <IP Address>] - Server IP Address

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the associations related to the NTP server with the specified IP address.

[-is-peer-reachable {true|false}] - Is Peer Reachable and Responding to Polls?

If this parameter is specified as *true*, the command displays information about associations with the NTP servers that have been successfully polled.

[-is-peer-selected {true|false}] - Is Peer Selected as Clock Source?

If this parameter is specified as *true*, the command displays information about associations with the NTP servers that have been selected as the current clock source.

[-selection-state <State of NTP Peer Selection>] - State of Server Selection

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about associations with the specified selection state.

[-selection-state-text <text>] - Description of Server Selection State

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about associations with the specified selection state description.

[-poll-interval <integer>] - Poll Interval (secs)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about associations that have the specified polling interval.

[-time-last-poll <integer>] - Time from Last Poll (secs)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about associations that are polled at the specified time.

[-offset <double>] - Offset from Server Time (ms)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about associations with the specified offset from the NTP server.

[-delay <double>] - Delay Time to Server (ms)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about associations with the specified travelling time to the NTP server.

[-jitter <double>] - Maximum Offset Error (ms)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about associations with the specified offset error from the NTP server.

[-reachability <Hex String>] - Reachability of Server

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about associations with the specified reachability to the NTP server. Reachability is specified as a hexbyte that has a bit to represent the success of each of the last eight polls of the specified server. A set bit represents a successful poll. The least significant bit represents the most recent poll, the next most significant bit the poll before that, and so on.

[-server-stratum <integer>] - Stratum of Server Clock

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about associations with NTP servers with the specified clock stratum.

[-server-reference <text>] - Reference Clock at Server

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about associations with NTP servers using the specified clock as reference.

[-reported-errors <NTP Peer and Packet Errors>, ...] - Reported Packet and Peer Errors

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about associations with the specified errors.

Examples

The following example displays the status of the NTP associations of the cluster:

```
cluster-1::*>cluster time-service ntp status show
```

Node: node-1

Server	Reachable	Selection State	Offset (ms)
ntp1.eng.netapp.com	true	Currently Selected Server	39.122
ntp2.eng.netapp.com	true	Candidate Server	37.786

2 entries were displayed.

The following example displays the status of the association with the specified external NTP server:

```
cluster-1::*>cluster time-service ntp status show -instance -server ntp1.example.com
```

Node: node-1

NTP Server Host Name, IPv4 or IPv6 Address: ntp1.example.com

Server IP Address: 10.56.32.33

Is Peer Reachable and Responding to Polls?: true

Is Peer Selected as Clock Source?: true

State of Server Selection: sys_peer

Description of Server Selection State: Currently Selected Server

Poll Interval (secs): 64

Time from Last Poll (secs): 1

Offset from Server Time (ms): 26.736

Delay Time to Server (ms): 61.772

Maximum Offset Error (ms): 3.064

Reachability of Server: 01

Stratum of Server Clock: 2

Reference Clock at Server: 10.56.68.21

Reported Packet and Peer Errors: -

Chapter 12. Event Commands

Manage system events

The `event` commands enable you to work with system events and set up notifications.

event catalog commands

View the event catalog.

event catalog show

Display event definitions

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `event catalog show` command displays information about events in the catalog. By default, this command displays the following information:

- Message name of the event
- Severity of the event
- SNMP trap type of the event

To display detailed information about a specific event, run the command with the `-message-name` parameter, and specify the name of the event. The detailed view adds the following information:

- Full description of the event
- Action to be taken to address the event
- Event's deprecation status

You can specify additional parameters to limit output to the information that matches those parameters. For example, to display information only about events with an event name that begins with *raid*, enter the command with the `-message-name raid*` parameter. The parameter value can either be a specific text string or a wildcard pattern.

Alternatively, an event filter can also be specified to limit the output events.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-message-name <Message Name>] - Message Name

Selects the events that match this parameter value.

[-filter-name <text>] - Filter Name

Selects the events that match this parameter value. The parameter value indicates an existing filter name that, when applied permits the inclusion of the listed events.

[-severity {EMERGENCY|ALERT|ERROR|NOTICE|INFORMATIONAL|DEBUG}] - Severity

Selects the events that match this parameter value.

[-description <text>] - Description

Selects the events that match this parameter value.

[-action <text>] - Corrective Action

Selects the events that match this parameter value.

[-snmp-trap-type {Standard|Built-in|Severity-based}] - SNMP Trap Type

Selects the events that match this parameter value. The parameter value describes the type of SNMP trap associated with the event. The value can be one of the following: *Standard* trap type events are those defined in the RFCs. *Built-in* trap types are those that are Lenovo Enterprise traps specific to events. The remaining events are considered to have *Severity-based* SNMP trap types.

[-deprecated {true|false}] - Is Deprecated

Selects the events that match this parameter value. The parameter value indicates whether the event is deprecated or not.

Note: Deprecated events may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP.

Examples

The following example displays the event catalog:

```
cluster1::> event filter show -filter-name filter1
Filter Name Rule      Rule      Message Name      SNMP Trap Type  Severity
            Position Type
-----
filter1
            1         include  zapi.*            *               *
            2         exclude  *                 *               *
2 entries were displayed.
```

```
cluster1::> event catalog show -filter-name filter1
Message      Severity      SNMP Trap Type
-----
zapi.killed  NOTICE      Severity-based
zapi.method.notfound  NOTICE      Severity-based
zapi.sf.up.ready  INFORMATIONAL  Severity-based
zapi.snapshot.success  NOTICE      Severity-based
zapi.streamout.noMethod  NOTICE      Severity-based
5 entries were displayed.
```

```
cluster1::> event catalog show -message-name zsm.* -filter-name filter1
There are no entries matching your query.
```

```
cluster1::> event catalog show -message-name zapi.* -filter-name filter1
Message      Severity      SNMP Trap Type
-----
zapi.method.notfound  NOTICE      Severity-based
zapi.sf.up.ready  INFORMATIONAL  Severity-based
zapi.snapshot.success  NOTICE      Severity-based
zapi.streamout.noMethod  NOTICE      Severity-based
4 entries were displayed.
```

```
cluster1::> event catalog show -message-name CR.*
Message      Severity      SNMP Trap Type
-----
CR.Corrupt.Redir.Deleted  INFORMATIONAL  Severity-based
CR.Dangling.Redir.Deleted  INFORMATIONAL  Severity-based
CR.Data.File.Inaccessible  NOTICE      Severity-based
CR.Del.Corrupt.Redir.Failed  NOTICE      Severity-based
CR.Del.CrptStreamData.Fail  NOTICE      Severity-based
CR.Del.CrptStreamRedir.Fail  NOTICE      Severity-based
CR.Del.DangStreamData.Fail  NOTICE      Severity-based
CR.Del.DangStreamRedir.Fail  NOTICE      Severity-based
CR.Del.Dangling.Redir.Failed  NOTICE      Severity-based
CR.Fix.Corrupt.Redir.Failed  NOTICE      Severity-based
CR.Fix.Crpt.Data.Dir.Failed  INFORMATIONAL  Severity-based
CR.Fix.Crpt.Data.File.Failed  NOTICE      Severity-based
CR.Fix.CrptStreamRedir.Fail  NOTICE      Severity-based
```

CR.Fix.Dang.Data.File.Failed	NOTICE	Severity-based
CR.Fix.Nlinks.Failed	NOTICE	Severity-based
CR.Fix.TempFiles.Failed	INFORMATIONAL	Severity-based
CR.Max.Session.Exceed	INFORMATIONAL	Severity-based
CR.RDB.Counters.Not.Updated	INFORMATIONAL	Severity-based
CR.RDB.State.Not.Updated	NOTICE	Severity-based
CR.Redir.File.Inaccessible	NOTICE	Severity-based
CR.Snapshot.Not.Deleted	NOTICE	Severity-based

Message	Severity	SNMP Trap Type
-----	-----	-----
CR.Sync.ACL.Fail	NOTICE	Severity-based
22 entries were displayed.		

```
cluster1::> event catalog show -instance
```

```
...
```

```
...
```

```
    Message Name: Nblade.cifsEncSessAccessDenied
    Severity: ERROR
```

```
    Description: This message occurs when a client not capable of SMB encryption tries to establish a CIFS session that requires SMB encryption.
    Corrective Action: Either ensure that the client is capable of SMB encryption or disable SMB encryption on the Vserver.
```

```
    SNMP Trap Type: Severity-based
    Is Deprecated: false
```

```
    Message Name: Nblade.cifsEncShrAccessDenied
    Severity: ERROR
```

```
    Description: This message occurs when a client not capable of SMB encryption tries to connect to a CIFS share that requires SMB encryption.
    Corrective Action: Either ensure that the client is capable of SMB encryption or disable SMB encryption on the CIFS share.
```

```
    SNMP Trap Type: Severity-based
    Is Deprecated: false
```

```
...
```

```
...
```

event config commands

Configure the mail server settings used for notifications

event config force-sync

Synchronize a node's EMS configuration with the cluster wide EMS configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `event config force-sync` command forces a node's EMS configuration to be synchronized with the cluster wide EMS configuration. The configuration is automatically synchronized among all nodes in the cluster, but in rare cases a node may not be updated. This command simplifies the recovery from this issue.

The following example shows where this command is useful: An email destination is configured for all CRITICAL level event occurrences. When the event is generated, all nodes generate an email except one. This command forces that node to refresh a stale configuration.

Parameters

[-node {<nodename>|/local}] - Node

The node parameter specifies which controller will be synchronized.

event config modify

Modify log configuration parameters

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Use the `event config modify` command to configure event notification and logging for the cluster.

Parameters

[-mail-from <mail address>] - Mail From

Use this parameter to configure the email address from which email notifications will be sent. You can configure the cluster to send email notifications when specific events occur. Use the [“event route add-destinations” on page 150](#) and [“event destination create” on page 120](#) commands to configure email destinations for events.

[-mail-server <text>] - Mail Server (SMTP)

Use this parameter to configure the name or IP address of the SMTP server used by the cluster when sending email notification of events.

[-suppression {on|off}] - Event Throttling/Suppression (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to configure whether event suppression algorithms are enabled ("on") or disabled ("off"). The event processing system implements several algorithms to throttle events. The documentation for `event_show-suppression` command describes the suppression algorithms in detail.

Note: The suppression parameter can disable both autosuppression and duplicate suppression, but timer suppression cannot be disabled.

[-console {on|off}] - Console Logging (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to configure whether events are displayed on the console port ("on") or not displayed ("off").

[-proxy-url <text>] - HTTP/HTTPS Proxy URL

If your organization uses a proxy, use this parameter to specify an HTTP or HTTPS proxy for rest-api type EMS notification destinations. The URL must start with an `http://` prefix. HTTPS connections to a proxy are not supported. To specify a URL that contains a question mark, press ESC followed by the `"?"`.

[-proxy-user <text>] - User Name for HTTP/HTTPS Proxy

If authentication is required, use this parameter to specify the user name for the HTTP or HTTPS proxy server specified by the `-proxy-url` parameter. Use the [“event config set-proxy-password” on page 118](#) command to set the password used for this user name.

Examples

The following command sets the "Mail From" address for event notifications to "admin@example.com" and the "Mail Server" to "mail.example.com":

```
cluster1::> event config modify -mailfrom admin@example.com -mailserver mail.example.com
```

The following command configures a proxy that requires authentication:

```
cluster1::> event config modify -proxy-url http://proxy.example.com:8080 -proxy-user-name admin
cluster1::> event config set-proxy-password
```

```
Enter the password:
Confirm the password:
```

The following example turns on event suppression and console logging:

```
cluster1::> event config modify -suppression on -console on
```

event config set-proxy-password

Modify password for proxy server

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Use the `event config set-proxy-password` command to set the password for authenticated access to an HTTP or HTTPS proxy being used for EMS notifications. This password is used with the user name you specify using the [“event_config_modify_-proxy-user” on page 117](#) command to send EMS messages to REST API destinations via the proxy you specify using the [“event_config_modify_-proxy-url” on page 117](#) command. IF you enter the command without parameters, the command prompts you for a password and for a confirmation of that password. Enter the same password at both prompts. The password is not displayed.

Examples

The following example shows successful execution of this command:

```
cluster1::> event config set-proxy-password
```

```
Enter the password:
Confirm the password:
```

event config show

Display log configuration parameters

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `event config show` command displays information about the configuration of event notification and event logging for the cluster.

"Mail From" is the email address that the event notification system uses as the "From" address for email notifications.

"Mail Server" is the name or IP address of the SMTP server that the event notification system uses to send email notification of events.

"Proxy URL" is the HTTP or HTTPS proxy server URL used by rest-api type EMS notification destinations if your organization uses a proxy.

"Proxy User Name" is the user name for the HTTP or HTTPS proxy server if authentication is required.

"Suppression" indicates whether event suppression algorithms are enabled ("on") or disabled ("off"). The event processing system implements several algorithms to throttle events.

Note: The suppression parameter can disable both autosuppression and duplicate suppression, but not timer suppression.

"Console" indicates whether events are displayed on the console port ("on") or not displayed("off").

Examples

The following example displays the configuration of event notification for the cluster:

```
cluster1::> event config show
Mail From:  admin@example.com
Mail Server: mail.example.com
Proxy URL:  -
Proxy User Name: -
```

The following example displays the configuration of event notification with HTTP or HTTPS proxy:

```
cluster1::> event config show
Mail From:  admin@example.com
Mail Server: mail.example.com
Proxy URL:  http://proxy.example.com:3128
Proxy User Name: admin
```

At the diagnostic level, the output displays the following information:

```
cluster1::*> event config show
Mail From: admin@example.com
Mail Server: mail.example.com
Suppression: on
Console: on
Max Target Log Size: 5242880
Max Filter Count: 50
Max Filter Rule Count: 128
Max Destination Count: 20
Max Notification Count: 20
Filter Exempt from Suppression: no_info_debug_events
Duplicate Suppression Duration (secs): 120
Log Rotation Size (bytes): 40MB
```

event destination commands

(DEPRECATED)-Manage route destinations, for example e-mail or snmp

event destination create

(DEPRECATED)-Create an event destination

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Note: This command has been deprecated. It may be removed from a future release of Data ONTAP. Instead, use the "event notification destination" command set.

The `event destination create` command creates a new event destination. An event destination is a list of addresses that receive event notifications. These addresses can be e-mail addresses, SNMP trap hosts, and syslog servers. Event destinations are used by event routes. Event routes describe which events generate notifications, and event destinations describe where to send those notifications.

When you create a destination, you can add e-mail addresses, SNMP trap hosts, and syslog hosts to the definition of the destination. Once the destination is fully defined, use the [“event route add-destinations” on page 150](#) command to associate the destination with event routes so that notifications of those events are sent to the recipients in the destination.

To see the current list of all destinations and their recipients, use the [“event destination show” on page 124](#) command.

There are several default destinations provided for your use.

- `allevents` - A useful destination for all system events, though no events are routed to this destination by default.
- `asup` - Events routed to this destination trigger AutoSupport(tm). Only use this destination to send notifications to technical support. See [“system node autosupport” on page 1158](#) for more information.
- `criticals` - A useful destination for critical events though no events are routed to this destination by default.
- `pager` - A useful destination for all events that are urgent enough to page a system administrator, though no events are routed to this destination by default.
- `traphost` - The default destination for all SNMP traps. You can also use the [“system snmp traphost add” on page 1298](#) command to add SNMP recipients to the traphost default destination.

To add recipients to the default destinations, use the [“event destination modify” on page 122](#) command.

You should not create a destination that sends events to more than one type of recipient. Use separate destinations for e-mail, SNMP, and syslog activity. Also, use the traphost default destination for all SNMP activity. You must not create any other destination that sends traps to SNMP trap hosts. The traphost default destination is not required to be added to any event route.

Parameters

-name <text> - Name

This mandatory parameter specifies name of the event destination to create.

[-mail <mail address>, ...] - Mail Destination

Use this parameter to specify one or more e-mail addresses to which event notifications will be sent. For events to properly generate e-mail notifications, the event system must also be configured with an address and mail server from which to send mail. See [“event config modify” on page 117](#) for more information.

[-snmp <Remote IP>, ...] - SNMP Destination

To send traps to SNMP trap hosts, use this parameter with the host names or IP addresses of those trap hosts.

[-syslog <Remote IP>, ...] - Syslog Destination

Use this parameter with the host names or IP addresses of any remote syslog daemons to which syslog entries will be sent.

[-syslog-facility <Syslog Facility>] - Syslog Facility

This parameter optionally specifies a syslog facility with which the syslog is sent. Possible values for this parameter are default, local0, local1, local2, local3, local4, local5, local6, and local7. If you specify the default syslog facility, syslogs are tagged LOG_KERN or LOG_USER.

[-snmp-community <text>] - SNMP Trap Community

To specify an SNMP trap community, use this parameter with that string.

[-hide-parameters {true|false}] - Hide Parameter Values?

Use this parameter with the value "true" to hide event parameters by removing them from event notifications. This is useful to prevent sensitive information from being sent over non-secure channels.

Examples

The following example creates an event destination named support.email that e-mails events to the addresses supportmgr@example.com, techsupport@example.com, and oncall@example.com.

```
cluster1::> event destination create -name support.email -mail supportmgr@example.com,techsupport@example.com,oncall@example.com
```

This example creates an event destination named support.bucket01 that sends the notifications to a syslog host.

```
cluster1::> event destination create -name support.bucket01 -syslog loghost.example.com
```

event destination delete

(DEPRECATED)-Delete an event destination

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Note: This command has been deprecated. It may be removed from a future release of Data ONTAP. Instead, use the "event notification destination" command set.

The `event destination delete` command removes a specified destination from the list of valid destinations. An event destination is a list of addresses that receive event notifications. These addresses can be e-mail addresses, SNMP trap hosts, and syslog servers. Event destinations are used by event routes. Event routes

describe which events generate notifications, and event destinations describe where to send those notifications.

Once you delete a destination, you will not be able to add that destination to any event route.

You will not be able to delete a destination if it is in use by any event routes. To remove a destination from all event routes, so that you can delete it, use the [“event route remove-destinations” on page 152](#) `-message name * -destination name` command.

There are several default destinations that cannot be deleted:

- `allevents` - A useful destination for all system events, though no events are routed to this destination by default.
- `asup` - Events routed to this destination trigger AutoSupport(tm). Only use this destination to send notifications to technical support. See [“system node autosupport” on page 1158](#) for more information.
- `criticals` - A useful destination for critical events though no events are routed to this destination by default.
- `pager` - A useful destination for all events that are urgent enough to page a system administrator, though no events are routed to this destination by default.
- `traphost` - The default destination for all SNMP traps. You can also use the [“system snmp traphost delete” on page 1299](#) command to delete SNMP recipients from the traphost default destination.

To see the current list of all destinations, use the [“event destination show” on page 124](#) command. To add a new destination to the list, use the [“event destination create” on page 120](#) command.

Parameters

-name <text> - Name

This mandatory parameter specifies the event destination to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes an event destination named `manager.pager`:

```
cluster1::> event destination delete -name manager.pager
```

event destination modify

(DEPRECATED)-Modify an event destination

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Note: This command has been deprecated. It may be removed from a future release of Data ONTAP. Instead, use the "event notification destination" command set.

The `event destination modify` command changes the definition of an existing event destination. An event destination is a list of addresses that receive event notifications. These addresses can be e-mail addresses, SNMP traphosts, and syslog servers. Event destinations are used by event routes. Event routes describe which events generate notifications, and event destinations describe where to send those notifications.

Modifying a parameter writes over the existing value of the parameter. To extend a parameter, make sure to include the current value of that parameter. For instance, to add an e-mail address to a destination, include all of the current e-mail addresses assigned to that destination along with the new address. To see the current definition of a destination, use the [“event destination show” on page 124](#) `-name name` command.

You must not create a destination that sends events to more than one type of recipient. Use separate destinations for e-mail, SNMP, and syslog activity. Also, use the traphost default destination for all SNMP

activity. You should not create any other destination that sends to SNMP traphosts. The traphost default destination is not required to be added to any event route.

Parameters

-name <text> - Name

This mandatory parameter specifies name of the event destination to modify.

[-mail <mail address>, ...] - Mail Destination

Use this parameter to specify one or more e-mail addresses to which event notifications will be sent. For events to properly generate e-mail notifications, the event system must also be configured with an address and mail server from which to send mail. See [“event config modify” on page 117](#) for more information.

[-snmp <Remote IP>, ...] - SNMP Destination

To send traps to SNMP trap hosts, use this parameter with the host names or IP addresses of those trap hosts.

[-syslog <Remote IP>, ...] - Syslog Destination

Use this parameter with the host names or IP addresses of any remote syslog daemons to which syslog entries will be sent.

[-syslog-facility <Syslog Facility>] - Syslog Facility

This parameter optionally specifies a syslog facility with which the syslog is sent. Possible values for this parameter are default, local0, local1, local2, local3, local4, local5, local6, and local7. If you specify the default syslog facility, syslogs are tagged LOG_KERN or LOG_USER.

[-snmp-community <text>] - SNMP Trap Community

To specify an SNMP trap community, use this parameter with that string.

[-hide-parameters {true|false}] - Hide Parameter Values?

Enter this parameter with the value "true" to hide event parameters by removing them from event notifications. This is useful to prevent sensitive information from being sent over non-secure channels. Enter it with the value "false" to turn off parameter hiding.

Examples

The following example modifies an event destination named snmp.hosts to send events to SNMP trap hosts named traphost1 and traphost2:

```
cluster1::> event destination modify -name snmp.hosts -snmp traphost1.example.com,traphost2.example.com
```

This example adds the e-mail address of a remote support facility to an existing list of e-mail recipients.

```
cluster1::> event destination show -name support
```

```
      Name: support
Mail Destination: support.hq@company.com
SNMP Destination: -
Syslog Destination: -
  Syslog Facility: -
SNMP Trap Community: -
Hide Parameter Values?: -
```

```
cluster1::> event destination modify -name support -mail support.hq@company.com,support.remote@company.com
```

```
cluster1::> event destination show -name support
```

```
      Name: support
Mail Destination: support.hq@company.com, support.remote@company.com
SNMP Destination: -
Syslog Destination: -
  Syslog Facility: -
SNMP Trap Community: -
Hide Parameter Values?: -
```

event destination show

(DEPRECATED)-Display event destinations

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Note: This command has been deprecated. It may be removed from a future release of Data ONTAP. Instead, use the "event notification destination" command set.

The `event destination show` command displays information about configured event destinations. An event destination is a list of addresses that receive event notifications. These addresses can be e-mail addresses, SNMP trap hosts, and syslog servers. Event destinations are used by event routes. Event routes describe which events generate notifications, and event destinations describe where to send those notifications.

Default destinations:

- `allevents` - A useful destination for all system events, though no events are routed to this destination by default.
- `asup` - Events routed to this destination trigger AutoSupport(tm). Only use this destination to send notifications to technical support. See [“system node autosupport” on page 1158](#) for more information.
- `criticals` - A useful destination for critical events although no events are routed to this destination by default.
- `pager` - A useful destination for all events that are urgent enough to page a system administrator, though no events are routed to this destination by default.
- `traphost` - The default destination for all SNMP traps. You can also use the [“system snmp traphost show” on page 1299](#) command to view SNMP recipients for the traphost default destination.

To add recipients to the default destination, use the [“event destination modify” on page 122](#) command.

Note: While you can use both host names and IP addresses with parameters, only IP addresses are stored. Unless all DNS and reverse-DNS operations complete successfully, IP addresses might appear in command output.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-facility]

Displays only the syslog destinations and syslog facilities.

| [-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-name <text>] - Name

Selects the destinations that match this parameter value.

[-mail <mail address>, ...] - Mail Destination

Selects the destinations that match this parameter value.

[-snmp <Remote IP>, ...] - SNMP Destination

Selects the destinations that match this parameter value (SNMP trap hosts).

[-syslog <Remote IP>, ...] - Syslog Destination

Selects the destinations that match this parameter value (syslog event notification daemons).

[-syslog-facility <Syslog Facility>] - Syslog Facility

Selects the destinations that match this parameter value. Valid values are: default, local0, local1, local2, local3, local4, local5, local6, and local7.

[-snmp-community <text>] - SNMP Trap Community

Selects the destinations that match this parameter value.

[-hide-parameters {true|false}] - Hide Parameter Values?

Selects the destinations that match this parameter value (true selects destinations that do not receive full event parameters, false selects destinations that receive full event parameters). Event parameters may be hidden to prevent sensitive information from being sent over non-secure channels.

Examples

The following example displays information about all event destinations:

```
cluster1::> event destination show
```

Name	Mail Dest.	SNMP Dest.	Syslog Dest.	Hide Params
allevents	-	-	logger.example.com	-
asup	-	-	-	-
criticals	oncall @example.com	-	-	-
pager	pager@example.com	-	-	-
support.email	supportmgr @example.com, techsupport @example.com, oncall @example.com	-	-	-
traphost	-	th0.example.com, th1.example.com	-	-

6 entries were displayed.

event filter commands

Create, delete and view event filters.

event filter copy

Copy an event filter

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `event filter copy` command copies an existing filter to a new filter. The new filter will be created with rules from the source filter. For more information, see the [“event filter create” on page 126](#) command.

Parameters

-filter-name <text> - Filter Name

Use this mandatory parameter to specify the name of the event filter to copy.

-new-filter-name <text> - New Event Filter Name

Use this mandatory parameter to specify the name of the new event filter to create and copy the rules.

Examples

The following example copies an existing event filter named emer-wafi-events to a new filter named filter1:

```
cluster1::> event filter show
Filter Name Rule      Message Name      SNMP Trap Type  Severity
      Position Type
```

```

-----
default-trap-events
  1 include * * EMERGENCY, ALERT
  2 include * Standard, Built-in *
  3 exclude * * *
emer-wafl-events
  1 include wafl.* * EMERGENCY
  2 exclude * *
important-events
  1 include * * EMERGENCY, ALERT
  2 include callhome.* * ERROR
  3 exclude * *
no-info-debug-events
  1 include * * EMERGENCY, ALERT, ERROR, NOTICE
  2 exclude * *
10 entries were displayed.

```

```
cluster1::> event filter copy -filter-name emer-wafl-events -new-filter-name filter1
```

```

cluster1::> event filter show
Filter Name Rule Rule Message Name SNMP Trap Type Severity
            Position Type
-----
default-trap-events
  1 include * * EMERGENCY, ALERT
  2 include * Standard, Built-in *
  3 exclude * * *
emer-wafl-events
  1 include wafl.* * EMERGENCY
  2 exclude * *
filter1
  1 include wafl.* * EMERGENCY
  2 exclude * *
important-events
  1 include * * EMERGENCY, ALERT
  2 include callhome.* * ERROR
  3 exclude * *
no-info-debug-events
  1 include * * EMERGENCY, ALERT, ERROR, NOTICE

Filter Name Rule Rule Message Name SNMP Trap Type Severity
            Position Type
-----
no-info-debug-events
  2 exclude * * *
12 entries were displayed.

```

event filter create

Create a new event filter.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `event filter create` command creates a new event filter. An event filter is used to select the events of interest and is made up of one or more rules, each of which contains the following three fields:

- - name - event (message) name.
 - severity - event severity.
 - snmp-trap-type - event SNMP trap type.

These fields are evaluated for a match using a logical "AND" operation: name AND severity AND SNMP trap type. Within a field, the specified values are evaluated with an implicit logical "OR" operation. So, if

-snmp-trap-type *Standard, Built-in* is specified, then the event must match *Standard* OR *Built-in*. The wildcard matches all values for the field.

- Type - include or exclude. When an event matches an include rule, it will be included into the filter, whereas it will be excluded from the filter if it matches an exclude rule.

Rules are checked in the order they are listed for a filter, until a match is found. There is an implicit rule at the end that matches every event to be excluded. For more information, see the [“event filter rule” on page 132](#) command.

There are three system-defined event filters provided for your use:

- default-trap-events - This filter matches all ALERT and EMERGENCY events. It also matches all Standard, Built-in SNMP trap type events.
- important-events - This filter matches all ALERT and EMERGENCY events.
- no-info-debug-events - This filter matches all non-INFO and non-DEBUG messages (EMERGENCY, ALERT, ERROR and NOTICE).

The system-defined event filters cannot be modified or deleted.

Parameters

-filter-name <text> - Filter Name

Use this mandatory parameter to specify the name of the event filter to create. An event filter name is 2 to 64 characters long. Valid characters are the following ASCII characters: A-Z, a-z, 0-9, "_", and "-". The name must start and end with: A-Z, a-z, "_", or 0-9.

Examples

The following example creates an event filter named filter1:

```
cluster1::> event filter create -filter-name filter1
```

```
cluster1::> event filter show
Filter Name Rule      Rule      Message Name      SNMP Trap Type  Severity
            Position Type
-----
default-trap-events
            1      include *                  *                EMERGENCY, ALERT
            2      include *                  Standard, Built-in
            3      exclude *                  *                *
filter1
            1      exclude *                  *                *
important-events
            1      include *                  *                EMERGENCY, ALERT
            2      include *                  callhome.*        ERROR
            3      exclude *                  *                *
no-info-debug-events
            1      include *                  *                EMERGENCY, ALERT, ERROR, NOTICE
            2      exclude *                  *                *
9 entries were displayed.
```

event filter delete

Delete existing event filters

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `event filter delete` command deletes an existing event filter, along with all its rules.

The system-defined event filters cannot be deleted.

For more information, see the [“event filter create” on page 126](#) command.

Parameters

-filter-name <text> - Filter Name

Use this mandatory parameter to specify the name of the event filter to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes an event filter named filter1:

```
cluster1::> event filter show
Filter Name Rule      Rule      Message Name      SNMP Trap Type  Severity
            Position Type
-----
default-trap-events
            1      include  *                  *                  EMERGENCY, ALERT
            2      include  *                  Standard, Built-in *
            3      exclude *                  *                  *
filter1
            1      include  waf.*              *                  EMERGENCY
            2      exclude  *                  *                  *
important-events
            1      include  *                  *                  EMERGENCY, ALERT
            2      include  callhome.*         *                  ERROR
            3      exclude  *                  *                  *
no-info-debug-events
            1      include  *                  *                  EMERGENCY, ALERT, ERROR, NOTICE
            2      exclude  *                  *                  *
10 entries were displayed.
```

```
cluster1::> event filter delete -filter-name filter1
```

```
cluster1::> event filter show
Filter Name Rule      Rule      Message Name      SNMP Trap Type  Severity
            Position Type
-----
default-trap-events
            1      include  *                  *                  EMERGENCY, ALERT
            2      include  *                  Standard, Built-in *
            3      exclude *                  *                  *
important-events
            1      include  *                  *                  EMERGENCY, ALERT
            2      include  callhome.*         *                  ERROR
            3      exclude  *                  *                  *
no-info-debug-events
            1      include  *                  *                  EMERGENCY, ALERT, ERROR, NOTICE
            2      exclude  *                  *                  *
8 entries were displayed.
```

event filter rename

Rename an event filter

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `event filter rename` command is used to rename an existing event filter.

There are system-defined event filters provided for your use. The system-defined event filters cannot be modified or deleted.

For more information, see the [“event filter create” on page 126](#) command.

Parameters

-filter-name <text> - Filter Name

Use this mandatory parameter to specify the name of the event filter to rename.

-new-filter-name <text> - New Event Filter Name

Use this mandatory parameter to specify the new name the event filter should be renamed to.

Examples

The following example renames an existing filter named filter1 as emer-wafl-events:

```
cluster1::> event filter show
Filter Name Rule      Rule      Message Name      SNMP Trap Type  Severity
           Position Type
-----
default-trap-events
           1      include *              *              EMERGENCY, ALERT
           2      include *              Standard, Built-in *
           3      exclude *              *              *
filter1
           1      include wafl.*      *              EMERGENCY
           2      exclude *              *              *
important-events
           1      include *              *              EMERGENCY, ALERT
           2      include callhome.* *              ERROR
           3      exclude *              *              *
no-info-debug-events
           1      include *              *              EMERGENCY, ALERT, ERROR, NOTICE
           2      exclude *              *              *
10 entries were displayed.
cluster1::> event filter rename -filter-name filter1 -new-filter-name emer-wafl-events
```

```
cluster1::> event filter show
Filter Name Rule      Rule      Message Name      SNMP Trap Type  Severity
           Position Type
-----
default-trap-events
           1      include *              *              EMERGENCY, ALERT
           2      include *              Standard, Built-in *
           3      exclude *              *              *
emer-wafl-events
           1      include wafl.*      *              EMERGENCY
           2      exclude *              *              *
important-events
           1      include *              *              EMERGENCY, ALERT
           2      include callhome.* *              ERROR
           3      exclude *              *              *
no-info-debug-events
           1      include *              *              EMERGENCY, ALERT, ERROR, NOTICE
           2      exclude *              *              *
10 entries were displayed.
```

event filter show

Display the list of existing event filters.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `event filter show` command displays all the event filters which are configured. An event filter is used to select the events of interest and is made up of one or more rules, each of which contains the following three fields:

- - name - event (message) name.

- severity - event severity.
- snmp-trap-type - event SNMP trap type.

These fields are evaluated for a match using a logical "AND" operation: name AND severity AND SNMP trap type. Within a field, the specified values are evaluated with an implicit logical "OR" operation. So, if -snmp-trap-type *Standard, Built-in* is specified, then the event must match *Standard* OR *Built-in*. The wildcard matches all values for the field.

- Type - include or exclude. When an event matches an include rule, it will be included into the filter, whereas it will be excluded from the filter if it matches an exclude rule.

Rules are checked in the order they are listed for a filter, until a match is found. There is an implicit rule at the end that matches every event to be excluded. For more information, see [“event filter rule” on page 132](#) command.

There are three system-defined event filters provided for your use:

- default-trap-events - This filter matches all ALERT and EMERGENCY events. It also matches all Standard, Built-in SNMP trap type events.
- important-events - This filter matches all ALERT and EMERGENCY events.
- no-info-debug-events - This filter matches all non-INFO and non-DEBUG messages (EMERGENCY, ALERT, ERROR and NOTICE).

The system-defined event filters cannot be modified or deleted.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-filter-name <text>] - Filter Name

Selects the event filters that match this parameter value.

[-position <integer>] - Rule Position

Selects the event filters that match this parameter value.

[-type {include|exclude}] - Rule Type

Selects the event filters that match this parameter value. The rule types are as follows:

- include - Events matching this rule are included in the specified filter.
- exclude - Events matching this rule are excluded in the specified filter.

[-message-name <text>] - Message Name

Selects the event filters that match this parameter value.

[-severity <text>, ...] - Severity

Selects the events that match this parameter value. Severity levels:

- EMERGENCY - Disruption.
- ALERT - Single point of failure.
- ERROR - Degradation.
- NOTICE - Information.
- INFORMATIONAL - Information.
- DEBUG - Debug information.

- * - Includes all severities.

[-snmp-trap-type <text>, ...] - SNMP Trap Type

Selects the event filters that match this parameter value. The SNMP trap types are as follows:

- Standard - Traps defined in RFCs.
- Built-in - Enterprise traps specific to events.
- Severity-based - Traps specific to events that do not belong to the above two types.
- * - Includes all SNMP trap types.

Examples

The following example displays the event filters:

```
cluster1::> event filter show
Filter Name Rule      Rule      Message Name      SNMP Trap Type  Severity
            Position Type
-----
default-trap-events
            1         include   *                  *                  EMERGENCY, ALERT
            2         include   *                  Standard, Built-in *
            3         exclude  *                  *                  *
important-events
            1         include   *                  *                  EMERGENCY, ALERT
            2         exclude  *                  *                  *
no-info-debug-events
            1         include   *                  *                  EMERGENCY, ALERT, ERROR, NOTICE
            2         exclude  *                  *                  *
7 entries were displayed.
```

The following example displays the event filters queried on the SNMP trap type value "Standard":

```
cluster1::> event filter show -snmp-trap-type Standard
Filter Name Rule      Rule      Message Name      SNMP Trap Type  Severity
            Position Type
-----
default-trap-events
            2         include   *                  Standard, Built-in *
```

The following example displays the event filters with one or more rules that have no condition on the SNMP trap type. Note that the wildcard character has to be specified in double-quotes. Without double-quotes, output would be the same as not querying on the field.

```
cluster1::> event filter show -snmp-trap-type ""
Filter Name Rule      Rule      Message Name      SNMP Trap Type  Severity
            Position Type
-----
default-trap-events
            1         include   *                  *                  EMERGENCY, ALERT
            3         exclude  *                  *                  *
important-events
            1         include   *                  *                  EMERGENCY, ALERT
            2         exclude  *                  *                  *
no-info-debug-events
            1         include   *                  *                  EMERGENCY, ALERT, ERROR, NOTICE
            2         exclude  *                  *                  *
6 entries were displayed.
```

event filter test

Test an event filter

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `event filter test` command is used to test an event filter. When specified with a message name, the command displays whether the message name is included or excluded from the filter. When specified without a message name, the command displays the number of events from the catalog that match the filter. For more information, see the [“event filter create” on page 126](#) command.

Parameters

-filter-name <text> - Filter Name

Use this mandatory parameter to specify the name of the event filter to test.

[-message-name <Message Name>] - Message Name

Use this optional parameter to specify the message name of the event to test against the filter.

Examples

The following example tests an event filter named `err-wafl-no-scan-but-clone`:

```
cluster1::> event filter show
Filter Name Rule      Rule      Message Name      SNMP Trap Type  Severity
            Position Type
-----
default-trap-events
      1      include   *              *              EMERGENCY, ALERT
      2      include   *              Standard, Built-in
      3      exclude   *              *              *
err-wafl-no-scan-but-clone
      1      include   wafl.scan.clone.* *              *
      2      exclude   wafl.scan.*      *              *
      3      include   wafl.*           *              EMERGENCY, ALERT, ERROR
      4      exclude   *              *              *
important-events
      1      include   *              *              EMERGENCY, ALERT
      2      include   callhome.*      *              ERROR
      3      exclude   *              *              *
no-info-debug-events
      1      include   *              *              EMERGENCY, ALERT, ERROR, NOTICE

Filter Name Rule      Rule      Message Name      SNMP Trap Type  Severity
            Position Type
-----
no-info-debug-events
      2      exclude   *              *              *
12 entries were displayed.

cluster1::> event filter test -filter-name err-wafl-no-scan-but-clone
271 events will be included in the given filter.

cluster1::> event filter test -filter-name err-wafl-no-scan-but-clone -message-name wafl.scan.clone.split.cantLock
The message-name "wafl.scan.clone.split.cantLock" is included in the given filter.

cluster1::> event filter test -filter-name err-wafl-no-scan-but-clone -message-name wafl.scan.layout.cantWrite
The message-name "wafl.scan.layout.cantWrite" is excluded from the given filter.
```

event filter rule commands

Create and delete rules for a filter.

event filter rule add

Add a rule for an event filter

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `event filter rule add` command adds a new rule to an existing event filter. See [“event filter create” on page 126](#) for more information on event filters and how to create a new event filter.

Parameters

-filter-name <text> - Filter Name

Use this mandatory parameter to specify the name of the event filter to add the rule. Rules cannot be added to system-defined event filters.

[-position <integer>] - Rule Position

Use this optional parameter to specify the position of the rule in the event filter. It should be in the range (1..n-1), where 'n' is the position of the last rule, which is an implicit rule. Rules are checked in the order they are listed for a filter, until a match is found.

-type {include|exclude} - Rule Type

Use this mandatory parameter to specify the type of the rule which determines whether to include or exclude the events that match this rule.

[-message-name <text>] - Message Name

Use this parameter to specify the message name of the event to include or exclude from the filter.

[-severity <text>, ...] - Severity

Use this parameter to specify the list of severity values to match against the events. Enter multiple severities separated by a comma. To enter all severities, the wild card (*) can be used. The wild card cannot be specified with other severities. The default value is *.

[-snmp-trap-type <text>, ...] - SNMP Trap Type

Use this parameter to specify the list of the SNMP trap type values to match against the events. Enter multiple SNMP trap types separated by comma. To enter all SNMP trap types, the wild card (*) can be used. The wild card cannot be specified with other SNMP trap types. The default value is *.

Examples

The following example adds a rule to an existing event filter "emer-and-wafl": All events with severity EMERGENCY and message name starting with "wafl.*" are included in the filter. Not specifying the SNMP trap type implies a default value of "*".

```
cluster1::> event filter rule add -filter-name emer-and-wafl -type include -message-name wafl.* -severity EMERGENCY
```

```
cluster1::> event filter show
```

Filter Name	Rule	Rule	Message Name	SNMP Trap Type	Severity
default-trap-events					
1	include	*	*		EMERGENCY, ALERT
2	include	*	Standard, Built-in	*	
3	exclude	*	*	*	
emer-and-wafl					
1	include	wafl.*	*		EMERGENCY
2	exclude	*	*	*	
important-events					
1	include	*	*		EMERGENCY, ALERT
2	include	callhome.*	*		ERROR
3	exclude	*	*	*	
no-info-debug-events					
1	include	*	*		EMERGENCY, ALERT, ERROR, NOTICE
2	exclude	*	*	*	

10 entries were displayed.

The following example adds a rule to the event filter "emer-and-wafl" at position 1: All events with severity ALERT and message name starting with "wafl.scan.*" are included in the filter.

```
cluster1::> event filter rule add -filter-name emer-and-wafl -type include -message-name wafl.scan.* -position 1 -severity ALERT
```

```
cluster1::> event filter show
```

Filter Name	Rule	Rule	Message Name	SNMP Trap Type	Severity

```

Position Type
-----
default-trap-events
1      include  *          *          EMERGENCY, ALERT
2      include  *          Standard, Built-in
3      exclude  *          *          *
emer-and-wafl
1      include  wafl.scan.* *          ALERT
2      include  wafl.*     *          EMERGENCY
3      exclude  *          *          *
important-events
1      include  *          *          EMERGENCY, ALERT
2      include  callhome.* *          ERROR
3      exclude  *          *          *
no-info-debug-events
1      include  *          *          EMERGENCY, ALERT, ERROR, NOTICE
2      exclude  *          *          *
11 entries were displayed.

```

The following example adds a rule to the event filter "emer-and-wafl" to include all "Standard" SNMP trap type events:

```
cluster1::> event filter rule add -filter-name emer-and-wafl -type include -snmp-trap-type Standard
```

```

cluster1::> event filter show
Filter Name Rule      Rule      Message Name      SNMP Trap Type  Severity
Position Type
-----
default-trap-events
1      include  *          *          EMERGENCY, ALERT
2      include  *          Standard, Built-in
3      exclude  *          *          *
emer-and-wafl
1      include  wafl.scan.* *          ALERT
2      include  wafl.*     *          EMERGENCY
3      include  *          Standard
4      exclude  *          *          *
important-events
1      include  *          *          EMERGENCY, ALERT
2      include  callhome.* *          ERROR
3      exclude  *          *          *
no-info-debug-events
1      include  *          *          EMERGENCY, ALERT, ERROR, NOTICE
2      exclude  *          *          *
12 entries were displayed.

```

event filter rule delete

Delete a rule for an event filter

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `event filter rule delete` command deletes a rule from an event filter. The position of all the rules following the deleted rule is updated to maintain a contiguous sequence. Use [“event filter show” on page 129](#) command to view the filters and the rules associated with them.

Parameters

-filter-name <text> - Filter Name

Use this mandatory parameter to specify the name of the event filter from which you want to delete the rule. Rules cannot be deleted from system-defined filters.

-position <integer> - Rule Position

Use this mandatory parameter to specify the position of the rule to delete from the filter. It should be in the range (1..n-1), where 'n' is the position of the last rule, which is an implicit rule.

Examples

The following example deletes a rule at position 2 from an existing event filter "emer-and-wafl":

```
cluster1::> event filter show
Filter Name Rule      Rule      Message Name      SNMP Trap Type  Severity
Position Type
-----
default-trap-events
1      include  *          *                  EMERGENCY, ALERT
2      include  *          Standard, Built-in *
3      exclude  *          *                  *
emer-and-wafl
1      include  wafl.scan.* *          ALERT
2      include  wafl.*      *          EMERGENCY
3      include  *          Standard        *
4      exclude  *          *                  *
important-events
1      include  *          *          EMERGENCY, ALERT
2      include  callhome.* *          ERROR
3      exclude  *          *          *
no-info-debug-events
1      include  *          *          EMERGENCY, ALERT, ERROR, NOTICE
2      exclude  *          *          *
12 entries were displayed.
cluster1::> event filter rule delete -filter-name emer-and-wafl -position 2
```

```
cluster1::> event filter show
Filter Name Rule      Rule      Message Name      SNMP Trap Type  Severity
Position Type
-----
default-trap-events
1      include  *          *                  EMERGENCY, ALERT
2      include  *          Standard, Built-in *
3      exclude  *          *                  *
emer-and-wafl
1      include  wafl.scan.* *          ALERT
2      include  *          Standard        *
3      exclude  *          *                  *
important-events
1      include  *          *          EMERGENCY, ALERT
2      include  callhome.* *          ERROR
3      exclude  *          *          *
no-info-debug-events
1      include  *          *          EMERGENCY, ALERT, ERROR, NOTICE
2      exclude  *          *          *
11 entries were displayed.
```

event filter rule reorder

Modify the index of a rule for an event filter

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `event filter rule reorder` command moves a rule to a new position in an existing event filter. Use [“event filter show” on page 129](#) command to display all the event filters and the rules associated with them.

Parameters

-filter-name <text> - Filter Name

Use this mandatory parameter to specify the name of the event filter from which you want to change the position of the rule. Rules from system-defined event filters cannot be modified.

-position <integer> - Rule Positon

Use this mandatory parameter to specify the position of the rule you want to change. It should be in the range (1..n-1), where 'n' is the position of the last rule, which is an implicit rule.

-to-position <integer> - New Rule Position

Use this mandatory parameter to specify the new position to move the rule. It should be in the range (1..n-1), where 'n' is the position of the last rule, which is an implicit rule.

Examples

The following example changes the position of a rule from 1 to 2 from an existing event filter "emer-and-wafl":

```
cluster1::> event filter show
Filter Name Rule      Rule      Message Name      SNMP Trap Type  Severity
            Position Type
-----
default-trap-events
            1      include *                  *                EMERGENCY, ALERT
            2      include *                  Standard, Built-in *
            3      exclude *                  *                *
emer-and-wafl
            1      include wafl.scan.*          *                ALERT
            2      include *                  Standard         *
            3      exclude *                  *                *
important-events
            1      include *                  *                EMERGENCY, ALERT
            2      include callhome.*          *                ERROR
            3      exclude *                  *                *
no-info-debug-events
            1      include *                  *                EMERGENCY, ALERT, ERROR, NOTICE
            2      exclude *                  *                *
11 entries were displayed.
```

```
cluster1::> event filter rule reorder -filter-name emer-and-wafl -position 1 -to-position 2
```

```
cluster1::> event filter show
Filter Name Rule      Rule      Message Name      SNMP Trap Type  Severity
            Position Type
-----
default-trap-events
            1      include *                  *                EMERGENCY, ALERT
            2      include *                  Standard, Built-in *
            3      exclude *                  *                *
emer-and-wafl
            1      include *                  Standard         *
            2      include wafl.scan.*          *                ALERT
            3      exclude *                  *                *
important-events
            1      include *                  *                EMERGENCY, ALERT
            2      include callhome.*          *                ERROR
            3      exclude *                  *                *
no-info-debug-events
            1      include *                  *                EMERGENCY, ALERT, ERROR, NOTICE
            2      exclude *                  *                *
11 entries were displayed.
```

event log commands

Display the list of event occurrences

event log show

Display latest log events

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `event log show` command displays the contents of the event log, which lists significant occurrences within the cluster. Use the [“event catalog show” on page 115](#) command to display information about events that can occur.

By default, the command displays EMERGENCY, ALERT and ERROR severity level events with the following information, with the most recent events listed first:

- The time at which the event occurred
- The node on which the event occurred
- The severity of the event
- The event's message

To display detailed information about events, use one or more of the optional parameters that affect how the command output is displayed and the amount of detail that is included. For example, to display all detailed event information, use the `-detail` parameter.

To display NOTICE, INFORMATIONAL or DEBUG severity level events, use the `-severity` parameter.

Parameters

[`-fields <fieldname>, ...`]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[`-detail`]

Displays additional event information such the sequence number of the event.

[`-detailtime`]

Displays detailed event information in reverse chronological order.

[`-instance`]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[`-node {<nodename>|local}`] - Node

Displays a list of events for the node you specify. Use this parameter with the `-seqnum` parameter to display detailed information.

[`-seqnum <Sequence Number>`] - Sequence#

Selects the events that match this parameter value. Use with the `-node` parameter to display detailed information.

[`-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>`] - Time

Selects the events that match this parameter value. Use the format: `MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [+/- HH:MM]`. You can specify a time range by using the `".."` operator between two time statements.

`show -time "08/13/2010 05:55:00".."08/13/2010 06:10:00"`

Comparative time values are relative to "now". For example, to display only events that occurred within the last minute:

`show -time >1m`

[`-severity {EMERGENCY|ALERT|ERROR|NOTICE|INFORMATIONAL|DEBUG}`] - Severity

Selects the events that match this parameter value. Severity levels are as follows:

- EMERGENCY - Disruption.
- ALERT - Single point of failure.
- ERROR - Degradation.
- NOTICE - Information.
- INFORMATIONAL - Information.

- **DEBUG** - Debug information.

To display all events, including ones with severity levels of NOTICE, INFORMATIONAL and DEBUG, specify severity as follows:

```
show -severity <=DEBUG
```

[-ems-severity {*NODE_FAULT*|*SVC_FAULT*|*NODE_ERROR*|*SVC_ERROR*|*WARNING*|*NOTICE*|*INFO*|*DEBUG*|*VAR*}] - EMS Severity (privilege: advanced)

Selects the events that match this parameter value. Severity levels:

- **NODE_FAULT** - Data corruption has been detected or the node is unable to provide client service
- **SVC_FAULT** - A temporary loss of service, typically a transient software fault, has been detected
- **NODE_ERROR** - A hardware error that is not immediately fatal has been detected
- **SVC_ERROR** - A software error that is not immediately fatal has been detected
- **WARNING** - A high-priority message that does not indicate a fault
- **NOTICE** - A normal-priority message that does not indicate a fault
- **INFO** - A low-priority message that does not indicate a fault
- **DEBUG** - A debugging message
- **VAR** - A message with variable severity, selected at runtime.

[-source <text>] - Source

Selects the events that match this parameter value (typically a software module).

[-message-name <Message Name>] - Message Name

Selects the events that match this parameter value (string). Message names are descriptive, so filtering output by message name displays messages of a specific type.

[-event <text>] - Event

Selects the events that match this parameter value. The "event" field contains the full text of the event, including any parameters. For example, a waf1.vol.offline event will contain the name of the volume taken offline.

[-kernel-generation-num <integer>] - Kernel Generation Number (privilege: advanced)

Selects the events that match this parameter value. Only events that emanate from the kernel have kernel generation numbers.

[-kernel-sequence-num <integer>] - Kernel Sequence Number (privilege: advanced)

Selects the events that match this parameter value. Only events that emanate from the kernel have kernel sequence numbers.

[-action <text>] - Corrective Action

Selects the events that match this parameter value. The "action" field describes what steps, if any, you must take to remedy the situation.

[-description <text>] - Description

Selects the events that match this parameter value. The "description" field describes why the event was encountered and what it means.

[-filter-name <text>] - Filter Name

Selects the events that match this parameter value. Only events that were included by existing filters that match this value are displayed.

Examples

Selects the events that match this parameter value. Use the format: MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [+ HH:MM]. You can specify a time range by using the ".." operator between two time statements.

```
show -time "08/13/2010 05:55:00".."08/13/2010 06:10:00"
```

Comparative time values are relative to "now". For example, to display only events that occurred within the last minute:

```
show -time >1m
```

Selects the events that match this parameter value. Severity levels are as follows:

- EMERGENCY - Disruption.
- ALERT - Single point of failure.
- ERROR - Degradation.
- NOTICE - Information.
- INFORMATIONAL - Information.
- DEBUG - Debug information.

To display all events, including ones with severity levels of NOTICE, INFORMATIONAL and DEBUG, specify severity as follows:

```
show -severity <=DEBUG
```

The following example displays the event log:

```
cluster1::> event log show
Time                Node          Severity    Event
-----
11/9/2015 13:54:19  node1      NOTICE    vifmgr.portup: A link up event was received on node node1, port e0a.
11/9/2015 13:54:19  node1      NOTICE    vifmgr.portup: A link up event was received on node node1, port e0d.
11/9/2015 13:54:19  node1      NOTICE    vifmgr.portup: A link up event was received on node node1, port e0c.
11/9/2015 13:54:19  node1      NOTICE    vifmgr.portup: A link up event was received on node node1, port e0b.
...
```

This example demonstrates how to use a range with the `-time` parameter to display all events that occurred during an extended time period. It displays all events that occurred between 1:45pm and 1:50pm on November 9, 2010.

```
cluster1::> event log show -time "11/9/2015 13:45:00".."11/9/2015 13:50:0"
```

The `-time` parameter also accepts values that are relative to "now". The following example displays events that occurred more than one hour ago:

```
cluster1::event log> show -time <1h
Time                Node          Severity    Event
-----
11/9/2015 13:02:03  node1      INFORMATIONAL monitor.globalStatus.ok: The system's global status is normal.
11/9/2015 13:02:03  node2      INFORMATIONAL monitor.globalStatus.ok: The system's global status is normal.
...
```

Severity levels sort in the order opposite to what you might expect. The following example displays all events that have a severity level of ERROR or more severe:

```
cluster1::> event log show -severity <ERROR
```

event mailhistory commands

(DEPRECATED)-Display the list of e-mailed events

event mailhistory delete

(DEPRECATED)-Delete an e-mail history record

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Note: This command has been deprecated. It may be removed from a future major release of Data ONTAP. Instead, use the "event notification history" command set.

The `event mailhistory delete` command deletes a record from the e-mail history.

To delete a record, you must know which node contains the record, and the record's sequence number. Use the [“event mailhistory show” on page 140](#) command to view this information.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Use this parameter to specify the name of the node that contains the e-mail history record to delete.

-seqnum <Sequence Number> - Sequence Number

Use this parameter to specify the sequence number of the e-mail history record to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes all mail-history records on node1:

```
cluster1::> event mailhistory delete -node node1 -seqnum *
```

event mailhistory show

(DEPRECATED)-Display a list of e-mail history records

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Note: This command has been deprecated. It may be removed from a future release of Data ONTAP. Instead, use the "event notification history" command set.

The `event mailhistory show` command displays a list of the event notifications that have been e-mailed. The command output depends on the parameters you specify with the command. By default, the command displays basic information about all notification e-mails that were sent.

To display detailed information about a specific mail-history record, run the command with the `-seqnum` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the mail-history records that match this parameter value.

[-seqnum <Sequence Number>] - Sequence Number

Selects the mail-history records that match this parameter value.

[-message-name <Message Name>] - Message Name

Selects the mail-history records that match this parameter value.

[-address <mail address>, ...] - Mail Address

Selects the mail-history records that match this parameter value.

[-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Transmission Time

Selects the mail-history records that match this parameter value.

[-message <text>] - Alert Message

Selects the mail-history records that match this parameter value (text pattern).

[-previous-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Previous Transmission Time

Selects the mail-history records that match this parameter value.

[-num-drops-since-previous <integer>] - Number of Drops Since Previous Transmission

Selects the mail-history records that match this parameter value (number of event drops since last transmission).

Examples

The following example displays detailed information about the mail-history record with the sequence number 20520:

```
cluster1::> event mailhistory show -seqnum 20520
Sequence Number: 20520
Message Name:   wafl.vol.full
Address:       admin@example.com
Time:          10/1/2008 14:06:24
Node:          node3
Previous Time: 5/31/2007 00:33:22
# Drops Since Prev: 0
Mail Message:  wafl.vol.full: file system on volume
                vol0@vserver:28558fe3-2462-11da-85ab
                -000423bacd20 is full
```

event notification commands

Create, modify, delete and view event notifications.

event notification create

Create an event notification

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `event notification create` command is used to create a new notification of a set of events defined by an event filter to one or more notification destinations.

Parameters

-filter-name <text> - Filter Name

Use this mandatory parameter to specify the name of the event filter. Events that are included in the event filter are forwarded to the destinations specified in the destinations parameter.

The filter name passed to this command must be an existing filter. For more information, see the [“event filter create” on page 126](#) command.

-destinations <text>, ... - List of Event Notification Destinations

Use this mandatory parameter to specify the list of destinations to which the notification should be forwarded. Enter multiple destinations separated by a comma.

The destination passed to this command must be an existing destination. For more information, see the [“event destination create” on page 120](#) command.

Examples

The following example creates an event notification for filter name "filter1" to destinations "email_dest, snmp-traphost and syslog_dest":

```
cluster1::> event notification destination show
```

Name	Type	Hide Params	Destination
email_dest	email	false	test@example.com
snmp-traphost	snmp	true	10.27.12.1 (from "system snmp traphost")
syslog_dest	syslog	false	10.23.12.1

3 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::> event filter show -filter-name filter1
Filter Name Rule      Rule      Message Name      SNMP Trap Type  Severity
            Position Type
-----
filter1
            1      exclude  callhome.bad.ram   *                *
            2      include  callhome.*        *                ALERT, ERROR
            3      exclude  *                 *                *
3 entries were displayed.

cluster1::> event notification create -filter-name filter1 -destinations email_dest,syslog_dest,snmp-traphost

cluster1::> event notification show
ID      Filter Name      Destinations
-----
1       filter1           email_dest, syslog_dest, snmp-traphost
```

event notification delete

Delete event notifications

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `event notification delete` command deletes an existing event notification.

Parameters

-ID <integer> - Event Notification ID

Use this parameter to specify the ID of the notification to be deleted.

Examples

The following example shows the deletion of event notification with ID 1:

```
cluster1::> event notification show
ID      Filter Name      Destinations
-----
1       filter1           email_dest, syslog_dest, snmp-traphost

cluster1::> event notification delete -ID 1

cluster1::> event notification show
This table is currently empty.
```

event notification modify

Modify event notifications

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `event notification modify` command is used to modify an existing notification.

Parameters

-ID <integer> - Event Notification ID

Use this mandatory parameter to specify the ID of the notification to be modified.

[-filter-name <text>] - Event Filter Name

Use this parameter to specify the filter name to be modified.

[-destinations <text>, ...] - List of Event Notification Destinations

Use this parameter to specify the destinations to be modified. Enter multiple destinations separated by a comma.

Provide the complete set of destinations to be modified. Individual destination cannot be added or removed.

Examples

The following example shows the modification of event notification with ID 1:

```
cluster1::> event notification show
ID      Filter Name      Destinations
-----
1       filter1          email_dest, syslog_dest, snmp-traphost

cluster1::> event notification modify -ID 1 -destinations email_dest, syslog_dest

cluster1::> event notification show
ID      Filter Name      Destinations
-----
1       filter1          email_dest, syslog_dest
```

event notification show

Display event notifications

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `event notification show` command is used to display the list of existing event notifications.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-ID <integer>] - Event Notification ID

Use this parameter to display the detailed information about the notification ID you specify.

[-filter-name <text>] - Event Filter Name

Use this parameter to display event notifications that use the filter-name you specify.

[-destinations <text>, ...] - List of Event Notification Destinations

Use this parameter to display event notifications that use the destinations you specify.

Examples

The following example displays the event notification:

```
cluster1::> event notification show
ID      Filter Name      Destinations
-----
1       filter1          email_dest, syslog_dest, snmp-traphost
```

event notification destination commands

Create, modify, delete, test and view event notification destinations.

event notification destination create

Create an event notification destination

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `event notification destination create` command creates a new event notification destination of either email or syslog type.

The following system-defined notification destination is configured for your use:

- `snmp-traphost` - This destination reflects the configuration in "system snmp traphost".

Parameters

-name <text> - Destination Name

Use this mandatory parameter to specify the name of the notification destination that is to be created. An event notification destination name must be 2 to 64 characters long. Valid characters are the following ASCII characters: A-Z, a-z, 0-9, "_", and "-". The name must start and end with: A-Z, a-z, or 0-9.

{ -email <mail address> - Email Destination

Use this parameter to specify the email address to which event notifications will be sent. For events to properly generate email notifications, the event system must also be configured with an address and mail server from which the mail will be sent. See ["event config modify" on page 117](#) command for more information.

| -syslog <text> - Syslog Destination

Use this parameter to specify syslog server host name or IP address to which syslog entries will be sent.

| -rest-api-url <text> - REST API Server URL

Use this parameter to specify REST API server URL to which event notifications will be sent. Enter the full URL, which must start either with an `http://` or `https://` prefix. To specify a URL that contains a question mark, press ESC followed by the `"?"`. If an `https://` URL is specified, then Data ONTAP verifies the identity of the destination host by validating its certificate. If the Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) is enabled for EMS, then Data ONTAP uses that protocol to determine the certificate's revocation status. Use the `security config oscp show -application ems` command to determine if the OCSP-based certificate revocation status check is enabled for EMS.

[-certificate-authority <text>] - Client Certificate Issuing CA

Use this parameter to specify the name of the certificate authority (CA) that signed the client certificate that will be sent in case mutual authentication with the REST API server is required. There can be multiple client certificates installed for the admin vserver in the cluster, and this parameter, along with the `certificate-serial` parameter, uniquely identifies which one. Use the ["security certificate show" on page 458](#) command to see the list of certificates installed in the cluster.

[-certificate-serial <text>] - Client Certificate Serial Number

Use this parameter to specify the serial number of the client certificate that will be sent in case mutual authentication with the REST API server is required.

Examples

The following example shows the creation of a new event notification destination of type email called "StorageAdminEmail":

```
cluster1::> event notification destination create -name StorageAdminEmail -email StorageAdmin@example.com
```

```
cluster1::> event notification destination show
```

Name	Type	Destination
StorageAdminEmail		


```
email          StorageAdmin@example.com
snmp-traphost  snmp          10.30.40.10 (from "system snmp traphost")
2 entries were displayed.
```

The following example shows the creation of a new event notification destination of type rest-api called "RestApi":

```
cluster1::> event notification destination create -name RestApi -rest-api-url https://rest.example.com/rest
-certificate-authority cluster1-root-ca -certificate-serial 052213E60B7088
```

```
cluster1::> event notification destination show -name RestApi -instance
```

```
Destination Name: RestApi
Type of Destination: rest-api
Destination Values: https://rest.example.com/rest
Client Certificate Issuing CA: cluster1-root-ca
Client Certificate Serial Number: 052213E60B7088
```

event notification destination delete

Delete existing event destinations

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `event notification destination delete` command deletes an event notification destination.

The following system-defined notification destination is configured for your use:

- `snmp-traphost` - This destination reflects the configuration in "system snmp traphost". To remove snmp-traphost addresses, use the ["system snmp traphost" on page 1298](#) command.

Parameters

-name <text> - Destination Name

Use this mandatory parameter to specify the name of an event destination to be removed.

Examples

The following shows the examples of deleting event notification destinations:

```
cluster1::> event notification destination show
```

Name	Type	Destination
StorageAdminEmail	email	StorageAdmin@example.com
StorageAdminSyslog	syslog	example.com
snmp-traphost	snmp	10.30.40.10 (from "system snmp traphost")

3 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::> event notification destination delete -name StorageAdminEmail
```

```
cluster1::> event notification destination show
```

Name	Type	Destination
StorageAdminSyslog	syslog	example.com
snmp-traphost	snmp	10.30.40.10 (from "system snmp traphost")

2 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::> event notification destination delete -name Storage*
```

```
cluster1::> event notification destination show
```

Name	Type	Destination
snmp-traphost	snmp	10.30.40.10 (from "system snmp traphost")

1 entries were displayed.

event notification destination modify

Modify an event notification destination

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `event notification destination modify` command modifies event notification destination.

The following system-defined notification destination is configured for your use:

- `snmp-traphost` - This destination reflects the configuration in "system snmp traphost". To modify traphost addresses, use the ["system snmp traphost" on page 1298](#) command.

Parameters

-name <text> - Destination Name

Use this mandatory parameter to specify the name of an event notification destination to be modified. The name of the destination must already exist.

{ [-email <mail address>] - Email Destination

Use this parameter to specify a new value of email address to replace the current address in the event notification destination. The parameter is specified only when the event notification destination type is already "email". It is not allowed to specify the parameter for a destination that already has another type of destination address.

| [-syslog <text>] - Syslog Destination

Use this parameter to specify a new syslog server host name or IP address to replace the current address of the event notification destination. The parameter is specified only when the event notification destination type is already "syslog". It is not allowed to specify the parameter for a destination that already has another type of destination address.

| [-rest-api-url <text>] - REST API Server URL

Use this parameter to specify a new REST API server URL to replace the current address of the event notification destination. Enter the full URL, which must start either with an `http://` or `https://` prefix. To specify a URL that contains a question mark, press ESC followed by the `"?"`. If an `https://` URL is specified, then Data ONTAP verifies the identity of the destination host by validating its certificate. If the Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) is enabled for EMS, then Data ONTAP uses that protocol to determine the certificate's revocation status. Use the `security config oscp show -application ems` command to determine if the OCSP-based certificate revocation status check is enabled for EMS. The parameter is specified only when the event notification destination type is already "rest-api". It is not allowed to specify the parameter for a destination that already has another type of destination address.

[-certificate-authority <text>] - Client Certificate Issuing CA

Use this parameter to specify a new value of the certificate authority (CA) to replace the current value in the event notification destination. There can be multiple client certificates installed for the admin vserver in the cluster, and this parameter, along with the `certificate-serial` parameter, uniquely identifies which one. Use the ["security certificate show" on page 458](#) command to see the list of certificates installed in the cluster.

[-certificate-serial <text>]] - Client Certificate Serial Number

Use this parameter to specify a new serial number of the client certificate to replace the current value in the event notification destination.

Examples

The following example shows the modification of event notification destinations:

```
cluster1::> event notification destination show
```

Name	Type	Destination
StorageAdminEmail	email	Storage@example.com
StorageAdminSyslog	syslog	example.com
snmp-traphost	snmp	10.30.40.10 (from "system snmp traphost")

3 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::> event notification destination modify -name StorageAdminEmail -email StorageAdmin@example.com
```

```
cluster1::> event notification destination show
```

Name	Type	Destination
StorageAdminEmail	email	StorageAdmin@example.com
StorageAdminSyslog	syslog	example.com
snmp-traphost	snmp	10.30.40.10 (from "system snmp traphost")

3 entries were displayed.

The following example shows how to clear the client certificate configuration when mutual authentication with the REST API server is no longer required:

```
cluster1::> event notification destination show -name RestApi -instance
```

```

    Destination Name: RestApi
    Type of Destination: rest-api
    Destination Values: https://rest.example.com/rest
    Client Certificate Issuing CA: cluster1-root-ca
    Client Certificate Serial Number: 052213E60B7088
```

```
cluster-1::> event notification destination modify -name RestApi -certificate-authority - -certificate-serial -
```

```
cluster-1::> event notification destination show -name RestApi -instance
```

```

    Destination Name: RestApi
    Type of Destination: rest-api
    Destination Values: https://rest.example.com/rest
    Client Certificate Issuing CA: -
    Client Certificate Serial Number: -
```

event notification destination show

Display event notification destinations

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `event notification destination show` command displays event notification destinations. Note: In the case of a `rest-api` destination type, OCSP information is not included. It's available in `security config ocsf show -app ems` command.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-name <text>] - Destination Name

Use this optional parameter to display information of an event notification destination that has the specified name.

[-type {snmp|email|syslog|rest-api}] - Type of Destination

Use this optional parameter to display information of event notification destinations that have the specified destination type.

[-destination <text>, ...] - Destination

Use this optional parameter to display information of event notification destinations that have the specified destination address. Enter multiple addresses separated by a comma.

[-server-ca-present {true|false}] - Server CA Certificates Present?

Use this optional parameter to display information of event notification destinations that have the specified server-ca-present value. This field indicates whether there are certificates of the server-ca type exist in the system. If not, event messages will not be sent to a rest-api type destination having an HTTPS URL.

[-certificate-authority <text>] - Client Certificate Issuing CA

Use this optional parameter to display information of event notification destinations that have the specified certificate authority name.

[-certificate-serial <text>] - Client Certificate Serial Number

Use this optional parameter to display information of event notification destinations that have the specified certificate serial number.

[-certificate-valid {true|false}] - Client Certificate Valid?

Use this optional parameter to display information of event notification destinations that have the specified certificate-valid value. This field indicates whether the client certificate specified by the certificate-authority and certificate-serial fields is valid. If not, and if the REST API server requires client authentication, event messages will not be sent to the server.

Examples

The following shows examples of "event notification destination show":

```
cluster1::> event notification destination show
```

Name	Type	Destination
StorageAdminEmail	email	StorageAdmin@example.com
StorageAdminSyslog	syslog	example.com
snmp-traphost	snmp	10.30.40.10 (from "system snmp traphost")
RestApi	rest-api	https://rest.example.com/rest

4 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::> event notification destination show -type snmp -instance
```

```
Destination Name: snmp-traphost
Type of Destination: snmp
Destination values: 10.30.40.10 (from "system snmp traphost")
```

event notification history commands

The history directory

event notification history show

Display latest events sent to destination

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `event notification history show` command displays a list of event messages that have been sent to a notification destination. Information displayed by the command for each event is identical to that of the `event log show` command. This command displays events sent to a notification destination while the `event log show` command displays all events that have been logged.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

-destination <text> - Destination

Specifies the destination to which event messages have been sent to be displayed.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Displays a list of events for the node you specify. Use this parameter with the -seqnum parameter to display detailed information.

[-seqnum <Sequence Number>] - Sequence#

Selects the events that match this parameter value. Use with the -node parameter to display detailed information.

[-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Time

Selects the events that match this parameter value. Use the format: MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [+ HH:MM]. You can specify a time range by using the ".." operator between two time statements.

[-severity {EMERGENCY|ALERT|ERROR|NOTICE|INFORMATIONAL|DEBUG}] - Severity

Selects the events that match this parameter value. Severity levels are as follows:

- EMERGENCY - Disruption.
- ALERT - Single point of failure.
- ERROR - Degradation.
- NOTICE - Information.
- INFORMATIONAL - Information.
- DEBUG - Debug information.

[-message-name <Message Name>] - Message Name

Selects the events that match this parameter value (string). Message names are descriptive, so filtering output by message name displays messages of a specific type.

[-event <text>] - Event

Selects the events that match this parameter value. This parameter is useful when entered with wildcards. The "event" field contains the full text of the event, including any parameters. For example, the wafl.vol.offline event displays the name of the volume that is taken offline.

Examples

The following example displays all the events which match "important-events" filter and forwarded to the "snmp-traphost" destination:

```
cluster1::> event filter show
Filter Name Rule      Rule      Message Name      SNMP Trap Type      Severity
          Position Type
-----
default-trap-events
          1      include *              *              EMERGENCY, ALERT
          2      include *              Standard, Built-in *
          3      exclude *              *              *
important-events
          1      include *              *              EMERGENCY, ALERT
          2      include callhome.*      *              ERROR
          3      exclude *              *              *
no-info-debug-events
          1      include *              *              EMERGENCY, ALERT, ERROR, NOTICE
          2      exclude *              *
```

8 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::> event notification destination show
```

Name	Type	Destination
snmp-traphost	snmp	192.168.10.40 (from "system snmp traphost")

```
cluster1::> event notification show
```

ID	Filter Name	Destinations
1	important-events	snmp-traphost

```
cluster1::>event notification history show -destination snmp-traphost
```

Time	Node	Severity	Event
5/14/2015 03:02:09	node1	EMERGENCY	callhome.clam.node.ooq: Call home for NODE(S) OUT OF CLUSTER QUORUM.
5/13/2015 12:05:45	node1	ALERT	od.rdb.mbox.read.error: message="RDB-HA readPSlot: Failed to read blob_type 19, (pslot 16), in

2 entries were displayed.

event route commands

(DEPRECATED)-Manage the mapping between events and destinations

event route add-destinations

(DEPRECATED)-Add destination(s) to an event definition

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Note: This command has been deprecated. It may be removed from a future release of Data ONTAP. Instead, use the "event notification" command set.

The `event route add-destinations` command adds destinations to an event route. Any existing destinations assigned to the route are not removed.

The destinations you add must already exist. See the documentation for the [“event destination create” on page 120](#) command for information about creating destinations. To show all existing destinations and their attributes, use the [“event destination show” on page 124](#) command. To remove destinations from an event route, use the [“event route remove-destinations” on page 152](#) command.

You can use extended queries with such parameters as `-severity` and `-snmp-support` to specify multiple events that meet certain criteria. See examples below that show how to use extended queries.

Parameters

-message-name <Message Name> - Message Name

Specify the message name of the event you are modifying. You can use wildcards to specify a family of events or type of event.

[-severity {EMERGENCY|ALERT|ERROR|NOTICE|INFORMATIONAL|DEBUG}] - Severity

Use this optional parameter to specify a set of events that match this parameter value. You must use the `-message-name` parameter with wildcards to specify the family of events or type of events.

-destinations <Event Destination>, ... - Destinations

Specify a comma-separated list of destinations to which notifications for the named event are sent. These destinations will be added to any existing destinations assigned to this event route.

Examples

The following example specifies that all RAID events go to the destinations named support.email, mgr.email, and sreng.pager:

```
cluster1:: event route add-destinations -message-name raid* -destinations support.email,mgr.email,sreng.pager
```

The following example specifies that all alert, and emergency events go to the destination named test_dest:

```
cluster1:: event route add-destinations -message-name * -severity =ALERT -destinations test_dest
```

The following example specifies that all alert events that support a SNMP trap go to the destination named traphost. In this example, because the -snmp-support parameter is specified as part of extended queries, the -severity parameter must also be specified in the extended queries:

```
cluster1:: event route add-destinations [-snmp-support true -severity ALERT] -destinations traphost
```

event route modify

(DEPRECATED)-Modify an event's destination, reporting threshold, or both

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Note: This command has been deprecated. It may be removed from a future release of Data ONTAP. Instead, use the "event notification" command set.

Use the `event route modify` command to modify an event's destination, frequency threshold, and time threshold. The event's destination must already exist; see the documentation for the [“event destination create” on page 120](#) command for information about creating destinations. The frequency threshold and time threshold prevent multiple event notifications in a brief period of time.

You can use extended queries with such parameters as `-severity` and `-snmp-support` to specify multiple events that meet certain criteria. See examples provided in the [“event route add-destinations” on page 150](#) command manpage that show how to use extended queries.

The frequency threshold specifies the number of times an event occurs before a repeat notification of the event is sent; for instance, a frequency threshold of 5 indicates that a notification is sent every fifth time an event occurs. The time threshold specifies the number of seconds between notifications for an event; for instance, a time threshold of 120 indicates that a notification is sent only if it has been two minutes or more since the last notification for that event was sent.

If both the frequency threshold and time threshold are set, a notification is sent if either threshold is met. For instance, if the frequency threshold is set to 5 and the time threshold is set to 120, and the event occurs more than five times within two minutes, a notification is sent. If both thresholds are set to 0 (zero) or empty ("- " or ""), there is no suppression of multiple event notifications.

Parameters

-message-name <Message Name> - Message Name

Specify the message name of the event you are modifying. You can use wildcards to specify a family of events or type of event.

[-severity {EMERGENCY|ALERT|ERROR|NOTICE|INFORMATIONAL|DEBUG}] - Severity

Use this optional parameter to specify a set of events that match this parameter value. You must use the `-message-name` parameter with wildcards to specify the family of events or type of events.

[-destinations <Event Destination>, ...] - Destinations

Use this optional parameter to specify a comma-separated list of destinations to which notifications for the named event are sent. Using this parameter replaces the current list of destinations with the list of destinations you specify. To add or remove individual destinations from the current list, use [“event route add-destinations” on page 150](#) or [“event route remove-destinations” on page 152](#).

[-frequencythreshold <integer>] - Number of Drops Between Transmissions

Specifies the number of event notifications that must occur within the `timethreshold` period before a repeat notification is sent.

[`-timethreshold <integer>`] - Dropping Interval (Seconds) Between Transmissions

If multiple notifications of an event occur within this many seconds, only the first notification is sent. Multiple notifications will be sent during this time period only if the `frequencythreshold` quantity is exceeded.

Examples

The following example modifies all RAID events to send messages to a destination named "support.email", and specify that multiple messages should only be sent if an event occurs more than five times within 60 seconds.

```
cluster1::> event route modify -messagename raid* -destinations support.email -frequencythreshold 5 -timethreshold 60
```

event route remove-destinations

(DEPRECATED)-Remove destination(s) from an event definition

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Note: This command has been deprecated. It may be removed from a future release of Data ONTAP. Instead, use the "event notification" command set.

The `event route remove-destinations` command can be used to remove existing destinations from an event route. This command removes only the specified destinations from the route, leaving any other destinations assigned to that route.

The named destinations are not deleted, just removed from the specified event route. To delete a destination entirely, use the [“event destination delete” on page 121](#) command. To show all existing destinations and their attributes, use the [“event destination show” on page 124](#) command.

You can use extended queries with such parameters as `-severity` and `-snmp-support` to specify multiple events that meet certain criteria. See examples provided in the [“event route add-destinations” on page 150](#) command manpage that show how to use extended queries.

Parameters

-message-name <Message Name> - Message Name

Specify the message name of the event you are modifying. You can use wildcards to specify a family of events or type of event.

[`-severity {EMERGENCY|ALERT|ERROR|NOTICE|INFORMATIONAL|DEBUG}`] - Severity

Use this optional parameter to specify a set of events that match this parameter value. You must use the `-message-name` parameter with wildcards to specify the family of events or type of events.

-destinations <Event Destination>, ... - Destinations

Specify a comma-separated list of destinations to remove from the event's list of destinations.

Examples

The following example specifies that the destination named "mgr.email" should no longer receive notifications of RAID events.

```
cluster1::> event route remove-destinations -message-name raid* -destinations mgr.email
```

event route show

(DEPRECATED)-Display event routes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Note: This command has been deprecated. It may be removed from a future release of Data ONTAP. Instead, use the "event catalog" command set.

This command displays information about event routes. Event routes describe which events generate notifications. A route specifies what to watch for, whom to notify, and what to do should a particular event occur. By default, the command displays the following information:

- Message name of the event
- Severity of the event
- Destinations for event notifications
- Frequency threshold for event notifications
- Time threshold for event notifications

To display detailed information about a specific event route, run the command with the `-message-name` parameter, and specify the name of the message. The detailed view adds the following information:

- Full description of the event
- Action to be taken to address the event

You can specify additional parameters to limit output to the information that matches those parameters. For example, to display information only about events with a message name that begins with "raid", run the command with the `-message-name raid*` parameter. You can enter either a specific text string or a wildcard pattern.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-message-name <Message Name>] - Message Name

Selects the event routes that match this parameter value.

[-severity {EMERGENCY|ALERT|ERROR|NOTICE|INFORMATIONAL|DEBUG}] - Severity

Selects the event routes that match this parameter value. Valid values:

- EMERGENCY - Disruption
- ALERT - Single point of failure
- ERROR - Degradation
- NOTICE - Information
- INFORMATIONAL - Information
- DEBUG - Debug information

[-action <text>] - Corrective Action

Selects the events that match this parameter value. This parameter is most useful when entered with wildcards. The "action" field describes what steps, if any, you must take to remedy the situation.

[-description <text>] - Description

Selects the events that match this parameter value. This parameter is most useful when entered with wildcards. The "description" field describes why the event was encountered and what it means.

[-snmp-support {true|false}] - Supports SNMP trap

Selects the event routes that match this parameter value.

[-destinations <Event Destination>, ...] - Destinations

Selects the event routes that match this parameter value. A destination is a list of email addresses, SNMP clients, and syslogs.

[-frequencythreshold <integer>] - Number of Drops Between Transmissions

Selects the event routes that match this parameter value (number of events since previous notification).

[-timethreshold <integer>] - Dropping Interval (Seconds) Between Transmissions

Selects the event routes that match this parameter value.

Examples

The following example displays information about all event routes:

```
cluster1::> event route show
```

Message	Severity	Destinations	Freq Threshd	Time Threshd
admin.config.backup. push.fail	ERROR	allevents,pager	5	120
admin.config.changed	INFO	allevents	0	0
admin.file.deleted	INFO	allevents	0	0
admin.login.failure	INFO	allevents	0	0
admin.software. commit.failure	ERROR	criticals,allevents	0	0
admin.software. commit.success	INFO	allevents	0	0
admin.software. committing	INFO	allevents	0	0
admin.software. installed	INFO	allevents	0	0
aggrcopy.dst. autoRestrictMsg	NOTICE	allevents	0	0
aggrcopy.dst. noMemory	ERROR	pager,admin	4	300
...				

event snmphistory commands

(DEPRECATED)-Display the list of SNMP-trap events

event snmphistory delete

(DEPRECATED)-Delete an SNMP trap history record

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Note: This command has been deprecated. It may be removed from a future release of Data ONTAP. Instead, use the "event notification history" command set.

The `event snmphistory delete` command deletes an SNMP trap-history record. To delete a record, you will need to know which node generated the event, and you will need to know the sequence number of that event in the trap-history.

Use the [“event snmphistory show” on page 155](#) command to display a list of trap-history records and their sequence numbers.

Parameters**-node {<nodename>|local} - Node**

Use this parameter to specify the name of the node that contains the snmp history record to delete.

-seqnum <Sequence Number> - Sequence Number

Use this parameter to specify the sequence number of the SNMP trap-history record to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes all SNMP trap-history records on node1:

```
cluster1::> event snmphistory delete -node node1 -seqnum *
```

event snmphistory show

(DEPRECATED)-Display a list of SNMP trap history records

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Note: This command has been deprecated. It may be removed from a future release of Data ONTAP. Instead, use the "event notification history" command set.

The `event snmphistory show` command displays a list of event notifications that have been sent to SNMP traps. The command output depends on the parameters specified with the command. By default, the command displays general information about all trap-history records.

To display detailed information about a specific trap-history record, run the command with the `-seqnum` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the trap-history records that match this parameter value (text pattern).

[-seqnum <Sequence Number>] - Sequence Number

Selects the trap-history records that match this parameter value (sequence number).

[-message-name <Message Name>] - Message Name

Selects the trap-history records that match this parameter value.

[-address <text>, ...] - SNMP Client Address

Selects the trap-history records that match this parameter value (IP address).

[-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Transmission Time

Selects the trap-history records that match this parameter value.

[-message <text>] - Alert Message

Selects the trap-history records that match this parameter value (text pattern).

[-previous-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Previous Transmission Time

Selects the trap-history records that match this parameter value.

[-num-drops-since-previous <integer>] - Number of Drops Since Previous Transmission

Selects the trap-history records that match this parameter value (number of event drops since last transmission).

Examples

The following example displays information about all SNMP trap-history records:

```
cluster1::> event snmhistory show
Seq # Message Name      Address  Node  Time
-----
12481 raid.mirror.restrict 10.0.2.20 node0 4/14/2008 15:11:04
12482 aggrcopy.dst.noMemory 10.0.2.20 node0 4/14/2008 14:52:54
12483 raid.mirror.restrict 10.0.2.21 node1 4/14/2008 14:41:04
```

event status commands

Display the status of events, including occurrences and drops

event status show

Display event status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `event status show` command summarizes information about occurrences of events. For detailed information about specific occurrences of events, use the [“event log show” on page 136](#) command.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the event records that match this parameter value. Events are tracked on a node-by-node basis, rather than being rolled up cluster-wide.

[-message-name <Message Name>] - Message Name

Selects the event records that match this parameter value. The message name is a short descriptive string. Filtering output by message name displays messages of a specific type.

[-indications <integer>] - Number of Indications

Selects the event records that match this parameter value. This parameter is most useful when used with a range, such as using the range "more than 20" to display only events that have been posted more than 20 times.

[-drops <integer>] - Number of Drops

Selects the event records that match this parameter value.

[-last-time-occurred <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Last Indication Time

Selects the event records that match this parameter value.

[-last-time-dropped <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Last Suppressed Indication Time

Selects the event records that match this parameter value.

[-last-time-processed <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Last Processed Indication Time

Selects the event records that match this parameter value.

[-stat-starting-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Stat Starting Time

Selects the event records that match this parameter value.

[-last-hour-histogram <integer>, ...] - 60-minute Histogram (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter with the `-fields` parameter to display the "last hour" histogram for each event type. The last hour histogram records the number of times each event occurred in the last hour. The histogram

is divided into sixty buckets, and each bucket collects one minute's events. The buckets display with the most recent event first.

[-last-day-histogram <integer>, ...] - 24-hour Histogram (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter with the `-fields` parameter to display the "last day" histogram for each event type. The last day histogram records the number of times each event occurred in the last day. The histogram is divided into 24 buckets, and each bucket collects one hour's events. The buckets display with the most recent event first.

[-last-week-histogram <integer>, ...] - 7-day Histogram (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter with the `-fields` parameter to display the "last week" histogram for each event type. The last week histogram records the number of times each event occurred in the last week. The histogram is divided into 7 buckets, and each bucket collects one day's events. The buckets display with the most recent event first.

[-severity {NODE_FAULT|SVC_FAULT|NODE_ERROR|SVC_ERROR|WARNING|NOTICE|INFO|DEBUG|VAR}]

- Severity

Selects events that have the event severity you specify. Severity levels sort with the most severe levels first. Severity levels:

- **NODE_FAULT** - The node has detected data corruption, or is unable to provide client service.
- **SVC_FAULT** - The node has detected a temporary loss of service. Typically, this is caused by a transient software fault.
- **NODE_ERROR** - The node has detected a hardware error that is not immediately fatal.
- **SVC_ERROR** - The node has detected a software error that is not immediately fatal.
- **WARNING** - A high-priority message that does not indicate a fault.
- **NOTICE** - A normal-priority message that does not indicate a fault.
- **INFO** - A low-priority message that does not indicate a fault.
- **DEBUG** - A debugging message. These messages are typically suppressed.
- **VAR** - These messages have variable severity. Severity level for these messages is selected at runtime.

The examples below illustrate how to query on severity.

Examples

The following example displays recent event-occurrence status for node1:

```
cluster1:: event status show -node node1
```

Node	Message	Occurs	Drops	Last Time
node1	raid.spares.media_scrub.start	6	0	3/11/2010 15:59:00
node1	raid.uninitialized.parity.vol	3	0	3/11/2010 15:58:28
node1	raid.vol.state.online	3	0	3/11/2010 15:58:29
node1	reg.defaultCommit.set.timeTaken	1	0	3/11/2010 15:58:28
node1	scsitgt.ha.state.changed	2	0	3/11/2010 15:58:28
node1	ses.multipath.notSupported	2	0	3/11/2010 15:58:43
node1	shelf.config.mpha	1	0	3/11/2010 15:58:48
node1	sk.hog.runtime	1	0	3/11/2010 15:58:28
node1	snmp.agent.msg.access.denied	1	0	3/11/2010 15:58:28
node1	snmp.link.up	6	0	3/11/2010 15:58:28
node1	tar.csum.mismatch	2	0	3/11/2010 15:58:28
node1	tar.extract.success	2	0	3/11/2010 15:58:28
node1	vifmgr.lifsuccessfullymoved	3	0	3/11/2010 15:58:46
node1	vifmgr.portdown	1	0	3/11/2010 15:58:48
node1	vifmgr.portup	5	0	3/11/2010 15:58:48
node1	vifmgr.startedsuccessfully	1	0	3/11/2010 15:58:43

The following example displays a summary of events which are warnings or more severe:

```
cluster1:: event status show -node node1 -severity =warning -fields indications,drops,severity
```

node	message-name	indications	drops	severity

```

-----
node1  api.output.invalidSchema 5463      840  WARNING
node1  callhome.dsk.config         1      0  WARNING
node1  callhome.sys.config         1      0  SVC_ERROR
node1  cecc_log.dropped            145    0  WARNING
node1  cecc_log.entry              5      0  WARNING
node1  cecc_log.entry_no_syslog 4540    218  WARNING
node1  cecc_log.summary            5      0  WARNING
node1  cf.fm.noPartnerVariable    5469    839  WARNING
node1  cf.fm.notkoverBadMbox       1      0  WARNING
node1  cf.fm.notkoverClusterDisable 1      0  WARNING
node1  cf.fsm.backupMailboxError 1      0  WARNING
node1  cf.takeover.disabled        23     0  WARNING
node1  cmds.sysconf.logErr         1      0  NODE_ERROR
node1  config.noPartnerDisks       1      0  NODE_ERROR
node1  fci.initialization.failed 2      0  NODE_ERROR
node1  fcp.service.adapter         1      0  WARNING
node1  fmbb.BlobNotFound           1      0  WARNING
node1  ha.takeoverImpNotDef        1      0  WARNING
node1  httpd.config.mime.missing 2      0  WARNING
node1  mgr.opsmgr.autoreg.norec 1      0  WARNING
node1  monitor.globalStatus.critical 1      0  NODE_ERROR
node1  raid.mirror.vote.versionZero 1      0  SVC_ERROR
node1  ses.multipath.notSupported 2      0  NODE_ERROR
node1  snmp.agent.msg.access.denied 1      0  WARNING
24 entries were displayed.

```

The example below demonstrates using the `-probability` parameter and `-fields` parameter together to display a list of events that might be suppressed.

```

cluster1:: event* status show -node node1 -probability > 9 -fields probability
node      message-name probability
-----
node1     app.log.crit 11%
node1     kern.syslog.msg
           99%
node1     raid.spares.media_scrub.start
           84%
node1     raid.spares.media_scrub.suspend
           86%
4 entries were displayed.

```

Chapter 13. Job Commands

Manage jobs and job schedules

The `job` commands enable you to manage jobs and schedules. A job is defined as any asynchronous operation.

job delete

Delete a job

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `job delete` command deletes a job. Use the [“job show” on page 160](#) command to view a list of running jobs that can be deleted.

Parameters

-id <integer> - Job ID

The numeric ID of the job you want to delete. A job ID is a positive integer.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Owning Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the name of the Vserver that owns the job.

Examples

The following example deletes the job that has ID 99:

```
cluster1::> job delete -id 99
```

job pause

Pause a job

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `job pause` command pauses a job. Use the [“job resume” on page 160](#) command to resume a paused job. Use the [“job show” on page 160](#) command to view a list of running jobs that can be paused.

Parameters

-id <integer> - Job ID

The numeric ID of the job you want to pause. A job ID is a positive integer.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Owning Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the name of the Vserver that owns the job.

Examples

The following example pauses the job that has ID 183:

```
cluster1::> job pause -id 183
```

job resume

Resume a job

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `job resume` command resumes a job that was previously paused by using the [“job pause” on page 159](#) command. Use the [“job show” on page 160](#) command to view a list of paused jobs that can be resumed.

Parameters

-id <integer> - Job ID

The numeric ID of the paused job to be resumed. A job ID is a positive integer.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Owning Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the name of the Vserver that owns the job.

Examples

The following example resumes the paused job that has ID 183:

```
cluster1::> job resume -id 183
```

job show

Display a list of jobs

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `job show` command displays information about jobs. By default, the command displays information about all current jobs.

To display detailed information about a specific job, run the command with the `-id` parameter.

You can specify additional parameters to select information that matches the values you specify for those parameters. For example, to display information only about jobs running on a specific node, run the command with the `-node` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-inprogress]

Displays the job ID, the job name, the owning Vserver, and the progress of the job.

| [-jobstate]

Displays information about each job's state, including the queue state, whether the job was restarted, and when the job has completely timed out.

| [-sched]

Displays the job ID, the job name, the owning Vserver, and the schedule on which the job runs.

| [-times]

Displays the job ID, the job name, the owning Vserver, the time when the job was last queued, the time when the job was last started, and the time when the job most recently ended.

[-type]
Displays the job ID, the job name, the job type, and the job category.

[-jobuuid] (privilege: advanced)
Displays the job ID, the job name, the owning Vserver, and the job UUID.

[-instance]
If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

-id <integer>] - Job ID
Selects the jobs that match the ID or range of IDs that you specify.

-vserver <vserver name>] - Owing Vserver
Selects jobs that are owned by the specified Vserver.

-name <text>] - Name
Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

-description <text>] - Description
Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

-priority {Low|Medium|High|Exclusive}] - Priority
Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

-node <nodename>] - Node
Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

-affinity {Cluster|Node}] - Affinity
Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

-schedule <job_schedule>] - Schedule
Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

-queuetime <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - Queue Time
Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

-starttime <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - Start Time
Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

-endtime <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - End Time
Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

-dropdeadtime <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - Drop-dead Time
Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

-restarted {true|false}] - Restarted?
Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

-state {Initial|Queued|Running|Waiting|Pausing|Paused|Quitting|Success|Failure|Reschedule|Error|Quit|Dead|Unknown|Restart|Dormant}] - State
Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

-code <integer>] - Status Code
Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

-completion <text>] - Completion String
Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

-jobtype <text>] - Job Type
Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

-category <text>] - Job Category
Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

-uuid <UUID>] - UUID (privilege: advanced)

Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

[-progress <text>] - Execution Progress

Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

[-username <text>] - User Name

Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

[-restart-is-delayed-by-module <text>] - Restart Is Delayed by Module

Selects jobs which are or were delayed by the specified module during the restart. For example: MCC_SWITCHBACK

Examples

The following example displays information about all jobs on the node named node1:

```
cluster1::> job show -node node1
```

Job ID	Name	Owning Vserver	Node	State
308114	mirror-daily-3587206	node-vserver	node1	Running
	Descr:Auto-replicate to 1 mirror(s)			
308115	mirror-daily-3618985	node-vserver	node1	Running
	Descr:Auto-replicate to 1 mirror(s)			
308116	mirror-daily-3619010	node-vserver	node1	Queued
	Descr:Auto-replicate to 1 mirror(s)			
308117	mirror-daily-3749547	node-vserver	node1	Queued
	Descr:Auto-replicate to 1 mirror(s)			

4 entries were displayed.

job show-bynode

Display a list of jobs by node

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `job show-bynode` command displays information about jobs on a per-node basis. The command output depends on the parameters specified with the command. If no parameters are specified, the command displays information about all jobs in the cluster that are currently owned by a node.

To display detailed information about a specific job, run the command with the `-id` parameter. The detailed view includes all of the default information plus additional items.

You can specify additional parameters to display only information that matches the values you specify for those parameters. For example, to display information only about jobs running on a specific node, run the command with the `-node` parameter.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that are associated with the node you specify.

[-id <integer>] - Job ID

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the ID or range of IDs you specify.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Owning Vserver

Use this parameter with the name of a Vserver to display only jobs that are owned by that Vserver.

[-name <text>] - Name

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the job name you specify.

[-description <text>] - Description

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the description you specify.

[-affinity {Cluster|Node}] - Affinity

Use this parameter with an affinity value to display only jobs that match the affinity you specify.

[-username <text>] - User Name

Use this parameter with a username to display only jobs that are associated with that user.

Examples

The following example displays information about all jobs on a per-node basis:

```
node::> job show-bynode
```

Node	Job ID	Name	Owning Vserver	Affinity
node0	1501	log-rotation	node-vserver	Cluster
		Descr:logrotation job		
node1	1498	log-rotation	node-vserver	Cluster
		Descr:logrotation job		
node2	1499	log-rotation	node-vserver	Cluster
		Descr:logrotation job		
node3	1500	log-rotation	node-vserver	Cluster
		Descr:logrotation job		

job show-cluster

Display a list of cluster jobs

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `job show-cluster` command displays information about cluster-affiliated jobs. The command output depends on the parameters specified with the command. If no parameters are specified, the command displays information about all cluster-affiliated jobs.

To display detailed information about a specific job, run the command with the `-id` parameter. The detailed view includes all of the default information plus additional items.

You can specify additional parameters to display only information that matches the values you specify for those parameters. For example, to display information only about jobs running on a specific node, run the command with the `-node` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-id <integer>] - Job ID

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the ID or range of IDs you specify.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Owning Vserver

Use this parameter with the name of a Vserver to display only jobs that are owned by that Vserver.

[-name <text>] - Name

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the job name you specify.

[-description <text>] - Description

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the description you specify.

[-priority {Low|Medium|High|Exclusive}] - Priority

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the priority you specify.

[-node <nodename>] - Node

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that are associated with the node you specify.

[-affinity {Cluster|Node}] - Affinity

Use this parameter with an affinity value to display only jobs that match the affinity you specify.

[-schedule <job_schedule>] - Schedule

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that run on the schedule you specify.

[-queuetime <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - Queue Time

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the queue time you specify.

[-starttime <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - Start Time

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the start time you specify.

[-endtime <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - End Time

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the end time you specify.

[-dropdeadtime <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - Drop-dead Time

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the final timeout time you specify.

[-restarted {true|false}] - Restarted?

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the restart value you specify.

[-state {Initial|Queued|Running|Waiting|Pausing|Paused|Quitting|Success|Failure|Reschedule|Error|Quit|Dead|Unknown|Restart|Dormant}] - State

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the job state you specify.

[-code <integer>] - Status Code

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the status code you specify.

[-completion <text>] - Completion String

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the completion text you specify.

[-jobtype <text>] - Job Type

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the job type you specify.

[-category <text>] - Job Category

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the job category you specify.

[-uuid <UUID>] - UUID

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the UUID you specify.

[-username <text>] - User Name

Use this parameter with a username to display only jobs that are associated with the user you specify.

Examples

The following example displays information about all cluster-affiliated jobs:

```
cluster1::> job show-cluster
```

Job ID	Name	Owning Vserver	Node	State
305	Auto_Mirror	node-vserver	-	Running
6202	mirror-03_10	node-vserver	-	Queued
6203	Descr:Auto mirror mirror-04_10	node-vserver	-	Queued
6204	Descr:Auto mirror mirror-01_10	node-vserver	-	Queued
6205	Descr:Auto mirror mirror-02_10	node-vserver	-	Queued
6206	Descr:Auto mirror mirror-05_10	node-vserver	-	Queued
	Descr:Auto mirror			

job show-completed

Display a list of completed jobs

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `job show-completed` command displays information about completed jobs. The command output depends on the parameters you specify with the command. If you do not use any parameters, the command displays information about all completed jobs.

To display detailed information about a specific job, run the command with the `-id` parameter. The detailed view includes all of the default information plus additional items.

You can specify additional parameters to display only information that matches those parameters. For instance, to display information only about jobs running on a specific node, run the command with the `-node` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-id <integer>] - Job ID

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the ID or range of IDs you specify.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Owning Vserver

Use this parameter with the name of a Vserver to display only jobs that are owned by that Vserver.

[-name <text>] - Name

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the name you specify.

[-description <text>] - Description

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the description you specify.

[-priority {Low|Medium|High|Exclusive}] - Priority

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the priority you specify.

[-node <nodename>] - Node

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that are associated with the node you specify.

[-affinity {Cluster|Node}] - Affinity

Use this parameter with an affinity value to display only jobs that match the affinity you specify.

[-schedule <job_schedule>] - Schedule

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about the jobs that have the schedule you specify.

[-queuetime <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - Queue Time

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about the jobs that have the queue time you specify.

[-starttime <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - Start Time

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that have the start time you specify.

[-endtime <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - End Time

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that have the end time you specify.

[-dropdeadtime <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - Drop-dead Time

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that time out at the time you specify.

[-restarted {true|false}] - Restarted?

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the restart value you specify.

[-state {Initial|Queued|Running|Waiting|Pausing|Paused|Quitting|Success|Failure|Reschedule|Error|Quit|Dead|Unknown|Restart|Dormant}] - State

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the job state you specify.

[-code <integer>] - Status Code

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the status code you specify.

[-completion <text>] - Completion String

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the completion text you specify.

[-jobtype <text>] - Job Type

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the job type you specify.

[-category <text>] - Job Category

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the job category you specify.

[-uuid <UUID>] - UUID

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the UUID you specify.

[-username <text>] - User Name

Use this parameter with a username to display only jobs that are associated with that user.

Examples

The following example displays information about all completed jobs:

```
node::> job show-completed
```

Job ID	Name	Owning Vserver	End Time	Code	Completion String
305	Auto_Mirror	node-vserver	10/10 08:07:05	0	Succeeded
6202	mirror-03_10	node-vserver	10/10 11:10:07	0	
6203	mirror-04_10	node-vserver	10/10 12:10:09	0	
6204	mirror-01_10	node-vserver	10/10 09:10:03	0	
6205	mirror-02_10	node-vserver	10/10 10:10:08	0	
6206	mirror-05_10	node-vserver	10/10 05:10:04	0	

job stop

Stop a job

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `job stop` command stops a running job. A stopped job cannot be resumed. Use the [“job pause” on page 159](#) command to pause a job so that you can later resume it. Use the [“job show” on page 160](#) command to view a list of running jobs.

Parameters

-id <integer> - Job ID

The numeric ID of the job to stop. A job ID is a positive integer.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Owning Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the name of the Vserver that owns the job.

Examples

The following example stops the job that has ID 101:

```
cluster1::> job stop -id 101
```

job unclaim

Unclaim a cluster job

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `job unclaim` command causes a cluster-affiliated job that is owned by an unavailable node to be unclaimed by that node. Another node in the cluster can then take ownership of the job. Use the [“job show-cluster” on page 163](#) command to obtain a list of cluster-affiliated jobs.

Parameters

-id <integer> - Job ID

Use this parameter to specify the ID number of the job to unclaim.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Owning Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the name of the Vserver that owns the job.

Examples

The following example shows how to unclaim the cluster-affiliated job with the ID 27 that is owned by the Vserver `vs1`:

```
cluster1::*> job unclaim -vserver vs1 -id 27
```

job watch-progress

Watch the progress of a job

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `job watch-progress` command displays the progress of a job, and periodically updates that display. You can specify the frequency of the updates.

Parameters

-id <integer> - Job ID

Use this parameter to specify the numeric ID of the job to monitor.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Owning Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the name of the Vserver that owns the job.

[-interval <integer>] - Refresh Interval (seconds)

Use this parameter to specify the number of seconds between updates.

Examples

The following example show how to monitor the progress of the job that has ID 222 on Vserver `vs0`. The progress display updates every 3 seconds.

```
cluster1::> job watch-progress -vserver vs0 -id 222 -interval 3
```

job history commands

The history directory

job history show

Display a history of jobs

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `job history show` command displays a history of completed jobs with newer entries displayed first. You can specify optional parameters to select information about job history items that match only those parameters. For example, to display information about jobs that were completed on February 27 at noon, run the command with `-endtime "02/27 12:00:00"`.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the completed jobs that match this parameter value.

[-record <Sequence Number>] - Record ID

Selects the completed jobs that match the record ID or range of record IDs you specify. Note that record IDs are unique for each node, not for the cluster as a whole. As a result, there can be two records with the same record ID within the cluster.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Owning Vserver

Selects the completed jobs that are owned by the Vserver you specify.

[-id <integer>] - Job ID

Selects the completed jobs that match this parameter value.

[-endtime <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - End Time

Selects jobs that completed at the time you specify. This parameter is most useful when used with a range of times.

[-starttime <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - Start Time

Selects completed jobs that were started at the time you specify. This parameter is most useful when used with a range of times.

[-name <text>] - Name

Selects the completed jobs that match this parameter value.

[-description <text>] - Description

Selects the completed jobs that match this parameter value.

[-code <integer>] - Status Code

Selects the completed jobs that match this parameter value. Each job defines its own status codes. The completion text is more informative, but support technicians may request this numeric code.

[-progress <text>] - Progress String

Selects the completed jobs that match this parameter value.

[-completion <text>] - Completion String

Selects the completed jobs that match this parameter value.

[-jobuuid <UUID>] - Job UUID (privilege: advanced)

Selects the completed jobs that match this parameter value.

[-event-type {Idle|Running|Succeeded|Failed|Paused|Stopped|Deleted|Error}] - Event Type

Selects the completed jobs that match this parameter value.

[-event-time <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - Event Time

Selects the completed jobs that match this parameter value. This parameter is most useful when used with a range of times.

[-error-code <integer>] - Job Manager Error Code

Selects the completed jobs that match this parameter value.

[-error-text <text>] - Job Manager Error Text

Selects the completed jobs that match this parameter value.

[-username <text>] - User Name

Selects the completed jobs that match this parameter value.

Examples

The following example displays information about all completed jobs:

```
cluster1::> job history show
```

Time	Node	Owning Vserver	Name	Event	Job ID
08/23 08:58:24	node1	node1-vs	Vol Create	Succeeded	76
Description: Create testvol					
Completion: Successful					

```

08/23 08:58:22 node1      node1-vs  Vol Create      Running      76
Description: Create testvol
08/22 08:16:36 node1      node1-vs  CLUSTER BACKUP AUTO weekly
                                           Succeeded    4
Description: Cluster Backup Job
08/22 08:15:49 node1      node1-vs  CLUSTER BACKUP AUTO weekly
                                           Running      4
Description: Cluster Backup Job
08/22 08:15:08 node1      node1-vs  CLUSTER BACKUP AUTO weekly
                                           Idle         4
Description: Cluster Backup Job
08/22 08:15:03 node1      node1-vs  CLUSTER BACKUP AUTO weekly
                                           Running      4
Description: Cluster Backup Job
6 entries were displayed.

```

The following example shows how to use a range with the "endtime" parameter to select only the events that ended between 8:15 and 8:16 on August 22nd.

```
cluster1::> job history show -endtime "08/22 08:15:00".. "08/22 08:16:00"
```

```

Time          Node      Owing
Vserver      Name          Event          Job ID
-----
08/22 08:15:49 node1      node1-vs  CLUSTER BACKUP AUTO weekly
                                           Running      4
Description: Cluster Backup Job
08/22 08:15:08 node1      node1-vs  CLUSTER BACKUP AUTO weekly
                                           Idle         4
Description: Cluster Backup Job
08/22 08:15:03 node1      node1-vs  CLUSTER BACKUP AUTO weekly
                                           Running      4
Description: Cluster Backup Job
3 entries were displayed.

```

job initstate commands

Display the initialization state of job managers

job initstate show

Display init state for job managers

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `job initstate show` command displays information about the initialization states of job-manager processes.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[-process <process_name>] - Process Name

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[-initialized {true|false}] - Initialized?

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value (true means initialized; false means not initialized).

[-cache-root <text>] - Cache Root

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[-siteid <UUID>] - Site ID

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[-hp-threads <integer>] - High Priority Threads

Selects the nodes that have the number of high-priority threads you specify.

[-mp-threads <integer>] - Medium Priority Threads

Selects the nodes that have the number of medium-priority threads you specify.

[-lp-threads <integer>] - Low Priority Threads

Selects the nodes that have the number of low-priority threads you specify.

[-tx-interval <integer>] - Transaction Interval

Selects the nodes that have the number of seconds you specify as their transaction interval.

[-initmsg <text>] - Initialization Message

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[-thread-initmsg <text>] - Thread Initialization Message

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The thread initialization message contains information about thread status. If there is no information to communicate, this message is empty.

[-recovery-enabled {true|false}] - Job Failover Enabled?

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value (true means enabled, false means not enabled).

[-ex-threads <integer>] - Exclusive Priority Threads

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

Examples

The following example shows how to display general job-manager initialization-state information for a cluster.

```
cluster1::*> job initstate show
```

Node	Process	Init?	HP Thr	MP Thr	LP Thr	EX Thr	TX Int	Failover?
node1	mgwd	true	2	3	5	8	300	true
node2	mgwd	true	2	3	5	8	300	true

2 entries were displayed.

The following example shows how to display detailed job-manager initialization-state information for a node named node0.

```
cluster1::*> job initstate show -instance -node node0
Node: node0
Process Name: mgwd
Initialized?: true
Cache Root: /mroot/jm_cache
Site ID: 824e8f7d-f49-1d9-84af-00423b7352
High Priority Threads: 2
Medium Priority Threads: 3
Low Priority Threads: 5
Transaction Interval: 300
Initialization Message: Initialized
Are Threads Running?: -
Job Failover Enabled?: true
Exclusive Priority Threads: 8
```

job private commands

Manage private jobs

job private delete

Delete a job

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `job private delete` command deletes a private job. Private jobs are affiliated with a specific node and do not use any cluster facilities, such as the replicated database.

If you use this command on a job that does not support the delete operation, the command returns an error message.

Use the “[job private show](#)” on [page 173](#) command to view a list of private jobs that can be deleted.

Parameters

-node <nodename>|local - Node

Use this parameter to specify the node with which the private job is associated.

-id <integer> - Job ID

Use this parameter to specify the numeric ID of the private job to be deleted. A job ID is a positive integer.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Owning Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the name of the Vserver that owns the job.

Examples

The following example shows how to delete the job that has ID 273 from the node named node2:

```
cluster1::*> job private delete -node node2 -id 273
```

job private pause

Pause a job

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `job private pause` command pauses a private job. Private jobs are affiliated with a specific node and do not use any cluster facilities, such as the replicated database.

If you use this command to pause a job that does not support it, the command returns an error message.

Use the “[job private resume](#)” on [page 173](#) command to resume a paused private job.

Use the “[job private show](#)” on [page 173](#) command to view a list of private jobs.

Parameters

-node <nodename>|local - Node

Use this parameter to specify the node with which the private job is associated.

-id <integer> - Job ID

Use this parameter to specify the numeric ID of the paused private job to be paused. A job ID is a positive integer.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Owning Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the name of the Vserver that owns the job.

Examples

The following example pauses the private job that has ID 99 on the node `node1`:

```
cluster1::*> jobs private pause -node node1 -id 99
```

job private resume

Resume a job

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `job private resume` command resumes a private job that was paused by using the “[job private pause](#)” on [page 172](#) command. Private jobs are affiliated with a specific node and do not use any cluster facilities, such as the replicated database.

Use the “[job private show](#)” on [page 173](#) command to view a list of paused private jobs that can be resumed.

Parameters

-node <nodename>|local - Node

Use this parameter to specify the node with which the paused private job is associated.

-id <integer> - Job ID

Use this parameter to specify the numeric ID of the paused private job to be resumed. A job ID is a positive integer.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Owning Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the name of the Vserver that owns the job.

Examples

The following example resumes the paused private job that has ID 99 on a node named `node2`:

```
cluster1::*> job private resume -node node2 -id 99
```

job private show

Display a list of jobs

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `job private show` command displays information about private jobs. Private jobs are affiliated with a specific node and do not use any cluster facilities, such as the replicated database.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-inprogress]

Displays the job ID, name, owning Vserver, and progress of each private job.

| [-jobstate]

Displays information about each private job's state, including the queue state, whether the job was restarted, and when the job has timed out.

| [-jobuuid]

Displays the ID, name, owning Vserver, and UUID of each private job.

[-sched]
Displays the job ID, name, owning Vserver, and run schedule of each private job.

[-times]
Displays the queue time, start time, and end time of each private job.

[-type]
Displays the type and category of each private job.

[-instance]
If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node <nodename>|local] - Node
Selects the private jobs that match this parameter value. .

[-id <integer>] - Job ID
Selects the private jobs that match the ID or range of IDs that you specify.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Owning Vserver
Selects the private jobs that match this parameter value.

[-name <text>] - Name
Selects the private jobs that match this parameter value.

[-description <text>] - Description
Selects the private jobs that match this parameter value.

[-priority {Low|Medium|High|Exclusive}] - Priority
Selects the private jobs that match this parameter value.

[-schedule <job_schedule>] - Schedule
Selects the private jobs that match this parameter value.

[-queuetime <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - Queue Time
Selects the private jobs that match this parameter value.

[-starttime <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - Start Time
Selects the private jobs that match this parameter value.

[-endtime <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - End Time
Selects the private jobs that match this parameter value.

[-dropdeadtime <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - Drop-dead Time
Selects the private jobs that match this parameter value.

[-restarted {true|false}] - Restarted?
Selects the private jobs that match this parameter value.

[-state {Initial|Queued|Running|Waiting|Pausing|Paused|Quitting|Success|Failure|Reschedule|Error|Quit|Dead|Unknown|Restart|Dormant}] - State
Selects the private jobs that match this parameter value.

[-code <integer>] - Status Code
Selects the private jobs that match this parameter value.

[-completion <text>] - Completion String
Selects the private jobs that match this parameter value.

[-jobtype <text>] - Job Type
Selects the private jobs that match this parameter value.

[-category <text>] - Job Category
Selects the private jobs that match this parameter value.

[-uuid <UUID>] - UUID

Selects the private jobs that match this parameter value.

[-progress <text>] - Execution Progress

Selects the private jobs that match this parameter value.

[-username <text>] - User Name

Selects the private jobs that match this parameter value.

Examples

The following example displays information about all private jobs on the local node:

```
cluster1::*> job private show -node local
Node: node1
```

Job ID	Name	Owning Vserver	State
3	snap-hourly Description: Auto-Snapshot	cluster1	Queued
4	snap-daily Description: Auto-Snapshot	cluster1	Queued
5	snap-weekly Description: Auto-Snapshot	cluster1	Queued
6	sync task Description: sync task	cluster1	Queued
7	ldap-certs Description: ldap resync	cluster1	Queued

5 entries were displayed.

job private show-completed

Display a list of completed jobs

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `job private show-completed` command displays information about completed private jobs. Private jobs are affiliated with a specific node and do not use any cluster facilities, such as the replicated database.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Use this parameter to display information only about completed jobs that are associated with the node you specify.

[-id <integer>] - Job ID

Use this parameter to display information only about completed jobs that have the ID you specify.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Owning Vserver

Use this parameter to display only completed jobs that are owned by the Vserver you specify.

[-name <text>] - Name

Use this parameter to display information only about completed jobs that have the name you specify.

[-description <text>] - Description

Use this parameter to display information only about completed jobs that have the description you specify.

[-priority {Low|Medium|High|Exclusive}] - Priority

Use this parameter to display information only about completed jobs that have the priority you specify.

[-schedule <job_schedule>] - Schedule

Use this parameter to display information only about completed jobs that have the schedule you specify.

[-queuetime <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - Queue Time

Use this parameter to display information only about completed jobs that have the queue time you specify.

[-starttime <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - Start Time

Use this parameter to display information only about completed jobs that have the start time you specify.

[-endtime <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - End Time

Use this parameter to display information only about completed jobs that have the end time you specify.

[-dropdeadtime <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - Drop-dead Time

Use this parameter to display information only about completed jobs that have the final timeout time you specify.

[-restarted {true|false}] - Restarted?

Use this parameter to display information only about completed jobs that have the restart value you specify.

[-state {Initial|Queued|Running|Waiting|Pausing|Paused|Quitting|Success|Failure|Reschedule|Error|Quit|Dead|Unknown|Restart|Dormant}] - State

Use this parameter to display information only about completed jobs that have the job state you specify.

[-code <integer>] - Status Code

Use this parameter to display information only about completed jobs that have the status code you specify.

[-completion <text>] - Completion String

Use this parameter to display information only about completed jobs that have the completion text you specify.

[-jobtype <text>] - Job Type

Use this parameter to display information only about completed jobs that have the job type you specify.

[-category <text>] - Job Category

Use this parameter to display information only about completed jobs that have the job category you specify.

[-uuid <UUID>] - UUID

Use this parameter to display information only about completed jobs that have the UUID you specify.

[-username <text>] - User Name

Use this parameter to display information only about completed jobs that are associated with the user you specify.

Examples

The following example shows how to display information about all completed private jobs on the node named node1:

```
cluster1::> job private show-completed -node node1
Node: node1
```

Job ID	Name	Owning Vserver	End Time	Code	Completion String
1	sync task	node1	02/17 15:03:23 0		
2	load_balancing	node1	02/17 16:29:28 0		DONE_VIF_STATS
3	snap-hourly	node1	02/17 16:05:00 0		
4	snap-daily	node1	02/17 00:10:00 0		
5	snap-weekly	node1	02/13 00:15:00 0		
8	Cross-Cluster Manager	node1	02/17 16:27:27 0		complete


```
9      reconcile service policy node1 02/17 15:03:12 0
7 entries were displayed.
```

job private stop

Stop a job

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `job private stop` command stops a running private job. A private job is a job that is associated with a specific node and does not use cluster facilities. A stopped job cannot be restarted.

Parameters

-node <nodename>|local - Node

This specifies the node on which the job is running.

-id <integer> - Job ID

This specifies the numeric ID of the job that is to be stopped.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Owing Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the name of the Vserver that owns the job.

Examples

The following example stops a private job with the ID 416 on a node named node0:

```
cluster1::*> job private stop -node node0 -id 416
```

job private watch-progress

Watch the progress of a job

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `job private watch-progress` command displays and periodically updates the progress of a private job. A private job is a job that is associated with a specific node and does not use cluster facilities. You can specify the frequency of the progress updates.

Parameters

-node <nodename>|local - Node

This specifies the node on which the job is running.

-id <integer> - Job ID

This specifies the numeric ID of the job whose progress is to be monitored.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Owing Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver with which the paused private job is associated. Use this parameter to specify the name of the Vserver that owns the job.

[-interval <integer>] - Refresh Interval (seconds)

This optionally specifies, in seconds, the frequency of the updates.

Examples

The following example monitors the progress of the private job that has ID 127 on a node named node1. The progress is updated every 2 seconds.

```
cluster1::*> job private watch-progress -node node1 -id 127 -interval 2
Queued
```

job schedule commands

Manage job schedules

job schedule delete

Delete a schedule

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `job schedule delete` command deletes a schedule. Use the [“job schedule show” on page 178](#) command to display all current schedules.

You cannot delete any schedules that are in use by jobs. Use the [“job schedule show-jobs” on page 179](#) command to display jobs by schedule.

You cannot delete any schedules that are referenced by:

- Volume Snapshot copy policy entries
- SnapMirror entries
- SIS policy entries
- configuration backup settings

You must remove all references to a schedule before you can delete it. If you attempt to delete a schedule that is referenced, an error message will list which entries reference the schedule you want to delete. Use the `show` command for each of the items listed by the error message to display which entries reference the schedule. You may need to use the `-instance` parameter to display more detail.

Parameters

`[-cluster <Cluster name>]` - Cluster

This parameter specifies the name of the cluster on which you want to delete a schedule. By default, the schedule is deleted from the local cluster. In a MetroCluster configuration, the partner cluster can be specified if the local cluster is in switchover state.

`-name <text>` - Schedule Name

Use this parameter with the name of an existing schedule to specify the schedule you want to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes a schedule named `overnightbackup`:

```
cluster1::> job schedule delete -name overnightbackup
```

job schedule show

Display a list of available schedules

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `job schedule show` command displays information about schedules.

Parameters

`{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]`

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-cluster <Cluster name>] - Cluster

Selects the schedules that match this parameter value.

[-name <text>] - Schedule Name

Selects the schedules that match this parameter value.

[-type {cron|interval|builtin}] - Schedule Type

Selects the schedules that match this parameter value.

[-description <text>] - Description

Selects the schedules that match this parameter value.

Examples

The following example displays information about all schedules:

```
cluster1::> job schedule show
Cluster      Name      Type      Description
-----
cluster1
      5min      cron      @:00,:05,:10,:15,:20,:25,:30,:35,:40,:45,:50,:55
      daily      cron      @0:10
      hourly      cron      @:05
      monthly      cron      1@0:20
      weekly      cron      Sun@0:15
```

job schedule show-jobs

Display the list of jobs by schedule

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `job schedule show-jobs` command displays information about jobs that are associated with schedules.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-name <text>] - Schedule Name

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that are associated with the schedule you specify.

[-affinity {Cluster|Node}] - Cluster / Node

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the affinity value you specify.

[-owner <text>] - Owner

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that are owned by the nodes you specify.

[-jobid <integer>] - ID

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the ID or range of IDs that you specify.

[-jobname <text>] - Job Name

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the name you specify.

Examples

The following example shows information about schedules that are associated with jobs:

```
cluster1::> job schedule show-jobs
```

Name	Type	Owner	Job ID	Job Name
hourly	Cluster	-	98644	mirror-hourly
weeklylog	Node	node0	1501	log-rotation
weeklylog	Node	node1	1498	log-rotation
weeklylog	Node	node2	1499	log-rotation
weeklylog	Node	node3	1500	log-rotation

5 entries were displayed.

job schedule cron commands

Manage cron-type job schedules

job schedule cron create

Create a cron schedule

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `job schedule cron create` command creates a cron schedule. A cron schedule, like a UNIX cron job, runs at a specified time. You can also specify months, days of the month, or days of the week on which the schedule will run.

If you specify values for both days of the month and days of the week, they are considered independently. For example, a cron schedule with the day specification Friday, 13 runs every Friday and on the 13th day of each month, not just on every Friday the 13th.

Parameters

[-cluster <Cluster name>] - Cluster

This parameter specifies the name of the cluster on which you want to create a cron schedule. By default, the schedule is created on the local cluster. In a MetroCluster configuration, the partner cluster can be specified if the local cluster is in switchover state.

-name <text> - Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the cron schedule that you want to create.

[-month <cron_month>, ...] - Month

Use this parameter to specify months in which the schedule runs. Valid values are January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, and all. Specify "all" to run the schedule every month.

[-dayofweek <cron_dayofweek>, ...] - Day of Week

Use this parameter to specify days of the week on which the schedule runs. Valid values are Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and all. Specify "all" to run the schedule every day.

[-day <cron_dayofmonth>, ...] - Day

Use this parameter to specify days of the month on which the schedule runs. Valid values range from 1 to 31.

[-hour <cron_hour>, ...] - Hour

Use this parameter to specify the hours value of the time of day at which the schedule runs. Valid values range from 0 (midnight) to 23 (11:00 p.m.). Specify "all" to run the schedule every hour.

-minute <cron_minute>, ... - Minute

Use this parameter to specify the minutes portion of the time of day at which the schedule runs. Valid values range from 0 to 59.

Examples

The following example creates a cron schedule named `weekendcron` that runs on weekend days (Saturday and Sunday) at 3:00 a.m.

```
cluster1::> job schedule cron create -name weekendcron -dayofweek "Saturday, Sunday" -hour 3 -minute 0
```

job schedule cron delete

Delete a cron schedule

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `job schedule cron delete` command deletes a cron schedule. Use the [“job schedule cron show” on page 182](#) command to display all current cron schedules.

You cannot delete any cron schedules that are associated with jobs. Use the [“job schedule show-jobs” on page 179](#) command to display jobs by schedule.

Parameters

[-cluster <Cluster name>] - Cluster

This parameter specifies the name of the cluster on which you want to delete a cron schedule. By default, the schedule is deleted from the local cluster. In a MetroCluster configuration, the partner cluster can be specified if the local cluster is in switchover state.

-name <text> - Name

Use this parameter with the name of an existing cron schedule to specify the cron schedule that you want to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes a cron schedule named `midnightcron`:

```
cluster1::> job schedule cron delete -name midnightcron
```

job schedule cron modify

Modify a cron schedule

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `job schedule cron modify` command modifies a cron schedule. A cron schedule, like a UNIX cron job, runs at a specified time. You can also specify months, days of the month, or days of the week on which the schedule runs. Use the [“job schedule cron show” on page 182](#) command to display all current cron schedules. See the documentation for [“job schedule cron show” on page 182](#) for more information about how cron schedules work.

Modifying one parameter of a cron schedule does not affect the other parameters. For example, if cron schedule is set to run at 3:15 AM, and you modify the "hour" parameter to 4, the schedule's new time will be 4:15am. To clear a parameter of the schedule's interval, you must explicitly set that portion to "0" or "-". Some parameters can also be set to "all".

Parameters

[-cluster <Cluster name>] - Cluster

Use this parameter to specify the cluster of an existing cron schedule you want to modify. The local cluster is provided as the default value. In a MetroCluster configuration, the partner cluster can be specified if the local cluster is in switchover state.

-name <text> - Name

Use this parameter with the name of an existing cron schedule to specify the cron schedule you want to modify.

[-month <cron_month>, ...] - Month

Use this parameter to specify a new "month" value for the cron schedule. Valid values are January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, or all. Specify "all" to run the schedule every month.

[-dayofweek <cron_dayofweek>, ...] - Day of Week

Use this parameter to specify a new "day of week" value for the cron schedule. Valid values include Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, or all. Specify "all" to run the schedule every day.

[-day <cron_dayofmonth>, ...] - Day

Use this parameter to specify a new "day of month" value for the cron schedule. Valid values range from 1 to 31.

[-hour <cron_hour>, ...] - Hour

Use this parameter to specify a new "hour of the day" value for the cron schedule. Valid values range from 0 (midnight) to 23 (11:00 p.m.), Specify "all" to run the schedule every hour.

[-minute <cron_minute>, ...] - Minute

Use this parameter to specify a new "minute of the hour" value for the cron schedule. Valid values range from 0 to 59.

Examples

The following example modifies a cron schedule named weekendcron so that it runs at 3:15 a.m.:

```
cluster1::> job schedule cron modify -name weekendcron -hour 3 -minute 15
```

job schedule cron show

Show cron schedules

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `job schedule cron show` command displays information about cron schedules. A cron schedule runs a job at a specified time on specified days.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-cluster <Cluster name>] - Cluster

Selects the cron schedules that match this parameter value.

[-name <text>] - Name

Selects the cron schedules that match this parameter value.

[-month <cron_month>, ...] - Month

Selects the cron schedules that match this parameter value. Valid values are January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, or all.

[-dayofweek <cron_dayofweek>, ...] - Day of Week

Selects the cron schedules that match this parameter value. Valid values include Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, or all.

[-day <cron_dayofmonth>, ...] - Day

Selects the cron schedules that match this parameter value. Valid values range from 1 to 31.

[-hour <cron_hour>, ...] - Hour

Selects the cron schedules that match this parameter value.

[-minute <cron_minute>, ...] - Minute

Selects the cron schedules that match the minute or range of minutes that you specify.

[-description <text>] - Description

Selects the cron schedules that match this parameter value.

Examples

The following example displays information about all current cron schedules:

```
cluster1::> job schedule cron show
Cluster      Name      Description
-----
cluster1
      5min      @:00,:05,:10,:15,:20,:25,:30,:35,:40,:45,:50,:55
      8hour      @2:15,10:15,18:15
      weekly      Sun@0:15
```

The following example displays information about the cron schedule named weekly:

```
cluster1::> job schedule cron show -name weekly -instance

Cluster: cluster1
Name: weekly
Month: -
Day of Week: Sunday
Day: -
Hour: 0
Minute: 15
Description: Sun@0:15
```

job schedule interval commands

Manage interval-based job schedules

job schedule interval create

Create a schedule that runs on an interval

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `job schedule interval create` creates an interval schedule. An interval schedule runs jobs at specified intervals after the previous job finishes. For instance, if a job uses an interval schedule of 12 hours and takes 30 minutes to complete, the job runs at the following times:

- Day one at 8:00 a.m. (the job's initial run)
- Day one at 8:30 p.m.
- Day two at 9:00 a.m.
- Day two at 9:30 p.m.

Each of the numerical parameters of the interval must be a whole number. These parameters can be used individually, or combined to define complex time values. For example, use a value of 1 day, 12 hours to create an interval of 1.5 days.

Large parameter values are converted into larger units. For example, if you create a schedule with an interval of 36 hours, the [“job schedule interval show” on page 185](#) command will display it with an interval of 1 day 12 hours.

Parameters

[-cluster <Cluster name>] - Cluster

This parameter specifies the name of the cluster on which you want to create an interval schedule. By default, the schedule is created on the local cluster. In a MetroCluster configuration, the partner cluster can be specified if the local cluster is in switchover state.

-name <text> - Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the interval schedule you want to create.

[-days <integer>] - Days

Use this parameter to specify the "days" portion of the schedule's interval. A day is one calendar day.

[-hours <integer>] - Hours

Use this parameter to specify the "hours" portion of the schedule's interval.

[-minutes <integer>] - Minutes

Use this parameter to specify the "minutes" portion of the schedule's interval.

[-seconds <integer>] - Seconds

Use this parameter to specify the "seconds" portion of the schedule's interval.

Examples

The following example creates an interval schedule named `rollingdaily` that runs six hours after the completion of the previous occurrence of the job:

```
cluster1::> job schedule interval create -name rollingdaily -hours 6
```

job schedule interval delete

Delete an interval schedule

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `job schedule interval delete` command deletes an interval schedule. Use the [“job schedule interval show” on page 185](#) command to display all current interval schedules.

You cannot delete interval schedules that are currently being run. Use the [“job schedule show-jobs” on page 179](#) command to display jobs by schedule.

Parameters

[-cluster <Cluster name>] - Cluster

This parameter specifies the name of the cluster on which you want to delete an interval schedule. By default, the schedule is deleted from the local cluster. In a MetroCluster configuration, the partner cluster can be specified if the local cluster is in switchover state.

-name <text> - Name

Use this parameter with the name of an existing interval schedule to specify the interval schedule you want to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes an interval schedule named rollingdaily:

```
cluster1::> job schedule interval delete -name rollingdaily
```

job schedule interval modify

Modify an interval schedule

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `job schedule interval modify` command modifies an interval schedule. An interval schedule runs jobs at a specified interval after the previous job finishes. Use the [“job schedule interval show” on page 185](#) command to display all current interval schedules. See the documentation of [“job schedule interval show” on page 185](#) for more information on how interval schedules work.

Modifying one parameter of a schedule's interval does not affect the other parameters. For example, if a schedule's interval is 1 day 12 hours, and you modify the "hours" parameter to 16, the schedule's new interval is 1 day 16 hours. To clear a parameter of the schedule's interval, you must explicitly set that parameter to "0" or "-".

Parameters

[-cluster <Cluster name>] - Cluster

Use this parameter to specify the cluster of an existing interval schedule you want to modify. The local cluster is provided as the default value. In a MetroCluster configuration, the partner cluster can be specified if the local cluster is in switchover state.

-name <text> - Name

Use this parameter with the name of an existing interval schedule to specify the interval schedule you want to modify.

[-days <integer>] - Days

Use this parameter to specify a different "days" value for the schedule's interval.

[-hours <integer>] - Hours

Use this parameter to specify a different "hours" value for the schedule's interval.

[-minutes <integer>] - Minutes

Use this parameter to specify a different "minutes" value for the schedule's interval.

[-seconds <integer>] - Seconds

Use this parameter to specify a different "seconds" value for the schedule's interval.

Examples

The following example sets the schedule named rollingdaily to run every eight hours:

```
cluster1::> job schedule interval modify -name rollingdaily -hours 8
```

job schedule interval show

Show interval schedules

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `job schedule interval show` command displays information about interval schedules.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-cluster <Cluster name>] - Cluster

Selects the interval schedules that match this parameter value.

[-name <text>] - Name

Selects the interval schedules that match this parameter value.

[-days <integer>] - Days

Selects the interval schedules that match the day value or range of values you specify.

[-hours <integer>] - Hours

Selects the interval schedules that match the hour value or range of values you specify.

[-minutes <integer>] - Minutes

Selects the interval schedules that match the minute value or range of values you specify.

[-seconds <integer>] - Seconds

Selects the interval schedules that match the second value or range of values you specify.

[-description <text>] - Description

Selects the interval schedules that match the description you specify.

Examples

The following example displays information about all interval schedules:

```
cluster1::> job schedule interval show
Cluster      Name      Description
-----
cluster1
              rollingdaily
              Every 8h
```

Chapter 14. lun commands

Manage LUNs

Note: These commands are unsupported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

lun create

Create a new LUN

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command creates a new LUN of a specific size. You cannot create a LUN at a path that already exists. You must create LUNs at the root of a volume or qtree. You can not create LUNs in the Vserver root volume.

You might find it useful to provide a meaningful path name for the LUN and containing volume. For example, you might choose a name that describes how the LUN is used, such as the name of the application, the type of data that it stores, or the user accessing the data. Examples are `/vol/database/lun0`, `/vol/finance/lun1`, and `/vol/bill/lun2`.

It is recommended that you distribute LUNs across the cluster.

When you can create a LUN, the size of the LUN could be larger than what you specified. The system generates a message if the size of the LUN is different from what you specified.

By default, when you create a LUN, it is online and it is space-reserved. Use the `lun offline` command to take a LUN offline. When you set space reserved to false, the LUN is non-space reserved.

Note: For non-space reserved LUNs, write operations to that LUN might fail due to insufficient disk space. As a result, the host application or operating system might crash.

Note: When you create a LUN from a file, that file cannot be deleted without deleting the LUN itself.

Note: This command is not supported for FlexGroups or Vservers with Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver.

{ -path <path> - LUN Path

Specifies the path of the new LUN. The LUN path cannot contain any files. Examples of correct LUN paths are `/vol/vol1/lun1` and `/vol/vol1/qtree1/lun1`.

| -volume <volume name> - Volume Name

Specifies the volume that contains the new LUN.

[-qtree <qtree name>] - Qtree Name

Specifies the qtree that contains the new LUN.

-lun <text> - LUN Name

Specifies the new LUN name. A LUN name is a case-sensitive name and has the following requirements:

- Must contain one to 255 characters. Spaces are not allowed.

- Can contain the letters A-Z, a-z, numbers 0-9, "-", "_", "}", "{", and ".".

{ -size | -s <size> - LUN Size

Specifies the size of the LUN in bytes. You can specify a one-character multiplier suffix:

- c (1 byte)
- w (2 bytes)
- B (512 bytes)
- k (1024 bytes)
- M (k*k bytes)
- G (k*m bytes)
- T (m*m bytes)

[-use-exact-size [true]] - Use Exact Size (privilege: advanced)

Create the LUN using the exact value specified by the -size parameter instead of rounding the size to best fit the LUN geometry. Size of the LUN must be a multiple of 512 bytes.

[-file-path | -f <text> - File Path

Creates a LUN using the file path as the source.

[-foreign-disk <text>]] - Foreign Disk Serial number (privilege: advanced)

LUN is created with the same attributes (size, alignment, bytes per sector and so on) as the specified foreign disk.

[-prefix-size | -P <size>] - Prefix Size (privilege: advanced)

Specifies the size of the prefix stream for the new LUN.

-ostype | -t {vmware|hyper_v|windows_2008|windows_gpt|windows|linux|xen|solaris|solaris_efi|hpux|aix|netware|openvms} - OS Type

Specifies the OS type for the new LUN. The OS types are:

- aix - the LUN stores AIX data.
- hpux - the LUN stores HP-UX data.
- hyper_v - the LUN stores Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2012 Hyper-V data
- linux - the LUN stores a Linux raw disk without a partition table.
- netware - the LUN stores NetWare data.
- openvms - the LUN stores Open-VMS data
- solaris - the LUN stores Solaris raw disk in a single-slice partition.
- solaris_efi - the LUN stores Solaris_EFI data.
- vmware - the LUN stores VMware data
- windows - the LUN stores a raw disk type in a single-partition Windows disk using the Master Boot Record (MBR) partitioning style.
- windows_gpt - the LUN stores Windows data using the GUID Partition Type (GPT) partitioning style.
- windows_2008 - the LUN stores Windows data for Windows 2008 or later systems.
- xen - the LUN stores Xen data

[-space-reserve {enabled|disabled}] - Space Reservation

Specifies whether the space reservation setting is *enabled* or *disabled* for the new LUN. If you set the parameter to *enabled*, the LUN is space-reserved. If you set the parameter to *disabled*, the LUN is non-space reserved. The default is *enabled*.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

A description for the LUN you want to create. If the comment string contains white space, you must enclose the comment string in double quotes. The limit is 254 characters.

[-space-allocation {*enabled*|*disabled*}] - Space Allocation

Specifies the value for the space allocation attribute of the LUN. The space allocation attribute determines if the LUN supports the SCSI Thin Provisioning features defined in the Logical Block Provisioning section of the SCSI SBC-3 standard.

Specifying *enabled* for this parameter enables support for the SCSI Thin Provisioning features.

Specifying *disabled* for this parameter disables support for the SCSI Thin Provisioning features.

Hosts and file systems that do not support SCSI Thin Provisioning should not enable space allocation.

The default is *disabled*.

[-class {*regular*|*protocol-endpoint*|*vvol*}] - Class

Specifies the class of the new LUN. The class types are:

- *regular* - the LUN is for normal blocks protocol access. This is the default value.
- *protocol-endpoint* - the LUN is a vvol protocol endpoint.
- *vvol* - the LUN is a vvol data LUN.

[-qos-policy-group <text>] - QoS Policy Group

This optionally specifies which QoS policy group to apply to the LUN. This policy group defines measurable service level objectives (SLOs) that apply to the storage objects with which the policy group is associated. If you do not assign a policy group to a LUN, the system will not monitor and control the traffic to it.

Note: If you specify this parameter for a LUN that you want to create from a file and that file belongs to a QoS policy group, Data ONTAP adds the LUN to the specified policy group and removes the file from its policy group. Both the file and the LUN that you created from the file cannot belong to QoS policy groups.

[-qos-adaptive-policy-group <text>] - QoS Adaptive Policy Group

This optionally specifies which QoS adaptive policy group to apply to the LUN. This policy group defines measurable service level objectives (SLOs) and service level agreements (SLAs) that adjust based on the LUN's allocated space or used space.

[-caching-policy <text>] - Caching Policy Name

This optionally specifies the caching policy to apply to the LUN. A caching policy defines how the system caches this volume's data in Flash Cache modules. If a caching policy is not assigned to this LUN, the system uses the caching policy that is assigned to the containing volume or Vserver. If a caching policy is not assigned to the containing volume or Vserver, the system uses the default cluster-wide policy. The available caching policies are:

- *none* - Does not cache any user data or metadata blocks.
- *auto* - Read caches all metadata and randomly read user data blocks, and write caches all randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- *meta* - Read caches only metadata blocks.
- *random_read* - Read caches all metadata and randomly read user data blocks.
- *random_read_write* - Read caches all metadata, randomly read and randomly written user data blocks.
- *all_read* - Read caches all metadata, randomly read and sequentially read user data blocks.
- *all_read_random_write* - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, sequentially read, and randomly written user data.

- all - Read caches all data blocks read and written. It does not do any write caching.

Default caching-policy is auto.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun create -vserver vs1 -path /vol/vol1/lun1 -size 100M -ostype linux
```

lun delete

Delete the LUN

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command deletes a LUN from a specified Vserver and volume. If the LUN is mapped and online, the force option is required to delete it.

If a LUN is mapped to an initiator group, you can unmap it by using the [“lun unmap” on page 225](#) command. If a LUN is online, you take it offline by using the `lun off line` command.

Note: If you create a LUN from a file, you cannot remove the file while the LUN is linked to it. If you want to remove the file, you must first delete the LUN. This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver.

{ -path <path> - LUN Path

Specifies the path of the LUN you want to delete. Examples of correct LUN paths are `/vol/vol1/lun1` and `/vol/vol1/qtree1/lun1`.

| -volume <volume name> - Volume Name

Specifies the volume that contains the LUN you want to delete.

[-qtree <qtree name>] - Qtree Name

Specifies the qtree that contains the LUN you want to delete.

-lun <text> - LUN Name

Specifies the LUN that you want to delete.

[-force | -f [true]] - Force Deletion of an Online and Mapped LUN

Force deletion of an online LUN that is mapped to an initiator group.

[-force-fenced [true]] - Force Deletion of a Fenced LUN

Force deletion of a LUN that is currently fenced.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun delete -vserver vs1 -path /vol/vol1/lun1
```

lun maxsize

Display the maximum possible size of a LUN on a given volume or qtree.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command returns the maximum size of LUNs for different OS types in a volume or qtree. The command also includes possible maximum size for LUNs with Snapshots or without Snapshots. You can specify the path of the volume or qtree to determine the maximum size of a LUN that you want to create within that volume or qtree.

If you do not specify a path, the command returns the maximum LUN size for each OS type for all volumes and qtrees in a cluster.

The available space in a volume can change over time which means that the size reported by `lun maxsize` can change as well. In addition, the maximum LUN size allowed in a [“lun resize” on page 196](#) command may be less than the size reported by `lun maxsize`.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver.

{ [-path <qtree path>] - Volume or Qtree Path

Specifies the path of the root volume or qtree. Examples of correct LUN paths are `/vol/vol1/lun1` and `/vol/vol1/qtree1/lun1`.

| [-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

Specifies the volume that contains the LUN you want to get the maximum size for.

[-qtree <qtree name>]] - Qtree Name

Specifies the qtree that contains the LUN you want to get the maximum size for.

[-ostype | -t {vmware|hyper_v|windows_2008|windows_gpt|windows|linux|xen|solaris|solaris_efi|hpux|aix|netware|openvms}] - OS Type

Specifies OS type of the LUN. The OS types are:

- `aix` - the LUN stores AIX data.
- `hpux` - the LUN stores HP-UX data.
- `hyper_v` - the LUN stores Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2012 Hyper-V data
- `linux` - the LUN stores a Linux raw disk without a partition table.
- `netware` - the LUN stores NetWare data.
- `openvms` - the LUN stores Open-VMS data
- `solaris` - the LUN stores Solaris raw disk in a single-slice partition.
- `solaris_efi` - the LUN stores Solaris_EFI data.
- `vmware` - the LUN stores VMware data
- `windows` - the LUN stores a raw disk type in a single-partition Windows disk using the Master Boot Record (MBR) partitioning style.
- `windows_gpt` - the LUN stores Windows data using the GUID Partition Type (GPT) partitioning style.
- `windows_2008` - the LUN stores Windows data for Windows 2008 or later systems.
- `xen` - the LUN stores Xen data

[-complete-ss-reserve <size>] - With Complete Snapshot Reserve

Shows the maximum size possible of a LUN if you have the complete Snapshot reserve enabled.

[-ss-reserve <size>] - With Snapshot Reserve

Shows the maximum size possible of a LUN if you have the Snapshot reserve enabled.

[-without-ss-reserve <size>] - Without Snapshot Reserve

Shows the maximum size possible of a LUN if you have no Snapshot reserve enabled.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun maxsize -volume vol0 -ostype netware
Virtual
Server      Volume      Qtree      OS Type      Without      With SS      Complete
              SS Reserve Reserve SS Reserve
-----
vs0          vol0          ""          netware      45MB         45MB         45MB
```

Displays the maximum size of a LUN for the OS type netware.

```
cluster1::> lun maxsize
Vserver      Volume      Qtree      OS Type      Without      With SS      Complete
              SS Reserve Reserve SS Reserve
-----
vs1          vol1          ""          hyper_v      172.6MB      172.6MB      172.6MB
              windows_2008
              172.6MB      172.6MB      172.6MB
              windows_gpt 172.6MB      172.6MB      172.6MB
              windows  172.6MB      172.6MB      172.6MB
              linux    178MB        178MB        178MB
              xen      178MB        178MB        178MB
              solaris  178MB        178MB        178MB
              solaris_efi 178MB        178MB        178MB
              hpux     178MB        178MB        178MB
              aix      178MB        178MB        178MB
              netware  178MB        178MB        178MB
              openvms  178MB        178MB        178MB
```

12 entries were displayed.

lun modify

Modify a LUN

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command modifies LUN attributes. Because LUN modifications can result in data corruption or other problems, we recommend that you call technical support if you are unsure of the possible consequences of modifying a LUN.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver.

{ -path <path> - LUN Path

Specifies the path for the LUN you want to modify. Examples of correct LUN paths are */vol/vol1/lun1* and */vol/vol1/qtrees1/lun1*.

| -volume <volume name> - Volume Name

Specifies the volume for the LUN you want to modify.

-qtree <qtree name> - Qtree Name

Specifies the qtree for the LUN you want to modify.

-lun <text> - LUN Name

Specifies the name for the LUN you want to modify. A LUN name is a case-sensitive name and has the following requirements:

- Must contain one to 255 characters. Spaces are not allowed.
- Can contain the letters A through Z, a through z, numbers 0 through 9, hyphen (-), underscore (_), right bracket (}), left bracket ({) and period (.).
- Must start with a letter or number.

[-space-reserve {enabled|disabled}] - Space Reservation

Specifies whether the space reservation setting is enabled or disabled for a LUN. If you set the parameter to *enabled*, the LUN is space-reserved. If you set the parameter to *disabled*, the LUN is non-space reserved. The default is *enabled*.

{ [-serial <text>] - Serial Number

Specifies the serial number for the LUN you want to modify.

The LUN serial number is a twelve-character alphanumeric string containing one or more of the following:

- upper- and lower-case letters
- numbers
- the characters: &, <, >, /, -, #, \$, %, *, +, =, ?, @, [, !,], ^, ~

Some of the characters that are valid in a LUN serial number also have special meaning to the cluster shell command line:

- The question mark (?) activates the command line active help. In order to type a question mark as part of a LUN's serial number, it is necessary to disable active help with the command [Chapter 6 “set_active-help_false” on page 11](#). Active help can later be re-enabled with the command [Chapter 6 “set_active-help_true” on page 11](#).
- The number sign (#) indicates the beginning of a comment to the command line and will cause the remainder of the line to be ignored. To avoid this, enclose the serial number in double quotes (“).

Alternatively, the `-serial-hex` parameter can be used to set the LUN serial number specifying the serial number encoded in hexadecimal form.

| [-serial-hex <Hex String>] - Serial Number (Hex)

Specifies the serial number, encoded in hexadecimal form, for the LUN you want to modify. See the description of the `-serial` parameter for additional details.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

Specifies the comment for the LUN you want to modify.

[-space-allocation {enabled|disabled}] - Space Allocation

Specifies the new value for the space allocation attribute of the LUN. The space allocation attribute determines if the LUN supports the SCSI Thin Provisioning features defined in the Logical Block Provisioning section of the SCSI SBC-3 standard.

Specifying *enabled* for this parameter enables support for the SCSI Thin Provisioning features.

Specifying *disabled* for this parameter disables support for the SCSI Thin Provisioning features.

Hosts and file systems that do not support SCSI Thin Provisioning should not enable space allocation.

[-state {online|offline|nvfail|space-error|foreign-lun-error}] - State

Specifies the administrative state of a LUN. The options are:

- online
- offline

{ [-device-legacy-id <integer>] - Device Legacy ID

Specifies the device legacy ID for the LUN you want to modify.

| [-device-binary-id <text>] - Device Binary ID

Specifies the device binary ID for the LUN you want to modify.

| [-clear-binary-id [true]] - Clear Device Binary ID

Clears the binary format of the optional device ID.

{ [-device-text-id <text>] - Device Text ID

Specifies the device text ID for the LUN you want to modify.

| [-clear-text-id [true]] - Clear Device Text ID

Clears the text format of the optional device ID.

{ [-qos-policy-group <text>] - QoS Policy Group

This optionally specifies which QoS policy group to apply to the lun. This policy group defines measurable service level objectives (SLOs) that apply to the storage objects with which the policy group is associated. If you do not assign a policy group to a lun, the system will not monitor and control the traffic to it. To remove this lun from a policy group, enter the reserved keyword "none".

| [-qos-adaptive-policy-group <text>] - QoS Adaptive Policy Group

This optional parameter specifies which QoS adaptive policy group to apply to the LUN. This policy group defines measurable service level objectives (SLOs) and Service Level Agreements (SLAs) that adjust based on the LUN's allocated space or used space. To remove this LUN from an adaptive policy group, enter the reserved keyword "none".

[-caching-policy <text>] - Caching Policy Name

This optionally specifies the caching policy to apply to the LUN. A caching policy defines how the system caches this volume's data in Flash Cache modules. If a caching policy is not assigned to this LUN, the system uses the caching policy that is assigned to the containing volume or Vserver. If a caching policy is not assigned to the containing volume or Vserver, the system uses the default cluster-wide policy. The available caching policies are:

- none - Does not cache any user data or metadata blocks.
- auto - Read caches all metadata and randomly read user data blocks, and write caches all randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- meta - Read caches only metadata blocks.
- random_read - Read caches all metadata and randomly read user data blocks.
- random_read_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read and randomly written user data blocks.
- all_read - Read caches all metadata, randomly read and sequentially read user data blocks.
- all_read_random_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, sequentially read, and randomly written user data.
- all - Read caches all data blocks read and written. It does not do any write caching.

Default caching-policy is auto.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun modify -path /vol/vol1/lun1 -space-reserve disable
```

Disables the space reserve attribute for LUN /vol/vol1/lun1.

```
cluster1::> lun modify -path /vol/vol1/lun1 -state offline
```

Takes the LUN /vol/vol1/lun1 offline.

```
cluster1::> lun modify -path /vol/vol1/lun1 -comment "new comment"
```

lun move-in-volume

Move a LUN within a volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command moves a LUN to a new path in the same volume or renames a LUN. If you are organizing LUNs in a qtree, the command moves a LUN from one qtree to another. You can perform a LUN move while the LUN is online and serving data. The process is non-disruptive. Use the [“lun move start” on page 233](#) command to move a LUN to a different volume within the same Vserver.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver.

{ -path <path> - LUN Path

Specifies the path of the LUN you want to move. Examples of correct LUN paths are /vol/vol1/lun1 and /vol/vol1/qtree1/lun1.

| -volume <volume name> - Volume Name

Specifies the volume of the LUN you want to move.

[-qtree <qtree name>] - Qtree Name

Specifies the qtree of the LUN you want to move.

-lun <text>} - LUN Name

Specifies the name of the LUN that you want to move.

{ -new-path <path> - New LUN Path

Specifies the new path of the LUN. Examples of correct LUN paths are /vol/vol1/lun1 and /vol/vol1/qtree1/lun1.

| [-new-qtree <qtree name>] - New Qtree Name

Specifies the new qtree name that you want to move the LUN to.

-new-lun <text>} - New LUN Name

Specifies the new name of the LUN.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun move-in-volume -vserver vs1 -volume vol1 -lun lun1 -new-lun newlun1
```

Renames *lun1* to *newlun1* on Vserver *vs1* and volume *vol1*.

```
cluster1::> lun show -vserver vs1 -volume vol1
Vserver  Path                               State  Mapped  Type    Size
-----
vs1      /vol/vol1/A/lun1                  online mapped  linux   10MB

cluster1::> lun move-in-volume -vserver vs1 -path /vol/vol1/A/lun1 -new-path /vol/vol1/B/lun1

cluster1::> lun show -vserver vs1 -volume vol1
```

Vserver	Path	State	Mapped	Type	Size
vs1	/vol/vol1/B/lun1	online	mapped	linux	10MB

lun resize

Changes the size of the LUN to the input value size.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command resizes a LUN. You can resize a LUN that is mapped and online. However, to prevent any potential problems, take the LUN offline before resizing it.

When you reduce the size of the LUN, the data in the LUN could be truncated. You will receive an error message if you reduce the size of the LUN. To avoid this error message, use the *force* parameter.

When you increase the size of a LUN, the maximum resize size is based on the initial geometry of the LUN and the currently available space in the volume. You will receive an error message if you exceed this limit. The [“lun show” on page 197](#) -instance command reports the "Maximum Resize Size" for a LUN based on the initial geometry. The [“lun maxsize” on page 190](#) command reports the maximum LUN size based on the available space. The maximum size of the LUN is the smaller of the two limits issued by the [“lun show” on page 197](#) -instance command or the [“lun maxsize” on page 190](#) command.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver.

{ -path <path> - LUN Path

Specifies the path of the LUN that you want to resize. Examples of correct LUN paths are */vol/vol1/lun1* and */vol/vol1/qtree1/lun1*.

| -volume <volume name> - Volume Name

Specifies the volume that contains the LUN that you want to resize.

[-qtree <qtree name>] - Qtree Name

Specifies the qtree that contains the LUN that you want to resize.

-lun <text> - LUN Name

Specifies the LUN name that you want to resize.

[-force | -f [true]] - Force Reduce LUN Size

Overrides any warnings if you are reducing the size of the LUN. If you use this parameter without a value, it is set to true, and the command does not prompt you when reducing the size of a LUN would produce warnings. If you do not use this parameter, the command displays an error if reducing the size of a LUN would create a problem.

[-size <size>] - New Size

Specifies the new size of the LUN.

- c (1 byte)
- w (2 bytes)
- B (512 bytes)
- k (1024 bytes)

- M (k*k bytes)
- G (k*m bytes)
- T (m*m bytes)

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun resize -vserver vs1 -path /vol/vol1/lun1 -size 500M -force
```

Resizes LUN /vol/vol1/lun1 on Vserver vs1 to 500M, overriding all warnings.

```
cluster1::> lun resize -vserver vs1 -path /vol/vol1/lun1 -size +5m
```

```
cluster1::> lun show -vserver vs1 -volume vol1
```

Vserver	Path	State	Mapped	Type	Size
vs1	/vol/vol1/lun1	online	mapped	linux	15MB

Adds 5M of space to LUN /vol/vol1/lun1 for a total of 15MB.

```
cluster1::> lun resize -vserver vs1 -path /vol/vol1/lun1 -size -10m
```

Error: command failed: Reducing LUN size without coordination with the host system may cause permanent data loss or corruption. Use the force flag to allow LUN size reduction.

```
cluster1::> lun resize -path /vol/vol1/lun1 -size -5m -f
```

```
cluster1::> lun show -vserver vs1 -volume vol1
```

Vserver	Path	State	Mapped	Type	Size
vs1	/vol/vol1/lun1	online	mapped	linux	10MB

lun show

Display a list of LUNs

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The command displays information for LUNs. Use the *instance* parameter to display additional LUN details, such as serial number and space-reservation settings.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver Name

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value.

{ [-path <path>] - LUN Path

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value. Examples of correct LUN paths are /vol/vol1/lun1 and /vol/vol1/qtree1/lun1

| [-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value.

[-qtree <qtree name>] - Qtree Name

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value.

[-lun <text>] - LUN Name

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value.

[-size | -s <size>] - LUN Size

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value.

[-prefix-size | -P <size>] - Prefix Size (privilege: advanced)

Selects the LUNs that match the prefix stream size that you specify.

[-ostype | -t {vmware|hyper_v|windows_2008|windows_gpt|windows|linux|xen|solaris|solaris_efi|hpux|aix|netware|openvms}] - OS Type

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value. The operating system types are:

- *aix* - the LUN stores AIX data.
- *hpux* - the LUN stores HP-UX data.
- *hyper_v* - the LUN stores Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2012 Hyper-V data
- *linux* - the LUN stores a Linux raw disk without a partition table.
- *netware* - the LUN stores NetWare data.
- *openvms* - the LUN stores Open-VMS data
- *solaris* - the LUN stores Solaris raw disk in a single-slice partition.
- *solaris_efi* - the LUN stores Solaris_EFI data.
- *vmware* - the LUN stores VMware data
- *windows* - the LUN stores a raw disk type in a single-partition Windows disk using the Master Boot Record (MBR) partitioning style.
- *windows_gpt* - the LUN stores Windows data using the GUID Partition Type (GPT) partitioning style.
- *windows_2008* - the LUN stores Windows data for Windows 2008 or later systems.
- *xen* - the LUN stores Xen data

[-space-reserve {enabled|disabled}] - Space Reservation

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value. A value of *enabled* selects LUN that are space-reserved. A value of *disabled* select LUNs that are non-space reserved.

[-serial <text>] - Serial Number

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value.

The LUN serial number is a twelve-character alphanumeric string containing one or more of the following:

- upper- and lower-case letters
- numbers
- the characters: &, <, >, /, -, #, \$, %, *, +, =, ?, @, [, !,], ^, ~

Some of the characters that are valid in a LUN serial number also have special meaning to the cluster shell command:

- The question mark (?) activates the command line active help. In order to type a question mark as part of a LUN's serial number, it is necessary to disable active help with the command [Chapter 6 “set_active-help_false” on page 11](#). Active help can later be re-enabled with the command [Chapter 6 “set_active-help_true” on page 11](#).
- The number sign (#) indicates the beginning of a comment to the command line and will cause the remainder of the line to be ignored. To avoid this, enclose the serial number in double quotes (“”).

- The less than (<), greater than (>), asterisk (*), and exclamation point (!) influence the query behavior of the command. To use these as characters in a LUN's serial query, you must first press escape (ESC). To use these characters to influence the query, enclose the serial number, or partial serial number, in double quotes (") and apply <, >, *, or !, outside of the double quotes.

Alternatively, the `-serial-hex` parameter can be used to select LUNs using the serial number encoded in hexadecimal form.

[-serial-hex <Hex String>] - Serial Number (Hex)

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value. This parameter applies to the LUN serial number encoded in hexadecimal form. See the description of the `-serial` parameter for additional details.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value.

[-space-reserve-honored {true|false}] - Space Reservations Honored

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value. A value of *true* select LUNs that have their space reservation honored by the container volume. A value of *false* displays the LUNs that are non-space reserved.

[-space-allocation {enabled|disabled}] - Space Allocation

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value. The space allocation attribute determines if the LUN supports the SCSI Thin Provisioning features defined in the Logical Block Provisioning section of the SCSI SBC-3 standard.

Specifying *enabled* for this parameter selects LUNs with support enabled for the SCSI Thin Provisioning features.

Specifying *disabled* for this parameter selects LUNs with support disabled for the SCSI Thin Provisioning features.

Hosts and file systems that do not support SCSI Thin Provisioning should not enable space allocation.

[-state {online|offline|nvfail|space-error|foreign-lun-error}] - State

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value. The states are:

- *online*- the LUN is online.
- *offline*- the LUN is administratively offline, or a more detailed offline reason is not available,
- *foreign-lun-error*- the LUN has been automatically taken offline due to a media error on the associated foreign LUN.
- *nvfail*- the LUN has been automatically taken offline due to an NVRAM failure.
- *space-error*- the LUN has been automatically taken offline due to insufficient space.

[-uuid <UUID>] - LUN UUID

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value.

[-mapped {mapped|unmapped}] - Mapped

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value. A value of `mapped` selects the LUNs that are mapped to an initiator group.

[-block-size <size>] - Block Size

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value.

[-device-legacy-id <integer>] - Device Legacy ID

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value.

[-device-binary-id <text>] - Device Binary ID

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value.

[-device-text-id <text>] - Device Text ID

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value.

[-read-only {true|false}] - Read Only

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value.

[-restore-inaccessible {true|false}] - Fenced Due to Restore

Selects the LUNs that match the state you specify. A value of *true* means that a LUN is fenced for I/O and management due to a restore operation.

[-size-used <size>] - Used Size

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value.

[-max-resize-size <size>] - Maximum Resize Size

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value.

[-creation-timestamp <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Creation Time

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value.

[-class {regular|protocol-endpoint|vvof}] - Class

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value.

[-node <nodename>] - Node Hosting the LUN

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value.

[-qos-policy-group <text>] - QoS Policy Group

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value.

A policy group defines measurable service level objectives (SLOs) that apply to the storage objects with which the policy group is associated. If you do not assign a policy group to a LUN, the system will not monitor and control the traffic to it.

[-qos-adaptive-policy-group <text>] - QoS Adaptive Policy Group

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value.

An adaptive policy group defines measurable service level objectives (SLOs) that apply to the storage objects with which the adaptive policy group is associated.

[-caching-policy <text>] - Caching Policy Name

Display the LUNs that match the specified cache.

A caching policy defines the caching behavior of this LUN at the Flash Cache level. If a caching policy is not assigned to this LUN, the system uses the caching policy that is assigned to the containing volume or Vserver. If a caching policy is not assigned to the containing volume or Vserver, the system uses the default cluster-wide policy. The available caching policies are:

- none - Does not cache any user data or metadata blocks.
- auto - Read caches all metadata and randomly read user data blocks, and write caches all randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- meta - Read caches only metadata blocks.
- random_read - Read caches all metadata and randomly read user data blocks.
- random_read_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read and randomly written user data blocks.
- all_read - Read caches all metadata, randomly read and sequentially read user data blocks.
- all_read_random_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, sequentially read, and randomly written user data.
- all - Read caches all data blocks read and written. It does not do any write caching.

Default caching-policy is auto.

[-is-clone {true|false}] - Clone

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value.

[-is-clone-autodelete-enabled {true|false}] - Clone Autodelete Enabled

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value.

[-inconsistent-import {true|false}] - Inconsistent Import

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value. A value of *true* means that the import of this LUN is incomplete.

[-serial-7-mode <text>] - 7-mode Serial Number (privilege: advanced)

Selects the LUNs that match this parameter value.

LUNs transitioned from Data ONTAP 7-Mode are assigned new serial numbers for use with Clustered Data ONTAP. The original 7-Mode serial number is displayed in this field for reference.

[-application <text>] - Application

Selects the LUNs that are part of an application that matches the parameter value.

Examples

The following example displays details of the LUN at path /vol/vol1/lun1 in Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::> lun show -vserver vs1 -path /vol/vol1/lun1 -instance
Vserver Name: vs1
  LUN Path: /vol/vol1/lun1
  Volume Name: vol1
  Qtree Name: ""
  LUN Name: lun1
  LUN Size: 10MB
  OS Type: linux
  Space Reservation: disabled
  Serial Number: wCVt1]IlvQWv
  Serial Number (Hex): 77435674315d496c76515776
  Comment: new comment
Space Reservations Honored: false
  Space Allocation: disabled
    State: offline
    LUN UUID: 76d2eba4-dd3f-494c-ad63-1995c1574753
    Mapped: mapped
    Block Size: 512
  Device Legacy ID: -
  Device Binary ID: -
  Device Text ID: -
    Read Only: false
Fenced Due to Restore: false
  Used Size: 5MB
  Maximum Resize Size: 64.00GB
  Creation Time: 9/14/2016 13:55:09
    Class: regular
  Node Hosting the LUN: node1
    QoS Policy Group: -
  Caching Policy Name: -
    Clone: false
Clone Autodelete Enabled: false
Inconsistent Import: false
Application: -
```

The following example displays information for the LUN with serial number 1r/wc+9Cpbls:

```
cluster1::> lun show -serial 1r/wc+9Cpbls
Vserver  Path                State  Mapped  Type    Size
-----
vs1      /vol/vol2/lun1          online mapped  linux   10MB
```

The following example displays all the LUNs on Vserver vs1 and volume vol1:

```
cluster1::> lun show -vserver vs1 -volume vol1
```

Vserver	Path	State	Mapped	Type	Size
vs1	/vol/vol1/lun1	offline	mapped	linux	10MB
vs1	/vol/vol1/lun2	online	mapped	windows	47.07MB

2 entries were displayed.

lun bind commands

The bind directory

Note: These commands are not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

lun bind create

Bind a VVol LUN to a protocol endpoint

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command creates a new binding between a protocol endpoint and a vvol LUN. If a binding between the specified endpoint and vvol already exists, the reference count for the binding is incremented by one.

Note: For optimal results, the protocol endpoint and vvol must be hosted by the same node in the cluster.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver name

Specifies the name of the Vserver.

-protocol-endpoint-path <path> - Protocol Endpoint

Specifies the path to the protocol endpoint. The specified LUN must already exist and be of class "protocol-endpoint". Examples of correct LUN paths are */vol/vol1/lun1* and */vol/vol1/qtree1/lun1*.

-vvol-path <path> - VVol Path

Specifies the path to the vvol. The specified LUN must already exist and be of the class "vvol". Examples of correct LUN paths are */vol/vol1/lun1* and */vol/vol1/qtree1/lun1*.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> lun bind create -vserver vs1 -protocol-endpoint-path /vol/VV1/PE1 -vvol-path /vol/VV3/234ace
```

lun bind destroy

Unbind a VVol LUN from a protocol endpoint

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

Decrement the reference count of the binding between a protocol endpoint and vvol LUN. If the resulting reference count is zero, the binding is removed.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver name

Specifies the Vserver.

-protocol-endpoint-path <path> - Protocol Endpoint

Specifies the path of the protocol endpoint LUN. Examples of correct LUN paths are */vol/vol1/lun1* and */vol/vol1/qtree1/lun1*.

-vvol-path <path> - VVol Path

Specifies the path of the vvol LUN. Examples of correct LUN paths are */vol/vol1/lun1* and */vol/vol1/qtree1/lun1*.

[-force [true]] - If true, unbind the Vvol completely even if the current reference count is greater than 1. The default is false.

Completely remove the specified binding, regardless of the current reference count.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> lun bind destroy -protocol-endpoint-path /vol/VV2/PE2 -vvol-path /vol/VV2/30dfab -vserver vs1
```

lun bind show

Show list of Vvol bindings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

Shows the configured VVol to protocol endpoint bindings.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the *-fields <fieldname>, ...* parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use *'-fields ?'* to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the *-instance* parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver Name

Selects the bindings that match this parameter value.

[-protocol-endpoint-msid <integer>] - PE MSID

Selects the bindings that match this parameter value.

[-protocol-endpoint-vdisk-id <text>] - PE Vdisk ID

Selects the bindings that match this parameter value.

[-vvol-msid <integer>] - VVol MSID

Selects the bindings that match this parameter value.

[-vvol-vdisk-id <text>] - VVol Vdisk ID

Selects the bindings that match this parameter value.

[-vserver-uuid <UUID>] - Vserver UUID

Selects the bindings that match this parameter value.

[-protocol-endpoint-path <path>] - Protocol Endpoint

Selects the bindings that match this parameter value. Examples of correct LUN paths are `/vol/vol1/lun1` and `/vol/vol1/qtree1/lun1`.

[-protocol-endpoint-node <nodename>] - PE Node

Selects the bindings that match this parameter value.

[-vvol-path <path>] - VVol

Selects the bindings that match this parameter value. Examples of correct LUN paths are `/vol/vol1/lun1` and `/vol/vol1/qtree1/lun1`.

[-vvol-node <nodename>] - VVol Node

Selects the bindings that match this parameter value.

[-secondary-lun <Hex 64bit Integer>] - Secondary LUN

Selects the bindings that match this parameter value.

[-is-optimal {true|false}] - Optimal binding

Selects the bindings that match this parameter value.

[-reference-count <integer>] - Reference Count

Selects the bindings that match this parameter value.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> lun bind show -vserver vs1
Vserver      Protocol Endpoint      Node
              Vvol LUN
-----
vs1           /vol/VV1/PE1           cluster-node1
              /vol/VV2/30dfab        d20000010000 false
              /vol/VV3/234ace        d20000020000 true
              /vol/VV3/234acf        d20000030000 true
              /vol/VV2/PE2           cluster-node2
              /vol/VV2/30dfab        d20000010000 true
4 entries were displayed.
```

Manage Lun Copy Operations

Manage LUN copy operations

lun copy cancel

Cancel a LUN copy operation before the new LUN has been created

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `lun copy cancel` command cancels an ongoing LUN copy operation prior to creation of the new LUN. The command fails if the LUN already exists at the destination path; in that case, use the [“lun delete” on page 190](#) command to delete the LUN at the destination path.

All data transfers will be halted.

Note: This is an advanced command because the preferred way to cancel a LUN copy operation is to wait until the new LUN becomes visible, and then use the [“lun delete” on page 190](#) command to delete the LUN.

Note: LUNs cannot be copied to or from a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ **-vserver** <Vserver Name> - **Vserver Name**

Specifies the name of the Vserver that will host the destination LUN.

-destination-path <path> - Destination Path

Specifies the full path to the new LUN, in the format /vol/<volume>[/<qtree>]/<lun>.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> lun copy cancel -vserver vs1 -destination-path /vol/vol2/lun2
```

lun copy modify

Modify an ongoing LUN copy operation

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `lun copy modify` command modifies the maximum throughput of an ongoing copy operation.

Note: LUNs cannot be copied to or from a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ -vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the name of the Vserver that will host the destination LUN.

-destination-path <path> - Destination Path

Specifies the full path to the new LUN, in the format /vol/<volume>[/<qtree>]/<lun>.

-max-throughput {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]} - Maximum Transfer Rate (per sec)

Specifies the maximum amount of data, in bytes, that can be transferred per second in support of this operation. This mechanism can be used to throttle a transfer, to reduce its impact on the performance of the source and destination nodes.

Note: The specified value will be rounded up to the nearest megabyte.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun copy modify -vserver vs1 -destination-path /vol/vol2/lun2 -max-throughput 25MB
```

lun copy pause

Pause an ongoing LUN copy operation

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `lun copy pause` command pauses an ongoing copy operation. Use the [“lun copy resume” on page 206](#) command to resume the copy operation.

Note: LUNs cannot be copied to or from a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ -vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the name of the Vserver that will host the destination LUN.

-destination-path <path> - Destination Path

Specifies the full path to the new LUN, in the format /vol/<volume>[/<qtree>]/<lun>.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun copy pause -vserver vs1 -destination-path /vol/vol2/lun2
```

lun copy resume

Resume a paused LUN copy operation

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `lun copy resume` command resumes a paused copy operation.

Note: LUNs cannot be copied to or from a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ **-vserver** <Vserver Name> - **Vserver Name**

Specifies the name of the Vserver that will host the destination LUN.

-destination-path <path> - **Destination Path**

Specifies the full path to the new LUN, in the format /vol/<volume>[/<qtree>]/<lun>.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun copy resume -vserver vs1 -destination-path /vol/vol2/lun2
```

lun copy show

Display a list of LUNs currently being copied

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `lun copy show` command shows information about LUNs currently being copied in the cluster.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ **[-fields** <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - **Destination Vserver Name**

Selects LUN copy operations that match this parameter value.

[-destination-path <path>] - **Destination Path**

Selects LUN copy operations that match this parameter value.

[-source-vserver <vserver name>] - **Source Vserver Name**

Selects LUN copy operations that match this parameter value.

[-source-path <path>] - **Source Path**

Selects LUN copy operations that match this parameter value.

[-source-snapshot <snapshot name>] - **Source Snapshot Name**

Selects LUN copy operations that match this parameter value.

[-is-promoted-early {true|false}] - Is Destination Promoted Early

Selects LUN copy operations that match this parameter value.

[-max-throughput {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]]] - Maximum Transfer Rate (per sec)

Selects LUN copy operations that match this parameter value.

[-job-status {Preparing|Allocation-Map|Data|Destroying|Paused-Admin|Paused-Error|Complete|Destroyed}]**- LUN Copy Status**

Selects LUN copy operations that match this parameter value. The possible values are:

- Preparing - the LUN copy job is in Preparing status.
- Allocation-Map - the LUN copy job is in Allocating status.
- Data - the LUN copy job is in Moving Data status.
- Destroying - the LUN copy job is in Destroying status.
- Paused-Admin - the LUN copy job is in Paused By Admin status.
- Paused-Error - the LUN copy job is in Paused By Error status.
- Complete - the LUN copy job is in Complete status.
- Destroyed - the LUN copy job is in Destroyed status.

[-progress-percent <percent>] - LUN Copy Progress (%)

Selects LUN copy operations that match this parameter value.

[-elapsed-time <time_interval>] - Elapsed Time

Selects LUN copy operations that match this parameter value.

[-cutover-time <time_interval>] - Cutover Time

Selects LUN copy operations that match this parameter value.

[-is-snapshot-fenced {true|false}] - Is Snapshot Fenced

Selects LUN copy operations that match this parameter value.

[-is-destination-ready {true|false}] - Is Destination Ready

Selects LUN copy operations that match this parameter value.

[-last-failure-reason <text>] - Last Failure Reason

Selects LUN copy operations that match this parameter value.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun copy show
Vserver      Destination Path      Status      Progress
-----
vs1          /vol/vol2/lun1       Data        35%
vs1          /vol/vol2/lun2       Complete    100%
2 entries were displayed.
```

The example above displays information about all the LUN copy operations in the cluster.

```
cluster1::> lun copy show -vserver vs1 -destination-path /vol/vol2/lun1 -instance
```

```
Destination Vserver Name: vs1
Destination Path: /vol/vol2/lun1
Source Vserver Name: vs1
Source Path: /vol/vol1/lun1
Source Snapshot Name: -
Is Destination Promoted Early: false
Maximum Transfer Rate (per sec): 0B
LUN Copy Status: Data
LUN Copy Progress (%): 35%
Elapsed Time: 145s
Cutover Time (secs): 0s
Is Snapshot Fenced: true
Is Destination Ready: true
Last Failure Reason: -
```

lun copy start

Start copying a LUN from one volume to another within a cluster

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `lun copy start` command initiates copying of a LUN from one volume to another. The destination volume can be located in the same Vserver as the source volume (intra-Vserver copy) or in a different Vserver (inter-Vserver).

Note: LUNs cannot be copied to or from a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Note: A cluster administrator must first create a Vserver peering relationship using [“vserver peer create” on page 1863](#) before initiating an inter-Vserver LUN copy operation.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Destination Vserver Name

Specifies the name of the Vserver that will host the new LUN.

| -destination-path <path> - Destination Path

Specifies the full path to the new LUN, in the format `/vol/<volume>[/<qtree>]/<lun>`.

-source-path <path> - Source Path

Specifies the full path to the source LUN, in the format `/vol/<volume>[/<snapshot>[/<qtree>]/<lun>`.

[-source-vserver <vserver name>] - Source Vserver Name

Optionally specifies the name of the Vserver hosting the LUN to be copied.

If this parameter is not specified, it is assumed that an intra-Vserver copy operation is being initiated. The source volume is expected to be in the same Vserver as the destination volume.

[-promote-early [true]] - Promote Early

Optionally specifies that the destination LUN needs to be promoted early.

If the destination is promoted early, the new LUN will be visible immediately. However, Snapshot copies of the volume containing the new LUN cannot be taken until the LUN copy operation reaches 'Moving Data' status.

If the destination is promoted late, the new LUN will be visible only after it has been fully framed. However, the LUN copy job will not block the creation of Snapshot copies of the volume containing the new LUN.

If this parameter is not specified, the destination LUN will be promoted late.

[-max-throughput {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Maximum Transfer Rate (per sec)

Optionally specifies the maximum amount of data, in bytes, that can be transferred per second in support of this operation. This mechanism can be used to throttle a transfer, to reduce its impact on the performance of the source and destination nodes.

If this parameter is not specified, throttling is not applied to the data transfer.

Note: The specified value will be rounded up to the nearest megabyte.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun copy start -vserver vs2 -destination-path /vol/vol2/lun2 -source-vserver vs1 -source-path /vol/vol1/lun1
```


Starts an inter-Vserver copy of LUN *lun1* from volume *vol1* in Vserver *vs1* to *lun2* on volume *vol2* in Vserver *vs2*.

```
cluster1::> lun copy start -vserver vs1 -destination-path /vol/vol2/lun2 -source-path /vol/vol1/lun1
```

Starts an intra-Vserver copy of LUN *lun1* from volume *vol1* in Vserver *vs1* to *lun2* on volume *vol2* in Vserver *vs1*.

```
cluster1::> lun copy start -vserver vs1 -destination-path /vol/vol2/lun2 -source-path /vol/vol1/.snapshot/snap1/lun1
```

lun igroup commands

Manage initiator groups

lun igroup add

Add initiators to an initiator group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command adds initiators to an existing initiator group (igroup). You can add an initiator to an initiator group only if there are no LUN mapping conflicts. Mapping conflicts occur when an initiator is already paired with a LUN. If you attempt to run this command and there are LUN mapping conflicts, the command returns an error.

An initiator cannot be a member of two igroups of different OS types. For example, if you have an initiator that belongs to a Solaris igroup, the command does not allow you to add this initiator to an AIX igroup.

When you add FCP initiators, you can specify an alias instead of the initiator's World Wide Port Name (WWPN) or the iSCSI Qualified name (IQN).

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver.

-igroup <text> - Igroup Name

Specifies the initiator group to which you want to add a new initiator.

-initiator <text>, ... - Initiators

Specifies the initiator that you want to add. You can specify the WWPN, IQN, or alias of the initiator.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun igroup add -vserver vs1 -igroup ig1 -initiator iqn.1992-08.com.mv.mvinitiator
```

lun igroup bind

Bind an existing initiator group to a given portset

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command binds an initiator group to a port set so the host knows which LIFs or TPGs to access. When you bind a port set to an igroup, the host knows which iSCSI or FCP LIF to access. If you do not bind an igroup to a port set, and you map a LUN to the igroup, then the initiators in the igroup can access the LUN on any port on the Vserver.

The initiator group cannot be bound to another port set when you use this command. If you attempt to bind a port set to an initiator group that is already bound to an existing port set, the command returns an error. You can only bind an initiator group to one port set at a time.

If the initiator group is bound, use the [“lun igroup unbind” on page 215](#) command to unbind the initiator group from the port set. After the initiator group is unbound, you can bind it to another port set.

You can only bind an initiator group to a non-empty port set.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver.

-igroup <text> - Igroup Name

Specifies the initiator group that you want to bind a port set to.

-portset <text> - Portset Binding Igroup

Specifies the port set name that you want to bind an initiator group to.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun igroup bind -vserver vs1 -igroup ig1 -portset-name ps1
```

lun igroup create

Create a new initiator group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command creates a new initiator group (igroup). Use igroups to control which hosts have access to specific LUNs. When you bind an igroup to a port set, a host in the group can access the LUNs only by connecting to the target ports in the port set.

When you create an igroup, you can add multiple existing initiators by specifying them in a list, separating them with commas. Later, you can add or remove initiators from the initiator group. Use the [“lun igroup add” on page 209](#) command to add initiators. Use the [“lun igroup remove” on page 213](#) command to remove an initiator. Unless the *-initiator* option is supplied, no initiators are added to a new igroup.

You can also bind a port set to an initiator when you create an initiator group. You can modify the port set binding of an initiator group by using the [“lun igroup bind” on page 209](#) command or the [“lun igroup unbind” on page 215](#) command.

The name you assign to an igroup is independent of the name of the host that is used by the host operating system, host files, or Domain Name Service (DNS). If you name an igroup *aix1*, for example, it is not mapped to the actual IP host name (DNS name) of the host.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver.

-igroup <text> - Igroup Name

Specifies the name of the new initiator group. An initiator group name is a case-sensitive name that must contain one to 96 characters. Spaces are not allowed.

Note: It might be useful to provide meaningful names for igroups, ones that describe the hosts that can access the LUNs mapped to them.

{ [-protocol <protocol_enum>] - Protocol

Specifies if the initiator group protocol is *fc*, *iscsi*, or *mixed*.

| [-fc | -f [true]] - FCP

Specifies FCP as the protocol type of the new igroup.

| [-iscsi | -i [true]] - iSCSI

Specifies iSCSI as the protocol type of the new igroup.

-ostype | -t {solaris|windows|hpux|aix|linux|netware|vmware|openvms|xen|hyper_v} - OS Type

Specifies the operating system type for the new initiator group. The operating system type indicates the type of host operating system used by all of the initiators in the igroup. All initiators in an igroup must be of the same operating system type. The operating system types of initiators are

- solaris
- windows
- hpux
- aix
- linux
- netware
- vmware
- openvms
- xen
- hyper_v

[-portset | -a <text>] - Portset Binding Igroup

Specifies that a port set is bound to the initiator.

-initiator <text>, ... - Initiators

Specifies the initiators that are attached to the new initiator group. By default, no initiators are added to the new igroup.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun igroup create -vserver vs1 -igroup ig1 -protocol mixed -ostype linux -initiator iqn.2001-04.com.example:abc123
```

lun igroup delete

Delete an initiator group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command deletes an existing initiator group. By default, you cannot delete an initiator group if LUN maps for that initiator group exist. You need to unmap all the LUNs that are associated with that initiator group before you can delete the initiator group. Use the [“lun unmap” on page 225](#) command to remove LUNS from an initiator group.

You can specify the `force` option to delete an initiator group and remove existing LUN maps defined for that initiator group.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver.

-igroup <text> - Igroup Name

Specifies the initiator group that you want to delete.

[-force | -f [true]] - Force

Deletes an initiator group and all associated LUN maps.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun igroup delete -vserver vs1 -igroup ig1
```

lun igroup disable-aix-support

Disables SAN AIX support on the cluster

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command disables the SAN AIX support across the cluster (all Vservers and all AIX initiator groups). However, before you can disable SAN AIX support, you must remove all SAN AIX related objects from the cluster. You need to unmap all the LUNs that are associated with the AIX initiator groups. Then you need to delete all of the AIX initiator groups. Use the [“lun unmap” on page 225](#) command to remove LUNS from an initiator group. Use the `igroup delete` command to delete an initiator group.

Note: This command is not intended to be used in normal operation. Use only when you are downgrading to a release that does not support SAN AIX operation.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun igroup disable-aix-support
```

lun igroup modify

Modify an existing initiator group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command modifies an attribute for an initiator group. Currently, the only settable attribute is the operating system.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver.

-igroup <text> - Igroup Name

Specifies the initiator group whose attribute you want to modify.

[-ostype | -t {solaris|windows|hpux|aix|linux|netware|vmware|openvms|xen|hyper_v}] - OS Type

Specifies the operating system that you want to modify. The operating system types of initiators are

- solaris

- windows
- hpux
- aix
- linux
- netware
- vmware
- openvms
- xen
- hyper_v

[-delete-on-unmap {true|false}] - Delete on Last Unmap

Specifies if this initiator group will be deleted automatically when no longer used in a LUN mapping relationship.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun igroup modify -vserver vs1 -igroup ig1 -ostype windows
```

lun igroup remove

Remove initiators from an initiator group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command removes an initiator from an initiator group. You can only remove an initiator if no existing LUN maps are defined for that initiator group. You must unmap the LUNs from the initiator group with the [“lun unmap” on page 225](#) command before you can remove initiators from the initiator group.

You can use the *force* option to remove an initiator and associated LUN maps.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver.

-igroup <text> - Igroup Name

Specifies the initiator group from which you want to remove an initiator.

-initiator <text>, ... - Initiators

Specifies the initiator name you want to remove. Use the WWPN, IQN or the alias of the initiator.

[-force | -f [true]] - Force

Forcibly removes an initiator and any associated LUN maps.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun igroup remove -vserver vs1 -igroup ig1 -initiator iqn.1992-08.com.mv.mvinitiator
```

lun igroup rename

Rename an existing initiator group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command renames an existing initiator group. When you rename an initiator group, this action does not affect access to the LUNs mapped to the initiator group you want to rename.

An initiator group name is a case-sensitive name and must meet the following requirements:

- Must contain one to 96 characters. Spaces are not allowed.
- Can contain the letters A through Z, a through z, numbers 0 through 9, hyphen (-), underscore (_), colon (:), and period (.).
- Must start with a letter or number.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name
Specifies the Vserver.

-igroup <text> - Igroup Name
Specifies the initiator group you want to rename.

-new-name <text> - New Igroup Name
Specifies the new name of the initiator group.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun igroup rename -vserver vs1 -igroup ig1 -new-name ignew1
```

lun igroup show

Display a list of initiator groups

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays status information for initiator groups (igroup). By default, the command displays status for all initiator groups.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver Name
Specifies the Vserver.

[-igroup <text>] - Igroup Name
Selects the initiator groups that match this parameter value.

[-protocol <protocol_enum>] - Protocol
Selects the initiator groups that match this parameter value (FCP, iSCSI, or mixed).

[-ostype | -t {solaris|windows|hpx|aix|linux|netware|vmware|openvms|xen|hyper_v}] - OS Type
Selects the initiator groups that match this parameter value. The operating system types are

- solaris

- windows
- hpux
- aix
- linux
- netware
- vmware
- openvms
- xen
- hyper_v

[-portset | -a <text>] - Portset Binding Igroup

Selects the initiator groups that match this parameter value.

[-initiator <text>, ...] - Initiators

Selects the initiator groups that match this parameter value.

[-uuid <UUID>] - Igroup UUID

Selects the initiator groups that match this parameter value.

[-delete-on-unmap {true|false}] - Delete on Last Unmap

Selects the initiator groups that match this parameter value. A value of `true` displays all the initiator groups that will be deleted automatically when they are no longer used in a LUN mapping relationship.

Examples

```
cluster1::> igroup show -instance
      Vserver Name: vs0
      Igroup Name: ig1
      Protocol: mixed
      OS Type: linux
Portset Binding Igroup: -
      Igroup UUID: 358338ba-cfd6-11df-a9ab-123478563412
      Initiators: iqn.1992-08.com.mv:abc (not logged in)

      Vserver Name: vs0
      Igroup Name: ig2
      Protocol: mixed
      OS Type: linux
Portset Binding Igroup: -
      Igroup UUID: 3fb136c7-cfd6-11df-a9ab-123478563412
      Initiators: -

      Vserver Name: vs1
      Igroup Name: ig1
      Protocol: mixed
      OS Type: windows
Portset Binding Igroup: p1
      Igroup UUID: 03accf6b-d08c-11df-a9ab-123478563412
      Initiators: -
3 entries were displayed.
```

lun igroup unbind

Unbind an existing initiator group from a portset

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command unbinds an initiator group from a port set. When you unbind an initiator group from a port set, all of the initiators in the initiator group have access to all target LUNs on all network interfaces.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver.

-igroup <text> - Igroup Name

Specifies the initiator group that you want to unbind from the port set.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun igroup unbind -vserver vs1 -igroup ig1
```

lun import commands

Manage Foreign LUN Import

Note: These commands are not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

lun import create

Create an import relationship

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command creates an import relationship between a specified LUN and a specified foreign disk so you can import the foreign disk data into a LUN.

The foreign disk must be marked as foreign using [“storage disk set-foreign-lun” on page 872](#) command before you can begin the import progress.

The LUN must be of the same size as the foreign disk.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver that contains the LUN where you import data to from the foreign disk data.

-foreign-disk <text> - Foreign Disk Serial Number

Specifies the serial number of the Foreign Disk.

-path <path> - LUN Path

Specifies the path of the LUN where you want to import the data of the foreign disk to. Examples of correct LUN paths are `/vol/vol1/lun1` and `/vol/vol1/qtrees1/lun1`.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun import create -vserver vs1 -path /vol/dvol1/lun1 -foreign-disk 6000B5D00006A00000006A020E00040000
```

lun import delete

Deletes the import relationship of the specified LUN or the specified foreign disk

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command deletes the import relationship of a specified LUN or a specified foreign disk.

You cannot use this command if an import is in-progress between the foreign disk and the LUN unless you use the force option. The import has to either successfully completed or be stopped before deleting the import relationship.

You can use the [“lun import stop” on page 221](#) command to stop the data import, and then you delete the import relationship.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ -vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver that contains the LUN that you want to delete the import relationship.

-path <path> - LUN Path

Specifies the path of the LUN where you want to delete the import relationship. Examples of correct LUN paths are `/vol/vol1/lun1` and `/vol/vol1/qtree1/lun1`.

| -foreign-disk <text> } - Foreign Disk Serial Number

Specifies the serial number of the foreign disk.

[-force {true|false}] - Force Delete

When set to true, stops the in progress data import.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun import delete -vserver vs1 -path /vol/vol2/lun2
```

Deletes the import relationship of lun2 at the path `/vol/vol2/lun2`.

```
cluster1::> lun import delete -vserver vs0 -foreign-disk 6000B5D00006A00000006A020E00040000
```

lun import pause

Pause the import for the specified LUN

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command pauses the data import to a specified LUN.

This command does not reset all import checkpoints. To resume a paused import, use the `lun import resume` command to retart from the last checkpoint taken before you paused the data import.

If you want to resume the data import from the beginning, use the `lun import stop` command. Then use the `lun import start` command.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver that contains the LUN you want to pause the data import to.

-path <path> - LUN Path

Specifies the path of the LUN you want to pause the data import to. Examples of correct LUN paths are `/vol/vol1/lun1` and `/vol/vol1/qtree1/lun1`.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun import pause -vserver vs1 -path /vol/vol2/lun2
```

lun import prepare-to-downgrade

Prepares LUN import to be downgraded

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command prepares the cluster for a downgrade to a version of Data ONTAP earlier than 8.3.1 by disabling the online LUN import feature. Before using this command verify that all LUNs in an import relationships are offline by running [“lun show” on page 197](#).

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun import prepare-to-downgrade
```

lun import resume

Resume the import for the specified LUN

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

Resumes the data import to a specified LUN.

The import starts from the last checkpoint taken before you paused the data import.

If you want to resume the data import from the beginning, use the `lun import stop` command. Then use the `lun import start` command.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver that contains the LUN you want to resume the data import to.

-path <path> - LUN Path

Specifies the path of the LUN that you want to resume the data import to. Examples of correct LUN paths are `/vol/vol1/lun1` and `/vol/vol1/qtree1/lun1`.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun import resume -vserver vs1 -path /vol/vol2/lun2
```

lun import show

Display a list of import relationships

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command displays information about the import relationships.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

[-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver Name

Displays import relationships for a specified Vserver.

[-foreign-disk <text>] - Foreign Disk Serial Number

Enables you to see the import relationship for a particular foreign disk with the specified serial number.

[-path <path>] - LUN Path

Enables you to see the import relationship for a particular LUN path. Examples of correct LUN paths are /vol/vol1/lun1 and /vol/vol1/qtree1/lun1.

[-import-home-node {<nodename>|local}] - Import Home Node

Enables you to see the node that initially started the data import and where the I/O for the foreign disk is directed. If failover occurs, any in-progress data import restarts on the partner node.

[-import-current-node {<nodename>|local}] - Import Current Node

Displays the node that is currently importing data and where the I/O for the foreign disk is directed. During giveback and if the import home node is different from the current home node, import restarts on the initial node (import-home-node).

[-operation-in-progress {import|verify}] - Operation in Progress

Enables you to see the imports in progress or import verification in progress.

[-admin-state {stopped|started|paused}] - Admin State

Enables you to see the import relationships for a specified administrative state. For example, you can list all the imports that have started in a cluster.

[-operational-state {in_progress|failed|completed|stopped|paused}] - Operational State

Enables you to see the import relationships for a specified operational state. For example, you can list all the imports that have completed in a cluster.

[-percent-complete <integer>] - Percent Complete

Enables you to see the percentage of completion for both import and verification. If you want to see all the complete imports and verifications, you would specify 100.

[-imported-blocks <integer>] - Blocks Imported

Enables you to see the number of blocks that have been imported to the LUN.

[-compared-blocks <integer>] - Blocks Compared

Enables you to see the number of LUN and foreign disk blocks that have been compared.

[-total-blocks <integer>] - Total Blocks

Enables you to see the total number of blocks that must be imported to complete the data import to a LUN or the number of blocks that must be compared to complete the import verification.

[-estimated-remaining-duration {<seconds>| [<d> days] <hh>:<mm>[:<ss>]]} - Estimated Remaining Duration

If this parameter is specified, the command displays import or verify operations that match the specified time.

[-failure-reason <text>] - Failure Reason

Selects LUN import operations that match this parameter value.

[-max-throughput-limit {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]]} - Maximum Throughput Limit (per sec)

Selects the LUN import operations that match this parameter value. This value is the throughput limit at which an import or verify will be throttled. By default, there is no throttling.

[-current-throughput {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]]} - Current Throughput (per sec)

Selects the LUN import operations that match this parameter value. This value is the current throughput for an in-progress import or verify operation.

[-qos-policy-group <text>] - QoS Policy Group

Selects the LUN import operations that match this parameter value. This value is the QoS policy group associated with an import relationship.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun import show
```

vserver	foreign-disk	path	operation-in-progress	admin-state	operational-state	percent-complete
vs1	6000B5D0006A0000006A020E00040000	/vol/dvol1/lun1	import	stopped	stopped	0
vs1	6006048034363133643336538366537	/vol/vol1/lun1	import	started	failed	11
vs2	6000B5D0006A0000006A020E00040001	/vol/dvol1/lun2	verify	started	in_progress	5

Display information about all import relationships in the cluster

```
cluster1::> lun import show -instance
```

```

      Vserver Name: vs1
      LUN Path: /vol/dvol1/lun1
  Foreign Disk Serial Number: 6000B5D0006A0000006A020E00040000
    Import Home Node: cluster1-01
    Current Import Node: cluster1-01
  Operation in Progress: import
      Admin State: started
    Operational State: in-progress
    Percent Complete: 0%
    Blocks Imported: 0
    Blocks Compared: 0
    Total Blocks to Import: 10000000
  Estimated Remaining Duration: 00:01:23
    Failure Reason: -
Maximum Throughput Limit (per sec): -
  Current Throughput (per sec): -
    QoS Policy Group: -

      Vserver Name: vs2
      LUN Path: /vol/dvol1/lun2
  Foreign Disk Serial Number: 6000B5D0006A0000006A020E00040001
    Import Home Node: cluster1-01
    Current Import Node: cluster1-01
  Operation in Progress: verify
      Admin State: started
    Operational State: in-progress
    Percent Complete: 5%
    Blocks Imported: 10000000
    Blocks Compared: 500000
    Total Blocks to Import: 10000000
  Estimated Remaining Duration: 00:00:59
    Failure Reason: -
Maximum Throughput Limit (per sec): 2MB
  Current Throughput (per sec): 1.29MB
    QoS Policy Group: fli_pg_cf2b638b-606b-11e4-ae4c-000c290d40ff

      Vserver Name: vs1
  Foreign Disk Serial Number: 6006048034363133643336538366537
      LUN Path: /vol/vol1/lun1
    Import Home Node: cluster1-01
    Current Import Node: cluster1-01
  Operation in Progress: import
      Admin State: started
    Operational State: failed
    Percent Complete: 11
    Blocks Imported: 932352
    Blocks Compared: -

```

```

Total Blocks: 8388608
Estimated Remaining Duration: -
Failure Reason: Source read error - reservation conflict.
Maximum Throughput Limit (per sec): 12MB
Current Throughput (per sec): -
QoS Policy Group: fli_pg_f6632344-60e7-11e4-9bad-000c290d40ff

```

Display detailed information about all import relationships in the cluster.

```

cluster1::> lun import show -vserver vs1
vserver  path                foreign-disk                admin-state  operational-state  percent-complete
-----
vs1      /vol/dvol1/lun1      vgv3040f46a:vgbr300s70:9.126L1  stop        -                  0%

```

Display information about the LUNs in an import relationships in a specific vservers.

```

cluster1::> lun import show -admin-state start
vserver  path                foreign-disk                admin-state  operational-state  percent-complete
-----
vs2      /vol/dvol1/lun2      vgv3040f46a:vgbr300s70:9.126L2  start        in-progress        5%

```

lun import start

Start the import for the specified LUN

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command initiates the data import to a specified LUN.

You must use the `lun import create` command to create an import relationship between a LUN and a foreign disk before you can initiate the data import.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver that contains the LUN you want to import data to.

-path <path> - LUN Path

Specifies the path of the LUN that you want to import data to. Examples of correct LUN paths are `/vol/vol1/lun1` and `/vol/vol1/qtrees1/lun1`.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun import start -vserver vs1 -path /vol/vol2/lun2
```

lun import stop

Stop the import for the specified LUN

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command stops the data import into a specified LUN.

After you stop the data import and if you start the import again using [“lun import start” on page 221](#) command, then the import restarts from the beginning.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver that contains the LUN you want to stop importing data to.

-path <path> - LUN Path

Specifies the path of the LUN that you want to stop the data import to.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun import stop -vserver vs1 -path /vol/vol2/lun2
```

lun import throttle

Modify the max throughput limit for the specified import relationship

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command throttles the speed of the import for a given LUN by specifying a maximum throughput limit on the import.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver that contains the LUN to which data from the foreign disk is imported.

-path <path> - LUN Path

Specifies the path of the LUN to which data from the foreign disk is imported. Examples of correct LUN paths are */vol/vol1/lun1* and */vol/vol1/qtree1/lun1*.

-max-throughput-limit {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]} - Maximum Throughput Limit (per sec)

Specifies the maximum amount of throughput to be allocated for processing import requests on the bound LUN. At the time of creation, the default is zero. A value of zero implies that import traffic is processed by the system at best effort rate along with on-going user I/O. A non-zero value indicates that import will be throttled at a rate which is at most the maximum throughput limit set.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> lun import throttle -vserver vs1 -path /vol/vol1/lun1 -max-throughput-limit 3M
```

lun import verify commands

Manage Foreign LUN import verify

Note: These commands are not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

lun import verify start

Start the verification of the foreign disk and LUN data

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command compares the LUN and the foreign disk block by block. You are not required to run this command; it is optional. Before you can do this verification process, the operation state must be stopped or completed. Use the *lun import show* command to determine the operation state.

If a block mismatch occurs, the verification process stops.

Verification must be done offline. Ensure the foreign disk and LUN cannot be accessed by a host. To prevent access of the LUN, the LUN should be taken offline administratively using the `lun offline` command.

Note: The specified LUN must be in an import relationship with a foreign disk before you can verify the data import.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver that contains the LUN you want to compare block by block with the foreign disk.

-path <path> - LUN Path

Specifies the path of the LUN that you want to compare the foreign disk to. Examples of correct LUN paths are `/vol/vol1/lun1` and `/vol/vol1/qtree1/lun1`.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun import verify start -vserver vs1 -path /vol/vol2/lun2
```

lun import verify stop

Stop the verify for the specified LUN

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command stops the block by block verification of the foreign disk and LUN data.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver that contains the LUN you want to stop block by block comparison with the foreign disk.

-path <path> - LUN Path

Specifies the path of the LUN that you want to stop the block by block comparison. Examples of correct LUN paths are `/vol/vol1/lun1` and `/vol/vol1/qtree1/lun1`.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun import verify stop -vserver vs1 -path /vol/vol2/lun2
```

lun mapping commands

Manage LUN Maps

lun mapping add-reporting-nodes

Add Reporting Nodes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command is used before or after a data mobility event that modifies the owning node of the LUN to add the new optimized nodes to the specified LUN mapping's reporting nodes.

For more information on managing reporting nodes in response to data mobility events, please see the Data ONTAP SAN Administration Guide.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the name of the Vserver containing the LUN.

{ -path <path> - LUN Path

Specifies the path of the LUN. Examples of correct LUN paths are */vol/vol1/lun1* and */vol/vol1/qtrees1/lun1*.

| -volume <volume name> - Volume Name

Specifies the volume that contains the LUN.

[-mtree <mtree name>] - Mtree Name

Specifies the mtree that contains the LUN.

-lun <text> - LUN Name

Specifies the LUN name.

-igroup | -g <text> - Igroup Name

Specifies the igroup the LUN is mapped to.

{ -local-nodes [true] - Add Nodes for Current LUN Location

Add the current LUN owner node and HA partner to the LUN mapping's reporting nodes.

This option should be used after a LUN mobility event to restore optimized access to the LUN.

| -destination-aggregate <aggregate name> - Add Nodes for Aggregate

Add the specified aggregate's owner node and HA partner to the LUN mapping's reporting nodes.

This option may be used prior to a LUN mobility event that changes the LUN's containing aggregate.

| -destination-volume <volume name> - Add Nodes for Volume

Add the specified volume's owner node and HA partner to the LUN mapping's reporting nodes.

This option may be used prior to a LUN mobility event that changes the LUN's containing volume.

| -all [true] - Add All Nodes (privilege: advanced)

Set the LUN mapping to report on all nodes in preparation for a revert to a previous version of Data ONTAP.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun mapping add-reporting-nodes -vserver vs1 -path /vol/vol1/lun1 -igroup ig1
```

Add the current owner node and HA partner for the LUN mapping of */vol/vol1/lun1* to igroup *ig1*

```
cluster1::> lun mapping add-reporting-nodes -vserver vs1 -volume vol1 -lun * -igroup ig1 -destination-aggregate aggr2
```

lun mapping create

Map a LUN to an initiator group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command maps a LUN to all of the initiators in an initiator group (igroup). After you map the LUN, the LUN is visible to all initiators in the igroup.

Data ONTAP ensures that there are no LUN map conflicts whether the LUN is offline or online. A LUN map conflict is a mapping that would violate either of the following rules:

- Each LUN can be mapped to an initiator only once. A LUN can be mapped to multiple igroups as long as each igroup has a distinct set of initiators.
- LUN IDs must be unique such that every initiator has a unique ID for each LUN to which it is mapped. If you map a LUN to an igroup, the LUN ID for that mapping cannot be reused by any of the initiators in that igroup.

In order to determine if a LUN ID is valid for a mapping, Data ONTAP checks each initiator in the igroup to make sure that the LUN ID is not used for another mapping that includes that initiator.

Note: Prior to mapping a LUN, you must have at least one iSCSI or FCP LIF provisioned on the LUN's owner node and high-availability partner node.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver that contains the LUN you want to map.

{ -path <path> - LUN Path

Specifies the path of the LUN that you want to map. Examples of correct LUN paths are `/vol/vol1/lun1` and `/vol/vol1/qtrees1/lun1`.

| -volume <volume name> - Volume Name

Specifies the volume that contains the LUN you want to map.

[-qtree <qtree name>] - Qtree Name

Specifies the qtree that contains the LUN you want to map.

-lun <text> - LUN Name

Specifies the LUN name that you want to map.

-igroup | -g <text> - Igroup Name

Specifies the igroup that you want to map.

[-lun-id <integer>] - LUN ID

Specifies the LUN ID for the mapping. The LUN ID is specific to the mapping, not to the LUN itself. This is used by the initiators in the igroup as the Logical Unit Number for the initiator when accessing the storage.

[-additional-reporting-node <nodename>] - Additional Reporting Node (privilege: advanced)

Specifies an additional node to populate the `-reporting-nodes` list when creating the LUN mapping. The specified node's high availability partner will be automatically populated as well. Use this parameter when preferred data mobility destinations are known ahead of time and the appropriate paths can be pre-configured.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun mapping create -vserver vs1 -path /vol/vol1/lun1 -igroup ig1 -lun-id 8
```

lun mapping delete

Unmap a LUN from an initiator group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command unmaps a LUN from an initiator group. After you use this command, the LUN is not visible to any of the initiators in the initiator group.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Selects the LUN maps for the Vserver that matches the parameter value.

{ -path <path> - LUN Path

Specifies the path of the LUN you want to unmap. Examples of correct LUN paths are */vol/vol1/lun1* and */vol/vol1/qtree1/lun1*.

| -volume <volume name> - Volume Name

Specifies the volume of the LUN you want to unmap.

-qtree <qtree name> - Qtree Name

Specifies the qtree of the LUN you want to unmap.

-lun <text> - LUN Name

Specifies the name of the LUN you want to unmap.

-igroup | -g <text> - Igroup Name

Specifies the initiator group that you want to unmap the LUN from.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun mapping delete -vserver vs1 -path /vol/vol1/lun1 -igroup ig1
```

lun mapping remove-reporting-nodes

Remove Reporting Nodes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command is used after a data mobility event to remove reporting nodes that are no longer required for optimized access from the specified LUN mapping.

For more information on managing reporting nodes in response to data mobility events, please see the Data ONTAP SAN Administration Guide.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the name of the Vserver containing the LUN.

{ -path <path> - LUN Path

Specifies the path of the LUN. Examples of correct LUN paths are */vol/vol1/lun1* and */vol/vol1/qtree1/lun1*.

| -volume <volume name> - Volume Name

Specifies the volume that contains the LUN.

[-qtree <qtree name>] - Qtree Name

Specifies the qtree that contains the LUN.

-lun <text> - LUN Name

Specifies the LUN name.

-igroup | -g <text> - Igroup Name

Specifies the igroup the LUN is mapped to.

-remote-nodes [true] - Remove Remote Nodes for LUN Location

If specified, remove all nodes other than the LUN's owner and HA partner from the LUN mapping's reporting nodes.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun mapping remove-reporting-nodes -vserver vs1 -path /vol/vol1/lun1 -igroup ig1
```

lun mapping show

Lists the mappings between LUNs and initiator groups.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command lists the mappings between LUNs and initiator groups.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver Name

Selects the LUN maps for the Vserver that matches the parameter value.

{ [-path <path>] - LUN Path

Selects the LUN maps for the LUN with the path that matches the parameter value. Examples of correct LUN paths are `/vol/vol1/lun1` and `/vol/vol1/qtree1/lun1`.

| [-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

Selects the LUN maps for the volumes that match the parameter value.

[-qtree <qtree name>] - Qtree Name

Selects the LUN maps for the queue trees that match the parameter value.

[-lun <text>] - LUN Name

Selects the LUN maps for the LUNs with a name that matches the parameter value.

[-igroup | -g <text>] - Igroup Name

Selects the LUN maps for the igroup that matches the parameter value.

[-ostype {solaris|windows|hpux|aix|linux|netware|vmware|openvms|xen|hyper_v}] - Igroup OS Type

Selects the LUN maps for the initiator groups with the OS type that matches the parameter value. The possible OS types are:

- `solaris` - the LUN stores Solaris raw disk in a single-slice partition.
- `windows` - the LUN stores a raw disk type in a single-partition Windows disk using the Master Boot Record (MBR) partitioning style.

- `hpux` - the LUN stores HP-UX data.
- `linux` - the LUN stores a Linux raw disk without a partition table.
- `netware` - the LUN stores NetWare data.
- `vmware` - the LUN stores VMware data.
- `openvms` - the LUN stores Open-VMS data.
- `xen` - the LUN stores Xen data.
- `hyper_v` - the LUN stores Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2012 Hyper-V data.

`[-protocol <protocol_enum>] - Igroup Protocol Type`

Selects the LUN maps for initiator groups with a protocol that matches the parameter value. Possible values include FCP, iSCSI, or mixed.

`[-lun-id <integer>] - LUN ID`

Selects the LUN maps with a LUN ID that matches the parameter value.

`[-portset <text>] - Portset Binding Igroup`

Selects the LUN maps for initiator groups bound to the portset that matches the parameter value.

`[-alua {true|false}] - ALUA`

Selects the LUN maps with ALUA settings that match the parameter value.

`[-initiators | -n <text>, ...] - Initiators`

Selects the LUN maps for initiator groups containing the initiators that match the parameter value.

`[-node <nodename>] - LUN Node`

Selects the LUN maps for nodes that match the parameter value.

`[-reporting-nodes <nodename>, ...] - Reporting Nodes`

Selects the LUN maps that match the parameter value.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun mapping show
Vserver    Path
-----
vs1        /vol/vol1/lun1
vs1        /vol/vol1/lun1
vs1        /vol/vol5/lun1
vs1        /vol/vol5/lun2
4 entries were displayed.
```

Igroup	LUN ID	Protocol
igroup1	10	mixed
igroup2	4	mixed
igroup3	6	mixed
igroup3	1	mixed

lun mapping show-initiator

Show the LUN mappings to a specific initiator

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `lun mapping show-initiator` command lists the LUNs which are mapped to an initiator group which contains a specific initiator.

Parameters

`{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]`

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

`| [-instance ]}`

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver Name

Selects the LUN mappings for the vserver that you specify.

-initiator <text> - Initiator Name

Selects the LUN mappings for the initiator that you specify.

[-lun-id <integer>] - Logical Unit Number

Selects the LUN mappings with a LUN ID that you specify.

[-igroup <text>] - Igroup Name

Selects the LUN mappings for the initiator group that you specify.

[-path <path>] - LUN Path

Selects the LUN mappings for the LUN path that you specify.

[-node <nodename>] - LUN Node

Selects the LUN mappings for the LUNs which are being hosted on the node that you specify.

[-reporting-nodes <nodename>, ...] - Reporting Nodes

Selects the LUN mappings for the LUNs which have reporting nodes that you specify.

[-vserver-uuid <UUID>] - Vserver UUID

Selects the LUN mappings for the Vserver UUID that you specify.

[-igroup-uuid <UUID>] - Igroup UUID

Selects the LUN mappings for the initiator group UUID that you specify.

[-lun-uuid <UUID>] - LUN UUID

Selects the LUN mappings for the LUN UUID that you specify.

Examples

The following example displays the LUN mappings for initiator `20:10:0a:50:00:01:01:01` in Vserver `vs1`.

```
cluster1::> lun mapping show-initiator -vserver vs1 -initiator 20:10:0a:50:00:01:01:01
Vserver Initiator LUN ID Path                                     IGroup
-----
vs1      20:10:0a:50:00:01:01:01
          0 /vol/igroup_1_1_vol/lun1                             igroup_1
          2 /vol/igroup_1_1_vol/lun3                             igroup_1
          3 /vol/igroup_1_2_vol/lun1                             igroup_1
          5 /vol/igroup_1_2_vol/lun3                             igroup_1
          6 /vol/igroup_1_3_vol/lun1                             igroup_1
          8 /vol/igroup_1_3_vol/lun3                             igroup_1
          9 /vol/igroup_1_4_vol/lun1                             igroup_1
         11 /vol/igroup_1_4_vol/lun3                             igroup_1
         12 /vol/igroup_2_1_vol/lun1                             igroup_2
         14 /vol/igroup_2_1_vol/lun3                             igroup_2
         15 /vol/igroup_2_2_vol/lun1                             igroup_2
         17 /vol/igroup_2_2_vol/lun3                             igroup_2
         18 /vol/igroup_2_3_vol/lun1                             igroup_2
         20 /vol/igroup_2_3_vol/lun3                             igroup_2
         21 /vol/igroup_2_4_vol/lun1                             igroup_2
         23 /vol/igroup_2_4_vol/lun3                             igroup_2
16 entries were displayed.
```

Manage Lun Move Operations

Manage LUN move operations

Note: These commands are not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

lun move cancel

Cancel a LUN move operation before the new LUN has been created

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `lun move cancel` command cancels an ongoing LUN move operation prior to creation of the new LUN. The command fails if the LUN already exists at the destination path; in that case, allow the current move operation to complete and then move it back using the [“lun move start” on page 233](#) command.

All data transfers will be halted. If the source LUN was quiesced, it will be restored to normal operation.

Note: This is an advanced command because the preferred way to cancel a LUN move operation is to wait until the new LUN becomes visible, and then move it back.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ **-vserver** <Vserver Name> - **Vserver Name**

Specifies the name of the Vserver that will host the destination LUN.

-destination-path <path> - **Destination Path**

Specifies the full path to the new LUN, in the format /vol/<volume>[/<qtree>]/<lun>.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun move cancel -vserver vs1 -destination-path /vol/vol2/lun2
```

lun move modify

Modify an ongoing LUN move operation

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `lun move modify` command modifies the maximum throughput of an ongoing move operation.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ **-vserver** <Vserver Name> - **Vserver Name**

Specifies the name of the Vserver that will host the destination LUN.

-destination-path <path> - **Destination Path**

Specifies the full path to the new LUN, in the format /vol/<volume>[/<qtree>]/<lun>.

-max-throughput {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]} - **Maximum Transfer Rate (per sec)**

Specifies the maximum amount of data, in bytes, that can be transferred per second in support of this operation. This mechanism can be used to throttle a transfer, to reduce its impact on the performance of the source and destination nodes.

Note: The specified value will be rounded up to the nearest megabyte.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun move modify -vserver vs1 -destination-path /vol/vol2/lun2 -max-throughput 25MB
```

lun move pause

Pause an ongoing LUN move operation

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `lun move pause` command pauses an ongoing move operation. Use the [“lun move resume” on page 231](#) command to resume the move operation.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ **-vserver** <Vserver Name> - **Vserver Name**

Specifies the name of the Vserver that will host the destination LUN.

-destination-path <path> - **Destination Path**

Specifies the full path to the new LUN, in the format /vol/<volume>[/<qtree>]/<lun>.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun move pause -vserver vs1 -destination-path /vol/vol2/lun2
```

lun move resume

Resume a paused LUN move operation

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `lun move resume` command resumes a paused move operation.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ **-vserver** <Vserver Name> - **Vserver Name**

Specifies the name of the Vserver that will host the destination LUN.

-destination-path <path> - **Destination Path**

Specifies the full path to the new LUN, in the format /vol/<volume>[/<qtree>]/<lun>.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun move resume -vserver vs1 -destination-path /vol/vol2/lun2
```

lun move show

Display a list LUNs currently being moved

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `lun move show` command shows information about LUNs currently being moved in the cluster.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver Name

Selects LUN move operations that match this parameter value.

[-destination-path <path>] - Destination Path

Selects LUN move operations that match this parameter value.

[-source-path <path>] - Source Path

Selects LUN move operations that match this parameter value.

[-is-promoted-late {true|false}] - Is Destination Promoted Late

Selects LUN move operations that match this parameter value.

[-max-throughput <{integer}[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Maximum Transfer Rate (per sec)

Selects LUN move operations that match this parameter value.

[-job-status {Preparing|Allocation-Map|Data|Destroying|Paused-Admin|Paused-Error|Complete|Destroyed}] - LUN Move Status

Selects LUN move operations that match this parameter value. The possible values are:

- Preparing - the LUN move job is in Preparing status.
- Allocation-Map - the LUN move job is in Allocating status.
- Data - the LUN move job is in Moving Data status.
- Destroying - the LUN move job is in Destroying status.
- Paused-Admin - the LUN move job is in Paused By Admin status.
- Paused-Error - the LUN move job is in Paused By Error status.
- Complete - the LUN move job is in Complete status.
- Destroyed - the LUN move job is in Destroyed status.

[-progress-percent <percent>] - LUN Move Progress (%)

Selects LUN move operations that match this parameter value.

[-elapsed-time <time_interval>] - Elapsed Time

Selects LUN move operations that match this parameter value.

[-cutover-time <time_interval>] - Cutover Time

Selects LUN move operations that match this parameter value.

[-is-snapshot-fenced {true|false}] - Is Snapshot Fenced

Selects LUN move operations that match this parameter value.

[-is-destination-ready {true|false}] - Is Destination Ready

Selects LUN move operations that match this parameter value.

[-last-failure-reason <text>] - Last Failure Reason

Selects LUN move operations that match this parameter value.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun move show
```

Vserver	Destination Path	Status	Progress
vs1	/vol/vol2/lun1	Data	35%
vs1	/vol/vol2/lun2	Complete	100%

2 entries were displayed.

The example above displays information about all the LUN move operations in the cluster.

```
cluster1::> lun move show -vserver vs1 -destination-path /vol/vol2/lun1 -instance
```

```
Destination Vserver Name: vs1
Destination Path: /vol/vol2/lun1
Source Path: /vol/vol1/lun1
Is Destination Promoted Early: false
Maximum Transfer Rate (per sec): 0B
LUN Move Status: Data
LUN Move Progress (%): 35%
Elapsed Time: 145s
Cutover Time (secs): 0s
Is Snapshot Fenced: true
Is Destination Ready: true
Last Failure Reason: -
```

lun move start

Start moving a LUN from one volume to another within a Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `lun move start` command initiates moving of a LUN from one volume to another. The destination volume can be located on the same node as the original volume or on a different node.

Note: Use “[lun move-in-volume](#)” on [page 195](#) command if you want to rename the LUN or move it within the same volume.

Note: This command does not support movement of LUNs that are created from files.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the name of the Vserver that will host the new LUN.

| -destination-path <path> - Destination Path

Specifies the full path to the new LUN, in the format `/vol/<volume>[/<qtree>]/<lun>`.

-source-path <path> - Source Path

Specifies the full path to the source LUN, in the format `/vol/<volume>[/<qtree>]/<lun>`.

[-promote-late [true]] - Promote Late

Optionally specifies that the destination LUN needs to be promoted late.

If the destination is promoted early, the new LUN will be visible immediately. However, Snapshot copies of the volume containing the new LUN cannot be taken until the LUN move operation reaches 'Moving Data' status.

If the destination is promoted late, the new LUN will be visible only after it has been fully framed. However, the LUN move job will not block the creation of Snapshot copies of the volume containing the new LUN.

If this parameter is not specified, the destination LUN will be promoted early.

[-max-throughput {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Maximum Transfer Rate (per sec)

Optionally specifies the maximum amount of data, in bytes, that can be transferred per second in support of this operation. This mechanism can be used to throttle a transfer, to reduce its impact on the performance of the source and destination nodes.

If this parameter is not specified, throttling is not applied to the data transfer.

Note: The specified value will be rounded up to the nearest megabyte.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun move start -vserver vs1 -destination-path /vol/vol2/lun2 -source-path /vol/vol1/lun1
```

lun persistent-reservation commands

Manage SCSI-2 and SCSI-3 persistent reservations

Commands used for managing persistent reservations on LUNs.

lun persistent-reservation clear

Clear the SCSI-3 persistent reservation information for a given LUN

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

Clears the persistent reservation for the specified LUN.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver.

{ -path <path> - LUN Path

Specifies the path of the LUN. Examples of correct LUN paths are */vol/vol1/lun1* and */vol/vol1/qtrees1/lun1*.

| -volume <volume name> - Volume Name

Specifies the volume.

-lun <text> - LUN Name

Specifies the name of the LUN.

[-qtrees <qtree name>] - Qtree Name

Specifies the qtree.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> lun persistent-reservation clear -vserver vs_1 -path /vol/vol_1/lun_1
```

lun persistent-reservation show

Display the current reservation information for a given LUN

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

Displays reservation information for a specified LUN in a Vserver. Unlike other show commands, the user must specify the LUN.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

-vserver <Vserver Name> - **Vserver Name**

Specifies the Vserver.

{ -path <path> - **LUN Path**

Specifies the path of the LUN. Examples of correct LUN paths are /vol/vol1/lun1 and /vol/vol1/qtree1/lun1.

| -volume <volume name> - **Volume Name**

Specifies the volume.

-lun <text> - **LUN Name**

Specifies the name of the LUN.

[-qtree <qtree name>]] - **Qtree Name**

Specifies the qtree.

[-scsi-revision {scsi2|scsi3}] - **SCSI Revision**

Selects the reservations that match this parameter value.

[-entry-type {reservation|registration}] - **Reservation or Registration**

Selects the reservations that match this parameter value.

[-protocol {fcpl|iscsi}] - **Protocol**

Selects the reservations that match this parameter value.

[-reservation-key <text>] - **Reservation Key**

Selects the reservations that match this parameter value.

[-reservation-type-code <text>] - **Reservation Type**

Selects the reservations that match this parameter value. The possible values for SCSI-3 reservations are:

- write exclusive
- exclusive access
- write exclusive registrants only
- exclusive access registrants only
- write exclusive all registrants
- exclusive access all registrants

and for SCSI-2 are:

- regular
- third party

[-initiator-name <text>] - **Initiator Name**

Selects the reservations that match this parameter value.

[-aptpl {true|false}] - **Persist Through Power Loss**

Selects the reservations that match this parameter value. If `true`, the reservation will be preserved over a power loss. If `false`, it will not. This value is for SCSI-3 reservations only.

[-target-wwpn <text>] - FCP Target WWPN

Selects the reservations that match the specified World Wide Port Name (WWPN).

[-isid <text>] - Initiator Session ID

Selects the reservations that match this parameter value.

[-tpgroup-tag <integer>] - TPGGroup Tag

Selects the reservations that match the specified target portal group tag. The tag identifies the tpgroup the reservation was made over.

[-third-party-initiator-name <text>] - Third Party Initiator Name

Selects the reservations that match this parameter value (the initiator name that the reservation was made for). This is specific to third party reservation types, which is indicated by reservation-type-code.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> lun persistent-reservation show -vserver vs_1 /vol/vol_1/lun_1
Key                               Protocol Type                               Initiator Name
-----
APTPL: true
a0:00:00:00:00:00:00:01 iscsi    write exclusive    iqn.1993-08.org.debian:01:fa752b8a5a3a
a0:00:00:00:00:00:00:01 iscsi    -                  iqn.1993-08.org.debian:01:fa752b8a5a3a
2 entries were displayed.
```

lun portset commands

Manage portsets

lun portset add

Add iSCSI/FCP LIFs to a portset

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command adds existing iSCSI and FCP LIFs to a port set. To create a new port set, use the [“lun portset create” on page 237](#) command.

Use the [“network interface create” on page 333](#) command to create new LIFs.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver.

-portset <text> - Portset Name

Specifies the port set you want to add the LIFs to.

-port-name <port_name>, ... - LIF or TPG Name

Specifies the LIF name you want to add to the port set.

Examples

```
cluster1::> portset add -vserver vs1 -portset ps1 -port-name lif1
```

lun portset create

Creates a new portset

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command creates a new port set for FCP and iSCSI. The port set name can include a maximum of 96 characters. You can add LIFs to the new port set. If you do not add a LIF to the port set, you create an empty port set. To add LIFs to an existing port set, use the [“lun portset add” on page 236](#) command.

After you create a port set, you must bind the port set to an igroup so the host knows which FC or iSCSI LIFs to access. If you do not bind an igroup to a port set, and you map a LUN to an igroup, then the initiators in the igroup can access the LUN on any LIF on the Vserver.

Note: You cannot bind an igroup to an empty port set because the initiators in the igroup would have no LIFs to access the LUN.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver.

-portset <text> - Portset Name

Specifies the name of the new port set. A port set name is a case-sensitive name that must contain one to 96 characters. Spaces are not allowed.

[-port-name <port_name>, ...] - LIF Or TPG Name

Specifies the name of the logical interface that you want to add to the portset you want to create.

{ [-protocol {mixed|fc|iSCSI}] - Protocol

Specifies if the portset protocol type is *fc*, *iscsi*, or *mixed*. The default is *mixed*.

| [-fc | -f [true]] - FCP

Specifies FCP as the protocol type of the new port set.

| [-iscsi | -i [true]] - iSCSI

Specifies iSCSI as the protocol type of the new port set.

Examples

```
cluster1::> portset create -vserver vs1 -portset ps1 -protocol mixed
```

Creates a port set *ps1* on Vserver *vs1* with the protocol type of *mixed*.

```
cluster1::> portset create -vserver vs1 -portset iscsips -protocol iscsi
```

Creates a port set *iscsips* on Vserver *vs1* with the protocol type of *iscsi*.

```
cluster1::> portset create -vserver vs1 -portset fcppc -protocol fcp
```

Creates a port set *fcppc* on Vserver *vs1* with the protocol type of *fcp*.

```
cluster1::> portset create -vserver vs1 -portset ps2 -protocol mixed -port-name l11
```

lun portset delete

Delete the portset

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command deletes an existing port set. By default, you cannot delete a port set if it is bound to an initiator group. If a port set is bound to an initiator group, you can do one of the following:

- specify the `force` option to unbind the port set from the initiator group and delete the port set.
- use the [“lun igroup unbind” on page 215](#) command to unbind the port set from the initiator group. Then you can delete the port set.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name
Specifies the Vserver.

-portset <text> - Portset Name
Specifies the port set you want to delete.

[-force | -f [true]] - Force
Forcibly unbinds the port set from the initiator group.

Examples

```
cluster1::> portset delete -vserver vs1 -portset ps1
```

lun portset remove

Remove iSCSI/FCP LIFs from a portset

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command removes a LIF from a port set.

You cannot remove the last LIF in a port set if the port set is bound to an initiator group (igroup). To remove the last LIF in a port set, use the [“lun igroup unbind” on page 215](#) command to unbind the port set from the igroup. Then you can remove the last LIF in the port set.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name
Specifies the Vserver.

-portset <text> - Portset Name
Specifies the port set you want to remove a LIF from.

-port-name <port_name>, ... - LIF or TPG Name
Specifies the LIF name you want to remove from the port set.

Examples

```
cluster1::> port set remove -vserver vs1 -portset ps1 -port-name lif1
```

lun portset show

Displays a list of portsets

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the LIFs in a port set. By default, the command displays all LIFs in all port sets.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver Name

Selects the port sets that match this parameter value.

[-portset <text>] - Portset Name

Selects the port sets that match this parameter value.

[-port-name <port_name>, ...] - LIF Or TPG Name

Selects the port sets that match this parameter value.

[-protocol {mixed|fcp|iscsi}] - Protocol

Selects the port sets that match this parameter value.

[-port-count <integer>] - Number Of Ports

Selects the port sets that match this parameter value.

[-igroups <igroup>, ...] - Bound To Igroups

Selects the port sets that match this parameter value.

Examples

```
cluster1::> lun portset show
Vserver  Portset  Protocol Port Names  Igroups
-----
vs1      ps0       mixed   lif1, lif2           igroup1
          ps1       iscsi   lif3                 igroup2
          ps2       fcp     lif4                 -
3 entries were displayed.
```

The example above displays all port sets.

```
cluster1::> lun portset show -port-count 0
Vserver  Portset  Protocol Port Names  Igroups
-----
vs1      p1       iscsi   -                    -
```

The example above displays the port sets that contain zero LIFs.

```
cluster1::> lun portset show -protocol iscsi
Vserver  Portset  Protocol Port Names  Igroups
-----
vs1      p1       iscsi   -                    -
vs1      iscsips  iscsi   lif1                 igroup1
2 entries were displayed.
```

The example above displays the port sets that have the iSCSI protocol.

```
cluster1::> lun portset show -port-name lif1
Vserver  Portset  Protocol Port Names  Igroups
-----
vs1      iscsips  iscsi   lif1                 igroup1
```

lun transition commands

Manage LUN Transition from Data ONTAP 7-Mode

lun transition show

Display the status of LUN transition processing

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `lun transition show` command displays information about the LUN transition processing status of volumes. If no parameters are specified, the command displays the following information about all volumes:

- Vserver name
- Volume name
- Transition status

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver Name

Selects the volumes in the specified Vserver.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

Selects the volumes with the specified name.

[-status {none|complete|failed|active}] - Transition Status

Selects the volumes that match the specified transition status. The possible status values are:

- *active* - The volume is in an active SnapMirror transition relationship and not yet transitioned.
- *complete* - LUN transition has completed for the volume.
- *failed* - LUN transition has failed for the volume.
- *none* - The volume did not contain LUNs to transition from Data ONTAP 7-Mode.

[-vserver-uuid <UUID>] - Vserver UUID

Selects the volumes in the Vserver that matches the specified UUID.

[-node <nodename>] - Filer ID

Selects the volumes that match the specified node.

Examples

The following example displays LUN transition information for all volumes in a Vserver named `vs1`:

```
cluster1::*> lun transition show -vserver vs1
Vserver      Volume      Transition Status
-----
vs1          vol0        none
              vol1        complete
              vol2        failed
              vol3        active
4 entries were displayed.
```


lun transition start

Start LUN Transition Processing

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `lun transition start` command starts LUN transition for the specified volume. Normally, transition is started automatically when “[snapmirror break](#)” on [page 584](#) is issued for the volume, this command allows restarting in the event automatic transitioning was interrupted or failed.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

The name of the Vserver containing the volume. If only one data Vserver exists, you do not need to specify this parameter.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

The name of the volume to restart LUN transition.

Examples

The following example starts LUN transition on a volume named *volume1* in a Vserver named *vs1*:

```
cluster1::*> lun transition start -vserver vs1 -volume volume1
```

lun transition 7-mode commands

The 7-mode directory

lun transition 7-mode delete

Delete an Untransitioned 7-Mode LUN

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `lun transition 7-mode delete` command deletes an untransitioned LUN copied from a Data ONTAP 7-Mode system. This allows the admin to recover space from the volume for LUNs that may not be transitioned to clustered Data ONTAP without disrupting LUNs that have transitioned, for example, if the LUN is an unsupported OS type.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the name of the Vserver from which the LUN is to be deleted. If only one data Vserver exists, you do not need to specify this parameter.

-path <path> - LUN Path

This specifies the path to the LUN to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes the LUN `/vol/vol1/lun1` in a Vserver named `vs1`:

```
cluster1::*> lun transition 7-mode delete -vserver vs1 -path /vol/vol1/lun1
```

lun transition 7-mode show

Display the 7-Mode LUN Inventory

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `lun transition 7-mode show` command displays information about LUNs copied from a Data ONTAP 7-Mode system. If no parameters are specified, the command displays the following information about all 7-Mode LUNs:

- Vserver name
- LUN path
- Operating system type
- Size
- Whether or not the LUN has been transitioned to clustered Data ONTAP

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver Name

Selects the 7-Mode LUNs in the specified Vserver.

[-path <path>] - LUN Path

Selects the 7-Mode LUNs with the specified path.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

Selects the 7-Mode LUNs that match the specified volume.

[-ostype {vmware|hyper_v|windows_2008|windows_gpt|windows|linux|xen|solaris|solaris_efi|hpux|aix|netware|openvms}] - OS Type

Selects the 7-Mode LUNs that match the specified operating system type.

[-size <size>] - LUN Size

Selects the 7-Mode LUNs that match the specified size.

[-prefix-size <size>] - Prefix Stream Size

Selects the 7-Mode LUNs that match the specified prefix stream size.

[-suffix-size <size>] - Suffix Stream Size

Selects the 7-Mode LUNs that match the specified suffix stream size.

[-serial <text>] - Serial Number

Selects the 7-Mode LUNs that match the specified serial number for clustered Data ONTAP. LUNs where `is-transitioned` is *false* do not have a serial number assigned for clustered Data ONTAP.

[-uuid <UUID>] - UUID

Selects the 7-Mode LUNs that match the specified UUID for clustered Data ONTAP. LUNs where *is-transitioned* is *false* do not have a UUID assigned for clustered Data ONTAP.

[-serial-7-mode <text>] - 7-mode Serial Number

Selects the 7-Mode LUNs that match the specified serial number from 7-Mode.

[-is-transitioned {true|false}] - Transition Complete

Selects the 7-Mode LUNs that match the specified transition state. LUNs where this value is *true* have been transitioned and are available to be mapped for client access. LUNs where this value is *false* have not yet been transitioned and may not be mapped.

[-vserver-uuid <UUID>] - Vserver UUID

Selects the 7-Mode LUNs that match the specified Vserver UUID.

[-node <nodename>] - Node

Selects the 7-Mode LUNs that match the specified node name.

Examples

The following example displays a summary of all 7-Mode LUNs for the volume *vol1* in a Vserver named *vs1*:

```
cluster1::*> lun transition 7-mode show -vserver vs1 -volume vol1
Vserver  Path                      Type      Size      Transitioned
-----
vs1      /vol/vol1/lun1             linux      10MB      false
         /vol/vol1/lun2             linux      500MB     true
         /vol/vol1/lun3             linux      500MB     true
8 entries were displayed.
```

The following example displays detailed information for the 7-Mode LUN */vol/vol1/lun2* in a Vserver named *vs1*:

```
cluster1::*> lun transition 7-mode show -vserver vs1 -path /vol/vol1/lun2

Vserver Name: vs1
LUN Path: /vol/vol1/lun2
Volume Name: vol1
OS Type: linux
LUN Size: 500MB
Prefix Stream Size: 0
Suffix Stream Size: 0
Serial Number: BCVvv$DLZu8g
UUID: f53d603b-9663-4567-9680-95c1a9cc6d9e
7-mode Serial Number: C4eqKotPI8Ui
Transition Complete: true
Vserver UUID: be4cc135-163f-11e3-931f-123478563412
Node: cluster-01
```

Chapter 15. metrocluster commands

Manage MetroCluster

The `metrocluster` commands enable you to manage MetroCluster.

metrocluster configure

Configure MetroCluster and start DR mirroring for the node and its DR group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster configure` command creates a MetroCluster configuration on either all the nodes in both MetroCluster clusters or solely on nodes in a DR group. The command configures a HA partner, DR partner, and a DR auxiliary partner for the nodes and also starts NVRAM mirroring between the configured DR partner nodes.

In MetroCluster, a DR group is a group of four nodes, two in each of the MetroCluster clusters:

- In the local cluster, a node and its HA partner,
- In the peer cluster, a node and its HA partner. These nodes are DR partners to the nodes in the local cluster.

In a two node MetroCluster configuration, a DR group is a group of two nodes, one in each of the MetroCluster clusters.

There can be several DR groups in the MetroCluster configuration. MetroCluster provides synchronous DR protection to all data sets belonging to nodes within a properly configured DR group.

Without the `-node` parameter, the `metrocluster configure` command configures all the DR groups in both the MetroCluster clusters.

With the `-node mynode` parameter, the command configures both the *mynode* node and its HA partner node from the local cluster, and its DR partner and DR auxiliary partner from the peer cluster. Before running the `metrocluster configure` command, the aggregates and Vservers on each node must be prepared for the MetroCluster configuration. Each node should have:

- At least one non-root, mirrored aggregate of size greater than 10GB. This non-root aggregate should not have any volumes in it.
- No other non-root aggregates. Any other non-root, unmirrored aggregates and volumes should be deleted.
- No Vservers other than Vservers of type "node" or "admin." Any Vservers that are not of type "node" or "admin" should be deleted.
- A mirrored and healthy root aggregate.

After the command is successful all nodes in the local and remote clusters will have HA, DR, and DR auxiliary partners and NVRAM mirroring between the DR partners will be turned on. The same conditions apply before running the `metrocluster configure -node mynode` command, except that only one DR group is configured. For a MetroCluster over IP configuration, the [“metrocluster configuration-settings” on page 274](#) commands must be completed before using the `metrocluster configure` command. The commands required to be completed are:

- [“metrocluster configuration-settings dr-group create” on page 283](#)
- [“metrocluster configuration-settings interface create” on page 286](#)
- [“metrocluster configuration-settings connection connect” on page 277](#)

Parameters

[-node-name {<nodename>|local}] - Node to Configure

This optional parameter specifies the name of a single node in the local cluster. The command creates MetroCluster configuration on the local node specified by this parameter and the three other nodes belonging to the same DR group.

[-refresh {true|false}] - Refresh Configuration (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies if the node partner configuration steps should be done again. Not specifying this parameter will cause the MetroCluster configuration to continue using the current node partner information.

[-allow-with-one-aggregate {true|false}] - Override the Two Data Aggregates Requirement (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies if MetroCluster configuration should be allowed with only one data aggregate in each cluster. This option has no effect if two or more aggregates are present.

Examples

The following example shows the creation of the MetroCluster configuration for a single DR group:

```
clusA::> metrocluster show
Cluster                               Configuration State  Mode
-----
Local: clusA                          not-configured      -
Remote: clusB                         not-configured      -

clusA::> metrocluster node show
DR Group Cluster Node                 Configuration State  DR Mirroring Mode
-----
-      clusA  clusA-01                 ready to configure  -
                        clusA-02                 ready to configure  -
                        clusA-03                 ready to configure  -
                        clusA-04                 ready to configure  -

4 entries were displayed.

clusA::> metrocluster configure -node clusA-01
[Job 45] Job succeeded: Configure is successful

clusA::> metrocluster show
Cluster                               Configuration State  Mode
-----
Local: clusA                          partially-configured normal
Remote: clusB                         partially-configured normal

clusA::> metrocluster node show
DR Group Cluster Node                 Configuration State  DR Mirroring Mode
-----
-      clusA  clusA-03                 ready to configure  -
                        clusA-04                 ready to configure  -
1      clusA  clusA-01                 configured          enabled  normal
                        clusA-02                 configured          enabled  normal
      clusB  clusB-01                 configured          enabled  normal
                        clusB-02                 configured          enabled  normal

6 entries were displayed.
```

The following example shows the creation of the MetroCluster configuration for all DR groups:

```
clusA::> metrocluster show
Cluster
-----
Local: clusA      Configuration State  Mode
Remote: clusB     not-configured  -
Remote: clusB     not-configured  -

clusA::> metrocluster node show
DR
Group Cluster Node      Configuration State  DR
Group Cluster Node      State      Mirroring Mode
-----
-      clusA   clusA-01      ready to configure  -
              clusA-02      ready to configure  -
              clusA-03      ready to configure  -
              clusA-04      ready to configure  -
4 entries were displayed.

clusA::> metrocluster configure
[Job 45] Job succeeded: Configure is successful

clusA::> metrocluster show
Cluster
-----
Local: clusA      configured      normal
Remote: clusB     configured      normal

clusA::> metrocluster node show
DR
Group Cluster Node      Configuration State  DR
Group Cluster Node      State      Mirroring Mode
-----
1      clusA   clusA-01      configured  enabled  normal
              clusA-02      configured  enabled  normal
              clusB   clusB-01      configured  enabled  normal
              clusB   clusB-02      configured  enabled  normal
2      clusA   clusA-03      configured  enabled  normal
              clusA   clusA-04      configured  enabled  normal
              clusB   clusB-03      configured  enabled  normal
              clusB   clusB-04      configured  enabled  normal
8 entries were displayed.
```

metrocluster heal

Heal DR data aggregates and DR root aggregates

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster heal` command heals DR data aggregates and DR root aggregates in preparation for a DR switchback. You must issue this command twice to complete the two phases of the healing process: first to heal the aggregates by resynchronizing the mirrored plexes and then to heal the root aggregates by switching them back to the disaster site. The DR partner nodes must be powered off and remote disk shelves must be powered on before running this command.

Parameters

-phase {aggregates|root-aggregates} - MetroCluster Healing Phase

This parameter specifies the healing phase. The first phase, *aggregates*, heals aggregates by resynchronizing mirrored plexes. The second phase, *root-aggregates*, heals the root aggregates of partner nodes. Healing root aggregates switches them back to the disaster site, allowing the site to boot up.

`[-override-vetoes [true]] - Override All Soft Vetoes`

This optional parameter overrides almost all heal operation soft vetoes. If this optional parameter is set to true, the system overrides subsystem soft vetoes that might prevent the heal operation. Hard vetoes cannot be overridden and can still prevent the switchback operation.

Examples

The following example performs the healing of both the aggregates and root aggregates:

```
cluster1::> metrocluster heal -phase aggregates
[Job 136] Job succeeded: Heal Aggregates is successful

cluster1::> metrocluster heal -phase root-aggregates
[Job 137] Job succeeded: Heal Root Aggregates is successful
```

metrocluster modify

Modify MetroCluster configuration options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster modify` command modifies MetroCluster parameters for nodes in the MetroCluster configuration.

Parameters

{ -auto-switchover-failure-domain <MetroCluster AUSO Failure Domain> - Cluster Level AUSO Option

This parameter specifies configuration of the automatic switchover. Supported values are as follows:

- `auso-on-cluster-disaster` - triggers an unplanned switchover if all nodes in a DR cluster are down.
- `auso-on-dr-group-disaster` - triggers an unplanned switchover if both nodes of a DR group are down.
- `auso-disabled` - automatic switchover is disabled.

The default value is *auso-on-cluster-disaster*. It is set to default value if “[metrocluster_configure](#)” on [page 245](#) command is issued.

The auto-switchover failure domain is set to *auso-disabled* if the `metrocluster_unconfigure` command is issued.

This setting only affects the local cluster where the command is run.

| -node-name {<nodename>|local} - Node to Change the Option On

This parameter is used to specify the node in the cluster for which the parameter needs to be modified.

[-automatic-switchover-onfailure [true]] - Node Level AUSO Option (privilege: advanced)

This parameter is used to enable automatic switchover on failure on a node when it is disabled because of internal errors. Possible value for this field is true. This option is available in diag mode and should be used only when warning ems message comes. All the nodes in MCC configuration must have this option enabled (the default state) to enable automatic switchover on failure.

Examples

The following example shows the output of Metrocluster modification done on a node:

```
clusA::*> metrocluster modify -node-name clusA-01 -node-object-limit on
[Job 168] Job succeeded: Modify is successful
```



```
clusA::*> metrocluster modify -node-name clusA-01 -automatic-switchover-onfailure false
[Job 308] Job succeeded: Modify is successful

clusA::> metrocluster modify -auto-switchover-failure-domain auso-on-cluster-disaster
[Job 308] Job succeeded: Modify is successful
```

metrocluster show

Display MetroCluster configuration information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster show` command displays configuration information for the pair of clusters configured in MetroCluster.

This command displays the following details about the local cluster and the DR partner cluster:

- Configuration State: This field specifies the configuration state of the cluster.
- Mode: This field specifies the operational mode of the cluster.
- AUSO Failure Domain: This field specifies the AUSO failure domain of the cluster.

Parameters

[-periodic-check-status]

If this option is used the MetroCluster periodic check status is displayed.

Examples

The following example shows the output of the command before MetroCluster configuration is done:

```
clusA::> metrocluster show
Cluster          Entry Name      State
-----
Local: clusA
Configuration State  not-configured
Mode                -
AUSO Failure Domain  -
Remote: clusB
Configuration State  not-configured
Mode                -
AUSO Failure Domain  -
```

The following example shows the output of the command after MetroCluster configuration is done only for some DR groups:

```
clusA::> metrocluster show
Cluster          Entry Name      State
-----
Local: clusA
Configuration State  partially-configured
Mode                -
AUSO Failure Domain  -
Remote: clusB
Configuration State  partially-configured
Mode                -
AUSO Failure Domain  -
```

The following example shows the output of the command after MetroCluster configuration is done:

```
clusA::> metrocluster show
Cluster                               Entry Name      State
-----
Local: clusA
Configuration State  configured
Mode                 normal
AUSO Failure Domain  auso-on-cluster-disaster
Remote: clusB
Configuration State  configured
Mode                 normal
AUSO Failure Domain  auso-on-cluster-disaster
```

The following example shows the output of the command in switchover mode:

```
clusA::> metrocluster show
Cluster                               Entry Name      State
-----
Local: clusA
Configuration State  configured
Mode                 switchover
AUSO Failure Domain  auso-on-cluster-disaster
Remote: clusB
Configuration State  not-reachable
Mode                 -
AUSO Failure Domain  not-reachable
```

The following example shows the output of the command when `-periodic-check-status` option is used:

```
clusA::> metrocluster show -periodic-check-status
Cluster                               Periodic Check Enabled
-----
Local: clusA                          true
Remote: clusB                         true
```

metrocluster switchback

Switch back storage and client access

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster switchback` command initiates the switchback of storage and client access from nodes in the DR site to their home nodes. The home nodes and storage shelves must be powered on and reachable by nodes in the DR site. The [“metrocluster heal” on page 247](#) -phase *aggregates* and [“metrocluster heal” on page 247](#) -phase *root-aggregates* commands must have successfully completed before running the `metrocluster switchback` command.

Parameters

`[-override-veto`es | `-f` [*true*]] - Override All Soft Vetoes

This optional parameter overrides all switchback operation soft vetoes. If this optional parameter is used, the system overrides subsystem soft vetoes that might prevent the switchback operation. Hard vetoes cannot be overridden and can still prevent the switchover operation.

`[-simulate` [*true*]] - Simulate Switchback (privilege: advanced)

If this optional parameter is used, the system runs a simulation of the switchback operation to make sure all the prerequisites for the operation are met. This parameter cannot be used with switchback operations performed for switching back left-behind aggregates or for retrying a partially successful switchback.

Examples

The following is an example of how to start the switchback operation.

```
clusA::> metrocluster switchback
```

metrocluster switchover

Switch over storage and client access

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster switchover` command initiates the switchover of storage and client access from the source cluster to the disaster recovery (DR) site. This command is to be used after a disaster that renders all the nodes in the source cluster unreachable and powered off. It can also be used for negotiated switchover when the outage of the source cluster is anticipated as in cases such as disaster recovery testing or a site going offline for maintenance. If a switchover operation previously failed on certain nodes on the DR site then issuing the command retries the operation on all of those nodes.

Parameters

{ [-simulate *[true]*] - Simulate Negotiated Switchover (privilege: advanced)

If this optional parameter is used, the system runs a simulation of the negotiated switchover operation to make sure all the prerequisites for the operation are met. This parameter cannot be used with switchover with the `-forced-on-disaster` parameter.

| [-forced-on-disaster *[true]*] - Force Switchover on Disaster

This optional parameter forces a switchover on disaster. This parameter should be used if all the nodes on the disaster stricken site are powered off and unreachable. In the absence of this parameter, the command attempts to perform a negotiated switchover operation.

[-force-nvfail-all *[true]*] - Sets in-nvfailed-state on All Volumes (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is used, the switchover command will set the `in-nvfailed-state` parameter to true for all volumes being switched over and will set the `-dr-force-nvfail` parameter to true for any volumes that do not already have it enabled. This parameter has no effect when performing a negotiated switchover.

[-retry-failed-nodes <Node name>, ...] - Nodes to Switchover

This optional parameter takes the list of nodes that previously failed the switchover operation and it retries the switchover operation on each of the nodes. This parameter is applicable only for a switchover with the `-forced-on-disaster` parameter.

[-override-vetoes *[true]*] - Override All Soft Vetoes

This optional parameter overrides all switchover operation soft vetoes. If this parameter is used, the system overrides all subsystem soft vetoes that might prevent the switchover operation. Hard vetoes cannot be overridden and can still prevent the switchover operation.

Examples

When a disaster strikes one site, the `metrocluster switchover` command is issued on the disaster recovery site as follows:

```
cluster1:: metrocluster switchover -forced-on-disaster true
```

```
Warning: MetroCluster switchover is a Disaster Recovery operation that could
        cause some data loss. The cluster on the other site must either be
        prevented from serving data or be simply powered off (nodes and disk
        shelves)
        The following nodes ( cluster1-01 cluster1-02 ) will participate in
        the switchover operation
Do you want to continue? [y|n]: y
Queued job. Use 'metrocluster operation show' to check status of the DR operation.
```

```
cluster1:: metrocluster operation show
Operation: switchover
State: successful
Start time: 10/3/2013 22:11:47
End time: 10/3/2013 22:11:53
Errors: -
```

metrocluster check commands

Check MetroCluster configuration and display results

metrocluster check disable-periodic-check

Disable Periodic Check

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster check disable-periodic-check` command disables the periodic checking of the MetroCluster configuration.

After this command is run, the MetroCluster Check job will be prevented from periodically checking the configuration for errors.

Examples

```
clusA::> metrocluster check disable-periodic-check
```

metrocluster check enable-periodic-check

Enable Periodic Check

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster check enable-periodic-check` command enables the periodic checking of the MetroCluster configuration.

After this command is run, the MetroCluster Check job will be able to run in the background and periodically check the configuration for errors.

Examples

```
clusA::> metrocluster check enable-periodic-check
```

metrocluster check run

Check the MetroCluster setup

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster check run` command performs checks on the MetroCluster configuration and reports configuration errors if any.

To run this command, at least one DR group needs to be configured. The command checks the following parts of the configuration:

Node Configuration:

- `node-reachable`: This check verifies that the node is reachable.
- `metrocluster-ready`: This check verifies that the node is ready for MetroCluster configuration.
- `local-ha-partner`: This check verifies that the HA partner node is in the same cluster.
- `ha-mirroring-on`: This check verifies that HA mirroring for the node is configured.
- `symmetric-ha-relationship`: This check verifies that the relationship between the node and its HA partner is symmetric.
- `remote-dr-partner`: This check verifies that the DR partner node is in the remote cluster.
- `dr-mirroring-on`: This check verifies that DR mirroring for the node is configured.
- `symmetric-dr-relationship`: This check verifies that the relationship between the node and its DR partner is symmetric.
- `remote-dr-auxiliary-partner`: This check verifies that the DR auxiliary partner node is in the remote cluster.
- `symmetric-dr-auxiliary-relationship`: This check verifies that the relationship between the node and its DR auxiliary partner is symmetric.
- `storage-failover-enabled`: This check verifies that storage failover is enabled.
- `has-intercluster-lif`: This check verifies that the node has an intercluster LIF.
- `node-object-limit`: This check verifies that the node object limit option for the node is turned on.

Aggregate Configuration:

- `mirroring-status`: This check verifies that the aggregate is mirrored.
- `disk-pool-allocation`: This check verifies that the disks belonging to this aggregate have been correctly allocated to the right pools.

At the end of the check the command displays a summary of the results. This summary output can be viewed again by running `"metrocluster check show"` on page 254. If any of the rows in this output show any warnings more details can be viewed by running the `"metrocluster check show"` on page 254 command for that component.

Parameters

`[-skip-dr-simulation {true|false}]` - Skip the DR Readiness Checks (privilege: advanced)

If this optional parameter is set to `true`, the switchover and switchback simulations are not run.

Examples

The following example shows the execution of the command when there are no warnings:

```
clusA::> metrocluster check run

Last Checked On: 4/9/2014 20:11:46

Component      Result
-----
```

```

nodes          ok
clusters       ok
lifs           ok
config-replication ok
aggregates     ok
5 entries were displayed.

```

Command completed. Use the "metrocluster check show -instance" command or sub-commands in "metrocluster check" directory for details.

The following example shows the execution of the command when there are some warnings:

```

clusA::> metrocluster check run

Last Checked On: 4/9/2014 20:11:46

Component      Result
-----
nodes          warning
clusters       ok
lifs           ok
config-replication ok
aggregates     ok
5 entries were displayed.

```

Command completed. Use the "metrocluster check show -instance" command or sub-commands in "metrocluster check" directory for details.

metrocluster check show

Show the results of the last instance of MetroCluster check

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster check show` command displays the results of the [“metrocluster check run” on page 252](#) command.

This command displays the high-level verification results for each of the components. If there are any errors for a component, running the show command for that component (for example [“metrocluster check node show” on page 268](#) or [“metrocluster check aggregate show” on page 256](#)) will display more information about the warning.

Note: Please note that this command does not run the checks but only displays the results of checks. To look at the latest results, run the [“metrocluster check run” on page 252](#) command and then run this command.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-timestamp <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Time of Check

This is the time at which the [“metrocluster check run” on page 252](#) command was last run in this cluster and these results were produced. If this parameter is specified, only rows with this timestamp will be displayed.

[-component <MetroCluster Check Components>] - Name of the Component

This is the name of the component. If this parameter is specified, only rows with this component will be displayed.

[-result {ok|warning|not-run|not-applicable}] - Result of the Check

This is the result of the check for the component. If this parameter is specified, only rows with this result will be displayed.

[-additional-info <text>] - Additional Information/Recovery Steps

This is the additional info for the verification for this component. This field will have detailed information about the warning and recovery steps. If this parameter is specified, only rows with this additional info will be displayed.

Examples

The following example shows the execution of the command when there are no warnings:

```
clusA::> metrocluster check show

Last Checked On: 4/9/2014 20:11:46

Component      Result
-----
nodes          ok
clusters       ok
lifs           ok
config-replication ok
aggregates     ok
connections    ok
6 entries were displayed.
```

The following example shows the execution of the command when there are some warnings:

```
clusA::> metrocluster check show

Last Checked On: 4/9/2014 20:11:46

Component      Result
-----
nodes          warning
clusters       ok
lifs           ok
config-replication ok
aggregates     ok
connections    ok
6 entries were displayed.
```

The following example shows the execution of the command with -instance option:

```
clusA::> metrocluster check show -instance

Time of Check: 4/9/2014 20:12:36
Name of the Component: nodes
Result of the Check: warning
Additional Information/Recovery Steps:

Time of Check: 4/9/2014 20:12:36
Name of the Component: cluster
Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps:

Time of Check: 4/9/2014 20:12:36
Name of the Component: lifs
Result of the Check: ok
```

```

Additional Information/Recovery Steps:
    Time of Check: 4/9/2014 20:12:36
    Name of the Component: config-replication
    Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps:
    Time of Check: 4/9/2014 20:12:36
    Name of the Component: aggregates
    Result of the Check: warning
Additional Information/Recovery Steps:
    Time of Check: 4/9/2014 20:12:36
    Name of the Component: connections
    Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps:
6 entries were displayed.

```

metrocluster check aggregate commands

The aggregate directory

metrocluster check aggregate show

Show results of MetroCluster check for aggregates

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster check aggregate show` command displays the results of aggregate checks performed by the [“metrocluster check run” on page 252](#) command.

The command verifies the following aspects of the configuration of all aggregates in MetroCluster:

- **mirroring-status:** This check verifies that the aggregate is mirrored.
- **disk-pool-allocation:** This check verifies that the disks belonging to this aggregate have been correctly allocated to the right pools.

Additional information about the warnings (if any) and recovery steps can be viewed by running the command with the `-instance` option.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node <Node name>] - Node Name

This is the name of the node for which the check was run. If this parameter is specified, only rows with this node will be displayed.

[-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Name of the Aggregate

This is the name of the aggregate for which the check was run. If this parameter is specified, only rows with this aggregate will be displayed.

[-check <MetroCluster Aggregate Check>] - Type of Check

This is the type of the check performed. If this parameter is specified, only rows with this check will be displayed.

[-cluster <Cluster name>] - Name of Cluster

This is the name of the cluster the node belongs to. If this parameter is specified, only rows with this cluster will be displayed.

[-result {ok|warning|not-run|not-applicable}] - Result of the Check

This is the result of the check. If this parameter is specified, only rows with this result will be displayed.

[-additional-info <text>, ...] - Additional Information/Recovery Steps

This is additional information about the check. This field has more information and recovery steps for the warning. If this parameter is specified, only rows with this additional info will be displayed.

Examples

The following example shows the execution of the command in a MetroCluster configuration with two nodes per cluster:

```
clusA::> metrocluster check aggregate show
```

```
Last Checked On: 4/9/2014 20:11:46
```

Node	Aggregate	Check	Result
clusA-01	a1_required_data_aggr	mirroring-status	ok
		disk-pool-allocation	ok
	aggr0_a1	mirroring-status	ok
		disk-pool-allocation	ok
clusA-02	a2_required_data_aggr	mirroring-status	ok
		disk-pool-allocation	ok
	aggr0_a2	mirroring-status	ok
		disk-pool-allocation	ok
clusB-01	b1_required_data_aggr	mirroring-status	ok
		disk-pool-allocation	ok
	aggr0_b1	mirroring-status	ok
		disk-pool-allocation	ok
clusB-02	aggr0_b2	mirroring-status	ok
		disk-pool-allocation	ok
	b2_required_data_aggr	mirroring-status	ok
		disk-pool-allocation	ok

```
16 entries were displayed.
```

The following example shows the execution of the command with -instance option:

```
clusA::> metrocluster check aggregate show -instance
```

```

Node Name: clusA-01
Name of the Aggregate: a1_required_data_aggr_1
Type of Check: mirroring-status
Name of Cluster: clusA
Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps: -
```

```

Node Name: clusA-01
Name of the Aggregate: a1_required_data_aggr_1
Type of Check: disk-pool-allocation
Name of Cluster: clusA
Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps: -
```

```
Node Name: clusA-01
```

```

        Name of the Aggregate: a1_required_data_aggr_2
        Type of Check: mirroring-status
        Name of Cluster: clusA
        Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps: -

        Node Name: clusA-01
        Name of the Aggregate: a1_required_data_aggr_2
        Type of Check: disk-pool-allocation
        Name of Cluster: clusA
        Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps: -

        Node Name: clusA-01
        Name of the Aggregate: aggr0_a1
        Type of Check: mirroring-status
        Name of Cluster: clusA
        Result of the Check: warning
Additional Information/Recovery Steps: Root aggregate "aggr0_a1" is un-mirrored. Root aggregates should be mirrored in a MetroCluster configurat

        Node Name: clusA-01
        Name of the Aggregate: aggr0_a1
        Type of Check: disk-pool-allocation
        Name of Cluster: clusA
        Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps: -

        Node Name: clusB-01
        Name of the Aggregate: aggr0_b1
        Type of Check: mirroring-status
        Name of Cluster: clusB
        Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps: -

        Node Name: clusB-01
        Name of the Aggregate: aggr0_b1
        Type of Check: disk-pool-allocation
        Name of Cluster: clusB
        Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps: -

        Node Name: clusB-01
        Name of the Aggregate: b1_required_data_aggr_1
        Type of Check: mirroring-status
        Name of Cluster: clusB
        Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps: -

        Node Name: clusB-01
        Name of the Aggregate: b1_required_data_aggr_1
        Type of Check: disk-pool-allocation
        Name of Cluster: clusB
        Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps: -

        Node Name: clusB-01
        Name of the Aggregate: b1_required_data_aggr_2
        Type of Check: mirroring-status
        Name of Cluster: clusB
        Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps: -

        Node Name: clusB-01
        Name of the Aggregate: b1_required_data_aggr_2
        Type of Check: disk-pool-allocation
        Name of Cluster: clusB
        Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps: -
12 entries were displayed.

```

metrocluster check cluster commands

The cluster directory

metrocluster check cluster show

Show results of MetroCluster check for the cluster components

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster check cluster show` command displays the results of cluster checks performed by the [“metrocluster check run” on page 252](#) command.

The command displays the results of the following cluster configuration checks:

- **negotiated-switchover-ready:** This check verifies that the cluster is ready for a negotiated switchover operation.
- **switchback-ready:** This check verifies that the cluster is ready for a switchback operation.
- **job-schedules:** This check verifies that the job schedules between the local and remote clusters are consistent.
- **licenses:** This check verifies that the licenses between the local and remote clusters are consistent.
- **periodic-check-enabled:** This check verifies that the periodic MetroCluster Check Job is enabled.

Additional information about the warnings (if any) and recovery steps can be viewed by running the command with the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-check {negotiated-switchover-ready|switchback-ready|job-schedules|licenses|periodic-check-enabled}] -

Type of Check

This is the type of the check performed. If this parameter is specified, only rows with this check will be displayed.

[-cluster <Cluster name>] - Cluster Name

This is the name of the cluster the check results apply to. If this parameter is specified, only rows matching the specified cluster will be displayed.

[-result {ok|warning|not-run|not-applicable}] - Result of the Check

This is the result of the check. If this parameter is specified, only rows with this result will be displayed.

[-additional-info <text>] - Additional Information/Recovery Steps

This is additional information about the check. This field has more information and recovery steps for the warning. If this parameter is specified, only rows with this additional info will be displayed.

Examples

The following example shows the execution of the command in a MetroCluster configuration:

```
clusA::> metrocluster check cluster show
```

```
Last Checked On: 9/12/2016 21:15:00
```

Cluster	Check	Result
clusA	negotiated-switchover-ready	not-applicable
	switchback-ready	not-applicable
	job-schedules	ok
	licenses	ok
	periodic-check-enabled	ok
clusB	negotiated-switchover-ready	not-applicable
	switchback-ready	not-applicable
	job-schedules	ok
	licenses	ok
	periodic-check-enabled	ok

10 entries were displayed.

The following example shows the execution of the command with the `-instance` parameter:

```
clusA::> metrocluster check cluster show -instance

      Type of Check: negotiated-switchover-ready
      Cluster Name: clusA
      Result of the Check: not-applicable
Additional Information/Recovery Steps: Disaster recovery readiness checks are not performed as part of periodic metrocluster check. To run these

      Type of Check: switchback-ready
      Cluster Name: clusA
      Result of the Check: not-applicable
Additional Information/Recovery Steps: Disaster recovery readiness checks are not performed as part of periodic metrocluster check. To run these

      Type of Check: job-schedules
      Cluster Name: clusA
      Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps:

      Type of Check: licenses
      Cluster Name: clusA
      Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps:

      Type of Check: periodic-check-enabled
      Cluster Name: clusA
      Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps:

      Type of Check: negotiated-switchover-ready
      Cluster Name: clusB
      Result of the Check: not-applicable
Additional Information/Recovery Steps: Disaster recovery readiness checks are not performed as part of periodic metrocluster check. To run these

      Type of Check: switchback-ready
      Cluster Name: clusB
      Result of the Check: not-applicable
Additional Information/Recovery Steps: Disaster recovery readiness checks are not performed as part of periodic metrocluster check. To run these

      Type of Check: job-schedules
      Cluster Name: clusB
      Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps:

      Type of Check: licenses
      Cluster Name: clusB
      Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps:

      Type of Check: periodic-check-enabled
      Cluster Name: clusB
      Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps:
10 entries were displayed.
```

metrocluster check config-replication commands

Display MetroCluster check configuration replication status

metrocluster check config-replication show

Display MetroCluster config-replication status information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster check config-replication show` command displays the results of MetroCluster configuration replication.

The command verifies the following aspects of MetroCluster configuration replication :

- **Enabled:** Verifies that MetroCluster configuration replication is enabled on the cluster.
- **Running:** Verifies that MetroCluster configuration replication is running on the cluster.
- **Remote Heartbeat:** Verifies that the MetroCluster configuration replication heartbeat with the remote cluster is healthy.
- **Last Heartbeat Sent:** Prints the timestamp of the last MetroCluster configuration replication heartbeat sent to the remote cluster.
- **Last Heartbeat Received:** Prints the timestamp of the last MetroCluster configuration replication heartbeat received from the remote cluster.
- **Storage Status:** Verifies that MetroCluster configuration replication storage is healthy.
- **Storage In Use:** Prints the location of MetroCluster configuration replication storage.
- **Storage Remarks:** Prints the underlying root cause for non healthy MetroCluster configuration storage.
- **Vserver Streams:** Verifies that MetroCluster configuration replication Vserver streams are healthy.
- **Cluster Streams:** Verifies that MetroCluster configuration replication Cluster streams are healthy.

Additional information about the warnings (if any) and recovery steps can be viewed by running the command with the `-instance` option.

Parameters

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

Examples

The following example shows the output of `metrocluster check config-replication show`:

```
clusA::metrocluster check config-replication> show
      Enabled: true
      Running: true
      Remote Heartbeat: ok
      Last Heartbeat Sent: 12/12/2013 14:24:59
      Last Heartbeat Received: 12/12/2013 14:25:00
      Storage Status: ok
      Storage In Use: Cluster-wide Volume: MDV_CRS_1bc7134a5ddf11e3b63f123478563412_A
      Storage Remarks: -
      Vserver Streams: ok
      Cluster Streams: ok
```

metrocluster check config-replication show-aggregate-eligibility

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster check config-replication show-aggregate-eligibility` command displays the MetroCluster configuration replication aggregate eligibility.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Aggregate

This is the aggregate name. If this parameter is specified, only rows with this aggregate will be displayed.

[-hosted-configuration-replication-volumes <volume name>, ...] - Currently Hosted Configuration Replication Volumes

This is the list of the configuration replication volumes hosted on this aggregate. If this parameter is specified, only rows with these configuration replication volumes will be displayed.

[-is-eligible-to-host-additional-volumes {true|false}] - Eligibility to Host Another Configuration Replication Volume

This is the eligibility of the aggregate to host additional configuration replication volumes. If this parameter is specified, only rows with this eligibility will be displayed.

[-comment <text>] - Comment for Eligibility Status

This is a comment regarding the eligibility of the aggregate to host configuration replication volumes. If this parameter is specified, only rows with this comment will be displayed.

Examples

The following example shows the execution of the command in a MetroCluster configuration with thirteen aggregates in the cluster:

```
clusA::metrocluster check config-replication> show-aggregate-eligibility
```

Aggregate	Hosted Config Replication Vols	Eligible to Host Addl Vols	Comments
a0	-	false	Root Aggregate
a1	MDV_CRS_1bc7134a5ddf11e3b63f123478563412_A	true	-
a2	MDV_CRS_1bc7134a5ddf11e3b63f123478563412_B	true	-
a3	-	false	Unable to determine available space of aggregate
a4	-	false	Non-Local Aggregate
a5	-	false	Non-Home Aggregate
a6	-	false	Unable to determine mirror configuration
a7	-	false	Mirror configuration does not match requirement
a8	-	false	Disallowed Aggregate
a9	-	false	Insufficient Space - 10GB required
a10	-	false	Aggregate Offline
a11	-	false	Inconsistent Aggregate
a12	-	false	Aggregate Full

13 entries were displayed.

metrocluster check config-replication show-capture-status

Display MetroCluster capture status information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster check config-replication show-capture-status` command indicates whether or not a configuration change that would prevent a negotiated switchover is currently being captured for replication.

Examples

The following example shows the execution of the command in a MetroCluster configuration when capture is not in progress:

```
cluster1::*> metrocluster check config-replication show-capture-status  
Is Capture in Progress: false
```

metrocluster check connection commands

Display the check results of connections for nodes in a MetroCluster over IP configuration

metrocluster check connection show

Display the check results of connections for nodes in a MetroCluster over IP configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster check connection show` command displays the check results of connections for nodes in a MetroCluster over IP configuration.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>,...` parameter, the command displays only the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]}

If this parameter is specified, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-dr-group-id <integer>] - DR Group ID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching DR group.

[-cluster-uuid <UUID>] - Cluster UUID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching cluster specified by uuid.

[-cluster <Cluster name>] - Cluster Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching cluster.

[-node-uuid <UUID>] - Node UUID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching node specified by uuid.

[-node <text>] - Node Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching nodes.

[-home-port {<netport>|<ifgrp>}] - Home Port

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching home-port.

[-relationship-type <Roles of MetroCluster Nodes>] - Relationship Role Type

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching relationship-type.

[-source-address <IP Address>] - Source Network Address

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching source address.

[-destination-address <IP Address>] - Destination Network Address

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching destination address.

[-partner-cluster-uuid <UUID>] - Partner Cluster UUID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching partner-cluster-uuid.

[-partner-node-uuid <UUID>] - Partner Node UUID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching partner-node-uuid.

[-partner-node <text>] - Partner Node Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching partner-node.

[-partner-type <text>] - Partner Relationship Type

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching partner-type.

[-config-state <text>] - Configuration State

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching config-state.

[-config-error-info <text>] - Configuration Error Information

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching config-error-info.

[-check-result {ok|warning|not-run|not-applicable}] - Check Connection Result

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching check-result.

[-check-ping-error-info <text>] - Check Connection Ping Error Info

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching check-ping-error-info.

[-check-mtu-size-error-info <text>] - Check Connection MTU Size Error Info

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching check-mtu-size-error-info.

[-check-storage-error-info <text>] - Check Connection Storage Error Info

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching check-storage-error-info.

Examples

The following example shows the output of the `metrocluster check connection show` command:

```
clusA::> metrocluster check connection show
DR
Group Cluster Node   Source      Destination
Network Address Network Address Partner Type Config State
-----
1      cluster-A
      node-A1
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.214  10.140.113.216  HA Partner  completed
      Check Result: ok
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.214  10.140.113.218  DR Partner  completed
      Check Result: ok
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.214  10.140.113.249  DR Auxiliary completed
      Check Result: ok
      Home Port: e0g
      10.140.113.215  10.140.113.217  HA Partner  completed
      Check Result: ok
      Home Port: e0g
      10.140.113.215  10.140.113.248  DR Partner  completed
      Check Result: ok
      Home Port: e0g
      10.140.113.215  10.140.113.25   DR Auxiliary completed
      Check Result: ok
      node-A2
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.216  10.140.113.214  HA Partner  completed
```



```

Check Result: ok
  Home Port: e0f
    10.140.113.216 10.140.113.249 DR Partner completed
Check Result: ok
  Home Port: e0f
    10.140.113.216 10.140.113.218 DR Auxiliary completed
Check Result: ok
  Home Port: e0g
    10.140.113.217 10.140.113.215 HA Partner completed
Check Result: ok
  Home Port: e0g
    10.140.113.217 10.140.113.25 DR Partner completed
Check Result: ok
  Home Port: e0g
    10.140.113.217 10.140.113.248 DR Auxiliary completed
Check Result: ok
cluster-B
  node-B1
    Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.218 10.140.113.249 HA Partner completed
    Check Result: ok
      Home Port: e0f
        10.140.113.218 10.140.113.214 DR Partner completed
    Check Result: ok
      Home Port: e0f
        10.140.113.218 10.140.113.216 DR Auxiliary completed
    Check Result: ok
      Home Port: e0g
        10.140.113.248 10.140.113.25 HA Partner completed
    Check Result: ok
      Home Port: e0g
        10.140.113.248 10.140.113.215 DR Partner completed
    Check Result: ok
      Home Port: e0g
        10.140.113.248 10.140.113.217 DR Auxiliary completed
    Check Result: ok
  node-B2
    Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.249 10.140.113.218 HA Partner completed
    Check Result: ok
      Home Port: e0f
        10.140.113.249 10.140.113.216 DR Partner completed
    Check Result: ok
      Home Port: e0f
        10.140.113.249 10.140.113.214 DR Auxiliary completed
    Check Result: ok
      Home Port: e0g
        10.140.113.25 10.140.113.248 HA Partner completed
    Check Result: ok
      Home Port: e0g
        10.140.113.25 10.140.113.217 DR Partner completed
    Check Result: ok
      Home Port: e0g
        10.140.113.25 10.140.113.215 DR Auxiliary completed
    Check Result: ok
24 entries were displayed.

```

metrocluster check lif commands

Display LIF placement check results in MetroCluster configuration

metrocluster check lif repair-placement

Repair LIF placement for the sync-source Vserver LIFs in the destination cluster

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster check lif repair-placement` command reruns LIF placement for those LIFs displayed by the [“metrocluster check lif show” on page 266](#) command. This command is expected to be run after the admin manually rectifies the LIF placement failures displayed in the [“metrocluster check lif show” on page 266](#) command output. The command is successful if the LIF placement rerun does not encounter any LIF placement failure. This is to be confirmed by subsequent running of the [“metrocluster check lif show” on page 266](#).

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - sync-source Vserver Name

This is the name of the sync source Vserver that has LIF placement failures as reported by the [“metrocluster check lif show” on page 266](#) command. This input ensures that the command is run on the specified Vserver.

[-lif <lif-name>] - Logical Interface Name

This is the Logical Interface name that belongs to the sync source Vserver that has a LIF placement failure in the destination cluster as reported by the [“metrocluster check lif show” on page 266](#) command. This input ensures that the command is run on the specified LIF only.

Examples

The following example shows the execution of the command with a sync source Vserver and a LIF specified:

```
clusA::> metrocluster check lif repair-placement -vserver vs1.example.com -lif fcplif1
Command completed. Run the "metrocluster check lif show" command for results.

clusA::> metrocluster check lif repair-placement -vserver vs1.example.com -lif iscsilif1
Command completed. Run the "metrocluster check lif show" command for results.
```

The following example shows the execution of the command with only a sync-source Vserver specified:

```
clusA::> metrocluster check lif repair-placement -vserver vs1.example.com
Command completed. Run the "metrocluster check lif show" command for results.

clusA::>
```

metrocluster check lif show

Show results of MetroCluster check results for the data LIFs

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster check lif show` command displays the LIF placement failures in the MetroCluster configuration.

The command verifies the following aspects of the LIF placements of all the data LIFs in Metrocluster:

- **lif-placed-on-dr-node:** This check verifies that the LIF is placed on DR partner node.
- **port-selection:** This check verifies that the LIF is placed on correct port.

The LIF placement failures are mostly fabric/network connectivity issues that require manual intervention. Once the connectivity issues are resolved manually, the admin is expected to run [“metrocluster check lif repair-placement” on page 265](#) command to resolve the LIF placement issues for the sync source Vserver.

Additional information about the warnings (if any) and recovery steps can be viewed by running the command with the -instance option.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-cluster <Cluster name>] - Name of the Cluster

This is the name of the cluster the LIF belongs to. If this parameter is specified, only rows with this cluster will be displayed.

[-vserver <text>] - Name of the Vserver

This is the name of the Vserver in the MetroCluster configuration

[-lif <lif-name>] - Name of the Lif

This is the name of the LIF.

[-check <MetroCluster LIF placement Check>] - Description

This is the type of the check performed. If this parameter is specified, only rows with this check will be displayed.

[-result {ok|warning|not-run|not-applicable}] - Result of the Check

This is the result of the check performed. If this parameter is specified, only rows with this result will be displayed.

[-additional-info <text>] - Additional Information/Recovery Steps

This is additional information about the check. This field has more information and recovery steps for the warning. If this parameter is specified, only rows with this additional info will be displayed.

Examples

The following example shows the execution of the command in a MetroCluster configuration with two nodes per cluster:

```
clusA::>metrocluster check lif show
```

Cluster	Vserver	LIF	Check	Result
ClusA	vs1	a_data1	lif-placed-on-dr-node	ok
		a_data1_inet6	port-selection	ok
ClusA	vs2-mc	b_data1	lif-placed-on-dr-node	ok
		b_data1_inet6	port-selection	warning
ClusB	vs1-mc	a_data1	lif-placed-on-dr-node	ok
		a_data1_inet6	port-selection	warning
ClusB	vs2	b_data1	lif-placed-on-dr-node	ok
		b_data1_inet6	port-selection	ok
			lif-placed-on-dr-node	ok
			port-selection	ok

16 entries were displayed.

metrocluster check node commands

The node directory

metrocluster check node show

Show results of MetroCluster check for nodes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster check node show` command displays the results of node checks performed by the [“metrocluster check run” on page 252](#) command.

The command displays the results of the following node configuration checks:

- `node-reachable`: This check verifies that the node is reachable.
- `metrocluster-ready`: This check verifies that the node is ready for MetroCluster configuration.
- `local-ha-partner`: This check verifies that the HA partner node is in the same cluster.
- `ha-mirroring-on`: This check verifies that HA mirroring for the node is configured.
- `ha-mirroring-op-state`: This check verifies that the HA mirroring operation is online.
- `symmetric-ha-relationship`: This check verifies that the relationship between the node and its HA partner is symmetric.
- `remote-dr-partner`: This check verifies that the DR partner node is in the remote cluster.
- `dr-mirroring-on`: This check verifies that DR mirroring for the node is configured.
- `dr-mirroring-op-state`: This check verifies that the DR mirroring operation is online.
- `symmetric-dr-relationship`: This check verifies that the relationship between the node and its DR partner is symmetric.
- `remote-dr-auxiliary-partner`: This check verifies that the DR auxiliary partner node is in the remote cluster.
- `symmetric-dr-auxiliary-relationship`: This check verifies that the relationship between the node and its DR auxiliary partner is symmetric.
- `storage-failover-enabled`: This check verifies that storage failover is enabled.
- `has-intercluster-lif`: This check verifies that the node has an intercluster LIF.
- `node-object-limit`: This check verifies that the node object limit option for the node is turned on.
- `automatic-uso`: This check verifies that the automatic USO option for the node is enabled.

Additional information about the warnings (if any) and recovery steps can be viewed by running the command with the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node <Node name>] - Node Name

This is the name of the node for which the check was run. If this parameter is specified, only rows with this node will be displayed.

[-check <MetroCluster Node Check>] - Type of Check

This is the type of the check performed. If this parameter is specified, only rows with this check will be displayed.

[-cluster <Cluster name>] - Cluster Name

This is the name of the cluster the node belongs to. If this parameter is specified, only rows with this cluster will be displayed.

[-result {ok|warning|not-run|not-applicable}] - Result of the Check

This is the result of the check. If this parameter is specified, only rows with this result will be displayed.

[-additional-info <text>] - Additional Information/Recovery Steps

This is additional information about the check. This field has more information and recovery steps for the warning. If this parameter is specified, only rows with this additional info will be displayed.

Examples

The following example shows the execution of the command in a MetroCluster configuration with two nodes per cluster:

```
clusA::> metrocluster check node show
```

Last Checked On: 9/12/2016 13:47:00

Node	Check	Result

clusA-01	node-reachable	ok
	metrocluster-ready	ok
	local-ha-partner	ok
	ha-mirroring-on	warning
	ha-mirroring-op-state	ok
	symmetric-ha-relationship	warning
	remote-dr-partner	ok
	dr-mirroring-on	ok
	dr-mirroring-op-state	ok
	symmetric-dr-relationship	ok
	remote-dr-auxiliary-partner	ok
	symmetric-dr-auxiliary-relationship	warning
	storage-failover-enabled	ok
	has-intercluster-lif	ok
clusA-02	node-object-limit	ok
	automatic-uso	ok
	node-reachable	ok
	metrocluster-ready	ok
	local-ha-partner	ok
	ha-mirroring-on	warning
	ha-mirroring-op-state	ok
	symmetric-ha-relationship	warning
	remote-dr-partner	ok
	dr-mirroring-on	ok
	dr-mirroring-op-state	ok
	symmetric-dr-relationship	ok
	remote-dr-auxiliary-partner	ok
	symmetric-dr-auxiliary-relationship	warning
clusB-01	storage-failover-enabled	ok
	has-intercluster-lif	ok
	node-object-limit	ok
	automatic-uso	ok
	node-reachable	ok
	metrocluster-ready	ok
	local-ha-partner	ok
	ha-mirroring-on	warning
	ha-mirroring-op-state	ok
	symmetric-ha-relationship	warning
	remote-dr-partner	ok
	dr-mirroring-on	ok
	dr-mirroring-op-state	ok
	symmetric-dr-relationship	ok

```

remote-dr-auxiliary-partner      ok
symmetric-dr-auxiliary-relationship warning
storage-failover-enabled        ok
has-intercluster-lif            ok
node-object-limit               ok
automatic-uso                   ok

clusB-02

node-reachable                  ok
metrocluster-ready              ok
local-ha-partner                ok
ha-mirroring-on                 warning
ha-mirroring-op-state           ok
symmetric-ha-relationship        warning
remote-dr-partner               ok
dr-mirroring-on                 ok
dr-mirroring-op-state           ok
symmetric-dr-relationship        ok
remote-dr-auxiliary-partner      ok
symmetric-dr-auxiliary-relationship warning
storage-failover-enabled        ok
has-intercluster-lif            ok
node-object-limit               ok
automatic-uso                   ok
64 entries were displayed.

```

The following example shows the execution of the command with the `-instance` parameter:

```

clusA::> metrocluster check node show -instance

Node Name: clusA-01
Type of Check: node-reachable
Cluster Name: clusA
Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps:

Node Name: clusA-01
Type of Check: metrocluster-ready
Cluster Name: clusA
Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps:

Node Name: clusA-01
Type of Check: local-ha-partner
Cluster Name: clusA
Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps:

Node Name: clusA-01
Type of Check: ha-mirroring-on
Cluster Name: clusA
Result of the Check: warning
Additional Information/Recovery Steps: Node's HA mirroring is not active. Enable it on using "storage failover" commands.

Node Name: clusA-01
Type of Check: ha-mirroring-op-state
Cluster Name: clusA
Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps:

Node Name: clusA-01
Type of Check: symmetric-ha-relationship
Cluster Name: clusA
Result of the Check: warning
Additional Information/Recovery Steps: Partner not found. Check if node "clusA-01's HA partner" is configured in MetroCluster.

Node Name: clusA-01
Type of Check: remote-dr-partner
Cluster Name: clusA
Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps:

Node Name: clusA-01

```

```

        Type of Check: dr-mirroring-on
        Cluster Name: clusA
    Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps:

        Node Name: clusA-01
        Type of Check: dr-mirroring-op-state
        Cluster Name: clusA
    Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps:

        Node Name: clusA-01
        Type of Check: symmetric-dr-relationship
        Cluster Name: clusA
    Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps:

        Node Name: clusA-01
        Type of Check: remote-dr-auxiliary-partner
        Cluster Name: clusA
    Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps:

        Node Name: clusA-01
        Type of Check: symmetric-dr-auxiliary-relationship
        Cluster Name: clusA
    Result of the Check: warning
Additional Information/Recovery Steps: Partner not found. Check if node "clusA-01's DR auxiliary partner" is configured in MetroCluster.

        Node Name: clusA-01
        Type of Check: storage-failover-enabled
        Cluster Name: clusA
    Result of the Check: warning
Additional Information/Recovery Steps: Node's storage failover is disabled. Enable using "storage failover" commands.

        Node Name: clusA-01
        Type of Check: has-intercluster-lif
        Cluster Name: clusA
    Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps:

        Node Name: clusA-01
        Type of Check: node-object-limit
        Cluster Name: clusA
    Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps:

        Node Name: clusB-01
        Type of Check: node-reachable
        Cluster Name: clusB
    Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps:

        Node Name: clusB-01
        Type of Check: metrocluster-ready
        Cluster Name: clusB
    Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps:

        Node Name: clusB-01
        Type of Check: local-ha-partner
        Cluster Name: clusB
    Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps:

        Node Name: clusB-01
        Type of Check: ha-mirroring-on
        Cluster Name: clusB
    Result of the Check: warning
Additional Information/Recovery Steps: Node's HA mirroring is not active. Enable it on using "storage failover" commands.

        Node Name: clusB-01
        Type of Check: ha-mirroring-op-state
        Cluster Name: clusB
    Result of the Check: ok

```

Additional Information/Recovery Steps:

Node Name: clusB-01
Type of Check: symmetric-ha-relationship
Cluster Name: clusB

Result of the Check: warning

Additional Information/Recovery Steps: Partner not found. Check if node "clusB-01's HA partner" is configured in MetroCluster.

Node Name: clusB-01
Type of Check: remote-dr-partner
Cluster Name: clusB

Result of the Check: ok

Additional Information/Recovery Steps:

Node Name: clusB-01
Type of Check: dr-mirroring-on
Cluster Name: clusB

Result of the Check: ok

Additional Information/Recovery Steps:

Node Name: clusB-01
Type of Check: dr-mirroring-op-state
Cluster Name: clusB

Result of the Check: ok

Additional Information/Recovery Steps:

Node Name: clusB-01
Type of Check: symmetric-dr-relationship
Cluster Name: clusB

Result of the Check: ok

Additional Information/Recovery Steps:

Node Name: clusB-01
Type of Check: remote-dr-auxiliary-partner
Cluster Name: clusB

Result of the Check: ok

Additional Information/Recovery Steps:

Node Name: clusB-01
Type of Check: symmetric-dr-auxiliary-relationship
Cluster Name: clusB

Result of the Check: warning

Additional Information/Recovery Steps: Partner not found. Check if node "clusB-01's DR auxiliary partner" is configured in MetroCluster.

Node Name: clusB-01
Type of Check: storage-failover-enabled
Cluster Name: clusB

Result of the Check: warning

Additional Information/Recovery Steps: Node's storage failover is disabled. Enable using "storage failover" commands.

Node Name: clusB-01
Type of Check: has-intercluster-lif
Cluster Name: clusB

Result of the Check: ok

Additional Information/Recovery Steps:

Node Name: clusB-01
Type of Check: node-object-limit
Cluster Name: clusB

Result of the Check: ok

Additional Information/Recovery Steps:

Node Name: clusB-01
Type of Check: automatic-uso
Cluster Name: clusB

Result of the Check: ok

Additional Information/Recovery Steps:

32 entries were displayed.

metrocluster config-replication commands

Display configuration replication information

metrocluster config-replication cluster-storage-configuration commands

Display configuration replication storage configuration

metrocluster config-replication cluster-storage-configuration modify

Modify MetroCluster storage configuration information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster config-replication cluster-storage-configuration modify` command modifies the configuration of storage used for configuration replication.

Parameters

[-disallowed-aggregates <aggregate name>, ...] - Disallowed Aggregates

Use this parameter to set the list of storage aggregates that are not available to host storage for configuration replication.

Examples

The following example disallows two aggregates named *aggr1* and *aggr2*:

```
cluster1::* > metrocluster config-replication cluster-storage-configuration modify -disallowed-aggregates aggr1,aggr2
```

metrocluster config-replication cluster-storage-configuration show

Display MetroCluster storage configuration information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster config-replication cluster-storage-configuration show` command shows details of the configuration of the storage used for configuration replication.

The information displayed is the following:

- Disallowed Aggregates - The list of storage aggregates that are configured as not allowed to host storage areas.
- Auto-Repair - Displays *true* if the automatic repair of storage areas used by configuration replication is enabled.
- Auto-Recreate - Displays *true* if the automatic recreation of storage volumes used by configuration replication is enabled.
- Use Mirrored Aggregate - Displays *true* if storage areas for configuration replication are to be hosted on a mirrored aggregate.

Examples

The following is an example of the `metrocluster config-replication cluster-storage-configuration show` command:

```
cluster1::* > metrocluster config-replication cluster-storage-configuration show
```

```
Disallowed Aggregates: -
    Auto-Repair: true
    Auto-Recreate: true
Use Mirrored Aggregate: true
```

metrocluster config-replication resync-status commands

Display MetroCluster configuration synchronization status

metrocluster config-replication resync-status show

Display MetroCluster Configuration Resynchronization Status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster config-replication resync-status show` command displays the state of the configuration synchronization operation between the two clusters in the MetroCluster configuration.

This command displays the following details about the local cluster and the peer cluster:

- **Source:** This is the source side whose configuration is being replicated to the destination side.
- **Destination:** This is the destination side where the configuration is being replicated to from the source side.
- **State:** This is the state of the synchronization operation.
- **% Complete:** This is completion percentage of the operation.

Examples

The following example shows the output of the command when synchronization is in progress:

```
clusterA::> metrocluster config-replication resync-status show
Source           Destination      State      % Complete
-----
clusterA         clusterB        complete   -
clusterB         clusterA        complete   -
```

The following example shows the output of the command when synchronization from clusB to clusA is in progress:

```
clusA::> metrocluster config-replication resync-status show
Source           Destination      State      % Complete
-----
clusterA         clusterB        complete   -
clusterB         clusterA        messaging  95
```

metrocluster configuration-settings commands

Configuration settings to set up MetroCluster

metrocluster configuration-settings show-status

Display the configuration settings status for a MetroCluster setup

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster configuration-settings show-status` command displays the configuration settings status for nodes in a MetroCluster setup. If a DR group has not been created, then status for nodes in the local cluster only are displayed.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>,... parameter, the command displays only the fields that you specify.

[-instance]]

If this parameter is specified, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-cluster-uuid <UUID>] - Cluster UUID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays detailed information about all nodes in the cluster matching the specified cluster-uuid.

[-cluster <Cluster name>] - Cluster Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays detailed information about all the nodes in the specified cluster.

[-node <text>] - Node Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching nodes.

[-configuration-status <text>] - Configuration Settings Status

If this parameter is specified, the command displays detailed information about all nodes with the specified configuration status.

[-config-error-info <text>] - Configuration Error Information

If this parameter is specified, the command displays detailed information about all nodes with the specified configuration error information.

Examples

The following example shows the display of MetroCluster setup status:

Nodes do not have a valid platform-specific personality value (equivalent to HAOSC parameter on non-Apollo platforms) for a MetroCluster setup.

```
clusA::> metrocluster configuration-settings show-status
Cluster      Node      Configuration Settings Status
-----
clusA        A1        not a MetroCluster setup
              A2        not a MetroCluster setup
2 entries were displayed.
```

MetroCluster setup uses FC links rather than IP link:

```
clusA::> metrocluster configuration-settings show-status
Cluster      Node      Configuration Settings Status
-----
clusA        A1        not applicable for FC and SAS
              A2        not applicable for FC and SAS
2 entries were displayed.
```

Output of the command when MetroCluster setup uses IP links and before “metrocluster configuration-settings dr-group create” command is run:

```
clusA::> metrocluster configuration-settings show-status
Cluster      Node      Configuration Settings Status
-----
clusA        A1        ready for DR group create
              A2        ready for DR group create
2 entries were displayed.
```

Output of the command after “metrocluster configuration-settings dr-group create” command is run:

```
clusA::> metrocluster configuration-settings show-status
Cluster      Node      Configuration Settings Status
-----
clusA
              A1      ready for interface create
              A2      ready for interface create
clusB
              B1      ready for interface create
              B2      ready for interface create
4 entries were displayed.
```

Output of the command after “metrocluster configuration-settings interface create” command is run for every node:

```
clusA::> metrocluster configuration-settings show-status
Cluster      Node      Configuration Settings Status
-----
clusA
              A1      ready for next interface create
              A2      ready for connection connect
clusB
              B1      ready for connection connect
              B2      ready for connection connect
4 entries were displayed.
```

Output of the command after “metrocluster configuration-settings connection connect” command is run:

```
usA::> metrocluster configuration-settings show-status
Cluster      Node      Configuration Settings Status
-----
clusA
              A1      completed
              A2      completed
clusB
              B1      completed
              B2      completed
4 entries were displayed.
```

Output of the command after “metrocluster configuration-settings connection connect” command is run and there are connection errors:

```
clusA::> metrocluster configuration-settings show-status
Cluster      Node      Configuration Settings Status
-----
clusA
              A1      connection error
              A2      completed
clusB
              B1      connection error
              B2      completed
4 entries were displayed.
```

metrocluster configuration-settings connection commands

Configure connections between partner nodes

metrocluster configuration-settings connection check

Check the network connections between partner nodes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster configuration-settings connection check` command checks the settings of a MetroCluster over IP configuration.

This command is used for MetroCluster configurations that are connected through IP links.

Examples

The following example shows the output for the check command in MetroCluster over IP configurations:

```
clusA::*> metrocluster configuration-settings connection check
[Job 68] Job succeeded: Connect is successful.

Begin connection check.
Start checking the partner cluster.
  Check partner cluster: PASS.
Start checking the configuration settings.
  Check configuration settings: PASS.
Start ping the network endpoints from cluster "clusA".
  Ping network endpoints: PASS.
Start ping the network endpoints from cluster "clusB".
  Ping network endpoints: PASS.
Start checking the network MTU sizes from cluster "clusA".
  Check network MTU sizes: PASS.
Start checking the network MTU sizes from cluster "clusB".
  Check network MTU sizes: PASS.
Start checking the network subnets from cluster "clusA".
  Check network subnets: PASS.
Start checking the network subnets from cluster "clusB".
  Check network subnets: PASS.
Start checking the storage daemons on cluster "clusA".
  Check storage daemons: PASS.
Start checking the storage daemons on cluster "clusB".
  Check storage daemons: PASS.
End of connection check.
```

metrocluster configuration-settings connection connect

Configure the network connections between partner nodes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster configuration-settings connection connect` command configures the connections that mirror NV logs and access remote storage between partner nodes in a MetroCluster setup.

This command is used for MetroCluster setups that are connected through IP links. MetroCluster setups that are connected through FC links will configure the FC connections automatically.

The “[metrocluster configuration-settings](#)” on page 274 commands are run in the following order to set up MetroCluster:

- “[metrocluster configuration-settings dr-group create](#)” on page 283,
- “[metrocluster configuration-settings interface create](#)” on page 286,
- `metrocluster configuration-settings connection connect`.

Before this command is run

- The DR groups must have been configured. Run the “[metrocluster configuration-settings dr-group show](#)” on page 285 command to verify that every node is partnered in a DR group.

- The network logical interfaces must have been configured on every node. Use the [“metrocluster configuration-settings interface show” on page 290](#) command to verify that every node has network logical interfaces configured to mirror NV logs and access remote storage.

After this command completes successfully, every node will:

- Have NV log mirroring configured and mirroring disabled. NV log mirroring will be enabled by the [“metrocluster configure” on page 245](#) command.
- Have access to remote storage. Use the `storage disk show -pool Pool1` command to view the remote disks that are hosted on DR partner nodes.

The DR groups and network logical interfaces that were configured by the [“metrocluster configuration-settings” on page 274](#) commands cannot be deleted after the connections have been configured. The [“metrocluster configuration-settings connection disconnect” on page 279](#) command must be run to remove the connections before the DR groups and network logical interfaces can be deleted.

Examples

The following example shows configuration of connections in a MetroCluster over IP setup:

```
clusA::> metrocluster configuration-settings connection connect
[Job 269] Job succeeded: Connect is successful.
```

```
clusA::> metrocluster configuration-settings connection show
```

DR Group	Cluster	Node	Source Network Address	Destination Network Address	Partner	Type	Config	State
1	clusA	A1	Home Port: e0f 10.140.113.214	10.140.113.216	HA Partner	completed		
		Home Port: e0f 10.140.113.214	10.140.113.218	DR Partner	completed			
		Home Port: e0f 10.140.113.214	10.140.113.249	DR Auxiliary	completed			
		Home Port: e0g 10.140.113.215	10.140.113.217	HA Partner	completed			
		Home Port: e0g 10.140.113.215	10.140.113.248	DR Partner	completed			
		Home Port: e0g 10.140.113.215	10.140.113.25	DR Auxiliary	completed			
		A2	Home Port: e0f 10.140.113.216	10.140.113.214	HA Partner	completed		
		Home Port: e0f 10.140.113.216	10.140.113.249	DR Partner	completed			
		Home Port: e0f 10.140.113.216	10.140.113.218	DR Auxiliary	completed			
		Home Port: e0g 10.140.113.217	10.140.113.215	HA Partner	completed			
		Home Port: e0g 10.140.113.217	10.140.113.25	DR Partner	completed			
		Home Port: e0g 10.140.113.217	10.140.113.248	DR Auxiliary	completed			
	clusB	B2	Home Port: e0f 10.140.113.249	10.140.113.218	HA Partner	completed		
		Home Port: e0f 10.140.113.249	10.140.113.216	DR Partner	completed			
		Home Port: e0f 10.140.113.249	10.140.113.214	DR Auxiliary	completed			
		Home Port: e0g 10.140.113.25	10.140.113.248	HA Partner	completed			
		Home Port: e0g 10.140.113.25	10.140.113.217	DR Partner	completed			
		Home Port: e0g 10.140.113.25	10.140.113.215	DR Auxiliary	completed			
		B1						

```

Home Port: e0f
10.140.113.218 10.140.113.249 HA Partner completed
Home Port: e0f
10.140.113.218 10.140.113.214 DR Partner completed
Home Port: e0f
10.140.113.218 10.140.113.216 DR Auxiliary completed
Home Port: e0g
10.140.113.248 10.140.113.25 HA Partner completed
Home Port: e0g
10.140.113.248 10.140.113.215 DR Partner completed
Home Port: e0g
10.140.113.248 10.140.113.217 DR Auxiliary completed
24 entries were displayed.

```

```

clusA::> metrocluster configuration-settings show-status
Cluster          Node          Configuration Settings Status
-----
clusA
                A1          completed
                A2          completed
clusB
                B1          completed
                B2          completed
4 entries were displayed.

```

metrocluster configuration-settings connection disconnect

Tear down the network connections between partner nodes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster configuration-settings connection disconnect` command removes the connections between nodes in a DR group that are used to mirror NV logs and access remote storage.

This command cannot be run if a node in the DR group has remote disks assigned to the node. The assigned ownership of remote disks can be removed by running the [“storage disk removeowner” on page 870](#) command.

The [“metrocluster configuration-settings” on page 274](#) commands are run in the following order to remove MetroCluster over IP configuration:

- `metrocluster configuration-settings connection disconnect`,
- [“metrocluster configuration-settings interface delete” on page 289](#),
- [“metrocluster configuration-settings dr-group delete” on page 284](#).

Parameters

-dr-group-id <integer> - DR Group ID

This parameter identifies the DR group to be disconnected.

Examples

The following example illustrates removal of connections in a four-node MetroCluster setup:

```

clusA::> metrocluster configuration-settings connection disconnect -dr-group-id 1
[Job 270] Job succeeded: Disconnect is successful.

```

```

clusA::> metrocluster configuration-settings show-status
Cluster          Node          Configuration Settings Status
-----

```

```
clusA
      A1      ready for connection connect
      A2      ready for connection connect
clusB
      B1      ready for connection connect
      B2      ready for connection connect
4 entries were displayed.
```

```
clusA::> metrocluster configuration-settings connection show
DR      Source      Destination
Group Cluster Node   Network Address Network Address Partner Type Config State
-----
1      clusA A1
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.214 10.140.113.216 HA Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.214 10.140.113.218 DR Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.214 10.140.113.249 DR Auxiliary disconnected
      Home Port: e0g
      10.140.113.215 10.140.113.217 HA Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0g
      10.140.113.215 10.140.113.248 DR Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0g
      10.140.113.215 10.140.113.25 DR Auxiliary disconnected
      A2
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.216 10.140.113.214 HA Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.216 10.140.113.249 DR Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.216 10.140.113.218 DR Auxiliary disconnected
      Home Port: e0g
      10.140.113.217 10.140.113.215 HA Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0g
      10.140.113.217 10.140.113.25 DR Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0g
      10.140.113.217 10.140.113.248 DR Auxiliary disconnected
      clusB B2
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.249 10.140.113.218 HA Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.249 10.140.113.216 DR Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.249 10.140.113.214 DR Auxiliary disconnected
      Home Port: e0g
      10.140.113.25 10.140.113.248 HA Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0g
      10.140.113.25 10.140.113.217 DR Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0g
      10.140.113.25 10.140.113.215 DR Auxiliary disconnected
      B1
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.218 10.140.113.249 HA Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.218 10.140.113.214 DR Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.218 10.140.113.216 DR Auxiliary disconnected
      Home Port: e0g
      10.140.113.248 10.140.113.25 HA Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0g
      10.140.113.248 10.140.113.215 DR Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0g
      10.140.113.248 10.140.113.217 DR Auxiliary disconnected
24 entries were displayed.
```

metrocluster configuration-settings connection show

Display the connections between partner nodes in a MetroCluster setup

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster configuration-settings connection show` command displays the connection configuration information between the nodes in a MetroCluster setup.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>,...` parameter, the command displays only the fields that you specify.

| **[-instance]]**

If this parameter is specified, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-dr-group-id <integer>] - DR Group ID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching DR group.

[-cluster-uuid <UUID>] - Cluster UUID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching cluster specified by uuid.

[-cluster <Cluster name>] - Cluster Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching cluster.

[-node-uuid <UUID>] - Node UUID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching node specified by uuid.

[-node <text>] - Node Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching nodes.

[-home-port {<netport>|<ifgrp>}] - Home Port

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching home-port.

[-relationship-type <Roles of MetroCluster Nodes>] - Relationship Role Type

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching relationship-type.

[-source-address <IP Address>] - Source Network Address

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching source address.

[-destination-address <IP Address>] - Destination Network Address

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching destination address.

[-partner-cluster-uuid <UUID>] - Partner Cluster UUID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching partner-cluster-uuid.

[-partner-node-uuid <UUID>] - Partner Node UUID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching partner-node-uuid.

[-partner-node <text>] - Partner Node Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching partner-node.

[-partner-type <text>] - Partner Relationship Type

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching partner-type.

[-config-state <text>] - Configuration State

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching config-state.

[-config-error-info <text>] - Configuration Error Information

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching config-error-info.

Examples

The following example shows the output of “[metrocluster configuration-settings connection connect](#)” on [page 277](#) command:

Output of the command before the connections are established using the [“metrocluster configuration-settings connection connect”](#) on page 27

```
clusA::> metrocluster configuration-settings connection show
DR
Group Cluster Node      Source      Destination
Network Address Network Address Partner Type Config State
-----
1      clusA A1
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.214 10.140.113.216 HA Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.214 10.140.113.218 DR Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.214 10.140.113.249 DR Auxiliary disconnected
      Home Port: e0g
      10.140.113.215 10.140.113.217 HA Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0g
      10.140.113.215 10.140.113.248 DR Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0g
      10.140.113.215 10.140.113.25  DR Auxiliary disconnected
      A2
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.216 10.140.113.214 HA Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.216 10.140.113.249 DR Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.216 10.140.113.218 DR Auxiliary disconnected
      Home Port: e0g
      10.140.113.217 10.140.113.215 HA Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0g
      10.140.113.217 10.140.113.25  DR Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0g
      10.140.113.217 10.140.113.248 DR Auxiliary disconnected
      clusB B2
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.249 10.140.113.218 HA Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.249 10.140.113.216 DR Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.249 10.140.113.214 DR Auxiliary disconnected
      Home Port: e0g
      10.140.113.25  10.140.113.248 HA Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0g
      10.140.113.25  10.140.113.217 DR Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0g
      10.140.113.25  10.140.113.215 DR Auxiliary disconnected
      B1
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.218 10.140.113.249 HA Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.218 10.140.113.214 DR Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.218 10.140.113.216 DR Auxiliary disconnected
      Home Port: e0g
      10.140.113.248 10.140.113.25  HA Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0g
      10.140.113.248 10.140.113.215 DR Partner disconnected
      Home Port: e0g
      10.140.113.248 10.140.113.217 DR Auxiliary disconnected
24 entries were displayed.
```

Output of the command after the connections are established using the [“metrocluster configuration-settings connection connect”](#) on page 27

```
clusA::> metrocluster configuration-settings connection show
DR
Group Cluster Node      Source      Destination
Network Address Network Address Partner Type Config State
-----
1      clusA A1
```

```

Home Port: e0f
10.140.113.214 10.140.113.216 HA Partner completed
Home Port: e0f
10.140.113.214 10.140.113.218 DR Partner completed
Home Port: e0f
10.140.113.214 10.140.113.249 DR Auxiliary completed
Home Port: e0g
10.140.113.215 10.140.113.217 HA Partner completed
Home Port: e0g
10.140.113.215 10.140.113.248 DR Partner completed
Home Port: e0g
10.140.113.215 10.140.113.25 DR Auxiliary completed
A2
Home Port: e0f
10.140.113.216 10.140.113.214 HA Partner completed
Home Port: e0f
10.140.113.216 10.140.113.249 DR Partner completed
Home Port: e0f
10.140.113.216 10.140.113.218 DR Auxiliary completed
Home Port: e0g
10.140.113.217 10.140.113.215 HA Partner completed
Home Port: e0g
10.140.113.217 10.140.113.25 DR Partner completed
Home Port: e0g
10.140.113.217 10.140.113.248 DR Auxiliary completed

clusB B2
Home Port: e0f
10.140.113.249 10.140.113.218 HA Partner completed
Home Port: e0f
10.140.113.249 10.140.113.216 DR Partner completed
Home Port: e0f
10.140.113.249 10.140.113.214 DR Auxiliary completed
Home Port: e0g
10.140.113.25 10.140.113.248 HA Partner completed
Home Port: e0g
10.140.113.25 10.140.113.217 DR Partner completed
Home Port: e0g
10.140.113.25 10.140.113.215 DR Auxiliary completed
B1
Home Port: e0f
10.140.113.218 10.140.113.249 HA Partner completed
Home Port: e0f
10.140.113.218 10.140.113.214 DR Partner completed
Home Port: e0f
10.140.113.218 10.140.113.216 DR Auxiliary completed
Home Port: e0g
10.140.113.248 10.140.113.25 HA Partner completed
Home Port: e0g
10.140.113.248 10.140.113.215 DR Partner completed
Home Port: e0g
10.140.113.248 10.140.113.217 DR Auxiliary completed
24 entries were displayed.

```

metrocluster configuration-settings dr-group commands

Configure DR groups

metrocluster configuration-settings dr-group create

Create a DR group in a MetroCluster setup

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster configuration-settings dr-group create` command partners the nodes that will comprise a DR group in a MetroCluster setup.

This command is used for MetroCluster setups that are connected through IP links. MetroCluster setups that are connected through FC links will configure DR groups automatically and do not require the “[metrocluster configuration-settings](#)” on page 274 commands.

The “[metrocluster configuration-settings](#)” on page 274 commands are run in the following order to set up MetroCluster:

- `metrocluster configuration-settings dr-group create`,
- “[metrocluster configuration-settings interface create](#)” on page 286,
- “[metrocluster configuration-settings connection connect](#)” on page 277.

Before running this command, cluster peering must be configured between the local and partner clusters. Run the “[cluster peer show](#)” on page 91 command to verify that peering is available between the local and partner clusters. This command configures a local node and a remote node as DR partner nodes. The command also configures the HA partner of the local node and the HA partner of the remote node as the other DR partner nodes in the DR group.

Parameters

-partner-cluster <Cluster name> - Partner Cluster Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the partner cluster.

-local-node {<nodename>|local} - Local Node Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of a node in the local cluster.

-remote-node <text> - Remote Node Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of a node in the partner cluster that is to be the DR partner of the specified local node.

Examples

The following example shows the creation of the MetroCluster DR group:

```
clusA::> metrocluster configuration-settings dr-group create -partner-cluster clusB -local-node A1 -remote-node B1
[Job 268] Job succeeded: DR Group Create is successful.
```

```
clusA::> metrocluster configuration-settings dr-group show
```

DR Group ID	Cluster	Node	DR Partner Node
1	clusA	A1	B1
		A2	B2
	clusB	B2	A2
		B1	A1

4 entries were displayed.

```
clusA::> metrocluster configuration-settings show-status
```

Cluster	Node	Configuration Settings Status
clusA	A1	ready for interface create
	A2	ready for interface create
clusB	B1	ready for interface create
	B2	ready for interface create

4 entries were displayed.

metrocluster configuration-settings dr-group delete

Delete a DR group in a MetroCluster setup

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster configuration-settings dr-group delete` command deletes a DR group and its node partnerships that were configured using the “[metrocluster configuration-settings dr-group create](#)” on page 283 command.

This command cannot be run if the “[metrocluster configuration-settings interface create](#)” on page 286 command has configured a network logical interface on a network port provisioned for MetroCluster. The “[metrocluster configuration-settings interface delete](#)” on page 289 command must then be run to delete the network logical interfaces on every node in the DR group.

The “[metrocluster configuration-settings](#)” on page 274 commands are run in the following order to remove the MetroCluster over IP configuration:

- “[metrocluster configuration-settings connection disconnect](#)” on page 279,
- “[metrocluster configuration-settings interface delete](#)” on page 289,
- `metrocluster configuration-settings dr-group delete`.

Parameters

-dr-group-id <integer> - Dr group Id

This parameter identifies the DR group to be deleted.

Examples

The following example shows the deletion of the MetroCluster DR group:

```
clusA:: metrocluster configuration-settings dr-group delete -dr-group-id 1
```

```
Warning: This command deletes the existing DR group relationship. Are you sure
you want to proceed ? [y|n]: y
[Job 279] Job succeeded: DR Group Delete is successful.
```

```
clusA:: metrocluster configuration-settings dr-group show
No DR groups exist.
```

```
clusA:: metrocluster configuration-settings show-status
Cluster      Node      Configuration Settings Status
-----
clusA
            A1      ready for DR group create
            A2      ready for DR group create
clusB
            B1      ready for DR group create
            B2      ready for DR group create
4 entries were displayed.
```

metrocluster configuration-settings dr-group show

Display the DR groups in a MetroCluster setup

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster configuration-settings dr-group show` command displays the DR groups and their nodes.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>,...` parameter, the command displays only the fields that you specify.

[`-instance`]]

If this parameter is specified, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[`-dr-group-id <integer>`] - DR Group ID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching DR group.

[`-cluster-uuid <UUID>`] - Cluster UUID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching cluster uuid.

[`-cluster <Cluster name>`] - Cluster Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the specified cluster.

[`-node-uuid <UUID>`] - Node UUID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching nodes uuid.

[`-node <text>`] - Node Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching nodes.

[`-dr-partner-node-uuid <UUID>`] - DR Partner Node UUID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching DR partner node uuid.

[`-dr-partner-node <text>`] - DR Partner Node Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching DR partner nodes.

Examples

The following example illustrates the display of DR group configuration in a four-node MetroCluster setup:

```
clusA::> metrocluster configuration-settings dr-group show
DR Group ID Cluster      Node      DR Partner Node
-----
1          clusA          A1         B1
              A2         B2
              clusB          B2         A2
              B1         A1
4 entries were displayed.
```

metrocluster configuration-settings interface commands

Configure network logical interfaces

metrocluster configuration-settings interface create

Create a MetroCluster interface

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster configuration-settings interface create` command configures the network logical interfaces that will be used on a node in a MetroCluster setup to mirror NV logs and access remote storage.

This command is used for MetroCluster setups that are connected through IP links. MetroCluster setups that are connected through FC links do not require the user to provision network logical interfaces to mirror NV logs and access remote storage.

The “[metrocluster configuration-settings](#)” on page 274 commands are run in the following order to set up MetroCluster:

- [“metrocluster configuration-settings dr-group create” on page 283](#),
- `metrocluster configuration-settings interface create`,
- [“metrocluster configuration-settings connection connect” on page 277](#).

Before running this command, the node's DR group must be configured using the [“metrocluster configuration-settings dr-group create” on page 283](#) command. Run the [“metrocluster configuration-settings dr-group show” on page 285](#) command to verify that the node's DR group has been configured.

Parameters

-cluster-name <Cluster name> - **Cluster Name**

Use this parameter to specify the name of the local or partner cluster.

-home-node <text> - **Home Node**

Use this parameter to specify the home node in the cluster which hosts the interface.

-home-port {<netport>|<ifgrp>} - **Home Port**

Use this parameter to specify the home port provisioned for MetroCluster.

-address <IP Address> - **Network Address**

Use this parameter to specify the network address to be assigned to the home port.

-netmask <Contiguous IP Mask> - **Netmask**

Use this parameter to specify the network mask to be assigned to the interface.

Examples

This example shows configuring logical interface on MetroCluster IP capable port:

```
clusA::> metrocluster configuration-settings interface create -cluster-name clusA -home-node A1 -home-port e0f -address 10.140.113.214 -ne
[Job 281] Job succeeded: Interface Create is successful.
```

```
clusA::> metrocluster configuration-settings interface show
```

DR Group	Cluster	Node	Network Address	Netmask	Gateway	Config State
1	clusA	A1	Home Port: e0f	10.140.113.214	255.255.192.0	- completed

Output after configuring all the interfaces:

```
clusA::> metrocluster configuration-settings interface show
```

DR Group	Cluster	Node	Network Address	Netmask	Gateway	Config State
1	clusA	A1	Home Port: e0f	10.140.113.214	255.255.192.0	- completed
			Home Port: e0g	10.140.113.215	255.255.192.0	- completed
		A2	Home Port: e0f	10.140.113.216	255.255.192.0	- completed
			Home Port: e0g	10.140.113.217	255.255.192.0	- completed
	clusB	B2	Home Port: e0f	10.140.113.249	255.255.192.0	- completed
			Home Port: e0g	10.140.113.25	255.255.192.0	- completed
		B1	Home Port: e0f	10.140.113.218	255.255.192.0	- completed
			Home Port: e0g			

10.140.113.248 255.255.192.0 - completed
8 entries were displayed.

clusA::> metrocluster configuration-settings show-status

Cluster	Node	Configuration	Settings	Status
clusA	A1	ready for connection	connect	
	A2	ready for connection	connect	
clusB	B1	ready for connection	connect	
	B2	ready for connection	connect	

4 entries were displayed.

clusA::> metrocluster configuration-settings connection show

DR Group	Cluster	Node	Source Network Address	Destination Network Address	Partner Type	Config	State	
1	clusA	A1	Home Port: e0f 10.140.113.214	10.140.113.216	HA Partner	disconnected		
Home Port: e0f 10.140.113.214			10.140.113.218	DR Partner	disconnected			
Home Port: e0f 10.140.113.214			10.140.113.249	DR Auxiliary	disconnected			
Home Port: e0g 10.140.113.215			10.140.113.217	HA Partner	disconnected			
Home Port: e0g 10.140.113.215		10.140.113.248	DR Partner	disconnected				
Home Port: e0g 10.140.113.215		10.140.113.25	DR Auxiliary	disconnected				
A2		Home Port: e0f 10.140.113.216	10.140.113.214	HA Partner	disconnected			
		Home Port: e0f 10.140.113.216	10.140.113.249	DR Partner	disconnected			
		Home Port: e0f 10.140.113.216	10.140.113.218	DR Auxiliary	disconnected			
		Home Port: e0g 10.140.113.217	10.140.113.215	HA Partner	disconnected			
		Home Port: e0g 10.140.113.217	10.140.113.25	DR Partner	disconnected			
		Home Port: e0g 10.140.113.217	10.140.113.248	DR Auxiliary	disconnected			
		clusB	B2	Home Port: e0f 10.140.113.249	10.140.113.218	HA Partner	disconnected	
				Home Port: e0f 10.140.113.249	10.140.113.216	DR Partner	disconnected	
Home Port: e0f 10.140.113.249				10.140.113.214	DR Auxiliary	disconnected		
Home Port: e0g 10.140.113.25				10.140.113.248	HA Partner	disconnected		
B1	Home Port: e0g 10.140.113.25	10.140.113.217	DR Partner	disconnected				
	Home Port: e0g 10.140.113.25	10.140.113.215	DR Auxiliary	disconnected				
	Home Port: e0f 10.140.113.218	10.140.113.249	HA Partner	disconnected				
	Home Port: e0f 10.140.113.218	10.140.113.214	DR Partner	disconnected				
	Home Port: e0f 10.140.113.218	10.140.113.216	DR Auxiliary	disconnected				
	Home Port: e0g 10.140.113.248	10.140.113.25	HA Partner	disconnected				
	Home Port: e0g 10.140.113.248	10.140.113.215	DR Partner	disconnected				
	Home Port: e0g 10.140.113.248	10.140.113.217	DR Auxiliary	disconnected				

24 entries were displayed.

metrocluster configuration-settings interface delete

Delete a MetroCluster interface

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster configuration-settings interface delete` command deletes the network logical interface that was configured on a network port provisioned for MetroCluster.

This command cannot be run if the “[metrocluster configuration-settings connection connect](#)” on page 277 command has set up the connections between the nodes in a DR group. The “[metrocluster configuration-settings connection disconnect](#)” on page 279 command must then be run to remove the connections.

The “[metrocluster configuration-settings](#)” on page 274 commands are run in the following order to remove the MetroCluster over IP configuration:

- “[metrocluster configuration-settings connection disconnect](#)” on page 279,
- `metrocluster configuration-settings interface delete`,
- “[metrocluster configuration-settings dr-group delete](#)” on page 284.

Parameters

-cluster-name <Cluster name> - Cluster Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the local or partner cluster.

-home-node <text> - Home Node

Use this parameter to specify the home node in the cluster which hosts the interface.

-home-port {<netport>|<ifgrp>} - Home Port

Use this parameter to specify the home port provisioned for MetroCluster.

Examples

The following example shows the deletion of interface in a MetroCluster setup:

```
clusA::> metrocluster configuration-settings interface delete -cluster-name clusA -home-node A1 -home-port e0f
[Job 271] Job succeeded: Interface Delete is successful.
```

```
clusA::> metrocluster configuration-settings interface show
```

DR Group	Cluster	Node	Network Address	Netmask	Gateway	Config State
1	clusA	A1	Home Port: e0g 10.140.113.215	255.255.192.0	-	completed
		A2	Home Port: e0f 10.140.113.216	255.255.192.0	-	completed
			Home Port: e0g 10.140.113.217	255.255.192.0	-	completed
	clusB	B2	Home Port: e0f 10.140.113.249	255.255.192.0	-	completed
			Home Port: e0g 10.140.113.25	255.255.192.0	-	completed
		B1	Home Port: e0f 10.140.113.218	255.255.192.0	-	completed
			Home Port: e0g 10.140.113.248	255.255.192.0	-	completed

7 entries were displayed.

```
clusA::> metrocluster configuration-settings show-status
```

Cluster	Node	Configuration	Settings	Status

```

-----
clusA
      A1      ready for next interface create
      A2      ready for connection connect
clusB
      B1      ready for connection connect
      B2      ready for connection connect
4 entries were displayed.

```

Output of the command after deleting all the interfaces:

```

clusA::> metrocluster configuration-settings interface show
No interfaces exist.

clusA::> metrocluster configuration-settings show-status
Cluster      Node      Configuration Settings Status
-----
clusA
      A1      ready for interface create
      A2      ready for interface create
clusB
      B1      ready for interface create
      B2      ready for interface create
4 entries were displayed.

```

metrocluster configuration-settings interface show

Display the network logical interfaces provisioned for MetroCluster

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster configuration-settings interface show` command displays the network logical interfaces that were provisioned for MetroCluster.

Parameters

[-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>,...` parameter, the command displays only the fields that you specify.

[-instance]

If this parameter is specified, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-dr-group-id <integer>] - DR Group ID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching DR group.

[-cluster-uuid <UUID>] - Cluster UUID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching cluster specified by uuid.

[-cluster <Cluster name>] - Cluster Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching cluster..

[-node-uuid <UUID>] - Node UUID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching nodes uuid.

[-node <text>] - Node Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching nodes.

[-home-port {<netport>|<ifgrp>}] - Home Port

If this parameter is specified, all interfaces with home-port set to this value are displayed.

[-address <IP Address>] - Network Address

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the matching network address.

[-netmask <Contiguous IP Mask>] - Netmask

If this parameter is specified, all interfaces with netmask set to this value are displayed.

[-gateway <IP Address>] - Gateway

If this parameter is specified, all interfaces with gateway set to this value are displayed.

[-config-state <text>] - Configuration State

If this parameter is specified, all interfaces with this field set to the specified value are displayed.

[-config-error-info <text>] - Configuration Error Information

If this parameter is specified, all interfaces with this field set to the specified value are displayed.

Examples

The following example illustrates display of logical interfaces configured in a four-node MetroCluster setup:

```
clusA::> metrocluster configuration-settings interface show
DR
Group Cluster Node   Network Address Netmask      Gateway      Config
-----
1      clusA  A1
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.214  255.255.192.0  -            completed
      Home Port: e0g
      10.140.113.215  255.255.192.0  -            completed
      A2
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.216  255.255.192.0  -            completed
      Home Port: e0g
      10.140.113.217  255.255.192.0  -            completed
      clusB  B2
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.249  255.255.192.0  -            completed
      Home Port: e0g
      10.140.113.25   255.255.192.0  -            completed
      B1
      Home Port: e0f
      10.140.113.218  255.255.192.0  -            completed
      Home Port: e0g
      10.140.113.248  255.255.192.0  -            completed
8 entries were displayed.
```

metrocluster interconnect commands

MetroCluster interconnect commands

metrocluster interconnect adapter commands

Manage MetroCluster interconnect adapters

metrocluster interconnect adapter modify

Modify MetroCluster interconnect adapter settings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster interconnect adapter modify` command enables you to modify settings of the MetroCluster interconnect adapter.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node Name

This parameter specifies the node name.

-is-ood-enabled {true|false} - Is Out-of-Order Delivery Enabled?

This parameter specifies the out-of-order delivery setting on the adapter.

Examples

The following example enables out-of-order delivery for the port 'fcvi_device_0' on the node 'clusA-01':

```
clusA::*> metrocluster interconnect adapter modify -node clusA-01 -adapter-port-name fcvi_device_0 -is-ood-enabled true
```

metrocluster interconnect adapter show

Display MetroCluster interconnect adapter information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster interconnect adapter show` command displays interconnect adapter information for the nodes in a MetroCluster configuration.

This command displays the following details about the local node and the HA partner node:

- Node: This field specifies the name of the node in the cluster.
- Adapter Name: This field specifies the name of the interconnect adapter.
- Adapter Type: This field specifies the type of the interconnect adapter.
- Link Status: This field specifies the physical link status of the interconnect adapter.
- Is OOD Enabled: This field specifies the out-of-order delivery status of the interconnect adapter.
- IP Address: This field specifies the IP address assigned to the interconnect adapter.
- Port Number: This field specifies the port number of the interconnect adapter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-connectivity]

Displays the connectivity information from all the interconnect adapters to the connected nodes.

| [-switch]

Displays details of switches connected to all the interconnect adapters.

| [-connectivity-hidden] (privilege: advanced)

Displays additional connectivity information (IP address, Area ID, Port ID) from all the interconnect adapters to the connected nodes.

| [-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node Name

Displays information only about the interconnect adapters that are hosted by the specified node.

[-adapter <text>] - Adapter

Displays information only about the interconnect adapters that match the specified name.

[-port-name <text>] - Port Name

Displays information only about the interconnect adapters that host the specified port name.

[-type <text>] - Adapter Type

Displays information only about the interconnect adapters that match the specified adapter type.

[-physical-status <text>] - Physical Status

Displays information only about the interconnect adapters that match the specified physical status.

[-wwn <text>] - Adapter Port World Wide Name

Displays information only about the interconnect adapters that match the specified world wide name.

[-address <text>] - IP Address

Displays information only about the interconnect adapters that match the specified IP address.

[-firmware-version <text>] - Firmware Version

Displays information only about the interconnect adapters that match the specified firmware version.

[-link-speed <text>] - Link Speed

Displays information only about the interconnect adapters that match the specified link speed.

[-link-speed-neg-type <text>] - Link Speed Negotiation Type

Displays information only about the interconnect adapters that match the specified negotiated link speed type.

[-switch-name <text>] - Switch Name

Displays information only about the interconnect adapters that are connected to the specified switch.

[-switch-model <text>] - Switch Model

Displays information only about the interconnect adapters that are connected to the switch with the specified model.

[-switch-wwn <text>] - Switch WWName

Displays information only about the interconnect adapters that are connected to the switch with the specified world wide name.

[-switch-vendor <text>] - Switch Vendor

Displays information only about the interconnect adapters that are connected to the switch with the specified vendor.

[-switch-status <text>] - Switch Status

Displays information only about the interconnect adapters that are connected to the switch with the specified operational status.

[-switch-port-number <text>] - Switch Port Number

Displays information only about the interconnect adapters that are connected to the switch with the specified port number.

[-switch-port-wwpn <text>] - Switch Port WWPName

Displays information only about the interconnect adapters that are connected to the switch with the specified word wide port name.

[-remote-adapter-name-list <text>, ...] - Remote Adapter Name List

Displays information only about the interconnect adapters that are connected to the specified remote adapters.

[-remote-adapter-wwn-list <text>, ...] - Remote Adapter WWName List

Displays information only about the interconnect adapters that are connected to the remote adapters with the specified world wide names.

[-remote-adapter-address-list <text>, ...] - Remote Adapter IP Address List

Displays information only about the interconnect adapters that are connected to the remote adapters with the specified IP addresses.

[-remote-adapter-port-id-list <Hex Integer>, ...] - Remote Adapter Port ID List

Displays information only about the interconnect adapters that are connected to the remote adapters with the specified port IDs.

[-remote-adapter-domain-id-list <integer>, ...] - Remote Adapter Domain ID List

Displays information only about the interconnect adapters that are connected to the remote adapters with the specified domain IDs.

[-remote-adapter-area-id-list <integer>, ...] - Remote Adapter Area ID List

Displays information only about the interconnect adapters that are connected to the remote adapters with the specified Area IDs.

[-remote-partner-system-id-list <integer>, ...] - Remote Partner System ID List

Displays information only about the interconnect adapters that are connected to the remote nodes with the specified System IDs.

[-remote-partner-name-list {<nodename>|local}, ...] - Remote Partner Name List

Displays information only about the interconnect adapters that are connected to the specified remote nodes.

[-is-ood-enabled {true|false}] - Is Out-of-Order Delivery Enabled?

Displays information only about the interconnect adapters that match the specified out-of-order delivery setting.

Examples

The following example shows the output of the command during normal operation (neither cluster is in switchover state):

```
clusA::> metrocluster interconnect adapter show
              Link  Is OOD
Node    Adapter    Type  Status Enabled? IP Address  Port Number
-----
clusA-01  cxgb3_0      iWARP Up      false  10.0.1.1  c0a
clusA-01  cxgb3_0      iWARP Down    false  10.0.2.1  c0b
clusA-01  fcvi_device_0    FC-VI Up      false  1.0.0.1   1a
clusA-01  fcvi_device_1    FC-VI Up      false  2.0.0.3   1b
clusA-02  cxgb3_0      iWARP Up      false  10.0.1.2  c0a
clusA-02  cxgb3_0      iWARP Down    false  10.0.2.2  c0b
clusA-02  fcvi_device_0    FC-VI Up      false  1.0.1.1   1a
clusA-02  fcvi_device_1    FC-VI Up      false  2.0.1.3   1b
```

The following example shows the output of the command after MetroCluster switchover is performed:

```
clusA::> metrocluster interconnect adapter show
              Link  Is OOD
Node    Adapter    Type  Status Enabled? IP Address  Port Number
-----
clusA-01  cxgb3_0      iWARP Up      false  10.0.1.1  c0a
clusA-01  cxgb3_0      iWARP Down    false  10.0.2.1  c0b
clusA-01  fcvi_device_0    FC-VI Down    false  1.0.0.1   1a
clusA-01  fcvi_device_1    FC-VI Down    false  2.0.0.3   1b
clusA-02  cxgb3_0      iWARP Up      false  10.0.1.2  c0a
clusA-02  cxgb3_0      iWARP Down    false  10.0.2.2  c0b
clusA-02  fcvi_device_0    FC-VI Down    false  1.0.1.1   1a
clusA-02  fcvi_device_1    FC-VI Down    false  2.0.1.3   1b
```

The following example shows the output of the command with connectivity field during normal operation (neither cluster is in switchover state):

```
clusA::> metrocluster interconnect adapter show -connectivity -node local -type FC-VI
```

```

Adapter Name: fcvi_device_0
WWName: 21:00:00:24:ff:32:01:68
PortNo: 1a

Remote Adapters:

Adapter Name Partner Node Name World Wide Name      PortId
-----
fcvi_device_0      clusA-01      21:00:00:24:ff:32:01:80  65536
fcvi_device_0      clusB-01      21:00:00:24:ff:32:01:54  131072
fcvi_device_0      clusB-02      21:00:00:24:ff:32:01:60  131328

Adapter Name: fcvi_device_1
WWName: 21:00:00:24:ff:32:01:69
PortNo: 1b

Remote Adapters:

Adapter Name Partner Node Name World Wide Name      PortId
-----
fcvi_device_1      clusA-01      21:00:00:24:ff:32:01:81  196608
fcvi_device_1      clusB-01      21:00:00:24:ff:32:01:55  262144
fcvi_device_1      clusB-02      21:00:00:24:ff:32:01:61  262400

```

The following example shows the output of the command with connectivity field after MetroCluster switchover is performed.

```

clusA::> metrocluster interconnect adapter show -connectivity -node local -type FC-VI

Adapter Name: fcvi_device_0
WWName: 21:00:00:24:ff:32:01:68
PortNo: 1a

Remote Adapters:

Adapter Name Partner Node Name World Wide Name      PortId
-----
fcvi_device_0      clusA-01      21:00:00:24:ff:32:01:80  65536

Adapter Name: fcvi_device_1
WWName: 21:00:00:24:ff:32:01:69
PortNo: 1b

Remote Adapters:

Adapter Name Partner Node Name World Wide Name      PortId
-----
fcvi_device_1      clusA-01      21:00:00:24:ff:32:01:81  196608

```

metrocluster interconnect mirror commands

Manage MetroCluster interconnect mirrors

metrocluster interconnect mirror show

Display MetroCluster interconnect mirror information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster interconnect mirror show` command displays NVRAM mirror information for the nodes configured in a MetroCluster.

This command displays the following details about the local node and the HA partner node:

- **Node:** This field specifies the name of the node in the cluster.
- **Partner Name:** This field specifies the name of the partner node.
- **Partner Type:** This field specifies the type of the partner.
- **Mirror Admin Status:** This field specifies the administrative status of the NVRAM mirror between partner nodes.
- **Mirror Oper Status:** This field specifies the operational status of the NVRAM mirror between partner nodes.
- **Adapter:** This field specifies the name of the interconnect adapter used for NVRAM mirroring.
- **Type:** This field specifies the type of the interconnect adapter used for NVRAM mirroring.
- **Status:** This field specifies the physical status of the interconnect adapter used for NVRAM mirroring.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node Name

If this parameter is specified, mirror details of the specified node are displayed.

[-partner-type {HA|DR|AUX}] - Partner Type

If this parameter is specified, mirror details of the specified partner type are displayed.

[-adapter <text>] - Adapter

If this parameter is specified, mirror details of the specified adapter are displayed.

[-type <text>] - Adapter Type

If this parameter is specified, mirror details of the specified adapter type are displayed.

[-status <text>] - Status

If this parameter is specified, mirror details of the adapter with the specified status are displayed.

[-mirror-oper-status {unknown|online|offline}] - Mirror Operational Status

If this parameter is specified, only mirror details with the specified operational status are displayed.

[-partner-name <text>] - Partner Name

If this parameter is specified, mirror details of the specified partner are displayed.

[-mirror-admin-status {enabled|disabled}] - Mirror Administrative Status

If this parameter is specified, only mirror details with the specified administrative status are displayed.

Examples

The following example shows the output of the command during normal operation (neither cluster is in switchover state):

```
clusA::> metrocluster interconnect mirror show
```


Node	Partner Name	Partner Type	Mirror Admin Status	Mirror Oper Status	Adapter Type	Status

clusA-01	clusA-02	HA	enabled	online		
					cxgb3_0 iWARP	Up
					cxgb3_0 iWARP	Up
	clusB-01	DR	enabled	online		
					fcvi_device_0 FC-VI	Up
					fcvi_device_1 FC-VI	Up
clusA-02	clusA-01	HA	enabled	online		
					cxgb3_0 iWARP	Up
					cxgb3_0 iWARP	Up
	clusB-02	DR	enabled	online		
					fcvi_device_0 FC-VI	Up
					fcvi_device_1 FC-VI	Up

The following example shows the output of the command after MetroCluster switchover is performed:

```
clusA::> metrocluster interconnect mirror show
```

Node	Partner Name	Partner Type	Mirror Admin Status	Mirror Oper Status	Adapter Type	Status

clusA-01	clusA-02	HA	enabled	online		
					cxgb3_0 iWARP	Up
					cxgb3_0 iWARP	Up
	clusB-01	DR	disabled	offline		
					fcvi_device_0 FC-VI	Up
					fcvi_device_1 FC-VI	Up
clusA-02	clusA-01	HA	enabled	online		
					cxgb3_0 iWARP	Up
					cxgb3_0 iWARP	Up
	clusB-02	DR	disabled	offline		
					fcvi_device_0 FC-VI	Up
					fcvi_device_1 FC-VI	Up

metrocluster interconnect mirror multipath commands

Manage MetroCluster interconnect mirror multipath policy

metrocluster interconnect mirror multipath show

Display multipath information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster interconnect mirror multipath show` command displays the NVRAM mirror multipath policy for the nodes configured in a MetroCluster.

This command displays the following details about the local node and the HA partner node:

- Node: This field specifies the name of the node in the cluster.
- Multipath Policy: This field specifies the multipath policy used for NVRAM mirroring.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node Name

If this parameter is specified, mirror details of the specified node are displayed.

[-multipath-policy {no-mp|static-map|dynamic-map|round-robin}] - Multipath Policy

If this parameter is specified, nodes with the specified multipath policy are displayed.

Examples

The following example shows the output of the command:

```
clusA::> metrocluster interconnect mirror multipath show
Node           Multipath Policy
-----
clusA-1        static-map
clusA-2        static-map
```

metrocluster node commands

Display MetroCluster nodes

metrocluster node show

Display MetroCluster node configuration information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster node show` command displays configuration information for the nodes in the MetroCluster configuration.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-partners]**

If this option is used the MetroCluster node partnership view will be displayed.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-dr-group-id <integer>] - DR Group ID

If this parameter is specified, all nodes belonging to the specified DR group are displayed.

[-cluster <Cluster name>] - Cluster Name

If this parameter is specified, all nodes belonging to the specified cluster are displayed.

[-node <Node name>] - Node Name

If this parameter is specified, the specified node is displayed.

[-ha-partner <Node name>] - HA Partner Name

If this parameter is specified, the node with the specified HA partner is displayed.

[-dr-cluster <Cluster name>] - DR Cluster Name

If this parameter is specified, all nodes belonging to the specified cluster are displayed.

[-dr-partner <Node name>] - DR Partner Name

If this parameter is specified, the node with the specified DR partner is displayed.

[-dr-auxiliary <Node name>] - DR Auxiliary Name

If this parameter is specified, the node with the specified DR auxiliary partner is displayed.

[-node-uuid <UUID>] - Node UUID

If this parameter is specified, the node with the specified Uuid is displayed.

[-ha-partner-uuid <UUID>] - HA Partner UUID

If this parameter is specified, the nodes with the specified HA partner is displayed.

[-dr-partner-uuid <UUID>] - DR Partner UUID

If this parameter is specified, the node with the specified DR partner is displayed.

[-dr-auxiliary-uuid <UUID>] - DR Auxiliary UUID

If this parameter is specified, the node with the specified DR auxiliary partner is displayed.

[-node-cluster-uuid <UUID>] - Node Cluster UUID

If this parameter is specified, all nodes belonging to the specified cluster are displayed.

[-ha-partner-cluster-uuid <UUID>] - HA Partner Cluster UUID

If this parameter is specified, all nodes whose HA partner belong to the specified cluster are displayed.

[-dr-partner-cluster-uuid <UUID>] - DR Partner Cluster UUID

If this parameter is specified, all nodes whose DR partner belong to the specified cluster are displayed.

[-dr-auxiliary-cluster-uuid <UUID>] - DR Auxiliary Cluster UUID

If this parameter is specified, all nodes whose DR auxiliary partner belong to the specified cluster are displayed.

[-node-systemid <integer>] - Node System ID

If this parameter is specified, all nodes with the specified system ID are displayed.

[-ha-partner-systemid <integer>] - HA Partner System ID

If this parameter is specified, all nodes with an HA partner with the specified system ID are displayed.

[-dr-partner-systemid <integer>] - DR Partner System ID

If this parameter is specified, all nodes with a DR partner with the specified system ID are displayed.

[-dr-auxiliary-systemid <integer>] - DR Auxiliary System ID

If this parameter is specified, all nodes with a DR auxiliary partner with the specified system ID are displayed.

[-dr-mirroring-state <text>] - State of DR Mirroring Config

If this parameter is specified, all nodes with this field set to the specified value are displayed. This field specifies if the NVRAM mirroring to the DR partner is enabled through the [“metrocluster configure” on page 245](#) command. This field needs to be set to "enabled" for the DR mirroring to be active.

[-configuration-state <text>] - Configuration State of Node


```

-----
Cluster:                clusA -
                        clusA-03 (-) - (-)
                        clusA-04 (-) - (-)
Cluster:                clusA clusB
                        clusA-01 (clusA-02) clusB-01 (clusB-02)
                        clusA-02 (clusA-01) clusB-02 (clusB-01)
Cluster:                clusB clusA
                        clusB-01 (clusB-02) clusA-01 (clusA-02)
                        clusB-02 (clusB-01) clusA-02 (clusA-01)
6 entries were displayed.

```

The following example shows the output of the command after all DR groups in the MetroCluster configuration are configured:

```

clusA::> metrocluster node show
DR
Group Cluster Node      Configuration State  DR Mirroring Mode
-----
1      clusA  clusA-01      configured enabled normal
        clusA  clusA-02      configured enabled normal
        clusB  clusB-01      configured enabled normal
        clusB  clusB-02      configured enabled normal
2      clusA  clusA-03      configured enabled normal
        clusA  clusA-04      configured enabled normal
        clusB  clusB-03      configured enabled normal
        clusB  clusB-04      configured enabled normal
8 entries were displayed.

clusA::> metrocluster node show -partners
Node (HA Partner) DR Partner (DR Auxiliary)
-----
Cluster:                clusA clusB
                        clusA-01 (clusA-02) clusB-01 (clusB-02)
                        clusA-02 (clusA-01) clusB-02 (clusB-01)
Cluster:                clusB clusA
                        clusB-01 (clusB-02) clusA-01 (clusA-02)
                        clusB-02 (clusB-01) clusA-02 (clusA-01)
Cluster:                clusA clusB
                        clusA-03 (clusA-04) clusB-03 (clusB-04)
                        clusA-04 (clusA-03) clusB-04 (clusB-03)
Cluster:                clusB clusA
                        clusB-03 (clusB-04) clusA-03 (clusA-04)
                        clusB-04 (clusB-03) clusA-04 (clusA-03)
8 entries were displayed.

```

metrocluster operation commands

Display MetroCluster operation status

metrocluster operation show

Display details of the last MetroCluster operation

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster operation show` command displays information about the most recent MetroCluster operation run on the local cluster.

This command will display information about all MetroCluster commands except for the commands in the [“metrocluster check” on page 252](#) directory. This command will not display any information after MetroCluster has been completely unconfigured using the `metrocluster unconfigure` command.

Examples

The following example shows the output of `metrocluster operation show` after running a [“metrocluster configure” on page 245](#) command was successful:

```
clusA::> metrocluster operation show
Operation: configure
State: successful
Start time: 2/15/2013 18:22:46
End time: 2/15/2013 18:25:18
Errors: -
```

metrocluster operation history commands

The history directory

metrocluster operation history show

Display details of all MetroCluster operations

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster operation history show` command displays information about all the MetroCluster operations run on the local cluster.

This command will display information about all MetroCluster commands except for the commands in the [“metrocluster check commands” on page 252](#) directory. This command will not display any information after MetroCluster has been completely unconfigured using the `metrocluster_unconfigure` command.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-operation-uuid <UUID>] - Identifier for the Operation

This is the UUID of the operation. If this parameter is specified, only the operation with this UUID is displayed.

[-cluster <Cluster name>] - Cluster Where the Command Was Run

This is the name of the cluster where the command was run. If this parameter is specified, only the operations that were run in this cluster are displayed.

[-node-name <Node name>] - Node Where the Command Was run

This is the name of the node where the command was run. If this parameter is specified, only the operations that were run on this node are displayed.

[-operation <MetroCluster Operation Name>] - Name of the Operation

This is the name of the operation. If this parameter is specified, only the operations with this name are displayed.

[-start-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Start Time

This is the time the operation started execution. If this parameter is specified, only the operations that were started at this time are displayed.

[-state <MetroCluster Operation state>] - State of the Operation

This is the state of the operation. If this parameter is specified, only the operations that are in this state are displayed.

[-end-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - End Time

This is the time the operation completed. If this parameter is specified, only the operations that completed at this time are displayed.

[-error-list <text>, ...] - Error List For the Operation

This is the list of errors that were encountered during an operation's execution. If this parameter is specified, only the operations that have the matching errors are displayed.

[-job-id <integer>] - Identifier for the Job

This is the job id for the operation. If this parameter is specified, only the operation that has the matching job id displayed.

Examples

The following example shows the output of `metrocluster operation history show` after some MetroCluster operations have been performed:

```
clusA::> metrocluster operation history show
Operation      State      Start time      End time
-----
configure      successful  2/15/2013 18:22:46
                2/15/2013 18:25:18
configure      failed     2/15/2013 18:13:45
                2/15/2013 18:13:45
2 entries were displayed.
```

metrocluster vserver commands

Manage MetroCluster Vservers

metrocluster vserver recover-from-partial-switchback

Recover vservers from partial switchback

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster vserver recover-from-partial-switchback` command executes the necessary steps needed for a Vserver to be in healthy state after partial completion of the Switchback.

Examples

```
cluster::> metrocluster vserver recover-from-partial-switchback
```

metrocluster vserver recover-from-partial-switchover

Recover vservers from partial switchover

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster vserver recover-from-partial-switchover` command executes the necessary steps needed for a Vserver to be in healthy state after partial completion of the Switchover.

Examples

```
cluster::> metrocluster vsver recover-from-partial-switchover
```

metrocluster vsver resync

Resynchronize Vserver with it's partner Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster vsver resync` command resynchronizes the Vserver with it's partner Vserver

Parameters

- cluster <Cluster name> - Cluster Name**
Name of the cluster where the Vserver belongs
- vsver <vsver> - Vserver**
Name of the Vserver to be resynchronized

Examples

```
cluster::> metrocluster vsver resync -cluster clus1 -vsver vs1
```

metrocluster vsver show

Display MetroCluster Vserver relationships

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `metrocluster vsver show` command displays configuration information for all pairs of Vservers in MetroCluster.

Parameters

- { [-fields <fieldname>, ...]**
The command output includes the specified field or fields
- | [-creation-time] (privilege: advanced)**
Shows the last configuration modification time on the Vserver
- | [-instance]**
If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.
- [-cluster <Cluster name>] - Cluster Name**
Name of the cluster where the Vserver belongs
- [-vsver <vsver>] - Vserver**
Name of the Vserver
- [-partner-vsver <vsver>] - Partner Vserver**
Name of the partner Vserver
- [-configuration-state {healthy|unhealthy|degraded|pending-setup|syncing|replication-paused|pending-switchback}] - Configuration State**
Configuration states include:

- *healthy*
- *unhealthy*
- *degraded* indicates that Vservers are not in sync
- *syncing* indicates that the Vserver configuration is being synchronized
- *replication-paused* indicates that the configuration replication was manually paused
- *pending-setup* indicates that partner Vserver creation is pending

[-corrective-action <text>] - Corrective Action

Corrective action which can be followed to successfully create the partner Vserver

[-creation-time-of-last-applied-change <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Creation Time on the source

Last configuration modification time on the Vserver

[-out-of-sync [true]] - Is out of sync

Indicates that the Vserver configuration replication is not in sync

[-config-resume-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - configuration Resume Time

Displays the resume time of the Vserver configuration replication

Examples

The following example shows the output of the command when partner Vservers are created

```
clusA::> metrocluster vserver show

Cluster: clusA
Vserver      Partner Vserver      Configuration
-----
clusA        clusB                healthy
vs1          vs1-mc               healthy

Cluster: clusB
Vserver      Partner Vserver      Configuration
-----
clusB        clusA                healthy
3 entries were displayed.
```

The following example shows the output of the command when the partner Vserver creation is pending

```
clusA::> metrocluster vserver show

Cluster: clusA
Vserver      Partner Vserver      Configuration
-----
clusA        clusB                healthy
vs1          -                    pending-setup
Corrective Action: Create Ipspace ips1 on the partner cluster.
2 entries were displayed.
```

Chapter 16. Network Commands

Manage physical and virtual network connections

The `network` commands enable you to manage the network interfaces in a cluster.

network ping

Ping

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network ping` command displays whether a remote address is reachable and responsive, the (if specified) number of transmitted and received packets, and their round-trip time. The command requires a source node or logical interface from where the ping will be run, and a destination IP address. You can specify the source node by name, or a logical interface and its Vserver.

Parameters

{ -node <nodename> - Node

Use this parameter to send the ping from the node you specify.

| -lif <lif-name>} - Logical Interface

Use this parameter to send the ping from the logical interface you specify.

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

Use this parameter to send the ping from the Vserver where the intended logical interface resides. The default value is the system Vserver for cluster administrators.

[-use-source-port {true|false}] - Use Source Port of Logical Interface (privilege: advanced)

This parameter is only applicable when the `-lif` parameter is specified. When set to `true`, the ping packet will be sent out via the port which is currently hosting the IP address of the logical interface. Otherwise, the ping packet will be sent out via a port based on the routing table.

-destination <Remote InetAddress> - Destination

Use this parameter to specify the remote internet address destination of the ping.

[-show-detail | -s [true]] - Show Detail Output

Use this parameter to display detailed output about the ping.

[-record-route | -R [true]] - Record Route

Use this parameter to display the route followed by the ping. You should set this option to `false` for pinging to succeed.

[-verbose | -v [true]] - Show All ICMP Packets

Use this parameter to display all ICMP packets.

[-packet-size <integer>] - Packet Size

Use this parameter to specify the number of data bytes to be sent in the ping packet. The default is 56 bytes, which is 64 ICMP data bytes total after 8 bytes of ICMP header data is added.

[-count <integer>] - Count

Use this parameter to specify the maximum number of ECHO_REQUESTS to be sent to the destination. The default is 20 requests. In the absence of the 'show-detail' option, ping reports that the destination is alive after receiving the first ECHO_REPLY response, independent of this value.

[-wait <integer>] - Packet Send Wait Time (secs)

Use this parameter to specify the number of seconds to wait between sending packets. The default is one second.

[-flood *[true]*] - Flood Ping (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to execute the command in flood mode. In flood mode, the command issues pings as fast as they are received, unless you specify a wait time.

[-disallow-fragmentation | -D *[true]*] - Disallow Packet Fragmentation

Use this parameter to prevent transport mechanisms from fragmenting ping packets in transit. Preventing fragmentation assures consistent packet size, making it easier to see transport bottlenecks.

[-wait-response *<integer>*] - Packet Response Wait Time (ms)

Use this parameter to specify the number of milliseconds to wait for each response packet. The default is 10000 milliseconds (10 seconds).

Examples

This example shows a ping from node xena to the destination server 10.98.16.164 with the server responding that it is up and running.

```
cluster1::> network ping -node xena -destination 10.98.16.164
(network ping)
10.98.16.164 is alive
```

network ping6

Ping an IPv6 address

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network ping6` command uses the ICMPv6 protocol's mandatory ICMP6_ECHO_REQUEST datagram to elicit an ICMP6_ECHO_REPLY from a host or gateway. ICMP6_ECHO_REQUEST datagrams ("pings") have an IPv6 header, and ICMPv6 header formatted as documented in RFC2463.

Parameters

{ -node *<nodename>* - Node Name

Use this parameter to originate ping6 from the specified node.

| -lif *<lif-name>* - Logical Interface

Use this parameter to originate ping6 from the specified logical interface.

-vserver *<vserver name>* - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to originate ping6 from the specified Vserver. The default value is the system Vserver for cluster administrators.

-destination *<Remote InetAddress>* - Destination

Use this parameter to specify the IPv6 address of the destination node.

[-buffer-size | -b *<integer>*] - Socket Buffer Size

Use this parameter to set the socket buffer size.

[-count | -c *<integer>*] - Max Requests to Send/Receive

Use this parameter to specify the maximum number of requests and replies. The default value is 20.

[-reverse-lookup | -H *[true]*] - Reverse-lookup of IPv6 addresses

Use this parameter to specify reverse-lookup of IPv6 addresses. Unless this parameter is specified, ping6 command does not attempt reverse lookup.

[-interval | -i *<integer>*] - Wait between Packets (secs)

Use this parameter to specify the delay time between packets in seconds. The default value is 1 second. This parameter is incompatible with the flood parameter.

[-preload | -l <integer>] - Send Packets as Fast as Possible (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter if preload is required. If specified, ping6 sends that many packets as fast as possible before falling into its normal mode of behaviour.

[-use-source-port {true|false}] - Use Source Port of Logical Interface (privilege: advanced)

This parameter is only applicable when the -lif parameter is specified. When set to true, the ping packet will be sent out via the port which is currently hosting the IP address of the logical interface. Otherwise, the ping packet will be sent out via a port based on the routing table.

[-pattern | -p <text>] - Up to 16 'pad' Specified for Out Packet

Use this parameter to fill the -16 'pad' bytes in the sent packet. This is useful for diagnosing data dependent problems in a network. For example, -pattern ff causes the sent packet to be filled with all ones.

[-packet-size <integer>] - Packet Size

Use this parameter to specify the number of data bytes to be sent. The default is 56, which translates to 64 ICMP data bytes when combined with the 8 bytes of ICMP header data.

[-verbose | -v [true]] - Show All ICMP Packets

Use this parameter to get verbose output. Verbose output displays both source address and destination addresses. Received ICMP packets other than ECHO_RESPONSE are listed. This parameter can be used only in conjunction with the show-detail parameter.

[-show-detail | -s [true]] - Show Detail Output

Use this parameter to display detailed output about the ping.

[-flood | -f [true]] - Flood Ping (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to output packets as fast as they come back or one hundred times per second, whichever is more. For every ECHO_REQUEST sent a period "." is printed, while for every ECHO_REPLY received a backspace is printed. This provides a rapid display of how many packets are being dropped. This can be very hard on a network and should be used with caution.

[-disable-fragmentation | -D [true]] - Disable Fragmentation.

Use this parameter to disallow fragmentation of the outgoing packets, if they do not fit in the Maximum Transmission Unit.

Examples

This example shows a ping6 from node 'node1' to the destination server ipv6.google.com with the server responding that it is up and running.

```
cluster1::> network ping6 -node node1 -destination ipv6.google.com
ipv6.google.com is alive.
```

network test-path

Test path performance between two nodes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `network test-path` command runs a performance test between two nodes. The command requires a source node, destination node, destination cluster, and application, or session type. All tests are run using intracluster or intercluster LIFs, depending on whether the test is between two nodes in the same cluster, or between nodes in peered clusters.

The test itself is different from most bandwidth test tools. It creates a "session" consisting of TCP connections between all possible paths between the nodes being tested. This is how internal Data ONTAP

applications communicate between nodes. This means the test is using multiple paths, and thus the bandwidth reported might exceed the capacity of a single 10 Gb path.

Parameters

-source-node {<nodename>|local} - **Node Initiating Session**

Use this parameter to specify the node that initiates the test. Source-node parameter must be a member of the cluster in which the command is run.

-destination-cluster <Cluster name> - **Cluster Containing Passive Node**

Use this parameter to specify the destination cluster; the local cluster, or a peered cluster.

-destination-node <text> - **Remote Node in Destination Cluster**

Use this parameter to specify the destination node in the destination cluster

-session-type {AsyncMirrorLocal|AsyncMirrorRemote|RemoteDataTransfer} - **Type of Session to Test**

The session type parameter is used to mimic the application settings used. A session consists of multiple TCP connections.

- AsyncMirrorLocal: settings used by SnapMirror between nodes in the same cluster
- AsyncMirrorRemote: settings used by SnapMirror between nodes in different clusters
- RemoteDataTransfer: settings used by Data ONTAP for remote data access between nodes in the same cluster

The default session-type is AsyncMirrorRemote.

Examples

The following example runs a test between two nodes in the same cluster:

```
cluster1::*> network test-path -source-node node1 -destination-cluster cluster1 -destination-node node2

Test Duration: 10.65 secs
Send Throughput: 1092.65 MB/sec
Receive Throughput: 1092.65 MB/sec
  MB Sent: 11633.69
  MB Received: 11633.69
  Avg Latency: 64.40 ms
  Min Latency: 2.41 ms
  Max Latency: 2099.17 ms
```

network traceroute

Traceroute

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network traceroute` command performs a network probe from a node to a specified IP address. The command requires a source node or logical interface and a destination IP address. You can specify the source node by name, or specify a logical interface and its Vserver. The traceroute is performed between the source and destination.

Parameters

{ -node <nodename> - Node

Use this parameter to originate the traceroute from the node you specify.

| -lif <lif-name>} - Logical Interface

Use this parameter to originate the traceroute from the specified network interface.

-vserver <vserver> - LIF Owner

Use this parameter to originate the traceroute from the Vserver where the intended logical interface resides. The default value is the system Vserver for cluster administrators.

-destination <Remote InetAddress> - Destination

Use this parameter to specify the remote internet address destination of the traceroute.

[-maxttl | -m <integer>] - Maximum Number of Hops

Use this parameter to specify the maximum number of hops (time-to-live) setting used by outgoing probe packets. The default is 30 hops.

[-numeric | -n [true]] - Print Hop Numerically

Use this parameter to print the hop addresses only numerically rather than symbolically and numerically.

[-port <integer>] - Base UDP Port Number

Use this parameter to specify the base UDP port number used in probes. The default is port 33434.

[-packet-size <integer>] - Packet Size

Use this parameter to specify the size of probe packets, in bytes.

[-nqueries | -q <integer>] - Number of Queries

Use this parameter to specify the number of probes per hop. The default is 3 probes.

[-verbose | -v [true]] - Verbose Output

Use this parameter to display all received ICMP packets, rather than just TIME_EXCEEDED and UNREACHABLE packets.

[-waittime | -w <integer>] - Wait Between Packets (secs)

Use this parameter to specify the time (in seconds) to wait for the response to a probe. The default is 5 seconds.

Examples

This example shows a traceroute from node node1 to a destination address of 10.98.16.164, showing a maximum of five hops.

```
cluster1:: traceroute -node node1 -destination 10.98.16.164 -maxttl 5
1  10.68.208.1 (10.68.208.1) 0.307 ms 293 ms 305 ms
2  152.164.13.205 (152.164.13.205) 3.754 ms 3.722 ms 3.981 ms
3  68.137.122.222 (68.137.122.222) 25.603 ms 24.947 ms 24,565 ms
4  * * *
5  * * *
```

```
traceroute to 10.98.16.164, 5 hops max, 52 byte packets
```

network traceroute6

traceroute6

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network traceroute6` command performs a network probe from a node to a specified IPv6 address. The command requires a source node or logical interface, Vserver from where traceroute6 will originate and a destination IPv6 address. traceroute6 is performed between the source and destination.

Parameters**{ -node <nodename> - Node**

Use this parameter to originate traceroute6 from the node you specify. This parameter is available only to cluster administrators.

| -lif <lif-name>} - Logical Interface

Use this parameter to originate traceroute6 from the logical interface you specify.

-vserver <vserver name> - LIF Owner

Use this parameter to originate traceroute6 from the Vserver you specify. The default value is the system Vserver for cluster administrators.

[-debug-mode | -d [true]] - Debug Mode

Use this parameter to enable socket level debugging. The default value is false.

{ [-icmp6 | -I [true]] - ICMP6 ECHO instead of UDP

Use this parameter to specify the use of ICMP6 ECHO instead of UDP datagrams for the probes. The default value is false.

| [-udp | -U [true]] - UDP

Use this parameter to specify the use of UDP datagrams for the probes. The default value is true.

[-numeric | -n [true]] - Print Hops Numerically

Use this parameter to print the hop addresses only numerically rather than symbolically and numerically. The default value is false.

[-verbose | -v [true]] - Verbose Output

Use this parameter to display all received ICMP packets, rather than just TIME_EXCEEDED and UNREACHABLE packets. The default value is false.

[-first-hop | -f <integer>] - Number of Hops to Skip in Trace

Use this parameter to specify the number of hops to skip in trace. The default value is 1.

[-gateway | -g <Remote InetAddress>] - Intermediate Gateway

Use this parameter to specify the intermediate gateway.

[-hop-limit | -m <integer>] - Maximum Number of Hops

Use this parameter to specify the maximum hoplimit, upto 255. The default value is 64 hops.

[-port | -p <integer>] - Base UDP Port Number

Use this parameter to specify the base UDP port number used in probes. The default value is port 33434.

[-nqueries | -q <integer>] - Number of Queries

Use this parameter to specify the number of probes per hop. The default value is 3 probes.

[-wait-time | -w <integer>] - Wait Between Packets (secs)

Use this parameter to specify the delay time between probes in seconds. The default value is 5 seconds.

-destination <Remote InetAddress> - Destination

Use this parameter to specify the remote IPv6 address destination of traceroute6.

[-packet-size <integer>] - Packet Size

Use this parameter to specify the size of probe packets, in bytes. The default value is 16 bytes for ICMP6 ECHO and 12 bytes for UDP datagrams.

Examples

The following example shows traceroute6 from node node1 to the destination fd20:8b1e:b255:4071:d255:1fcd:a8cd:b9e8.

```
cluster1::> network traceroute6 -node node1 -vserver vs1
               -destination 3ffe:b00:c18:1::10
traceroute6 to 3ffe:b00:c18:1::10 (3ffe:b00:c18:1::10)
               from 2001:0db8:0000:f101::2,
               64 hops max, 12 byte packets
 1 2001:0db8:0000:f101::1 4.249 ms 2.021 ms 0.864 ms
 2 3ffe:2000:0:400::1 0.831 ms 0.579 ms
 3 3ffe:2000:0:1::132 227.693 ms 227.596 ms 227.439 ms
 4 3ffe:c00:8023:2b::2 229.028 ms 228.267 ms 231.891 ms
 5 3ffe:2e00:e:c::3 227.929 ms 228.696 ms 228.558 ms
 6 3ffe:b00:c18:1::10 227.702 ms 227.806 ms 227.439 ms
```

network arp commands

The arp directory

network arp create

Create static ARP entry

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network arp create` command creates a static ARP entry for a given Vserver. Statically created ARP entries will be stored permanently in the Vserver context and will be used by the network stack.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the Vserver on which the ARP entry is created.

-remotehost <IP Address> - Remote IP Address

Use this parameter to specify the IP address to be added as an ARP entry.

-mac <MAC Address> - MAC Address

Use this parameter to specify the MAC address (Ethernet address) for the host specified with `-remotehost`. Specify the MAC address as six hex bytes separated by colons.

Examples

The following example creates a static ARP entry on Vserver vs1 for the remote host with the IP address 10.63.0.2 having MAC address 40:55:39:25:27:c1

```
cluster1::> network arp create -vserver vs1 -remotehost 10.63.0.2 -mac 40:55:39:25:27:c1
```

network arp delete

Delete static ARP entry

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network arp delete` command deletes static ARP entries from the Vserver and from the network stack.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the Vserver from which the ARP entry is deleted.

-remotehost <IP Address> - Remote IP Address

Use this parameter to specify the IP address of the ARP entry being deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes the ARP entry for IP address 10.63.0.2 from the Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::> network arp delete -vserver vs1 -remotehost 10.63.0.2
```

network arp show

Display static ARP entries

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network arp show` command displays static ARP entries present in a given Vserver. This command will not display dynamically learnt ARP entries in the network stack. Use the [“network arp active-entry show” on page 315](#) command to display dynamically learned ARP entries in the network stack.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

Use this parameter to display only certain fields of the ARP table.

| **[-instance]**

Use this parameter to display all the fields of the ARP table.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to display ARP entries that are specific to a given Vserver.

[-remotehost <IP Address>] - Remote IP Address

Use this parameter to display ARP entries for the specified IP address

[-mac <MAC Address>] - MAC Address

Use this parameter to display ARP entry for the specified MAC address

[-ipspace <IPspace>] - IPspace

Use this parameter to specify the IPspace associated with the Vserver

Examples

The following example displays static ARP entries from the Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::> network arp show -vserver vs1
Vserver      Remote Host      MAC Address
-----
vs1
            10.238.0.2      40:55:39:25:27:c1
```

network arp active-entry commands

Manage active ARP entries

network arp active-entry delete

Delete active ARP entry from a System or Admin Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `network arp active-entry delete` command deletes dynamically learned ARP entries from the network stack of a node. To delete statically configured ARP entries use the [“network arp delete” on page 313](#) command.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Use this parameter to specify the name of the node in which the ARP entry is deleted.

-vserver <vserver> - System or Admin Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the Vserver in which the ARP entry is deleted. Only Vservers with a type of Admin or System have dynamically learned ARP entries.

-subnet-group <IP Address/Mask> - Subnet Group Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the routing group in which the ARP entry is deleted.

-remotehost <text> - Remote IP Address

Use this parameter to specify the IP address to be deleted from the active ARP entries.

-port <text> - Port

Use this parameter to specify the name of the Port to be deleted from the active ARP entries.

Examples

The following example deletes the active ARP entry with an IP address of 10.224.64.1, subnet group of 0.0.0.0/0, port e0c on node node2 in the Admin Vserver cluster1:

```
cluster1::network arp active-entry*> delete -node cluster1-01 -vserver cluster1 -subnet-group 0.0.0.0/0 -remotehost 10.224.64.1 -port e0c
```

network arp active-entry show

Display active ARP entries organized by Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `network arp active-entry show` command displays ARP entries present in the network stack of the node. The entries includes both dynamically learned ARP entries and user configured static ARP entries.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

Use this parameter to display only certain fields of the active ARP table.

| [-instance]]

Use this parameter to display all the fields of the active ARP table.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Use this parameter to display active ARP entries that are specific to a given node.

[-vserver <vserver>] - System or Admin Vserver Name

Use this parameter to display active ARP entries that are specific to a given System or Admin Vserver. Data and Node Vservers will not have any active-arp entries.

[-subnet-group <IP Address/Mask>] - Subnet Group Name

Use this parameter to display active ARP entries that are specific to a given subnet group.

[-remotehost <text>] - Remote IP Address

Use this parameter to display active ARP entries for the specified IP address.

[-port <text>] - Port

Use this parameter to display active ARP entries for the specified Port name.

[-mac <text>] - MAC Address

Use this parameter to display the active ARP entry for the specified MAC address.

[-ipspace <IPspace>] - IPspace

Use this parameter to specify the IPspace associated with the System or Admin Vserver.

Examples

The following example displays active ARP entries for the Admin Vserver cluster1:

```
cluster1::*> network arp active-entry show -vserver cluster1
```

```
Node: node-01
Vserver: cluster1
Subnet Group: 169.254.0.0/16
Remote IP Address MAC Address Port
-----
169.254.106.95 0:55:39:27:d1:c1 lo
```

network cloud commands

Manage cloud-based features

network cloud routing-table commands

Manage external routing tables

network cloud routing-table create

Create a new external routing table

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `network cloud routing-table create` command creates a new external routing table.

Parameters

-route-table-id <text> - Route Table ID

This parameter is used to provide the name of the external routing table to be created.

Examples

The following example creates an external routing table "eni-123456":

```
cluster1::> network cloud routing-table create -route-table-id eni-123456
```

network cloud routing-table delete

Delete an existing external routing table

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `network cloud routing-table delete` deletes an existing external routing table.

Parameters

-route-table-id <text> - Route Table ID

This parameter is used to provide the name of an existing external routing table to be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes the external routing table "eni-123456":

```
cluster1::> network cloud routing-table delete -route-table-id eni-123456
```

network connections commands

The connections directory

network connections active commands

The active directory

network connections active show

Show the active connections in this cluster

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network connections active show` command displays information about active network connections.

Note: The results of this command set are refreshed independently every 30 seconds and might not reflect the immediate state of the system.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-print-ip-addresses]

Print IP addresses for remote hosts -- do not attempt to resolve the addresses to a hostname.

| [-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the connections that match this parameter value.

[-cid <Cid>] - Connection ID

Selects the connections that match this parameter value.

[-vserver <vserver>] - Vserver

Selects the connections that match this parameter value.

[-lif-name <lif-name>] - Logical Interface Name

Selects the connections that match this parameter value.

[-local-address <IP Address>] - Local IP address

Selects the connections that match this parameter value.

[-local-port <integer>] - Local Port

Selects the connections that match this parameter value.

[-remote-ip <InetAddress>] - Remote IP Address

Selects the connections that match this parameter value.

[-remote-host <Remote IP>] - Remote Host

Selects the connections that match this parameter value.

[-remote-port <integer>] - Remote Port

Selects the connections that match this parameter value.

[-proto {UDP|TCP}] - Protocol

Selects the connections that match this parameter value. Possible values are `tcp` (TCP), `udp` (UDP), and `NA` (not applicable).

[-lifid <integer>] - Logical Interface ID

Selects the connections that match this parameter value.

[-service <protocol service>] - Protocol Service

Selects the connections that match this parameter value. Possible values include: nfs, iscsi, and loopback.

[-lru {yes|no}] - Least Recently Used

Selects the connections that match this parameter value.

[-blocks-lb {true|false}] - Connection Blocks Load Balance Migrate

Selects the logical interfaces that are blocked (true) or not blocked (false) from migrating due to an active client connection.

Examples

The following example displays information about active network connections for the node named node0:

```
cluster1::> network connections active show node -node0
```

Vserver Name	Interface Name:Local Port	Remote IP Address:Port	Protocol/Service
node0	cluslif1:7070	192.0.2.253:48621	UDP/rclopcp
node0	cluslif1:7070	192.0.2.253:48622	UDP/rclopcp
node0	cluslif2:7070	192.0.2.252:48644	UDP/rclopcp
node0	cluslif2:7070	192.0.2.250:48646	UDP/rclopcp
node0	cluslif1:7070	192.0.2.245:48621	UDP/rclopcp
node0	cluslif1:7070	192.0.2.245:48622	UDP/rclopcp
node0	cluslif2:7070	192.0.2.251:48644	UDP/rclopcp
node0	cluslif2:7070	192.0.2.251:48646	UDP/rclopcp
node0	cluslif1:7070	192.0.2.248:48621	UDP/rclopcp
node0	cluslif1:7070	192.0.2.246:48622	UDP/rclopcp
node0	cluslif2:7070	192.0.2.252:48644	UDP/rclopcp
node0	cluslif2:7070	192.0.2.250:48646	UDP/rclopcp
node0	cluslif1:7070	192.0.2.254:48621	UDP/rclopcp
node0	cluslif1:7070	192.0.2.253:48622	UDP/rclopcp
[...]			

At privilege levels above "admin", the command displays an extra column.

```
cluster1::*> network connections active show node -node0
```

Vserver Name	Interface Name:Local Port	Remote IP Address:Port	Protocol/Service	Blocks
				LB Migrate
node0	cluslif1:7070	192.0.2.253:48621	UDP/rclopcp	false
node0	cluslif1:7070	192.0.2.253:48622	UDP/rclopcp	false
node0	cluslif2:7070	192.0.2.252:48644	UDP/rclopcp	false
node0	cluslif2:7070	192.0.2.250:48646	UDP/rclopcp	false
node0	cluslif1:7070	192.0.2.245:48621	UDP/rclopcp	false
node0	cluslif1:7070	192.0.2.245:48622	UDP/rclopcp	false
node0	cluslif2:7070	192.0.2.251:48644	UDP/rclopcp	false
node0	cluslif2:7070	192.0.2.251:48646	UDP/rclopcp	false
node0	cluslif1:7070	192.0.2.248:48621	UDP/rclopcp	false
node0	cluslif1:7070	192.0.2.246:48622	UDP/rclopcp	false
node0	cluslif2:7070	192.0.2.252:48644	UDP/rclopcp	false
node0	cluslif2:7070	192.0.2.250:48646	UDP/rclopcp	false
node0	cluslif1:7070	192.0.2.254:48621	UDP/rclopcp	false
node0	cluslif1:7070	192.0.2.253:48622	UDP/rclopcp	false
[...]				

network connections active show-clients

Show a count of the active connections by client

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network connections active show-clients` command displays information about client connections, including the client's IP address and the number of client connections.

Note: The results of this command set are refreshed independently every 30 seconds and might not reflect the immediate state of the system.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Use this parameter to display information only about the connections on the node you specify.

[-vserver <vserver>] - Vserver

This parameter is used by the system to break down the output per vservers.

[-remote-address <Remote IP>] - Remote IP Address

Use this parameter to display information only about the connections that use the remote IP address you specify.

[-count <integer>] - Client Count

Use this parameter to only clients with the number of active client connections you specify.

Examples

The following example displays information about active client connections:

```
cluster1::> network connections active show-clients
Node      Vserver Name      Client IP Address      Count
-----
node0     vs1                192.0.2.253            1
          vs2                192.0.2.252            2
          vs3                192.0.2.251            5
node1     vs1                192.0.2.250            1
          vs2                192.0.2.252            3
          vs2                customer.example.com    4
```

network connections active show-lifs

Show a count of the active connections by logical interface

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network connections active show-lifs` command displays the number of active connections on each logical interface, organized by node and Vserver.

Note: The results of this command set are refreshed independently every 30 seconds and might not reflect the immediate state of the system.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Use this parameter to display information only about the connections on the node you specify.

[-vserver <vserver>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to display information only about the connections that are using the node or Vserver you specify.

[-lif-name <lif-name>] - Logical Interface Name

Use this parameter to display information only about the connections that are using the logical interface you specify.

[-count <integer>] - Client Count

Use this parameter to display only logical interfaces with the number of active client connections you specify.

[-blocked-count <integer>] - (DEPRECATED)-Load Balancing Blocking Count

Note: This parameter has been deprecated and may be removed in a future version of Data ONTAP.

Use this parameter to display information only about data logical interfaces blocked from migrating and the connection that is blocking it.

Examples

The following example displays information about the servers and logical interfaces being used by all active connections:

```
cluster1::> network connections active show-lifs
Node      Vserver Name  Interface Name  Count
-----
node0
    vs0        datalif1       3
    vs0        cluslif1       6
    vs0        cluslif2       5
node1
    vs0        datalif2       3
    vs0        cluslif1       3
    vs0        cluslif2       5
node2
    vs1        datalif2       1
    vs1        cluslif1       5
    vs1        cluslif2       3
node3
    vs1        datalif1       1
    vs1        cluslif1       2
    vs1        cluslif2       1
```

At privilege levels above "admin", the command displays an extra column.

```
cluster1::*> network connections active show-lifs
Node      Vserver Name  Interface Name  Count  LB Migrate
-----
node0
    vs0        datalif1       3       0
    vs0        cluslif1       6       0
    vs0        cluslif2       5       2
node1
    vs0        datalif2       3       0
    vs0        cluslif1       3       0
    vs0        cluslif2       5       0
node2
    vs1        datalif2       1       0
    vs1        cluslif1       5       0
    vs1        cluslif2       3       2
node3
    vs1        datalif1       1       0
    vs1        cluslif1       2       0
    vs1        cluslif2       1       0
```

network connections active show-protocols

Show a count of the active connections by protocol

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network connections active show-protocols` command displays the number of active connections per protocol, organized by node.

Note: The results of this command set are refreshed independently every 30 seconds and might not reflect the immediate state of the system.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Use this parameter to display information only about the connections on the node you specify.

[-vserver <vserver>] - Vserver

This parameter is used by the system to break down the output per vservers.

[-proto {UDP|TCP}] - Protocol

Use this parameter to display information only about the connections that use the network protocol you specify. Possible values include tcp (TCP), udp (UDP), and NA (not applicable).

[-count <integer>] - Client Count

Use this parameter to display only protocols with the number of active client connections you specify.

Examples

The following example displays information about all network protocols being used by active connections:

```
cluster1::> network connections active show-protocols
Node      Vserver Name  Protocol  Count
-----
node0
    vs1        UDP        19
    vs1        TCP        11
    vs2        UDP        17
node1
    vs1        UDP        14
    vs2        TCP        10
```

network connections active show-services

Show a count of the active connections by service

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network connections active show-services` command displays the number of active connections by protocol service, organized by node.

Note: The results of this command set are refreshed independently every 30 seconds and might not reflect the immediate state of the system.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[`-instance`] }

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[`-node <nodename>|/local/`] - Node

Use this parameter to display information only about the connections on the node you specify.

[`-vserver <vserver>`] - Vserver

This parameter is used by the system to break down the output per vservers

[`-service <protocol service>`] - Protocol Service

Use this parameter to display information only about the connections that use the protocol service you specify. Possible values include: `nfs`, `iscsi`, and `loopback`.

[`-count <integer>`] - Client Count

Use this parameter to display information only about protocol services with the number of active client connections you specify.

Examples

The following example displays information about all protocol services being used by active connections:

```
cluster1::> network connections active show-services
Node      Vserver Name      Service      Count
-----
node0
    vs1      mount             3
    vs1      nfs                14
    vs1      nlm_v4            4
    vs1      cifs_srv          3
    vs1      port_map          18
    vs2      rclopcp           27
node1
    vs1      nfs                5
    vs2      rclopcp           12
    vs2      nfs                4
    vs2      port_map          8
```

network connections listening commands

The listening directory

network connections listening show

Show the listening connections in this cluster

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network connections listening show` command displays information about network connections that are in an open and listening state.

Parameters

{ [`-fields <fieldname>, ...`] }

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[`-instance`] }

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[`-node <nodename>|/local/`] - Node

Selects the listening connections that match this parameter value.

[-mgmt-cid <integer>] - Management Connection ID

Selects the listening connections that match this parameter value.

[-vserver <vserver>] - Vserver

Selects the listening connections that match this parameter value.

[-cid <integer>] - System Connection ID

Selects the listening connections that match this parameter value.

[-lif-name <lif-name>] - Logical Interface Name

Selects the listening connections that match this parameter value.

[-local-address <IP Address>] - Local IP Address

Selects the listening connections that match this parameter value.

[-local-port <integer>] - Local Port

Selects the listening connections that match this parameter value.

[-remote-ip <InetAddress>] - Remote IP Address

Selects the listening connections that match this parameter value.

[-remote-host <Remote IP>] - Remote Host

Selects the listening connections that match this parameter value.

[-remote-port <integer>] - Remote Port

Selects the listening connections that match this parameter value.

[-proto {UDP|TCP}] - Protocol

Selects the listening connections that match this parameter value. Possible values include tcp (TCP), udp (UDP), and NA (not applicable).

[-lifid <integer>] - Logical Interface ID

Selects the listening connections that match this parameter value.

[-service <protocol service>] - Protocol Service

Selects the listening connections that match this parameter value. Possible values include: nfs, iscsi, and loopback.

[-lru {yes|no}] - Least Recently Used

Selects the listening connections that match this parameter value.

Examples

The following example displays information about all listening network connections:

```
cluster1::> network connections listening show
Vserver Name Interface Name:Local Port Protocol/Service
-----
node0        cluslif1:7700      UDP/rclopcp
node0        cluslif2:7700      UDP/rclopcp
node1        cluslif1:7700      UDP/rclopcp
node1        cluslif2:7700      UDP/rclopcp
node2        cluslif1:7700      UDP/rclopcp
node2        cluslif2:7700      UDP/rclopcp
node3        cluslif1:7700      UDP/rclopcp
node3        cluslif2:7700      UDP/rclopcp
8 entries were displayed.
```

The following example displays detailed information about listening network connections for the node named node0:

```
cluster1::> network connections listening show -node node0
Node: node0
Management Connection Id: 0
System Connection Id: 0
Vserver: vs0
```

```

Logical Interface Name: datalif1
  Local IP address: 192.0.2.130
    Local Port: 111
  Remote IP address:
    Remote Port: 0
    Protocol: UDP
Logical Interface Id: 1029
  Protocol Service: port_map
  least recently used: yes
    Node: node0
Management Connection Id: 1
  System Connection Id: 0
    Server: vs0
Logical Interface Name: datalif2
  Local IP address: 192.0.2.131
    Local Port: 111
  Remote IP address:
    Remote Port: 0
    Protocol: UDP
Logical Interface Id: 1030
  Protocol Service: port_map
  least recently used: yes

```

network device-discovery commands

The device-discovery directory

network device-discovery show

Display device discovery information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The network device-discovery show command displays information about discovered devices. This information may be useful in determining the network topology or investigating connectivity issues. By default, the command displays the following information:

- Local interface
- Discovered device
- Discovered interface
- Discovered platform

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

Include the specified field or fields in the command output. Use '-fields ?' to display the valid fields.

| [-instance]}

Use this parameter to display detailed information about all fields.

[-node <nodename>] - Node

Displays the discovery ports that match the node name.

[-protocol {cdp|lldp}] - Protocol

Displays the devices that are discovered by the given protocol.

[-port <text>] - Port

Displays the discovery ports that match the physical network port. For example, e0a will display devices discovered on port e0a.

[-discovered-device <text>] - Discovered Device

Displays the discovered devices that match the discovered device name.

[-interface <text>] - Discovered Device Interface

Displays the discovered devices that match this interface port name. The format is dependent on the reporting device. For example: FastEthernet0/12

[-device-ip <IP Address>, ...] - Discovered Device IP Addresses

Displays the discovered devices that match the IP address(es). At present, only IPv4 addresses are included. It is recommended to use wildcards around the desired value.

[-platform <text>] - Discovered Device Platform

Displays the discovery ports that contain the platform of discovered devices. For example: N5K-C5010P-BF

[-version <text>] - Discovered Device Version

Displays the discovery ports that contain the version of discovered devices.

[-hold-time-remaining <integer>] - Discovered Device's Remaining Hold Time

Displays the discovered devices that match the remaining packet hold time in seconds. If an advertisement from the device isn't received before this time reaches zero, the entry will expire and be removed from the list. For example, "<120" will display discovered devices which will expire within the next 120 seconds.

[-capabilities {router|trans-bridge|source-route-bridge|switch|host|igmp|repeater|phone}, ...] - Discovered Device Capabilities

Displays the discovered devices that match the capability or capabilities. Possible values:

- "router" - Router
- "trans-bridge" - Trans Bridge
- "source-route-bridge" - Source Route Bridge
- "switch" - Switch
- "host" - Host
- "igmp" - IGMP
- "repeater" - Repeater
- "phone" - Phone

Examples

```
cluster1::> network device-discovery show
```

Node/ Protocol	Local Port	Discovered Device	Interface	Platform

node1/cdp	e0a	US-LS01-5010-F11-NX.example.com(SSI142311PD)	Ethernet100/1/17	N5K-C5010P-BF
	e0b	US-LS01-5010-F11-NX.example.com(SSI142311PD)	Ethernet100/1/18	N5K-C5010P-BF
	e1a	US-LS01-5010-F11-NX.example.com(SSI142311PD)	Ethernet100/1/2	N5K-C5010P-BF
node2/cdp	e0a	US-LS01-5010-F11-NX.example.com(SSI142311PD)	Ethernet100/1/19	N5K-C5010P-BF
	e0b	US-LS01-5010-F11-NX.example.com(SSI142311PD)	Ethernet100/1/20	N5K-C5010P-BF
	e1a	US-LS01-5010-F11-NX.example.com(SSI142311PD)	Ethernet100/1/4	N5K-C5010P-BF
	e1c	US-LS01-5010-F11-NX.example.com(SSI142311PD)	Ethernet100/1/36	N5K-C5010P-BF
	e1d	US-LS01-5010-F11-NX.example.com(SSI142311PD)	Ethernet100/1/35	N5K-C5010P-BF

8 entries were displayed.

network fcp commands

The fcp directory

Commands used for managing FCP target adapters.

network fcp adapter commands

The adapter directory

Commands used for managing FCP adapters.

network fcp adapter modify

Modify the fcp adapter settings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Modifies the FCP target adapter information.

The adapter argument is in the form *Xy* or *Xy_z* where *X* and *z* are integers and *y* is a letter. An example is *4a* or *4a_1*.

You cannot bring an adapter offline until all logical interfaces connected to that adapter are offline. Use the [“network interface modify” on page 338](#) command to take your logical interfaces offline.

The speed option sets the Fibre Channel link speed of an adapter. You can set adapters that support:

- 10Gb/s to 10 or auto
- 8Gb/s to 2, 4, 8 or auto
- 4Gb/s to 2, 4 or auto
- 2Gb/s to 2 or auto

By default, the link speed option is set to auto for auto negotiation. Setting the link speed to a specific value disables auto negotiation. Under certain conditions, a speed mismatch can prevent the adapter from coming online.

Note: The system reports the actual link speed with the "Data Link Rate (Gbit)" field in the output of [“network fcp adapter show” on page 327](#) -instance.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Specifies the node of the target adapter.

-adapter <text> - Adapter

Specifies the target adapter.

[-status-admin {down|up}] - Administrative Status

Specifies the desired (administrative) status of the adapter. To view the actual operational status, run [“network fcp adapter show” on page 327](#) -fields *status-oper*.

[-speed {1|2|4|8|10|16|32|auto}] - Configured Speed

Specifies the adapter configuration speed in Gigabytes.

Examples

```
cluster1::> network fcp adapter modify -node node1 -adapter 0d -speed 2
```

network fcp adapter show

Display FCP adapters

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Displays FCP target adapter information. You can also use this information to determine if adapters are active and online.

The adapter argument is in the form Xy or Xy_z where X and z are integers and y is a letter. An example is 4a or 4a_1.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that are present on the specified node.

[-adapter <text>] - Adapter

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match the specified name.

[-description <text>] - Description

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match the specified description.

[-physical-protocol {fibre-channel|ethernet}] - Physical Protocol

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match the specified physical protocol. Possible values are *fibre-channel* and *ethernet*.

[-max-speed {1|2|4|8|10|16|32|auto}] - Maximum Speed

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match the specified maximum speed.

[-status-admin {down|up}] - Administrative Status

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match the administrative state. Possible values are *up* and *down*.

[-status-oper <text>] - Operational Status

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match the specified operational status.

[-status-extended <text>] - Extended Status

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match the specified extended status.

[-portaddr <Hex Integer>] - Host Port Address

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters connected with the specified fabric port address.

[-firmware-rev <text>] - Firmware Revision

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match the specified firmware revision.

[-data-link-rate <integer>] - Data Link Rate (Gbit)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match the specified data link rate.

[-fabric-established {true|false}] - Fabric Established

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match the specified fabric login establishment state.

[-fabric-name <text>] - Fabric Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that are logged in to the fabric with the specified WWN.

[-conn-established {loop|ptp}] - Connection Established

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match the specified connection type. Possible values are *loop* and *ptp*.

[-is-conn-established {true|false}] - Is Connection Established

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match the specified connection established state.

[-media-type {loop|ptp|auto}] - Mediatype

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match the specified configured media type. Possible values are *loop*, *ptp*, and *auto*.

[-speed {1|2|4|8|10|16|32|auto}] - Configured Speed

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match the specified configured speed. If the adapter is set to auto-negotiate, then the value will be *auto*.

[-data-protocols-supported {fcp|fc-nvme}, ...] - Data Protocols Supported

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that may host LIFs with the specified data protocol. Possible values are *fcp* and *fc-nvme*.

[-fc-wwnn <text>] - Adapter WWNN

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match the specified world wide node name.

[-fc-wwpn <text>] - Adapter WWPn

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match the specified world wide port name.

[-switch-port <text>] - Switch Port

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that are connected to the specified switch port.

[-sfp-formfactor <text>] - Form Factor Of Transceiver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match the specified SFP form factor.

[-sfp-vendor-name <text>] - Vendor Name Of Transceiver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match the specified SFP vendor name.

[-sfp-part-number <text>] - Part Number Of Transceiver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match the specified SFP part number.

[-sfp-rev <text>] - Revision Of Transceiver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match the specified SFP revision number.

[-sfp-serial-number <text>] - Serial Number Of Transceiver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match the specified SFP serial number.

[-sfp-fc-speed-capabilities <text>] - FC Capabilities Of Transceiver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match the specified SFP speed capabilities.

[-sfp-vendor-oui <text>] - Vendor OUI Of Transceiver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match the specified SFP vendor OUI.

[-sfp-wavelength <integer>] - Wavelength In Nanometers

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match the specified SFP wavelength.

[-sfp-date-code <text>] - Date Code Of Transceiver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match the specified SFP date code.

[-is-sfp-optical-transceiver-valid {true|false}] - Validity Of Transceiver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match whether the SFP is installed and valid.

[-sfp-connector <text>] - Connector Used

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match the specified SFP connector type.

[-sfp-encoding <text>] - Encoding Used

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match the specified SFP physical encoding.

[-is-sfp-diagnostics-internally-calibrated {true|false}] - Is Internally Calibrated

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match whether the SFP diagnostics are internally calibrated or not.

[-sfp-rx-power <text>] - Received Optical Power

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match the specified observed SFP receive power.

[-is-sfp-rx-power-in-range {true|false}] - Is Received Power In Range

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match whether the observed SFP receive power is within the valid range for the SFP.

[-sfp-tx-power <text>] - SFP Transmitted Optical Power

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match the specified SFP transmit power.

[-is-sfp-tx-power-in-range {true|false}] - Is Xmit Power In Range

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FCP target adapters that match whether the observed SFP transmit power is within the valid range for the SFP.

Examples

```
cluster1::> fcp adapter show
               Connection Host
Node      Adapter Established Port Address
-----
sti6280-021  0a      ptp          30012c
```

The example above displays information regarding FCP adapters within cluster1.

```
cluster1::> fcp adapter show -instance -node sti6280-021 -adapter 0a
```

```

      Node: sti6280-021
      Adapter: 0a
      Description: Fibre Channel Target Adapter 0a (QLogic 2532 (2562), rev. 2, 8G)
      Physical Protocol: fibre-channel
      Maximum Speed: 8
      Administrative Status: up
      Operational Status: online
      Extended Status: ADAPTER UP
      Host Port Address: 30012c
      Firmware Revision: 5.8.0
      Data Link Rate (Gbit): 4
      Fabric Established: true
      Fabric Name: 20:14:54:7f:ee:54:b9:01
      Connection Established: ptp
      Is Connection Established: true
      Mediatype: ptp
      Configured Speed: auto
      Adapter WWNN: 50:0a:09:80:8f:7f:8b:1c
      Adapter WWPN: 50:0a:09:81:8f:7f:8b:1c
      Switch Port: RTP-AG01-410B51:1/41
      Form Factor Of Transceiver: SFP
      Vendor Name Of Transceiver: OPNEX,INC
      Part Number Of Transceiver: TRS2000EN-SC01
      Revision Of Transceiver: 0000
      Serial Number Of Transceiver: T10H64793
      FC Capabilities Of Transceiver: 10 (Gbit/sec)
      Vendor OUI Of Transceiver: 0:11:64
      Wavelength In Nanometers: 850
      Date Code Of Transceiver: 10:08:17
      Validity Of Transceiver: true
      Connector Used: LC
      Encoding Used: 64B66B
      Is Internally Calibrated: true
      Received Optical Power: 441.3 (uWatts)
      Is Received Power In Range: true
      SPF Transmitted Optical Power: 600.4 (uWatts)
      Is Xmit Power In Range: true
```

network fcp topology commands

The topology directory

network fcp topology show

FCP topology interconnect elements per adapter

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Display FCP topology interconnect elements per adapter.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the **-fields <fieldname>, ...** parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use **'-fields ?'** to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the **-instance** parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Use this parameter to select the interconnect elements for adapters that are located on the node that you specify.

[-adapter <text>] - Adapter

Use this parameter to select the interconnect elements for the specified adapter.

[-domain-id <integer>] - Domain Id

Use this parameter to select the interconnect elements with the specified domain identifier.

[-port-wwpn <text>] - Port WWPN

Use this parameter to select the interconnect elements with the specified port world wide name.

[-switch-name <text>] - Switch Name

Use this parameter to select the interconnect elements with the specified switch.

[-switch-vendor <text>] - Switch Vendor

Use this parameter to select the interconnect elements with the specified vendor.

[-switch-release <text>] - Switch Release

Use this parameter to select the interconnect elements with the specified release.

[-switch-wwn <text>] - Switch WWN

Use this parameter to select the interconnect elements with the specified world wide name.

[-port-count <integer>] - Port Count

Use this parameter to select the interconnect elements with the specified port count.

[-port-slot <text>] - Port Slot

Use this parameter to select the interconnect elements with the specified port slot.

[-port-state {Unknown|Online|Offline|Testing|Fault}] - Port State

Use this parameter to select the interconnect elements with the specified port state.

[-port-type {None|N-Port|NL-Port|FNL-Port|NX-Port|F-Port|FL-Port|E-Port|B-Port|TNP-Port|TF-Port|NV-Port|FV-Port|SD-Port|TE-Port|TL-Port}] - Port Type

Use this parameter to select the interconnect elements with the specified port type.

[-port-attached-wwpn <text>] - Attached Port WWPN

Use this parameter to select the interconnect elements with the specified attached wwpn.

[-port-attached-id <text>] - Attached Port Id

Use this parameter to select the interconnect elements with the specified attached id.

[-port-attached-visible <text>] - Visible

Use this parameter to select the interconnect elements with the specified visibility flag on attached port structure.

Examples

```
cluster1::> network fcp topology show
Switch connected to the adapter 0c
  Switch Name: ssan-fc0e-d58
  Switch Vendor: Cisco Systems, Inc.
  Switch Release: 5.2(1)N1(9)
  Switch Domain: 4
  Switch WWN: 20:05:00:05:9b:26:f4:c1
  Port Count: 20
```

Port	Port WWN	State	Type	Attached WWPN	Port Id
vfc9	20:08:00:05:9b:26:f4:ff	Offline	None	-	-
vfc10	20:15:00:05:9b:26:f4:ff	Online	TF-Port	50:0a:09:82:8d:92:4c:ff	0x0407c0 *
vfc11	20:16:00:05:9b:26:f4:ff	Online	TF-Port	50:0a:09:81:8d:e2:4e:ec	0x040800 *

```
Switch connected to the adapter 0c
  Switch Name: ssan-fc0e-d58
  Switch Vendor: Cisco Systems, Inc.
  Switch Release: 5.2(1)N1(9)
  Switch Domain: 4
  Switch WWN: 20:05:00:05:9b:26:f4:c1
  Port Count: 20
```

Port	Port WWN	State	Type	Attached WWPN	Port Id
vfc20	20:13:00:05:9b:26:f4:ff	Offline	None	-	-
vfc21	20:14:00:05:9b:26:f4:ff	Online	TF-Port	50:0a:09:81:8d:92:4c:ff	0x0407a0 *

5 entries were displayed.

network fcp zone commands

The zone directory

network fcp zone show

Display the active zone set information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Displays the active zone set information.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the **-fields <fieldname>, ...** parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use **'-fields ?'** to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the **-instance** parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Use this parameter to select the active zone set information for adapters that located on the node name that you specify.

[-adapter <text>] - Adapter

Use this parameter to select the active zone set information for the specified adapter.

[-zoneset-name <text>] - Zoneset Name

Use this parameter to select the active zone set information for the specified zone set name.

[-zone-name <text>] - Zone Name

Use this parameter to select the active zone set information for the specified zone name.

[-unique <integer>] - Unique

A unique index for each zoneset record.

[-type-name <text>] - Type Name

Use this parameter to select the active zone set information with the specified symbolic type.

[-type <integer>] - Type

Use this parameter to select the active zone set information with the specified port type.

[-port-id <Hex Integer>] - Member Port Id

Use this parameter to select the active zone set information with the specified member port id.

[-domain-id <integer>] - Member Domain Id

Use this parameter to select the active zone set information with the specified member domain id.

[-port <integer>] - Member Port

Use this parameter to select the active zone set information with the specified member port.

[-wwn <text>] - Member WWN

Use this parameter to select the active zone set information with the specified member WWN.

[-zone-count <integer>] - Zone Count

Use this parameter to select the active zone set information with the specified number of zones.

[-zone-member-count <integer>] - Zone Member Count

Use this parameter to select the active zone set information with the specified number of zone members in a zone.

Examples

```
cluster1::> network fcp adapter zone show
```

	Zone Name	Member Type	WWN

Active Zone Set on adapter 0c			
Zone Set Name: zoneset_name			
	zone_name_1	Port ID	-
	zone_name_1	Port ID	-
	zone_name_1	Port ID	-
	zone_name_2	Domain ID/Port	-
	zone_name_2	Domain ID/Port	-
	zone_name_2	Domain ID/Port	-
	zone_name_3	Fabric Port Name	00:00:00:00:00:00:00
	zone_name_3	Fabric Port Name	01:00:00:00:00:00:00
	zone_name_3	Fabric Port Name	02:00:00:00:00:00:00

9 entries were displayed.

network interface commands

Manage logical interfaces

network interface create

Create a logical interface

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network interface create` command creates a logical interface (LIF).

Note: A logical interface is an IP address associated with a physical network port. For logical interfaces using NAS data protocols, the interface can fail over or be migrated to a different physical port in the event of component failures, thereby continuing to provide network access despite the component failure. Logical interfaces using SAN data protocols do not support migration or failover.

Note: On some cloud platforms, this operation might perform changes to the external route tables.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver on which the LIF is created.

-lif <lif-name> - Logical Interface Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the LIF that is created. For iSCSI and FC LIFs, the name cannot be more than 254 characters.

-role {cluster|data|node-mgmt|intercluster|cluster-mgmt} - Role

Use this parameter to specify the role of the LIF. LIFs can have one of five roles:

- Cluster LIFs, which provide communication among the nodes in a cluster
- Intercluster LIFs, which provide communication among peered clusters
- Data LIFs, which provide data access to NAS and SAN clients

- Node-management LIFs, which provide access to cluster management functionality
- Cluster-management LIFs, which provide access to cluster management functionality

LIFs with the cluster-management role behave as LIFs with the node-management role except that cluster-management LIFs can failover between nodes.

`[-data-protocol {nfs|cifs|iscsi|fc|fcache|none|fc-nvme}, ...]` - Data Protocol

Use this parameter to specify the list of data protocols that can be configured on the LIF. The supported protocols are NFS, CIFS, FlexCache, iSCSI, FCP and FC-NVMe. NFS, CIFS, and FlexCache are available by default when you create a LIF. If you specify "none", the LIF does not support any data protocols. Also, none, iscsi, fcp or fc-nvme cannot be combined with any other protocols.

Note: The data-protocol field must be specified when the LIF is created and cannot be modified later.

`-address <IP Address>` - Network Address

Use this parameter to specify the LIF's IP address.

Note: A cluster LIF cannot be on the same subnet as a management or data LIF.

`{ -netmask <IP Address> - Netmask`

Use this parameter to specify the LIF's netmask.

`| -netmask-length <integer> - Bits in the Netmask`

Use this parameter to specify the length (in bits) of the LIF's netmask.

`{ [-auto [true]] - Allocate Link Local IPv4 Address`

Use this parameter to specify whether IPv4 link local addressing is enabled for this LIF.

`| [-subnet-name <subnet name>] - Subnet Name`

Use this parameter to allocate the interface address from a subnet. If needed, a default route will be created for this subnet.

`-home-node <nodename> - Home Node`

Use this parameter to specify the LIF's home node. The home node is the node to which the LIF returns when the [“network interface revert” on page 341](#) command is run on the LIF.

`[-home-port {<netport>|<ifgrp>}] - Home Port`

Use this parameter to specify the LIF's home port or interface group. The home port is the port or interface group to which the LIF returns when the [“network interface revert” on page 341](#) command is run on the LIF.

`[-status-admin {up|down}] - Administrative Status`

Use this parameter to specify whether the initial administrative status of the LIF is up or down. The default setting is up. The administrative status can differ from the operational status. For example, if you specify the status as up but a network problem prevents the interface from functioning, the operational status remains as down.

`[-failover-policy {system-defined|local-only|sfo-partner-only|disabled|broadcast-domain-wide}] - Failover Policy`

Use this parameter to specify the failover policy for the LIF.

- system-defined - The system determines appropriate failover targets for the LIF. The default behavior is that failover targets are chosen from the LIF's current hosting node and also from one other non-partner node when possible.
- local-only - The LIF fails over to a port on the local or home node of the LIF.
- sfo-partner-only - The LIF fails over to a port on the home node or SFO partner only.
- broadcast-domain-wide - The LIF fails over to a port in the same broadcast domain as the home port.
- disabled - Failover is disabled for the LIF.

The failover policy for cluster logical interfaces is local-only and cannot be changed. The default failover policy for data logical interfaces is system-defined. This value can be changed.

Note: Logical interfaces for SAN protocols do not support failover. Thus, such interfaces will always show this parameter as disabled.

[-firewall-policy <policy>] - Firewall Policy

Use this parameter to specify the firewall policy for the LIF. A LIF can use a default firewall policy that corresponds to its role (management, cluster, intercluster, or data) or a custom firewall policy created by an administrator. View and modify existing firewall policies using the [“system services firewall policy show” on page 1258](#) and [“system services firewall policy modify” on page 1257](#) commands, respectively.

[-auto-revert {true|false}] - Auto Revert

Use this parameter to specify whether a data LIF is automatically reverted to its home node under certain circumstances. These circumstances include startup, when the status of the management database changes to either master or secondary, or when the network connection is made. The default setting is false. If you set the value of this parameter to true, load balancing migration capability of the data LIF is disabled (the -allow-lb-migrate parameter is set to false).

Note: Logical interfaces for SAN traffic do not support auto-revert. Thus, this parameter is always false on such interfaces.

[-dns-zone {<zone-name>|none}] - Fully Qualified DNS Zone Name

Use this parameter to specify a unique, fully qualified domain name of a DNS zone to which this data LIF is added. You can associate a data LIF with a single DNS zone. All data LIFs included in a zone must be on the same Vserver. If a LIF is not added to a DNS zone the data LIF is created with the value none.

[-listen-for-dns-query {true|false}] - DNS Query Listen Enable

Use this parameter to specify if the LIF has to listen for DNS queries. The default value for this parameter is true.

[-allow-lb-migrate {true|false}] - (DEPRECATED)-Load Balancing Migrate Allowed (privilege: advanced)

Note: This parameter has been deprecated and may be removed in a future version of Data ONTAP.

Use this parameter to specify whether load balancing migration is activated for this data LIF. The default value of this parameter is false. If you set the value of this parameter to true, automatic revert capability for this data LIF is disabled (the -auto-revert parameter is set to false). Also, data LIFs that migrate as a result of load balancing adhere to network interface failover rules.

Note: During times when a LIF is hosting active NFSv4, CIFS, or NRV connections, load balancing based LIF migrations between nodes will be temporarily disabled.

[-lb-weight {load|0..100}] - Load Balanced Weight (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to specify a load balancing weight for a data LIF. A valid numeric load balancing weight is any integer between 0 and 100. When you specify the same load balancing weight for all data LIFs in a DNS zone, client requests are uniformly distributed, similar to round-robin DNS. A data LIF with a low load balancing weight is made available for client requests less frequently than one that has a high load balancing weight. "load" is the default value of this parameter. If set to "load", node utilization statistics are used to dynamically assign the load balancing weight.

[-failover-group <failover-group>] - Failover Group Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the failover group to associate with the LIF. Manage failover groups by using the [“network interface failover-groups” on page 350](#) command. Each broadcast domain has a default failover group which is created by the system automatically and has the same name as the broadcast domain. The failover group associated with the broadcast domain includes all ports in the broadcast domain. A logical interface's failover group is set to the failover group of the home port's broadcast domain by default, but this value can be modified.

Note: Logical interfaces for SAN protocols do not support failover. Thus, this parameter cannot be specified for such interfaces.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

Use this parameter to specify the comment to associate with the LIF.

[-force-subnet-association [true]] - Force the LIF's Subnet Association

This command will fail if the IP address falls within the address range of a named subnet. Set this to true to acquire the address from the named subnet and assign the subnet to the LIF.

[-is-dns-update-enabled {true|false}] - Is Dynamic DNS Update Enabled?

If this parameter is set to *true*, then dynamic DNS update is sent to the DNS server for the particular LIF entry if dynamic DNS updates are enabled for the corresponding Vserver. This field is set to *true* by default for both IPv4 and IPv6 LIFs. DNS Update is not supported on LIFs not configured with either the NFS or CIFS protocol.

Examples

The following example creates an IPv4 LIF named datalif1 and an IPv6 LIF named datalif2 on a Vserver named vs0. Their home node is node0 and home port is e0c. The failover policy *broadcast-domain-wide* is assigned to both LIFs. The firewall policy is *data* and the LIFs are automatically reverted to their home node at startup and under other circumstances. The datalif1 has the IP address 192.0.2.130 and netmask 255.255.255.128, and datalif2 has the IP address 3ffe:1::aaaa and netmask length of 64.

```
cluster1::> network interface create -vserver vs0 -lif datalif1 -role data -home-node node0 -home-port e0c -address 192.0.2.130 -netmask 255.255.255.128
cluster1::> network interface create -vserver vs0 -lif datalif2 -role data -home-node node0 -home-port e0c -address 3ffe:1::aaaa -netmask-length 64
```

network interface delete

Delete a logical interface

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network interface delete` command deletes a logical interface (LIF) from a Vserver. Only administratively down LIFs can be deleted. To make a LIF administratively down, use the [“network interface modify” on page 338](#) command to set the “status-admin” parameter to “down”.

Note: If the LIF is configured for a SAN protocol and is part of a port set, the LIF must be removed from the port set before it can be deleted. To determine if a LIF is in a port set, use the [“lun portset show” on page 238](#) command. To remove the LIF from the port set, use the [“lun portset remove” on page 238](#) command.

Note: On some cloud platforms, this operation might perform changes to the external route tables.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver on which the logical interface to be deleted is located.

-lif <lif-name> - Logical Interface Name

Use this parameter to specify the logical interface to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes a logical interface named cluslif3 that is located on a Vserver named vs0.

```
cluster1::> network interface delete -vserver vs0 -lif cluslif3
```

network interface migrate

Migrate a logical interface to a different port

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network interface migrate` command migrates a logical interface to a port or interface group on the node you specify.

Note: Manual migration of a logical interface can take up to 15 seconds to complete. Also, when you migrate a cluster logical interface, you must do so from the local node. Logical interface migration is a best-effort command, and can only be completed if the destination node and port are operational

Note: Logical interfaces for SAN protocols do not support migration. Attempts to do so will result in an error.

Note: On some cloud platforms, this operation might perform changes to the external route tables.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver that owns the logical interface that is to be migrated.

-lif <lif-name> - Logical Interface Name

Use this parameter to specify the logical interface that is to be migrated.

-destination-node <nodename> - Destination Node

Use this parameter to specify the node to which the logical interface is to be migrated.

[-destination-port {<netport>|<ifgrp>}] - Destination Port

Use this parameter to specify the port or interface group to which the logical interface is to be migrated.

[-force [true]] - Force Migrate Data LIF Flag (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to force the migration operation.

Examples

The following example migrates a logical interface named `datalif1` on a Vserver named `vs0` to port `e0c` on a node named `node2`:

```
cluster1::> network interface migrate -vserver vs0 -lif datalif1 -dest-node node2 -dest-port e0c
```

network interface migrate-all

Migrate all data logical interfaces away from the specified node

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network interface migrate-all` command migrates all data logical interfaces from the node you specify.

Note: Manual migration of a logical interface can take up to 15 seconds to complete. Logical interface migration is a best-effort command and can only be completed if the destination node and port are operational. Logical interface migration requires that the logical interface be pre-configured with valid failover rules to facilitate failover to a remote node.

Note: Logical interfaces for SAN protocols do not support migration. Attempts to do so will result in an error.

Note: On some cloud platforms, this operation might perform changes to the external route tables.

Parameters

-node <nodename> - Node

Use this parameter to specify the node from which all logical interfaces are migrated. Each data logical interface is migrated to another node in the cluster, assuming that the logical interface is configured with failover rules that specify an operational node and port.

[-port {<netport>|<ifgrp>}] - Port

Use this parameter to specify the port from which all logical interfaces are migrated. This option cannot be used with asynchronous migrations. If this parameter is not specified, then logical interfaces will be migrated away from all ports on the specified node.

Examples

The following example migrates all data logical interfaces from the current (local) node.

```
cluster1::> network interface migrate-all -node local
```

network interface modify

Modify a logical interface

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network interface modify` command modifies attributes of a logical interface (LIF).

Note: You cannot modify some properties of an iSCSI or FCP LIF, such as `-home-node` or `-home-port`, if the LIF is in a port set. To modify these properties, first remove the LIF from the port set. To determine if a LIF is in a port set, use the [“lun portset show” on page 238](#) command. To remove the LIF from the port set, use the [“lun portset remove” on page 238](#) command.

Note: On some cloud platforms, this operation might perform changes to the external route tables.

Parameters**-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name**

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver on which the LIF to be modified is located.

-lif <lif-name> - Logical Interface Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the LIF that is to be modified

[-address <IP Address>] - Network Address

Use this parameter to modify the LIF's IP address.

Note: A cluster LIF cannot be on the same subnet as a data or management LIF.

{ [-netmask <IP Address>] - Netmask

Use this parameter to modify the LIF's netmask.

| [-netmask-length <integer>] - Bits in the Netmask

Use this parameter to modify the length (in bits) of the LIF's netmask.

| [-subnet-name <subnet name>]] - Subnet Name

Use this parameter to allocate the interface address from a subnet. Modifying this parameter will cause a new IP address to be allocated and assigned to the interface.

[-home-node <nodename>] - Home Node

Use this parameter to modify the LIF's home node. The home node is the node to which the LIF returns when the [“network interface revert” on page 341](#) command is run on that LIF.

[-home-port {<netport>|<ifgrp>}] - Home Port

Use this parameter to modify the LIF's home port. The home port is the port or interface group to which the LIF returns when the [“network interface revert” on page 341](#) command is run on that LIF.

Note: If you change this parameter for a cluster or management LIF, you must reboot the storage system to force the change to take effect.

[-status-admin {up|down}] - Administrative Status

Use this parameter to modify the administrative status of the LIF. The administrative status can differ from the operational status. For example, if you specify the status as `up` but a network problem prevents the interface from functioning, the operational status remains as `down`.

`[-failover-policy {system-defined|local-only|sfo-partner-only|disabled|broadcast-domain-wide}] - Failover Policy`

Use this parameter to modify the failover policy for the LIF.

- `system-defined` - The system determines appropriate failover targets for the LIF. The default behavior is that failover targets are chosen from the LIF's current hosting node and also from one other non-partner node when possible.
- `local-only` - The LIF fails over to a port on the local or home node of the LIF.
- `sfo-partner-only` - The LIF fails over to a port on the home node or SFO partner only.
- `broadcast-domain-wide` - The LIF fails over to a port in the same broadcast domain as the home port.
- `disabled` - Failover is disabled for the LIF.

Note: The failover policy for cluster logical interfaces is `local-only` and cannot be changed. The default failover policy for data logical interfaces is `system-defined`. This value can be changed.

Note: Logical interfaces for SAN protocols do not support failover. Thus, such interfaces always show this parameter as `disabled`.

`[-firewall-policy <policy>] - Firewall Policy`

Use this parameter to set the firewall policy for the LIF. A LIF can use a default firewall policy that corresponds to its role (management, cluster, or data) or a custom firewall policy created by an administrator. When using a custom policy, the interface will fallback on its role's default policy for unspecified services. View existing firewall policies with the "[system services firewall policy show](#)" on [page 1258](#)" command. Modify existing firewall policies with the "[system services firewall policy modify](#)" on [page 1257](#)" command.

`[-auto-revert {true|false}] - Auto Revert`

Use this parameter to modify whether a data LIF is reverted automatically to its home node under certain circumstances. These circumstances would include startup, when the status of the management database changes to either master or secondary, and when the network connection is made. The default setting is `false`. If you set the value of this parameter to `true`, the load balancing migration capability of the data LIF is disabled (the `-allow-lb-migrate` parameter is set to `false`).

Note: Logical interfaces for SAN traffic do not support auto-revert. Thus, this parameter is always `false` on such interfaces.

`[-dns-zone {<zone-name>|none}] - Fully Qualified DNS Zone Name`

Use this parameter to modify the unique, fully qualified domain name of the DNS zone to which this data LIF belongs. You can associate a data LIF with a single DNS zone. All data LIFs included in a zone must be on the same Vserver. If you do not specify a value for this parameter, the data LIF is created with the value `none`.

`[-listen-for-dns-query {true|false}] - DNS Query Listen Enable`

Use this parameter to specify if the LIF has to listen for DNS queries. The default value for this parameter is `true`.

`[-allow-lb-migrate {true|false}] - (DEPRECATED)-Load Balancing Migrate Allowed (privilege: advanced)`

Note: This parameter has been deprecated and may be removed in a future version of Data ONTAP.

Use this parameter to modify whether or not load balancing migration is enabled for this data LIF. The default value of this parameter is `false`. If you set the value of this parameter to `true`, the automatic revert capability of the data LIF is disabled (the `-auto-revert` parameter is set to `false`). Also, data LIFs that migrate as a result of load balancing adhere to network interface failover rules.

Note: During times when a LIF is hosting active NFSv4, CIFS, or NRV connections, load balancing based LIF migrations between nodes will be temporarily disabled.

[-lb-weight {load|0..100}] - Load Balanced Weight (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to modify the load balancing weight of the data LIF. A valid load balancing weight is any integer between 1 and 100. If you specify the same load balancing weight for all data LIFs in a DNS zone, client requests are uniformly distributed, similar to round-robin DNS. A data LIF with a low load balancing weight is made available for client requests less frequently than one that has a high load balancing weight.

[-failover-group <failover-group>] - Failover Group Name

Use this parameter to modify the name of the failover group to associate with the network interface. Manage failover groups using the [“network interface failover-groups” on page 350](#) command. Each broadcast domain has a default failover group which is created by the system automatically and has the same name as the broadcast domain. The failover group associated with the broadcast domain includes all ports in the broadcast domain. A logical interface's failover group is set to the failover group of the home port's broadcast domain by default, but this value can be modified.

Note: Logical interfaces for SAN protocols do not support failover. Thus, this parameter cannot be specified for such interfaces.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

Use this parameter to modify the comment associated with the LIF.

[-force-subnet-association [true]] - Force the LIF's Subnet Association

This command will fail if the IP address falls within the address range of a named subnet. Set this to true to acquire the address from the named subnet and assign the subnet to the LIF.

[-is-dns-update-enabled {true|false}] - Is Dynamic DNS Update Enabled?

If this parameter is set to *true*, then dynamic DNS update is sent to the DNS server for the particular LIF entry if dynamic DNS updates are enabled for the corresponding Vserver. This field is set to *true* by default for both IPv4 and IPv6 LIFs. DNS Update is not supported on LIFs not configured with either the NFS or CIFS protocol.

Examples

The following example modifies a LIF named datalif1 on a logical server named vs0. The LIF's netmask is modified to 255.255.255.128.

```
cluster1::> network interface modify -vservers vs0 -lif datalif1 -netmask 255.255.255.128
```

network interface rename

Rename a logical interface

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Use the `network interface rename` command to change the name of an existing logical interface.

Parameters

-vservers <vservers> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver on which the logical interface to rename is located.

-lif <lif-name> - Logical Interface Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the logical interface to rename.

-newname <text> - LIF

Use this parameter to specify the new name of the logical interface. For iSCSI and FC LIFs, the name cannot be more than 254 characters.

Examples

The following example renames a cluster logical interface named `cluslif1` to `cluslif4` on a Vserver named `vs0`.
`cluster1::> network interface rename -vserver vs0 -lif cluslif1 -newname cluslif4`

network interface revert

Revert a logical interface to its home port

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network interface revert` command reverts a logical interface that is not currently on its home port to its home port, assuming that the home node and port are both operational. A logical interface's home port is specified when the logical interface is created. Determine a logical interface's home port by using the [“network interface show” on page 341](#) command.

Note: When you revert a cluster logical interface, you must do so from the local node.

Note: On some cloud platforms, this operation might perform changes to the external route tables.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver on which the logical interface to be reverted is located.

-lif <lif-name> - Logical Interface Name

Use this parameter to specify the logical interface that is to be reverted.

Note: Logical interfaces for SAN protocols are always home. Thus, this command has no effect on such interfaces. The same applies to logical interfaces for NAS protocols that are already home.

Examples

The following example returns any logical interfaces that are not currently on their home ports to their home ports.

```
cluster1::> network interface revert -vserver * -lif *
```

network interface show

Display logical interfaces

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network interface show` command displays information about logical interfaces.

Running the command with the `-failover` parameter displays information relevant to logical interface failover rules.

Running the command with the `-status` parameter displays information relevant to logical interface operational status.

Running the command with the `-by-ip-space` parameter displays information relevant to logical interfaces on a specific IPspace.

See the examples for more information.

You can specify additional parameters to display only information that matches those parameters. For example, to display information only about logical interfaces whose operational status is down, run the command with the `-status-oper down` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>,...` parameter, the command displays only the fields that you specify.

| [-by-ip-space]

Use this parameter to display logical-interfaces sorted by IPspace and Vserver.

| [-dns-zones]

Use this parameter to display logical-interfaces and whether the interface is associated with a Domain Name System (DNS) load balancing zone.

| [-failover]

Use this parameter to display logical-interface failover information.

| [-status]

Use this parameter to display detailed logical-interface status information.

| [-instance]}

Use this parameter to display all the fields for the specified logical-interfaces.

[-vserver <vserver>] - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to display information only about logical interfaces on the Vserver you specify.

Use this parameter plus the `-lif` parameter to display detailed information only about the logical interface you specify.

[-lif <lif-name>] - Logical Interface Name

Use this parameter to display information only about logical interfaces that match the name you specify.

Use this parameter with the `-vserver` parameter to display detailed information only about the logical interface you specify.

[-role {cluster|data|node-mgmt|intercluster|cluster-mgmt}] - Role

Use this parameter to display information only about logical interfaces that are associated with network ports that have the role you specify.

[-data-protocol {nfs|cifs|iscsi|fc|fcache|none|fc-nvme}, ...] - Data Protocol

Use this parameter to display information only about logical interfaces that have the enabled data protocols you specify.

[-address <IP Address>] - Network Address

Use this parameter to display information only about logical interfaces that match the IP address or address range you specify.

[-netmask <IP Address>] - Netmask

Use this parameter to display information only about logical interfaces that have the netmask you specify.

[-netmask-length <integer>] - Bits in the Netmask

Use this parameter to display information only about logical interfaces with a netmask that has the number of bits you specify.

[-subnet-name <subnet name>] - Subnet Name

Use this parameter to display the logical interfaces that matches the subnet name.

[-home-node <nodename>] - Home Node

Use this parameter to display information only about logical interfaces that have the home node you specify.

[-home-port {<netport>|<ifgrp>}] - Home Port

Use this parameter to display information only about logical interfaces that have the home port or interface group you specify.

[-curr-node <nodename>] - Current Node

Use this parameter to display information only about logical interfaces that are currently located on the node you specify.

[-curr-port {<netport>|<ifgrp>}] - Current Port

Use this parameter to display information only about logical interfaces that are currently located on the port or interface group you specify.

[-status-oper {up|down}] - Operational Status

Use this parameter to display information only about logical interfaces that have the operational status you specify.

[-status-extended <text>] - Extended Status

Use this parameter to display information only about logical interfaces that match the extended status that you specify.

[-numeric-id <integer>] - Numeric ID (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to display information only about logical interfaces with the numeric ID (or range of IDs) you specify. The numeric ID is an integer that identifies the logical interface in the cluster.

[-is-home {true|false}] - Is Home

Use this parameter to display information only about logical interfaces that are (true) or are not (false) currently located on their home node and port.

[-status-admin {up|down}] - Administrative Status

Use this parameter to display information only about logical interfaces that have the administrative status you specify.

[-failover-policy {system-defined|local-only|sfo-partner-only|disabled|broadcast-domain-wide}] - Failover Policy

Use this parameter to display information only about logical interfaces that use the failover policy you specify.

[-firewall-policy <policy>] - Firewall Policy

Use this parameter to display information only about logical interfaces that use the firewall policies you specify.

[-auto-revert {true|false}] - Auto Revert

Use this parameter to display information only about logical interfaces that have auto-revert setting you specify.

[-sticky {true|false}] - Sticky Flag (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to display information only about logical interfaces that are "sticky". A sticky logical interface is one that has been manually migrated to another node and is not subject to auto-revert settings. A sticky logical interface remains at the migrated location until it is manually reverted or until it fails over to another node.

[-dns-zone {<zone-name>|none}] - Fully Qualified DNS Zone Name

Use this parameter to display information only about logical interfaces in the specified DNS zone.

[-listen-for-dns-query {true|false}] - DNS Query Listen Enable

Use this parameter to display information only about logical interfaces that have the DNS query listen value you specify.

[-allow-lb-migrate {true|false}] - (DEPRECATED)-Load Balancing Migrate Allowed (privilege: advanced)

Note: This parameter has been deprecated and may be removed in a future version of Data ONTAP.

Use this parameter to display information only about logical interfaces for which load balancing migration is activated (true) or not activated (false).

[-lb-weight {load[0..100]}] - Load Balanced Weight (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to display information only about logical interfaces that have the load balancing weight you specify.

[-failover-group <failover-group>] - Failover Group Name

Use this parameter to display information only about logical interfaces that are in the failover group you specify. Logical interfaces in the same failover group are capable of failing over to the same set of ports.

[-wwpn <text>] - FCP WWPNN

Use this parameter to display information only about logical interfaces that have the Fibre Channel Protocol port identifier (World Wide Port Name) you specify.

[-address-family {ipv4|ipv6|ipv6z}] - Address family

Use this parameter to view the address family that is in use on the interface. Only IPv4 and IPv6 non-zoned addresses can be configured. Configuration of IPv6z addresses is not allowed.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

Use this parameter to display information only about logical interfaces that have the comment you specify.

[-ipSPACE <IPspace>] - IPspace of LIF

Use this parameter to display information only about logical interfaces on the IPspace you specify.

[-is-dns-update-enabled {true|false}] - Is Dynamic DNS Update Enabled?

Use this parameter to display information only about logical interfaces that have (true) or do not have (false) dynamic DNS updates enabled for them.

Examples

The following example displays general information about all logical interfaces.

```
cluster1::> network interface show
```

Vserver	Logical Interface	Status Admin/Oper	Network Address/Mask	Current Node	Current Port	Is Home
cluster1	cluster_mgmt	up/up	192.0.2.1/192	node0	e0M	true
	node0_mgmt1	up/up	192.0.2.2/192	node0	e0M	true
	node1_mgmt1	up/up	192.0.2.3/192	node1	e0M	true
Cluster	node0_clus1	up/up	192.0.2.66/192	node0	e0a	true
	node0_clus2	up/up	192.0.2.67/192	node0	e0b	true
	node1_clus1	up/up	192.0.2.68/192	node1	e0a	true
	node1_clus2	up/up	192.0.2.69/192	node1	e0b	true

The following example displays failover information about all logical interfaces.

```
cluster1::> network interface show -failover
```

Vserver	Logical Interface	Home Node:Port	Failover Policy	Failover Group
cluster1	cluster_mgmt	node0:e0M	broadcast-domain-wide	Default

Failover Targets: node0:e0M,
node0:e0d,
node0:e0e,

		node0:e0f, node1:e0M, node1:e0d, node1:e0e, node1:e0f	
	node0_mgmt1	node0:e0M Failover Targets: node0:e0M, node0:e0d, node0:e0e, node0:e0f	local-only Default
	node1_mgmt1	node1:e0M Failover Targets: node1:e0M, node1:e0d, node1:e0e, node1:e0f	local-only Default
Cluster			
	node0_clus1	node0:e0a Failover Targets: node0:e0a, node0:e0b	local-only Cluster
	node0_clus2	node0:e0a Failover Targets: node0:e0b, node0:e0a	local-only Cluster
	node1_clus1	node1:e0a Failover Targets: node1:e0a, node1:e0b	local-only Cluster
	node1_clus2	node1:e0a Failover Targets: node1:e0b, node1:e0a	local-only Cluster

network interface start-cluster-check

Start the cluster check function

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `network interface start-cluster-check` command initiates an accessibility check from every logical interface to every aggregate. Automatic checks run periodically, but this command manually initiates a check immediately.

This command produces no direct output. Any errors encountered during the check are reported in the event log. See the [“event log show” on page 136](#) command for more information.

Examples

This example shows an execution of this command, with all parameters and output.

```
cluster1::> network interface start-cluster-check
```

network interface capacity commands

The capacity directory

network interface capacity show

Display the number of IP data LIFs capable of being configured on the cluster.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network interface capacity show` command displays the number of IP LIFs of role *data* supported on the cluster, as well as the number of IP LIFs of role *data* currently configured on the cluster.

Note: The number of IP LIFs of role *data* that are supported on a node depends on the hardware platform and the Cluster's Data ONTAP version. If one or more nodes in the cluster cannot support additional LIFs, then none of the nodes in the cluster can support additional LIFs.

Examples

The following displays the IP data LIF capacity.

```
cluster1::> network interface capacity show
      IP Data LIF      IP Data LIF
      Supported Limit      Count
-----
           1024           256
```

network interface capacity details commands

The details directory

network interface capacity details show

Display details about the IP data LIFs capable of being configured on each node.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `network interface capacity details show` command displays the number of IP LIFs of role *data* that can be configured on each node, the number of IP data LIFs of role *data* that are supported on each node, and the number of IP data LIFs of role *data* that are configured to be homed on each node.

Note: The number of IP LIFs of role *data* that are supported on a node depends on the hardware platform and the Cluster's Data ONTAP version. If one or more nodes in the cluster cannot support additional LIFs, then none of the nodes in the cluster can support additional LIFs.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node Name

Use this parameter to specify the node for which to obtain data LIF capacity.

[-capacity-for-node <integer>] - Number of IP data LIFs that can be configured on the node

This parameter specifies the number of IP LIFs of role *data* that can be configured on the node at the currently running Data ONTAP version. To view the version of a node, use the [“cluster image show” on page 66](#) command.

[-limit-for-node <integer>] - Number of IP data LIFs that are supported on the node

This parameter specifies the number of IP LIFs of role *data* that are supported on the node at the current effective cluster version (ECV). To view the version of a node, use the [“cluster image show” on page 66](#) command.

[-count-for-node <integer>] - Number of IP data LIFs that are assigned to the node

This parameter specifies the number of IP LIFs of role *data* currently configured to be homed on the node. To view LIFs homed on this node, use the `network interface show -home-node` command.

Examples

The following displays the IP data LIF capacity.

```
cluster1::> network interface capacity details show
Node      IP Data LIF Capacity  IP Data LIF Supported Limit  IP Data LIF Count
-----
node1      512                512                128
node2      512                512                128
```

network interface check commands

The check directory

network interface check failover commands

The failover directory

network interface check failover show

Discover if any LIFs might become inaccessible during a node outage, due to over-provisioning

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command identifies logical interfaces (LIFs) at risk of becoming inaccessible if their hosting nodes were to experience an outage. The source-nodes parameter is the only required input.

The tuple <destination-nodes, vservers-name, lif-name> is sufficient to uniquely identify a record in the returned listing. All fields other than source-nodes can be filtered on in the usual fashion. There are some examples of this filtering below.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-destination-nodes <nodename>, ...] - Set Of Nodes Over Capacity

Use this parameter to display the nodes an at-risk LIF or LIFs could fail over to.

[-vservers-name <vservers>] - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to display only LIFs on the Vserver you specify.

[-lif-name <lif-name>] - LIF Name

Use this parameter to display at-risk information only about the LIF or LIFs whose name you specify.

-source-nodes <nodename>, ... - Nodes Going Down

List of nodes to test. At-risk LIFs currently hosted on these nodes will be identified. The list should contain no more than half the nodes in the cluster.

[-over-amount <integer>] - Amount Capacity Exceeded

Use this parameter to select only at-risk LIFs associated with a set of destination nodes whose amount over capacity matches the number you specify.

Note that the number of LIFs considered to be at risk may be higher than the actual amount over capacity a given set of nodes is. Once a given set of nodes is determined to be potentially over capacity,

all LIFs whose set of failover target nodes is an exact match are marked as at risk. The amount over capacity is an upper bound on the number LIFs which could become unhosted if LIFs were to fail over in a random order, each to a target randomly selected from that LIF's configured failover targets.

[*-failover-group* <failover-group>] - Failover Group Name

Use this parameter to display information only about at-risk LIFs whose failover-group you specify.

[*-failover-policy* {system-defined|local-only|sfo-partner-only|disabled|broadcast-domain-wide}] - Failover Policy

Use this parameter to display information only about at-risk LIFs whose failover-policy you specify.

Examples

The following example shows all the at-risk LIFs for a specific two-node outage in a six-node cluster.

```
cluster1::> network interface check failover show -source-nodes node1,node5
```

Destination Nodes: node2, node3, node4, node6

Amount Over Capacity: 2

Vserver	Logical Interface	Failover Group	Failover Policy
vs0	data1	Default	broadcast-domain-wide
	data2	Default	broadcast-domain-wide
	data3	Default	broadcast-domain-wide
vs1	data1	Custom_Name	broadcast-domain-wide

Destination Nodes: node2

Amount Over Capacity: 1

Vserver	Logical Interface	Failover Group	Failover Policy
vs0	data6	Default	sfo-partner-only
vs1	data7	Default	sfo-partner-only

The following example shows the same two-node outage scenario, but now with some filtering applied to the results.

```
cluster1::> network interface check failover show -source-nodes node1,node5 -destination-nodes node2,node3,node4,node6 -failover-group Def*
```

Destination Nodes: node2, node3, node4, node6

Amount Over Capacity: 2

Vserver	Logical Interface	Failover Group	Failover Policy
vs0	data1	Default	broadcast-domain-wide
	data2	Default	broadcast-domain-wide
	data3	Default	broadcast-domain-wide

network interface dns-lb-stats commands

The dns-lb-stats directory

network interface dns-lb-stats show

Show the DNS load-balancer stats for this node

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `network interface dns-lb-stats show` command displays the statistics for DNS load-balancing lookups for the zones belonging to the specified Vserver. These statistics represent the data for the Vserver on the local node. The following counts can be seen in the statistics output:

- `success-count`: Number of successful lookups.

- authoritative-count: Number of authoritative answers sent.
- nonauthoritative-count: Number of non authoritative answers sent.
- rr-set-missing-count: Number of times the RR set was missing.
- domain-missing-count: Number of times the domain was not be found.
- failure-count: Number of failed lookups.
- dropped-count: Number of lookups dropped.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to display DNS load-balancer statistics only for the specified Vservers.

[-zone <text>] - DNS Zone

Use this parameter to display DNS load-balancer statistics only for the specified DNS zones.

[-success-count <integer>] - Successful Lookup Count

Use this parameter to display DNS load-balancer statistics only for the specified number of successful lookups.

[-authoritative-count <integer>] - Authoritative Answer Count

Use this parameter to display DNS load-balancer statistics only for the specified number of authoritative answers sent.

[-nonauthoritative-count <integer>] - Non Authoritative Answer Count

Use this parameter to display DNS load-balancer statistics only for the specified number of non-authoritative answers sent.

[-rr-set-missing-count <integer>] - RR Set Missing Count

Use this parameter to display DNS load-balancer statistics only for the specified number of times the RR set was missing.

[-domain-missing-count <integer>] - Name Missing Count

Use this parameter to display DNS load-balancer statistics only for the specified number of times the domain was not found.

[-failure-count <integer>] - Failed Lookup Count

Use this parameter to display DNS load-balancer statistics only for the specified number of failed lookups.

[-dropped-count <integer>] - Dropped Count

Use this parameter to display DNS load-balancer statistics only for the specified number of dropped lookups.

Examples

The following example displays stats for the zone "x.com".

```
cluster1::> network interface dns-lb-stats show -zone x.com
Vserver   DNS Zone   SUCCESS   AUTH   NOAUTH   NORR   NODOM   FAILED   DROP
-----
vs2       x.com      5         0     0       0     0       0       0
```

network interface failover-groups commands

Manage logical interface failover group configuration

network interface failover-groups add-targets

Add failover targets to a failover group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network interface failover-groups add-targets` command enables you to add a list of failover targets such as network ports, interface groups, or VLANs to an existing logical interface failover group.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the Vservers from which this failover group is accessible.

-failover-group <text> - Failover Group Name

Use this parameter to specify the failover group that you want to extend.

-targets <<node>:<port>>, ... - Failover Targets

Use this parameter to specify the failover targets such as network ports, interface groups, or VLANs you wish to add to the failover group.

Examples

This example shows the failover group "clyde" being extended to include additional failover targets.

```
cluster1::> network interface failover-group add-targets -vserver vs1 -failover-group clyde -targets xena1:e0c, xena1:e0d-100, xena2:a0a
```

network interface failover-groups create

Create a new failover group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network interface failover-groups create` command creates a grouping of failover targets for logical interfaces on one or more nodes. Use this command to add a new network port or interface group to an existing failover group.

Note: Interfaces for SAN protocols do not support failover. Such interfaces are not valid failover targets.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the Vservers from which this failover group is accessible.

-failover-group <text> - Failover Group Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the logical interface failover group that you want to create.

-targets <<node>:<port>>, ... - Failover Targets

Use this parameter to specify the list of failover targets (network ports, interface groups, or VLANs on a node) belonging to this failover group.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a failover group named `failover-group_2` containing ports `e1e` and `e2e` on node Xena.

```
cluster1::> network interface failover-groups create -vserver vs0 -failover-group failover-group_2 -targets xena:e1e,xena:e2e
```

network interface failover-groups delete

Delete a failover group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network interface failover-groups delete` command deletes a logical interface failover group.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the Vservers from which this failover group is accessible.

-failover-group <text> - Failover Group Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the logical interface failover group to be deleted.

Examples

The following example shows how to delete a failover group named `failover-group_2`.
`cluster1::> network interface failover-groups delete -vserver vs1 -failover-group failover-group_2`

network interface failover-groups modify

Modify a failover group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network interface failover-groups modify` command enables you modify the list of network ports, interface groups, or VLANs belonging to an existing logical interface failover group. The specified list will overwrite the existing list of network ports, interface groups, and VLANs currently belonging to the logical interface failover group.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the Vserver(s) from which this failover group is accessible.

-failover-group <text> - Failover Group Name

Use this parameter to specify the failover group that you want to modify.

[-targets <<node>:<port>>, ...] - Failover Targets

Use this parameter to specify the network ports, interface groups, or VLANs you wish to now belong to the failover group.

Examples

This example shows the failover group "clyde" being modified to now contain the specified network ports.
`cluster1::> network interface failover-group modify -vserver vs1 -failover-group clyde -targets xena1:e0c, xena1:e0d-100, xena2:a0a`

network interface failover-groups remove-targets

Remove failover targets from a failover group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network interface failover-groups remove-targets` command enables you to specify a list of failover targets such as network ports, interface groups, or VLANs to be removed from an existing logical interface failover group.

Parameters

-vsriver <vsriver> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the Vserver(s) from which this failover group is accessible.

-failover-group <text> - Failover Group Name

Use this parameter to specify the failover group that you want to remove failover targets from.

-targets <<node>:<port>>, ... - Failover Targets

Use this parameter to specify the failover targets such as network ports, interface groups, or VLANs you wish to remove from the failover group.

Examples

This example shows the failover targets xena1:e0c and xena1:e0d-100 being removed from the failover group "clyde".

```
cluster1::> network interface failover-group remote-targets -vsriver vs1 -failover-group clyde -targets xena1:e0c, xena1:e0d-100, xena2:a0a
```

network interface failover-groups rename

Rename a logical interface failover Group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network interface failover-groups rename` command enables you to rename an existing logical interface failover group.

Parameters

-vsriver <vsriver> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the Vservers from which this failover group is accessible.

-failover-group <text> - Failover Group Name

Use this parameter to specify the failover group that you want to rename.

-new-failover-group-name <text> - New name

Use this parameter to specify the new name of the failover group.

Examples

This example shows the failover group "clusterwide" being renamed "clyde".

```
cluster1::> network interface failover-group rename -failover -vsriver vs1 -failover-group clusterwide -new-failover-group-name clyde
```

network interface failover-groups show

Display logical interface failover groups

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network interface failover-groups show` command displays information about logical interface failover groups.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver>] - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to display information only about the logical interface failover groups that have the target Vserver you specify.

[-failover-group <text>] - Failover Group Name

Use this parameter to display information only about the logical interface failover groups you specify.

[-targets <<node>:<port>>, ...] - Failover Targets

Use this parameter to display information only about the logical interface failover groups that have the failover target (physical port, interface group, or VLAN) you specify.

[-broadcast-domain <Broadcast Domain>] - Broadcast Domain

Use this parameter to display information only about the logical interface failover groups that have the broadcast domain you specify.

Examples

The following example displays information about all logical interface failover groups on a two node cluster.

```
cluster1::> network interface failover-groups show
```

Vserver	Group	Failover Targets
Cluster	Cluster	node1:e1a, node1:e2a, node2:e1a, node2:e2a,
cluster1	Default	node1:e0M, node1:e0a, node1:e0b, node1:e0c, node1:e0d, node2:e0M, node2:e0a, node2:e0b, node2:e0c, node2:e0d

network interface lif-weights commands

The lif-weights directory

network interface lif-weights show

Show the load-balancer LIF weights

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `network interface lif-weights show` command displays the weights assigned to each LIF in a DNS load-balancing zone in a Vserver.

Parameters**{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to display information only for the specified Vservers.

[-zone <text>] - DNS Zone

Use this parameter to display information only for the specified DNS zones.

[-address <IP Address>] - Network Address

Use this parameter to display information only for the specified IP addresses.

[-weight <double>] - Load Balancer Weight

Use this parameter to display information only for the specified load balancer weights

Examples

The following example displays LIF weights for vserver "vs1".

```
cluster1::> network interface lif-weights show -vserver vs1
```

Vserver	DNS Zone	Network Address	Weight

vs1			
	a.com	4.4.4.4	12.4206
	x.com	1.1.1.1	12.4206
	x.com	10.72.46.236	12.4206

3 entries were displayed.

network ipspace commands

Manage IP Spaces

Network IPspace commands.

network ipspace create

Create a new IPspace

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

IPspaces are distinct IP address spaces in which Storage Virtual Machines (SVMs) reside. The "Cluster" IPspace and "Default" IPspace are created by default. You can create more custom IPspaces when you need your SVMs to have overlapping IP addresses, or you need more control over networking configurations for cluster peering. Please reference the "Network Management Guide" for the limit of how many custom IPspaces are supported on your system..

Parameters

-ipSPACE <IPspace> - IPspace name

The name of the IPspace to be created.

- The name must contain only the following characters: A-Z, a-z, 0-9, ".", "-", or "_".
- The first character of each label, delimited by ".", must be one of the following characters: A-Z or a-z.
- The last character of each label, delimited by ".", must be one of the following characters: A-Z, a-z or 0-9.
- The maximum supported length is 47 characters.
- The system reserves the following names: "all", "local" and "localhost".
- The system provides the following IPspaces: "Cluster" and "Default".

Examples

The following example creates IPspace "ips1".

```
cluster1::> network ipspace create -name ips1
```

network ipspace delete

Delete an IPspace

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Delete an IPspace that contains no ports or Vservers.

Parameters

-ipSPACE <IPspace> - IPspace name

The name of the IPspace to be deleted. If the IPspace is associated with one or more logical-interfaces, you must delete them before you can delete the IPspace.

Examples

The following example deletes the IPspace "ips1".

```
cluster1::> network ipspace delete -ipSPACE ips1
```

network ipSPACE rename

Rename an IPspace

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Rename an IPspace.

Parameters

-ipSPACE <IPspace> - IPspace name

The name of the IPspace to be renamed.

-new-name <IPspace> - New Name

The new name for the IPspace.

- The name must contain only the following characters: A-Z, a-z, 0-9, ".", "-", or "_".
- The first character of each label, delimited by ".", must be one of the following characters: A-Z or a-z.
- The last character of each label, delimited by ".", must be one of the following characters: A-Z, a-z or 0-9.
- The maximum supported length is 47 characters.
- The system reserves the following names: "all", "cluster", "local" and "localhost".

Examples

The following example renames IPspace "ips1" to "ips2".

```
cluster1::> network ipSPACE rename -ipSPACE ips1 -new-name ips2
```

network ipSPACE show

Display IPspace information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Display network IPspaces.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

Specify the fields to be displayed for each IPspace.

| **[-instance]**

Display all parameters of the IPspace objects.

[-ipspace <IPspace>] - IPspace name

Display the names of the IPspaces.

[-ports <<node>:<port>>, ...] - Ports

The list of network ports assigned to each IPspace.

[-broadcast-domains <Broadcast Domain>, ...] - Broadcast Domains

The list of broadcast domains that belong to the IPspace.

[-vservers <vserver name>, ...] - Vservers

The list of Vservers assigned to each IPspace.

Examples

The following example displays general information about IPspaces.

```
cluster1::> network ipspace show
IPspace      Vserver List      Broadcast Domains
-----
Cluster
Default      Cluster
              cluster1, vs1, vs2      br1, br2, br3
2 entries were displayed.
```

network ndp commands

Manage Neighbor Discovery Protocol

Network Discovery Protocol commands.

network ndp default-router commands

Manage default router entries

NDP default router commands.

network ndp default-router delete-all

Delete default routers on a given IPspace

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `network ndp default-router delete-all` command deletes default router lists from the specified IPspace.

Parameters

-ipspace <IPspace> - IPspace Name

Use this parameter to specify the IPspace where the default routers are to be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes default routers from IPspace ips1.

```
cluster1::*> network ndp default-router delete-all -ipspace ips1
```

network ndp default-router show

Display default routers

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `network ndp default-router show` command displays Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP) default routers learned on a specified port.

Parameters

[-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Displays the NDP default routers from the specified node.

[-ipspace <IPspace>] - IPspace name

Displays the NDP default routers from the specified IPspace.

[-port {<netport>|<ifgrp>}] - Port

Displays the NDP default routers from the specified port.

[-router-addr <IP Address>] - Router Address

Displays the default routers that have the specified IPv6 addresses.

[-flag {none|managed-address-DHCPv6|other-DHCPv6}] - Flag

Displays the default routers that have the specified flag. The flag indicates whether addresses are available via DHCPv6 or other configuration information is available via DHCPv6.

[-expire-time {[<integer>d][<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]|never|expired}] - Expire Time

Displays the default routers that have the specified expire time.

Examples

The following example displays NDP default routers on local port e0f.

```
cluster1::*> network ndp default-router show -port e0f -node local
```

```
Node: node1
IPspace: Default
Port      Router Address          Flag      Expire Time
-----
e0f       fe80::5:73ff:fea0:107      none      0d0h23m9s
```

network ndp neighbor commands

Manage neighbor entries

Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP) neighbor commands.

network ndp neighbor create

Create a static NDP neighbor entry

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `network ndp neighbor create` command creates a static Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP) neighbor entry within a Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver on which the NDP neighbor is to be created.

-neighbor <IP Address> - Neighbor Address

Use this parameter to specify the neighbor's IPv6 address.

-mac-address <MAC Address> - MAC Address

Use this parameter to specify the neighbor's MAC address.

Examples

The following example creates a NDP neighbor entry within Vserver vs0.

```
cluster1::*> network ndp neighbor create -vserver vs0 -neighbor 20:20::20 -mac-address 10:10:10:0:0:1
```

network ndp neighbor delete

Delete a static NDP neighbor entry

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `network ndp neighbor delete` command deletes a static Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP) neighbor from a Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver on which the NDP neighbor is to be deleted.

-neighbor <IP Address> - Neighbor Address

Use this parameter to specify the neighbor's IPv6 address.

Examples

The following example deletes a NDP neighbor entry within Vserver vs0.

```
cluster1::*> network ndp neighbor delete -vserver vs0 -neighbor 20:20::20
```

network ndp neighbor show

Display static NDP neighbor entries

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `network ndp neighbor show` command displays a group of static Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP) neighbors within one or more Vservers. You can view static NDP neighbors within specified Vservers, neighbors with specified IPv6 address, and neighbors with specified MAC address.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver Name

Displays the static NDP neighbors that have the specified Vserver as their origin.

[-neighbor <IP Address>] - Neighbor Address

Displays the static NDP neighbors that have the specified IPv6 address.

[-mac-address <MAC Address>] - MAC Address

Displays the static NDP neighbors that have the specified MAC address.

Examples

The following example displays all of the static NDP neighbors configured on Vserver vs0.

```
cluster1::*> network ndp neighbor show -vserver vs0
Vserver      Neighbor      MAC Address
-----
vs0
             10:10::10      04:04:04:04:04:04
             20:20::20      01:01:01:01:01:01
2 entries were displayed.
```

network ndp neighbor active-entry commands

Manage neighbor active entries

NDP active neighbor commands.

network ndp neighbor active-entry delete

Delete active neighbor entry from a System or Admin Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `network ndp neighbor active-entry delete` command deletes a Network Discovery Protocol (NDP) neighbor entry on the specified port from a given Vserver's subnet group.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Use this parameter to specify the node on which the neighbor entry is to be deleted.

-vserver <vserver> - System or Admin Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the System or Admin Vserver on which the neighbor entry is to be deleted.

-subnet-group <IP Address/Mask> - Subnet Group

Use this parameter to specify the subnet group from which the neighbor entry is to be deleted.

-neighbor <IP Address> - Neighbor

Use this parameter to specify the IPv6 address of the neighbor entry which is to be deleted.

-port {<netport>|<ifgrp>} - Port

Use this parameter to specify the port on which the neighbor entry is to be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes a neighbor entry from the Admin Vserver cluster1:

```
cluster1::*> network ndp neighbor active-entry delete -vserver cluster1 -node local -subnet-group ::/0 -neighbor fe80:4::5:73ff:fea0:107 -port e0
```

network ndp neighbor active-entry show

Display active neighbor entries organized by Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `network ndp neighbor active-entry show` command displays Network Discovery Protocol (NDP) neighbor cache entries on one or more nodes. You can view ndp neighbors within specified nodes and within specified System or Admin Vservers.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-verbose]

Displays the expire time, state, is-router, and probe count fields.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Displays the NDP neighbors from the specified node.

[-vserver <vserver>] - System or Admin Vserver Name

Displays the NDP neighbors from the specified System or Admin Vserver. Data and Node Vservers do not have dynamic NDP neighbors.

[-subnet-group <IP Address/Mask>] - Subnet Group

Displays the NDP neighbors in the specified subnet group.

[-neighbor <IP Address>] - Neighbor

Displays the NDP neighbors that have the specified IPv6 address.

[-port {<netport>|<ifgrp>}] - Port

Displays the NDP neighbors on the specified port.

[-mac-address <MAC Address>] - MAC Address

Displays the NDP neighbors have the specified MAC address.

[-expire-time {[<integer>d][<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]|never|expired}] - Expire Time

Displays the NDP neighbors have the specified expire time.

[-state {<nostate|incomplete|reachable|stale|delay|probe|unknown>}] - State

Displays the NDP neighbors in the specified state.

[-is-router {true|false}] - Is Router

Displays the NDP neighbor which is a router.

[-probe-count <integer>] - Probe Count

Displays the NDP neighbors with the specified probe count. Probe count is the number of times that this neighbor's MAC address has been queried.

[-is-static {true|false}] - Is Static

Displays the NDP neighbors which are statically configured.

Examples

The following example displays NDP neighbors on the Admin Vserver cluster1:

```
cluster1::*> network ndp neighbor active-entry show -vserver cluster1
```

```
Node: node1
Vserver: cluster1
Subnet Group: ::/0
Neighbor          MAC Address      Port
-----
fe80:4::5:73ff:fea0:107  00:05:73:a0:01:07  e0d
fe80:4::226:98ff:fe0c:b6c1  00:26:98:0c:b6:c1  e0d
fe80:4::4255:39ff:fe25:27c1  40:55:39:25:27:c1  e0d
3 entries were displayed.
```

network ndp prefix commands

Manage prefix entries

NDP prefix commands.

network ndp prefix delete-all

Delete IPv6 prefixes on a given IPspace

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `network ndp prefix delete-all` command deletes all prefixes learned from the specified IPspace.

Parameters

-ipspace <IPspace> - IPspace Name

Use this parameter to specify the IPspace where the IPv6 prefixes are to be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes all IPv6 prefixes within IPspace ips1.

```
cluster1::*> network ndp prefix delete-all -ipspace ips1
```

network ndp prefix show

Display IPv6 prefixes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `network ndp prefix show` command displays IPv6 prefixes on one or more nodes.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-verbose]

Displays the valid-lifetime, preferred-lifetime, origin and advertising-router fields.

| [-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Displays the IPv6 prefixes from the specified node.

[-ipspace <IPspace>] - IPspace name

Displays the IPv6 prefixes from the specified IPspace.

[-port {<netport>|<ifgrp>}] - Port

Displays the IPv6 prefixes on the specified port.

[-prefix <IP Address/Mask>] - Prefix

Displays the IPv6 prefixes with the specified prefix value.

[-flag {none|on-link|autonomous|on-link-autonomous}] - Flag

Displays the IPv6 prefixes with the specified flag. The flag indicates whether a prefix is on-link and whether it can be used in autonomous address configuration.

[-valid-lifetime {<unsigned integer>|infinity}] - Valid Lifetime

Displays the IPv6 prefixes having the specified valid lifetime in seconds.

[-preferred-lifetime {<unsigned integer>|infinity}] - Preferred Lifetime

Displays the IPv6 prefixes having the specified preferred lifetime in seconds.

[-expire-time {[<integer>d][<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]|never|expired}] - Expire Time

Displays the IPv6 prefixes having the specified expire time.

[-origin {router-advertise|renumber-request|static|kernel|unknown}] - Origin of the Prefix

Displays the IPv6 prefixes with the specified origin.

[-advertising-router <IP Address>, ...] - Router that Advertised the Prefix

Displays the IPv6 prefixes which are propagated by the specified router list.

Examples

The following example displays IPv6 prefixes on port e0f.

```
cluster1::*> network ndp prefix show -port e0f -node local
```

```
Node: node1
IPspace: Default
Port      Prefix                               Flag                Expire Time
-----
e0f       fd20:8b1e:b255:814e::/64  on-link-autonomous  29d23h56m48s
```

network options commands

The options directory

network options cluster-health-notifications commands

The cluster-health-notifications directory

network options cluster-health-notifications modify

cluster health notification options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command enables or disables cluster health notifications on the specified node.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

This parameter specifies the node for which the cluster health notification status will be modified.

[-enabled {true|false}] - Cluster Health Notifications Enabled

Setting this parameter to *true* enables cluster health notification. Setting it to *false* disables cluster health notification.

Examples

The following example modifies the cluster health notification status for a node:

```
cluster1::> network options cluster-health-notifications modify -node node1 -enabled true
```

network options cluster-health-notifications show

Display cluster health notification options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network options cluster-health-notifications show` command displays whether the node's cluster health notifications are enabled.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

This parameter specifies the node for which the cluster health notification status will be displayed.

[-enabled {true|false}] - Cluster Health Notifications Enabled

Selects the entries that match this parameter value.

Examples

The following example displays the cluster health notification status for a node:

```
cluster1::> network options cluster-health-notifications show -node node1
Node: node1
Cluster Health Notifications Enabled: true
```

network options detect-switchless-cluster commands

Manage capability to automatically detect switchless cluster configurations

network options detect-switchless-cluster modify

Modify the status of switchless cluster detection

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command enables or disables the automatic detection of a switchless cluster. A switchless cluster consists of two nodes where the cluster ports are directly connected without a switch between them.

Parameters

`[-enabled {true|false}]` - Enable Switchless Cluster Detection

This parameter specifies whether switchless cluster detection is enabled or not. Setting this parameter to *true* enables switchless cluster detection.

Examples

The following example enables switchless cluster detection:

```
cluster1::*> network options detect-switchless-cluster modify -enabled true
```

network options detect-switchless-cluster show

Display the status of switchless cluster detection

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The network options detect-switchless-cluster show command displays whether switchless cluster detection is enabled.

Examples

The following example displays whether switchless cluster detection is enabled:

```
cluster1::*> network options detect-switchless-cluster show
Enable Detect Switchless Cluster: true
```

network options ipv6 commands

The ipv6 directory

network options ipv6 modify

Modify IPv6 options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command sets the state of IPv6 options for the cluster.

Parameters

`[-enabled {true}]` - IPv6 Enabled

Setting this parameter to *true* enables IPv6 for the cluster. IPv6 cannot be disabled once it is enabled for the cluster. Call technical support for guidance regarding disabling IPv6.

`[-is-ra-processing-enabled {true|false}]` - Router Advertisement (RA) Processing Enabled

Setting this parameter to *true* enables cluster to process IPv6 router advertisements. Setting it to *false* disables router advertisement processing by the cluster.

Examples

The following example enables IPv6 for the cluster:

```
cluster1::*> network options ipv6 modify -enabled true
```

The following example enables IPv6 Router Advertisement processing for the cluster:

```
cluster1::*> network options ipv6 modify -is-ra-processing-enabled true
```

The following example disables IPv6 Router Advertisement processing for the cluster:

```
cluster1::> network options ipv6 modify -is-ra-processing-enabled false
```

network options ipv6 show

Display IPv6 options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the current state of IPv6 options for the cluster.

Examples

```
cluster1::> network options ipv6 show
```

```
IPv6 Enabled: false
Router Advertisement (RA) Processing Enabled: false
```

network options load-balancing commands

The network options load-balancing directory

network options load-balancing modify

Modify load balancing algorithm

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command sets the state of geometric mean algorithm for load balancing

Parameters

[-enable {true|false}] - Geometric Mean Algorithm for load balancing

Setting this parameter to *true* enables the geometric mean algorithm for load balancing. Setting it to *false* disables the geometric mean algorithm for the cluster.

Examples

The following example will enable the geometric mean algorithm for load balancing.

```
cluster1::> network options load-balancing modify -enable true
```

The following example will disable the geometric mean algorithm for load balancing.

```
cluster1::> network options load-balancing modify -enable false
```

network options load-balancing show

Display load balancing algorithm

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the use of geometric mean load balancing algorithm.

Examples

```
cluster1::> network options load-balancing show
```

Geometric Mean Algorithm for load balancing: false

network options port-health-monitor commands

Manage port health monitor

network options port-health-monitor disable-monitors

Disable one or more port health monitors

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command disables the given port health monitors for the given IPspaces in the cluster.

Parameters

-ipspace <IPspace> - IPspace Name

The name of the IPspace for which the specified port health monitors are disabled.

-health-monitors {l2-reachability|link-flapping|crc-errors|vswitch-link}, ... - List of Port Health Monitors to Disable

The port health monitors to disable.

Examples

The following example disables the "l2_reachability" health monitor for the "Default" IPspace.

Note: The status of the "link_flapping" monitor is unaffected by the command.

```
cluster1::*> network options port-health-monitor show
```

IPspace	Enabled Port Health Monitors
Cluster	l2_reachability, link_flapping
Default	l2_reachability, link_flapping

2 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::*> network options port-health-monitor disableMonitors -ipspace Default -health-monitors l2_reachability
```

```
cluster1::*> network options port-health-monitor show
```

IPspace	Enabled Port Health Monitors
Cluster	l2_reachability, link_flapping
Default	link_flapping

2 entries were displayed.

network options port-health-monitor enable-monitors

Enable one or more port health monitors

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command enables the given port health monitors for the given IPspaces in the cluster.

Parameters

-ipspace <IPspace> - IPspace Name

The name of the IPspace for which the specified port health monitors are enabled.

-health-monitors {l2-reachability|link-flapping|crc-errors|vswitch-link}, ... - List of Port Health Monitors to Enable

The port health monitors to enable. Upon enabling the *l2_reachability* health monitor, it runs in an "unpromoted" state. While in this state, the monitor does not mark any ports as unhealthy due to the *l2_reachability* health check. The monitor is promoted in the "Cluster" IPspace when the "Cluster" broadcast domain is found to have passed the *l2_reachability* health check. An EMS event called "vifmgr.hm.promoted" event is generated when the health monitor is promoted for the IPspace.

Examples

The following example enables the "l2_reachability" health monitor for the "Default" IPspace:

Note: The status of the "link_flapping" monitor is unaffected by the command.

```
cluster1::*> network options port-health-monitor show
```

IPspace	Enabled Port Health Monitors
Cluster	l2_reachability, link_flapping
Default	link_flapping

2 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::*> network options port-health-monitor enableMonitors -ipSpace Default -health-monitors l2_reachability
```

```
cluster1::*> network options port-health-monitor show
```

IPspace	Enabled Port Health Monitors
Cluster	l2_reachability, link_flapping
Default	l2_reachability, link_flapping

2 entries were displayed.

network options port-health-monitor modify

Modify port health monitors configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command modifies the enabled port health monitors for the given IPspaces in the cluster.

Parameters

-ipSpace <IPspace> - IPspace Name

The name of the IPspace for which enabled port health monitors are modified.

[-health-monitors {l2-reachability|link-flapping|crc-errors|vswitch-link}, ...] - List of Enabled Port Health Monitors

All of the port health monitors that you want to enable. This command enables any port health monitors in this list that are currently disabled, and it disables any currently enabled monitors that are not in this list. Upon enabling the *l2_reachability* health monitor, it runs in an "unpromoted" state. While in this state, the monitor does not mark any ports as unhealthy due to the *l2_reachability* health check. The monitor is promoted in the "Cluster" IPspace when the "Cluster" broadcast domain is found to have passed the *l2_reachability* health check. An EMS event called "vifmgr.hm.promoted" event is generated when the health monitor is promoted for the IPspace.

Examples

The following example modifies the port health monitor configuration of the "Default" IPspace such that only the "link_flapping" port health monitor is enabled. enabled for all IPspaces in the cluster.

Note: Only the specified monitor is enabled after the modify command is issued.

```
cluster1::*> network options port-health-monitor show
```

IPspace	Enabled Port Health Monitors
Cluster	l2_reachability, link_flapping
Default	l2_reachability, link_flapping

2 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::*> network options port-health-monitor modify -ip-space Default -health-monitors link_flapping
```

```
cluster1::*> network options port-health-monitor show
```

IPspace	Enabled Port Health Monitors
Cluster	l2_reachability, link_flapping
Default	link_flapping

2 entries were displayed.

network options port-health-monitor show

Display port health monitors configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the enabled port health monitors for the IPspaces in the cluster.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the **-fields <fieldname>, ...** parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use **'-fields ?'** to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the **-instance** parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-ip-space <IPspace>] - IPspace Name

Displays the port health monitors that are enabled only for the given IPspace name.

[-health-monitors {l2-reachability|link-flapping|crc-errors|vswitch-link}, ...] - List of Enabled Port Health Monitors

Displays the IPspaces that have the given monitors enabled.

Examples

The following example lists all port health monitors that are enabled for all IPspaces in the cluster.

```
cluster1::*> network options port-health-monitor show
```

IPspace	Enabled Port Health Monitors
Cluster	l2_reachability, link_flapping
Default	l2_reachability, link_flapping

2 entries were displayed.

network options send-soa commands

Manage Send Start of Authority settings

network options send-soa modify

Modify Send SOA settings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command sets the status of sending statement of authority record in the DNS response.

Parameters

[-enable {true|false}] - Enable sending SOA

Setting this parameter to *true* enables sending the statement of authority (SOA) record in the DNS response. Setting it to *false* disables sending the statement of authority (SOA) record in the DNS response for the cluster.

Examples

The following example will enable the sending of statement of authority (SOA) in the DNS response.
cluster1::> network options send-soa modify -enable true

The following example will disable the sending of statement of authority (SOA) in the DNS response.
cluster1::> network options send-soa modify -enable false

network options send-soa show

Display Send SOA settings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command displays whether sending the statement of authority record (SOA) in the DNS response is enabled or not.

Examples

```
cluster1::> network options send-soa show

Enable sending SOA: true
```

network options switchless-cluster commands

Manage switchless cluster options

network options switchless-cluster modify

Modify switchless cluster network options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command sets whether the cluster network is in switchless or switched mode. A switchless cluster is physically formed by connecting two nodes back-to-back, without a switch between them.

Parameters

[-enabled {true|false}] - Enable Switchless Cluster

This parameter specifies whether the switchless cluster is enabled or not. Setting this parameter to *true* enables the switchless cluster.

Examples

The following example enables the switchless cluster:

```
cluster1::*> network options switchless-cluster modify -enabled true
```

network options switchless-cluster show

Display switchless cluster network options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `network options switchless-cluster show` command displays the attributes of a switchless cluster.

Examples

The following example displays the attributes of the switchless cluster:

```
cluster1::*> network options switchless-cluster show
Enable Switchless Cluster: true
```

network port commands

Manage network ports

network port delete

Delete a network port

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `network port delete` command deletes a network port that is no longer physically present on the storage system.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

This specifies the node on which the port is located.

-port {<netport>|<ifgrp>} - Port

This specifies the port to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes port e0c from a node named node0. The command works only when the port does not physically exist on the storage system.

```
cluster1::> network port delete -node node0 -port e0c
```

network port modify

Modify network port attributes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network port modify` command enables you to change the maximum transmission unit (MTU) setting, autonegotiation setting, administrative duplex mode, and administrative speed of a specified network port.

The MTU of ports that belong to broadcast-domains must be updated through the `broadcast-domain modify` command.

Modification of a port's IPspace will only work before a node is added to a cluster, when the cluster version is below Data ONTAP 8.3, or when the node is offline. To change the IPspace of a port once the node is in a Data ONTAP 8.3 cluster, the port should be added to a broadcast-domain that belongs to that IPspace.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Use this parameter to specify the node on which the port is located.

-port {<netport>|<ifgrp>} - Port

Use this parameter to specify the port that you want to modify.

[-mtu <integer>] - MTU

The port's MTU setting. The default setting for ports in the "Cluster" IPspace is 9000 bytes. All other ports use a default value of 1500 bytes.

[-autonegotiate-admin {true|false}] - Auto-Negotiation Administrative

Whether the port uses Ethernet autonegotiation to determine the highest speed and duplex mode that the port and its endpoint can support. The default setting when you create a port is `true`.

[-duplex-admin {auto|half|full}] - Duplex Mode Administrative

The administrative setting for the port's duplex mode. This is the duplex mode that you prefer the port to use. Depending on network limitations, the operational value can be different from the administrative setting. The default setting when you create a port is `full`.

[-speed-admin {auto|10|100|1000|10000|100000|40000|25000}] - Speed Administrative

The administrative speed setting, in megabits per second. This is the speed setting that you prefer the port to use. Depending on network limitations, the operational value can be lower than the administrative setting.

[-flowcontrol-admin {none|receive|send|full}] - Flow Control Administrative

The administrative flow control setting of the port. This is the flow control setting that you prefer the port to use. Depending on network and port limitations, the operational value can be different from the administrative setting.

[-up-admin {true|false}] - Up Administrative (privilege: advanced)

The administrative state of the port. If set to `true`, the port is used if it is operational. If set to `false`, the port is configured down.

[-ipspace <IPspace>] - IPspace Name

Use this parameter to specify the IPspace the network port is assigned to. Modification of a port's IPspace will only work before a node is added to a cluster, when the cluster version is below Data ONTAP 8.3, or when the node is offline. To change the IPspace of a port once the node is in a Data ONTAP 8.3 cluster, the port should be added to a broadcast-domain that belongs to that IPspace. If there is an inconsistency between the broadcast-domain and IPspace, this parameter can be set to bring the IPspace into alignment with the broadcast-domain.

[-ignore-health-status {true|false}] - Ignore Port Health Status (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to specify that the system ignore network port health status of the specified port for the purpose of hosting a logical interface.

Examples

The following example modifies port `e0a` on a node named `node0` not to use auto-negotiation, to preferably use half duplex mode, and to preferably run at 100 Mbps.

```
cluster1::> network port modify -node node0 -port e0a -autonegotiate-admin false -duplex-admin half -speed-admin 100
```

network port show

Display network port attributes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network port show` command displays information about network ports. The command output indicates any inactive links, and lists the reason for the inactive status.

Some parameters can have "administrative" and "operational" values. The administrative setting is the preferred value for that parameter, which is set when the port is created or modified. The operational value is the actual current value of that parameter. For example, if the network is underperforming due to network problems, the operational speed value can be lower than the administrative setting.

If the operational duplex mode and speed of a port cannot be determined (for instance, if the link is down), that port's status is listed as *undef*, meaning undefined.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-health]

Use this parameter to display detailed health information for the specified network ports.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the network ports that match this parameter value. Use this parameter with the `-port` parameter to select a port.

[-port {<netport>|<ifgrp>}] - Port

Selects the network ports that match this parameter value. If you do not use this parameter, the command displays information about all network ports.

[-link {off|up|down}] - Link

Selects the network ports that match this parameter value.

[-mtu <integer>] - MTU

Selects the network ports that match this parameter value.

[-autonegotiate-admin {true|false}] - Auto-Negotiation Administrative

Selects the network ports that match this parameter value.

[-autonegotiate-oper {true|false}] - Auto-Negotiation Operational

Selects the network ports that match this parameter value.

[-duplex-admin {auto|half|full}] - Duplex Mode Administrative

Selects the network ports that match this parameter value.

[-duplex-oper {auto|half|full}] - Duplex Mode Operational

Selects the network ports that match this parameter value.

[-speed-admin {auto|10|100|1000|10000|100000|40000|25000}] - Speed Administrative

Selects the network ports that match this parameter value.

[-speed-oper {auto|10|100|1000|10000|100000|40000|25000}] - Speed Operational

Selects the network ports that match this parameter value.

[-flowcontrol-admin {none|receive|send|full}] - Flow Control Administrative

Selects the network ports that match this parameter value.

[-flowcontrol-oper {none|receive|send|full}] - Flow Control Operational

Selects the network ports that match this parameter value.

[-mac <MAC Address>] - MAC Address

Selects the network ports that match this parameter value.

[-up-admin {true|false}] - Up Administrative (privilege: advanced)

Selects the network ports that match this parameter value.

[-type {physical|if-group|vlan|vip}] - Port Type

Selects the network ports that match this parameter value.

[-ifgrp-node <nodename>] - Interface Group Parent Node

Selects the network ports that match this parameter value.

[-ifgrp-port {<netport>|<ifgrp>}] - Interface Group Parent Port

Selects the network ports that match this parameter value.

[-ifgrp-distr-func {mac|ip|sequential|port}] - Distribution Function

Selects the network ports that match this parameter value.

[-ifgrp-mode {multimode|multimode_lacp|singlemode}] - Create Policy

Selects the network ports that match this parameter value.

[-vlan-node <nodename>] - Parent VLAN Node

Selects the network ports that match this parameter value.

[-vlan-port {<netport>|<ifgrp>}] - Parent VLAN Port

Selects the network ports that match this parameter value.

[-vlan-tag <integer>] - VLAN Tag

Selects the network ports that match this parameter value.

[-remote-device-id <text>] - Remote Device ID

Selects the network ports that match this parameter value.

[-ipspace <IPspace>] - IPspace Name

Use this parameter to display information only about the ports that match the IPspace you specify.

[-broadcast-domain <Broadcast Domain>] - Broadcast Domain

Use this parameter to display information only about the ports that match the broadcast-domain you specify.

[-mtu-admin <integer>] - MTU Administrative

Selects the network ports that match this parameter value.

[-health-status {healthy|degraded}] - Port Health Status

Use this parameter to display information only about the ports that match the health-status you specify.

[-ignore-health-status {true|false}] - Ignore Port Health Status

Use this parameter to display information only about the ports that match the ignore-health-status you specify.

[-health-degraded-reasons {l2-reachability|link-flapping|crc-errors|vswitch-link}, ...] - Port Health Degraded Reasons

Use this parameter to display information only about the ports that match the degraded-reason you specify.

Examples

The following example displays information about all network ports.

```
cluster1::> network port show
```

```
Node: node1
```

Port	IPspace	Broadcast	Domain	Link	MTU	Speed(Mbps)	Health	Ignore
						Admin/Oper	Status	Health Status
e0a	Cluster	Cluster		up	9000	auto/1000	healthy	false
e0b	Cluster	Cluster		up	9000	auto/1000	healthy	false
e0c	Default	Default		up	1500	auto/1000	degraded	false
e0d	Default	Default		up	1500	auto/1000	degraded	true

```
Node: node2
```

Port	IPspace	Broadcast	Domain	Link	MTU	Speed(Mbps)	Health	Ignore
						Admin/Oper	Status	Health Status
e0a	Cluster	Cluster		up	9000	auto/1000	healthy	false
e0b	Cluster	Cluster		up	9000	auto/1000	healthy	false
e0c	Default	Default		up	1500	auto/1000	healthy	false
e0d	Default	Default		up	1500	auto/1000	healthy	false

```
8 entries were displayed.
```

The following example displays health information about all network ports.

```
cluster1::> network port show -health
```

Node	Port	Link	Health	Ignore	Degraded	Reasons
			Status	Health Status		
node1	e0a	up	healthy	false	-	
	e0b	up	healthy	false	-	
	e0c	up	degraded	false		l2_reachability, link_flapping
	e0d	up	degraded	false		l2_reachability
node2	e0a	up	healthy	false	-	
	e0b	up	healthy	false	-	
	e0c	up	healthy	false	-	
	e0d	up	degraded	false	-	

```
8 entries were displayed.
```

network port show-address-filter-info

Print the port's address filter information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network port show-address-filter-info` command displays information about the port's address filter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

-node <nodename> - Node

Use this parameter to specify the node.

-port {<netport>|<ifgrp>} - Port

Use this parameter to specify the port. For example, e0c.

[-num-total <integer>] - Total Number Of Entries

Use this parameter to specify the total number of entries.

[-num-used <integer>] - Number Of Used Entries

Use this parameter to specify the number of used entries.

[-used-entries <text>, ...] - The Used Entries

Use this parameter to list the used entries.

Examples

The following example displays information of the given port's address filter on the specified node of the cluster.

```
cluster1::*> network port show-address-filter-info -node local -port e0c
```

```
Node: node1
Port      Total Number  Number of  Used Address
Name      of Address   Filter Entries  Filter Entries
-----
e0c              1328           3      U 0 a0 98 40 e 6
                                     M 1 80 c2 0 0 e
                                     M 1 0 5e 0 0 fb
```

Manage broadcast domains

Manage broadcast domains

Network port broadcast-domain commands. A broadcast domain object is used to define a layer 2 broadcast domain network configuration. It is used to group the ports which belong to the same layer 2 network.

network port broadcast-domain add-ports

Add ports to a layer 2 broadcast domain

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Add ports to a broadcast domain.

Note: The IPspace of the ports added will be updated to the IPspace of the broadcast-domain. The ports will be added to the failover-group of the broadcast-domain. The MTU of the ports will be updated to the MTU of the broadcast-domain.

Parameters**-ipspace <IPspace> - IPspace Name**

The IPspace of the broadcast domain.

-broadcast-domain <Broadcast Domain> - Layer 2 Broadcast Domain

The broadcast domain for this port assignment.

-ports <<node>:<port>>, ... - List of ports

The ports to be added to this broadcast domain.

Examples

The following example adds the port "e0d" on node "cluster1-1" and port "e0d" on node "cluster1-2" to broadcast domain "mgmt" in IPspace "Default".

```
cluster1::network port broadcast-domain> add-ports -ipSpace Default -broadcast-domain mgmt -ports cluster1-1:e0d, cluster1-2:e0d
```

network port broadcast-domain create

Create a new layer 2 broadcast domain

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Create a new broadcast domain.

Note: The IPspace of the ports added will be updated to the IPspace of the broadcast-domain. A failover-group will be generated containing the ports of the broadcast-domain. The MTU of all of the ports in the broadcast-domain will be updated to the MTU specified for the broadcast-domain.

Parameters

[-ipSpace <IPspace>] - IPspace Name

The IPspace to which the new broadcast domain belongs.

-broadcast-domain <Broadcast Domain> - Layer 2 Broadcast Domain

The name of the broadcast domain to be created. The name of the broadcast domain needs to be unique within the IPspace.

-mtu <integer> - Configured MTU

MTU of the broadcast domain.

[-ports <<node>:<port>>, ...] - Ports

The network ports to be added to the broadcast domain. Ports need to be added to the broadcast domain before interfaces can be hosted on the port. By default, no port will be added to the broadcast domain.

Examples

The following example creates broadcast domain "mgmt" in IPspace "Default" with an MTU of 1500 and network ports e0c from node "gx1" and node "gx2".

```
cluster1::> network port broadcast-domain create -ipSpace Default -broadcast-domain mgmt -mtu 1500 -ports gx1:e0c,gx2:e0c
```

network port broadcast-domain delete

Delete a layer 2 broadcast domain

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Delete a broadcast domain that contains no ports.

Parameters

-ipSpace <IPspace> - IPspace Name

The IPspace to which the broadcast domain belongs

-broadcast-domain <Broadcast Domain> - Layer 2 Broadcast Domain

The name of the broadcast domain to be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes the broadcast domain "mgmt" in IPspace "Default".

```
cluster1::network port broadcast-domain> delete -ipspace Default -broadcast-domain mgmt
```

network port broadcast-domain merge

Merges two layer 2 broadcast domains

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Merges a broadcast domain into an existing broadcast domain.

Parameters

-ipspace <IPspace> - IPspace Name

The IPspace of the broadcast domain.

-broadcast-domain <Broadcast Domain> - Layer 2 Broadcast Domain

The merging broadcast domain.

-into-broadcast-domain <Broadcast Domain> - Merge with This Layer 2 Broadcast Domain

The target broadcast domain for the merge operation.

Examples

The following example merges broadcast domain "bd-mgmt" in IPspace "Default" to broadcast domain "bd-data".

```
cluster1::network port broadcast-domain> merge -ipspace Default -broadcast-domain bd-mgmt -into-broadcast-domain bd-data
```

network port broadcast-domain modify

Modify a layer 2 broadcast domain

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Modify a broadcast domain.

Parameters

-ipspace <IPspace> - IPspace Name

The IPspace to which the broadcast domain belongs.

-broadcast-domain <Broadcast Domain> - Layer 2 Broadcast Domain

The name of the broadcast domain.

[-mtu <integer>] - Configured MTU

MTU of the broadcast domain.

Examples

The following example modifies the mtu attribute of broadcast domain "mgmt" in IPspace "Default" to 1500

```
cluster1::network port broadcast-domain*> modify -ipspace Default -broadcast-domain mgmt -mtu 1500
```

network port broadcast-domain remove-ports

Remove ports from a layer 2 broadcast domain

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Remove port assignments from a broadcast domain.

Parameters

-ipSPACE <IPspace> - IPspace Name

The IPspace of the broadcast domain.

-broadcast-domain <Broadcast Domain> - Layer 2 Broadcast Domain

The broadcast domain of the ports.

-ports <<node>:<port>>, ... - List of ports

The ports to removed from the broadcast-domain.

Examples

The following example removes port "e0d" on node "cluster1-1" and port "e0d" on node "cluster1-2" from broadcast domain "mgmt" in IPspace "Default".

```
cluster1::network port broadcast-domain> remove-ports -ipSPACE Default -broadcast-domain mgmt -ports cluster1-1:e0d, cluster1-2:e0d
```

network port broadcast-domain rename

Rename a layer 2 broadcast domain

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Rename a broadcast domain.

Parameters

-ipSPACE <IPspace> - IPspace Name

The IPspace to which the broadcast domain belongs.

-broadcast-domain <Broadcast Domain> - Layer 2 Broadcast Domain

The name of the broadcast domain.

-new-name <text> - New Name

The new name of the broadcast domain.

Examples

The following example renames the broadcast domain named "mgmt" to "mgmt2" in IPspace "Default".

```
cluster1::network port broadcast-domain> rename -ipSPACE Default -broadcast-domain mgmt -new-name mgmt2
```

network port broadcast-domain show

Display layer 2 broadcast domain information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Display broadcast domain information.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[`-instance`]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[`-ipspace <IPspace>`] - IPspace Name

Selects the broadcast domains that match the IPspace name.

[`-broadcast-domain <Broadcast Domain>`] - Layer 2 Broadcast Domain

Selects the broadcast domains that match the broadcast domain name.

[`-mtu <integer>`] - Configured MTU

Selects the broadcast domains that match the MTU value. This field is the MTU that was configured by the user, which might be different from the operational MTU.

[`-ports <<node>:<port>>, ...`] - Ports

Selects the broadcast domains that contain the network ports. For example, `node1:e0a` will display broadcast domains that contain `node1:e0a` network port.

[`-port-update-status {complete|in-progress|error|overridden-while-offline}, ...`] - Port Update Status

Selects the broadcast domains that contain the network port status. For example, specifying `"error"` will display broadcast domains that contain `"Error"` network port status.

[`-port-update-status-details <text>, ...`] - Status Detail Description

Selects the broadcast domains that contain the network port status detail text.

[`-port-update-status-combined {complete|in-progress|error|overridden-while-offline}`] - Combined Port Update Status

Selects the broadcast domains that contain the combined network port status. For example, specifying `"error"` will display broadcast domains that contain a combined network port status of `"Error"`.

[`-failover-groups <failover-group>, ...`] - Failover Groups

Selects the broadcast domains that contain the failover groups.

[`-subnet-names <subnet name>, ...`] - Subnet Names

Selects the broadcast domains that contain the subnet name or names.

Examples

The following example displays general information about broadcast domains.

```
cluster1::> network port broadcast-domain show
IPspace Broadcast
Name    Domain Name    MTU    Port List
-----
Cluster Cluster    9000
        node1:e0a
        node1:e0b
        complete
        complete
Default Default    1500
        node1:e0c
        node1:e0d
        complete
        complete
2 entries were displayed.
```

network port broadcast-domain split

Splits a layer 2 broadcast domain into two layer 2 broadcast domains.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Splits ports from a broadcast domain into a new broadcast domain.

The following restrictions apply to this command:

- If the ports are in a failover group, all ports in the failover group must be provided. Use [“network interface failover-groups show” on page 352](#) to see which ports are in failover groups.
- If the ports have LIFs associated with them, the LIFs cannot be part of a subnet's ranges and the LIF's `curr-port` and `home-port` must both be provided. Use [“network interface show” on page 341](#) -fields `subnet-name`, `home-node`, `home-port`, `curr-node`, `curr-port` to see which ports have LIFs associated with them and whether the LIFs are part of a subnet's ranges. Use [“network subnet remove-ranges” on page 398](#) with the LIF's IP address and `-force-update-lif-associations` set to `true` to remove the LIF's association with a subnet.

Parameters

-ipSPACE <IPspace> - IPspace Name

The IPspace of the broadcast domain.

-broadcast-domain <Broadcast Domain> - Layer 2 Broadcast Domain

The broadcast domain to split.

-new-broadcast-domain <Broadcast Domain> - New Layer 2 Broadcast Domain Name

The new broadcast domain.

-ports <<node>:<port>>, ... - List of Ports

The ports to be split from this broadcast domain.

Examples

The following example splits port "e0d" on node "cluster1-1" and port "e0d" on node "cluster1-2" from broadcast domain "bd-mgmt" in IPspace "Default" to broadcast domain "bd-data".

```
cluster1::> network port broadcast-domain split -ipSPACE Default -broadcast-domain bd-mgmt -new-broadcast-domain bd-data -ports cluster1-1:e0d
```

network port ifgrp commands

The network port ifgrp directory

network port ifgrp add-port

Add a port to an interface group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network port ifgrp add-port` command adds a network port to a port interface group. The port interface group must already exist. You can create a port interface group by using the [“network port ifgrp create” on page 381](#) command.

The following restrictions apply to port interface groups:

- A port that is already a member of a port interface group cannot be added to another port interface group.
- Cluster ports and management ports cannot be in a port interface group.
- A port to which a logical interface is already bound cannot be added to a port interface group.
- A port that already has an assigned failover role cannot be added to a port interface group.
- A VLAN port cannot be added to a port interface group.
- A port which attaches to a VLAN cannot be added to a port interface group.
- An interface group port cannot be added to a port interface group.
- A port that is assigned to a broadcast domain cannot be added to a port interface group.
- All ports in a port interface group must be physically located on the same node.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

The node on which the port interface group is located.

-ifgrp <ifgrp name> - Interface Group Name

The port interface group to which a port is to be added.

-port <netport> - Specifies the name of port.

The network port that is to be added to the port interface group.

Examples

The following example adds port e0c to port interface group a1a on a node named node1:

```
cluster1::> network port ifgrp add-port -node node1 -ifgrp a1a -port e0c
```

network port ifgrp create

Create a port interface group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network port ifgrp create` command creates a port interface group. See the documentation for the [“network port ifgrp add-port” on page 380](#) command for a list of restrictions on creating port interface groups.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

The node on which the port interface group will be created.

-ifgrp <ifgrp name> - Interface Group Name

The name of the port interface group that will be created. Port interface groups must be named using the syntax "a<number><letter>", where <number> is an integer in the range [0-999] without leading zeros and <letter> is a lowercase letter. For example, "a0a", "a0b", "a1c", and "a2a" are all valid port interface group names.

-distr-func {mac|ip|sequential|port} - Distribution Function

The distribution function of the port interface group that will be created. Valid values are:

- mac - Network traffic is distributed based on MAC addresses
- ip - Network traffic is distributed based on IP addresses
- sequential - Network traffic is distributed in round-robin fashion from the list of configured, available ports
- port - Network traffic is distributed based on the transport layer (TCP/UDP) ports

-mode {multimode|multimode_lacp|singlemode} - Create Policy

The create policy for the interface group that will be created. Valid values are:

- multimode - Bundle multiple member ports of the interface group to act as a single trunked port
- multimode_lacp - Bundle multiple member ports of the interface group using Link Aggregation Control Protocol
- singlemode - Provide port redundancy using member ports of the interface group for failover

Examples

The following example creates a port interface group named a0a on node node0 with a distribution function of ip:

```
cluster1::> network port ifgrp create -node node0 -ifgrp a0a -distr-func ip -mode multimode
```

network port ifgrp delete

Destroy a port interface group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network port ifgrp delete` command destroys a port interface group.

Note: When you delete an interface group port, it is automatically removed from failover rules and groups to which it belongs.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

The node on which the port interface group is located.

-ifgrp <ifgrp name> - Interface Group Name

The port interface group that will be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes port interface group a0b from a node named node0.

```
cluster1::> network port ifgrp delete -node node0 -ifgrp a0b
```

network port ifgrp remove-port

Remove a port from an interface group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network port ifgrp remove-port` command removes a network port from a port interface group.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

The node on which the port interface group is located.

-ifgrp <ifgrp name> - Interface Group Name

The port interface group from which a port will be removed.

-port <netport> - Specifies the name of port.

The network port that will be removed from the port interface group.

Examples

The following example removes port e0d from port interface group a1a on a node named node1:

```
cluster1::> network port ifgrp remove-port -node node1 -ifgrp a1a -port e0d
```

network port ifgrp show

Display port interface groups

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network port ifgrp show` command displays information about port interface groups. By default, it displays information about all port interface groups on all nodes in the cluster.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the port interface groups that match this parameter value. Use this parameter with the `-ifgrp` parameter to select information about a specific port interface group.

[-ifgrp <ifgrp name>] - Interface Group Name

Selects the port interface groups that match this parameter value. Use this parameter with the `-node` parameter, to select information about a specific port interface group.

[-distr-func {mac|ip|sequential|port}] - Distribution Function

Selects the port interface groups that match this parameter value.

[-mode {multimode|multimode_lacp|singlemode}] - Create Policy

Selects the port interface groups that match this parameter value.

[-mac <MAC Address>] - MAC Address

Selects the port interface groups that match this parameter value.

[-activeports {full|partial|none}] - Port Participation

Selects the port interface groups that match this parameter value. The value "partial" indicates that some but not all of the port interface group's ports are active. the value "full" indicates that all of the port interface group's ports are active.

[-ports {<netport>|<ifgrp>}, ...] - Network Ports

Selects the port interface groups that match this parameter value.

[-up-ports {<netport>|<ifgrp>}, ...] - Up Ports

Selects the port interface groups that match this parameter value. Displays only the ports that are up.

[-down-ports {<netport>|<ifgrp>}, ...] - Down Ports

Selects the port interface groups that match this parameter value. Displays only the ports that are down.

Examples

The following example displays information about all port interface groups.

```
cluster1::> network port ifgrp show
```

Node	Port ifgrp	Distribution Function	MAC Address	Active Ports	Ports
node0	a0a	ip	b8:f8:7a:20:00	partial	e0c
node1	a1a	ip	07:26:60:02:00	full	e0d

network port vlan commands

The network port vlan directory

network port vlan create

Create a virtual LAN (VLAN)

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network port vlan create` command attaches a VLAN to a network port on a specified node.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

The node to which the VLAN is to be attached.

Note: You cannot attach a VLAN to a cluster port.

{ -vlan-name {<netport>|<ifgrp>} - VLAN Name

The name of the VLAN that is to be attached. This name should be a combination of the name of the port or interface group and the VLAN ID, with a hyphen between, such as "e1c-80".

| -port {<netport>|<ifgrp>} - Associated Network Port

The network port to which the VLAN is to be attached.

-vlan-id <integer>} - Network Switch VLAN Identifier

The ID tag of the created VLAN.

Examples

This example shows how to create VLAN e1c-80 attached to network port e1c on node1.

```
cluster1::> network port vlan create -node node1 -vlan-name e1c-80
```

network port vlan delete

Delete a virtual LAN (VLAN)

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network port vlan delete` command deletes a VLAN from a network port.

Note: When you delete a VLAN port, it is automatically removed from all failover rules and groups that use it.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

The node from which the VLAN is to be deleted.

{ -vlan-name {<netport>|<ifgrp>} - VLAN Name

The name of the VLAN that is to be deleted

| -port {<netport>|<ifgrp>} - Associated Network Port

The network port to which the VLAN is to be attached.

-vlan-id <integer>} - Network Switch VLAN Identifier

The ID tag of the deleted VLAN.

Examples

This example shows how to delete VLAN e1c-80 from network port e1c on node1.

```
cluster1::> network port vlan delete -node node1 -vlan-name e1c-80
```

network port vlan show

Display virtual LANs (VLANs)

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network port vlan show` command displays information about network ports that are attached to VLANs. The command output indicates any inactive links and lists the reason for the inactive status.

If the operational duplex mode and speed cannot be determined (for instance, if the link is down), they are listed as `undef`, meaning undefined.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the VLAN network ports that match this parameter value.

{ [-vlan-name {<netport>|<ifgrp>}] - VLAN Name

Selects the VLAN network ports that match this parameter value.

| [-port {<netport>|<ifgrp>}] - Associated Network Port

Selects the VLAN network ports that match this parameter value. If neither this parameter nor `-name` are used, the command displays information about all network ports.

[-vlan-id <integer>] - Network Switch VLAN Identifier

Selects the VLAN network ports that match this parameter value.

[-mac <MAC Address>] - MAC address

Selects the VLAN network ports that match this parameter value.

Examples

```
cluster1::> network port vlan show
Node   VLAN Name  Network Port  Network VLAN ID  MAC Address
-----
node1  e1b-70     e1b          70         00:15:17:76:7b:69
```

network qos-marking commands

The qos-marking directory

network qos-marking modify

Modify the QoS marking values

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network qos-marking modify` command modifies the QoS marking values for different protocols, for each IPspace.

Parameters

-ipspace <IPspace> - IPspace name

Use this parameter to specify the IPspace for which the QoS marking entry is to be modified.

-protocol <text> - Protocol

Use this parameter to specify the protocol for which the QoS marking entry is to be modified. The possible values are NFS, CIFS, iSCSI, SnapMirror, NDMP, FTP, HTTP-admin, HTTP-filesrv, SSH, Telnet, and SNMP.

[-dscp <integer>] - DSCP Marking Value

Use this parameter to specify the DSCP value. The possible values are 0 to 63.

`[-is-enabled {true|false}] - Is QoS Marking Enabled`

Use this parameter to enable or disable the QoS marking for the specified protocol and IPspace.

Examples

The following example modifies the QoS marking entry for the NFS protocol in the Default IPspace:

```
cluster1::> network qos-marking modify -ipspace Default -protocol NFS -dscp 10 -is-enabled true
```

network qos-marking show

Display the QoS marking values

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network qos-marking show` command displays the QoS marking values for different protocols, for each IPspace.

Parameters

`{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]`

Use this parameter to display only certain fields of the QoS marking table.

`[-instance ]`

Use this parameter to display all the fields of the QoS marking table.

`[-ipspace <IPspace>] - IPspace name`

Use this parameter to display the QoS marking entries for the specified IPspace.

`[-protocol <text>] - Protocol`

Use this parameter to display the QoS marking entries for the specified protocol. The possible values are NFS, CIFS, iSCSI, SnapMirror, NDMP, FTP, HTTP-admin, HTTP-filesrv, SSH, Telnet, and SNMP.

`[-dscp <integer>] - DSCP Marking Value`

Use this parameter to display the QoS marking entries matching the specified DSCP value. The possible values are 0 to 63.

`[-is-enabled {true|false}] - Is QoS Marking Enabled`

Use this parameter to display the QoS marking entries matching the specified flag.

Examples

The following example displays the QoS marking entries for the Default IPspace.

```
cluster1::> network qos-marking show -ipspace Default
IPspace      Protocol      DSCP  Enabled?
-----
Default
             CIFS           10   false
             FTP           48   false
             HTTP-admin    48   false
             HTTP-filesrv  10   false
             NDMP          10   false
             NFS           10   true
             SNMP          48   false
             SSH           48   false
             SnapMirror    10   false
             Telnet        48   false
             iSCSI         10   false
11 entries were displayed.
```

network route commands

Manage routing tables

Network route commands.

network route create

Create a static route

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network route create` command creates a static route within a Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver on which the route is to be created.

-destination <IP Address/Mask> - Destination/Mask

Use this parameter to specify the IP address and subnet mask of the route's destination. The format for this value is: address, slash ("/"), mask. `0.0.0.0/0` is a valid destination value to create default IPv4 route. And `::/0` is a valid destination value to create default IPv6 route

-gateway <IP Address> - Gateway

Use this parameter to specify the IP address of the gateway server leading to the route's destination.

[-metric <integer>] - Metric

Use this parameter to specify the metric of the route.

Examples

The following example creates default routes within Vserver vs0 for IPv4 and IPv6.

```
cluster1::> network route create -vserver vs0 -destination 0.0.0.0/0 -gateway 10.61.208.1
cluster1::> network route create -vserver vs0 -destination ::/0 -gateway 3ffe:1::1
```

network route delete

Delete a static route

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network route delete` command deletes a static route from a Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver on which the route is to be deleted.

-destination <IP Address/Mask> - Destination/Mask

Use this parameter to specify the IP address and subnet mask of the route's destination. The format for this value is: address, slash ("/"), mask. For example, `0.0.0.0/0` is a correctly formatted value for the `-destination` parameter.

-gateway <IP Address> - Gateway

Use this parameter to specify the gateway on which the route is to be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes a route within Vserver vs0 for destination 0.0.0.0/0.

```
cluster1::network route delete -vserver vs0 -destination 0.0.0.0/0
```

network route show

Display static routes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network route show` command displays a group of static routes within one or more Vservers. You can view routes within specified Vservers, routes with specified destinations, and routes with specified gateways.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

Use this parameter to display only certain fields of the routing tables.

| **[-instance]**

Use this parameter to display all fields of the routing tables.

[-vserver <vserver>] - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to display only routes that have the specified Vserver as their origin.

[-destination <IP Address/Mask>] - Destination/Mask

Use this parameter to display only routes that have the specified IP address and subnet mask as their destination. The format for this value is: address, slash ("/"), mask. The example below has 0.0.0.0/0 as a valid value for the -destination parameter.

[-gateway <IP Address>] - Gateway

Use this parameter to display only routes that have the specified IP address as their gateway.

[-metric <integer>] - Metric

Use this parameter to display only routes that have the specified metric.

[-ipspace <IPspace>] - IPspace Name

Use this parameter to optionally specify the IPspace associated with the Vserver. This parameter can be used in conjunction with the Vserver parameter in order to configure the same route across multiple Vservers within an IPspace.

[-address-family {ipv4|ipv6|ipv6z}] - Address family of the route

Use this parameter to display only the routes that have the specified address-family.

Examples

The following example displays information about all routing groups.

```
cluster1::> network route show
(network route show)
Server          Destination      Gateway         Metric
-----
node1           0.0.0.0/0       10.61.208.1     20
node2           0.0.0.0/0       10.61.208.1     20
vs0             0.0.0.0/0       10.61.208.1     20
3 entries were displayed.
```

network route show-lifs

Show the Logical Interfaces for each route entry

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network route show-lifs` command displays the association of static routes and Logical Interfaces (LIFs) within one or more Vservers. You can view routes within specified Vservers, routes with specified destinations, and routes with specified gateways.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver>] - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to display only routes that have the specified Vserver as their origin.

[-destination <IP Address/Mask>] - Destination/Mask

Use this parameter to display only routes that have the specified IP address and subnet mask as their destination. The format for this value is: address, slash ("/"), mask. For example, 0.0.0.0/0 is a valid value for the -destination parameter.

[-gateway <IP Address>] - Gateway

Use this parameter to display only routes that have the specified IP address as their gateway.

[-lifs <lif-name>, ...] - Logical Interfaces

Use this parameter to display only the routes that are associated with the specified Logical Interfaces (LIFs).

[-address-family {ipv4|ipv6|ipv6z}] - Address Family

Use this parameter to display only the routes that belong to specified address family.

network route active-entry commands

Active routes

Dynamic network route commands.

network route active-entry show

Display active routes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `network route active-entry show` command displays installed routes on one or more nodes. You can view routes within specified nodes, within specified Vservers, routes in specified subnet groups, and routes with specified destinations.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

[-verbose]

Use this parameter to display the reference count, use, interface, and Path MTU fields.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver>] - Vserver Name

Displays the routes that have the specified Vserver as their origin.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Displays the routes from the specified node.

[-address-type {ipv4|ipv6|ipv6z}] - Address Family

Displays the routes that have the specified IP address type.

[-subnet-group <IP Address/Mask>] - Subnet Group

Displays the group of routes that belong to the specified subnet. Routes within the specified subnet group are used first before the default set. The "default" subnet group is a system-provided set of default routes.

[-destination <text>] - Destination

Displays the routes that have the specified IP address or subnet as their destination. The format for the subnet is: <address>/<mask>. IPv6 address includes the scope value after percentage ("%"). 0.0.0.0/0, 169.254.4.60, ff02::%e0a/32 and fe80::250:56ff:fea6:db7c%e0b are valid values for this parameter.

[-interface <text>] - Interface Name

Displays the routes that use the specified interface to transmit packets to the destination. A valid interface has the format of {<netport>|<ifgrp>}, such as "e0a", "e0a-1" and "a0a", or it can be a loopback interface, such as "lo" and "losk".

[-route-interface-address <text>] - Route Interface Address

Displays the routes that use the specified IP address on the transmit interface.

[-gateway <text>] - Gateway

Displays the routes that have the specified gateway. The gateway can be an IP address, such as "10.10.2.1" and "fe80::1%lo", MAC address, such as "0:5:73:a0:1:7" or refer to a local link, such as "link#3".

[-metric <integer>] - Metric

Displays the routes that have the specified metric.

[-flags <text>] - Flags

Displays the routes that have the specified flags. The type string for "-flags" needs to be one or more of the following {U|G|H|R|D|S|1|2|L|C} in the order shown.

- U - Usable
- G - Gateway
- H - Host
- R - Reject
- D - Dynamic
- S - Static
- 1 - Protocol1
- 2 - Protocol2
- L - Linfo
- C - Clone

Multiple values can be specified (for example: UHL).

[-reference-count <integer>] - Reference Count

Displays the routes that have the specified reference count in the system.

[-lookup-count <integer>] - Lookup Count

Displays the routes that have the specified use count (the count of lookups for the route).

[-path-mtu <integer>] - Path MTU

Displays the routes that have the specified path maximum transmission unit.

Examples

The following example displays active routes on all nodes in Vserver vs0 with subnet-group 10.10.10.0/24.

```
cluster1::*> network route active-entry show -vserver vs0 -subnet-group 10.10.10.0/24
(network route active-entry show)
```

```
Vserver: vs0
Node: node1
Subnet Group: 10.10.10.0/24
Destination      Gateway      Interface    Metric  Flags
-----
default          10.10.10.1   e0c          0       UGS
```

```
Vserver: vs0
Node: node2
Subnet Group: 10.10.10.0/24
Destination      Gateway      Interface    Metric  Flags
-----
default          10.10.10.1   e0c          0       UGS
2 entries were displayed.
```

network routing-groups commands

The network routing-groups directory

network routing-groups create

(DEPRECATED)-Create a routing group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Note: This command has been deprecated and may be removed from a future version of Data ONTAP. Use the "network route" command set to configure routes instead.

The `network routing-groups create` command creates a group of static routes. After you have created a routing group, you can add routes to the group by using the [“network routing-groups route create” on page 393](#) command.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name

Specifies the node or Vserver on which the routing group will be created.

-routing-group <text> - Routing Group

Specifies the name of the routing group that you want to create.

-subnet <IP Address/Mask> - Address/Mask

Specifies the IP address and subnet mask of the routing group's destination. The format for this value is: address, slash ("/"), mask. The example below has 192.0.2.165/24 as a valid value for the -subnet parameter.

-role {cluster|data|node-mgmt|intercluster|cluster-mgmt} - Role

Defines the role of the routing group. The routing group can be a cluster, data, node management, intercluster, or cluster management routing group. There is no default.

[-metric <integer>] - Metric

Specifies a hop count for the routing group that you are creating. The default is 20.

Examples

The following example creates a routing group for data from the Vserver node1 with an IP address of 192.0.2.165/24 to a destination server with the IP address of 192.0.2.166.

```
cluster1::network routing-groups> create -vserver node1 -routing-group 192.0.2.166 -subnet 192.0.2.165/24 -role data -metric 20
```

network routing-groups delete

(DEPRECATED)-Delete a routing group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Note: This command has been deprecated and may be removed from a future version of Data ONTAP. Use the "network route" command set to configure routes instead.

The `network routing-groups delete` command deletes a specified group of static routes.

Note: Before you run this command, you must delete any logical interfaces that are using this routing group. Use the ["network interface delete" on page 336](#) command to delete any logical interfaces using this group.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name

Specifies the node or Vserver from which the routing group will be deleted

-routing-group <text> - Routing Group

Specifies the name of the routing group that you want to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes a routing group from the Vserver node1 with an IP address of 192.0.2.165/24.

```
cluster1::network routing-groups> delete -vserver node1 -routing-group 192.0.2.165/24
```

network routing-groups show

(DEPRECATED)-Display routing groups

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Note: This command has been deprecated and may be removed from a future version of Data ONTAP. Use the "network route" command set to configure routes instead.

The `network routing-groups show` command displays a group of static routes. You can view routes originating from specified servers, and routes with specified names, roles, and number of hops.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver>] - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to display the routing groups within the specified vservers.

[-routing-group <text>] - Routing Group

Use this parameter to display the specified routing group.

[-subnet <IP Address/Mask>] - Address/Mask

Use this parameter to display the routing groups within the specified subnet. The format for this value is: address, slash ("/"), mask. The example below has `192.0.2.165/24` as a valid value for the `-subnet` parameter.

[-role {cluster|data|node-mgmt|intercluster|cluster-mgmt}] - Role

Use this parameter to display the routing groups with the specified role.

[-metric <integer>] - Metric

Use this parameter to display the routing groups with the specified metric.

[-address-family {ipv4|ipv6|ipv6z}] - Address Family

Use this parameter to display the routing groups using the specified IP address family. Only IPv4 and IPv6 non-zoned addresses can be used as value for this parameter. IPv6z addresses should not be used.

Examples

The following example displays a routing group for data from the virtual server node1.

```
cluster1::> network routing-groups show -role data
      Routing
Server  Group      Subnet      Role      Metric
-----
node1   d192.0.2.165/24
        192.0.2.165/24  data      20
node2   d192.0.2.166/24
        192.0.2.166/24  data      20
2 entries were displayed.
```

network routing-groups route commands

The network routing-groups route directory

network routing-groups route create

(DEPRECATED)-Create a static route

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Note: This command has been deprecated and may be removed from a future version of Data ONTAP. Use the "network route" command set to configure routes instead.

The `network routing-groups route create` command creates a static route within a routing group. You can create routes originating from specified Vservers within a specified routing group, routes with specified gateways, and routes with a specified number of hops.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the node or Vserver on which the route is to be created.

-routing-group <text> - Routing Group

Use this parameter to specify the name of the routing group within which you want to create the new route.

-destination <IP Address/Mask> - Destination/Mask

Use this parameter to specify the IP address and subnet mask of the route's destination. The format for this value is: address, slash ("/"), mask. The example below has 0.0.0.0/0 as a valid value for the -destination parameter.

-gateway <IP Address> - Gateway

Use this parameter to specify the IP address of the gateway server leading to the route's destination.

[-metric <integer>] - Metric

Use this parameter to specify the hop count for the route you are creating. The default is 20 hops.

Examples

The following example creates a route within a routing group originating from Vserver node3.

```
cluster1::> network routing-groups route create -vserver node3 -routing-group d192.0.2.167/24 -destination 0.0.0.0/0 -gateway 10.61.208.1 -metric
```

network routing-groups route delete

(DEPRECATED)-Delete a static route

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Note: This command has been deprecated and may be removed from a future version of Data ONTAP. Use the "network route" command set to configure routes instead.

The `network routing-groups route delete` command deletes a static route from a routing group. You can delete routes originating from specified Vservers, and routes within specified routing groups.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the node or Vserver from which the route will be deleted.

-routing-group <text> - Routing Group

Use this parameter to specify the name of the routing group within which you want to delete the route.

-destination <IP Address/Mask> - Destination/Mask

Use this parameter to specify the IP address and subnet mask of the route you want to delete. The format for this value is: address, slash ("/"), mask. For example, 0.0.0.0/0 is a correctly formatted value for the -destination parameter.

Examples

The following example deletes a route within routing group d192.0.2.167/24 originating from Vserver node3.

```
cluster1::> network routing-groups route delete -vserver node3 -routing-group d192.0.2.167/24 -destination 0.0.0.0/0
```

network routing-groups route show

(DEPRECATED)-Display static routes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Note: This command has been deprecated and may be removed from a future version of Data ONTAP. Use the "network route" command set to configure routes instead.

The `network routing-groups route show` command displays a group of static routes within one or more routing groups. You can view routes originating from specified servers, routes within specified routing groups, routes with specified gateways, and routes with a specified number of hops.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver>] - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to display the routes within the specified vservers.

[-routing-group <text>] - Routing Group

Use this parameter to display the routes within the specified routing group.

[-destination <IP Address/Mask>] - Destination/Mask

Use this parameter to display the routes with the specified destination IP address. The format for this value is: address, slash ("/"), mask. The example below has `0.0.0.0/0` as a valid value for the `-destination` parameter.

[-gateway <IP Address>] - Gateway

Use this parameter to display the routes with the specified gateway.

[-metric <integer>] - Metric

Use this parameter to display the routes with the specified metric.

[-address-family {ipv4|ipv6|ipv6z}] - Address Family

Use this parameter to display the routes using the specified address family. Only IPv4 and IPv6 non-zoned addresses can be used for this parameter. IPv6z addresses should not be used.

Examples

The following example displays information about all routing groups.

```
cluster1::> network routing-groups route show
  Routing
Server  Group      Destination      Gateway      Metric
-----
node1   d192.0.2.165/24
         0.0.0.0/0      10.61.208.1      20
node2   d192.0.2.166/24
         0.0.0.0/0      10.61.208.1      20
2 entries were displayed.
```

network subnet commands

The subnet directory

Network Subnet commands. These commands are used to define a subnet with its gateway and groups of IP addresses. The IP addresses can be used to create interfaces.

network subnet add-ranges

Add new address ranges to a subnet

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Add new address ranges to a subnet.

Note: All addresses in a range must be the same address family (IPv4 or IPv6) and must have the same subnet mask. Ranges that overlap or are next to existing ranges will be merged with the existing ranges.

Parameters

-ipspace <IPspace> - IPspace Name

The IPspace in which the range resides.

-subnet-name <subnet name> - Subnet Name

The name of the subnet.

-ip-ranges {<ipaddr>|<ipaddr>-<ipaddr>}, ... - IP Ranges

The list of ranges to add to the subnet.

[-force-update-lif-associations [true]] - Force Update LIF Associations

This command will fail if any service processor interfaces or network interfaces are using the IP addresses in the ranges provided. Using this parameter will associate any manually addressed interfaces with the subnet and will allow the command to succeed.

Examples

The following example allocates addresses for subnet *s1* in IPspace *Default*.

```
cluster1::> network subnet add-ranges -ipspace Default -subnet-name s1
-ip-ranges "10.98.1.20-10.98.1.30, 10.98.1.35, 10.98.1.40-10.98.1.49"
```

network subnet create

Create a new layer 3 subnet

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Create a new subnet.

Parameters

[-ipspace <IPspace>] - IPspace Name

The IPspace to which the new subnet belongs.

-subnet-name <subnet name> - Subnet Name

The name of the subnet to be created. The name of the subnet needs to be unique within the IPspace.

-broadcast-domain <Broadcast Domain> - Broadcast Domain

The broadcast domain to which the new subnet belongs.

-subnet <IP Address/Mask> - Layer 3 Subnet

The address and mask of the subnet.

[-gateway <IP Address>] - Gateway

The gateway of the subnet.

[-ip-ranges {<ipaddr>|<ipaddr>-<ipaddr>}, ...] - IP Addresses or IP Address Ranges

The IP ranges associated with this subnet.

[-force-update-lif-associations [true]] - Change the subnet association

This command will fail if any service processor interfaces or network interfaces are using the IP addresses in the ranges provided. Using this parameter will associate any manually addressed interfaces with the subnet and will allow the command to succeed.

Examples

The following examples create subnets named *s1* and *s6* in IPspace *Default*.

```
cluster1::> network subnet create -ipspace Default -broadcast-domain bd1 -subnet-name s1
  -subnet 192.168.1.0/24 -gateway 192.168.1.1 -ip-ranges "192.168.1.1-192.168.1.100, 192.168.1.112, 192.168.1.145"
cluster1::> network subnet create -ipspace Default -broadcast-domain bd1 -subnet-name s6
  -subnet 3FFE::/64 -gateway 3FFE::1 -ip-ranges "3FFE::10-3FFE::20"
```

network subnet delete

Delete an existing subnet object

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Delete a subnet that contains no ports.

Parameters

-ipspace <IPspace> - IPspace Name

The IPspace to which the subnet belongs.

-subnet-name <subnet name> - Subnet Name

The name of the subnet to be deleted.

[-force-update-lif-associations [true]] - Change the subnet association

This command will fail if the subnet has ranges containing any existing service processor interface or network interface IP addresses. Setting this value to true will remove the network interface associations with the subnet and allow the command to succeed. However, it will not affect service processor interfaces.

Examples

The following example deletes subnet *s1* in IPspace *Default*.

```
cluster1::> network subnet delete -ipspace Default -subnet-name s1
```

network subnet modify

Modify a layer 3 subnet

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Modify a subnet.

Parameters

-ipspace <IPspace> - IPspace Name

The IPspace to which the subnet belongs.

-subnet-name <subnet name> - Subnet Name

The name of the subnet to modify.

[-subnet <IP Address/Mask>] - Layer 3 Subnet

The new address and mask of the subnet.

[-gateway <IP Address>] - Gateway

The new gateway address.

[-ip-ranges {<ipaddr>|<ipaddr>-<ipaddr>}, ...] - IP Addresses or IP Address Ranges

The new IP ranges for this subnet.

`[-force-update-lif-associations [true]] - Change the subnet association`

This command will fail if any existing service processor interfaces or network interfaces are using IP addresses in the IP ranges being added. It will also fail if any existing service processor interfaces or network interfaces are using IP addresses in the IP ranges being removed. Using this parameter will associate the interfaces with the IP addresses in the ranges being added to the subnet. It will also remove the subnet's association with the interfaces with IP addresses in the IP ranges being removed and will allow the command to succeed.

Examples

The following example modifies the subnet address and gateway.

```
cluster1::> network subnet modify -ipspace Default -subnet-name s1 -subnet 192.168.2.0/24 -gateway 192.168.2.1
```

network subnet remove-ranges

Remove address ranges from a subnet

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Remove address ranges from a subnet.

Parameters

`-ipspace <IPspace> - IPspace Name`

The IPspace in which the range resides.

`-subnet-name <subnet name> - Subnet Name`

The name of the subnet.

`-ip-ranges {<ipaddr>|<ipaddr>-<ipaddr>}, ... - IP Ranges`

IP ranges to remove.

`[-force-update-lif-associations [true]] - Force Update LIF Associations`

This command will fail if any existing service processor interfaces or network interfaces are using IP addresses in the ranges provided. Using this parameter will remove the subnet's association with those interfaces and allow the command to succeed.

Examples

The following example removes an address range with starting address of *10.98.1.1* from subnet *s1* in IPspace *Default*.

```
cluster1::> network subnet remove-ranges -ipspace Default -subnet-name s1  
-ip-ranges "10.98.1.1-10.98.1.30"
```

network subnet rename

Rename a layer 3 subnet

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Rename a Subnet.

Parameters

-ipspace <IPspace> - IPspace Name

The IPspace to which the subnet belongs.

-subnet-name <subnet name> - Subnet Name

The name of the subnet to rename.

-new-name <text> - New Name

The new name for the subnet.

Examples

The following example renames subnet *s1* to *s3*.

```
cluster1::> network subnet rename -ipspace Default -subnet s1 -new-name s3
```

network subnet show

Display subnet information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Display subnet information.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the *-fields <fieldname>, ...* parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use *'-fields ?'* to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]

If you specify the *-instance* parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-ipspace <IPspace>] - IPspace Name

Selects the subnets that match the given IPspace name.

[-subnet-name <subnet name>] - Subnet Name

Selects the subnets that match the given subnet name.

[-broadcast-domain <Broadcast Domain>] - Broadcast Domain

Selects the subnets that match the given broadcast domain name.

[-subnet <IP Address/Mask>] - Layer 3 Subnet

Selects the subnets that match the given address and mask.

[-gateway <IP Address>] - Gateway

Selects the subnets that match the given gateway address.

[-ip-ranges {<ipaddr>|<ipaddr>-<ipaddr>}, ...] - IP Addresses or IP Address Ranges

Selects the subnets that match the given IP range.

[-total-count <integer>] - Total Address Count

Selects the subnets that match the given total address count.

[-used-count <integer>] - Used Address Count

Selects the subnets that match the given number of addresses allocated.

[-available-count <integer>] - Available Address Count

Selects the subnets that match the given number of addresses available.

Examples

The following example displays general information about the subnets.

```
cluster1::> network subnet show
```

Subnet Name	Subnet	Broadcast Domain	Gateway	Avail/Total	Ranges
s4	192.168.4.0/24	bd4	192.168.4.1	5/5	192.168.5.6-192.168.5.10
s6	192.168.6.0/24	bd4	192.168.6.1	5/5	192.168.6.6-192.168.6.10

Subnet Name	Subnet	Broadcast Domain	Gateway	Avail/Total	Ranges
s10	192.168.6.0/24	bd10	192.168.6.1	0/0	-

3 entries were displayed.

network tcpdump commands

Run tcpdump operations

Network tcpdump commands. The trace files generated during tcpdump packet captures could be located in `/mroot/etc/log/packet_traces/`.

network tcpdump show

Show running tcpdump instances

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network tcpdump show` command shows currently running packet traces (via tcpdump) on a matching node.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node Name

Use this parameter optionally to show the details of running packet traces on a matching node.

[-port {<netport>|<ifgrp>}] - Port

Use this parameter optionally to show the details of running packet trace on a matching network interface.

Examples

The following example shows the details of running packet traces on nodes "node1" and "node2":

```
cluster1::> network tcpdump show
Node      Port
-----
node1
          e0a
node2
          e0c
```


network tcpdump start

tcpdump start

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network tcpdump start` command starts packet tracing (via `tcpdump`) with the given parameters.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node Name

Use this parameter to specify the node on which the packet trace should run.

-port {<netport>|<ifgrp>} - Port

Use this parameter to specify the network interface for packet tracing.

[-address <IP Address>] - IP Address

Use this parameter to optionally specify the address for packet tracing.

[-buffer-size <integer>] - Buffer Size in KB

Use this parameter to optionally specify the buffer size for packet tracing. The default buffer size is 4 KB.

[-protocol-port <integer>] - Protocol Port Number

Use this parameter to optionally specify the protocol port number for packet tracing.

[-file-size <integer>] - Trace File Size in MB

Use this parameter to optionally specify the trace file size for packet tracing. The default trace file size is 1 GB.

[-rolling-traces <integer>] - Number of Rolling Trace Files

Use this parameter to optionally specify the number of rolling trace files for packet tracing. The default number of rolling trace files is 2.

Examples

The following example starts packet tracing on node "node1" on Vserver "vs0" with address "10.98.16.164", network interface "e0c", buffer size "10 KB", and protocol port number "10000":

```
cluster1::> network tcpdump start -node node1
        -address 10.98.16.164 -port e0c -buffer-size 10 -protocol-port 10000
```

network tcpdump stop

Stop an active tcpdump trace

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network tcpdump stop` command stops a running packet trace (via `tcpdump`) on a given network interface. The trace files could be located in `/mroot/etc/log/packet_traces/`.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node Name

Use this parameter to specify the node on which the packet tracing must be stopped.

-port {<netport>|<ifgrp>} - Port

Use this parameter to specify the network interface on which the packet tracing must be stopped.

Examples

The following example stops a packet trace on network interface "e0a" from node "node1":

```
cluster1::> network tcpdump stop -node node1 -port e0a
```

network tcpdump trace commands

The trace directory

Network tcpdump trace commands.

network tcpdump trace delete

Delete a tcpdump tracefile

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network tcpdump trace delete` command deletes the tcpdump trace file from a matching node.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node Name

Use this parameter to delete the tcpdump trace file from a matching node.

-trace-file <text> - Trace File

Use this parameter to specify the tcpdump trace file to be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes the list of tcpdump trace files from node "node1" using wildcard pattern:

```
cluster1::> network tcpdump trace delete -node node1 -trace-file *
```

network tcpdump trace show

Show list of tcpdump trace files

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `network tcpdump trace show` command shows the list of tcpdump trace files. The trace files could be located in `/mroot/etc/log/packet_traces/`.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node Name

Use this parameter to show the list of traces files of a matching node.

[-trace-file <text>] - Trace File

Use this parameter optionally to show the list of trace files with a matching trace-file name.

Examples

The following example shows the list of trace files on nodes "node1" and "node2":

```
cluster1::> network tcpdump trace show
Node      Trace File
-----
node1
          e0a_20170314_115624.trc0
node2
          e0c_20170314_115624.trc0
```

network test-link commands

The test-link directory

network test-link run-test

Test link bandwidth

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `network test-link run-test` command runs a performance test between two nodes. The command requires a source node, Vserver, and destination address.

Before executing the `network test-link run-test` command, the [“network test-link start-server” on page 405](#) command must be run to start a server on the node hosting the destination LIF. After all tests to that node are complete the [“network test-link stop-server” on page 405](#) command must be run to stop the server.

The test results are stored non-persistently and can be viewed using the [“network test-link show” on page 404](#) command. Results include input parameters, the bandwidth achieved, and the date and time of the test.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node Name

Use this parameter to specify the node which initiates the test.

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver to access the destination LIF. DC (Data Channel) Vserver option is available only in an ONTAP Select or ONTAP Cloud cluster. It is a special vservers that hosts LIFs that are used to mirror data aggregates to partner node.

-destination <Remote InetAddress> - Destination

Use this parameter to specify the destination IP address.

Examples

The following example runs a test between the cluster LIFs, including the start and stop of the server side of the test:

```
cluster1::*> network test-link start-server -node node1

cluster1::*> network test-link run-test -node node2 -vserver Cluster -destination 172.31.112.173

Node: node2
Vserver: Cluster
Destination: 172.31.112.173
Time of Test: 4/22/2016 15:33:18
MB/s: 41.2678
```

```
cluster1::*> network test-link stop-server -node node1
```

```
cluster1::*> network test-link show
Node      Vserver      Destination      Time of Test      MB/s
-----
node2     Cluster      172.31.112.173   4/22/2016 15:33:18  41.2678
```

network test-link show

Display test results

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `network test-link show` command displays the results of prior [“network test-link run-test” on page 403](#) commands.

The test results are stored non-persistently and can be viewed using the `network test-link show` command. Results include input parameters, the bandwidth achieved, and the date and time of the test.

Parameters

[`-fields <fieldname>, ...`]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[`-instance ]`]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

`-node {<nodename>|local}` - Node

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. Use this parameter to display the test results specific to a node. By default, the test results across all nodes are shown.

`-vserver <vserver>` - Vserver

Use this parameter to display the test results specific to a Vserver. Use DC (Data Channel) Vserver option only in an ONTAP Select or ONTAP Cloud cluster to show network performance of links hosting DC LIFs. DC Vserver is a special Vserver that hosts LIFs that are used to mirror data aggregates to partner node

[`-destination <Remote InetAddress>`] - Destination

Use this parameter to display the test results associated with the specified destination.

[`-timestamp <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>`] - Time of Test

Use this parameter to display the test results with the specified timestamp.

[`-bandwidth <double>`] - MB/s

Use this parameter to display the test results only matching the specified bandwidth.

Examples

The following example runs a test between the cluster LIFs twice and then demonstrates the show command results:

```
cluster1::*> network test-link run-test -node node2 -vserver Cluster -destination 172.31.112.173
```

```
Node: node2
Vserver: Cluster
Destination: 172.31.112.173
Time of Test: 4/25/2016 10:37:52
MB/s: 29.9946
```

```
cluster1::*> network test-link run-test -node node2 -vserver Cluster -destination 172.31.112.173

Node: node2
Vserver: Cluster
Destination: 172.31.112.173
Time of Test: 4/25/2016 10:38:32
MB/s: 39.8192
```

```
cluster1::network test-link*> show
```

Node	Vserver	Destination	Time of Test	MB/s
node2	Cluster	172.31.112.173	4/25/2016 10:38:32	39.8192

network test-link start-server

Start server for bandwidth test

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `network test-link start-server` command starts the server side of the “[network test-link](#)” on page 403 test on the designated node.

Only one server at a time can be running for the “[network test-link](#)” on page 403 command on a given node. If the `network test-link start-server` command is issued and a server is already running on the node, then the command is ignored, and the existing server continues to run.

The server started is listening on port 5201.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node Name

Use this parameter to specify the node where the server is to be started.

Examples

The following example starts a server:

```
cluster1::*> network test-link start-server -node node1
```

network test-link stop-server

Stop server for bandwidth test

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `network test-link stop-server` command stops the “[network test-link](#)” on page 403 server running on the designated node.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node Name

Use this parameter to specify the node where the server is to be stopped.

Examples

The following example starts a server and stops it:

```
cluster1::*> network test-link start-server -node node1
cluster1::*> network test-link stop-server -node node1
```

network tuning commands

Manage network tuning options

network tuning icmp6 commands

Manage ICMPv6 tuning setting

network tuning icmp6 modify

Modify ICMPv6 tuning options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays options which can be used to fine tune icmpv6 protocol behavior.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Sets this parameter to indicate on which node the ICMPv6 tuning options are modified.

[-is-v6-redirect-accepted {true|false}] - Accept redirects via ICMPv6

Sets this parameter to indicate whether or not redirect ICMPv6 messages are accepted.

[-redirect-v6-timeout <integer>] - Maximum seconds for route redirect timeout

Sets this parameter to indicate the number of seconds after which the route is deleted. Value of zero means infinity. The default value is 300 seconds.

Examples

```
cluster1::> network tuning icmp6 modify -node node1 -is-v6-redirect-accepted false
```

network tuning icmp6 show

Show ICMPv6 tuning options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the current state of the ICMPv6 tuning options for the given node.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the **-fields <fieldname>, ...** parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use **'-fields ?'** to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

Displays all ICMPv6 tuning options.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Specifies the node for which the ICMPv6 tuning options are displayed.

[-is-v6-redirect-accepted {true|false}] - Accept redirects via ICMPv6

Displays all entries that match the "is-v6-redirect-accepted" value.

[-redirect-v6-timeout <integer>] - Maximum seconds for route redirect timeout

Displays all the entries that match the "redirect-v6-timeout" value.

Examples

```
cluster1::> network tuning icmp6 show
```

Node	Accept Redirect ICMPv6	Redirect Timeout in Seconds
node1	true	300

network tuning tcp commands

Manage TCP tuning setting

network tuning tcp modify

Modify TCP tuning options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This commands sets TCP tuning options on the node.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Indicates on which node the TCP tuning options will be modified.

[-is-path-mtu-discovery-enabled {true|false}] - Path MTU discovery enabled

Enables path MTU discovery feature.

[-is-rfc3465-enabled {true|false}] - RFC3465 enabled

Enables the rfc3465 feature.

[-max-cwnd-increment <integer>] - Maximum congestion window segments incrementation

Sets the maximum congestion window increment segments during slow start.

[-is-rfc3390-enabled {true|false}] - RFC3390 enabled

Enables the rfc3390 feature.

[-is-sack-enabled {true|false}] - SACK supoport enabled

Enables the selective ACK feature.

Examples

```
cluster1::> network tuning tcp modify -node node1 -is-path-mtu-discovery-enabled false
```

network tuning tcp show

Show TCP tuning options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the current state of the TCP tuning options for the given node.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

Displays all TCP tuning options.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Specifies the node for which the TCP tuning options will be displayed.

[-is-path-mtu-discovery-enabled {true|false}] - Path MTU discovery enabled

Displays all entries that match the "is-path-mtu-discovery-enabled" value.

[-is-rfc3465-enabled {true|false}] - RFC3465 enabled

Displays all entries that match the "is-rfc3465-enabled" value.

[-max-cwnd-increment <integer>] - Maximum congestion window segments incrementation

Displays all entries that match the "max-cwnd-increment" value.

[-is-rfc3390-enabled {true|false}] - RFC3390 enabled

Displays all entries that match the "is-rfc3390-enabled" value.

[-is-sack-enabled {true|false}] - SACK support enabled

Displays all entries that match the "is-sack-enabled" value.

Examples

```
cluster1::> network tuning tcp show
Node      Path MTU Discovery Enabled  RFC3465 Enabled  Maximum Congestion Window Incrementation  RFC3390 Ack Enabled  Selective Enabled
-----
node1     true      true      2              true      true
```

network tuning icmp commands

Manage ICMP tuning setting

network tuning icmp modify

Modify ICMP tuning options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays options which can be used to fine tune icmp protocol behavior.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Sets this parameter to indicate on which node the ICMP tuning options are modified.

[-is-drop-redirect-enabled {true|false}] - Drop redirect ICMP

Sets this parameter to drop redirect ICMP message.

[-tx-icmp-limit <integer>] - Maximum number of ICMP packets sent per second

Sets the maximum number of ICMP messages including TCP RSTs can be sent per second.

[-redirect-timeout <integer>] - Maximum seconds for route redirect timeout

Sets this parameter to indicate the number of seconds after which the route is deleted. Value of zero means infinity. The default value is 300 seconds.

Examples

```
cluster1::> network tuning icmp modify -node node1 -is-drop-redirect-enabled false
```

network tuning icmp show

Show ICMP tuning options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the current state of the ICMP tuning options for the given node.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

Displays all ICMP tuning options.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Specifies the node for which the ICMP tuning options are displayed.

[-is-drop-redirect-enabled {true|false}] - Drop redirect ICMP

Displays all entries that match the "is-drop-redirect-enabled" value.

[-tx-icmp-limit <integer>] - Maximum number of ICMP packets sent per second

Displays all entries that match the "tx-icmp-limit" value.

[-redirect-timeout <integer>] - Maximum seconds for route redirect timeout

Displays all the entries that match the "redirect-timeout" value.

Examples

```
cluster1::> network tuning icmp show
```

Node	Drop Redirect ICMP	Maximum ICMP Sends per Second	Redirect Timeout in Seconds
node1	true	100	300

Chapter 17. protection-type commands

Manage Protection Types and RPOs

protection-type show

Display the supported protection types and available RPOs

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the protection types available for application provisioning.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

Specifies fields that you want included in the output. You can use -fields ? to display the available fields.

| [-instance]}

Specifies the display of all available fields for each selected protection type.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Selects the protection types of Vservers that match the parameter value.

[-protection-type {local|remote}] - Protection Type

Selects the protection types that match the parameter value.

[-rpo-list <text>, ...] - List of available RPOs

Selects the protection types whose list of available RPOs matches the parameter value.

[-rpo-list-description <text>, ...] - List of descriptions of available RPOs

Selects the protection types whose list of description of available RPOs matches the parameter value.

[-description <text>] - Description of Protection Type

Selects the protection types with a description that matches the parameter value.

Examples

The following example displays the protection types and the associated available RPOs for all Vservers in the cluster.

```
cluster1::*> protection-type show
Vserver Protection Type RPO List
-----
vs1
  local          hourly, none
remote          none
vs2
  local          hourly, none
remote          none, zero
```

Chapter 18. qos commands

QoS settings

qos adaptive-policy-group commands

The adaptive-policy-group directory

qos adaptive-policy-group create

Create an adaptive policy group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `qos adaptive-policy-group create` command creates a new adaptive policy group. After the adaptive policy group is created, you can assign one or more storage objects to the policy. When a storage object is assigned to an adaptive policy group, the maximum throughput QoS setting automatically adjusts based on the storage object used space or the storage object allocated space. QoS minimum throughput setting is calculated from the `expected-iops` parameter and the storage object allocated size. It is set only for the storage objects that reside on AFF platforms.

After you create an adaptive policy group, use the storage object create command or storage object modify command to apply the adaptive policy group to a storage object.

Parameters

-policy-group <text> - Name

Specifies the name of the adaptive policy group. Adaptive policy group names must be unique and are restricted to 127 alphanumeric characters including underscores "_" and hyphens "-". Adaptive policy group names must start with an alphanumeric character. Use the [“qos adaptive-policy-group rename” on page 415](#) command to change the adaptive policy group name.

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Specifies the data Vserver to which this adaptive policy group belongs to. You can apply this adaptive policy group to only the storage objects contained in the specified Vserver. If the system has only one Vserver, then the command uses that Vserver by default.

-expected-iops {<integer>[IOPS[/[GB|TB]]] (default: TB)} - Expected IOPS

Specifies the minimum expected IOPS per TB or GB allocated based on the storage object allocated size.

-peak-iops {<integer>[IOPS[/[GB|TB]]] (default: TB)} - Peak IOPS

Specifies the maximum possible IOPS per TB or GB allocated based on the storage object allocated size or the storage object used size.

[-absolute-min-iops <qos_tput>] - Absolute Minimum IOPS

Specifies the absolute minimum IOPS which is used as an override when the expected IOPS is less than this value. The default value is computed as follows:

if `expected-iops` $\geq$ 6144/TB, then `absolute-min-iops` = 1000IOPS; if `expected-iops` $\geq$ 2048/TB and `expected-iops` < 6144/TB, then `absolute-min-iops` = 500IOPS; if `expected-iops` $\geq$ 1/MB and `expected-iops` < 2048/TB, then `absolute-min-iops` = 75IOPS.

[-peak-iops-allocation {used-space|allocated-space}] - Peak IOPS Allocation

Specifies the peak IOPS allocation policy. The allocation policy is either *allocated-space* or *used-space*. When the peak-iops-allocation policy is set to *allocated-space*, the peak IOPS is calculated based on the size of the storage object. When the peak-iops-allocation policy is set to *used-space*, the peak IOPS is calculated based on the amount of data stored in the storage object taking into account storage efficiencies. The default value is *used-space*.

Examples

```
cluster1::> qos adaptive-policy-group create p1 -vserver vs1
               -expected-iops 100IOPS/TB -peak-iops 1000/TB
```

Creates the "p1" adaptive policy group which belongs to Vserver "vs1" with expected-iops of 100IOPS/TB and peak-iops of 1000IOPS/TB with default value for absolute-min-iops

```
cluster1::> qos adaptive-policy-group create p2 -vserver vs1
               -expected-iops 100IOPS/GB -peak-iops 1000IOPS/GB
               -absolute-min-iops 200IOPS
```

qos adaptive-policy-group delete

Delete an adaptive policy group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `qos adaptive-policy-group delete` command deletes an adaptive policy group from a cluster. You cannot delete a policy group if a QoS workload associated with a storage object is assigned to it unless you use the `-force` parameter. Using the `-force` parameter will delete all the QoS workloads for storage objects associated with the specified adaptive policy groups.

Only user created adaptive policy groups can be deleted. Default adaptive policy groups are read only and cannot be deleted.

Parameters

-policy-group <text> - Name

Specifies the name of the adaptive policy group that you want to delete.

[-force [true]] - Force Delete Workloads for the QoS adaptive policy group (privilege: advanced)

Specifies whether to delete an adaptive policy group along with any underlying workloads.

Examples

The following example deletes "p1" adaptive policy group:

```
cluster1::> qos adaptive-policy-group delete p1
```

Deletes the "p1" adaptive policy group along with any underlying QoS workloads.

```
cluster1::> qos adaptive-policy-group delete p1 -force
```

qos adaptive-policy-group modify

Modify an adaptive policy group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `qos adaptive-policy-group modify` command modifies an adaptive policy group.

Only user-created adaptive policy groups can be modified. Default adaptive policy groups are read-only and cannot be modified.

Parameters

-policy-group <text> - Name

Specifies the name of the adaptive policy group. Adaptive policy group names must be unique and are restricted to 127 alphanumeric characters including underscores "_" and hyphens "-". Adaptive policy group names must start with an alphanumeric character. Use the ["qos adaptive-policy-group rename" on page 415](#) command to change the adaptive policy group name.

[-expected-iops {<integer>[IOPS[/[GB|TB]]] (default: TB)] - Expected IOPS

Specifies the minimum expected IOPS per TB or GB allocated based on the storage object allocated size. QoS minimum throughput setting is calculated from the expected-iops parameter. It is set only for the storage objects that reside on AFF platforms.

[-peak-iops {<integer>[IOPS[/[GB|TB]]] (default: TB)] - Peak IOPS

Specifies the maximum possible IOPS per TB or GB allocated based on the storage object allocated size or the storage object used size.

[-absolute-min-iops <qos_tput>] - Absolute Minimum IOPS

Specifies the absolute minimum IOPS which is used as an override when the expected IOPS is less than this value. The default value is computed as follows:

if expected-iops $\geq$ 6144/TB, then absolute-min-iops = 1000IOPS; if expected-iops $\geq$ 2048/TB and expected-iops $<$ 6144/TB, then absolute-min-iops = 500IOPS; if expected-iops $\geq$ 1/MB and expected-iops $<$ 2048/TB, then absolute-min-iops = 75IOPS.

[-peak-iops-allocation {used-space|allocated-space}] - Peak IOPS Allocation

Specifies the peak IOPS allocation policy. The allocation policy is either *allocated-space* or *used-space*. When the peak-iops-allocation policy is set to *allocated-space*, the peak IOPS is calculated based on the size of the storage object. When the peak-iops-allocation policy is set to *used-space*, the peak IOPS is calculated based on the amount of data stored in the storage object taking into account storage efficiencies. The default value is *used-space*.

Examples

The following example modifies the "p1" adaptive policy group with specified values.

```
cluster1::> qos adaptive-policy-group modify -policy-group p1
          -expected-iops 200IOPS/TB -peak-iops 2000IOPS/TB
          -absolute-min-iops 100IOPS
```

qos adaptive-policy-group rename

Rename an adaptive policy group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `qos adaptive-policy-group rename` command changes the name of an existing adaptive policy group.

Parameters

-policy-group <text> - Name

Specifies the existing name of the adaptive policy group that you want to rename.

-new-name <text> - New adaptive policy group name

Specifies the new name of the adaptive policy group. Adaptive policy group names must be unique and are restricted to 127 alphanumeric characters including underscores "_" and hyphens "-". Adaptive policy group names must start with an alphanumeric character.

Examples

```
cluster1::> qos adaptive-policy-group rename -policy-group p1 -new-name p1_new
```

qos adaptive-policy-group show

Display a list of adaptive policy groups

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `qos adaptive-policy-group show` command shows the current settings of the adaptive policy groups on a cluster. You can view the list of adaptive policy groups and also the detailed information about a specific adaptive policy group.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-policy-group <text>] - Name

Selects the adaptive policy groups that match this parameter value.

Adaptive policy groups define measurable service level objectives (SLOs) that adjust based on the storage object used space or the storage object allocated space.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the adaptive policy groups with a matching vservers.

[-uuid <UUID>] - Uuid

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the adaptive policy groups with the specified UUID.

[-pgid <integer>] - ID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the adaptive policy groups that match the given policy group ID, which is an integer that uniquely identifies the adaptive policy group.

[-expected-iops {<integer>[IOPS[{GB|TB}]] (default: TB)}] - Expected IOPS

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the adaptive policy groups with the specified minimum expected IOPS per TB or GB.

[-peak-iops {<integer>[IOPS[{GB|TB}]] (default: TB)}] - Peak IOPS

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the adaptive policy groups with the specified maximum possible IOPS per TB or GB.

[-absolute-min-iops <qos_tput>] - Absolute Minimum IOPS

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the adaptive policy groups with the specified absolute minimum IOPS.

[-peak-iops-allocation {used-space|allocated-space}] - Peak IOPS Allocation

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the adaptive policy groups with the specified peak IOPS allocation policy used to compute the maximum possible IOPS per TB or GB.

[-num-workloads <integer>] - Number of Workloads

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the adaptive policy groups with the specified number of workloads.

Examples

The example above displays all adaptive policy groups on the cluster.

```
cluster1::> qos adaptive-policy-group show
qos adaptive-policy-group show
Name           Vserver Wklds Expected Peak
-----
extreme        clus-1  3      6144IOPS/TB 12288IOPS/TB
p1             vs0     0       50IOPS/TB  100IOPS/TB
p2             vs0     1       50IOPS/TB  100IOPS/TB
p3             vs0     0       50IOPS/TB  100IOPS/TB
p4             vs0     0       50IOPS/TB  100IOPS/TB
p5             vs0     0       50IOPS/TB  100IOPS/TB
performance    clus-1  0      2048IOPS/TB 4096IOPS/TB
value          clus-1  0      128IOPS/TB  512IOPS/TB

8 entries were displayed.
```

qos policy-group commands

The policy-group directory

qos policy-group create

Create a policy group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `qos policy-group create` command creates a new policy group. You can use a QoS policy group to control a set of storage objects known as "workloads" - LUNs, volumes, files, or Vservers. Policy groups define measurable service level objectives (SLOs) that apply to the storage objects with which the policy group is associated.

After you create a policy group, you use the storage object create command or the storage object modify command to apply the policy group to a storage object.

Parameters

-policy-group <text> - Policy Group Name

Specifies the name of the policy group. Policy group names must be unique and are restricted to 127 alphanumeric characters including underscores "_" and hyphens "-". Policy group names must start with an alphanumeric character. You use the ["qos policy-group rename" on page 420](#) command to change the policy group name.

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Specifies the data Vserver to which this policy group belongs. You can apply this policy group to only the storage objects contained in the specified Vserver. For example, if you want to apply this policy group to a volume, that volume must belong to the specified Vserver. Using this parameter does not apply the policy group's SLOs to the Vserver. You need to use the vserver modify command if you want to apply this policy group to the Vserver. If the system has only one Vserver, then the command uses that Vserver by default. QoS policy groups cannot belong to Vservers with Infinite Volume.

[-max-throughput <qos_tput>] - Maximum Throughput

Specifies the maximum throughput for the policy group. A maximum throughput limit specifies the throughput that the policy group must not exceed. It is specified in terms of IOPS or MB/s, or a combination of comma separated IOPS and MB/s. The range is one to infinity. A value of zero is accepted but is internally treated as infinity.

The values entered here are case-insensitive, and the units are base ten. There should be no space between the number and the units. The default value for max-throughput is infinity, which can be specified by the special value "INF". Note that there is no default unit - all numbers except zero require explicit specification of the units.

Two reserved keywords, "none" and "INF", are available for the situation that requires removal of a value, and the situation that needs to specify the maximum available value.

Examples of valid throughput specifications are: "100B/s", "10KB/s", "1gb/s", "500MB/s", "1tb/s", "100iops", "100iops,400KB/s", and "800KB/s,100iops"

[-min-throughput <qos_tput>] - Minimum Throughput

Specifies the minimum throughput for the policy group. A minimum throughput specifies the desired performance level for a policy group. It is specified in terms of IOPS.

The values entered here are case-insensitive, and the units are base ten. There should be no space between the number and the units. The default value for min-throughput is "0". The default unit is IOPS.

One reserved keyword, 'none' is available for the situation that requires removal of a value.

Examples of valid throughput specifications are: "100iops" and "100".

[-is-shared {true|false}] - Is Shared

Specifies whether the policy group can be shared or not. The default value is "true". This parameter specifies if the SLOs of the policy group are shared between the workloads or if the SLOs are applied separately to each workload.

Examples

```
cluster1::> qos policy-group create p1 -vserver vs1
```

Creates the "p1" policy group which belongs to Vserver "vs1" with default policy values.

```
cluster1::> qos policy-group create p2 -vserver vs1 -max-throughput 500MB/s
```

Creates the "p2" policy group which belongs to Vserver "vs1" with the maximum throughput set to 500 MB/s.

```
cluster1::> qos policy-group create p3 -vserver vs1 -max-throughput 500MB/s -is-shared false
```

qos policy-group delete

Delete an existing QoS Policy Group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `qos policy-group delete` command deletes a policy group from a cluster. You cannot delete a policy group if a qos workload associated with storage object is assigned to it unless you use "-force". Using "-force" will delete all the qos workloads for storage objects associated with the specified policy groups.

You can only delete user-defined policy groups. You cannot delete preset policy groups.

Parameters

-policy-group <text> - Policy Group Name

Specifies the name of the policy group that you want to delete.

[-force [true]] - Force Delete Workloads for the QoS Policy Group (privilege: advanced)

Specifies whether to delete a policy group along with any underlying workloads.

Examples

```
cluster1::> qos policy-group delete p1
cluster1::> qos policy-group delete p1 -force
```

qos policy-group modify

Modify a policy group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `qos policy-group modify` command modifies a user-created policy group.

Parameters

-policy-group <text> - Policy Group Name

Specifies the name of the policy group that you want to modify.

[-max-throughput <qos_tput>] - Maximum Throughput

Specifies the maximum throughput for the policy group. A maximum throughput limit specifies the throughput that the policy group must not exceed. It is specified in terms of IOPS or MB/s, or a combination of comma separated IOPS and MB/s. The range is one to infinity. A value of zero is accepted but is internally treated as infinity.

The values entered here are case-insensitive, and the units are base ten. There should be no space between the number and the units. The default value for max-throughput is infinity, which can be specified by the special value "INF". Note there is no default unit - all numbers except zero require explicit specification of the units.

Two reserved keywords, "none" and "INF", are available for the situation that requires removal of a value, and the situation that needs to specify the maximum available value.

Examples of valid throughput specifications are: "100B/s", "10KB/s", "1gb/s", "500MB/s", "1tb/s", and "100iops".

[-min-throughput <qos_tput>] - Minimum Throughput

Specifies the minimum throughput for the policy group. A minimum throughput specifies the desired performance level for a policy group. It is specified in terms of IOPS.

The values entered here are case-insensitive, and the units are base ten. There should be no space between the number and the units. The default value for min-throughput is "0". The default unit is IOPS.

One reserved keyword, 'none' is available for the situation that requires removal of a value.

Examples of valid throughput specifications are: "100iops" and "100".

Examples

```
cluster1::> qos policy-group modify p1 -max-throughput 10IOPS
```

qos policy-group rename

Rename a policy group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `qos policy-group rename` command changes the name of an existing policy group.

Parameters

-policy-group <text> - Policy Group Name

Specifies the existing name of the policy group that you want to rename.

-new-name <text> - New Policy Group Name

Specifies the new name of the policy group. Policy group names must be unique and are restricted to 127 alphanumeric characters including underscores "_" and hyphens "-". Policy group names must start with an alphanumeric character.

Examples

```
cluster1::> qos policy-group rename -policy-group p1 -new-name p1_new
```

qos policy-group show

Display a list of policy groups

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `qos policy-group show` command shows the current settings of the policy groups on a cluster. You can display a list of the policy groups and you can view detailed information about a specific policy group.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-policy-group <text>] - Policy Group Name

Selects the policy groups that match this parameter value

Policy groups define measurable service level objectives (SLOs) that apply to the storage objects with which the policy group is associated.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Selects the policy groups that match this parameter value

[-uuid <UUID>] - Uuid

Selects the policy groups that match this parameter value

[-class {preset|user-defined|system-defined|autovolume}] - Policy Group Class

Selects the policy groups that match this parameter value

[-pgid <integer>] - Policy Group ID

Selects the policy groups that match this parameter value

This uniquely identifies the policy group

[-max-throughput <qos_tput>] - Maximum Throughput

Selects the policy groups that match this parameter value

A maximum throughput limit specifies the throughput (in IOPS or MB/s) that the policy group must not exceed.

[-min-throughput <qos_tput>] - Minimum Throughput

Selects the policy groups that match this parameter value

A minimum throughput specifies the desired performance level for a policy group.

[-num-workloads <integer>] - Number of Workloads

Selects the policy groups that match this parameter value.

[-throughput-policy <text>] - Throughput Policy

Selects the policy groups that match this parameter value. You can specify the throughput range in terms of IOPS or data rate. For example, 0-INF, 0-400IOPS, 0-200KB/s, 0-400MB/s.

[-is-shared {true|false}] - Is Shared

Selects the policy groups that match this parameter value.

The shared value specifies whether the policy group is a shared policy group or not.

Examples

```
cluster1::> qos policy-group show
Name          Vserver      Class      Wklds Throughput
-----
pg1            vs4          user-defined 0      0-200IOPS
pg2            vs0          user-defined 0      0-500IOPS
pg5            vs0          user-defined 0      0-300IOPS
pg6            vs0          user-defined 0      0-INF
4 entries were displayed.
```

qos settings commands

QoS settings

qos settings cache commands

Cache QoS settings

qos settings cache modify

Modify the cache policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `qos settings cache modify` command modifies the existing default caching-policy. The list of caching policies can be obtained from the `qos setting cache show -fields cache-setting` command.

Parameters**-cache-setting <text> - Cache Policy Name**

Valid inputs to this parameter include any one of the listed caching-policies. This command is to be used together with the default parameter. If you use this parameter, the command modifies the specified caching-policy based on the default parameter.

[-default {true|false}] - Is Default?

Valid inputs to this parameter are true and false. Together with cache-setting, this parameter helps set or unset a caching-policy as default.

Examples

```
cluster1::> qos settings cache modify -default true -cache-setting random_read_write-random_write
```

qos settings cache show

Display list of cache policies

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `qos settings cache show` shows the current caching-policies, class to which they belong, the number of workloads associated with each of the policies, and whether or not they are set to default. The following external-cache policies are available:

- none - Does not cache any user data or metadata blocks.
- auto - Read caches all metadata and randomly read user data blocks, and write caches all randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- all - Read caches all data blocks read and written. It does not do any write caching.
- all-random_write - Read caches all data blocks read and written. It also write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- all_read - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, and sequentially read user data blocks.
- all_read-random_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, and sequentially read user data blocks. It also write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- all_read_random_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, sequentially read and randomly written user data.
- all_read_random_write-random_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, sequentially read, and randomly written user data blocks. It also write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- meta - Read caches only metadata blocks.
- meta-random_write - Read caches all metadata and write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- noread-random_write - Write caches all randomly overwritten user data blocks. It does not do any read caching.
- random_read - Read caches all metadata and randomly read user data blocks.
- random_read_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read and randomly written user data blocks.
- random_read_write-random_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, and randomly written user data blocks. It also write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.

Note: Note that in a caching-policy name, a hyphen (-) separates read and write caching policies.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

The input to this parameter is one of the following: {cache-setting|class|default|num-workloads}. If you use this parameter, the command displays information related to the specified input field.

| [-instance]}

If you use this parameter, the command displays information about the caching-policies in a list format.

[-cache-setting <text>] - Cache Policy Name

The input to this parameter is any one of the above listed caching-policies. If you use this parameter, the command displays information corresponding to the specified caching-policy.

[-class {preset|user-defined|system-defined|autovolume}] - Cache Policy Class

The input to this parameter is one of the following: {undefined|preset|user-defined|system-defined|autovolume}. If you use this parameter, the command displays information corresponding to the specified policy-group class.

[-default {true|false}] - Is Default?

The input to this parameter is true and false. If you use this parameter, the command displays information corresponding to entries that have the specified default value.

[-num-workloads <integer>] - Number Of Workloads With This Policy

The input to this parameter is an integer. If you use this parameter, the command displays information about policy-groups matching the specified number of workloads.

Examples

```
cluster1::> qos settings cache show
```

Policy Name	Class	Num Workloads	Default
all	preset	0	false
all-random_write	preset	0	false
all_read	preset	0	false
all_read-random_write	preset	0	false
all_read_random_write	preset	0	false
all_read_random_write-random_write	preset	0	false
auto	preset	2	false
meta	preset	0	false
meta-random_write	preset	0	false
none	preset	0	false
noread-random_write	preset	0	false
random_read	preset	25	false
random_read_write	preset	0	false
random_read_write-random_write	preset	28	true

14 entries were displayed.

qos statistics commands

Qos Statistics

qos statistics resource commands

Resource utilization

qos statistics resource cpu commands

CPU utilization

qos statistics resource cpu show

Display CPU resource utilization data per QoS policy group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `qos statistics resource cpu show` command displays the CPU utilization for QoS policy groups per node.

The command displays the following data:

- The QoS policy group name (Policy Group)
- CPU utilization observed in percentage (CPU)

The results displayed per iteration are sorted by total CPU utilization. Each iteration starts with a row that displays the total CPU utilization across all QoS policy groups.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Selects the policy groups that match this parameter value.

[-iterations <integer>] - Number of Iterations

Specifies the number of times the display is refreshed before terminating. If you do not specify this parameter, the command iterates until interrupted by Ctrl-C.

{ [-rows <integer>] - Number of Rows in the Output

Specifies the number of busiest QoS policy groups to display. Valid values are from 1 to 20. The default value is 10.

[-policy-group <text>] - QoS Policy Group Name

Selects the QoS policy group whose name matches the specified value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for all QoS policy groups.

[-refresh-display {true|false}] - Toggle Screen Refresh Between Each Iteration

Specifies the display style. If true, the command clears the display after each data iteration. If false, the command displays each data iteration below the previous one. The default is false.

Examples

```
cluster1::> qos statistics resource cpu show -node nodeA -iterations 100 -rows 3
Policy Group      CPU
-----
-total- (100%)    9%
fast              1%
slow              3%
medium            5%
-total- (100%)    8%
slow              1%
fast              3%
medium            3%
```

The following example shows the output when the session privilege level is diagnostic.

```
cluster1::*> qos statistics resource cpu show -node nodeB -iterations 100 -rows 3
Policy Group      CPU WafL_exempt Kahuna Network Raid Exempt Protocol
-----
-total- (200%)    21%      0%      0%      0%      0%      18%      3%
fast              19%      0%      0%      0%      0%      16%      3%
medium            1%       0%      0%      0%      0%      1%       0%
slow              1%       0%      0%      0%      0%      1%       0%
-total- (200%)    22%      0%      0%      0%      0%      19%      3%
fast              18%      0%      0%      0%      0%      15%      3%
medium            2%       0%      0%      0%      0%      2%       0%
slow              2%       0%      0%      0%      0%      2%       0%
```


The example above displays the total CPU utilization for the 3 QoS policy groups with the highest CPU utilization and it refreshes the display *100* times before terminating.

```
cluster1::> qos statistics resource cpu show -node local -iterations 100 -policy-group pg1
Policy Group      CPU
-----
-total- (100%)    7%
pg1               1%
-total- (100%)    7%
pg1               1%
-total- (100%)    7%
pg1               1%
-total- (100%)    10%
pg1               1%
```

qos statistics resource disk commands

Disk utilization

qos statistics resource disk show

Display disk resource utilization data per QoS policy group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `qos statistics resource disk show` command displays the disk utilization for QoS policy groups per node. The disk utilization shows the percentage of time spent on the disk during read and write operations. The command displays disk utilization for system-defined policy groups; however, their disk utilization is not included in the total utilization. The command only supports hard disks.

The command displays the following data:

- The QoS policy group name (Policy Group)
- Disk utilization (Disk)
- The number of HDD data disks utilized (Number of HDD Disks)

The results displayed are sorted by total disk utilization. Each iteration starts with a row that displays the total disk utilization across all QoS policy groups.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Selects the policy groups that match this parameter value.

[-iterations <integer>] - Number of Iterations

Specifies the number of times the display is refreshed before terminating. If you do not specify this parameter, the command iterates until interrupted by Ctrl-C.

{ [-rows <integer>] - Number of Rows in the Output

Specifies the number of busiest QoS policy groups to display. Valid values are from 1 to 20. The default value is 10.

[-policy-group <text>] - QoS Policy Group Name

Selects the QoS policy group whose name matches the specified value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for all QoS policy groups.

[-refresh-display {true|false}] - Toggle Screen Refresh Between Each Iteration

Specifies the display style. If true, the command clears the display after each data iteration. If false, the command displays each data iteration below the previous one. The default is false.

Examples

```
cluster1::> qos statistics resource disk show -node nodeA -iterations 100 -rows 3
Policy Group      Disk Number of HDD Disks
-----
-total-          40%                27
pg1              22%                 5
slow            10%                10
fast             8%                 12
_System_Default  7%                 20
-total-          42%                27
pg1              22%                 5
slow            12%                10
fast             8%                 12
_System_Default  7%                 20
```

The example above displays the total disk utilization for the 3 QoS policy groups with the highest disk utilization and it refreshes the display *100* times before terminating.

```
cluster1::> qos statistics resource disk show -node local -iterations 100 -policy-group pg1
Policy Group      Disk Number of HDD Disks
-----
-total-          3%                 10
pg1              1%                 24
-total-          3%                 10
pg1              1%                 24
-total-          3%                 10
pg1              1%                 24
-total-          3%                 10
pg1              1%                 24
```

qos statistics volume commands

The volume directory

qos statistics volume characteristics commands

The characteristics directory

qos statistics volume characteristics show

Display volume characteristics

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `qos statistics volume characteristics show` command displays data that characterizes the behavior of volumes.

The command displays the following data:

- QoS volume name (Workload)
- QoS workload ID (ID)
- Input/output operations per second (IOPS)
- Throughput achieved in kilobytes per second (KB/s) or megabytes per second (MB/s) as appropriate (Throughput)
- Request size in bytes (B) (Request size)
- Read percentage from total IOPS (Read)
- Concurrency, which indicates the number of concurrent users generating the I/O traffic (Concurrency)

The results displayed per iteration are sorted by IOPS. Each iteration starts with a row that displays the total IOPS used across all volumes. Other columns in this row are either totals or averages.

Parameters

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the volumes that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for the entire cluster.

{ [-rows <integer>] - Number of Rows in the Output

Specifies the number of busiest QoS policy groups to display. The default setting is 10. The allowed range of values is 1 to 20.

| -vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver to which the volume belongs.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

Selects the characteristic data that match this parameter value. Enter a complete volume name or press the <Tab> key to complete the name. Wildcard query characters are not supported.

[-iterations <integer>] - Number of Iterations

Specifies the number of times the display is refreshed before terminating. If you do not specify this parameter, the command iterates until interrupted by Ctrl-C.

[-refresh-display {true|false}] - Toggle Screen Refresh Between Each Iteration

Specifies the display style. If true, the command clears the display after each data iteration. If false, the command displays each data iteration below the previous one. The default is false.

[-show-flexgroup-as-constituents {true|false}] - Display Flexgroups as Constituents

If the parameter is specified and if the value is true, it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroup Constituents. Otherwise it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroups.

Examples

```
cluster1::> qos statistics volume characteristics show -iterations 100 -rows 3
Workload      ID      IOPS      Throughput Request size Read Concurrency
-----
-total-      -        68      176.00KB/s      2650B      7%      8
vs1vol0-wid102 102      24      96.00KB/s      4096B      20%     13
vol_1-wid103    103      20      80.00KB/s      4096B      0%      12
vol_2-wid104    104       1       0KB/s         0B         0%       0
-total-      -       157     528.00KB/s     3443B      3%       4
vol_2-wid104    104      48     192.00KB/s     4096B      0%       9
vol_1-wid103    103      43     172.00KB/s     4096B      0%       0
vs1vol0-wid102  102      41     164.00KB/s     4096B     14%       6
-total-      -       274    1016.00KB/s    3797B      2%       2
vs1vol0-wid102  102      85     340.00KB/s     4096B      8%       4
vol_2-wid104    104      85     340.00KB/s     4096B      0%       1
vol_1-wid103    103      84     336.00KB/s     4096B      0%       3
```

The example above displays characteristics for the 3 volumes with the highest IOPS and it refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

```
cluster1::> qos statistics volume characteristics show -vserver vs0 -volume vs0_vol0 -iterations 100
Workload      ID      IOPS      Throughput Request Size Read Concurrency
-----
-total-      -     1567     783.33KB/s     512Kb     90%      2
vs0_vol0-wid1.. 15658    785     392.33KB/s     512Kb     89%      1
-total-      -     1521     760.50KB/s     512Kb     90%      1
vs0_vol0-wid1.. 15658    982     491.17KB/s     512Kb     90%      0
-total-      -     1482     741.00KB/s     512Kb     89%      0
vs0_vol0-wid1.. 15658    945     472.50KB/s     512Kb     90%      0
-total-      -     1482     741.00KB/s     512Kb     89%      0
vs0_vol0-wid1.. 15658    945     472.50KB/s     512Kb     90%      0
-total-      -     1702     850.83KB/s     512Kb     90%      0
vs0_vol0-wid1.. 15658   1018     509.00KB/s     512Kb     90%      0
```

qos statistics volume latency commands

The latency directory

qos statistics volume latency show

Display latency breakdown data per volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `qos statistics volume latency show` command displays the average latencies for volumes on Data ONTAP subsystems.

The command displays the following data:

- The QoS volume name (Workload)
- The QoS workload ID (ID)
- Total latency observed per I/O operation (Latency)
- Latency observed per I/O operation in the Network subsystem (Network)
- Latency observed per I/O operation across the internally connected nodes in a Cluster (Cluster)
- Latency observed per I/O operation in the Data management subsystem (Data)
- Latency observed per I/O operation in the Storage subsystem (Disk)
- Latency observed per I/O operation in the QoS subsystem (QoS)
- Latency observed per I/O operation for NVRAM transfer (NVRAM)
- Latency observed per I/O operation for Object Store(Cloud) operations

The results displayed per iteration are sorted by the total latency field. Each iteration starts with a row that displays the average latency, in microseconds (us) or milliseconds (ms) observed across all volumes.

Parameters

[-node <nodename>|local]] - Node

Selects the volumes that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for the entire cluster.

{ [-rows <integer>] - Number of Rows in the Output

Specifies the number of busiest QoS policy groups to display. The default setting is 10. The allowed range of values is 1 to 20.

| -vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver to which the volume belongs.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

Selects the latency data that match this parameter value. Enter a complete volume name or press the <Tab> key to complete the name. Wildcard query characters are not supported.

[-iterations <integer>] - Number of Iterations

Specifies the number of times that the command refreshes the display with updated data before terminating. If you do not specify this parameter, the command iterates until interrupted by Ctrl-C.

[-refresh-display {true|false}] - Toggle Screen Refresh Between Each Iteration

Specifies the display style. If true, the command clears the display after each data iteration. If false, the command displays each data iteration below the previous one. The default is false.

[-show-flexgroup-as-constituents {true|false}] - Display Flexgroups as Constituents

If the parameter is specified and if the value is true, it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroup Constituents. Otherwise it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroups.

Examples

```
cluster1::> qos statistics volume latency show -iterations 100 -rows 3
Workload      ID  Latency    Network  Cluster    Data      Disk      QoS      NVRAM      Cloud
-----
-total-      -  110.35ms   110.02ms   0ms        327.00us   0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
vs1vol0      111 167.82ms   167.22ms   0ms        603.00us   0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
vol1         1234 117.76ms   117.56ms   0ms        191.00us   0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
vol2         999  44.24ms    44.05ms    0ms        190.00us   0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
-total-      -  38.89ms    38.63ms    0ms        256.00us   0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
vol2         999  64.47ms    64.20ms    0ms        266.00us   0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
vol1         1234 27.28ms    27.03ms    0ms        253.00us   0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
vs1vol0      111  23.72ms    23.47ms    0ms        249.00us   0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
-total-      -  409.81ms   409.65ms   0ms        169.00us   0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
vol1         1234 816.92ms   816.80ms   0ms        120.00us   0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
vol2         999  407.88ms   407.66ms   0ms        219.00us   0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
vs1vol0      111   3.68ms     3.49ms     0ms        193.00us   0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
```

The example above displays latencies for the 3 volumes with the highest latencies and it refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

```
cluster1::> qos statistics volume latency show -vserver vs0 -volume vs0_vol0 -iterations 100
Workload      ID  Latency    Network  Cluster    Data      Disk      QoS      NVRAM      Cloud
-----
-total-      -  455.00us   158.00us   0ms        297.00us   0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
vs0_vol0-wid1.. 15658 428.00us   155.00us   0ms        273.00us   0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
-total-      -  337.00us   130.00us   0ms        207.00us   0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
vs0_vol0-wid1.. 15658 316.00us   128.00us   0ms        188.00us   0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
-total-      -  464.00us   132.00us   0ms        332.00us   0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
vs0_vol0-wid1.. 15658 471.00us   130.00us   0ms        341.00us   0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
-total-      -  321.00us   138.00us   0ms        183.00us   0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
vs0_vol0-wid1.. 15658 302.00us   137.00us   0ms        165.00us   0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
-total-      -  418.00us   142.00us   0ms        276.00us   0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
vs0_vol0-wid1.. 15658 424.00us   143.00us   0ms        281.00us   0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
```

qos statistics volume performance commands

The performance directory

qos statistics volume performance show

Display system performance data per volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `qos statistics volume performance show` command shows the current system performance that each volume is achieving.

The command displays the following data:

- The QoS volume name (Workload)
- The QoS workload ID (ID)
- Input/output operations performed per second (IOPS)
- Throughput in kilobytes per second (KB/s) or megabytes per second (MB/s) as appropriate (Throughput)
- Latency observed per request in microseconds (us) or milliseconds (ms) as appropriate (Latency)

The results displayed per iteration are sorted by IOPS. Each iteration starts with a row that displays the total IOPS used across all volumes. Other columns in this row are either totals or averages.

Parameters

[`-node {<nodename>|local/}`] - Node

Selects the volumes that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for the entire cluster.

{ [-rows <integer>] - Number of Rows in the Output

Specifies the number of busiest QoS policy groups to display. The default setting is 10. The allowed range of values is 1 to 20.

| -vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver to which the volume belongs.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

Selects the performance data that match this parameter value. Enter a complete volume name or press the <Tab> key to complete the name. Wildcard query characters are not supported.

[-iterations <integer>] - Number of Iterations

Specifies the number of times the display is refreshed before terminating. If you do not specify this parameter, the command iterates until interrupted by Ctrl-C.

[-refresh-display {true|false}] - Toggle Screen Refresh Between Each Iteration

Specifies the display style. If true, the command clears the display after each data iteration. If false, the command displays each data iteration below the previous one. The default is false.

[-show-flexgroup-as-constituents {true|false}] - Display Flexgroups as Constituents

If the parameter is specified and if the value is true, it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroup Constituents. Otherwise it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroups.

Examples

```
cluster1::> qos statistics volume performance show -iterations 100 -rows 3
Workload      ID      IOPS      Throughput      Latency
-----
-total-        -        97        1.90MB/s        216.87ms
vol_2-wid104   104       28        1.75MB/s        412.78ms
vol_1-wid103   103       25        100.00KB/s      169.16ms
vs1vol0-wid102 102       13        52.00KB/s      403.78ms
-total-        -        98       1276.00KB/s      89.98ms
vs1vol0-wid102 102       28       112.00KB/s      80.70ms
vol_1-wid103   103       19       76.00KB/s      114.72ms
vol_2-wid104   104       17      1088.00KB/s     257.60ms
-total-        -        78      1152.00KB/s     225.22ms
vol_1-wid103   103       17       68.00KB/s     452.27ms
vol_2-wid104   104       16      1024.00KB/s     419.93ms
vs1vol0-wid102 102       15       60.00KB/s     210.63ms
```

The example above displays the system performance for the 3 volumes with the highest IOPS and it refreshes the display *100* times before terminating.

```
cluster1::> qos statistics volume performance show -vserver vs0 -volume vs0_vol0 -iterations 100
Workload      ID      IOPS      Throughput      Latency
-----
-total-        -      1278      639.17KB/s      404.00us
vs0_vol0-wid1.. 15658    526      263.17KB/s      436.00us
-total-        -      1315      657.33KB/s       86.00us
vs0_vol0-wid1.. 15658    528      264.17KB/s       88.00us
-total-        -      1220      609.83KB/s      418.00us
vs0_vol0-wid1.. 15658    515      257.33KB/s      531.00us
-total-        -      1202      600.83KB/s      815.00us
vs0_vol0-wid1.. 15658    519      259.67KB/s      924.00us
-total-        -      1240      620.17KB/s      311.00us
vs0_vol0-wid1.. 15658    525      262.50KB/s      297.00us
```

qos statistics volume resource commands

The resource directory

qos statistics volume resource cpu commands

The cpu directory

qos statistics volume resource cpu show

Display CPU resource utilization data per volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `qos statistics volume resource cpu show` command displays the CPU utilization for volumes per node.

The command displays the following data:

- The QoS volume name (Workload)
- The QoS workload ID (ID)
- CPU utilization observed in percentage (CPU)

The results displayed per iteration are sorted by total CPU utilization. Each iteration starts with a row that displays the total CPU utilization across all volumes.

Parameters

-node <nodename>|local - Node

Selects the volumes that match this parameter value.

{ [-rows <integer>] - Number of Rows in the Output

Specifies the number of busiest QoS policy groups to display. The default setting is 10. The allowed range of values is 1 to 20.

| -vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver to which the volume belongs.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

Selects the CPU utilization data that match this parameter value. Enter a complete volume name or press the <Tab> key to complete the name. Wildcard query characters are not supported.

[-iterations <integer>] - Number of Iterations

Specifies the number of times the display is refreshed before terminating. If you do not specify this parameter, the command iterates until interrupted by Ctrl-C.

[-refresh-display {true|false}] - Toggle Screen Refresh Between Each Iteration

Specifies the display style. If true, the command clears the display after each data iteration. If false, the command displays each data iteration below the previous one. The default is false.

[-show-flexgroup-as-constituents {true|false}] - Display Flexgroups as Constituents

If the parameter is specified and if the value is true, it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroup Constituents. Otherwise it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroups.

Examples

```
cluster1::> qos statistics volume resource cpu show -node nodeA -iterations 100 -rows 3
Workload      ID    CPU
-----
--total- (100%) -    9%
vs0vol1-wid-102 102   5%
vs0vol2-wid-121 121   2%
vs2_vol0-wid-.. 212   2%
-total- (100%) -    8%
vs0vol1-wid-102 102   5%
vs0vol2-wid-121 121   2%
```

```
vs2_vol0-wid-.. 212 1%
```

The example above displays total CPU utilization for the 3 volumes with the highest CPU utilization and it refreshes the display *100* times before terminating.

```
cluster1::> qos statistics volume resource cpu show -node local -vserver vs0 -volume vs0_vol1 -iterations 100
Workload          ID    CPU
-----
-total- (100%)    -    2%
vs0_vol1-wid7.. 7916  2%
-total- (100%)    -    2%
vs0_vol1-wid7.. 7916  2%
-total- (100%)    -    1%
vs0_vol1-wid7.. 7916  1%
-total- (100%)    -    2%
vs0_vol1-wid7.. 7916  1%
-total- (100%)    -    2%
vs0_vol1-wid7.. 7916  2%
```

The following example shows the output when the session privilege level is "diagnostic".

```
cluster1::*> qos statistics volume resource cpu show -node nodeB -iterations 100 -rows 3
Workload          ID    CPU WafL_exempt Kahuna Network Raid  Exempt Protocol
-----
-total- (200%)    -   23%      0%      0%      0%      0%      18%      5%
vs0vol1-wid-102   102  18%      0%      0%      0%      0%      15%      3%
vs0vol2-wid-121   121   3%      0%      0%      0%      0%       2%      1%
vs2_vol0-wid-.. 212   2%      0%      0%      0%      0%       1%      1%
-total- (200%)    -   24%      0%      0%      0%      0%      19%      5%
vs0vol1-wid-102   102  19%      0%      0%      0%      0%      16%      3%
vs0vol2-wid-121   121   3%      0%      0%      0%      0%       2%      1%
vs2_vol0-wid-.. 212   2%      0%      0%      0%      0%       1%      1%
```

qos statistics volume resource disk commands

The disk directory

qos statistics volume resource disk show

Display disk resource utilization data per volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `qos statistics volume resource disk show` command displays the disk utilization for volumes per node. The disk utilization shows the percentage of time spent on the disk during read and write operations. The command only supports hard disks.

The command displays the following data:

- The QoS volume name (Workload)
- The QoS workload ID (ID)
- Disk utilization (Disk)
- The number of HDD data disks utilized (Number of HDD Disks)

The results displayed are sorted by total disk utilization. Each iteration starts with a row that displays the total disk utilization across all volumes.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Selects the volumes that match this parameter value.

{ [-rows <integer>] - Number of Rows in the Output

Specifies the number of busiest QoS policy groups to display. The default setting is 10. The allowed range of values is 1 to 20.

| -vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver to which the volume belongs.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

Selects the disk utilization data that match this parameter value. Enter a complete volume name or press the <Tab> key to complete the name. Wildcard query characters are not supported.

[-iterations <integer>] - Number of Iterations

Specifies the number of times the display is refreshed before terminating. If you do not specify this parameter, the command iterates until interrupted by Ctrl-C.

[-refresh-display {true|false}] - Toggle Screen Refresh Between Each Iteration

Specifies the display style. If true, the command clears the display after each data iteration. If false, the command displays each data iteration below the previous one. The default is false.

[-show-flexgroup-as-constituents {true|false}] - Display Flexgroups as Constituents

If the parameter is specified and if the value is true, it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroup Constituents. Otherwise it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroups.

Examples

```
cluster1::> qos statistics volume resource disk show -node nodeB -iterations 100 -rows 3
Workload          ID   Disk Number of HDD Disks
-----
-total- (100%)    -   30%                      4
vs0vol1-wid101    101  12%                      2
vs0vol2-wid121    121  10%                      1
vol0-wid1002      1002  8%                       1
-total- (100%)    -   30%                      4
vs0vol1-wid101    101  12%                      2
vs0vol2-wid121    121  10%                      1
vol0-wid1002      1002  8%                       1
```

The example above displays total disk utilization for the 3 volumes with the highest disk utilization and it refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

```
cluster1::> qos statistics volume resource disk show -node local -vserver vs0 -volume vs0_vol0 -iterations 100
Workload          ID   Disk Number of HDD Disks
-----
-total-           -    5%                      10
vs0_vol0-wid1..  15658  1%                      6
-total-           -    5%                      10
vs0_vol0-wid1..  15658  1%                      6
-total-           -    6%                      10
vs0_vol0-wid1..  15658  2%                      6
-total-           -    6%                      10
vs0_vol0-wid1..  15658  2%                      6
-total-           -    6%                      10
vs0_vol0-wid1..  15658  2%                      6
```

qos statistics workload commands

Detail by workload

qos statistics workload characteristics commands

Workload characterization

qos statistics workload characteristics show

Display QoS workload characterization

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `qos statistics workload characteristics show` command displays data that characterizes the behavior of QoS workloads.

The command displays the following data:

- The QoS workload name (Workload)
- The QoS workload ID (ID)
- Input/output operations performed per second (IOPS)
- Throughput achieved in kilobytes per second (KB/s) or megabytes per second (MB/s) as appropriate (Throughput)
- Request size in bytes (B) (Request size)
- Read percentage from total IOPS (Read)
- Concurrency, which indicates the number of concurrent users generating the I/O traffic (Concurrency)

The results displayed per iteration are sorted by IOPS. Each iteration starts with a row that displays the total IOPS used across all QoS workloads. Other columns in this row are either totals or averages.

Parameters

[-node <nodename>|local]] - Node

Selects the QoS workloads that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for the entire cluster.

[-iterations <integer>] - Number of Iterations

Specifies the number of times the display is refreshed before terminating. If you do not specify this parameter, the command iterates until interrupted by Ctrl-C.

[-refresh-display {true|false}] - Toggle Screen Refresh Between Each Iteration

Specifies the display style. If true, the command clears the display after each data iteration. If false, the command displays each data iteration below the previous one. The default is false.

{ [-rows <integer>] - Number of Rows in the Output

Specifies the number of busiest QoS policy groups to display. Valid values are from 1 to 20. The default value is 10.

[-policy-group <text>] - QoS Policy Group Name

Selects the QoS workloads that belong to the QoS policy group specified by this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for all QoS workloads.

[-workload <text>] - QoS Workload Name

Selects the QoS workload that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for all QoS workloads.

[-workload-id <integer>] - QoS Workload ID

Selects the QoS workload that match the QoS workload ID specified by this parameter value.

[-show-flexgroup-as-constituents {true|false}] - Display Flexgroups as Constituents

If the parameter is specified and if the value is true, it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroup Constituents. Otherwise it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroups.

Examples

```
cluster1::> qos statistics workload characteristics show -iterations 100 -rows 4
Workload      ID      IOPS      Throughput Request size Read Concurrency
-----
-total-      -        68      176.00KB/s      2650B      7%          8
```

vs1vol0-wid102	102	24	96.00KB/s	4096B	20%	13
_Scan_Besteff..	101	23	0KB/s	0B	0%	0
vol_1-wid103	103	20	80.00KB/s	4096B	0%	12
vol_2-wid104	104	1	0KB/s	0B	0%	0
-total-	-	157	528.00KB/s	3443B	3%	4
vol_2-wid104	104	48	192.00KB/s	4096B	0%	9
vol_1-wid103	103	43	172.00KB/s	4096B	0%	0
vs1vol0-wid102	102	41	164.00KB/s	4096B	14%	6
_Scan_Besteff..	101	25	0KB/s	0B	0%	0
-total-	-	274	1016.00KB/s	3797B	2%	2
vs1vol0-wid102	102	85	340.00KB/s	4096B	8%	4
vol_2-wid104	104	85	340.00KB/s	4096B	0%	1
vol_1-wid103	103	84	336.00KB/s	4096B	0%	3
_Scan_Besteff..	101	20	0KB/s	0B	0%	0

The example above displays characteristics for the 4 QoS workloads with the highest IOPS and it refreshes the display *100* times before terminating.

```
cluster1:>> qos statistics workload characteristics show -iterations 100 -rows 2 -policy-group pg1
```

Workload	ID	IOPS	Throughput	Request size	Read	Concurrency
-total-	-	243	546.86KB/s	2307B	61%	1
file-test1_a-..	6437	34	136.00KB/s	4096B	100%	0
file-test1_c-..	5078	33	133.33KB/s	4096B	100%	0
-total-	-	310	3.09MB/s	10428B	55%	1
file-test1_a-..	6437	36	142.67KB/s	4096B	100%	0
file-test1_b-..	9492	35	138.67KB/s	4096B	100%	0
-total-	-	192	575.71KB/s	3075B	71%	1
file-test1-wi..	7872	39	157.33KB/s	4096B	100%	0
file-test1_c-..	5078	38	153.33KB/s	4096B	100%	0

The example above displays the characteristics for the 2 QoS workloads belonging to QoS policy group *pg1* with the highest IOPS and it refreshes the display *100* times before terminating.

```
cluster1:>> qos statistics workload characteristics show -iterations 100 -workload-id 9492
```

Workload	ID	IOPS	Throughput	Request size	Read	Concurrency
-total-	-	737	2.14MB/s	3045B	79%	1
file-test1_b-..	9492	265	1058.67KB/s	4096B	100%	0
-total-	-	717	4.26MB/s	6235B	80%	1
file-test1_b-..	9492	272	1086.67KB/s	4096B	100%	1
-total-	-	623	2.50MB/s	4202B	86%	0
file-test1_b-..	9492	263	1050.67KB/s	4096B	100%	0
-total-	-	595	2.11MB/s	3712B	89%	0
file-test1_b-..	9492	266	1064.00KB/s	4096B	100%	0

qos statistics workload latency commands

Latency breakdown

qos statistics workload latency show

Display latency breakdown data per QoS workload

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `qos statistics workload latency show` command displays the average latencies for QoS workloads on Data ONTAP subsystems.

The command displays the following data:

- The QoS workload name (Workload)
- The QoS workload ID (ID)
- Total latency observed per I/O operation (Latency)
- Latency observed per I/O operation in the Network subsystem (Network)

- Latency observed per I/O operation across the internally connected nodes in a Cluster (Cluster)
- Latency observed per I/O operation in the Data management subsystem (Data)
- Latency observed per I/O operation in the Storage subsystem (Disk)
- Latency observed per I/O operation in the QoS subsystem (QoS)
- Latency observed per I/O operation for NVRAM transfer (NVRAM)
- Latency observed per I/O operation for Object Store(Cloud) operations

The results displayed per iteration are sorted by the total latency field. Each iteration starts with a row that displays the average latency, in microseconds (us) or milliseconds (ms) observed across all QoS workloads.

Parameters

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the QoS workloads that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for the entire cluster.

[-iterations <integer>] - Number of Iterations

Specifies the number of times that the command refreshes the display with updated data before terminating. If you do not specify this parameter, the command continues to run until you interrupt it by pressing Ctrl-C.

[-refresh-display {true|false}] - Toggle Screen Refresh Between Each Iteration

Specifies the display style. If true, the command clears the display after each data iteration. If false, the command displays each data iteration below the previous one. The default is false.

{ [-rows <integer>] - Number of Rows in the Output

Specifies the number of busiest QoS policy groups to display. Valid values are from 1 to 20. The default value is 10.

[-policy-group <text>] - QoS Policy Group Name

Selects the QoS workloads that belong to the QoS policy group specified by this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for all QoS workloads.

[-workload <text>] - QoS Workload Name

Selects the QoS workload that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for all QoS workloads.

[-workload-id <integer>] - QoS Workload ID

Selects the QoS workload that match the QoS workload ID specified by this parameter value.

[-show-flexgroup-as-constituents {true|false}] - Display Flexgroups as Constituents

If the parameter is specified and if the value is true, it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroup Constituents. Otherwise it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroups.

Examples

```
cluster1::> qos statistics workload latency show -iterations 100 -rows 3
```

Workload	ID	Latency	Network	Cluster	Data	Disk	QoS	NVRAM	Cloud
-total-		110.35ms	110.02ms	0ms	327.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
vs1vol0	111	167.82ms	167.22ms	0ms	603.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
vol1	1234	117.76ms	117.56ms	0ms	191.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
vol2	999	44.24ms	44.05ms	0ms	190.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
-total-	-	38.89ms	38.63ms	0ms	256.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
vol2	999	64.47ms	64.20ms	0ms	266.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
vol1	1234	27.28ms	27.03ms	0ms	253.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
vs1vol0	111	23.72ms	23.47ms	0ms	249.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
-total-	-	409.81ms	409.65ms	0ms	169.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
vol1	1234	816.92ms	816.80ms	0ms	120.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
vol2	999	407.88ms	407.66ms	0ms	219.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
vs1vol0	111	3.68ms	3.49ms	0ms	193.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms

The example above displays latencies for the 3 QoS workloads with the highest latencies and it refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

```
cluster1::> qos statistics workload latency show -iterations 100 -rows 2 -policy-group pg1
```

Workload	ID	Latency	Network	Cluster	Data	Disk	QoS	NVRAM	Cloud
-total-	-	4.80ms	287.00us	0ms	427.00us	4.08ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
file-test1-wi..	7872	9.60ms	265.00us	0ms	479.00us	8.85ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
file-test1_a-..	6437	8.22ms	262.00us	0ms	424.00us	7.53ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
-total-	-	4.20ms	296.00us	0ms	421.00us	3.48ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
file-test1-wi..	7872	8.70ms	211.00us	0ms	489.00us	8.00ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
file-test1_a-..	6437	6.70ms	297.00us	0ms	464.00us	5.94ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
-total-	-	5.90ms	303.00us	0ms	1.71ms	3.88ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
file-test1-wi..	7872	11.36ms	263.00us	0ms	2.06ms	9.04ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
file-test1_a-..	6437	9.48ms	250.00us	0ms	2.30ms	6.93ms	0ms	0ms	0ms

The example above displays latencies for the 2 QoS workloads belonging to QoS policy group *pg1* with the highest IOPS and it refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

```
cluster1::> qos statistics workload latency show -iterations 100 -workload-id 9492
```

Workload	ID	Latency	Network	Cluster	Data	Disk	QoS	NVRAM	Cloud
-total-	-	443.00us	273.00us	0ms	170.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
file-test1_b-..	9492	440.00us	272.00us	0ms	168.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
-total-	-	577.00us	313.00us	0ms	264.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
file-test1_b-..	9492	607.00us	316.00us	0ms	291.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
-total-	-	475.00us	291.00us	0ms	184.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
file-test1_b-..	9492	476.00us	293.00us	0ms	183.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
-total-	-	628.00us	284.00us	0ms	344.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
file-test1_b-..	9492	591.00us	281.00us	0ms	310.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms

qos statistics workload performance commands

System performance

qos statistics workload performance show

Display system performance data per QoS workload

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `qos statistics workload performance show` command shows the current system performance that each QoS workload is achieving.

The command displays the following data:

- The QoS workload name (Workload)
- The QoS workload ID (ID)
- Input/output operations performed per second (IOPS)
- Throughput in kilobytes per second (KB/s) or megabytes per second (MB/s) as appropriate (Throughput)
- Latency observed per request in microseconds (us) or milliseconds (ms) as appropriate (Latency)

The results displayed per iteration are sorted by IOPS. Each iteration starts with a row that displays the total IOPS used across all QoS workloads. Other columns in this row are either totals or averages.

Parameters

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the QOS workloads that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for the entire cluster.

[-iterations <integer>] - Number of Iterations

Specifies the number of times the display is refreshed before terminating. If you do not specify this parameter, the command iterates until interrupted by Ctrl-C.

[-refresh-display {true|false}] - Toggle Screen Refresh Between Each Iteration

Specifies the display style. If true, the command clears the display after each data iteration. If false, the command displays each data iteration below the previous one. The default is false.

{ [-rows <integer>] - Number of Rows in the Output

Specifies the number of busiest QoS policy groups to display. Valid values are from 1 to 20. The default value is 10.

[-policy-group <text>] - QoS Policy Group Name

Selects the QoS workloads that belong to the QoS policy group specified by this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for all QoS workloads.

[-workload <text>] - QoS Workload Name

Selects the QoS workload that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for all QoS workloads.

[-workload-id <integer>] - QoS Workload ID

Selects the QoS workload that match the QoS workload ID specified by this parameter value.

[-show-flexgroup-as-constituents {true|false}] - Display Flexgroups as Constituents

If the parameter is specified and if the value is true, it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroup Constituents. Otherwise it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroups.

Examples

```
cluster1::> qos statistics workload performance show -iterations 100 -rows 4
Workload      ID      IOPS      Throughput      Latency
-----
-total-        -        97      1.90MB/s      216.87ms
_Scan_Besteff.. 101       31       0KB/s         0ms
vol_2-wid104   104       28      1.75MB/s      412.78ms
vol_1-wid103   103       25     100.00KB/s     169.16ms
vs1vol0-wid102 102       13     52.00KB/s     403.78ms
-total-        -        98     1276.00KB/s     89.98ms
_Scan_Besteff.. 101       34       0KB/s         0ms
vs1vol0-wid102 102       28     112.00KB/s     80.70ms
vol_1-wid103   103       19     76.00KB/s     114.72ms
vol_2-wid104   104       17     1088.00KB/s    257.60ms
-total-        -        78     1152.00KB/s    225.22ms
_Scan_Besteff.. 101       30       0KB/s         0ms
vol_1-wid103   103       17     68.00KB/s     452.27ms
vol_2-wid104   104       16     1024.00KB/s    419.93ms
vs1vol0-wid102 102       15     60.00KB/s     210.63ms
```

The example above displays the system performance for the 4 QoS workloads with the highest IOPS and it refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

```
cluster1::> qos statistics workload performance show -iterations 100 -rows 2 -policy-group pg1
Workload      ID      IOPS      Throughput      Latency
-----
-total-        -      2598     9.96MB/s     1223.00us
file-testfile.. 4228      650     2.54MB/s     1322.00us
file-testfile.. 11201     635     2.48MB/s     1128.00us
-total-        -      2825     10.89MB/s     714.00us
file-testfile.. 4228      707     2.76MB/s     759.00us
file-testfile.. 11201     697     2.72MB/s     693.00us
-total-        -      2696     10.13MB/s     1149.00us
file-testfile.. 4228      645     2.52MB/s     945.00us
file-testfile.. 6827      634     2.48MB/s     1115.00us
```

The example above displays the system performance for the 2 QoS workloads belonging to QoS policy group pg1 with the highest IOPS and it refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

```
cluster1::> qos statistics workload performance show -iterations 100 -workload-id 11201
Workload      ID      IOPS      Throughput      Latency
```

```

-----
-total-          -      2866      10.92MB/s   905.00us
file-testfile.. 11201      674      2.63MB/s   889.00us
-total-          -      2761      10.55MB/s  1054.00us
file-testfile.. 11201      638      2.49MB/s  1055.00us
-total-          -      2810      10.58MB/s   832.00us
file-testfile.. 11201      685      2.68MB/s   909.00us
-total-          -      2593       9.86MB/s  1092.00us
file-testfile.. 11201      632      2.47MB/s   964.00us

```

qos statistics workload resource commands

Resource utilization

qos statistics workload resource cpu commands

CPU utilization

qos statistics workload resource cpu show

Display CPU resource utilization data per QoS workload

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `qos statistics workload resource cpu show` command displays the CPU utilization for QoS workloads per node.

The command displays the following data:

- The QoS workload name (Workload)
- The QoS workload ID (ID)
- CPU utilization observed in percentage (CPU)

The results displayed per iteration are sorted by total CPU utilization. Each iteration starts with a row that displays the total CPU utilization across all QoS workloads.

Parameters

-node <nodename>|local - Node

Selects the QoS workloads that match this parameter value.

[-iterations <integer>] - Number of Iterations

Specifies the number of times the display is refreshed before terminating. If you do not specify this parameter, the command iterates until interrupted by Ctrl-C.

[-refresh-display {true|false}] - Toggle Screen Refresh Between Each Iteration

Specifies the display style. If true, the command clears the display after each data iteration. If false, the command displays each data iteration below the previous one. The default is false.

{ [-rows <integer>] - Number of Rows in the Output

Specifies the number of busiest QoS policy groups to display. Valid values are from 1 to 20. The default value is 10.

[-policy-group <text>] - QoS Policy Group Name

Selects the QoS workloads that belong to the QoS policy group specified by this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for all QoS workloads.

| [-workload <text>] - QoS Workload Name

Selects the QoS workload that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for all QoS workloads.

[`-workload-id <integer>]`] - QoS Workload ID

Selects the QoS workload that match the QoS workload ID specified by this parameter value.

[`-show-flexgroup-as-constituents {true|false}`] - Display Flexgroups as Constituents

If the parameter is specified and if the value is true, it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroup Constituents. Otherwise it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroups.

Examples

```
cluster1::> qos statistics workload resource cpu show -node nodeA -iterations 100 -rows 3
Workload      ID      CPU
-----
--total- (100%) -      9%
vs0-wid-102    102     5%
file-bigvmdk-.. 121     2%
vs2_vol0-wid-.. 212     2%
--total- (100%) -      8%
vs0-wid-101    102     5%
file-bigvmdk-.. 121     2%
vs2_vol0-wid-.. 212     1%
```

The following example shows the output when the session privilege level is "diagnostic".

```
cluster1::*> qos statistics workload resource cpu show -node nodeB -iterations 100 -rows 3
Workload      ID      CPU WafI_exempt Kahuna Network Raid Exempt Protocol
-----
--total- (200%) -      23%      0%      0%      0%      0%      18%      5%
vs0-wid-102    102     18%      0%      0%      0%      0%      15%      3%
file-bigvmdk-.. 121     3%      0%      0%      0%      0%      2%      1%
vs2_vol0-wid-.. 212     2%      0%      0%      0%      0%      1%      1%
--total- (200%) -      24%      0%      0%      0%      0%      19%      5%
vs0-wid-102    102     19%      0%      0%      0%      0%      16%      3%
file-bigvmdk-.. 121     3%      0%      0%      0%      0%      2%      1%
vs2_vol0-wid-.. 212     2%      0%      0%      0%      0%      1%      1%
```

The example above displays total CPU utilization for the 3 QoS workloads with the highest CPU utilization and it refreshes the display *100* times before terminating.

```
cluster1::> qos statistics workload resource cpu show -node local -iterations 100 -rows 2 -policy-group pg1
Workload      ID      CPU
-----
--total- (100%) -      41%
file-test1_b-.. 9492    16%
file-test1_c-.. 5078    16%
--total- (100%) -      43%
file-test1_c-.. 5078    17%
file-test1_b-.. 9492    16%
--total- (100%) -      40%
file-test1_c-.. 5078    16%
file-test1_b-.. 9492    15%
```

The example above displays total CPU utilization for the 2 QoS workloads belonging to QoS policy group *pg1* with the highest IOPS and it refreshes the display *100* times before terminating.

```
cluster1::> qos statistics workload resource cpu show -node local -iterations 100 -workload-id 9492
Workload      ID      CPU
-----
--total- (100%) -      15%
file-test1_b-.. 9492     3%
--total- (100%) -      14%
file-test1_b-.. 9492     3%
--total- (100%) -      14%
file-test1_b-.. 9492     2%
--total- (100%) -      13%
file-test1_b-.. 9492     3%
```


qos statistics workload resource disk commands

Disk utilization

qos statistics workload resource disk show

Display disk resource utilization data per QoS workload

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `qos statistics workload resource disk show` command displays the disk utilization for QoS workloads per node. The disk utilization shows the percentage of time spent on the disk during read and write operations. The command displays disk utilization for system-defined workloads; however, their disk utilization is not included in the total utilization. The command only supports hard disks.

The command displays the following data:

- The QoS workload name (Workload)
- The QoS workload ID (ID)
- Disk utilization (Disk)
- The number of HDD data disks utilized (Number of HDD Disks)

The results displayed are sorted by total disk utilization. Each iteration starts with a row that displays the total disk utilization across all QoS workloads.

Parameters

-node <nodename>|local - Node

Selects the QOS workloads that match this parameter value.

[-iterations <integer>] - Number of Iterations

Specifies the number of times the display is refreshed before terminating. If you do not specify this parameter, the command iterates until interrupted by Ctrl-C.

[-refresh-display {true|false}] - Toggle Screen Refresh Between Each Iteration

Specifies the display style. If true, the command clears the display after each data iteration. If false, the command displays each data iteration below the previous one. The default is false.

{ [-rows <integer>] - Number of Rows in the Output

Specifies the number of busiest QoS policy groups to display. Valid values are from 1 to 20. The default value is 10.

[-policy-group <text>] - QoS Policy Group Name

Selects the QoS workloads that belong to the QoS policy group specified by this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for all QoS workloads.

| [-workload <text>] - QoS Workload Name

Selects the QoS workload that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for all QoS workloads.

| [-workload-id <integer>] - QoS Workload ID

Selects the QoS workload that match the QoS workload ID specified by this parameter value.

[-show-flexgroup-as-constituents {true|false}] - Display Flexgroups as Constituents

If the parameter is specified and if the value is true, it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroup Constituents. Otherwise it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroups.

Examples

```
cluster1::> qos statistics workload resource disk show -node nodeB -iterations 100 -rows 3
```

Workload	ID	Disk	Number of HDD Disks
-total- (100%)	-	30%	4
_RAID	-	20%	4
vs0-wid101	101	12%	2
file-1-wid121	121	10%	1
vol0-wid1002	1002	8%	1
_WAFL	-	7%	3
-total- (100%)	-	30%	4
vs0-wid101	101	12%	2
file-1-wid121	121	10%	1
_RAID	-	10%	4
vol0-wid1002	1002	8%	1
_WAFL	-	7%	3

The example above displays total disk utilization for the 3 QoS workloads with the highest disk utilization and it refreshes the display *100* times before terminating.

```
cluster1::> qos statistics workload resource disk show -node local -iterations 100 -rows 2 -policy-group pg1
```

Workload	ID	Disk	Number of HDD Disks
-total-	-	3%	10
file-test1_a-..	6437	6%	6
file-test1-wi..	7872	6%	6
-total-	-	3%	10
file-test1_a-..	6437	5%	6
file-test1-wi..	7872	5%	6
-total-	-	3%	10
file-test1_a-..	6437	6%	6
file-test1-wi..	7872	6%	6

The example above displays total disk utilization for the 2 QoS workloads belonging to QoS policy group *pg1* with the highest IOPS and it refreshes the display *100* times before terminating.

```
cluster1::> qos statistics workload resource disk show -node local -iterations 100 -workload-id 6437
```

Workload	ID	Disk	Number of HDD Disks
-total-	-	3%	10
file-test1_a-..	6437	6%	6
-total-	-	3%	10
file-test1_a-..	6437	5%	6
-total-	-	3%	10
file-test1_a-..	6437	6%	6

qos statistics characteristics commands

Policy Group characterization

qos statistics characteristics show

Display QoS policy group characterization

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `qos statistics characteristics show` command displays data that characterizes the behavior of QoS policy groups.

The command displays the following data:

- The QoS policy group name (Policy Group)
- Input/output operations performed per second (IOPS)
- Throughput achieved in kilobytes per second (KB/s) or megabytes per second (MB/s) as appropriate (Throughput)
- Request size in bytes (B) (Request size)

- Read percentage from total I/O (Read)
- Concurrency, which indicates the number of concurrent users generating the I/O traffic (Concurrency)

The results displayed per iteration are sorted by IOPS. Each iteration starts with a row that displays the total IOPS used across all QoS policy groups. Other columns in this row are either totals or averages.

Parameters

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the policy groups that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for the entire cluster.

[-iterations <integer>] - Number of Iterations

Specifies the number of times the display is refreshed before terminating. If you do not specify this parameter, the command iterates until interrupted by Ctrl-C.

{ [-rows <integer>] - Number of Rows in the Output

Specifies the number of busiest QoS policy groups to display. Valid values are from 1 to 20. The default value is 10.

[-policy-group <text>] - QoS Policy Group Name

Selects the QoS policy group whose name matches the specified value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for all QoS policy groups.

[-refresh-display {true|false}] - Toggle Screen Refresh Between Each Iteration

Specifies the display style. If true, the command clears the display after each data iteration. If false, the command displays each data iteration below the previous one. The default is false.

Examples

```
cluster1::> qos statistics characteristics show -iterations 100 -rows 4
```

Policy Group	IOPS	Throughput	Request size	Read	Concurrency
-total-	31	304.00KB/s	10041B	0%	16
_System-Best-Effort	15	0KB/s	0B	0%	0
vol1	11	44.00KB/s	4096B	0%	40
vol2	4	256.00KB/s	65536B	0%	14
vs1vol0	1	4.00KB/s	4096B	0%	4
-total-	37	808.00KB/s	22361B	2%	3
_System-Best-Effort	15	0KB/s	0B	0%	0
vol2	12	768.00KB/s	65536B	0%	9
vs1vol0	8	32.00KB/s	4096B	12%	1
vol1	2	8.00KB/s	4096B	0%	1

The example above displays the characteristics of the 4 QoS policy groups with the highest IOPS values and refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

```
cluster1::> qos statistics characteristics show -iterations 100 -policy-group pg1
```

Policy Group	IOPS	Throughput	Request size	Read	Concurrency
-total-	293	3.02MB/s	10783B	54%	0
pg1	118	470.67KB/s	4096B	100%	0
-total-	181	478.14KB/s	2700B	65%	0
pg1	117	469.33KB/s	4096B	100%	0
-total-	226	525.78KB/s	2382B	60%	1
pg1	110	440.00KB/s	4096B	100%	1
-total-	233	1.67MB/s	7527B	49%	1
pg1	112	446.67KB/s	4096B	100%	1

qos statistics latency commands

Latency breakdown

qos statistics latency show

Display latency breakdown data per QoS policy group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `qos statistics latency show` command displays the average latencies for QoS policy groups across the various Data ONTAP subsystems.

The command displays the following data:

- The QoS policy group name (Policy Group)
- Total latency observed per I/O operation (Latency)
- Latency observed per I/O operation in the Network subsystem (Network)
- Latency observed per I/O operation across the internally connected nodes in a Cluster (Cluster)
- Latency observed per I/O operation in the Data management subsystem (Data)
- Latency observed per I/O operation in the Storage subsystem (Disk)
- Latency observed per I/O operation in the QoS subsystem (QoS)
- Latency observed per I/O operation for NVRAM transfer (NVRAM)
- Latency observed per I/O operation for Object Store(Cloud) operations

The results displayed per iteration are sorted by the Latency field. Each iteration starts with a row that displays the average latency, in microseconds (us) or milliseconds (ms), observed across all QoS policy groups.

Parameters

[-node <nodename>|local]] - Node

Selects the policy groups that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for the entire cluster.

[-iterations <integer>] - Number of Iterations

Specifies the number of times the display is refreshed before terminating. If you do not specify this parameter, the command iterates until interrupted by Ctrl-C.

{ [-rows <integer>] - Number of Rows in the Output

Specifies the number of busiest QoS policy groups to display. Valid values are from 1 to 20. The default value is 10.

[-policy-group <text>]] - QoS Policy Group Name

Selects the QoS policy group whose name matches the specified value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for all QoS policy groups.

[-refresh-display {true|false}] - Toggle Screen Refresh Between Each Iteration

Specifies the display style. If true, the command clears the display after each data iteration. If false, the command displays each data iteration below the previous one. The default is false.

Examples

cluster1::> qos statistics latency show -iterations 100 -rows 3								
Policy Group	Latency	Network	Cluster	Data	Disk	QoS	NVRAM	Cloud
-total-	110.35ms	110.02ms	0ms	327.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
vs1vol0	167.82ms	167.22ms	0ms	603.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
vol1	117.76ms	117.56ms	0ms	191.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
vol2	44.24ms	44.05ms	0ms	190.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
-total-	38.89ms	38.63ms	0ms	256.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
vol2	64.47ms	64.20ms	0ms	266.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms

vol1	27.28ms	27.03ms	0ms	253.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
vs1vol0	23.72ms	23.47ms	0ms	249.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
-total-	409.81ms	409.65ms	0ms	169.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
vol1	816.92ms	816.80ms	0ms	120.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
vol2	407.88ms	407.66ms	0ms	219.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
vs1vol0	3.68ms	3.49ms	0ms	193.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
-total-	1169.00us	107.00us	0ms	1062.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
vol2	1169.00us	107.00us	0ms	1062.00us	0ms	0ms	0ms	0ms

The example above displays latencies for the 3 QoS policy groups with the highest latencies and refreshes the display *100* times before terminating.

Policy Group	Latency	Network	Cluster	Data	Disk	QoS	NVRAM	Cloud
-total-	5.88ms	308.00us	0ms	434.00us	5.14ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
pg1	5.88ms	308.00us	0ms	434.00us	5.14ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
-total-	4.17ms	280.00us	0ms	477.00us	3.42ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
pg1	4.17ms	280.00us	0ms	477.00us	3.42ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
-total-	4.43ms	274.00us	0ms	656.00us	3.50ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
pg1	4.43ms	274.00us	0ms	656.00us	3.50ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
-total-	4.89ms	276.00us	0ms	699.00us	3.92ms	0ms	0ms	0ms
pg1	4.89ms	276.00us	0ms	699.00us	3.92ms	0ms	0ms	0ms

qos statistics performance commands

System performance

qos statistics performance show

Display system performance data per QoS policy group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `qos statistics performance show` command shows the current system performance levels that QoS policy groups are achieving.

The command displays the following data:

- The QoS policy group name (Policy Group)
- Input/output operations performed per second (IOPS)
- Throughput in kilobytes per second (KB/s) or megabytes per second (MB/s) as appropriate (Throughput)
- Latency observed per request in microseconds (us) or milliseconds (ms) as appropriate (Latency)

The results displayed per iteration are sorted by IOPS. Each iteration starts with a row that displays the total IOPS used across all QoS policy groups. Other columns in this row are either totals or averages.

Parameters

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the policy groups that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for the entire cluster.

[-iterations <integer>] - Number of Iterations

Specifies the number of times the display is refreshed before terminating. If you do not specify this parameter, the command iterates until interrupted by Ctrl-C.

{ [-rows <integer>] - Number of Rows in the Output

Specifies the number of busiest QoS policy groups to display. Valid values are from 1 to 20. The default value is 10.

| [-policy-group <text>] - QoS Policy Group Name

Selects the QoS policy group whose name matches the specified value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for all QoS policy groups.

[--refresh-display {true|false}] - Toggle Screen Refresh Between Each Iteration

Specifies the display style. If true, the command clears the display after each data iteration. If false, the command displays each data iteration below the previous one. The default is false.

Examples

```
cluster1::> qos statistics performance show -iterations 100 -rows 4
```

Policy Group	IOPS	Throughput	Latency
-total-	79	1296.00KB/s	337.41ms
_System-Best-Effort	25	0KB/s	0ms
vol1	24	96.00KB/s	193.72ms
vol2	18	1152.00KB/s	750.98ms
vs1vol0	12	48.00KB/s	707.38ms
-total-	109	1.99MB/s	133.27ms
_System-Best-Effort	35	0KB/s	0ms
vol2	29	1.81MB/s	249.27ms
vs1vol0	24	96.00KB/s	48.32ms
vol1	21	84.00KB/s	292.30ms

The example above displays the system performance for the 4 QoS policy groups with the highest IOPS and it refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

```
cluster1::> qos statistics performance show -iterations 100 -policy-group pg1
```

Policy Group	IOPS	Throughput	Latency
-total-	2833	10.66MB/s	924.00us
pg1	2655	10.37MB/s	917.00us
-total-	2837	10.65MB/s	923.00us
pg1	2655	10.37MB/s	917.00us
-total-	2799	10.73MB/s	802.00us
pg1	2737	10.69MB/s	815.00us
-total-	2930	13.33MB/s	905.00us
pg1	2720	10.62MB/s	858.00us

qos workload commands

QoS workload settings

qos workload show

Display a list of workloads

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Shows the current status of workloads on a cluster. Use this command to determine the types of workloads that are currently on a cluster. The types of workloads include: system-defined, preset, and user-defined. The system generates system-defined and preset workloads. You cannot create, modify, or delete these workloads. Also, you can only modify or delete a user-defined workload , but cannot create one

Parameters

{ **[--fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the --fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| **[--instance]**

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[--workload <text>] - Workload Name

If you use this parameter, the command displays the workloads that contain the specified workload name.

[-uuid <UUID>] - Workload UUID (privilege: advanced)

If you use this parameter, the command displays the workloads that contain the specified UUID.

[-class {preset|user-defined|system-defined|autovolume}] - Workload Class

If you use this parameter, the command displays the workloads that contain the specified class. The Class options include system-defined, preset, and user-defined.

[-wid <integer>] - Workload ID

If you use this parameter, the command displays the workloads that contain the specified internal workload ID.

[-category <text>] - Workload Category

If you use this parameter, the command displays the workloads that contain the specified category. The category options include Scanner and Efficiency.

[-policy-group <text>] - Policy Group Name

If you use this parameter, the command displays the workloads that match the specified policy group name.

[-read-ahead <text>] - Read-ahead Tunables

If you use this parameter, the command displays the workloads that contain the specified read-ahead cache tunable.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you use this parameter, the command displays the workloads that match the specified Vserver.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume

If you use this parameter, the command displays the workloads that match the specified volume.

[-qtree <qtree name>] - Qtree Name

If you use this parameter, the command displays the workloads that match the specified Qtree name.

[-lun <text>] - LUN Name

If you use this parameter, the command displays the workloads that match the specified LUN name.

[-file <text>] - File Path

If you use this parameter, the command displays the workloads that match the specified file path.

[-max-throughput <qos_tput>] - Maximum Throughput

Selects the workloads that match this parameter value

A maximum throughput limit specifies the throughput in IOPS that the workload must not exceed.

[-min-throughput <qos_tput>] - Minimum Throughput

Selects the workloads that match this parameter value

A minimum throughput specifies the desired performance level for a workload in IOPS.

[-is-adaptive {true|false}] - Adaptive

If you use this parameter, the command displays only adaptive workloads.

[-is-constituent {true|false}] - Is Constituent Volume

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about storage objects that either are or are not constituents of a FlexGroup, depending on the value provided.

Examples

```
cluster1::> qos workload show -class user-defined
Workload      Wid  Policy Group Vserver Volume  LUN  Qtree  File Path
-----
```

vs2-wid100	100	pg1	vs2	-	-	-	-

Chapter 19. Security Commands

The security directory

The `security` commands enable you to manage security for the management interface.

security snmpusers

Show SNMP users

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security snmpusers` displays the following information about SNMP users:

- User name
- Authentication method
- Hexadecimal engine ID
- Authentication protocol
- Privacy protocol
- Security group

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the SNMP user or users that belong to the specified Vserver.

[-username <text>] - User Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the SNMP user with the specified user name.

[-authmethod <text>] - Authentication Method

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the SNMP user or users that use the specified authentication method. Possible values include the following:

- community-SNMP community strings
- usm-SNMP user security model

[-remote-switch-ipaddress <IP Address>] - Remote Switch IP Address

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the remote SNMP user or users that belong to the specified remote switch.

[-engineid <Hex String>] - Engine Id

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the SNMP user or users that use the specified engine ID, specified in hexadecimal format.

[-authprotocol <text>] - Authentication Protocol

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the SNMP user or users that use the specified authentication protocol.

[-privprotocol <text>] - Privacy Protocol

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the SNMP user or users that use the specified privacy protocol.

[-securitygroup <text>] - Security Group

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the SNMP user or users that belong to the specified security group.

Examples

The following example displays information about all SNMP users:

```
cluster1::> security snmpusers
```

Vserver	UserName	AuthMethod	EngineId	Protocols			Security	Remote Switch IP
				Auth	Priv	Group		
cluster1	comm1	community	8000031504312d38302d313233343536	-	-	readwrite	-	-
cluster1	private	community	8000031504312d38302d313233343536	-	-	readwrite	-	-
cluster1	snmpuser1	usm	80000634b21000000533296869	-	-	readwrite	172.2.20.91	-
vs1	snmpuser2	community	8000031504312d38302d31323334353632	-	-	readwrite	-	-
vs1	snmpuser3	usm	8000031504312d38302d31323334353632	-	-	readwrite	-	-

security audit commands

Manage administrative audit logging settings

security audit modify

Set administrative audit logging settings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security audit modify` command modifies the following audit-logging settings for the management interface:

- Whether get requests for the CLI are audited
- Whether get requests for the Data ONTAP API (ONTAPI) are audited

Parameters

[-cliget {on|off}] - Enable Auditing of CLI Get Operations

This specifies whether get requests for the CLI are audited. The default setting is *off*.

[-httpget {on|off}] - Enable Auditing of HTTP Get Operations

This specifies whether get requests for the web (HTTP) interface are audited. The default setting is *off*.

[-ontapiget {on|off}] - Enable Auditing of Data ONTAP API Get Operations

This specifies whether get requests for the Data ONTAP API (ONTAPI) interface are audited. The default setting is *off*.

Examples

The following example turns off auditing of get requests for the CLI interface:

```
cluster1::> security audit modify -cliget off
```

security audit show

Show administrative audit logging settings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security audit show` command displays the following audit-logging settings for the management interface:

- Whether get requests for the CLI are audited
- Whether get requests for the web (HTTP) interface are audited
- Whether get requests for the Data ONTAP API (ONTAPI) are audited

Audit log entries are written to the 'audit' log, viewable via the 'security audit log show' command.

Examples

The following example displays the audit-logging settings for the management interface:

```
cluster1::> security audit show
      Auditing State for
Operation Get Requests
-----
      CLI off
      HTTP off
      ONTAPI off
```

security audit log commands

Display administrative audit logging entries

security audit log show

Display audit entries merged from multiple nodes in the cluster

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security audit log show` command displays cluster-wide audit log messages. Messages from each node are interleaved in chronological order.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-timestamp <Date>] - Log Entry Timestamp

Selects the entries that match the specified input for timestamp. This will be in the local timezone.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the entries that match the specified input for node.

[-entry <text>] - Log Message Entry

Selects the entries that match the specified input for entry.

Show Commands

Manage Digital Certificates

Field description for all the certificate show commands.

security certificate create

Create and Install a Self-Signed Digital Certificate

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security certificate create` command creates and installs a self-signed digital certificate, which can be used for server authentication, for signing other certificates by acting as a certificate authority (CA), or for Data ONTAP as an SSL client. The certificate function is selected by the `-type` field. Self-signed digital certificates are not as secure as certificates signed by a CA. Therefore, they are not recommended in a production environment.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Name of Vserver

This specifies the name of the Vserver on which the certificate will exist.

-common-name <FQDN or Custom Common Name> - FQDN or Custom Common Name

This specifies the desired certificate name as a fully qualified domain name (FQDN) or custom common name or the name of a person. The supported characters, which are a subset of the ASCII character set, are as follows:

- Letters a through z, A through Z
- Numbers 0 through 9
- Asterisk (*), period (.), underscore (_) and hyphen (-)

The common name must not start or end with a "-" or a ".". The maximum length is 253 characters.

-type <type of certificate> - Type of Certificate

This specifies the certificate type. Valid values are the following:

- *server* - creates and installs a self-signed digital certificate and intermediate certificates to be used for server authentication
- *root-ca* - creates and installs a self-signed digital certificate to sign other certificates by acting as a certificate authority (CA)
- *client* - includes a self-signed digital certificate and private key to be used for Data ONTAP as an SSL client

[-subtype <kmip-cert>] - Certificate Subtype

This specifies a certificate subtype. This optional parameter can have an empty value (the default). The only valid value is as follows:

- *kmip-cert* - this is a Key Management Interoperability Protocol (KMIP) certificate

-size <size of requested certificate in bits> - Size of Requested Certificate in Bits

This specifies the number of bits in the private key. The larger the value, the more secure is the key. The default is 2048. Possible values include 512, 1024, 1536, 2048 and 3072 when the "FIPS Mode" in "security config" is false. When the "FIPS Mode" is true, the possible values are 2048 and 3072.

-country <text> - Country Name

This specifies the country where the Vserver resides. The country name is a two-letter code. The default is US. Here is the list of country codes: http://www.iso.org/iso/country_codes/iso_3166_code_lists/country_names_and_code_elements.htm

-state <text> - State or Province Name

This specifies the state or province where the Vserver resides.

-locality <text> - Locality Name

This specifies the locality where the Vserver resides. For example, the name of a city.

-organization <text> - Organization Name

This specifies the organization where the Vserver resides. For example, the name of a company.

-unit <text> - Organization Unit

This specifies the unit where the Vserver resides. For example, the name of a section or a department within a company.

-email-addr <mail address> - Contact Administrator's Email Address

This specifies the email address of the contact administrator for the Vserver.

-expire-days <integer> - Number of Days until Expiration

This specifies the number of days until the certificate expires. The default value is 365 days. Possible values are between 1 and 3652.

-protocol <protocol> - Protocol

This specifies the protocol type. This parameter currently supports only the SSL protocol type. The default is SSL.

-hash-function <hashing function> - Hashing Function

This specifies the cryptographic hashing function for signing the certificate. The default is SHA256. Possible values include *SHA1*, *SHA256*, *MD5*, *SHA224*, *SHA384* and *SHA512* when the "FIPS Mode" in "security config" is false. When the "FIPS Mode" is true, the possible values are *SHA224*, *SHA256*, *SHA384* and *SHA512*

Examples

This example creates a server type, self-signed digital certificate for a Vserver named *vs0* at a company whose custom common name is *www.example.com* and whose Vserver name is *vs0*.

```
cluster1::> security certificate create -vserver vs0 -common-name www.example.com -type server
```

This example creates a root-ca type, self-signed digital certificate with a 2048-bit private key generated by the SHA256 hashing function that will expire in 365 days for a Vserver named *vs0* for use by the Software group in IT at a company whose custom common name is *www.example.com*, located in Sunnyvale, California, USA. The email address of the contact administrator who manages the Vserver is *web@example.com*.

```
cluster1::> security certificate create -vserver vs0 -common-name www.example.com -type root-ca -size 2048 -country US -state Calif
```

This example creates a client type of self-signed digital certificate for a Vserver named *vs0* at a company that uses Data ONTAP as an SSL client. The company's custom common name is *www.example.com* and its Vserver name is *vs0*.

```
cluster1::> security certificate create -vserver vs0 -common-name www.example.com -type client -size 2048 -country US -state Calif
```

security certificate delete

Delete an Installed Digital Certificate

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command deletes an installed digital security certificate.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Name of Vserver

This specifies the Vserver that contains the certificate.

-common-name <FQDN or Custom Common Name> - FQDN or Custom Common Name

This specifies the desired certificate name as a fully qualified domain name (FQDN) or custom common name or the name of a person. The supported characters, which are a subset of the ASCII character set, are as follows:

- Letters a through z, A through Z
- Numbers 0 through 9
- Asterisk (*), period (.), underscore (_) and hyphen (-)

The common name must not start or end with a "-" or a ".". The maximum length is 253 characters.

[-serial <text>] - Serial Number of Certificate

This specifies the certificate serial number.

-ca <text> - Certificate Authority

This specifies the certificate authority (CA).

-type <type of certificate> - Type of Certificate

This specifies the certificate type. Valid values are the following:

- *server* - includes server certificates and intermediate certificates
- *root-ca* - includes a self-signed digital certificate to sign other certificates by acting as a certificate authority (CA)
- *client-ca* - includes the public key certificate for the root CA of the SSL client. If this client-ca certificate is created as part of a root-ca, it will be deleted along with the corresponding deletion of the root-ca.
- *server-ca* - includes the public key certificate for the root CA of the SSL server to which Data ONTAP is a client. If this server-ca certificate is created as part of a root-ca, it will be deleted along with the corresponding deletion of the root-ca.
- *client* - includes a public key certificate and private key to be used for Data ONTAP as an SSL client

[-subtype <kmip-cert>] - Certificate Subtype

This specifies a certificate subtype. This optional parameter can have an empty value (the default). The only valid value is as follows:

- *kmip-cert* - this is a Key Management Interoperability Protocol (KMIP) certificate

Examples

This example deletes a root-ca type digital certificate for a Vserver named vs0 in a company named *www.example.com* with serial number 4F57D3D1.

```
cluster1::> security certificate delete -vserver vs0 -common-name www.example.com -ca www.example.com -type root-ca -serial 4F57D3D1
```

security certificate generate-csr

Generate a Digital Certificate Signing Request

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command generates a digital certificate signing request and displays it on the console. A certificate signing request (CSR or certification request) is a message sent securely to a certificate authority (CA) via any electronic media, to apply for a digital identity certificate.

Parameters

-common-name <FQDN or Custom Common Name> - FQDN or Custom Common Name

This specifies the desired certificate name as a fully qualified domain name (FQDN) or custom common name or the name of a person. The supported characters, which are a subset of the ASCII character set, are as follows:

- Letters a through z, A through Z
- Numbers 0 through 9
- Asterisk (*), period (.), underscore (_) and hyphen (-)

The common name must not start or end with a "-" or a ".". The maximum length is 253 characters.

[-size <size of requested certificate in bits>] - Size of Requested Certificate in Bits

This specifies the number of bits in the private key. The higher the value, the more secure is the key. The default is 2048. Possible values include 512, 1024, 1536 and 2048.

[-country <text>] - Country Name

This specifies the country where the Vserver resides. The country name is a two-letter code. The default is US. Here is the list of country codes: http://www.iso.org/iso/country_codes/iso_3166_code_lists/country_names_and_code_elements.htm

[-state <text>] - State or Province Name

This specifies the state or province where the Vserver resides.

[-locality <text>] - Locality Name

This specifies the locality where the Vserver resides. For example, the name of a city.

[-organization <text>] - Organization Name

This specifies the organization where the Vserver resides. For example, the name of a company.

[-unit <text>] - Organization Unit

This specifies the unit where the Vserver resides. For example, the name of a section or a department within a company.

[-email-addr <mail address>] - Contact Administrator's Email Address

This specifies the email address of the contact administrator for the Vserver.

[-hash-function <hashing function>] - Hashing Function

This specifies the cryptographic hashing function for signing the certificate. The default is SHA256. Possible values include *SHA1*, *SHA256* and *MD5*.

Examples

This example creates a certificate-signing request with a 2048-bit private key generated by the SHA256 hashing function for use by the Software group in IT at a company whose custom common name is *www.example.com*, located in Sunnyvale, California, USA. The email address of the contact administrator who manages the Vserver is *web@example.com*.

```
cluster1::> security certificate generate-csr -common-name www.example.com
-size 2048 -country US -state California -locality Sunnyvale -organization IT -unit Software
-email-addr web@example.com -hash-function SHA256
```

```
Certificate Signing Request :
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
MIIBGjCBxQIBADBgMRQwEgYDVQQDEwtleGFTcGxllmNvbTlMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMx
CTAHBgNVBAgTADBJMAcGA1UEBxMAMQkwBwYDVQQKEwAxCTAHBgNVBAsTADBPMA0G
```

```
CSqGSIb3DQEJARYAMFwwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADSwAwSAJBAPXFanNoJApT1nzS
x0cxixqImRRGZCR7tVmTYyqPSuTvfhVtwDjbMxuj6U3a1woUsb13wfEvQnHVFNCi
2ninsJ8CAwEAAaAAMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBGwUAA0EA6EagLfo5+4g+ejjRKKTUPQ0
Uq0UEoKuvxh0vPC2w7b//fNSFsFHvXLoqEOhYECn/NX9h8mbphCoM5YZ40fnKw==
-----END CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
```

```
Private Key :
-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
MIIB0wIBAAJBAPXFanNoJApT1nzSx0cxixqImRRGZCR7tVmTYyqPSuTvfhVtwDjb
mXuj6U3a1woUsb13wfEvQnHVFNCi2ninsJ8CAwEAAQJAwT2A0+bW3FKezEuIrQlu
KoMyRYK455wtMk8Br0yJfhYsB20B28eifjJvRWdTOBEav99M7cEzgPv+p5kaZTTM
gQIhAPsp+j1hrUXSRj979LIJJY0sNez397i7ViFXWQScx/ehAiEA+oDb0ooLVvu
xj4aitxVBu6ByVckYU8LbsfeRNsZwD8CIQCbZ1/ENvmlJ/P7N9Exj2NCtEYxd0Q5
cwBZ5NfZeMBpwQIhAPkOKWQSLadGfsK0077itF+h9FGFNHbtuNTrVq4vPW3nAiAA
peMBQgEv28y2r8D4dkYzxcXmjzJluUSZS9c/wS6fA==
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
```

Note: Please keep a copy of your certificate request and private key for future reference.

security certificate install

Install a Digital Certificate

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security certificate install` command installs digital security certificates signed by a certificate authority (CA) and the public key certificate of the root CA. Digital security certificates also include the intermediate certificates to construct the chain for server certificates (the *server* type), client-side root CA certificates (the *client-ca* type), or server-side root CA certificates (the *server-ca* type). with FIPS enabled, the following restrictions apply to the certificate getting installed. *server/client/server-ca/client-ca*: Key size >= 2048, *server/client*: Hash function (No MD-5, No SHA-1), *server-ca/client-ca*: (Intermediate CA), Hash Function (No MD-5, No SHA-1), *server-ca/client-ca*: (Root CA), Hash Function (No MD-5)

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Name of Vserver

This specifies the Vserver that contains the certificate.

-type <type of certificate> - Type of Certificate

This specifies the certificate type. Valid values are the following:

- *server* - includes server certificates and intermediate certificates.
- *client-ca* - includes the public key certificate for the root CA of the SSL client
- *server-ca* - includes the public key certificate for the root CA of the SSL server to which Data ONTAP is a client
- *client* - includes a self-signed or CA-signed digital certificate and private key to be used for Data ONTAP as an SSL client

[-subtype <kmip-cert>] - Certificate Subtype

This specifies a certificate subtype. This optional parameter can have an empty value (the default). The only valid value is as follows:

- *kmip-cert* - this is a Key Management Interoperability Protocol (KMIP) certificate

[-kmip-server-ip <IP Address>] - (DEPRECATED)-IPv4 and IPv6 address

Note: This parameter is deprecated and might be removed in the future releases of Data ONTAP.

This parameter is applicable only to the *kmip-cert* subtype. It specifies the IP address of the KMIP server.

Examples

This example installs a CA-signed certificate (along with intermediate certificates) for a Vserver named vs0.

```
cluster1::> security certificate install -vserver vs0 -type server
Please enter Certificate: Press <Enter> when done
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIB8TCCA ZugAwIBAwIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQQFA DBfMRMwEQYDVQQDEwpuZXRh
cHAuY29tMQswCQYDVQQGEwJVUzEJMAcGA1UECBMAMQkwBwYDVQQHEwAxC TAHBgNV
BAoTAD EJMAGGA1UECXMAMQ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQkBFgAwHhcNMTAwNDI2MTk0OTI4
WhcNMTAwNTI2MTk0OTI4WjBfMRMwEQYDVQQDEwpuZXRhY29tMQswCQYDVQQGE
wJVUzEJMAcGA1UECBMAMQkwBwYDVQQHEwAxC TAHBgNVBAoTAD EJMAGGA1UECXM
MAQ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQkBFgAwXDANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAANLADBIAGAgYXrk2sry
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

```
Please enter Private Key: Press <Enter> when done
-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
MIIBPAIBAAJBAMl6ytrK8nQj82UsWeH0eT8gk0BPX+Y5MLyCsUdXA7hXhumHNpVf
C61X2G32Sx8VEa1th94tx+v0Ezq+UaqHlt0CAwEAQAQJBAMZjDWLgmLm3qIr/n8VT
PFnnZnbVcXVM70tbUsgPKw+QCCh9df1jmuQKeDr+wUMWknLDeGrfhILpzfJGHRlJ
z7UCIQDr8d3g0G71UyX+BbFmo/N0uAKjS2cvUU+Y8a8pDxGLLwIhANqa99SuSl8U
DiPvdakTj6+EcGuXfCXz+G0rfgTZK8uzAiEAr1mnrfYC8KwE9k7A0yLRzBLdUwK9
AvuJdn+/z+H1Bd0CIQDD93P/xpaJETNz53Au49VE5Jba/Jugckrbosd/lsD7nQIg
aEMAz6qHHT4mndi8Bo8sDGedG2SKx6Qbn2IpuNZ7rc=
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
```

Do you want to continue entering root and/or intermediate certificates {y|n}: y

```
Please enter Intermediate Certificate: Press <Enter> when done
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIE+zCCBGGAwIBAgICAQAwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQAwgbsxJDAiBgNVBAcTG1Zh
bGldZXJ0IFZhbGkYXRpb24gTmV0d29yazEXMBUGA1UEChM0VmFsaUNlcnQsIElu
Yy4xNTAzBgNVBAsTTFZhbGldZXJ0IENsYXNzIDIGUG9saWN5IFZhbGkYXRpb24g
QXV0aG9yaXR5MSEwHwYDVQQDExhodHRwOi8vd3d3LnZhbGldZXJ0LmNvbS8xIDAe
BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWELuZm9AdmFsaWNlcnQuY29tMB4XDTA0MDYyOTE3MDYyMFoX
DTI0MDYyOTE3MDYyMFowYzELMAkGA1UEBhMCMVVMxITAFBgNVBAoTGFRoZSBHbyBE
YWRkeSBHcm91cCwgSW5lLjExMC8GA1UECXMOR28gRGFkZHKgQ2xhc3MgMiBDZXJ0
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

Do you want to continue entering root and/or intermediate certificates {y|n}: y

```
Please enter Intermediate Certificate: Press <Enter> when done
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIC5zCCALACAQEWdQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQAwgbsxJDAiBgNVBAcTG1ZhbGldZXJ0
IFZhbGkYXRpb24gTmV0d29yazEXMBUGA1UEChM0VmFsaUNlcnQsIEluYy4xNTAz
BgNVBAsTTFZhbGldZXJ0IENsYXNzIDIGUG9saWN5IFZhbGkYXRpb24gQXV0aG9y
aXR5MSEwHwYDVQQDExhodHRwOi8vd3d3LnZhbGldZXJ0LmNvbS8xIDAeBgkqhkiG
9w0BCQEWELuZm9AdmFsaWNlcnQuY29tMB4XDTk5MDYyNjAwMTk1NFoXDTESMDYy
NjAwMTk1NFowgbsxJDAiBgNVBAcTG1ZhbGldZXJ0IFZhbGkYXRpb24gTmV0d29y
azEXMBUGA1UEChM0VmFsaUNlcnQsIEluYy4xNTAzBgNVBAsTTFZhbGldZXJ0IENs
YXNzIDIGUG9saWN5IFZhbGkYXRpb24gQXV0aG9yaXR5MSEwHwYDVQQDExhodHRw
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

Do you want to continue entering root and/or intermediate certificates {y|n}: n

You should keep a copy of the private key and the CA-signed digital certificate for future reference.

This example installs a CA certificate for client authentication for a Vserver named vs0.

```
cluster1::> security certificate install -vserver vs0 -type client-ca
Please enter Certificate: Press <Enter> when done
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIDNjCCAp+gAwIBAgIQNhIiIsXj0KUgodJfTncJVDANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFA DCB
zjELMAkGA1UEBhMCMWkExFTATBgNVBAgtDFdlc3Rlcm4gQ2FwZTESMBAGA1UEBxMJ
Q2FwZSBub3duMR0wGwYDVQQKEwRUaGF3dGUgQ29uc3VsdGluZyBjYzEoMCMYGA1UE
CxMfQ2VudGluwNhdGlvbiBTZXJ2aWNlcYBEaXZpc2lvbjEhMB8GA1UEAxMYVGVh
d3RlIFByZW1pdW0gU2VydmlVYIENBMSgwJgYJKoZIhvcNAQkBFhlcwMvtaXVtLXNl
cnZlckB0aGF3dGUuY29tMB4XDTk2MDgwMTAwMDAwMfoXDTIxMDEwMTIzNTk1OVow
```

```
gc4xCzAJBgNVBAYTAlpBMRUwEwYDVQKIExXZXXN0ZXJvIENhcGUxEjAQBgNVBAcT
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

You should keep a copy of the CA-signed digital certificate for future reference.

This example installs a CA certificate for server authentication for a Vserver named vs0. In this case, Data ONTAP acts as an SSL client.

```
cluster1::> security certificate install -vs0 -type server-ca
```

Please enter Certificate: Press <Enter> when done

```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIDNjCCAp+gAwIBAgIQNhIiIsXj0KUgodJfTncJVDANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCB
zjELMAkGA1UEBhMCWkExFTATBgNVBAgTDGFdlc3Rlcm4gQ2FwZTESMBAGA1UEBxMJ
Q2FwZSBub3duMR0wGwYDVQQKEXRuagF3dGUgQ29uc3Vs dGluZyBjYzEoMCYGA1UE
CxMfQ2VydGlmYWNoZGlvdjBiBTZXXJ2aWNlcYBEaXZpc2lvbjEhMB8GA1UEAxMYVGhh
d3RlIFBjZW1pdW0gU2VydMVGyIENBMSgwJgYJKoZIhvcNAQkBFhlwcmVtaXVtLXNL
cnZlcK0aGF3dGUuY29tMB4XDTk2MDgwMTAwMDAwMfoXDTIxMDEwMTIzNTk1OVow
gc4xCzAJBgNVBAYTAlpBMRUwEwYDVQKIExXZXXN0ZXJvIENhcGUxEjAQBgNVBAcT
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

You should keep a copy of the CA-signed digital certificate for future reference.

security certificate show

Display Installed Digital Certificates

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays information about the installed digital certificates. Some details are displayed only when you use the command with the *-instance* parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the *-fields <fieldname>, ...* parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use *'-fields ?'* to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the *-instance* parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vs0 <Vserver Name>] - Name of Vserver

Selects the Vserver whose digital certificates you want to display.

[-common-name <FQDN or Custom Common Name>] - FQDN or Custom Common Name

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-serial <text>] - Serial Number of Certificate

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-ca <text>] - Certificate Authority

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-type <type of certificate>] - Type of Certificate

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-subtype <kmip-cert>] - Certificate Subtype

Selects the certificate subtype that matches the specified value. The valid values are as follows:

- *kmip-cert* - this is a Key Management Interoperability Protocol (KMIP) certificate

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

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Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

The examples below display information about digital certificates.

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Country Name (2 letter code): US
State or Province Name (full name): California
Locality Name (e.g. city): Sunnyvale
Organization Name (e.g. company): example
Organization Unit (e.g. section): IT
Email Address (Contact Name): *web@example.com*
Protocol: SSL
Hashing Function: SHA256

security certificate show-generated

Display ONTAP generated certificates

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays information about the Data ONTAP generated digital certificates. Some details are displayed only when you use the command with the *-instance* parameter.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the *-fields <fieldname>, ...* parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use *'-fields ?'* to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the *-instance* parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Name of Vserver

Selects the Vserver whose digital certificates you want to display.

[-common-name <FQDN or Custom Common Name>] - FQDN or Custom Common Name

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-serial <text>] - Serial Number of Certificate

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-ca <text>] - Certificate Authority

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-type <type of certificate>] - Type of Certificate

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-subtype <kmip-cert>] - Certificate Subtype

Selects the certificate subtype that matches the specified value. The valid values are as follows:

- *kmip-cert* - this is a Key Management Interoperability Protocol (KMIP) certificate

[-size <size of requested certificate in bits>] - Size of Requested Certificate in Bits

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-start <Date>] - Certificate Start Date

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-expiration <Date>] - Certificate Expiration Date

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-public-cert <certificate>] - Public Key Certificate

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-country <text>] - Country Name

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-state <text>] - State or Province Name

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-locality <text>] - Locality Name

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-organization <text>] - Organization Name

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-unit <text>] - Organization Unit

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-email-addr <mail address>] - Contact Administrator's Email Address

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-protocol <protocol>] - Protocol

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-hash-function <hashing function>] - Hashing Function

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-self-signed {true|false}] - Self-Signed Certificate

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

Examples

The examples below display information about Data ONTAP generated digital certificates.

```
cluster1::> security certificate show-generated
```

Vserver	Serial Number	Common Name	Type
vs0	4F4E4D7B	www.example.com	server
Certificate Authority: www.example.com			
Expiration Date: Thu Feb 28 16:08:28 2013			

```
cluster1::> security certificate show-generated -instance
```

```
Vserver: vs0
FQDN or Custom Common Name: www.example.com
Serial Number of Certificate: 4F4E4D7B
Certificate Authority: www.example.com
Type of Certificate: server
Size of Requested Certificate(bits): 2048
Certificate Start Date: Fri Apr 30 14:14:46 2010
Certificate Expiration Date: Sat Apr 30 14:14:46 2011
Public Key Certificate: -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIDfTCCAmWgAwIBAwIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQsFADBGMRQwEgYDVQQDEwtsYWIu
YWJlLnVybTEuMkVhMCA1UEBhMCVVMxCTAHBGNVBAgTADEJMAcGA1UEBxMAMQkwBwYD
VQKKEwAxCzAHBGNVBAAsTADUwMDQzMDQzMDQzMDQzMDQzMDQzMDQzMDQzMDQzMDQz
BgNVHQ8BAf8EBAMCAQYwHQYDVR0OBBYEFCEVdYGE51akE14ecaCdL+LOAxUMAOG
CSqGS1b3DQEBChUAA4IBAQBJLE51pkDY3ZpsSrQeM0oWlTeIR+1H0wKZOM1Bhy6Q
+gsE3XEtN07AE4npjIT0eVPOnI9QIJAbP0uPKaCGAVBSBM0m2m0wbfswI7aJoEh
+XuEoNr0GOz+mltnfhgvl1fT6Ms+xd3LGZYQTworus2
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
Country Name (2 letter code): US
State or Province Name (full name): California
Locality Name (e.g. city): Sunnyvale
Organization Name (e.g. company): example
Organization Unit (e.g. section): IT
Email Address (Contact Name): web@example.com
Protocol: SSL
Hashing Function: SHA256
```

security certificate show-truststore

Display default truststore certificates

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays information about the default CA certificates that come pre-installed with Data ONTAP. Some details are displayed only when you use the command with the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Name of Vserver

Selects the Vserver whose digital certificates you want to display.

[-common-name <FQDN or Custom Common Name>] - FQDN or Custom Common Name

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-serial <text>] - Serial Number of Certificate

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-ca <text>] - Certificate Authority

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-type <type of certificate>] - Type of Certificate

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-subtype <kmip-cert>] - Certificate Subtype

Selects the certificate subtype that matches the specified value. The valid values are as follows:

- `kmip-cert` - this is a Key Management Interoperability Protocol (KMIP) certificate

[-size <size of requested certificate in bits>] - Size of Requested Certificate in Bits

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-start <Date>] - Certificate Start Date

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-expiration <Date>] - Certificate Expiration Date

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-public-cert <certificate>] - Public Key Certificate

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-country <text>] - Country Name

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-state <text>] - State or Province Name

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-locality <text>] - Locality Name

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-organization <text>] - Organization Name

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-unit <text>] - Organization Unit

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-email-addr <mail address>] - Contact Administrator's Email Address

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-protocol <protocol>] - Protocol

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-hash-function <hashing function>] - Hashing Function

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-self-signed {true|false}] - Self-Signed Certificate

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

Examples

The examples below display information about the pre-installed truststore digital certificates.

```
cluster1::> security certificate show-truststore
```

Vserver	Serial Number	Common Name	Type
vs0	4F4E4D7B	www.example.com	server-ca
Certificate Authority: www.example.com			
Expiration Date: Thu Feb 28 16:08:28 2013			

```
cluster1::> security certificate show-truststore -instance
```

```
Vserver: vs0
FQDN or Custom Common Name: www.example.com
Serial Number of Certificate: 4F4E4D7B
Certificate Authority: www.example.com
Type of Certificate: server-ca
Size of Requested Certificate(bits): 2048
Certificate Start Date: Fri Apr 30 14:14:46 2010
Certificate Expiration Date: Sat Apr 30 14:14:46 2011
Public Key Certificate: -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIDfTCCAmWgAwIBAwIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQsFADBGMQRwEgYDVQQDEwtsYWlu
YWJjLmNvbTEMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCTAHBgNVBAgTADUJMAcGA1UEBxMAMQkwBwYD
VQKKEwAxCTAHBgNVBAStADEPMA0GCsGCSqGSIb3DQEJARYAMB4XDTEwMDQzMDE4MTQ0
BgNVHQ8BAf8EBAMCAQYwHQYDVRO0BBYEFCVG7dYGe51akE14ecaCdL+LOAxUMAOG
CSqGSIb3DQEBChUAA4IBAQBJLE51pkDY3ZpsSrQeM0oWlTeIR+1H0WKZOM1Bhy6Q
+gsE3XEtN07AE4npjIT0eVPOnI9QIJAbP0uPKaCGAVBSBMomM2m0wbfswI7aJoEh
+XuEoNr0G0z+mltnfhgvl1ft6Ms+xzd3LGZYQTworus2
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
Country Name (2 letter code): US
State or Province Name (full name): California
Locality Name (e.g. city): Sunnyvale
Organization Name (e.g. company): example
Organization Unit (e.g. section): IT
Email Address (Contact Name): web@example.com
Protocol: SSL
Hashing Function: SHA256
```

security certificate show-user-installed

Display user installed certificates

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays information about the user installed digital certificates. Some details are displayed only when you use the command with the *-instance* parameter. In systems upgraded to Data ONTAP 9.4 or later, existing Data ONTAP generated certificates will also be shown as part of this command.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the *-fields <fieldname>, ...* parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use *'-fields ?'* to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the *-instance* parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Name of Vserver

Selects the Vserver whose digital certificates you want to display.

[-common-name <FQDN or Custom Common Name>] - FQDN or Custom Common Name

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-serial <text>] - Serial Number of Certificate

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-ca <text>] - Certificate Authority

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-type <type of certificate>] - Type of Certificate

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-subtype <kmip-cert>] - Certificate Subtype

Selects the certificate subtype that matches the specified value. The valid values are as follows:

- *kmip-cert* - this is a Key Management Interoperability Protocol (KMIP) certificate

[-size <size of requested certificate in bits>] - Size of Requested Certificate in Bits

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-start <Date>] - Certificate Start Date

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-expiration <Date>] - Certificate Expiration Date

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-public-cert <certificate>] - Public Key Certificate

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-country <text>] - Country Name

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-state <text>] - State or Province Name

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-locality <text>] - Locality Name

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-organization <text>] - Organization Name

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-unit <text>] - Organization Unit

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-email-addr <mail address>] - Contact Administrator's Email Address

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-protocol <protocol>] - Protocol

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-hash-function <hashing function>] - Hashing Function

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-self-signed {true|false}] - Self-Signed Certificate

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

Examples

The examples below display information about user installed digital certificates.

```
cluster1::> security certificate show-user-installed
```

Vserver	Serial Number	Common Name	Type
vs0	4F4E4D7B	www.example.com	server
Certificate Authority: www.example.com			


```

Expiration Date: Thu Feb 28 16:08:28 2013

cluster1::> security certificate show-user-installed -instance
Vserver: vs0
FQDN or Custom Common Name: www.example.com
Serial Number of Certificate: 4F4E4D7B
Certificate Authority: www.example.com
Type of Certificate: server
Size of Requested Certificate(bits): 2048
Certificate Start Date: Fri Apr 30 14:14:46 2010
Certificate Expiration Date: Sat Apr 30 14:14:46 2011
Public Key Certificate: -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIDfTCCAmWgAwIBAwIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQsFADBGMRQwEgYDVQQDEwtsYWlu
YWJjLmNvbTElMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCTAHBgNVBAgTADBJMAkGA1UEBxMAMQkwBwYD
VQQKEwAxCTAHBgNVBAsTADBPMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEJARYAMB4XDTEwMDQzMDE4MTQ0
BgNVHQ8BAf8EBAMCAQYwHQYDVR0OBBYEFcV67dYGe51akE14ecaCdL+LOAxUMA0G
CSqGSIb3DQEBGwUAA4IBAQBJLE51pkDY3ZpsSrQeM0oWlTeIR+1H0WKZ0M1Bhy6Q
+gsE3XEtN07AE4npjIT0eVP0nI9QIJAbP0uPKaCGAVBSBM0M2m0wbfsW17aJoEh
+XuEoNr0G0z+mltnfhgvl1fT6Ms+xzd3LGZYQTworus2
-----END CERTIFICATE-----

Country Name (2 letter code): US
State or Province Name (full name): California
Locality Name (e.g. city): Sunnyvale
Organization Name (e.g. company): example
Organization Unit (e.g. section): IT
Email Address (Contact Name): web@example.com
Protocol: SSL
Hashing Function: SHA256

```

security certificate sign

Sign a Digital Certificate using Self-Signed Root CA

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command signs a digital certificate signing request and generates a certificate using a Self-Signed Root CA certificate in either PEM or PKCS12 format. You can use the [“security certificate generate-csr” on page 454](#) command to generate a digital certificate signing request.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Name of Vserver

This specifies the name of the Vserver on which the signed certificate will exist.

-ca <text> - Certificate Authority to Sign

This specifies the name of the Certificate Authority that will sign the certificate.

-ca-serial <text> - Serial Number of CA Certificate

This specifies the serial number of the Certificate Authority that will sign the certificate.

[-expire-days <integer>] - Number of Days until Expiration

This specifies the number of days until the signed certificate expires. The default value is 365 days. Possible values are between 1 and 3652.

[-format <certificate format>] - Certificate Format

This specifies the format of signed certificate. The default value is PEM. Possible values include *PEM* and *PKCS12*.

[-destination {(ftp|http)://(hostname|IPv4 Address|['IPv6 Address'])...}] - Where to Send File

This specifies the destination to upload the signed certificate. This option can only be used when the format is PKCS12.

[-hash-function <hashing function>] - Hashing Function

This specifies the cryptographic hashing function for the self-signed certificate. The default value is SHA256. Possible values include *SHA1*, *SHA256* and *MD5*.

Examples

This example signs a digital certificate for a Vserver named vs0 using a Certificate Authority certificate that has a ca of *www.ca.com* and a ca-serial of 4F4EB629 in PEM format using the SHA256 hashing function.

```
cluster1::> security certificate sign -vserver vs0 -ca www.ca.com -ca-serial 4F4EB629 -expire-days 36 -format PEM -hash-function SHA256
```

Please enter Certificate Signing Request(CSR): Press <Enter> when done

```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
MIIBGjCBxQIBADBqMRQwEgYDVQQDEwtleGFtcGxLLmNvbTElMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMx
CTAHBgNVBAGTADEJMAcGA1UEBxMAMQkwBwYDVQQKEwAxCCTAHBgNVBAsTADEPMAOG
CSqGSIb3DQEJARYAMFwwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADSwAwSAJBAPXFanNoJApT1nzS
x0CxiXqImRRGZCR7tVmTYyqPSuTvfhVtwDJbmXuj6U3a1woU3b13wfEvQnHVFNCi
2ninsJ8CAwEAAaAAMAOGCSqGSIb3DQEBChwUAA0EA6EagLfs05+4g+ejIRKKTUPQO
UqOUeOkuvxh0vPC2w7b//fNSFsFHvXloqEOhYECn/NX9h8mbphCoM5YZ40fnKw==
-----END CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
```

Signed Certificate: :

```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIICwDCCAaigAwIBAgIET1oskDANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQsFADBdMREwDwYDVQQDEwh2
czAuY2VydDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCTAHBgNVBAGTADEJMAcGA1UEBxMAMQkwBwYD
VQQKEwAxCCTAHBgNVBAsTADEPMAOGCSqGSIb3DQEJARYAMB4XDTEyMDMwOTE2MTUx
M1oXDTExMDQxNDE2MTUxM1owYDEUMBIGA1UEAxMLZXhhbXBsZS5jb20xZCZAJBgNV
BAYTAlVTMQkwBwYDVQQIEwAxCCTAHBgNVBACTADEJMAcGA1UEChMAMQkwBwYDVQQQL
EwAxZDZANBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWADBCMAOGCSqGSIb3DQEBQUAA0sAMEgCQQD1xWpz
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

This example signs and exports a digital certificate to destination *ftp://10.98.1.1//u/sam/sign.pfx* for a Vserver named vs0 using a Certificate Authority certificate that expires in 36 days and has a ca value of *www.ca.com* and a ca-serial value of 4F4EB629 in PKCS12 format by the MD5 hashing function.

```
cluster1::> security certificate sign -vserver vs0 -ca www.ca.com -ca-serial 4F4EB629
-expire-days 36 -format PKCS12 -destination ftp://10.98.1.1//u/sam/sign.pfx -hash-function MD5
```

Please enter Certificate Signing Request(CSR): Press <Enter> when done

```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
MIIBGjCBxQIBADBqMRQwEgYDVQQDEwtleGFtcGxLLmNvbTElMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMx
CTAHBgNVBAGTADEJMAcGA1UEBxMAMQkwBwYDVQQKEwAxCCTAHBgNVBAsTADEPMAOG
CSqGSIb3DQEJARYAMFwwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADSwAwSAJBAPXFanNoJApT1nzS
x0CxiXqImRRGZCR7tVmTYyqPSuTvfhVtwDJbmXuj6U3a1woU3b13wfEvQnHVFNCi
2ninsJ8CAwEAAaAAMAOGCSqGSIb3DQEBChwUAA0EA6EagLfs05+4g+ejIRKKTUPQO
UqOUeOkuvxh0vPC2w7b//fNSFsFHvXloqEOhYECn/NX9h8mbphCoM5YZ40fnKw==
-----END CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
```

Signed Certificate: :

```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIICwDCCAaigAwIBAgIET1ot8jANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQsFADBdMREwDwYDVQQDEwh2
czAuY2VydDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCTAHBgNVBAGTADEJMAcGA1UEBxMAMQkwBwYD
VQQKEwAxCCTAHBgNVBAsTADEPMAOGCSqGSIb3DQEJARYAMB4XDTEyMDMwOTE2MjEw
NloXDTExMDQxNDE2MjEwNlowYDEUMBIGA1UEAxMLZXhhbXBsZS5jb20xZCZAJBgNV
BAYTAlVTMQkwBwYDVQQIEwAxCCTAHBgNVBACTADEJMAcGA1UEChMAMQkwBwYDVQQQL
EwAxZDZANBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWADBCMAOGCSqGSIb3DQEBQUAA0sAMEgCQQD1xWpz
oarXHSyDzv3T5QIXBGRJ0ACTgdjJJuqtuAdmnKvKfLS1o4C90
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

Please enter Private Key: Press <Enter> when done

```
-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
MIIBOwIBAAJBAPXFanNoJApT1nzSx0CxiXqImRRGZCR7tVmTYyqPSuTvfhVtwDJb
mXuj6U3a1woU3b13wfEvQnHVFNCi2ninsJ8CAwEAAQJAwT2A0+bW3FKeZEuIRqlu
KoMyRYK455wtMk8Br0YJfhYsB20B28eifjJvRwdTOBEav99M7cEzgpV+p5kaZTTM
gQIhApSp+j1hrUXSRj979LIJJY0sNez397i7ViFXWQScx/ehAtEA+oDb0ooWLVvu
xj4aitxVBu6ByVckYU8LbsfeRNszWd8CIQCbZ1/ENvmlJ/P7N9Exj2NCtEYxd0Q5
cwBZ5NfZeMBpQwIhAPkOKWQSLadGfsK0077itF+h9FGFNHbtuNTrVq4pVp3nAiAA
peMBQgEv28y2r8D4dkYzxcXmjzJluUSZS29c/wS6fA==
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
```

Please enter a password for pkcs12 file:

Please enter it again:

Enter User for Destination URI: sam
Enter Password:

security certificate ca-issued commands

Show Digital Certificates Issued by Self-Signed CA

security certificate ca-issued revoke

Revoke a Digital Certificate

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command revokes a digital certificate signed by a Self-Signed Root CA.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - **Vserver**

This specifies the name of the Vserver on which the certificate is stored.

-serial <text> - **Serial Number of Certificate**

This specifies the serial number of the certificate.

-ca <text> - **Certificate Authority**

This specifies the name of the Certificate Authority whose certificate will be revoked.

-ca-serial <text> - **Serial Number of CA Certificate**

This specifies the serial number of Certificate Authority.

[-common-name <FQDN or Custom Common Name>] - **FQDN or Custom Common Name**

This specifies a fully qualified domain name (FQDN) or custom common name or the name of a person.

This field is optional if ca-serial is specified.

Examples

This example revokes a signed digital certificate for a Vserver named vs0 with serial as 4F5A2DF2 for a Certificate Authority certificate that has a ca of *www.ca.com* and a ca-serial of 4F4EB629.

```
cluster1::> security certificate ca-issued revoke -vserver vs0 -serial 4F5A2DF2 -ca www.ca.com -ca-serial 4F4EB629
```

security certificate ca-issued show

Display CA-Issued Digital Certificates

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the following information about the digital certificates issued by the self-signed root-ca:

- Vserver
- Serial number of certificate
- FQDN or custom common name or the name of a person
- Serial number of CA certificate
- Status (active, revoked)

- Certificate Authority
- Expiration date
- Revocation date

To display more details, run the command with the `-instance` parameter. This will add the following information:

- Country name
- State or province name
- Locality name
- Organization name
- Organization unit
- Contact administrator's email address

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-serial <text>] - Serial Number of Certificate

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-ca <text>] - Certificate Authority

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-ca-serial <text>] - Serial Number of CA Certificate

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-common-name <FQDN or Custom Common Name>] - FQDN or Custom Common Name

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-status <status of certificate>] - Status of Certificate

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value. Possible values include active and revoked.

[-expiration <Date>] - Certificate Expiration Date

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-revocation <Date>] - Certificate Revocation Date

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-country <text>] - Country Name (2 letter code)

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-state <text>] - State or Province Name (full name)

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-locality <text>] - Locality Name (e.g. city)

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-organization <text>] - Organization Name (e.g. company)

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-unit <text>] - Organization Unit (e.g. section)

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-email-addr <mail address>] - Email Address (Contact Name)

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

Examples

The examples below display information about CA issued digital certificates.

```
cluster1::> security certificate ca-issued show
```

Vserver	Serial Number	Common Name	Serial Number of CA's Certificate	Status
vs0	4F5A2C90	example.com	4F4EB629	active
	Certificate Authority: vs0.cert			
	Expiration Date: Sat Apr 14 16:15:13 2012			
	Revocation Date: -			
vs0	4F5A2DF2	example.com	4F4EB629	revoked
	Certificate Authority: vs0.cert			
	Expiration Date: Sat Apr 14 16:21:06 2012			
	Revocation Date: Fri Mar 09 17:08:30 2012			

2 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::> security certificate ca-issued show -instance
```

```

Vserver: vs0
Serial Number of Certificate: 4F5A2C90
Certificate Authority: vs0.cert
Serial Number of CA Certificate: 4F4EB629
FQDN or Custom Common Name: example.com
Status of Certificate: active
Certificate Expiration Date: Sat Apr 14 16:15:13 2012
Certificate Revocation Date: -
Country Name (2 letter code): US
State or Province Name (full name): California
Locality Name (e.g. city): Sunnyvale
Organization Name (e.g. company): example
Organization Unit (e.g. section): IT
Email Address (Contact Name): web@example.com
```

Show Commands

truststore

Field description for all the certificate show commands.

security certificate truststore show

Display default truststore certificates

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays information about the default CA certificates that come pre-installed with Data ONTAP. Some details are displayed only when you use the command with the *-instance* parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the *-fields <fieldname>, ...* parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use *'-fields ?'* to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the *-instance* parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Name of Vserver

Selects the Vserver whose digital certificates you want to display.

[-common-name <FQDN or Custom Common Name>] - FQDN or Custom Common Name

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-serial <text>] - Serial Number of Certificate

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-ca <text>] - Certificate Authority

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-type <type of certificate>] - Type of Certificate

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-subtype <kmip-cert>] - Certificate Subtype

Selects the certificate subtype that matches the specified value. The valid values are as follows:

- *kmip-cert* - this is a Key Management Interoperability Protocol (KMIP) certificate

[-size <size of requested certificate in bits>] - Size of Requested Certificate in Bits

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-start <Date>] - Certificate Start Date

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-expiration <Date>] - Certificate Expiration Date

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-public-cert <certificate>] - Public Key Certificate

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-country <text>] - Country Name

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-state <text>] - State or Province Name

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-locality <text>] - Locality Name

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-organization <text>] - Organization Name

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-unit <text>] - Organization Unit

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-email-addr <mail address>] - Contact Administrator's Email Address

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-protocol <protocol>] - Protocol

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-hash-function <hashing function>] - Hashing Function

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

[-self-signed {true|false}] - Self-Signed Certificate

Selects the certificates that match this parameter value.

Examples

The examples below display information about the pre-installed truststore digital certificates.

```
cluster1::> security certificate truststore show
```

Vserver	Serial Number	Common Name	Type

```

vs0          4F4E4D7B          www.example.com          server-ca
Certificate Authority: www.example.com
Expiration Date: Thu Feb 28 16:08:28 2013

cluster1::> security certificate truststore show -instance
Vserver: vs0
FQDN or Custom Common Name: www.example.com
Serial Number of Certificate: 4F4E4D7B
Certificate Authority: www.example.com
Type of Certificate: server-ca
Size of Requested Certificate(bits): 2048
Certificate Start Date: Fri Apr 30 14:14:46 2010
Certificate Expiration Date: Sat Apr 30 14:14:46 2011
Public Key Certificate: -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIDFTCCAmWgAwIBAwIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQsFADBgMRQwEgYDVQQDEwtsYWlu
YWJjLmNvbTElMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCTAHBgNVBAgTADBJMAcGA1UEBxMAMQkwBwYD
VQKKEwAxCTAHBgNVBAAsTADBPMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEJARYAMB4XDTEwMDQzMDE4MTQ0
BgNVHQ8BAf8EBAMCAQYwHQYDVR0OBBYEFCEV67dYGe51akE14ecaCdL+LOAxUMA0G
CSqGSIb3DQEBChwUAA4IBAQBjLE51pkDY3ZpsSrQeM0oWlTeIR+1H0wKZ0M1Bhy6Q
+gsE3XEtN07AE4npjIT0eVP0nI9QIJAbP0uPKaCGAVBSBM0m2m0wbfswI7aJoEh
+XuEoNr0G0z+mltnfhgvl1fT6Ms+xzd3LGZYQTworus2
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
Country Name (2 letter code): US
State or Province Name (full name): California
Locality Name (e.g. city): Sunnyvale
Organization Name (e.g. company): example
Organization Unit (e.g. section): IT
Email Address (Contact Name): web@example.com
Protocol: SSL
Hashing Function: SHA256

```

security config commands

Manage Cluster Security Configuration

security config modify

Modify Security Configuration Options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `security config modify` command modifies the existing cluster-wide security configuration. If you enable FIPS-compliant mode, the cluster will automatically select only compliant TLS protocols (currently TLSv1.2 and TLSv1.1). Non-compliant protocols are not enabled when FIPS-compliant mode is disabled. Use the `-supported-protocols` parameter to include or exclude TLS protocols independently from the FIPS mode. All protocols at or above the lowest version specified will be enabled, even those not explicitly specified. By default, FIPS mode is disabled, and Data ONTAP supports the TLSv1.2, TLSv1.1 and TLSv1 protocols. For backward compatibility, Data ONTAP supports adding SSLv3 to the supported-protocols list when FIPS mode is disabled. Use the `-supported-ciphers` parameter to configure only AES, or AES and 3DES, or disable weak ciphers such as RC4 by specifying `!RC4`. By default the supported-cipher setting is `ALL:!LOW:!aNULL:!EXP:!eNULL`. This setting means that all supported cipher suites for the protocols are enabled, except the ones with no authentication, no encryption, no exports, and low encryption cipher suites (currently those using 64-bit or 56-bit encryption algorithms). Select a cipher suite which is available with the corresponding selected protocol. An invalid configuration may cause some functionality to fail to operate properly. Refer to "<https://www.openssl.org/docs/apps/ciphers.html>" published by the OpenSSL software foundation for the correct cipher string syntax. After modifying the security configuration, reboot all the nodes manually.

Parameters

-interface <SSL> - FIPS-Compliant Interface

Selects the FIPS-compliant interface. Default is `SSL`.

[-is-fips-enabled {true|false}] - FIPS Mode

Enables or disables FIPS-compliant mode for the entire cluster. Default is *false*.

[-supported-protocols {TLSv1.2|TLSv1.1|TLSv1|SSLv3}, ...] - Supported Protocols

Selects the supported protocols for the selected interface. Default is *TLSv1.2,TLSv1.1,TLSv1*

[-supported-ciphers <Cipher String>] - Supported Ciphers

Selects the supported cipher suites for the selected interface. Default is *ALL:!LOW:!aNULL:!EXP:!eNULL*.

Examples

The following command enables FIPS mode in the cluster. (Default setting for FIPS mode is *false*)

```
cluster1::> security config modify -interface SSL -is-fips-enabled true
```

The following command modifies supported protocols to TLSv1.2 and TLSv1.1 in the cluster. (Default setting for supported protocols is *TLSv1.2,TLSv1.1,TLSv1*)

```
cluster1::*> security config modify -interface SSL -supported-protocols TLSv1.2, TLSv1.1
```

The following command modifies supported ciphers to *ALL:!LOW:!aNULL:!EXP:!eNULL:!RC4* in the cluster. (Default setting for supported ciphers is *ALL:!LOW:!aNULL:!EXP:!eNULL*)

```
cluster1::*> security config modify -interface SSL -supported-ciphers ALL:!LOW:!aNULL:!EXP:!eNULL:!RC4
```

security config show

Display Security Configuration Options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `security config show` command displays the security configurations of the cluster in advanced privilege mode.

Default values are as follows:

- SSL FIPS mode: disabled
- Supported protocols: TLSv1.2,TLSv1.1,TLSv1
- Supported ciphers: ALL:!LOW:!aNULL:!EXP:!eNULL

The default cipher suites represent all suites for the listed protocols except those that have no authentication, no encryption, no exports, and low encryption (below 64 or 56 bit).

Enabling FIPS mode will cause the entire cluster to use FIPS-compliant crypto operations only.

Use the “[security config modify](#)” on page 471 command to change the protocols and ciphers that the cluster will support. When all the nodes in the cluster are updated with the modified settings, the cluster security config ready value will be shown as yes.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-interface <SSL>] - FIPS-Compliant Interface

Displays configurations that match the specified value for the interface.

[-is-fips-enabled {true|false}] - FIPS Mode

Display configurations that match the specified value for FIPS mode.

[-supported-protocols {TLSv1.2|TLSv1.1|TLSv1|SSLv3}, ...] - Supported Protocols

Displays configurations that match the specified protocols.

[-supported-ciphers <Cipher String>] - Supported Ciphers

Displays the configurations that match the specified supported ciphers.

Examples

The following example shows the default security configurations for a cluster.

```
cluster1::> security config show
      Cluster
Interface FIPS Mode  Supported Protocols  Supported Ciphers  Cluster Security
-----
SSL       false      TLSv1.2, TLSv1.1, TLSv1  ALL:!LOW:
                        !aNULL:!EXP:
                        !eNULL
```

The following example shows the security configuration after FIPS mode has been enabled.

```
cluster1::> security config show
      Cluster
Interface FIPS Mode  Supported Protocols  Supported Ciphers  Cluster Security
-----
SSL       true       TLSv1.2, TLSv1.1     ALL:!LOW:
                        !aNULL:!EXP:
                        !eNULL:!RC4
```

security config ocsf commands

Manage OCSP Support for SSL Applications

security config ocsf disable

Disable OCSP for one or more selected applications

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `security config ocsf disable` command disables the OCSP-based certificate status check for applications supporting SSL/TLS communications. For more information about the OCSP-based certificate status check for applications supporting SSL/TLS communications, see the [“security config ocsf show” on page 475](#) command.

Parameters

-application <Application supporting SSL/TLS protocol>, ... - Application Name

Use this parameter to specify the application to disable the OCSP support. To disable all applications, the value 'all' can be used. Note: You cannot specify the value 'all' with other applications.

Examples

The following example disables the OCSP support for AutoSupport and EMS applications:

```
cluster1::*> security config ocsf disable -application autosupport,ems
```

```
cluster1::> security config ocsf show
Application      OCSF Enabled?
-----
autosupport      false
audit_log        true
fabricpool       true
ems              false
kmip             true
ldap            true
6 entries were displayed.
```

The following example disables the OCSF support for all applications:

```
cluster1::*> security config ocsf disable -application all
Warning: OCSF will be disabled for all applications. Any previous modifications
will be ignored.
Do you want to continue? {y|n}: y

cluster1::*> security config ocsf show
Application      OCSF Enabled?
-----
autosupport      false
audit_log        false
fabricpool       false
ems              false
kmip             false
ldap            false
6 entries were displayed.
```

security config ocsf enable

Enable OCSF for one or more selected applications

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `security config ocsf enable` command enables the OCSF-based certificate status check for applications supporting SSL/TLS communications. For more information about the OCSF-based certificate status check for applications supporting SSL/TLS communications, see the [“security config ocsf show” on page 475](#) command.

Parameters

-application <Application supporting SSL/TLS protocol>, ... - **List of Applications**

Use this parameter to specify the application to enable the OCSF support. To enable all applications, the value 'all' can be used. Note: You cannot specify the value 'all' with other applications.

Examples

The following example enables the OCSF support for AutoSupport and EMS applications:

```
cluster1::*> security config ocsf enable -application autosupport,ems

cluster1::> security config ocsf show
Application      OCSF Enabled?
-----
autosupport      true
audit_log        false
fabricpool       false
ems              true
kmip             false
ldap            false
6 entries were displayed.
```

The following example enables the OSCP support for all applications:

```
cluster1::*> security config ocsf enable -application all
Warning: OSCP will be enabled for all applications. Any previous modifications
will be ignored.
Do you want to continue? {y|n}: y

cluster1::*> security config ocsf show
Application      OSCP Enabled?
-----
autosupport      true
audit_log        true
fabricpool       true
ems              true
kmip             true
ldap            true
6 entries were displayed.
```

security config ocsf show

Show Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) settings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `security config ocsf show` command displays the support status of the OCSP-based certificate status check for applications supporting SSL/TLS communications. If the OCSP support is enabled for an application, this check is done in addition to the certificate chain validation as part of the SSL handshake process. The OCSP-based certificate status check is done for all the certificates in the chain, provided that each certificate has the OCSP URI access points mentioned in them. If no access points are specified, the OCSP-based certificate revocation status check is ignored for that certificate and checking continues for the rest of the certificates in the chain.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-application <Application supporting SSL/TLS protocol/>] - Application Name

Selects the application that matches this parameter value. Applications include:

- autosupport - AutoSupport
- audit_log - Audit Logging
- fabricpool - External capacity tiers
- ems - Event Management System
- kmip - Key Management Interoperability Protocol
- ldap_ad - Lightweight Directory Access Protocol - Active Directory (query and modify items in Active Directory)
- ldap_nis_namemap - Lightweight Directory Access Protocol - NIS and Name Mapping (query Unix user, group, netgroup and name mapping information)

[-is-ocsf-enabled {true|false}] - Is OCSP-based Certificate Status Check Enabled?

Selects the application that matches this parameter value.

Examples

The following example displays the OCSP support for the applications supporting SSL/TLS communications:

```
cluster1::> security config ocsp show
Application          OCSP Enabled?
-----
autosupport          true
audit_log            false
fabricpool           false
ems                  true
kmip                  false
ldap                  false
6 entries were displayed.
```

The following example displays the OCSP support for AutoSupport:

```
cluster1::*> security config ocsp show -application autosupport

Application Name: autosupport
Is OCSP-based Certificate Status Check Enabled?: true
```

security config status commands

The status directory

security config status show

Display Security Configuration Status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `security config status show` command displays the required reboot status of the nodes in the cluster after security configuration settings have been modified using the [“security config modify” on page 471](#) command. Use this command to monitor the status of the required reboot process. When all nodes have rebooted, the cluster is ready to use the new security configuration settings.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node Name

Select the node whose reboot-status you want to display.

[-reboot-needed {true|false}] - Reboot Needed

reboot-needed status of the node that tells if the node requires a reboot for security configuration to take effect.

Examples

The following example displays the status of a configuration change in a four-node cluster.

```
cluster1::> security config status show
Nodes in Cluster    Reboot Needed
-----
node1                true
node2                true
```

```
node3                false
node4                false
4 entries were displayed.
```

The following example shows the output of the command after the cluster reboot process is complete.

```
cluster1::> security config status show
Nodes in Cluster      Reboot Needed
-----
node1                 false
node2                 false
node3                 false
node4                 false
4 entries were displayed.
```

security key-manager commands

Manage Key Management Servers

security key-manager add

Add a key management server

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command adds a key management server at the indicated IP address to its list of four possible active key management servers. The command fails if there are already four key management servers configured. This command is not supported when onboard key management is enabled.

Parameters

-address <IP Address> - IP Address

This parameter specifies the IP address of the key management server you want to use to store keys.

[-server-port <integer>] - Server TCP Port

This parameter specifies the TCP port on which the key management server will listen for incoming connections.

Examples

The following example adds the key management server with address 10.233.1.98, listening for incoming connections on the default TCP port 5696, to the list of key management servers used by the external key manager:

```
cluster-1::> security key-manager add -address 10.233.1.98
```

The following example adds the key management server with address 10.233.1.98, listening for incoming connections on TCP port 15696, to the list of key management servers used by the external key manager:

```
cluster-1::> security key-manager add -address 10.233.1.98 -server-port 15696
```

security key-manager create-key

Create a new authentication key

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command creates a new authentication key (AK) and stores it on the configured key management servers. The command fails if the configured key management servers are already storing more than 128 AKs. If command fails due to more than 128 keys in cluster, delete unused keys on your key management servers and try the command again. This command is not supported when onboard key management is enabled.

Parameters

[-key-tag <text>] - Key Tag

This parameter specifies the key tag that you want to associate with the new authentication key (AK). The default value is the node name. This parameter can be used to help identify created authentication keys (AKs). For example, the key-manager query command key-tag parameter can be used to query for a specific key-tag value.

[-prompt-for-key {true|false}] - Prompt for Authentication Passphrase

If you specify this parameter as true, the command prompts you to enter an authentication passphrase manually instead of generating it automatically. For security reasons, the authentication passphrase you entered is not displayed at the command prompt. You must enter the authentication passphrase a second time for verification. To avoid errors, copy and paste authentication passphrases electronically instead of entering them manually. Data ONTAP saves the resulting authentication key/key ID pair automatically on the configured key management servers.

Examples

The following example creates an authentication key with the node name as the default key-tag value:

```
cluster-1::> security key-manager create-key

Verifying requirements...

Node: node1
Creating authentication key...
Authentication key creation successful.
Key ID: 0000000000000000020000000000100D0F7C2462D626B739FE81B89F29A092F.

Node: node2
Key manager restore operation initialized.
Successfully restored key information.
```

The following example creates an authentication key with key-tag "disk1-key":

```
cluster-1::> security key-manager create-key -key-tag disk1-key

Verifying requirements...

Node: node1
Creating authentication key...
Authentication key creation successful.
Key ID: 0000000000000000020000000000100B8297A6189BC24B9B84C1916ED576857.

Node: node2
Key manager restore operation initialized.
Successfully restored key information.
```

The following example creates an authentication key with a user-specified authentication passphrase:

```
cluster-1::> security key-manager create-key -prompt-for-key true

Enter a new passphrase::
```

```

Reenter the passphrase::

Verifying requirements...

Node: node1
Creating authentication key...
Authentication key creation successful.
Key ID: 000000000000000002000000000001006268333F870860128FBE17D393E5083B.

Node: node2
Key manager restore operation initialized.
Successfully restored key information.

```

security key-manager delete

Delete a key management server

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command removes the key management server at the indicated IP address from the list of active key management servers. If the indicated key management server is the sole storage location for any key that is in use by Data ONTAP, you will be unable to remove the key server. This command is not supported when onboard key management is enabled.

Parameters

-address <IP Address> - IP Address

This parameter specifies the IP address of the key management server you want to remove from use.

Examples

The following example removes the key server at IP address 10.233.1.198 from the set of configured key management servers:

```
cluster-1::> security key-manager delete -address 10.233.1.198
```

security key-manager delete-key-database

Deletes the key hierarchy for onboard key manager

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `security key-manager delete-key-database` command permanently deletes the onboard key-management configuration from all nodes of the cluster.

Examples

The following example deletes the onboard key-management configuration from all nodes of the cluster:

```
cluster-1::*> security key-manager delete-key-database

Warning: This command will permanently delete all keys from onboard key management.
Do you want to continue? {y|n}: y
```

security key-manager delete-kmip-config

Deletes the KMIP configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `security key-manager delete-kmip-config` command permanently deletes the Key Management Interoperability Protocol (KMIP) server configuration from all nodes of the cluster.

Note: The keys stored by the external KMIP servers cannot be deleted by Data ONTAP, and must be deleted by using external tools.

Examples

The following example deletes the KMIP-server configuration from all nodes of the cluster:

```
cluster-1::*> security key-manager delete-kmip-config
```

```
Warning: This command will permanently delete the KMIP-server configuration
         from all nodes of the cluster.
Do you want to continue? {y|n}: y
The KMIP-server configuration has been successfully deleted from all nodes of the
cluster. The keys stored by the external KMIP servers cannot be deleted by Data ONTAP,
and must be deleted by using external tools.
```

security key-manager prepare-to-downgrade

Disables onboard keymanagement features for unsupported versions

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `security key-manager prepare-to-downgrade` command disables the onboard key management features that are not supported in releases prior to ONTAP 9.1.0. The features that are disabled are onboard key management support for Metrocluster configurations, and Volume Encryption (VE).

Examples

The following example disables the onboard key management support for Metrocluster configurations and Volume Encryption (VE):

```
cluster1::*> security key-manager prepare-to-downgrade
```

security key-manager query

Displays the key IDs stored in a key management server.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the IDs of the keys that are stored on the key management servers. This command does not update the key tables on the node. To refresh the key tables on the nodes with the key management server key tables, run the [“security key-manager restore” on page 482](#) command. This command is not supported when onboard key management is enabled.

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

| [-instance]}

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

[-address <IP Address>] - IP Address

[-key-id <key id>] - Key ID

[-key-tag <text>] - Key Tag

[-key-type <Key Usage Type>] - Key Type

[-count <integer>] - (DEPRECATED)-Key Server's Total Key Count

[-restored {yes|no}] - Key/Key ID Pair Present in Node's Key Table?

[-key-manager-server-status {available|not-responding|unknown}] - Command Error Code

```
Node: node1
Key Manager: 10.0.0.10
Server Status: available
```

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Key Tag	Key Type	Restored
node1	NSE-AK	yes
Key ID: 000000000000000002000000000001001d71f3b2468d7e16a6e6972d3e664520000000000000000 301a4e57-9efb-11e7-b2bc-0050569c227f	VEK	no
Key ID: 00000000000000000000020000000000005004d03aca5b72cd20b2f83eae1531c605e00000000000000000		

The following example shows all keys stored on the key server with address "10.0.0.10" from node "node1" with key-tag "node1":

```
Node: node1
Key Manager: 10.0.0.10
Server Status: available
```

The following example shows the Volume Encryption Key (VEK) with key-tag (i.e., volume UUID) "301a4e57-9efb-11e7-b2bc-0050569c227f" on nodes where that key has not been restored:

```
Node: node2
Key Manager: 10.0.0.10
Server Status: available
```

If any listed keys have "no" in the "Restored" column, run "security key-manager restore" to restore those keys.

Restore the key ID pairs from the key management servers.

Description

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{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

| [-instance]}

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

[-address <IP Address>] - IP Address

[-key-id <key id>] - Key ID

[-key-tag <text>] - Key Tag

[-count <integer>] - (DEPRECATED)-Key Server's total Key Count

[-key-manager-server-status {available|not-responding|unknown}] - Command Error Code

```
cluster-1::> security key-manager restore
```

Key IDs

```
000000000000000000002000000000001001d71f3b2468d7e16a6e6972d3e66452000000000000000000
000000000000000000002000000000005004d03aca5b72cd20b2f83eae1531c605e000000000000000000
```

Key IDs

```
00000000000000000000200000000001001d71f3b2468d7e16a6e6972d3e664520000000000000000  
000000000000000000002000000000005004d03aca5b72cd20b2f83eae1531c605e0000000000000000
```

The following loads any keys that exist on the key servers with IP address 10.0.0.10 with key-tag "node1" that are not currently stored in key tables of the nodes in the cluster. In this example, a key with that key-tag was missing from two nodes in the cluster:

```
cluster-1:> security key-manager restore -address 10.0.0.10 -key-tag node1

Node: node1
Key Manager: 10.0.0.10
Server Status: available

Key IDs
-----
000000000000000000002000000000001001d71f3b2468d7e16a6e6972d3e664520000000000000000

Node: node2
Key Manager: 10.0.0.10
Server Status: available

Key IDs
-----
000000000000000000002000000000001001d71f3b2468d7e16a6e6972d3e664520000000000000000
```

security key-manager setup

Configure key manager connectivity

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security key-manager setup` command enables you to configure key management. Data ONTAP supports two mutually exclusive key management methods: external via one or more key management interoperability protocol (KMIP) servers, or internal via an onboard key manager. This command is used to configure an external or internal key manager. When configuring an external key management server, this command records networking information on all node that is used during the boot process to retrieve keys needed for booting from the KMIP servers. For onboard key management, this command prompts you to configure a passphrase to protect internal keys in encrypted form.

This command can also be used to refresh missing onboard keys. For example, if you add a node to a cluster that has onboard key management configured, you will run this command to refresh the missing keys.

For onboard key management in a MetroCluster configuration, if the “[security key-manager update-passphrase](#)” on [page 486](#) command is used to update the passphrase on one site, then run the `security key-manager setup` command with the new passphrase on the partner site before proceeding with any key-manager operations.

Parameters

[-node <nodename>] - Node Name

This parameter is used only with onboard key management when a refresh operation is required (see command description). This parameter is ignored when configuring external key management and during the initial setup of onboard key management.

[-cc-mode-enabled {yes|no}] - Enable Common Criteria Mode?

When configuring onboard key management, this parameter is used to specify that Common Criteria (CC) mode should be enabled. When CC mode is enabled, you will be required to provide a cluster passphrase that is between 64 and 256 ASCII character long, and you will be required to enter that passphrase each time a node reboots.

Examples

The following example creates a configuration for external key management:

```
cluster-1::> security key-manager setup
Welcome to the key manager setup wizard, which will lead you through
the steps to add boot information.

Enter the following commands at any time
"help" or "?" if you want to have a question clarified,
"back" if you want to change your answers to previous questions, and
"exit" if you want to quit the key manager setup wizard. Any changes
you made before typing "exit" will be applied.

Restart the key manager setup wizard with "security key-manager setup". To
accept a default or omit a question, do not enter a value.

Would you like to configure onboard key management? {yes, no} [yes]: no
Would you like to configure the KMIP server environment? {yes, no} [yes]: yes
```

The following example creates a configuration for onboard key management:

```
cluster-1::> security key-manager setup
Welcome to the key manager setup wizard, which will lead you through
the steps to add boot information.

Enter the following commands at any time
"help" or "?" if you want to have a question clarified,
"back" if you want to change your answers to previous questions, and
"exit" if you want to quit the key manager setup wizard. Any changes
you made before typing "exit" will be applied.

Restart the key manager setup wizard with "security key-manager setup". To
accept a default or omit a question, do not enter a value.

Would you like to configure onboard key management? {yes, no} [yes]: yes
Enter the cluster-wide passphrase for onboard key management. To continue the
configuration, enter the passphrase, otherwise type "exit":
Re-enter the cluster-wide passphrase:
After configuring onboard key management, save the encrypted configuration data
in a safe location so that you can use it if you need to perform a manual recovery
operation. To view the data, use the "security key-manager backup show" command.
```

The following example creates a configuration for onboard key management with Common Criteria mode enabled:

```
cluster-1::> security key-manager setup -cc-mode-enabled yes
Welcome to the key manager setup wizard, which will lead you through
the steps to add boot information.

Enter the following commands at any time
"help" or "?" if you want to have a question clarified,
"back" if you want to change your answers to previous questions, and
"exit" if you want to quit the key manager setup wizard. Any changes
you made before typing "exit" will be applied.

Restart the key manager setup wizard with "security key-manager setup". To
accept a default or omit a question, do not enter a value.

Would you like to configure onboard key management? {yes, no} [yes]: yes
Enter the cluster-wide passphrase for onboard key management. To continue the
configuration, enter the passphrase, otherwise type "exit":
Re-enter the cluster-wide passphrase:
After configuring onboard key management, save the encrypted configuration data
in a safe location so that you can use it if you need to perform a manual recovery
operation. To view the data, use the "security key-manager backup show" command.
```

security key-manager show

Display key management servers

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the key management servers configured on the cluster. This command is not supported when onboard key management is enabled.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-status]**

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the status of each key management server.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

This parameter specifies the name of the node that you want to retrieve key management server status for. If parameter is not specified, all nodes will retrieve the key management servers status.

[-address <IP Address>] - IP Address

Shows only a key management server registered with the input address. It is also possible to show multiple key management servers.

[-server-port <integer>] - Server TCP Port

If you specify this parameter, the command displays only key servers listening on this port.

Examples

The following example lists all configured key management servers:

```
cluster-1::> security key-manager show
```

Node	Registered Key Manager
node1	10.225.89.33
node2	10.225.89.33

The following example lists all configured key management servers, the TCP port on which those servers are expected to listen for incoming KMIP connections, and their server status:

```
cluster-1::> security key-manager show -status
```

Node	Port	Registered Key Manager	Status
node1	5696	10.225.89.33	available
node2	5696	10.225.89.33	available

security key-manager update-passphrase

Update cluster-wide passphrase

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `security key-manager update-passphrase` command provides a way to update the cluster-wide passphrase, created initially by running the “[security key-manager setup](#)” on page 484 command, that is used for onboard key management. This command prompts for the existing passphrase, and if that passphrase is correct then the command prompts for a new passphrase.

When the `security key-manager update-passphrase` command is executed in a MetroCluster configuration, then run the “[security key-manager setup](#)” on page 484 command with the new passphrase on the partner site before proceeding with any key-manager operations. This allows the updated passphrase to be replicated to the partner site.

Examples

The following example updates the cluster-wide passphrase used for onboard key management:

```
cluster-1::*> security key-manager update-passphrase

Warning: This command will reconfigure the cluster passphrase for onboard
         key-management.
Do you want to continue? {y|n}: y

Enter current passphrase:

Enter new passphrase:

Reenter the new passphrase:
Update passphrase has completed. Save the new encrypted configuration data in
a safe location so that you can use it if you need to perform a manual recovery
operation. To view the data, use the "security key-manager backup show" command.
```

security key-manager backup commands

The backup directory

security key-manager backup show

Show salt and wrapped keys as a hex dump

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the backup information for onboard key management, which would be used to recover the cluster in case of catastrophic situations. The information displayed is for the cluster as a whole (not individual nodes). This command is not supported for an external key management configuration.

Examples

The following example displays the onboard key management backup data for the cluster:

```
cluster-1::> security key-manager backup show
-----BEGIN BACKUP-----
TmVOQXBwIEtleSBGbG9iAAEAAAAEAAAAcAEAAAAAADuD+byAAAAACEAAAAAAA
QAAAAAAAABvOLHOAAAAAMh7qDLRyH1DBz12piVdy9ATSFMT0COTLYFss4PDjTaV
dzRYkLd1PhQLxAWJwOIyqSr8qY1SEBgm1IWgE5DLRqkiAAAAAAAACgAAAAAAA
3WTh7gAAAAAAAIAAAAAAAgAZJEIWvdeHr5RCavHGclo+wAAAAAAA
IgAAAAAAAoAAAAAAAEOtcROAAAAAAAACAAAAAAAJAGr3tJA/
LRzUQRHwv+1awvAAAAAAAACQAAAAAAAgAAAAAAAACdhTcvAAAAAJ1PxeBf
mL4NBsSyV1B4jc4A7cvWEFY6LG6hc6tbKLAHZuvfQ4rIbYAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
```

security key-manager certificate commands

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```
cluster-1::> security key-manager certificate update -type client
```

Node: node1

The system client certificate registered with key manager will be updated.
Update successful.

Node: node2

The system client certificate registered with key manager will be updated.
Update successful.

security key-manager config commands

The config directory

security key-manager config modify

Modify key management configuration options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command modifies the key management configuration options.

Parameters

[-cc-mode-enabled {true|false}] - Enable Common Criteria Mode

This parameter modifies the configuration state of the Onboard Key Manager (OKM) Common Criteria (CC) mode. CC mode enforces some of the policies required by the Common Criteria "Collaborative Protection Profile for Full Drive Encryption-Authorization Acquisition" (FDE-AA cPP) and "Collaborative Protection Profile for Full Drive Encryption-Encryption Engine" documents.

Examples

The following command enables Common Criterial mode in the cluster:

```
cluster-1::*> security key-manager config modify -cc-mode-enabled true
```

security key-manager config show

Display key management configuration options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the key management configuration options.

The "cc-mode-enabled" option reflects the current configuraton state for Common-Criteria (CC) mode for onboard key management. CC mode is an operational mode that enforces some of the policies required by the Common Criteria "Collaborative Protection Profile for Full Drive Encryption-Authorization Acquisition" (FDE-AA cPP) and "Collaborative Protection Profile for Full Drive Encryption-Encryption Engine" documents. The feature can be enabled when the onboard key manager is configured using the [“security key-manager setup” on page 484](#) command or after the onboard key manager is configured using the [“security key-manager config modify” on page 489](#) command.

Examples

The following example displays the state of all key-manager configuration options:

```
cluster-1::*> security key-manager config show
CC-Mode
Enabled
-----
true
```

security key-manager key commands

The key directory

security key-manager key show

Display Encryption Key IDs

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the key IDs of the authentication keys (NSE-AK) and vservers keys (SVM-KEK) that are available in onboard key management. This command is not supported for an external key management configuration.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-detail]

If this parameter is specified, the command displays additional details about the key IDs.

| [-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about key IDs that are located on the specified storage system.

[-key-store <Key Store>] - Key Store

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about key IDs that are managed by the specified key management. For example, use *onboard* for onboard key management.

[-key-id <text>] - Key Identifier

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the specified key IDs.

[-key-tag <text>] - Key Tag

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about key IDs that have the specified key tags.

[-key-location <text>] - Key Location

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about key IDs that are located on the specified key location. For example, use *local-cluster* for onboard key management.

[-used-by <Key Usage Type>] - Used By

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about key IDs that are associated with the specified application usage of the keys. For example, "NSE-AK" would display key IDs only for NSE drives.

[-restored {yes|no}] - Restored

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about key IDs that have the specified value of restored keys. If restored is yes, then the corresponding key is available (normal). If

restored is *no*, use the “[security key-manager setup](#)” on page 484 command to restore the key. See the man page for “[security key-manager setup](#)” on page 484 for details.

Examples

The following example shows all keys stored in the onboard key manager:

```
cluster-1::> security key-manager key show

Node: node1
Key Store: onboard
Key ID                                                                 Used By
-----
00000000000000000002000000000001001BC4C708E2A89A312E14B6CE6D4D49D4 NSE-AK
00000000000000000002000000000001005E89099721F8817E65E3AEB68BE1BFCA NSE-AK
0000000000000000000200000000000A0046DF92864D4CECE662B93BEB7F536610 SVM-KEK

Node: node2
Key Store: onboard
Key ID                                                                 Used By
-----
00000000000000000002000000000001001BC4C708E2A89A312E14B6CE6D4D49D4 NSE-AK
00000000000000000002000000000001005E89099721F8817E65E3AEB68BE1BFCA NSE-AK
0000000000000000000200000000000A0046DF92864D4CECE662B93BEB7F536610 SVM-KEK
6 entries were displayed.
```

The following example shows a detailed view of all keys stored in the onboard key manager:

[illegible]

security login commands

Manage login methods, roles, and passwords

security login create

Add a login method

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security login create` command creates a login method for the management utility. A login method consists of a user name, an application (access method), and an authentication method. A user name can be associated with multiple applications. It can optionally include an access-control role name. If an Active Directory, LDAP, or NIS group name is used, then the login method gives access to users belonging to the specified group. If the user is a member of multiple groups provisioned in the security login table, then the user will get access to a combined list of the commands authorized for the individual groups.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

This specifies the Vserver name of the login method.

-user-or-group-name <text> - User Name or Group Name

This specifies the user name or Active Directory, LDAP, or NIS group name of the login method. The Active Directory, LDAP, or NIS group name can be specified only with the *domain* or *nsswitch* authentication method and *ontapi* and *ssh* application. If the user is a member of multiple groups provisioned in the security login table, then the user will get access to a combined list of the commands authorized for the individual groups.

-application <text> - Application

This specifies the application of the login method. Possible values include *console*, *http*, *ontapi*, *rsh*, *snmp*, *service-processor*, *ssh*, and *telnet*.

Setting this parameter to *service-processor* grants the user access to the Service Processor (SP). Because the SP supports only password authentication, when you set this parameter to *service-processor*, you must also set the *-authentication-method* parameter to *password*. Vserver user accounts cannot access the SP. Therefore, you cannot use the *-vserver* parameter when you set this parameter to *service-processor*.

-authentication-method <text> - Authentication Method

This specifies the authentication method for login. Possible values include the following:

- *cert* - SSL certificate authentication
- *community* - SNMP community strings
- *domain* - Active Directory authentication
- *nsswitch* - LDAP or NIS authentication
- *password* - Password
- *publickey* - Public-key authentication
- *usm* - SNMP user security model
- *saml* - SAML authentication

[-remote-switch-ipaddress <IP Address>] - Remote Switch IP Address

This specifies the IP address of the remote switch. The remote switch could be a cluster switch monitored by cluster switch health monitor (CSHM) or a Fibre Channel (FC) switch monitored by MetroCluster health monitor (MCC-HM). This parameter is applicable only when the application is *snmp* and authentication method is *usm* (SNMP user security model).

-role <text> - Role Name

This specifies an access-control role name for the login method.

[-comment <text>] - Comment Text

This specifies comment text for the user account, for example, "Guest account". The maximum length is 128 characters.

[-is-ns-switch-group {yes|no}] - Whether Ns-switch Group

This specifies whether *user-or-group-name* is an LDAP or NIS group. Possible values are yes or no. Default value is no.

[*-second-authentication-method {none|publickey|password|nsswitch}*] - Second Authentication Method2

This specifies the authentication method for the login. It will be used as the second factor for authentication. Possible values include the following:

- password - Password
- publickey - Public-key authentication
- nsswitch - NIS or LDAP authentication
- none - default value

Examples

The following example illustrates how to create a login that has the user name *monitor*, the application *ssh*, the authentication method *password*, and the access-control role *guest* for Vserver *vs*:

```
cluster1::> security login create -vserver vs -user-or-group-name monitor -application ssh -authentication-method password -role guest
```

The following example illustrates how to create a login that has the user name *monitor*, the application *ontapi*, the authentication method *password*, and the access-control role *vsadmin* for Vserver *vs*:

```
cluster1::> security login create -vserver vs -user-or-group-name monitor -application ontapi -authentication-method password -role vsadmin
```

The following example illustrates how to create a login that has the user name *monitor*, the application *ssh*, the authentication method *publickey*, and the access-control role *guest* for Vserver *vs*:

```
cluster1::> security login create -vserver vs -user-or-group-name monitor -application ssh -authentication-method publickey -role guest
```

The following example illustrates how to create a login that has the user name *monitor*, the application *http*, the authentication method *cert*, and the access-control role *admin* for Vserver *vs*:

```
cluster1::> security login create -vserver vs -user-or-group-name monitor -application http -authentication-method cert -role admin
```

The following example illustrates how to create a login that has the Active Directory group name *adgroup* in *DOMAIN1*, the application *ssh*, the authentication method *domain*, and the access-control role *vsadmin* for Vserver *vs*:

```
cluster1::> security login create -vserver vs -user-or-group-name DOMAIN1\adgroup -application ssh -authentication-method domain -role vsadmin
```

The following example illustrates how to create a login that has a group name *nssgroup* in the LDAP or NIS server, the application *ontapi*, the authentication method *nsswitch*, and the access-control role *vsadmin* for Vserver *vs*. Here *is-ns-switch-group* must be set to *yes*:

```
cluster1::> security login create -vserver vs -user-or-group-name nssgroup -application ontapi -authentication-method nsswitch -role vsadmin
```

The following example illustrates how to create a login that has the user name *monitor*, the application *ssh*, the authentication method *password*, the second authentication method *publickey* and the access-control role *vsadmin* for Vserver *vs*:

```
cluster1::> security login create -vserver vs -user-or-group-name monitor -application ssh -authentication-method password -second-authenti
```

The following example illustrates how to create a login that has the user name *monitor*, the application *ssh*, the authentication method *password*, the second authentication method *none* and the access-control role *vsadmin* for Vserver *vs*:

```
cluster1::> security login create -vserver vs -user-or-group-name monitor -application ssh -authentication-method password -second-authenti
```

security login delete

Delete a login method

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security login delete` command deletes a login method.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

This optionally specifies the Vserver name of the login method.

-user-or-group-name <text> - User Name or Group Name

This specifies the user name or Active Directory, LDAP, or NIS group name of the login method that is to be deleted. A user name can be associated with multiple applications.

-application <text> - Application

This specifies the application of the login method. Possible values include `console`, `http`, `ontapi`, `rsh`, `snmp`, `service-processor`, `ssh`, and `telnet`.

-authentication-method <text> - Authentication Method

This specifies the authentication method of the login method. Possible values include the following:

- `cert` - SSL certificate authentication
- `community` - SNMP community strings
- `domain` - Active Directory authentication
- `nsswitch` - LDAP or NIS authentication
- `password` - Password
- `publickey` - Public-key authentication
- `usm` - SNMP user security model
- `saml` - SAML authentication

[-remote-switch-ipaddress <IP Address>] - Remote Switch IP Address

This specifies the IP address of the remote switch. The remote switch could be a cluster switch monitored by cluster switch health monitor (CSHM) or a Fibre Channel (FC) switch monitored by MetroCluster health monitor (MCC-HM). This parameter is applicable only when the application is `snmp` and authentication method is `usm` (SNMP user security model).

Examples

The following example illustrates how to delete a login that has the username *guest*, the application *ssh*, and the authentication method *password* for Vserver *vs*:

```
cluster1::> security login delete -user-or-group-name guest -application ssh -authentication-method password -vserver vs
```

The following example illustrates how to delete a login that has the username *guest*, the application *ontapi*, and the authentication method *cert* for Vserver *vs*:

```
cluster1::> security login delete -user-or-group-name guest -application ontapi -authentication-method cert -vserver vs
```

The following example illustrates how to delete a login that has the Active Directory group name *adgroup* in *DOMAIN1*, the application *ssh*, and the authentication method *domain* for Vserver *vs*:

```
cluster1::> security login delete -user-or-group-name DOMAIN1\adgroup -application ssh -authentication-method domain -vserver vs
```

The following example illustrates how to delete a login that has a group name *nssgroup* in the LDAP or NIS server, the application *ontapi*, and the authentication method *nsswitch* for Vserver *vs*:

```
cluster1::> security login delete -user-or-group-name nssgroup -application ontapi -authentication-method nsswitch -vserver vs
```

security login expire-password

Expire user's password

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security login expire-password` command expires a specified user account password, forcing the user to change the password upon next login.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

This optionally specifies the Vserver to which the user account belongs.

-username <text> - Username

This specifies the user name of the account whose password you want to expire.

[-hash-function {sha512|sha256}] - Password Hash Function

This optionally specifies the password-hashing algorithm used for encrypting the passwords that you want to expire. The supported values include are as follows:

- sha512 - Secure hash algorithm (512 bits)
- sha256 - Secure hash algorithm (256 bits)
- md5 - Message digest algorithm (128 bits)

[-lock-after <integer>] - Lock User Account After N days (privilege: advanced)

This optionally specifies the number of days after which the new password hash policy will be enforced. The enforcement will lock all user accounts that are still compliant with the provided hash algorithm using `-hash-function` parameter.

Examples

The following command expires the password of the 'jdoe' user account which belongs to the 'vs1' Vserver.

```
cluster1::> security login expire-password -vserver vs1 -username jdoe
```

The following command expires all user account passwords that are encrypted with the MD5 hash function.

```
cluster1::> security login expire-password -vserver * -username * -hash-function md5
```

The following command expires the password of any Vserver's user account named 'jdoe' that is encrypted with the MD5 hash function.

```
cluster1::> security login expire-password -vserver * -username jdoe -hash-function md5
```

The following command expires the password of the 'vs1' Vserver user account named 'jdoe' that is encrypted with the MD5 hash function.

```
cluster1::> security login expire-password -vserver vs1 -username jdoe -hash-function md5
```

The following command expires all user account passwords that are encrypted with the MD5 hash function and enforce the new password hash policy after 180 days.

```
cluster1::> security login expire-password -vserver * -username * -hash-function md5 -lock-after 180
```

security login lock

Lock a user account with password authentication method

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security login lock` command locks a specified account, preventing it from accessing the management interface.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

This optionally specifies the Vserver to which the user account belongs.

-username <text> - Username

This specifies the user name of the account that is to be locked.

Examples

The following example locks a user account named 'jdoe' which belongs to the Vserver 'vs1'.

```
cluster1::> security login lock -vserver vs1 -username jdoe
```

security login modify

Modify a login method

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security login modify` command modifies the access-control role name of a login method. If the user is a member of multiple groups provisioned in the security login table, then the user will get access to a combined list of the commands authorized for the individual groups.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

This specifies the Vserver name of the login method.

-user-or-group-name <text> - User Name or Group Name

This specifies the user name, Active Directory, LDAP, or NIS group name of the login method that is to be modified. A user name can be associated with multiple applications. If the user is a member of multiple groups provisioned in the security login table, then the user will get access to a combined list of the commands authorized for the individual groups.

-application <text> - Application

This specifies the application of the login method. Possible values include console, http, ontapi, rsh, snmp, service-processor, ssh, and telnet.

-authentication-method <text> - Authentication Method

This specifies the authentication method of the login method. Possible values include the following:

- cert - SSL certificate authentication
- community - SNMP community strings
- domain - Active Directory authentication
- nsswitch - LDAP or NIS authentication
- password - Password
- publickey - Public-key authentication
- usm - SNMP user security model
- saml - SAML authentication

[-remote-switch-ipaddress <IP Address>] - Remote Switch IP Address

This specifies the IP address of the remote switch. The remote switch could be a cluster switch monitored by cluster switch health monitor (CSHM) or a Fibre Channel (FC) switch monitored by MetroCluster health monitor (MCC-HM). This parameter is applicable only when the application is *snmp* and authentication method is *usm* (SNMP user security model).

[-role <text>] - Role Name

This modifies the access-control role name for the login method.

[-comment <text>] - Comment Text

This specifies comment text for the user account, for example, "Guest account". The maximum length is 128 characters.

[-is-ns-switch-group {yes|no}] - Whether Ns-switch Group

This specifies if *user-or-group-name* is an LDAP or NIS group. Possible values are yes or no. Default value is no.

[-second-authentication-method {none|publickey|password|nsswitch}] - Second Authentication Method2

This specifies the authentication method for the login method. It will be used as the second factor for authentication. Possible values include the following:

- password - Password
- publickey - Public-key authentication
- nsswitch - NIS or LDAP authentication
- none - default value

Examples

The following example illustrates how to modify a login method that has the user name *guest*, the application *ontapi*, and the authentication method *password* to use the access-control role *guest* for Vserver *vs*:

```
cluster1::> security login modify -user-or-group-name guest -application ontapi -authentication-method password -role guest -vserver vs
```

The following example illustrates how to modify a login method that has the user name *guest*, the application *ssh*, and the authentication method *publickey* to use the access-control role *vsadmin* for Vserver *vs*:

```
cluster1::> security login modify -user-or-group-name guest -application ssh -authentication-method publickey -role vsadmin -vserver vs
```

The following example illustrates how to modify a login method that has the group name *nssgroup*, the application *ontapi*, and the authentication method *nsswitch* to use the access-control role *readonly* for Vserver *vs*. Here *is-ns-switch-group* must be set to *yes*:

```
cluster1::> security login modify -user-or-group-name nssgroup -application ontapi -authentication-method nsswitch -role readonly -vserver vs
```

The following example illustrates how to modify a login method that has the user name *guest*, the application *ssh*, and the authentication method *publickey* to use the second-authentication-method *password* for Vserver *vs*:

```
cluster1::> security login modify -user-or-group-name guest -application ssh -authentication-method publickey -second-authentication-method password -vserver vs
```

The following example illustrates how to modify a login method to have individual authentication methods that have the user name *guest*, the application *ssh*, and the authentication method *publickey* to use the second-authentication-method *none* for Vserver *vs*:

```
cluster1::> security login modify -user-or-group-name guest -application ssh -authentication-method publickey -second-authentication-method none -vserver vs
```

security login password

Modify a password for a user

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security login password` command resets the password for a specified user. The command prompts you for the user's old and new password.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

This optionally specifies the Vserver name of the login method.

-username <text> - Username

This optionally specifies the user name whose password is to be changed. If you do not specify a user, the command defaults to the user name you are currently using.

Examples

The following command initiates a password change for the 'admin' user account of the 'vs' Vserver.

```
cluster1::> security login password -username admin -vserver vs
```

The following command initiates a password change for the 'vs' Vserver user account named 'admin'. The new password will be encrypted by using the SHA512 password-hashing algorithm.

```
cluster1::> security login password -username admin -vserver vs -hash-function sha512
```

The following command initiates a password change for the 'vs' Vserver user account named 'admin'. The new password will be encrypted by using the SHA256 password-hashing encryption algorithm.

```
cluster1::> security login password -username admin -vserver vs -hash-function sha256
```

security login password-prepare-to-downgrade

Reset password features introduced in the Data ONTAP version

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

If the password of the system administrator is not encrypted with an encryption type supported by releases earlier than ONTAP 9.0, this command prompts the administrator for a new password and encrypt it using a supported encryption type on each cluster or at each site in a MetroCluster configuration. In a MetroCluster configuration, this command must be run on both sites. The password for all other users are marked as "expired". This causes them to be re-encrypted using a compatible encryption type. The expired passwords are changed with an internally generated password. The administrator must change the passwords for all users before the users can login. The users are prompted to change their password upon login. This command disables the logging of unsuccessful login attempts. The command must be run by a user with the cluster admin role from a clustershell session on the console device. This user must be unlocked. If you fail to run this command, the revert process fails.

Parameters

-disable-feature-set <downgrade version> - Data ONTAP Version

This parameter specifies the Data ONTAP version that introduced the password feature set.

Examples

The following command disables the logging of unsuccessful login attempts.

```
cluster1::> security login password prepare-to-downgrade -disable-feature-set 8.3.1
```

```
Warning: This command will disable the MOTD feature that prints unsuccessful login attempts.  
Do you want to continue? {y|n}: y
```

```
cluster1::>
```

The following command prompts system administrator to enter password and encrypt it with the hashing algorithm supported by releases earlier than Data ONTAP 9.0.

```
cluster1::*> security login password prepare-to-downgrade -disable-feature-set 9.0.0

Warning: If your password is not encrypted with an encryption type supported by
         releases earlier than Data ONTAP 9.0.0, this command will prompt you
         for a new password and encrypt it using a supported encryption type on
         each cluster or at each site in a MetroCluster configuration. In a
         MetroCluster configuration, this command must be run on both sites.
         The password for all other users are marked as "expired" and
         changed to an internally generated password. The administrator must change
         the passwords for all users before the users can login. The users are
         prompted to change their password upon login.
         Do you want to continue? {yln}:

Enter a new password:
Enter it again:

cluster1::*>
```

security login show

Show user login methods

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security login show` command displays the following information about user login methods:

- User name
- Application (console, http, ontapi, rsh, snmp, service-processor, ssh, or telnet)
- Authentication method (community, password, publickey, or usm)
- Role name
- Whether the account is locked
- Whether the user name refers to *nsswitch* group
- Password hash function

Parameters

[`-fields <fieldname>, ...`]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[`-instance`]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[`-vserver <Vserver Name>`] - Vserver

Displays the login methods that match the specified Vserver name.

[`-user-or-group-name <text>`] - User Name or Group Name

Displays the login methods that match this parameter value. Value can be a user name or Active Directory, LDAP, or NIS group name.

[`-application <text>`] - Application

Displays the login methods that match the specified application type. Possible values include console, http, ontapi, rsh, snmp, service-processor, ssh, and telnet.

[`-authentication-method <text>`] - Authentication Method

Displays the login methods that match the specified authentication method. Possible values include the following:

- cert - SSL certificate authentication
- community - SNMP community strings
- domain - Active Directory authentication
- nsswitch - LDAP or NIS authentication
- password - Password
- publickey - Public-key authentication
- usm - SNMP user security model
- saml - SAML authentication

[-remote-switch-ipaddress <IP Address>] - Remote Switch IP Address

Displays the login methods that match the specified IP address of the remote switch. The remote switch could be a cluster switch monitored by cluster switch health monitor (CSHM) or a Fibre Channel (FC) switch monitored by MetroCluster health monitor (MCC-HM). This parameter is applicable only when the application is *snmp* and authentication method is *usm* (SNMP user security model).

[-role <text>] - Role Name

Displays the login methods that match the specified role.

[-is-account-locked {yes|no}] - Account Locked

Displays the login methods that match the specified account lock status.

[-comment <text>] - Comment Text

Displays the login methods that match the specified comment text.

[-is-ns-switch-group {yes|no}] - Whether Ns-switch Group

This specifies whether *user-or-group-name* is an LDAP or NIS group. Possible values are yes or no.

[-hash-function {sha512|sha256}] - Password Hash Function (privilege: advanced)

Displays the login methods that match the specified password-hashing algorithm. Possible values are:

- sha512 - Secure hash algorithm (512 bits)
- sha256 - Secure hash algorithm (256 bits)
- md5 - Message digest algorithm (128 bits)

[-second-authentication-method {none|publickey|password|nsswitch}] - Second Authentication Method2

Displays the login methods that match the specified authentication method to be used as the second factor. Possible values include the following:

- password - Password
- publickey - Public-key authentication
- nsswitch - NIS or LDAP authentication
- none - default value

Examples

The example below illustrates how to display information about all user login methods:

```
cluster1::> security login show
```

```
Vserver: cluster1
```

User/Group Name	Application	Authentication Method	Role Name	Acct Locked	Second Authentication Method
admin	console	password	admin	no	none
admin	http	password	admin	no	none

admin	ontapi	password	admin	no	none
admin	service-processor	password			
		password	admin	no	none
admin	ssh	password	admin	no	none
autosupport	console	password	autosupport	no	none

Vserver: vs1.netapp.com

User/Group Name	Application	Authentication Method	Role Name	Acct Locked	Second Authentication Method
vsadmin	http	password	vsadmin	yes	none
vsadmin	ontapi	password	vsadmin	yes	none
vsadmin	ssh	password	vsadmin	yes	none

9 entries were displayed.

security login unlock

Unlock a user account with password authentication method

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security login unlock` command unlocks a specified account, enabling it to access the management interface.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

This optionally specifies the Vserver to which the user account belongs.

-username <text> - Username

This specifies the user name of the account that is to be unlocked.

Examples

The following command unlocks a user account named jdoe which belongs to the Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::> security login unlock -vserver vs1 -username jdoe
```

security login whoami

Show the current user and role of this session

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security login whoami` command displays the name and role of the user logged in at the current console session. It takes no options or other parameters.

Examples

The following example shows that the current session is logged in by using the 'admin' user account:

```
cluster1::> whoami
(security login whoami)

User: admin
Role: admin
```

SSH login banner

Manage the login banner

The SSH login banner management commands.

security login banner modify

Modify the login banner message

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security login banner modify` command modifies the login banner. The login banner is printed just before the authentication step during the SSH and console device login process.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver whose banner will be modified. Use the name of the cluster admin Vserver to modify the cluster-level message. The cluster-level message is used as the default for data Vservers that do not have a message defined.

{ [-message <text>] - Login Banner Message

This optional parameter can be used to specify a login banner message. If the cluster has a login banner message set, the cluster login banner will be used by all data Vservers as well. Setting a data Vserver's login banner will override the display of the cluster login banner. To reset a data Vserver's login banner to use the cluster login banner, use this parameter with the value "-".

If you use this parameter, the login banner cannot contain newlines (also known as end of lines (EOLs) or line breaks). To enter a login banner message with newlines, do not specify any parameter. You will be prompted to enter the message interactively. Messages entered interactively can contain newlines.

Non-ASCII characters must be provided as Unicode UTF-8.

[-uri {(ftp|http):/(hostname|IPv4 Address|'IPv6 Address')...}] - Download URI for the Banner Message

Use this parameter to specify the URI from where the login banner will be downloaded. Note that the message must not exceed 2048 bytes in length. Non-ASCII characters must be provided as Unicode UTF-8.

Examples

This example shows how to enter a login banner interactively:

```
cluster1::> security login banner modify
Enter the login banner for Vserver "cluster1".
Max size: 2048. Enter a blank line to terminate input. Press Ctrl-C to abort.
0          1          2          3          4          5          6          7          8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
Authorized users only!
```

```
cluster1::>
```

security login banner show

Display the login banner message

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security login banner show` command displays the login banner.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver Name

Selects login banners that match the specified value. Use the name of the admin Vserver to specify the cluster-level login banner.

[-message <text>] - Login Banner Message

Selects login banners that match the specified value. By default, this command will not display unconfigured, or empty, login banners. To display all banners, specify `-message *`.

Examples

The following shows sample output from this command:

```
cluster1::> security login banner show
Message
```

```
-----
Authorized users only!
```

```
cluster1::>
```

security login domain-tunnel commands

The domain-tunnel directory

security login domain-tunnel create

Add authentication tunnel Vserver for administrative Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command establishes a gateway (tunnel) for authenticating Windows Active Directory (AD) domain users' access to the cluster.

Before using this command to establish the tunnel, the following must take place:

- You must use the [“security login create” on page 491](#) command to create one or more AD domain user accounts that will be granted access to the cluster.
 - The `-authmethod` parameter of the [“security login create” on page 491](#) command must be set to `'domain'`.
 - The `-username` parameter of the [“security login create” on page 491](#) command must be set to a valid AD domain user account that is defined in a Windows Domain Controller's Active Directory. The user account must be specified in the format of `<domainname>\<username>`, where “domainname” is the name of the CIFS domain server.
- You must identify or create a CIFS-enabled data Vserver that will be used for Windows authentication with the Active Directory server. This Vserver is the tunnel Vserver, and it must be running for this command to succeed.

Only one Vserver can be used as the tunnel. If you attempt to specify more than one Vserver for the tunnel, Data ONTAP returns an error. If the tunnel Vserver is stopped or deleted, AD domain users' authentication requests to the cluster will fail.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Authentication Tunnel Vserver

This parameter specifies a data Vserver that has been configured with CIFS. This Vserver will be used as the tunnel for authenticating AD domain users' access to the cluster.

Examples

The following commands create an Active Directory domain user account ('DOMAIN1\Administrator') for the 'cluster1' cluster, create a data Vserver ('vs'), create a CIFS server ('vscifs') for the Vserver, and specify 'vs' as the tunnel for authenticating the domain user access to the cluster.

```
cluster1::> security login create -vserver cluster1 -username DOMAIN1\Administrator -application ssh -authmethod domain -role admin
cluster1::> vserver create -vserver vs -rootvolume vol -aggregate aggr -rootvolume-security-style mixed
cluster1::> vserver cifs create -vserver vs -cifs-server vscifs -domain companyname.example.com -ou CN=Computers
cluster1::> security login domain-tunnel create -vserver vs
```

security login domain-tunnel delete

Delete authentication tunnel Vserver for administrative Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security login domain-tunnel delete` command deletes the tunnel established by the [“security login domain-tunnel create” on page 503](#) command. An error message will be generated if no tunnel exists.

Examples

The following command deletes the tunnel established by [“security login domain-tunnel create” on page 503](#).

```
cluster1::> security login domain-tunnel delete
```

security login domain-tunnel modify

Modify authentication tunnel Vserver for administrative Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security login domain-tunnel modify` command modifies or replaces the tunnel Vserver. If a tunnel Vserver is not already specified, it sets the current tunnel Vserver with this Vserver, otherwise, it replaces the current tunnel Vserver with the Vserver that you specify. If the tunnel Vserver is changed, authentication requests via previous Vserver will fail. See [“security login domain-tunnel create” on page 503](#) for more information.

Parameters

[-vserver <vserver>] - Authentication Tunnel Vserver

This parameter specifies a Vserver that has been configured with CIFS and is associated with a Windows Domain Controller's Active Directory authentication. This Vserver will be used as an authentication tunnel for login accounts so that they can be used with administrative Vservers.

Examples

The following command modifies the tunnel Vserver for administrative Vserver.

```
cluster1::> security login domain-tunnel modify -vserver vs
```

security login domain-tunnel show

Show authentication tunnel Vserver for administrative Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security login domain-tunnel show` command shows the tunnel Vserver that was specified by the “[security login domain-tunnel create](#)” on page 503 or “[security login domain-tunnel modify](#)” on page 504 command.

Examples

The example below shows the tunnel Vserver, *vs*, that is currently used as an authentication tunnel. The output informs you that the table is currently empty if tunnel Vserver has not been specified.

```
cluster1::> security login domain-tunnel show
Tunnel Vserver: vs
```

security login motd commands

Manage the message of the day (MOTD)

Manage the clustershell message of the day (MOTD).

security login motd modify

Modify the message of the day

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security login motd modify` command updates the message of the day (MOTD).

There are two categories of MOTDs: the cluster-level MOTD and the data Vserver-level MOTD. A user logging in to a data Vserver's clustershell will potentially see two messages: the cluster-level MOTD followed by the Vserver-level MOTD for that Vserver. The cluster administrator can enable or disable the cluster-level MOTD on a per-Vserver basis. If the cluster administrator disables the cluster-level MOTD for a Vserver, a user logging into the Vserver will not see the cluster-level message. Only a cluster administrator can enable or disable the cluster-level message.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver whose MOTD will be modified. Use the name of the cluster admin Vserver to modify the cluster-level message.

{ [-message <text>] - Message of the Day (MOTD)

This optional parameter can be used to specify a message. If you use this parameter, the MOTD cannot contain newlines (also known as end of lines (EOLs) or line breaks). If you do not specify any parameter other than the `-vserver` parameter, you will be prompted to enter the message interactively. Messages entered interactively can contain newlines. Non-ASCII characters must be provided as Unicode UTF-8.

The message may contain dynamically generated content using the following escape sequences:

- `\` - A single backslash character.
- `\b` - No output: supported for compatibility with Linux only.
- `\C` - Cluster name.
- `\d` - Current date as set on the login node.
- `\t` - Current time as set on the login node.
- `V` - Incoming LIF IP address (prints 'console' for a console login).

- `V` - Login device name (prints 'console' for a console login).
- `\L` - Last login for the user on any node in the cluster.
- `\m` - Machine architecture.
- `\n` - Node or data Vserver name.
- `\W` - Name of user logging in.
- `\o` - Same as `\O`. Provided for Linux compatibility.
- `\O` - DNS domain name of the node. Note that the output is dependent on the network configuration and may be empty.
- `\r` - Software release number.
- `\s` - Operating system name.
- `\u` - Number of active clustershell sessions on the local node. For the cluster admin: all clustershell users. For the data Vserver admin: only active sessions for that data Vserver.
- `\U` - Same as `\u`, but has 'user' or 'users' appended.
- `\v` - Effective cluster version string.
- `\W` - Active sessions across the cluster for the user logging in ('who').

A backslash followed by any other character is emitted as entered.

[`-uri {(ftp|http):/(hostname|IPv4 Address|'IPv6 Address')...}`] - Download URI for the MOTD

Use this parameter to specify the URI from where the message of the day will be downloaded. Note that the message must not exceed 2048 bytes in length. Non-ASCII characters must be provided as Unicode UTF-8.

[`-is-cluster-message-enabled {true|false}`] - Is Cluster-level Message Enabled?

Use this parameter to enable or disable the display of the cluster-level MOTD for the specified Vserver.

Examples

This example shows how to enter a MOTD interactively:

```
cluster1::> security login motd modify -vserver vs0

Enter the message of the day for Vserver "vs0".
Max size: 2048. Enter a blank line to terminate input. Press Ctrl-C to abort.
0          1          2          3          4          5          6          7          8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
Welcome to the Vserver!

cluster1::>
```

security login motd show

Display the message of the day

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security login motd show` command displays information about the cluster-level and data Vserver clustershell message of the day (MOTD).

Parameters

{ [`-fields <fieldname>, ...`]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `-fields ?` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver Name

Selects the message of the day entries that match this parameter value. Use the name of the cluster admin Vserver to see the cluster-level MOTD.

[-message <text>] - Message of the Day (MOTD)

Selects the message of the day entries that match this parameter value.

[-is-cluster-message-enabled {true|false}] - Is Cluster-level Message Enabled?

Selects the message of the day entries that match this parameter value.

Examples

The following example displays all message of the day entries:

```
cluster1::> security login motd show
Vserver: cluster1
Is the Cluster MOTD Displayed?: true
Message
```

```
-----
The cluster is running normally.
```

```
Vserver: vs0
Is the Cluster MOTD Displayed?: true
Message
```

```
-----
Welcome to the Vserver!
```

2 entries were displayed.

security login publickey commands

Manage public keys

security login publickey create

Add a new public key

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security login publickey create` associates an existing public key with a user account. This command requires that you enter a valid OpenSSH-formatted public key, a user name, index number, and optionally, a comment.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

This parameter optionally specifies the Vserver of the user for whom you are adding the public key.

-username <text> - Username

This parameter specifies the name of the user for whom you are adding the public key. If you do not specify a user, the user named `admin` is specified by default.

[-index <integer>] - Index

This parameter specifies an index number for the public key. The default value is the next available index value, starting with zero if it is the first public key created for the user.

-publickey <certificate> - Public Key

This specifies the OpenSSH public key, which must be enclosed in double quotation marks.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

This optionally specifies comment text for the public key. Note that comment text should be enclosed in quotation marks.

Examples

The following command associates a public key with a user named tsmith for Vserver vs1. The public key is assigned index number 5 and the comment text is "This is a new key".

```
cluster1::> security login publickey create -vserver vs1 -username tsmith -index 5 -publickey
"ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAspH64CYbUsDQCdW22JnK6J
/vU9upnKzd2zAk9C1f7YaWRUAFNs2Qe5LumQ3ldi8AD0Vfbr5T6HZPCixNAIza
FciDy7hgnmdj9eNGedGr/JNrftQbLD1hZybX+72DpQB0tYWBhe6eDJ1oPLob
ZBGfMLPXh8VjeU44i7W4+s0hG0E=tsmith@publickey.example.com"
-comment "This is a new key"
```

security login publickey delete

Delete a public key

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security login publickey delete` command deletes a public key for a specific user. To delete a public key, you must specify a user name and index number.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

This parameter optionally specifies the Vserver of the user for whom you are adding the public key.

-username <text> - Username

This parameter specifies the name of the user for whom you are deleting a public key. If you do not specify a user, the user named *admin* is specified by default.

-index <integer> - Index

This parameter specifies an index number for the public key.

Examples

The following command deletes the public key for the user named tsmith with the index number 5.

```
cluster1::> security login publickey delete -username tsmith -index 5
```

security login publickey load-from-uri

Load one or more public keys from a URI

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security login publickey load-from-uri` command loads one or more public keys from a Universal Resource Identifier (URI). To load public keys from a URI, you must specify a user name, the URI from which to load them, and optionally, whether you want to overwrite the existing public keys.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter optionally specifies the Vserver for the user associated with the public keys.

-username <text> - Username

This parameter specifies the username for the public keys. If you do not specify a username, the username *"admin"* is used by default.

-uri {(ftp|http)://(hostname|IPv4 Address|['IPv6 Address']...)} - URI to load from

This parameter specifies the URI from which the public keys will be loaded.

-overwrite {true|false} - Overwrite Entries

This parameter optionally specifies whether you want to overwrite existing public keys. The default value for this parameter is *false*. If the value is *true* and you confirm to overwrite, then the existing public keys are overwritten with the new public keys. If you use the value *false* or do not confirm the overwrite, then newly loaded public keys are appended to the list of existing public keys using the next available index.

Examples

The following command shows how to load public keys for the user named tsmith from the URI ftp://ftp.example.com/identity.pub. This user's existing public keys are not overwritten.

```
cluster1:: security login publickey load-from-uri -username tsmith  
-uri ftp://ftp.example.com/identity.pub -overwrite false
```

The following command shows how to load public keys for the user named tsmith from the URI ftp://ftp.example.com/identity.pub. This user's existing public keys are overwritten if user entered the option 'y' or 'Y'. The user's existing public keys are not overwritten if user entered the option 'n' or 'N' and the newly loaded public keys are appended to the list of existing public keys using the next available index. The user and password credentials that you provide when you use this command are the credentials to access the server specified by the URI.

```
cluster1:: security login publickey load-from-uri -username  
tsmith -uri ftp://ftp.example.com/identity.pub -overwrite true -vserver vs0
```

```
Enter User:  
Enter Password:
```

```
Warning: You are about to overwrite the existing publickeys for the user  
"tsmith" in Vserver "vs0". Do you want to proceed? [y/n]:
```

security login publickey modify

Modify a public key

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security login publickey modify` command modifies a public key and optionally its comment text.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver for the user associated with the public key.

-username <text> - Username

Specifies the username for the public key. If you do not specify a username, the username 'admin' is used by default.

-index <integer> - Index

Specifies the index number of the public key. The index number of the public key can be found by using the [“security login publickey show” on page 510](#) command.

[-publickey <certificate>] - Public Key

Specifies the new public key. You must enclose the new public key in double quotation marks.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

Specifies the new comment text for the public key.

Examples

The following command modifies the public key at index number 10 for the user named tsmith of Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::> security login publickey modify -vserver vs1 -username tsmith -index 10 -publickey  
"ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQDDDD+pFzFgV/2dlowKRFgym9K910H/u+BVT6itCtHteHyo8thmaXT  
16LCzaoC/12+XXiYKMRhJ00S9Svo4QQKUXHdCPXFSgR5PnAs39set39ECCLzmduplJnkWtX96pQH/bg2g3upFcdC6z9
```

```
c37uqFtNVPfv8As1Si/9WDQmEJ2mRtJudJeU5GZwZw5ybgTaN1jxDWus9S02C43F/vmoCKVT529Uht4/ePcaaH0GTiQ
08+Qmm59uTgcfnpG53zYkpeAQV8RdYtMdWLRr44neh1WZrmW7x5N4nXNvtEzr9cvb9sJyqTX1CkQGfD0db+7T7y3X7M
if/qKQY6FsovjvfZD"
```

security login publickey show

Display public keys

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security login publickey show` command displays information about public keys.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

Selects the public keys that match this parameter value.

[-username <text>] - Username

Selects the public keys that match this parameter value.

[-index <integer>] - Index

Selects the public keys that match this parameter value.

[-publickey <certificate>] - Public Key

Selects the public keys that match this parameter value.

[-fingerprint <text>] - Hex Fingerprint

Selects the public keys that match this parameter value.

[-bubblebabble <text>] - Bubblebabble Fingerprint

Selects the public keys that match this parameter value.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

Selects the public keys that match this parameter value.

Examples

The example below displays public key information for the user named tsmith.

```
cluster1::> security login publickey show -username tsmith
UserName: tsmith Index: 5
Public Key:
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAsph64CYbUsDQCdW22JnK6J
/vU9upnKzd2zAk9C1f7YaWRUAFNs2Qe5lUmQ3ldi8AD0Vfbr5T6HZPCixNAIza
FciDy7hgnmdj9eNGedGr/JNrftQbLD1hZybX+72DpQB0tYWBhe6eDJ1oPLob
ZBGfMLPXh8VjeU44i7W4+s0hG0E=tsmith@publickey.example.com
Fingerprint:
07:b4:27:52:ce:7f:35:81:5a:f2:07:cf:c1:87:91:97
Bubblebabble fingerprint:
xuzom-nelug-bisih-nihyr-metig-kemal-puhut-somyd-mumuh-zomis-syxex
Comment:
This is a new key
```

security login role commands

Manage access control roles

security login role create

Add an access control role

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security login role create` command creates an access-control role. An access-control role consists of a role name and a command or directory to which the role has access. It optionally includes an access level (none, readonly, or all) and a query that applies to the specified command or command directory. After you create an access-control role, you can apply it to a management-utility login account by using the [“security login modify” on page 496](#) or [“security login create” on page 491](#) commands.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

This optionally specifies the Vserver name associated with the role.

-role <text> - Role Name

This specifies the role that is to be created.

-cmddirname <text> - Command / Directory

This specifies the command or command directory to which the role has access. To specify the default setting, use the special value "DEFAULT".

[-access <Access>] - Access Level

This optionally specifies an access level for the role. Possible access level settings are none, readonly, and all. The default setting is all.

[-query <query>] - Query

This optionally specifies the object that the role is allowed to access. The query object must be applicable to the command or directory name specified by `-cmddirname`. The query object must be enclosed in double quotation marks (" "), and it must be a valid field name.

Examples

The following command creates an access-control role named "admin" for the vs1.example.com Vserver. The role has all access to the "volume" command but only within the "aggr0" aggregate.

```
cluster1::> security login role create -role admin -cmddirname volume -query "-aggr aggr0" -access all -vserver vs1.example.com
```

security login role delete

Delete an access control role

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security login role delete` command deletes an access-control role.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

This optionally specifies the Vserver name associated with the role.

-role <text> - Role Name

This specifies the role that is to be deleted.

-cmddirname <text> - Command / Directory

This specifies the command or command directory to which the role has access. To specify the default setting, use the special value "DEFAULT".

Examples

The following command deletes an access-control role with the role name `readonly` and the command `access "volume"` for Vserver `vs.example.com`.

```
cluster1::> security login role delete -role readonly -cmddirname volume -vservers vs.example.com
```

security login role modify

Modify an access control role

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security login role modify` command modifies an access-control role.

Parameters

-vservers <Vserver Name> - Vservers

This optionally specifies the Vserver name associated with the role.

-role <text> - Role Name

This specifies the role that is to be modified.

-cmddirname <text> - Command / Directory

This specifies the command or command directory to which the role has access. To specify the default setting for a role, use the special value "DEFAULT". This value can be modified only for the roles created for the admin Vserver.

[-access <Access>] - Access Level

This optionally specifies a new access level for the role. Possible access level settings are none, readonly, and all. The default setting is all.

[-query <query>] - Query

This optionally specifies the object that the role is allowed to access. The query object must be applicable to the command or directory name specified by `-cmddirname`. The query object must be enclosed in double quotation marks (" "), and it must be a valid field name.

Examples

The following command modifies an access-control role with the role name `readonly` and the command `access "volume"` to have the access level `readonly` for Vserver `vs.example.com`:

```
cluster1::> security login role modify -role readonly -cmddirname volume -access readonly -vservers vs.example.com
```

security login role prepare-to-downgrade

Update role configurations so that they are compatible with earlier releases of Data ONTAP

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `security login role prepare-to-downgrade` command restores predefined roles of all Vservers earlier than Data ONTAP 8.3.2. You must run this command in advanced privilege mode when prompted to do so during the release downgrade.

Examples

The following command restores predefined roles of all Vservers earlier than Data ONTAP 8.3.2.

```
cluster1::> security login role prepare-to-downgrade
```

security login role show

Show access control roles

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security login role show` command displays the following information about access-control roles:

- Role name
- Command or command directory to which the role has access
- Access level (none, read-only, or all)
- Query (detailed view only)

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

Selects the roles that match this parameter value.

[-role <text>] - Role Name

Selects the roles that match this parameter value. If this parameter and the -cmddirname parameter are both used, the command displays detailed information about the specified access-control role.

[-cmddirname <text>] - Command / Directory

Selects the roles that match this parameter value. If this parameter and the -role parameter are both used, the command displays detailed information about the specified access-control role.

[-access <Access>] - Access Level

Selects the roles that match this parameter value.

[-query <query>] - Query

Selects the roles that match this parameter value.

Examples

The example below displays information about all access-control roles:

```
cluster1::> security login role show
```

Vserver	RoleName	Command/Directory	Query	AccessLevel
vs	vsadmin	DEFAULT		none
vs	vsadmin	dashboard health vsadmin		readonly
vs	vsadmin	job		readonly
vs	vsadmin	job schedule		none
vs	vsadmin	lun		all
vs	vsadmin	network connections		readonly
cluster1	admin	DEFAULT		all
cluster1	readonly	DEFAULT		readonly
cluster1	readonly	volume		none

security login role show-ontapi

Display the mapping between Data ONTAP APIs and CLI commands

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security login role show-ontapi` command displays Data ONTAP APIs (ONTAPIs) and the CLI commands that they are mapped to.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-ontapi <text>] - ONTAPI Name

Use this parameter to view the corresponding CLI command for the specified API.

[-command <text>] - CLI Command

Use this parameter to view the corresponding API or APIs for the specified CLI command.

Examples

The following command displays all Data ONTAP APIs and their mapped CLI commands:

```
cluster1:: security login role show-ontapi
ONTAPI      Command
-----
aggr-add      storage aggregate add-disks
aggr-check-spare-low  storage aggregate check_spare_low
aggr-create   storage aggregate create
aggr-destroy  storage aggregate delete
aggr-get-filer-info  aggr
aggr-get-iter storage aggregate show-view
aggr-offline  storage aggregate offline
aggr-online   storage aggregate online
aggr-options-list-info  storage aggregate show
aggr-rename   storage aggregate rename
aggr-restrict storage aggregate restrict
aggr-set-option storage aggregate modify
autosupport-budget-get  system node autosupport budget show
autosupport-budget-get-iter  system node autosupport budget show
autosupport-budget-get-total-records
system node autosupport budget show
autosupport-budget-modify  system node autosupport budget modify
autosupport-config-get  system node autosupport show
autosupport-config-get-iter  system node autosupport show
autosupport-config-get-total-records
system node autosupport show
autosupport-config-modify  system node autosupport modify
Press [space] to page down, [return] for next line, or 'q' to quit...
```

The following example displays all Data ONTAP APIs which are mapped to the specified CLI command:

```
cluster1:: security login role show-ontapi -command version
ONTAPI      Command
-----
system-get-ontapi-version  version
system-get-version        version
2 entries were displayed.
```

The following example displays the CLI command that is mapped to the specified Data ONTAPI API:

```
cluster1:: security login role show-ontapi -ontapi aggr-create
ONTAPI Name: aggr-create
Command: storage aggregate create
```

security login role config commands

Manage the configuration of login roles

security login role config modify

Modify local user account restrictions

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security login role config modify` command modifies user account and password restrictions.

For the password character restrictions documented below (uppercase, lowercase, digits, etc.), the term "characters" refers to ASCII-range characters only - not extended characters.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This specifies the Vserver name associated with the profile configuration.

-role <text> - Role Name

This specifies the role whose account restrictions are to be modified.

[-username-minlength <integer>] - Minimum Username Length Required

This specifies the required minimum length of the user name. Supported values are 3 to 16 characters. The default setting is 3 characters.

[-username-alphanum {enabled|disabled}] - Username Alpha-Numeric

This specifies whether a mix of alphabetic and numeric characters are required in the user name. If this parameter is enabled, a user name must contain at least one letter and one number. The default setting is *disabled*.

[-passwd-minlength <integer>] - Minimum Password Length Required

This specifies the required minimum length of a password. Supported values are 3 to 64 characters. The default setting is 8 characters.

[-passwd-alphanum {enabled|disabled}] - Password Alpha-Numeric

This specifies whether a mix of alphabetic and numeric characters is required in the password. If this parameter is enabled, a password must contain at least one letter and one number. The default setting is *enabled*.

[-passwd-min-special-chars <integer>] - Minimum Number of Special Characters Required in the Password

This specifies the minimum number of special characters required in a password. Supported values are from 0 to 64 special characters. The default setting is 0, which requires no special characters.

[-passwd-expiry-time <unsigned32_or_unlimited>] - Password Expires In (Days)

This specifies password expiration in days. A value of 0 means all passwords associated with the accounts in the role expire now. The default setting is *unlimited*, which means the passwords never expire.

[-require-initial-passwd-update {enabled|disabled}] - Require Initial Password Update on First Login

This specifies whether users must change their passwords when logging in for the first time. Initial password changes can be done only through SSH or serial-console connections. The default setting is *disabled*.

[-max-failed-login-attempts <integer>] - Maximum Number of Failed Attempts

This specifies the allowed maximum number of consecutive invalid login attempts. When the failed login attempts reach the specified maximum, the account is automatically locked. The default is 0, which means failed login attempts do not cause an account to be locked.

[-lockout-duration <integer>] - Maximum Lockout Period (Days)

This specifies the number of days for which an account is locked if the failed login attempts reach the allowed maximum. The default is 0, which means the accounts will be locked for 1 day.

[-disallowed-reuse <integer>] - Disallow Last 'N' Passwords

This specifies the number of previous passwords that are disallowed for reuse. The default setting is six, meaning that the user cannot reuse any of their last six passwords. The minimum allowed value is 6.

[-change-delay <integer>] - Delay Between Password Changes (Days)

This specifies the number of days that must pass between password changes. The default setting is 0.

[-delay-after-failed-login <integer>] - Delay after Each Failed Login Attempt (Secs)

This specifies the amount of delay observed by the system in seconds upon invalid login attempts. The default setting is 4 seconds.

[-passwd-min-lowercase-chars <integer>] - Minimum Number of Lowercase Alphabetic Characters Required in the Password

This specifies the minimum number of lowercase characters required in a password. Supported values are from 0 to 64 lowercase characters. The default setting is 0, which requires no lowercase characters.

[-passwd-min-uppercase-chars <integer>] - Minimum Number of Uppercase Alphabetic Characters Required in the Password

This specifies the minimum number of uppercase characters required in a password. Supported values are from 0 to 64 uppercase characters. The default setting is 0, which requires no uppercase characters.

[-passwd-min-digits <integer>] - Minimum Number of Digits Required in the Password

This specifies the minimum number of digits required in a password. Supported values are from 0 to 64 digits characters. The default setting is 0, which requires no digits.

[-passwd-expiry-warn-time <unsigned32_or_unlimited>] - Display Warning Message Days Prior to Password Expiry (Days)

This specifies the warning period for password expiry in days. A value of 0 means warn user about password expiry upon every successful login. The default setting is *unlimited*, which means never warn about password expiry.

[-account-expiry-time <unsigned32_or_unlimited>] - Account Expires in (Days)

This specifies account expiration in days. The default setting is *unlimited*, which means the accounts never expire. The account expiry time must be greater than account inactive limit.

[-account-inactive-limit <unsigned32_or_unlimited>] - Maximum Duration of Inactivity before Account Expiration (Days)

This specifies inactive account expiry limit in days. The default setting is *unlimited*, which means the inactive accounts never expire. The account inactive limit must be less than account expiry time.

Examples

The following command modifies the user-account restrictions for an account with the role name admin for a Vserver named vs. The minimum size of the password is set to 12 characters.

```
cluster1::> security login role config modify -role admin -vs server vs
-pwd-minlength 12
```

security login role config reset

Reset RBAC characteristics supported on releases later than Data ONTAP 8.1.2

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `security login role config reset` command resets the following role based access control (RBAC) characteristics to their default values. The system prompts you to run this command if you revert to Data ONTAP 8.1.2 or earlier. If you do not reset these characteristics, the revert process will fail.

- Minimum number of special characters required in password ("0")
- Password-expiration time, in days ("unlimited")
- Whether the password must be changed at the initial login ("disabled")

- Maximum number of failed login attempts permitted before the account is locked out ("0")
- Number of days that the user account is locked out after the maximum number of failed login attempts is reached ("0")

Examples

The following command resets the above mentioned RBAC characteristics of all cluster and Vserver roles to their default values.

```
cluster1::> security login role config reset
```

security login role config show

Show local user account restrictions

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security login role config show` command displays the following information about account restrictions for management-utility user accounts:

- Role name -role
- Minimum size of the password, in characters -passwd-minlength
- Whether the password requires alphanumeric characters -passwd-alphanum
- Number of previous passwords that cannot be reused -disallowed-reuse
- Minimum number of days that must elapse before users can change their passwords -change-delay

You can display detailed information about the restrictions on a specific account by specifying the `-role` parameter. This adds the following information:

- Minimum length of the user name, in characters -username-minlength
- Whether the user name requires alphanumeric characters -username-alphanum
- Minimum length of the password, in characters -passwd-minlength
- Whether the password requires alphanumeric characters -passwd-alphanum
- Minimum number of special characters required in password -passwd-min-special-chars
- Minimum number of lowercase characters required in password -passwd-min-lowercase-chars
- Minimum number of uppercase characters required in password -passwd-min-uppercase-chars
- Minimum number of digits required in password -passwd-min-digits
- Minimum number of days that must elapse before users can change their passwords -change-delay
- Whether the password must be changed at the initial login -require-initial-passwd-update
- Password-expiration time, in days -passwd-expiry-time
- Display warning message days prior to password expiry -passwd-expiry-warn-time
- Number of previous passwords that cannot be reused -disallowed-reuse
- Maximum number of failed login attempts permitted before the account is locked out -max-failed-login-attempts
- Number of days for which the user account is locked after the maximum number of failed login attempts is reached -lockout-duration
- Account-expiration time, in days -account-expiry-time
- Maximum duration of inactivity before account expiration, in days -account-inactive-limit
- Delay after each failed login attempt, in secs -delay-after-failed-login

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Selects the profile configurations that match this parameter value

[-role <text>] - Role Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays detailed information about restrictions for the specified user account.

[-username-minlength <integer>] - Minimum Username Length Required

Selects the profile configurations that match this parameter value.

[-username-alphanum {enabled|disabled}] - Username Alpha-Numeric

Selects the profile configurations that match this parameter value. Enabled means a user name must contain both letters and numbers.

[-passwd-minlength <integer>] - Minimum Password Length Required

Selects the profile configurations that match this parameter value.

[-passwd-alphanum {enabled|disabled}] - Password Alpha-Numeric

Selects the profile configurations that match this parameter value. Enabled means a password must contain both letters and numbers.

[-passwd-min-special-chars <integer>] - Minimum Number of Special Characters Required in the Password

Selects the profile configurations that match this parameter value.

[-passwd-expiry-time <unsigned32_or_unlimited>] - Password Expires In (Days)

Selects the profile configurations that match this parameter value.

[-require-initial-passwd-update {enabled|disabled}] - Require Initial Password Update on First Login

Selects the profile configurations that match this parameter value.

[-max-failed-login-attempts <integer>] - Maximum Number of Failed Attempts

Selects the profile configurations that match this parameter value.

[-lockout-duration <integer>] - Maximum Lockout Period (Days)

Selects the profile configurations that match this parameter value.

[-disallowed-reuse <integer>] - Disallow Last 'N' Passwords

Selects the profile configurations that match this parameter value.

[-change-delay <integer>] - Delay Between Password Changes (Days)

Selects the profile configurations that match this parameter value.

[-delay-after-failed-login <integer>] - Delay after Each Failed Login Attempt (Secs)

Selects the profile configurations that match this parameter value.

[-passwd-min-lowercase-chars <integer>] - Minimum Number of Lowercase Alphabetic Characters Required in the Password

Selects the profile configurations that match this parameter value.

[-passwd-min-uppercase-chars <integer>] - Minimum Number of Uppercase Alphabetic Characters Required in the Password

Selects the profile configurations that match this parameter value.

[-passwd-min-digits <integer>] - Minimum Number of Digits Required in the Password

Selects the profile configurations that match this parameter value.

[-passwd-expiry-warn-time <unsigned32_or_unlimited>] - Display Warning Message Days Prior to Password Expiry (Days)

Selects the profile configurations that match this parameter value.

[-account-expiry-time <unsigned32_or_unlimited>] - Account Expires in (Days)

Selects the profile configurations that match this parameter value.

[-account-inactive-limit <unsigned32_or_unlimited>] - Maximum Duration of Inactivity before Account Expiration (Days)

Selects the profile configurations that match this parameter value.

Examples

The example below displays restriction information about all user accounts:

```
cluster1::> security login role config show
----- Password Restrictions -----
Vserver      RoleName      Size AlphaNum NoReuse ChangeDelay
-----
vs            vsadmin        8  enabled      6      0 days
vs            vsadmin-protocol 8  enabled      6      0 days
vs            vsadmin-readonly 8  enabled      6      0 days
vs            vsadmin-volume  8  enabled      6      0 days
cluster1     admin          6  enabled      6      0 days
cluster1     readonly       6  enabled      6      0 days
```

security protocol commands

Manage application configuration

security protocol modify

Modify application configuration options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `security protocol modify` command modifies the existing cluster-wide configuration of RSH and Telnet. Enable RSH and Telnet in the cluster by setting the `enabled` field as *true*.

Parameters

-application <text> - application

Selects the application. Supported values are *rsh* and *telnet*.

[-enabled {true|false}] - enabled

Enables or disables the corresponding application. The default value is *false*.

Examples

The following command enables RSH in the cluster. The default setting for RSH is *false*:

```
cluster1::> security protocol modify -application rsh -enabled true
```

The following command enables Telnet in the cluster. The default setting for Telnet is *false*:

```
cluster1::> security protocol modify -application telnet -enabled true
```

security protocol show

Show application configuration options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `security protocol show` command displays the cluster-wide configuration of RSH and Telnet in the cluster in advanced privilege mode. RSH and Telnet are disabled by default. Use the [“security protocol modify” on page 519](#) command to change the RSH and Telnet configuration that the cluster supports.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-application <text>] - application

Displays the insecure applications in the cluster.

[-enabled {true|false}] - enabled

Displays whether the application is enabled or disabled in the cluster.

Examples

The following example shows the default security protocol configurations for a cluster:

```
cluster1::> security protocol show
```

Application	Enabled
-----	-----
rsh	false
telnet	false

The following example shows the security protocol configuration after RSH and Telnet have been enabled:

```
cluster1::> security protocol show
```

Application	Enabled
-----	-----
rsh	true
telnet	true

security protocol ssh commands

Manage SSH global configuration

security protocol ssh modify

Modify the SSH configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `security protocol ssh modify` command modifies the existing cluster-wide configuration of SSH

Parameters

[-per-source-limit <integer>] - Per-Source Limit

Modifies the maximum number of SSH instances per source IP address on a per-node basis.

[-max-instances <integer>] - Maximum Number of Instances

Modifies the maximum number of SSH instances that can be handled on a per-node basis.

[-connections-per-second <integer>] - Connections Per Second

Modifies the maximum number of SSH connections per second on a per-node basis.

Examples

The following example modifies cluster-wide SSH configuration:

```
cluster1::*> security protocol ssh modify -per-source-limit 30 -max-instances 60 -connections-per-second 5
```

security protocol ssh show

Show the SSH configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `security protocol ssh show` command displays the cluster-wide SSH configuration in advanced privilege mode. Use the [“security protocol ssh modify” on page 520](#) command to change the SSH configuration that the cluster supports.

Examples

The following example displays cluster-wide SSH configuration:

```
cluster1::*> security protocol ssh show

      Per-Source Limit: 32
Maximum Number of Instances: 64
      Connections Per Second: 10
```

Manage SAML authentication single sign-on configuration

Manage SAML authentication single sign-on configuration

These commands configure the Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) Service Provider (SP) single sign-on configuration. SAML SP functionality provides the ability for Data ONTAP to use an Identity Provider (IdP) for authentication.

security saml-sp create

Configure SAML service provider for authentication

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security saml-sp create` command configures ONTAP with Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) Service Provider (SP) for single sign-on authentication. This command does not enable SAML SP, it just configures it. Configuring and enabling SAML SP is a two-step process:

- Create a SAML SP configuration using `security saml-sp create` command.
- Enable SAML SP by using [“security saml-sp modify” on page 523](#) `-is-enabled true`

After the SAML SP configuration is created, it cannot be modified. It must be deleted and created again to change any settings.

Note: This restarts the web server. Any HTTP/S connections that are active will be disrupted.

Parameters

-idp-uri *{{ftp|http}://(hostname|IPv4 Address|['IPv6 Address'])...}* - **Identity Provider (IdP) Metadata Location**

This is the URI of the desired identity provider's (IdP) metadata.

[-sp-host <Remote InetAddress>] - **SAML Service Provider Host**

This specifies the SAML service provider host IP address.

{ -cert-ca <text> - Server Certificate Issuing CA

This specifies the service provider's certificate issuing CA.

-cert-serial <text> - Server Certificate Serial Number

This specifies the service provider's certificate's serial number.

| [-cert-common-name <FQDN or Custom Common Name>]] - Server Certificate Common Name

This specifies the service provider certificate's common name.

[-verify-metadata-server {true|false}] - Verify IdP Metadata Server Identity

When the IdP metadata is downloaded, the identity of the server hosting the metadata is verified using transport layer security (TLS), validating the server's X.509 certificate against the list of certificate authorities (CAs) in Data ONTAP, and verifying that the host in the server certificate matches the host in the URI (the `idp-uri` field). This verification can be bypassed by setting this field to *false*. Bypassing the server verification is not recommended as the server can not be trusted that way, but will be necessary to use non-TLS URIs, e.g. with the "http" scheme, or when the server certificates are self-signed. If the server's certificate was signed by a CA that is not installed in Data ONTAP, the security certificate install -type server-ca command can be used to install it.

[-foreground {true|false}] - Foreground Process

When this parameter is set to *false* the command runs in the background as a job. The default is *true*, which causes the command to return after the operation completes.

Examples

The following example configures ONTAP with SAML SP IdP information:

```
cluster1::> security saml-sp create -idp-uri http://public-idp-uri -sp-host 1.1.1.1
[Job 9] Job succeeded.
cluster1::>
```

security saml-sp delete

Delete SAML service provider for authentication

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security saml-sp delete` command is used to remove the Security Access Markup Language (SAML) Service Provider (SP). Running this command frees resources used by the SP. SAML SP services will no longer be available after the SP is removed.

If the SAML SP is currently enabled, it is necessary to first use [“security saml-sp modify” on page 523](#) -is-enabled *false* prior to `security saml-sp delete`. The [“security saml-sp modify” on page 523](#) -is-enabled *false* command must be issued by a password authenticated console application user or from a SAML authenticated command interface.

Note: This restarts the web server. Any HTTP/S connections that are active will be disrupted.

Examples

The following example unconfigures SAML SP:

```
cluster1::> security saml-sp delete
cluster1::>
```

security saml-sp modify

Modify SAML service provider authentication

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security saml-sp modify` command modifies the Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) Service Provider (SP) configuration for single sign-on authentication. This command is used to enable or disable an existing SAML SP, `security saml-sp modify -is-enabled true or false` respectively.

This command will check the validity of the current SAML SP configuration before enabling the SP. Also, it is necessary to use this command with the `-is-enabled false` parameter prior to deleting an existing SAML SP configuration. SAML SP can only be disabled in this way by a password authenticated console application user or from a SAML authenticated command interface. The delete command must be used if the SAML configuration settings are to be changed, as only the `is-enabled` parameter can be modified.

Note: This may restart the web server. Any HTTP/S connections that are active may be disrupted.

Parameters

`[-is-enabled {true|false}]` - SAML Service Provider Enabled
Use this parameter to enable or disable the SAML SP.

Examples

The following example enables SAML SP:

```
cluster1::> security saml-sp modify -is-enabled true
cluster1::>
```

security saml-sp repair

Repair a failed SAML SP configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `security saml-sp repair` command attempts to repair a failed SAML SP configuration on a given node. The status of the individual nodes can be viewed using the [“security saml-sp status show” on page 524](#) command.

Note: This restarts the web server. Any active HTTP/S requests to the web server will be disrupted.

Parameters

`-node {<nodename>|local}` - Node
This identifies a single node that matches the input. The repair job will run on this node.

`[-foreground {true|false}]` - Foreground Process

When this parameter is set to *false* the command runs in the background as a job. The default is *true*, which causes the command to return after the operation completes.

Examples

The following example repairs a failed SAML SP configuration:

```
cluster1: security saml-sp repair -node node-2

Warning: This restarts the web server. Any active HTTP/S requests to the web
server will be disrupted

Do you want to continue? [y|n]: y
[Job 1321] Job succeeded.

cluster1:
```

security saml-sp show

Display SAML service provider for authentication

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security saml-sp show` command displays the Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) Service Provider (SP) configuration.

The Identity Provider (IdP) URI indicates the URI of the desired IdP's metadata.

The Service Provider (SP) host indicates the IP address containing SAML SP metadata.

The Certificate Common Name indicates the SAML SP certificate's common name.

The Certificate Serial indicates the SAML SP certificate's serial number.

Examples

The following example displays the SAML SP configuration:

```
cluster1::> security saml-sp show

Identity Provider URI: https://www.my.idp.com
Service Provider Host: 1.1.1.1
Certificate Name: mycert
Certificate Serial: 1234abcd
Is SAML Enabled: false
```

security saml-sp status commands

The status directory

security saml-sp status show

Display SAML service provider configuration status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `security saml-sp status show` command displays the SAML Service Provider (SP) status for all nodes in the cluster.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

This identifies the node in the cluster.

[-status {not-configured|config-in-progress|config-failed|config-success}] - Update Status

This identifies the SAML SP status on the specified node.

[-error-text <text>] - Error Text

This identifies the error text associated with the latest saml SP update for this node.

[-is-enabled {true|false}] - SAML Service Provider Enabled

When this parameter is set to `true` it indicates that the SAML SP is enabled on this node. Similarly, when this parameter is set to `false`, it indicates that the SAML SP is not enabled on this node.

Examples

The following example displays the SAML SP status information for all nodes in the cluster.

```
cluster::security saml-sp status> show
Node                SAML SP Status      Enabled
-----
cluster-node1       not-configured       false
cluster-node2       not-configured       false
2 entries were displayed.

cluster:*>
```

Security Session Commands

Manage CLI, ONTAPI, and REST sessions and view request statistics

The `security session` commands provide statistics to monitor management session activity and limit configurations to control management session activity for specific categories.

security session kill-cli

Kill an active CLI session

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security session kill-cli` command is used to terminate active CLI sessions. If the session being killed is actively processing a non-read command, the kill will wait until the command is complete before terminating the session. If the session being killed is actively processing a read (show) command, the kill will wait until the current row is returned before terminating the session.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the node that is processing the session.

[-interface {cli|ontapi|rest}] - Interface

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the interface (CLI, ONTAPI, or REST) that is processing the session.

[-start-time <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - Start Time

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the start time of the current active session.

-session-id <integer> - Session ID

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This number uniquely identifies a management session within a given node.

[-vserver <vserver>] - Vserver

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the Vserver associated with this management session.

[-username <text>] - Username

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the authenticated user associated with this management session.

[-application <text>] - Client Application

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the calling application by name.

[-location <text>] - Client Location

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the location of the calling client application. This is typically the IP address of the calling client, or "console" or "localhost" for console or localhost connections.

[-idle-seconds <integer>] - Idle Seconds

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. When a session is not actively executing a command request (the session is idle), this indicates the time (in seconds) since the last request completed.

[-state {pending|active|idle}] - Session State

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the state (pending, active, or idle) of the session. The state is "pending" if it hit a session limit and the session is waiting for another session to end. The state is "idle" for CLI sessions that are waiting at the command prompt. The state is "active" if the session is actively working on a request.

[-request <text>] - Active Command

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the request (command) that is currently being handled by the session.

Examples

The following example illustrates killing a CLI session by specifying the node and the session id.

```
cluster1::> security session show -node node1
```

Node: node1	Interface: cli	Idle
Start Time	Sess ID Application Location	Vserver Username Seconds
03/27 16:58:13	1358 console console	cluster1 admin -
Active Seconds: 0 Request: security session show		
03/27 16:58:17	1359 ssh 10.98.16.164	cluster1 admin 650

2 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::>
```

```
cluster1::> security session kill-cli -node node1 -session-id 1359
1 entry was acted on.
```

```
cluster1::> security session show -node node1
```

Node: node1	Interface: cli	Idle
Start Time	Sess ID Application Location	Vserver Username Seconds

```
03/27 16:58:13 1358 console console cluster1 admin -
Active Seconds: 0 Request: security session show

cluster1::>
```

The following example illustrates killing a CLI session by specifying the node and specifying a query on idle-seconds.

```
cluster1::> security session show -node node1

Node: node1          Interface: cli          Idle
Start Time    Sess ID Application Location    Vserver Username  Seconds
-----
03/27 16:58:13 1358 console console cluster1 admin -
Active Seconds: 0 Request: security session show
03/27 17:13:36 1479 ssh 10.98.16.164 cluster1 admin 83
2 entries were displayed.

cluster1::> security session kill-cli -node node1 -session-id * -idle-seconds > 80
1 entry was acted on.

cluster1::> security session show

Node: node1          Interface: cli          Idle
Start Time    Sess ID Application Location    Vserver Username  Seconds
-----
03/27 16:58:13 1358 console console cluster1 admin -
Active Seconds: 0 Request: security session show

cluster1::>
```

security session show

Show active CLI, ONTAPI, and REST sessions

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security session show` command displays all active management sessions across the cluster.

Parameters

[-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|/local/}] - Node

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the node that is processing the session.

[-interface {cli|ontapi|rest}] - Interface

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the interface (CLI, ONTAPI, or REST) that is processing the session.

[-start-time <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - Start Time

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the start time of the current active session.

[-session-id <integer>] - Session ID

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This number uniquely identifies a management session within a given node.

[-vserver <vserver>] - Vserver

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the Vserver associated with this management session.

[-username <text>] - Username

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the authenticated user associated with this management session.

[-application <text>] - Client Application

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the calling application by name.

[-location <text>] - Client Location

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the location of the calling client application. This is typically the IP address of the calling client, or "console" or "localhost" for console or localhost connections.

[-ipspace <IPspace>] - IPspace of Location

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the IPspace of the client location.

[-total <integer>] - Total Requests

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the total number of requests that have been made thus far in the active session. The following commands are not counted: top, up, cd, rows, history, exit.

[-failed <integer>] - Failed Requests

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the number of requests that have failed for any reason (including if they were blocked by configured limits).

[-max-time <integer>] - Maximum Time (ms)

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the maximum amount of time (in milliseconds) that any request took for this session.

[-last-time <integer>] - Last Time (ms)

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the amount of time (in milliseconds) that the last request took for this session.

[-total-seconds <integer>] - Total Seconds

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the total time (in seconds) that has been taken by all completed requests for the current session; it does not include session idle time.

[-state {pending|active|idle}] - Session State

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the state (pending, active, or idle) of the session. The state is "pending" if it hit a session limit and the session is waiting for another session to end. The state is "idle" for CLI sessions that are waiting at the command prompt. The state is "active" if the session is actively working on a request.

[-request <text>] - Request Input

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the request (command) that is currently being handled by the session.

[-idle-seconds <integer>] - Idle Seconds

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. When a session is not actively executing a command request (the session is idle), this indicates the time (in seconds) since the last request completed.

[-active-seconds <integer>] - Active Seconds

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. When a session is actively executing a command request, this indicates the time (in seconds) since the current request started.

Examples

The following example illustrates displaying all active sessions across the cluster. In this example, we see one active session on node *node2* from the *console* application. We also see three active sessions on node *node1*. One is from the *console* application and two are from the *ssh* application. Also one of the *ssh* sessions is from user *diag* and the other *ssh* session is from user *admin*.

```
cluster1::> security session show
```

Node: node1		Interface: cli				Idle
Start Time	Sess ID	Application	Location	Vserver	Username	Seconds
03/27 16:58:13	1358	console	console	cluster1	admin	-
Active Seconds: 0 Request: security session show						
03/27 17:17:04	1514	ssh	10.98.16.164	cluster1	admin	139
03/27 17:17:29	1515	ssh	10.98.16.164	cluster1	diag	115

Node: node2		Interface: cli				Idle
Start Time	Sess ID	Application	Location	Vserver	Username	Seconds
03/27 17:18:54	1509	console	console	cluster1	admin	23

4 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::>
```

The following example illustrates displaying all active sessions that have been idle for longer than 500 seconds.

```
cluster1::> security session show -idle-seconds > 500
```

Node: node1		Interface: cli				Idle
Start Time	Sess ID	Application	Location	Vserver	Username	Seconds
03/27 17:17:04	1514	ssh	10.98.16.164	cluster1	admin	607
03/27 17:17:29	1515	ssh	10.98.16.164	cluster1	diag	583

2 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::>
```

Security Session Limit Commands

Manage management session limits

These commands allow management session limits to be configured for specific categories, including application, location, request, user, and Vserver. The default limits can be overridden for specific values within each category by using advanced privilege level commands.

security session limit create

Create default session limit

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command allows creation of a default management session limit that does not yet exist. The default limits can be overridden for specific values within each category by using advanced privilege level commands.

Parameters

-interface {*cli|ontapi|rest*} - **Interface**

The interface (CLI, ONTAPI, or REST) to which the limit applies.

-category {*application|location|request|user|vserver*} - **Category**

The session type for this default limit. The following categories are supported: application, location, request, user, Vserver.

-max-active-limit <integer> - Max-Active Limit

The maximum number of concurrent sessions allowed for this interface and category.

Examples

The following example illustrates creating a default limit for management sessions using the same application.

```
cluster1::> security session limit create -interface ontapi -category application -max-active-limit 8
```

security session limit delete

Delete default session limit

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command allows deletion of a default management session limit.

Parameters

-interface {cli|ontapi|rest} - Interface

The interface (CLI, ONTAPI, or REST) to which the limit applies.

-category {application|location|request|user|vserver} - Category

The session type for this default limit. The following categories are supported: application, location, request, user, Vserver.

Examples

The following example illustrates deleting all default limits for CLI management sessions.

```
cluster1::> security session limit delete -interface cli -category *  
3 entries were deleted.
```

security session limit modify

Modify default session limit

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command allows modification of a default management session limit.

Parameters

-interface {cli|ontapi|rest} - Interface

The interface (CLI, ONTAPI, or REST) to which the limit applies.

-category {application|location|request|user|vserver} - Category

The session type for this default limit. The following categories are supported: application, location, request, user, Vserver.

[-max-active-limit <integer>] - Max-Active Limit

The maximum number of concurrent sessions allowed for this interface and category.

Examples

The following example illustrates modifying the default limit for CLI management sessions from the same location.

```
cluster1::> security session limit modify -interface cli -category location -max-active-limit 4
```

security session limit show

Show default session limits

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command shows the default management session limits that have been configured for each interface and category.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-interface {cli|ontapi|rest}] - Interface

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the interface (CLI, ONTAPI, or REST) to which the limit applies.

[-category {application|location|request|user|vserver}] - Category

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the category for the limit. The following categories are supported: application, location, request, user, and Vserver.

[-max-active-limit <integer>] - Max-Active Limit

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the configured limit that is used to throttle or reject requests.

Examples

The following example illustrates displaying the default limits for management sessions.

```
cluster1::> security session limit show
Interface Category    Max-Active
-----
cli          user             2
cli          vservers         4
ontapi       vservers         2
3 entries were displayed.
```

Security Session Application Limit Commands

Manage per-application session limits

These commands allow management session limits to be configured for specific applications.

security session limit application create

Create per-application session limit

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command allows creation of a per-application management session limit that does not yet exist.

Parameters

-interface {cli|ontapi|rest} - Interface

The interface (CLI, ONTAPI, or REST) to which the limit applies.

-application <text> - Application

The specified application to which this limit applies. The limit with the application name *-default-* is the limit used for any application without a specific configured limit.

-max-active-limit <integer> - Max-Active Limit

The maximum number of concurrent sessions allowed for this interface and application.

Examples

The following example illustrates creating a limit for management sessions from a custom application.

```
cluster1::*> security session limit application create -interface ontapi -application "custom_app" -max-active-limit 8
```

security session limit application delete

Delete per-application session limit

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command allows deletion of a per-application management session limit.

Parameters

-interface {cli|ontapi|rest} - Interface

The interface (CLI, ONTAPI, or REST) to which the limit applies.

-application <text> - Application

The specified application to which this limit applies. The limit with the application name *-default-* is the limit used for any application without a specific configured limit.

Examples

The following example illustrates deleting a limit for management sessions from a custom application.

```
cluster1::*> security session limit application delete -interface ontapi -application "custom_app"
```

security session limit application modify

Modify per-application session limit

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command allows modification of a per-application management session limit.

Parameters

-interface {cli|ontapi|rest} - Interface

The interface (CLI, ONTAPI, or REST) to which the limit applies.

-application <text> - Application

The specified application to which this limit applies. The limit with the application name *-default-* is the limit used for any application without a specific configured limit.

`[-max-active-limit <integer>] - Max-Active Limit`

The maximum number of concurrent sessions allowed for this interface and application.

Examples

The following example illustrates modifying management session limits for some custom applications.

```
cluster1::*> security session limit application modify -interface ontapi -application custom* -max-active-limit 4
2 entries were modified.
```

security session limit application show

Show per-application session limits

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command shows the per-application management session limits that have been configured for each interface and application.

Parameters

`{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]`

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

`[-instance ]`

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

`[-interface {cli|ontapi|rest}] - Interface`

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the interface (CLI, ONTAPI, or REST) to which the limit applies.

`[-application <text>] - Application`

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the application for the limit. The limit with the application name *-default-* is the limit used for any application without a specific configured limit.

`[-max-active-limit <integer>] - Max-Active Limit`

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the configured limit that is used to throttle or reject requests.

Examples

The following example illustrates displaying the per-application limits for ONTAPI management sessions.

```
cluster1::*> security session limit application show -interface ontapi
Interface Application      Max-Active
-----
ontapi      -default-              5
ontapi      custom_app        10
2 entries were displayed.
```

Security Session Location Limit Commands

Manage per-location session limits

These commands allow management session limits to be configured for specific locations.

security session limit location create

Create per-location session limit

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command allows creation of a per-location management session limit that does not yet exist.

Parameters

-interface {cli|ontapi|rest} - Interface

The interface (CLI, ONTAPI, or REST) to which the limit applies.

-location <text> - Location

The specified location to which this limit applies. The limit with the location name *-default-* (in the *Default* IPspace) is the limit used for any location (in any IPspace) without a specific configured limit.

[-ipspace <IPspace>] - IPspace of Location

This identifies the IPspace of the client location. If not specified, changes are made in the *Default* IPspace.

-max-active-limit <integer> - Max-Active Limit

The maximum number of concurrent sessions allowed for this interface and location.

Examples

The following example illustrates creating a CLI limit for specific location.

```
cluster1::*> security session limit location create -interface cli -location 10.98.16.164 -max-active-limit 1
```

security session limit location delete

Delete per-location session limit

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command allows deletion of a per-location management session limit.

Parameters

-interface {cli|ontapi|rest} - Interface

The interface (CLI, ONTAPI, or REST) to which the limit applies.

-location <text> - Location

The specified location to which this limit applies. The limit with the location name *-default-* (in the *Default* IPspace) is the limit used for any location (in any IPspace) without a specific configured limit.

[-ipspace <IPspace>] - IPspace of Location

This identifies the IPspace of the client location. If not specified, changes are made in the *Default* IPspace.

Examples

The following example illustrates deleting limits for management sessions from a specific set of locations.

```
cluster1::*> security session limit location delete -interface * -location 10.98.*
3 entries were deleted.
```

security session limit location modify

Modify per-location session limit

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command allows modification of a per-location management session limit.

Parameters

-interface {cli|ontapi|rest} - Interface

The interface (CLI, ONTAPI, or REST) to which the limit applies.

-location <text> - Location

The specified location to which this limit applies. The limit with the location name *-default-* (in the *Default* IPspace) is the limit used for any location (in any IPspace) without a specific configured limit.

[-ipspace <IPspace>] - IPspace of Location

This identifies the IPspace of the client location. If not specified, changes are made in the *Default* IPspace.

[-max-active-limit <integer>] - Max-Active Limit

The maximum number of concurrent sessions allowed for this interface and location.

Examples

The following example illustrates modifying management sessions limits for specific locations.

```
cluster1::> security session limit location modify -interface * -location 10.98.* -max-active-limit 2
3 entries were modified.
```

security session limit location show

Show per-location session limits

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command shows the per-location management session limits that have been configured for each interface and location.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the *-fields <fieldname>, ...* parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use *'-fields ?'* to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the *-instance* parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-interface {cli|ontapi|rest}] - Interface

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the interface (CLI, ONTAPI, or REST) to which the limit applies.

[-location <text>] - Location

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the location for the limit. The limit with the location name *-default-* (only in the *Default* IPspace) is the limit used for any location (in any IPspace) without a specific configured limit.

[-ipspace <IPspace>] - IPspace of Location

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the IPspace of the client location. The default IPspace is *Default*.

[-max-active-limit <integer>] - Max-Active Limit

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the configured limit that is used to throttle or reject requests.

Examples

The following example illustrates displaying the per-location limits for management sessions.

```
cluster1::*> security session limit location show
Interface Location      IPspace      Max-Active
-----
cli      -default-      Default      16
cli      10.98.16.164   Default      0
ontapi   -default-      Default      6
ontapi   10.98.16.164   Default      0
4 entries were displayed.
```

Security Session Request Limit Commands

Manage per-request session limits

These commands allow management session limits to be configured for specific requests.

security session limit request create

Create per-request session limit

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command allows creation of a per-request management session limit that does not yet exist.

Parameters

-interface {cli|ontapi|rest} - Interface

The interface (CLI, ONTAPI, or REST) to which the limit applies.

-request <text> - Request Name

The specified request to which this limit applies. The limit with the request name *-default-* is the limit used for any request without a specific configured limit.

-max-active-limit <integer> - Max-Active Limit

The maximum number of concurrent sessions allowed for this interface and request.

Examples

The following example illustrates creating a limit for number of clients executing a specific API.

```
cluster1::*> security session limit request create -interface ontapi -request storage-disk-get-iter -max-active-limit 2
```

security session limit request delete

Delete per-request session limit

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command allows deletion of a per-request management session limit.

Parameters

-interface {cli|ontapi|rest} - Interface

The interface (CLI, ONTAPI, or REST) to which the limit applies.

-request <text> - Request Name

The specified request to which this limit applies. The limit with the request name *-default-* is the limit used for any request without a specific configured limit.

Examples

The following example illustrates deleting custom limits for that were configured for the volume commands and APIs.

```
cluster1::*> security session limit request delete -interface * -request volume*
4 entries were deleted.
```

security session limit request modify

Modify per-request session limit

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command allows modification of a per-request management session limit.

Parameters

-interface {cli|ontapi|rest} - Interface

The interface (CLI, ONTAPI, or REST) to which the limit applies.

-request <text> - Request Name

The specified request to which this limit applies. The limit with the request name *-default-* is the limit used for any request without a specific configured limit.

[-max-active-limit <integer>] - Max-Active Limit

The maximum number of concurrent sessions allowed for this interface and request.

Examples

The following example illustrates modifying the limit of the number of clients simultaneously executing a specific API.

```
cluster1::*> security session limit request modify -interface ontapi -request storage-disk-get-iter -max-active-limit 4
```

security session limit request show

Show per-request session limits

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command shows the per-request management session limits that have been configured for each interface and request.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the *-fields <fieldname>, ...* parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use *'-fields ?'* to display the fields to specify.

[`-instance`] }

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[`-interface {cli|ontapi|rest}`] - Interface

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the interface (CLI, ONTAPI, or REST) to which the limit applies.

[`-request <text>`] - Request Name

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the request (command or API) for the limit. The limit with the request name `-default-` is the limit used for any request without a specific configured limit.

[`-max-active-limit <integer>`] - Max-Active Limit

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the configured limit that is used to throttle or reject requests.

Examples

The following example illustrates displaying the per-request limits for management sessions.

```
cluster1::*> security session limit request show
Interface Request                               Max-Active
-----
cli          -default-                           10
ontapi       -default-                           5
ontapi       storage-disk-get-iter                2
3 entries were displayed.
```

Security Session User Limit Commands

Manage per-user session limits

These commands allow management session limits to be configured for specific Vserver users.

security session limit user create

Create per-user session limit

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command allows creation of a per-user management session limit that does not yet exist.

Parameters

-interface {cli|ontapi|rest} - Interface

The interface (CLI, ONTAPI, or REST) to which the limit applies.

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

The specified Vserver to which this limit applies. The "Cluster" Vserver is used to limit Vservers that do not have a configured limit.

-user <text> - User

The specified user to which this limit applies. The limit with the user name `-default-` is the limit used for any user without a specific configured limit.

-max-active-limit <integer> - Max-Active Limit

The maximum number of concurrent sessions allowed for this interface, Vserver, and user.

Examples

The following example illustrates creating a per-user limit override for ONTAPI requests for the *admin* user in the *admin* Vserver.

```
cluster1::*> security session limit user create -interface ontapi -vserver cluster1 -username admin -max-active-limit 16
```

security session limit user delete

Delete per-user session limit

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command allows deletion of a per-user management session limit.

Parameters

-interface {cli|ontapi|rest} - Interface

The interface (CLI, ONTAPI, or REST) to which the limit applies.

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

The specified Vserver to which this limit applies. The "Cluster" Vserver is used to limit Vservers that do not have a configured limit.

-user <text> - User

The specified user to which this limit applies. The limit with the user name *-default-* is the limit used for any user without a specific configured limit.

Examples

The following example illustrates deleting all user-specific limits for CLI management sessions.

```
cluster1::*> security session limit user delete -interface cli -user !"-default-"
2 entries were deleted.
```

security session limit user modify

Modify per-user session limit

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command allows modification of a per-user management session limit.

Parameters

-interface {cli|ontapi|rest} - Interface

The interface (CLI, ONTAPI, or REST) to which the limit applies.

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

The specified Vserver to which this limit applies. The "Cluster" Vserver is used to limit Vservers that do not have a configured limit.

-user <text> - User

The specified user to which this limit applies. The limit with the user name *-default-* is the limit used for any user without a specific configured limit.

[-max-active-limit <integer>] - Max-Active Limit

The maximum number of concurrent sessions allowed for this interface, Vserver, and user.

Examples

The following example illustrates modifying the admin user's limit for CLI management sessions.

```
cluster1::*> security session limit user modify -interface cli -vserver cluster1 -username admin -max-active-limit 30
```

security session limit user show

Show per-user session limits

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command shows the per-user management session limits that have been configured for each interface, Vserver, and user.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-interface {cli|ontapi|rest}] - Interface

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the interface (CLI, ONTAPI, or REST) to which the limit applies.

[-vserver <vserver>] - Vserver

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the Vserver for the limit. The "Cluster" Vserver is used to limit Vservers that do not have a configured limit.

[-user <text>] - User

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the user for the limit. The limit with the user name `-default-` is the limit used for any user without a specific configured limit.

[-max-active-limit <integer>] - Max-Active Limit

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the configured limit that is used to throttle or reject requests.

Examples

The following example illustrates displaying the per-user limits for CLI management sessions. In this example, there is a default limit of 4 sessions for each user. That limit is expanded to 8 for the admin Vserver. That limit is further expanded to 20 for the *admin* user in the admin Vserver.

```
cluster1::*> security session limit user show -interface cli
Interface Vserver      User              Max-Active
-----
cli      Cluster      -default-        4
cli      cluster1     -default-        8
cli      cluster1     admin            20
3 entries were displayed.
```

Security Session Vserver Limit Commands

Manage per-vserver session limits

These commands allow management session limits to be configured for specific Vservers.

security session limit vserver create

Create per-vserver session limit

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command allows creation of a per-Vserver management session limit that does not yet exist.

Parameters

-interface {cli|ontapi|rest} - Interface

The interface (CLI, ONTAPI, or REST) to which the limit applies.

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

The specified Vserver to which this limit applies. The "Cluster" Vserver is used to limit Vservers that do not have a configured limit.

-max-active-limit <integer> - Max-Active Limit

The maximum number of concurrent sessions allowed for this interface and Vserver.

Examples

The following example illustrates creating a per-Vserver limit override for ONTAPI requests on the admin Vserver.

```
cluster1::*> security session limit vserver create -interface ontapi -vserver cluster1 -max-active-limit 4
```

security session limit vserver delete

Delete per-vserver session limit

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command allows deletion of a per-Vserver management session limit. The "Cluster" vserver is used when the specific Vserver doesn't have a configured limit.

Parameters

-interface {cli|ontapi|rest} - Interface

The interface (CLI, ONTAPI, or REST) to which the limit applies.

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

The specified Vserver to which this limit applies. The "Cluster" Vserver is used to limit Vservers that do not have a configured limit.

Examples

The following example illustrates deleting all per-Vserver limits for management sessions except the default limit.

```
cluster1::*> security session limit vserver delete -interface * -vserver !Cluster
1 entries was deleted.
```

security session limit vserver modify

Modify per-vserver session limit

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command allows modification of a per-Vserver management session limit.

Parameters

-interface {cli|ontapi|rest} - Interface

The interface (CLI, ONTAPI, or REST) to which the limit applies.

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

The specified Vserver to which this limit applies. The "Cluster" Vserver is used to limit Vservers that do not have a configured limit.

[-max-active-limit <integer>] - Max-Active Limit

The maximum number of concurrent sessions allowed for this interface and Vserver.

Examples

The following example illustrates modifying the admin Vserver's limit for CLI management sessions.

```
cluster1::*> security session limit vsriver modify -interface cli -vserver cluster1 -max-active-limit 40
```

security session limit vsriver show

Show per-vserver session limits

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command shows the per-Vserver management session limits that have been configured for each interface and Vserver.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-interface {cli|ontapi|rest}] - Interface

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the interface (CLI, ONTAPI, or REST) to which the limit applies.

[-vserver <vserver>] - Vserver

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the Vserver for the limit. The "Cluster" Vserver is used to limit Vservers that do not have a configured limit.

[-max-active-limit <integer>] - Max-Active Limit

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the configured limit that is used to throttle or reject requests.

Examples

The following example illustrates displaying the per-Vserver limits for management sessions.

```
cluster1::*> security session limit vsriver show
Interface Vserver      Max-Active
-----
cli      Cluster      4
ontapi   Cluster      2
ontapi   cluster1      16
3 entries were displayed.
```

Security Session Request-Statistics Commands

View session request statistics

These commands provide historical statistics surrounding management session activity for specific categories, including application, location, request, user, and Vserver.

security session request-statistics show-by-application

Show session request statistics by application

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security session request-statistics show-by-application` command shows historical statistics for management session activity, categorized by application name. CLI sessions connections will have an application name based on the connection method, i.e.: *ssh*, *telnet*, *rsh*, *console*, or *ngsh*. ONTAPI sessions will extract the application name from the ZAPI request. ONTAP looks for the application name in the following three locations, in the following order of precedence:

1. The "X-Dot-Client-App" HTTP header;
2. The "app-name" attribute of the "netapp" element, within the ZAPI XML request;
3. The "User-Agent" HTTP header.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the node that processed the session.

[-interface {cli|ontapi|rest}] - Interface

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the interface (CLI, ONTAPI, or REST) that processed the session.

[-application <text>] - Application

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the calling application by name.

[-total <integer>] - Total Requests

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the total number of requests that have been made on a session. The following commands are not counted: *top*, *up*, *cd*, *rows*, *history*, *exit*.

[-blocked <integer>] - Blocked Requests

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the number of requests that were blocked due to configured limits.

[-failed <integer>] - Failed Requests

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the number of requests that failed for any reason (including if they were blocked by configured limits).

[-max-time <integer>] - Maximum Time (ms)

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the maximum amount of time (in milliseconds) that any request took.

[-last-time <integer>] - Last Time (ms)

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the amount of time (in milliseconds) that the last request took.

[-active <integer>] - Number Active Now

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the number of currently active sessions.

[-max-active <integer>] - Max Number Active

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the maximum number of concurrently active sessions.

[-last-active-seconds <integer>] - Seconds Since Last Session Start

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. When a session is active, this indicates the time (in seconds) since the last session started.

[-idle-seconds <integer>] - Idle Seconds

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. When no sessions are active, this indicates the time (in seconds) since the last session ended.

[-total-seconds <integer>] - Total Seconds

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the total time (in seconds) that have been taken by all completed requests; it does not include session idle time.

[-average-time <integer>] - Average Time (ms)

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the mean time spent processing requests.

[-success-percent <percent>] - Success Percent

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the percentage of successful requests.

[-blocked-percent <percent>] - Blocked Percent

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the percentage of requests that were blocked due to configured limits.

[-failed-percent <percent>] - Failed Percent

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the percentage of requests that failed for any reason (including if they were blocked by configured limits).

[-max-active-limit <integer>] - Max-Active Limit (privilege: advanced)

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the configured limit that is used to throttle or reject requests.

Examples

The following example illustrates displaying historical statistics for all management session activity across the cluster, categorized by application name.

```
cluster1::> security session request-statistics show-by-application
```

Node: node1	Interface: cli					Idle	Total		
Application	Total	Now	Max	Pass	Fail	Seconds	Seconds	Avg	(ms)
console	2126	0	6	95%	96	68	361	170	
ssh	6	2	3	100%	0	-	794	132444	

Node: node1	Interface: ontapi					Idle	Total		
Application	Total	Now	Max	Pass	Fail	Seconds	Seconds	Avg	(ms)
api_test	2	0	1	100%	0	13	0	18	

Node: node2	Interface: cli					Idle	Total		
Application	Total	Now	Max	Pass	Fail	Seconds	Seconds	Avg	(ms)
console	2090	0	6	95%	96	90	655	313	

4 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::>
```


The following example illustrates displaying historical statistics for management session activity on a specific node and for a specific application.

```
cluster1::> security session request-statistics show-by-application -node node1 -application api_test
```

Node: node1	Interface: ontapi					Idle	Total		
Application	Total	Now	Max	Pass	Fail	Seconds	Seconds	Avg (ms)	
api_test	2	0	1	100%	0	102	0	18	

```
cluster1::>
```

security session request-statistics show-by-location

Show session request statistics by location

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security session request-statistics show-by-location` command shows historical statistics for management session activity, categorized by client location.

Parameters

[`-fields <fieldname>, ...`]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[`-instance`]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[`-node {<nodename>|local`}] - Node

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the node that processed the session.

[`-interface {cli|ontapi|rest}`] - Interface

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the interface (CLI, ONTAPI, or REST) that processed the session.

[`-location <text>`] - Client Location

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the location of the calling client application. This is typically the IP address of the calling client, or "console" or "localhost" for console or localhost connections.

[`-ipSPACE <IPspace>`] - IPspace of Location

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the IPspace of the client location.

[`-total <integer>`] - Total Requests

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the total number of requests that have been made on a session. The following commands are not counted: top, up, cd, rows, history, exit.

[`-blocked <integer>`] - Blocked Requests

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the number of requests that were blocked due to configured limits.

[`-failed <integer>`] - Failed Requests

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the number of requests that failed for any reason (including if they were blocked by configured limits).

[`-max-time <integer>`] - Maximum Time (ms)

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the maximum amount of time (in milliseconds) that any request took.

[-last-time <integer>] - Last Time (ms)

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the amount of time (in milliseconds) that the last request took.

[-active <integer>] - Number Active Now

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the number of currently active sessions.

[-max-active <integer>] - Max Number Active

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the maximum number of concurrently active sessions.

[-last-active-seconds <integer>] - Seconds Since Last Session Start

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. When a session is active, this indicates the time (in seconds) since the last session started.

[-idle-seconds <integer>] - Idle Seconds

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. When no sessions are active, this indicates the time (in seconds) since the last session ended.

[-total-seconds <integer>] - Total Seconds

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the total time (in seconds) that have been taken by all completed requests; it does not include session idle time.

[-average-time <integer>] - Average Time (ms)

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the mean time spent processing requests.

[-success-percent <percent>] - Success Percent

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the percentage of successful requests.

[-blocked-percent <percent>] - Blocked Percent

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the percentage of requests that were blocked due to configured limits.

[-failed-percent <percent>] - Failed Percent

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the percentage of requests that failed for any reason (including if they were blocked by configured limits).

[-max-active-limit <integer>] - Max-Active Limit (privilege: advanced)

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the configured limit that is used to throttle or reject requests.

Examples

The following example illustrates displaying historical statistics for all management session activity across the cluster, categorized by location.

```
cluster1::> security session request-statistics show-by-location
```

Node: node1		Interface: cli					Idle	Total	Avg (ms)
Location	IPspace	Total	Now	Max	Pass	Fail	Seconds	Seconds	
console	Default	21	1	1	100%	0	-	127	6063
localhost	Default	2523	0	5	95%	115	20	280	111
Node: node1		Interface: ontapi					Idle	Total	Avg (ms)
Location	IPspace	Total	Now	Max	Pass	Fail	Seconds	Seconds	
10.98.17.254	Default	2	0	1	100%	0	2419	0	18
Node: node2		Interface: cli					Idle	Total	Avg (ms)
Location	IPspace	Total	Now	Max	Pass	Fail	Seconds	Seconds	
console	Default	6	0	1	83%	1	2941	423	70557

```
localhost      Default      2502    0    5  95%  114      41      277      110
7 entries were displayed.
```

```
cluster1::>
```

The following example illustrates displaying historical statistics for management session activity on a specific node and for a specific location.

```
cluster1::> security session request-statistics show-by-location -node node2 -location localhost
```

```
Node: node2      Interface: cli
Location         IPspace      Total Now Max Pass Fail  Idle      Total
-----
localhost        Default      2524    0    5  95%  115      30      279      110
```

```
cluster1::>
```

security session request-statistics show-by-request

Show session request statistics by request name

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security session request-statistics show-by-request` command shows historical statistics for management session activity, categorized by request (command or API name).

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|/local/}] - Node

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the node that processed the session.

[-interface {cli|ontapi|rest}] - Interface

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the interface (CLI, ONTAPI, or REST) that processed the session.

[-request <text>] - Request Name

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the command associated with these requests.

[-total <integer>] - Total Requests

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the total number of requests that have been made on a session. The following commands are not counted: `top`, `up`, `cd`, `rows`, `history`, `exit`.

[-blocked <integer>] - Blocked Requests

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the number of requests that were blocked due to configured limits.

[-failed <integer>] - Failed Requests

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the number of requests that failed for any reason (including if they were blocked by configured limits).

[-max-time <integer>] - Maximum Time (ms)

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the maximum amount of time (in milliseconds) that any request took.

[-last-time <integer>] - Last Time (ms)

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the amount of time (in milliseconds) that the last request took.

[-active <integer>] - Number Active Now

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the number of currently active requests.

[-max-active <integer>] - Max Number Active

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the maximum number of concurrently active requests.

[-last-active-seconds <integer>] - Seconds Since Last Request Start

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. When requests are active, this indicates the time (in seconds) since the last request started.

[-idle-seconds <integer>] - Idle Seconds

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. When no requests are active, this indicates the time (in seconds) since the last request ended.

[-total-seconds <integer>] - Total Seconds

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the total time (in seconds) that have been taken by all completed requests; it does not include session idle time.

[-average-time <integer>] - Average Time (ms)

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the mean time spent processing requests.

[-success-percent <percent>] - Success Percent

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the percentage of successful requests.

[-blocked-percent <percent>] - Blocked Percent

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the percentage of requests that were blocked due to configured limits.

[-failed-percent <percent>] - Failed Percent

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the percentage of requests that failed for any reason (including if they were blocked by configured limits).

[-max-active-limit <integer>] - Max-Active Limit (privilege: advanced)

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the configured limit that is used to throttle or reject requests.

Examples

The following example illustrates displaying historical statistics for all management session activity on a specific node, with a specific request query.

```
cluster1::> security session request-statistics show-by-request -node node1 -request network*
```

Node: node1	Interface: cli					Idle	Total	
Request Name	Total	Now	Max	Pass	Fail	Seconds	Seconds	Avg (ms)
network interface create	2	0	1	100%	0	2556	0	485
network interface modify	1	0	1	100%	0	2518	0	34
network interface show	8	0	1	100%	0	2152	12	1614
network route create	1	0	1	100%	0	2135	0	45
network route show	2	0	1	100%	0	2145	0	17

5 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::>
```

security session request-statistics show-by-user

Show session request statistics by username

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security session request-statistics show-by-user` command shows historical statistics for management session activity, categorized by username. Entries for username 'autosupport' reflect commands that are executed by the AutoSupport OnDemand feature.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the node that processed the session.

[-interface {cli|ontapi|rest}] - Interface

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the interface (CLI, ONTAPI, or REST) that processed the session.

[-vserver <vserver>] - Vserver

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the Vserver associated with this management session.

[-username <text>] - Username

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the authenticated user associated with this management session.

[-total <integer>] - Total Requests

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the total number of requests that have been made on a session. The following commands are not counted: top, up, cd, rows, history, exit.

[-blocked <integer>] - Blocked Requests

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the number of requests that were blocked due to configured limits.

[-failed <integer>] - Failed Requests

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the number of requests that failed for any reason (including if they were blocked by configured limits).

[-max-time <integer>] - Maximum Time (ms)

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the maximum amount of time (in milliseconds) that any request took.

[-last-time <integer>] - Last Time (ms)

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the amount of time (in milliseconds) that the last request took.

[-active <integer>] - Number Active Now

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the number of currently active sessions.

[-max-active <integer>] - Max Number Active

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the maximum number of concurrently active sessions.

[-last-active-seconds <integer>] - Seconds Since Last Session Start

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. When a session is active, this indicates the time (in seconds) since the last session started.

[-idle-seconds <integer>] - Idle Seconds

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. When no sessions are active, this indicates the time (in seconds) since the last session ended.

[-total-seconds <integer>] - Total Seconds

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the total time (in seconds) that have been taken by all completed requests; it does not include session idle time.

[-average-time <integer>] - Average Time (ms)

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the mean time spent processing requests.

[-success-percent <percent>] - Success Percent

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the percentage of successful requests.

[-blocked-percent <percent>] - Blocked Percent

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the percentage of requests that were blocked due to configured limits.

[-failed-percent <percent>] - Failed Percent

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the percentage of requests that failed for any reason (including if they were blocked by configured limits).

[-max-active-limit <integer>] - Max-Active Limit (privilege: advanced)

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the configured limit that is used to throttle or reject requests.

Examples

The following example illustrates displaying historical statistics for all management session activity across the cluster, categorized by username.

```
cluster1::> security session request-statistics show-by-user
```

Node: node1		Interface: cli					Idle	Total		
Vserver	Username	Total	Now	Max	Pass	Fail	Seconds	Seconds	Avg	(ms)
cluster1	admin	81	1	3	80%	16	-	1228	15171	
	diag	1	0	1	100%	0	1982	1511	1511958	
	autosupport	4	0	1	100%	0	-	0	17	

Node: node1		Interface: ontapi					Idle	Total		
Vserver	Username	Total	Now	Max	Pass	Fail	Seconds	Seconds	Avg	(ms)
cluster1	admin	2	0	1	100%	0	2585	0	18	

Node: node2		Interface: cli					Idle	Total		
Vserver	Username	Total	Now	Max	Pass	Fail	Seconds	Seconds	Avg	(ms)
cluster1	admin	6	1	1	83%	1	3106	423	70557	

4 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::>
```

The following example illustrates displaying historical statistics for management session activity on a specific node and for a specific username.

```
cluster1::> security session request-statistics show-by-user -node node1 -username diag
```

```

Node: node1
Vserver      Username      Interface: cli      Total Now Max Pass Fail      Idle      Total
-----
cluster1      diag          1      0      1 100%      0          -      1511 1511958
cluster1::>

```

security session request-statistics show-by-vserver

Show session request statistics by Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security session request-statistics show-by-vserver` command shows historical statistics for management session activity, categorized by vservers.

Parameters

[-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the node that processed the session.

[-interface {cli|ontapi|rest}] - Interface

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the interface (CLI, ONTAPI, or REST) that processed the session.

[-vserver <vserver>] - Vserver

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the Vserver associated with this management session.

[-total <integer>] - Total Requests

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the total number of requests that have been made on a session. The following commands are not counted: top, up, cd, rows, history, exit.

[-blocked <integer>] - Blocked Requests

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the number of requests that were blocked due to configured limits.

[-failed <integer>] - Failed Requests

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the number of requests that failed for any reason (including if they were blocked by configured limits).

[-max-time <integer>] - Maximum Time (ms)

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the maximum amount of time (in milliseconds) that any request took.

[-last-time <integer>] - Last Time (ms)

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the amount of time (in milliseconds) that the last request took.

[-active <integer>] - Number Active Now

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the number of currently active sessions.

[-max-active <integer>] - Max Number Active

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the maximum number of concurrently active sessions.

[-last-active-seconds <integer>] - Seconds Since Last Session Start

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. When a session is active, this indicates the time (in seconds) since the last session started.

[-idle-seconds <integer>] - Idle Seconds

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. When no sessions are active, this indicates the time (in seconds) since the last session ended.

[-total-seconds <integer>] - Total Seconds

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the total time (in seconds) that have been taken by all completed requests; it does not include session idle time.

[-average-time <integer>] - Average Time (ms)

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the mean time spent processing requests.

[-success-percent <percent>] - Success Percent

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the percentage of successful requests.

[-blocked-percent <percent>] - Blocked Percent

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the percentage of requests that were blocked due to configured limits.

[-failed-percent <percent>] - Failed Percent

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the percentage of requests that failed for any reason (including if they were blocked by configured limits).

[-max-active-limit <integer>] - Max-Active Limit (privilege: advanced)

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the configured limit that is used to throttle or reject requests.

Examples

The following example illustrates displaying historical statistics for all management session activity across the cluster, categorized by Vserver.

```
cluster1::> security session request-statistics show-by-vsver
```

Node: node1	Interface: cli					Idle	Total	
Vserver	Total	Now	Max	Pass	Fail	Seconds	Seconds	Avg (ms)
cluster1	2725	1	8	94%	146	-	3052	1120

Node: node1	Interface: ontapi					Idle	Total	
Vserver	Total	Now	Max	Pass	Fail	Seconds	Seconds	Avg (ms)
cluster1	2	0	1	100%	0	2742	0	18

Node: node2	Interface: cli					Idle	Total	
Vserver	Total	Now	Max	Pass	Fail	Seconds	Seconds	Avg (ms)
cluster1	2552	1	6	95%	117	-	705	276

3 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::>
```

The following example illustrates displaying historical statistics for management session activity on a specific node, for a specific Vserver.

```
cluster1::> security session request-statistics show-by-vsver -node node1 -vserver cluster1
```

Node: node1	Interface: cli					Idle	Total


```

Vserver
-----
cluster1
2747 1 8 94% 147 - 3055 1112

Node: node1
Vserver
-----
cluster1
2 0 1 100% 0 2902 0 18
2 entries were displayed.

cluster1::>

```

security ssh commands

Manage SSH Configuration

security ssh add

Add SSH configuration options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security ssh add` command adds additional SSH key exchange algorithms or ciphers or MAC algorithms to the existing configurations of the cluster or a Vserver. The added algorithms or ciphers or MAC algorithms are enabled on the cluster or Vserver. If you change the cluster configuration settings, it is used as the default for all newly created Vservers. The existing SSH key exchange algorithms, ciphers, and MAC algorithms remain unchanged in the configuration. If the SSH key exchange algorithms or ciphers or MAC algorithms are already enabled in the current configuration, the command will not fail. Data ONTAP supports the *diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha256* key exchange algorithm for SHA-2. Data ONTAP also supports the *diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha1*, *diffie-hellman-group14-sha1*, and *diffie-hellman-group1-sha1* SSH key exchange algorithms for SHA-1. The SHA-2 key exchange algorithm is more secure than the SHA-1 key exchange algorithms. Data ONTAP also supports *ecdh-sha2-nistp256*, *ecdh-sha2-nistp384*, *ecdh-sha2-nistp521*, and *curve25519-sha256*. Data ONTAP also supports the AES and 3DES symmetric encryptions (also known as ciphers) of the following types: *aes256-ctr*, *aes192-ctr*, *aes128-ctr*, *aes256-cbc*, *aes192-cbc*, *aes128-cbc*, *aes128-gcm*, *aes256-gcm*, and *3des-cbc*. Data ONTAP supports MAC algorithms of the following types: *hmac-sha1*, *hmac-sha1-96*, *hmac-md5*, *hmac-md5-96*, *hmac-ripemd160*, *umac-64*, *umac-128*, *hmac-sha2-256*, *hmac-sha2-512*, *hmac-sha1-etm*, *hmac-sha1-96-etm*, *hmac-sha2-256-etm*, *hmac-sha2-512-etm*, *hmac-md5-etm*, *hmac-md5-96-etm*, *hmac-ripemd160-etm*, *umac-64-etm*, and *umac-128-etm*.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

Identifies the Vserver to which you want to add additional SSH key exchange algorithms or ciphers.

[-key-exchange-algorithms <algorithm name>, ...] - List of SSH Key Exchange Algorithms to Add

Adds the specified SSH key exchange algorithm or algorithms to the Vserver.

[-ciphers <cipher name>, ...] - List of SSH Ciphers to Add

Adds the specified cipher or ciphers to the Vserver.

[-mac-algorithms <MAC name>, ...] - List of SSH MAC Algorithms to Add

Adds the specified MAC algorithm or algorithms to the Vserver.

Examples

The following command adds the *diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha256* and *diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha1* key exchange algorithms for the cluster1 Vserver. It also adds the *aes256-cbc* and *aes192-cbc* ciphers and the *hmac-sha1* and *hmac-sha2-256* MAC algorithms to the cluster1 Vserver.

```
cluster1::> security ssh add -vsrvr cluster1 -key-exchange-algorithms diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha256,diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha1
```

security ssh modify

Modify SSH configuration options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security ssh modify` command replaces the existing configurations of the SSH key exchange algorithms or ciphers or MAC algorithms for the cluster or a Vserver with the configuration settings you specify. If you modify the cluster configuration settings, it will be used as the default for all newly created Vservers. Data ONTAP supports the *diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha256* key exchange algorithm for SHA-2. Data ONTAP also supports the *diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha1*, *diffie-hellman-group14-sha1*, and *diffie-hellman-group1-sha1* SSH key exchange algorithms for SHA-1. The SHA-2 key exchange algorithm is more secure than the SHA-1 key exchange algorithms. Data ONTAP also supports the AES and 3DES symmetric encryptions (also known as ciphers) of the following types: *aes256-ctr*, *aes192-ctr*, *aes128-ctr*, *aes256-cbc*, *aes192-cbc*, *aes128-cbc*, *aes128-gcm*, *aes256-gcm*, and *3des-cbc*. Data ONTAP supports MAC algorithms of the following types: *hmac-sha1*, *hmac-sha1-96*, *hmac-md5*, *hmac-md5-96*, *hmac-ripemd160*, *umac-64*, *umac-64*, *umac-128*, *hmac-sha2-256*, *hmac-sha2-512*, *hmac-sha1-etm*, *hmac-sha1-96-etm*, *hmac-sha2-256-etm*, *hmac-sha2-512-etm*, *hmac-md5-etm*, *hmac-md5-96-etm*, *hmac-ripemd160-etm*, *umac-64-etm*, and *umac-128-etm*.

Parameters

-vsrvr <Vserver Name> - Vserver

Identifies the Vserver for which you want to replace the existing SSH key exchange algorithm and cipher configurations.

[-key-exchange-algorithms <algorithm name>, ...] - Key Exchange Algorithms

Enables the specified SSH key exchange algorithm or algorithms for the Vserver. This parameter also replaces all existing SSH key exchange algorithms with the specified settings.

[-ciphers <cipher name>, ...] - Ciphers

Enables the specified cipher or ciphers for the Vserver. This parameter also replaces all existing ciphers with the specified settings.

[-mac-algorithms <MAC name>, ...] - MAC Algorithms

Enables the specified MAC algorithm or algorithms for the Vserver. This parameter also replaces all existing MAC algorithms with the specified settings.

[-max-authentication-retry-count <integer>] - Max Authentication Retry Count

Modifies the maximum number of authentication retry count for the Vserver.

Examples

The following command enables the *diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha256* and *diffie-hellman-group14-sha1* key exchange algorithms for the cluster1 Vserver. It also enables the *aes256-ctr*, *aes192-ctr* and *aes128-ctr* ciphers, *hmac-sha1* and *hmac-sha2-256* MAC algorithms for the cluster1 Vserver. It also modifies the maximum authentication retry count to 3 for the cluster1 Vserver:

```
cluster1::> security ssh modify -vsrvr cluster1 -key-exchange-algorithms diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha256,diffie-hellman-group14-sha1 -ciphers aes256-ctr,aes192-ctr,aes128-ctr -mac-algorithms hmac-sha1,hmac-sha2-256 -max-authentication-retry-count 3
```

security ssh prepare-to-downgrade

Downgrade the SSH configuration to be compatible with releases earlier than Data ONTAP 9.2.0.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command downgrades the SSH configurations of all Vservers and the cluster to settings compatible with releases earlier than Data ONTAP 9.2.0. This command also disables the max-authentication-retry feature. You must run this command in advanced privilege mode when prompted to do so during the release downgrade. Otherwise, the release downgrade process will fail.

Examples

The following command downgrades the SSH security configurations of all Vservers and the cluster to settings compatible with releases earlier than Data ONTAP 9.2.0.

```
cluster1::*> security ssh prepare-to-downgrade
```

security ssh remove

Remove SSH configuration options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security ssh remove` command removes the specified SSH key exchange algorithms or ciphers from the existing configurations of the cluster or a Vserver. The removed algorithms or ciphers are disabled on the cluster or Vserver. If you changed the cluster configuration settings, it will be used as the default for all newly created Vservers. If the SSH key exchange algorithms or ciphers that you specify with this command are not currently enabled, the command will not fail. Data ONTAP supports the *diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha256* key exchange algorithm for SHA-2. Data ONTAP also supports the *diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha1*, *diffie-hellman-group14-sha1*, and *diffie-hellman-group1-sha1* SSH key exchange algorithms for SHA-1. The SHA-2 key exchange algorithm is more secure than the SHA-1 key exchange algorithms. Data ONTAP also supports *ecdh-sha2-nistp256*, *ecdh-sha2-nistp384*, *ecdh-sha2-nistp521*, and *curve25519-sha256*. Data ONTAP also supports the AES and 3DES symmetric encryption (also known as ciphers) of the following types: *aes256-ctr*, *aes192-ctr*, *aes128-ctr*, *aes256-cbc*, *aes192-cbc*, *aes128-cbc*, *aes128-gcm*, *aes256-gcm* and *3des-cbc*. Data ONTAP supports MAC algorithms of the following types: *hmac-sha1*, *hmac-sha1-96*, *hmac-md5*, *hmac-md5-96*, *hmac-ripemd160*, *umac-64*, *umac-128*, *hmac-sha2-256*, *hmac-sha2-512*, *hmac-sha1-etm*, *hmac-sha1-96-etm*, *hmac-sha2-256-etm*, *hmac-sha2-512-etm*, *hmac-md5-etm*, *hmac-md5-96-etm*, *hmac-ripemd160-etm*, *umac-64-etm*, and *umac-128-etm*.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

Identifies the Vserver from which you want to remove the SSH key exchange algorithms or ciphers.

[-key-exchange-algorithms <algorithm name>, ...] - List of SSH Key Exchange Algorithms to Remove

Removes the specified key exchange algorithm or algorithms from the Vserver.

[-ciphers <cipher name>, ...] - List of SSH Ciphers to Remove

Removes the specified cipher or ciphers from the Vserver.

[-mac-algorithms <MAC name>, ...] - List of SSH MAC algorithms to Remove

Removes the specified MAC algorithm or algorithms from the Vserver.

Examples

The following command removes the *diffie-hellman-group1-sha1* and *diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha1* key exchange algorithms from the cluster1 Vserver. It also removes the *aes128-cbc* and *3des-cbc* ciphers and the *hmac-sha1-96* and *hmac-sha2-256* MAC algorithms from the cluster1 Vserver.

```
cluster1::> security ssh remove -vserver cluster1 -key-exchange-algorithms diffie-hellman-group1-sha1,diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha1 -ci
```

security ssh show

Display SSH configuration options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `security ssh show` command displays the configurations of the SSH key exchange algorithms, ciphers, MAC algorithms and maximum authentication retry count for the cluster and Vservers. The SSH protocol uses a Diffie-Hellman based key exchange method to establish a shared secret key during the SSH negotiation phrase. The key exchange method specifies how one-time session keys are generated for encryption and authentication and how the server authentication takes place. Data ONTAP supports the *diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha256* key exchange algorithm for SHA-2. Data ONTAP also supports the *diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha1*, *diffie-hellman-group14-sha1*, and *diffie-hellman-group1-sha1* key exchange algorithms for SHA-1. Data ONTAP also supports *ecdh-sha2-nistp256*, *ecdh-sha2-nistp384*, *ecdh-sha2-nistp521*, *curve25519-sha256*. Data ONTAP also supports the AES and 3DES symmetric encryptions (also known as ciphers) of the following types: *aes256-ctr*, *aes192-ctr*, *aes128-ctr*, *aes256-cbc*, *aes192-cbc*, *aes128-cbc*, *aes128-gcm*, *aes256-gcm* and *3des-cbc*. Data ONTAP supports MAC algorithms of the following types: *hmac-sha1*, *hmac-sha1-96*, *hmac-md5*, *hmac-md5-96*, *hmac-ripemd160*, *umac-64*, *umac-64*, *umac-128*, *hmac-sha2-256*, *hmac-sha2-512*, *hmac-sha1-etm*, *hmac-sha1-96-etm*, *hmac-sha2-256-etm*, *hmac-sha2-512-etm*, *hmac-md5-etm*, *hmac-md5-96-etm*, *hmac-ripemd160-etm*, *umac-64-etm*, *umac-128-etm*

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

Identifies the Vserver for which you want to display the SSH key exchange algorithm, cipher, and MAC algorithm configurations.

[-key-exchange-algorithms <algorithm name>, ...] - Key Exchange Algorithms

Displays the Vserver or Vservers that have the specified key exchange algorithms enabled.

[-ciphers <cipher name>, ...] - Ciphers

Displays the Vserver or Vservers that have the specified ciphers enabled.

[-mac-algorithms <MAC name>, ...] - MAC Algorithms

Displays the Vserver or Vservers that have the specified MAC algorithm or algorithms.

[-max-authentication-retry-count <integer>] - Max Authentication Retry Count

Displays Vservers with a matching maximum authentication retry count value.

Examples

The following command displays the enabled SSH key exchange algorithms, ciphers, MAC algorithms and maximum number of authentication retry count for the cluster and all Vservers. The cluster settings are used as the default for all newly created Vservers:

```
cluster-1::> security ssh show
```

Vserver	Ciphers	Key Exchange Algorithms	MAC Algorithms	Max Authentication Retry Count
cluster-1	3des-cbc	diffie-hellman-group-exchange-	hmac-sha1	4

```

vs1          aes256-      sha256      hmac-sha1,      6
              ctr,        diffie-      hmac-sha1-96,
              aes192-      group-      hmac-sha2-256,
              ctr,        exchange-    hmac-sha2-512,
              aes128-      sha256,     hmac-sha1-etm,
              ctr,        diffie-      hmac-sha1-96-
              aes256-      hellman-    etm,
              cbc,        group-      hmac-sha2-256-
              aes192-      exchange-  etm,
              cbc,        sha1,       hmac-sha2-512-
              aes128-      diffie-     etm, hmac-md5,
              cbc,        hellman-    hmac-md5-96,
              3des-cbc,    group14-    hmac-
              aes128-      sha1,       ripemd160,
              gcm,        ecdh-sha2-  umac-64,
              aes256-gcm  nistp256,   umac-128,
                                ecdh-sha2-    hmac-md5-etm,
                                nistp384,    hmac-md5-96-
                                ecdh-sha2-    etm,
                                nistp521,    hmac-
                                curve25519-  ripemd160-etm,
                                sha256      umac-64-etm,
                                umac-128-etm

```

2 entries were displayed.

Virtual Server SSL Management

Manage the SSL configurations for a Vserver

These commands control the use of encrypted HTTP on Vservers, including whether SSL is available, which certificate is used for communication, and whether OCSP checks are enabled.

security ssl modify

Modify the SSL configuration for HTTP servers

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command modifies the configuration of encrypted HTTP (SSL) for Vservers in the cluster. Depending on the requirements of the individual node's or cluster's web services (displayed by the [“vserver services web show” on page 2052](#) command), this encryption might or might not be used. If the Vserver does not have a certificate associated with it, SSL will not be available.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

Identifies a Vserver for hosting SSL-encrypted web services.

[-ca <text>] - Server Certificate Issuing CA

Identifies a Certificate Authority (CA) of a certificate to be associated with the instance of a given Vserver. If this parameter, along with serial, is omitted during modification, a self-signed SSL certificate can be optionally generated for that Vserver.

[-serial <text>] - Server Certificate Serial Number

Identifies a serial number of a certificate to be associated with the instance of a given Vserver. If this parameter, along with ca, is omitted during modification, a self-signed SSL certificate can be optionally generated for that Vserver.

[-common-name <FQDN or Custom Common Name>] - Server Certificate Common Name

Identifies the common name (CN) of a certificate to be associated with the instance of a given Vserver. This parameter becomes optional if serial and ca are specified. You can use the [“security certificate](#)

[create](#)” on page 452 and [“security certificate install”](#) on page 456 commands to add new certificates to Vservers.

Note: The use of self-signed SSL certificates exposes users to man-in-the-middle security attacks. Where possible, obtain a certificate that is signed by a reputable certificate authority (CA) and use the [“security certificate install”](#) on page 456 command to configure it before enabling SSL on a Vserver.

`[-server-enabled {true|false}] - SSL Server Authentication Enabled`

Defines the working condition of SSL server authentication in an instance of the Vserver. Any Vserver with a valid certificate of type server is server-enabled.

`[-client-enabled {true|false}] - SSL Client Authentication Enabled`

Defines the working condition of SSL client authentication in an instance of the Vserver. Any Vserver with a valid certificate of type client-ca is client-enabled. It can only be enabled if server-enabled is true.

`[-ocsp-enabled {true|false}] - Online Certificate Status Protocol Validation Enabled`

This parameter enables OCSP validation of the client certificate chain. When this parameter is enabled, certificates in the certificate chain of the client will be validated against an OCSP responder after normal verification (including CRL checks) has occurred. The OCSP responder used for validation process is either extracted from the certificate itself, or it is derived by configuration.

`[-ocsp-default-responder <text>] - URI of the Default Responder for OCSP Validation`

This parameter sets the default OCSP responder to use. If this parameter is not enabled, the URI given will be used only if no responder URI is specified in the certificate that are being verified.

`[-ocsp-override-responder {true|false}] - Force the Use of the Default Responder URI for OCSP Validation`

This parameter forces the configured default OCSP responder to be used during OCSP certificate validation, even if the certificate that is being validated references an OCSP responder.

`[-ocsp-responder-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Timeout for OCSP Queries`

Use this parameter to specify the timeout in seconds for OCSP responders. Specify zero for the minimum possible timeout. The default value is 10 seconds.

`[-ocsp-max-response-age <unsigned32_or_unlimited>] - Maximum Allowable Age for OCSP Responses (secs)`

This parameter sets the maximum allowable age (freshness) in seconds for the OCSP responses. The default value for this parameter is unlimited, which does not enforce a maximum age and the OCSP responses are considered valid as long as their expiration date field is in the future.

`[-ocsp-max-response-time-skew <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Maximum Allowable Time Skew for OCSP Response Validation`

This parameter sets the maximum allowable time difference for OCSP responses (when validating their ThisUpdate and NextUpdate fields).

`[-ocsp-use-request-nonce {true|false}] - Use a NONCE within OCSP Queries`

This parameter determines whether the queries to the OCSP responders should contain a NONCE or not. By default, a query NONCE is always used and checked against the OCSP response. When the responder does not use NONCEs, this parameter should be disabled.

Note: A NONCE is a unique identifier included in each OCSP request or OCSP response to prevent a replay attack.

Examples

The following example enables SSL server authentication for a Vserver named vs0 with a certificate that has ca as www.example.com and serial as 4F4EB629.

```
cluster1::> security ssl modify -vserver vs0 -ca www.example.com -serial 4F4EB629 -server-enabled true
```

The following example disables SSL server authentication for a Vserver name vs0.

```
cluster1::> security ssl modify -vserver vs0 -server-enabled false
```

The following example enables SSL client authentication for a Vserver named vs0.

```
cluster1::> security ssl modify -vserver vs0 -client-enabled true
```

The following example disables SSL client authentication for a Vserver named vs0.

```
cluster1::> security ssl modify -vserver vs0 -client-enabled false
```

security ssl show

Display the SSL configuration for HTTP servers

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the configuration of encrypted HTTP (SSL) for Vservers in the cluster. Depending on the requirements of the individual node's or cluster's web services (displayed by the [“vserver services web show” on page 2052](#) command), this encryption might or might not be used. If the Vserver does not have a certificate associated with it, SSL will not be available.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-ocsp]

If you specify the -ocsp parameter, the command displays the Online Certificate Status Protocol configuration.

| [-instance]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

Identifies a Vserver for hosting SSL-encrypted web services.

[-ca <text>] - Server Certificate Issuing CA

Filters the display of SSL configuration by specifying the Certificate Authority (CA) that issued the server certificate.

[-serial <text>] - Server Certificate Serial Number

Filters the display of SSL configuration by specifying the serial number of a server certificate.

[-common-name <FQDN or Custom Common Name>] - Server Certificate Common Name

Filters the display of SSL configuration by specifying the common name for the server certificate.

[-server-enabled {true|false}] - SSL Server Authentication Enabled

Filters the display of SSL configuration according to whether the SSL server authentication is enabled or disabled. Vservers have self-signed certificates automatically generated during their creation. These Vserver self-signed certificates are server-enabled by default.

[-client-enabled {true|false}] - SSL Client Authentication Enabled

Filters the display of SSL configuration according to whether the SSL client authentication is enabled or disabled. You can enable client authentication only when server authentication is enabled.

[-ocsp-enabled {true|false}] - Online Certificate Status Protocol Validation Enabled

Filters the display of SSL configuration when the Online Certificate Status Protocol validation is enabled.

[-ocsp-default-responder <text>] - URI of the Default Responder for OCSP Validation

Filters the display of SSL configuration according to the URI of the default responder for OCSP validation.

[-ocsp-override-responder {true|false}] - Force the Use of the Default Responder URI for OCSP Validation

Filters the display of SSL configuration, which forces the use of the default responder URI for OCSP validation.

[-ocsp-responder-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Timeout for OCSP Queries

Filters the display of SSL configuration according to the timeout for queries to OCSP responders.

[-ocsp-max-response-age <unsigned32_or_unlimited>] - Maximum Allowable Age for OCSP Responses (secs)

Filters the display of SSL configuration according to the maximum allowable age (freshness) in seconds for the OCSP responses.

[-ocsp-max-response-time-skew <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Maximum Allowable Time Skew for OCSP Response Validation

Filters the display of SSL configuration according to the maximum allowable time difference for OCSP responses (when validating their ThisUpdate and NextUpdate fields).

[-ocsp-use-request-nonce {true|false}] - Use a NONCE within OCSP Queries

Filters the display of SSL configuration by specifying whether the queries to the OCSP responders should contain a NONCE or not.

Note: A NONCE is a unique identifier included in each OCSP request or OCSP response to prevent a replay attack.

Examples

The following example displays the configured certificates for Vservers.

```
cluster1::security ssl> show
```

Vserver	Serial Number	Common Name	Server Enabled	Client Enabled
cluster1	516C3CB3	cluster1.company.com	true	true
vs0	516816D4	vs0.company.com	true	false

2 entries were displayed.

Chapter 20. SnapLock Commands

Manages SnapLock attributes in the system

The `snaplock` commands manage compliance-related functionality in the system. A volume created using the “[volume create](#)” on [page 1310](#) command becomes a SnapLock volume when it is created on a SnapLock aggregate. A SnapLock aggregate is created using the `storage aggr create` command when the `snaplock-type` is specified as either *compliance* or *enterprise*.

The “[snaplock compliance-clock](#)” on [page 561](#) command can be used to manage the ComplianceClock in the system.

The “[snaplock log](#)” on [page 574](#) command can be used to manage SnapLock log infrastructure.

SnapLock Clock commands

Manages ComplianceClock of nodes

The `snaplock compliance-clock` manages the ComplianceClock of the system. ComplianceClock determines the expiry time of the SnapLock objects in the system. ComplianceClock can be initialized only once by the user and once it is set, it cannot be changed or altered by the user. There are two types of ComplianceClocks in the system:

- System ComplianceClock
- Volume ComplianceClock

System ComplianceClock (SCC) is maintained per node. SCC is used to update the Volume ComplianceClock and to provide a base value for Volume ComplianceClock for new SnapLock volumes. The SCC is initialized once by the user and takes the initial base value from the system clock. “[snaplock compliance-clock show](#)” on [page 562](#) can be used to check the value of the System ComplianceClock.

Volume ComplianceClock (VCC) is maintained per volume and is used as the time reference to calculate the expiry time of SnapLock objects in the SnapLock volume, such as files and the expiry date of the volume. “[volume snaplock show](#)” on [page 1485](#) can be used to check the value of the Volume ComplianceClock.

snaplock compliance-clock initialize

Initializes the node ComplianceClock

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

`snaplock compliance-clock initialize` command is used to initialize System ComplianceClock from the system clock. System ComplianceClock can be initialized only once by the user. Once initialized, user cannot make any changes to the System ComplianceClock. Hence, user should ensure that system clock is correct before initializing the System ComplianceClock.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Specifies the name of the node on which System ComplianceClock needs to be initialized.

[-force [true]] - Forces Initialization

If you use this paramter, it will suppress the warning message during `snaplock compliance-clock initialize` operation.

Examples

```
cluster-1:: snaplock compliance-clock initialize -node node1
```

```
Warning: You are about to initialize the secure ComplianceClock of the node
node1 to the current value of the node's system clock. This
procedure can be performed only once on a given node, so you should
ensure that the system time is set correctly before proceeding.
The current node's system clock is: Wed Nov 26 16:18:30 IST 2014
```

```
Do you want to continue? [y|n]: y
```

```
cluster-1::
```

snaplock compliance-clock show

Displays the node ComplianceClock

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snaplock compliance-clock show` command will display System ComplianceClock of the nodes in the cluster. It will display the following information:

- Node name
- ComplianceClock Time

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If this parameter is specified, the command will display ComplianceClock for that particular node only.

[-time <text>] - ComplianceClock Time of the Node

If this parameter is specified, the command will display nodes having the same `-time` value.

Examples

```
cluster1::> snaplock compliance-clock show
Node                ComplianceClock Time
-----
node1                Mon Jan 12 11:34:15 IST 2015 +05:30
node2                Mon Jan 12 11:34:10 IST 2015 +05:30
2 entries were displayed.
```

```
cluster1::> snaplock compliance-clock show -node node1
Node                ComplianceClock Time
-----
node1                Mon Jan 12 11:34:45 IST 2015 +05:30
```

The following example shows the output when the session privilege level is "diagnostic".

```
cluster1::*> snaplock compliance-clock show
Node      ComplianceClock Time      Node ID      ID
-----
node1      Mon Jan 12 11:37:13 IST 2015 +05:30 4040216954 1418640203778
node2      ComplianceClock is not configured.
-----
2 entries were displayed.
```

The following example shows the output when the session privilege level is "diagnostic".

```
cluster1::*> snaplock compliance-clock show -node node1

Node: node1
ComplianceClock Time: Mon Jan 12 11:37:55 IST 2015 +05:30
Node ID: 4040216954
ID: 1418640203778
ComplianceClock Time (secs): 1419002188
ComplianceClock Skew (secs): 1014
```

snaplock compliance-clock ntp commands

The ntp directory

snaplock compliance-clock ntp modify

Modify SnapLock ComplianceClock synchronization setting

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `snaplock compliance-clock ntp modify` command modifies the option to enable or disable the SnapLock ComplianceClock synchronization with the system time. The ComplianceClock is synchronized only when an NTP server has been configured so that the system time follows the NTP time and the skew between the ComplianceClock time and the system time is greater than 1 day.

Parameters

[-is-sync-enabled {true|false}] - Enable ComplianceClock sync to NTP system time

Specifies whether synchronization should be enabled or not. This is a cluster wide option.

Examples

```
cluster1::> snaplock compliance-clock ntp modify -is-sync-enabled true
```

snaplock compliance-clock ntp show

Display SnapLock ComplianceClock synchronization setting

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `snaplock compliance-clock ntp show` command will display ComplianceClock synchronization setting. It will display the following information:

- **is-sync-enabled** - Displays if the option to synchronize the ComplianceClock with system time has been enabled or not.

Examples

```
cluster1::> snaplock compliance-clock ntp show
```

Enable clock sync to NTP system time: true

snaplock event-retention commands

SnapLock Event Based Retention commands

snaplock event-retention abort

Abort an Event Based Retention policy operation.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snaplock event-retention abort` is used to abort an ongoing Event Based Retention (EBR) operation. This command only aborts the operations that have not yet completed. Only a user with security login role *vsadmin-snaplock* is allowed to perform this operation.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the vserver on which the EBR operation is running.

-operation-id <integer> - Operation ID

Specifies the operation ID of the EBR operation that needs to be aborted.

Examples

The following example aborts an ongoing EBR operation with operation-id *16842754*:

```
vs1::> snaplock event-retention abort -operation-id 16842754
vs1::>
```

snaplock event-retention apply

Apply an Event Based Retention policy on all files within a user specified path.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snaplock event-retention apply` command starts a new operation to apply the specified Event Based Retention (EBR) policy to all files in the specified path. If a file is a regular file, it will be made a WORM file and retained for a retention-period as defined by the specified policy name. If a file is already WORM, its retention time will be extended to a retention-period as defined by the specified policy name, starting from the current time. The retention time of a file will be extended only if the file's current retention time is less than the new retention time value to be set. Only a user with security login role *vsadmin-snaplock* is allowed to perform this operation.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the name of the Vserver which has the EBR policy defined to be applied on one or more files.

-policy-name <text> - Policy Name

Specifies the name of the EBR policy to be applied on one or more files.

-volume <volume name> - Volume

Specifies the name of the SnapLock volume containing a file path or a directory path as specified by the path parameter. The specified EBR policy is applied to one or more files depending on the value of path.

-path <text> - Path

Specifies the path relative to the output volume root, of the form "/path". The path can be path to a file or a directory. The EBR policy is applied to all files under the specified path. To apply the EBR policy to all files in a volume, specify the path as "/".

Examples

The following example starts an EBR operation to apply a policy on files for specified volume:

```
vs1::> snaplock event-retention apply -policy-name p1 -volume slc -path /
SnapLock event based retention operation is queued. Run "snaplock event-retention show -operation-id 16842754 -instance"
```

snaplock event-retention show

Show status of Event Based Retention operation

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snaplock event-retention show` command displays the status of an Event Based Retention (EBR) operation. Information about completed operations will be cleaned up after an hour after completion. Only a user with security login role *vsadmin-snaplock* is allowed to perform this operation.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all EBR operations that match the specified Vserver.

[-operation-id <integer>] - Operation ID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all EBR operations that match the specified operation ID.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all EBR operations that match the specified volume. The parameter specifies the volume on which EBR operation is running or has completed.

[-path <text>] - Path

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all EBR operations that match the specified path. The parameter specifies the path on which EBR operation is running or has completed.

[-policy-name <text>] - Policy Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all EBR operations that match the specified policy name. The parameter specifies the EBR policy name.

[-retention-period {{<integer> seconds|minutes|hours|days|months|years} | infinite}] - Retention Period

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all EBR operations that match the specified retention period. The parameter specifies the retention period of the EBR policy.

[-num-files-processed <integer>] - Number of Files Processed

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all EBR operations that match the specified number of processed files. The parameter specifies the number of files on which EBR policy was applied successfully.

[-num-files-failed <integer>] - Number of Files Failed

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all EBR operations that match the specified number of failed files. The parameter specifies the number of files on which the application of EBR policy failed.

[-num-files-skipped <integer>] - Number of Files Skipped

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all EBR operations that match the specified number of skipped files. The parameter specifies the number of files on which the application of EBR policy was skipped. A file that is under legal-hold will be skipped. If the retention time of a file is being shortened as a result of applying the EBR policy, that file will also be skipped.

[-num-inodes-ignored <integer>] - Number of Inodes Ignored

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all EBR operations that match the specified number of ignored inodes. The parameter specifies the number of inodes on which the application of EBR policy was not attempted because they were not regular files.

[-operation-status {Unknown|In-Progress|Failed|Aborting|Completed}] - Operation Status

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all EBR operations that match the specified operation status. The parameter specifies the operation status of an EBR operation.

[-status-details <text>] - Status Details

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all EBR operations that match the specified status details. The parameter specifies the status details of an EBR operation.

Examples

The following examples show the status of EBR operations for Vserver "vs1" and volume "slc" and the status of event-retention operation for operation ID 16842753 respectively.

```
vs1::*> snaplock event-retention operation show -volume slc
Operation ID   Vserver      Volume      Operation Status
-----
16842753      vs1          slc         Completed
16842754      vs1          slc         In-progress

vs1::*> snaplock event-retention operation show -operation-id 16842753
Operation ID: 16842753
Vserver: vs1
Volume: slc
Path: /vol/slc/d1
Policy Name: p1
Retention Period: 10 years
Number of Files Processed: 50
Number of Files Failed: 0
Number of Inodes Ignored: 2
Operation Status: Completed
Status Details: No error
```

snaplock event-retention show-vservers

Show Vservers with SnapLock Event Based Retention policies

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snaplock event-retention show-vservers` command is used to display the Vservers that have SnapLock Event Based Retention (EBR) policies created.

Parameters

[-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

Examples

The following example displays all Vservers that have SnapLock EBR policies:

```
cluster-1::*> snaplock event-retention show-vservers
Vserver
-----
vs1
```

snaplock event-retention policy commands

SnapLock Event Based Retention policy commands

snaplock event-retention policy create

Create SnapLock Event Based Retention policies for a Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snaplock event-retention policy create` command is used to create Event Based Retention (EBR) policies for a Vserver. A policy consists of a *policy-name* and a *retention-period*. Only a user with security login role *vsadmin-snaplock* is allowed to perform this operation.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the name of the Vserver for which a policy needs to be created.

-name <text> - Policy Name

Specifies the name of the EBR policy to be created.

-retention-period {{<integer> seconds|minutes|hours|days|months|years} | infinite} - Event Retention Period

Specifies the retention period for an EBR policy.

Examples

The following example creates a new EBR policy "p1" for Vserver "vs1" with a retention period of "10 years":

```
vs1::> snaplock event-retention policy create -name p1 -retention-period "10 years"
```

snaplock event-retention policy delete

Delete SnapLock Event Based Retention policies for a Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snaplock event-retention policy delete` command is used to delete Event Based Retention (EBR) policies for a Vserver. Only a user with security login role `vsadmin-snaplock` is allowed to perform this operation.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

If this parameter is specified, the command deletes all EBR policies that match the specified Vserver.

-name <text> - Policy Name

If this parameter is specified, the command deletes all EBR policies that match the specified *name*.

Examples

The following example deletes retention policy "p1" for Vserver "vs1":

```
vs1::> snaplock event-retention policy delete -name p1
```

snaplock event-retention policy modify

Modify SnapLock Event Based Retention policies for a Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snaplock event-retention policy modify` command is used to modify the retention period of an Event Based Retention (EBR) policy for a Vserver. Only a user with security login role `vsadmin-snaplock` is allowed to perform this operation.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the name of the Vserver for which retention period of a policy needs to be modified.

-name <text> - Policy Name

Specifies the name of the EBR policy for which the retention period needs to be modified.

[-retention-period {{<integer> seconds|minutes|hours|days|months|years} | infinite}] - Event Retention Period

Specifies the new value of retention period.

Examples

The following example modifies the retention period of policy "p1" for Vserver "vs1" to "5 years":

```
vs1::> snaplock event-retention policy modify -name p1 -retention-period "5 years"
```

snaplock event-retention policy show

Show SnapLock Event Based Retention policies for a Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snaplock event-retention policy show` command is used to show Event Based Retention (EBR) policies for a Vserver. A policy consists of a *policy-name* and a *retention-period*. The command output

depends on the parameter or parameters specified. If no parameters are specified, all policies for all vservers will be displayed. If one or more parameters are specified, only those entries matching the specified values will be displayed. Only a user with security login role *vsadmin-snaplock* is allowed to perform this operation.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all EBR policies that match the specified Vserver.

[-name <text>] - Policy Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all EBR policies that match the specified *name*.

[-retention-period {{<integer> seconds|minutes|hours|days|months|years} | infinite}] - Event Retention Period

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all EBR policies that match the specified *retention-period*.

Examples

The following example displays all event-retention policies for vserver "vs1":

```
vs1::> snaplock event-retention policy show
Vserver      Name      Retention Period
-----
vs1          p1        10 years
vs1          p2        5 years
```

snaplock legal-hold commands

Snaplock legal-hold related commands

snaplock legal-hold abort

Abort Snaplock legal-hold operation.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snaplock legal-hold abort` is used to abort an ongoing legal-hold operation. The type of legal-hold operations that can be aborted using this command are begin, end and dump-files. This command only aborts operations that have not yet completed. Only a user with security login role *vsadmin-snaplock* is allowed to perform this operation.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the vserver on which the legal-hold operation is running.

-operation-id <integer> - Operation ID

Specifies the operation ID of the legal-hold operation to be aborted.

Examples

The following example aborts an ongoing legal-hold operation with operation-id *16842754*:

```
vs1::> snaplock legal-hold abort -operation-id 16842754
vs1::>
```

snaplock legal-hold begin

Starts an operation to place files under legal-hold in the user specified path on a SnapLock compliance volume.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snaplock legal-hold begin` command is used to place specified file or files under legal-hold for a given litigation. Only a user with security login role *vsadmin-snaplock* is allowed to perform this operation.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the name of the Vserver which owns the volume. The specified file or files to be placed under legal-hold reside on this volume.

-litigation-name <text> - Litigation Name

Specifies the name of the litigation for which the file or files have to be placed under legal-hold.

-volume <volume name> - Volume

Specifies the name of the SnapLock compliance volume on which the file or files to be placed under legal-hold reside.

-path <text> - Path

Specifies a path relative to the volume root. The path can be either a file path of the single file to be placed under legal-hold or a directory path where all regular files under it must be placed under legal-hold.

Examples

The following example starts a legal-hold begin operation on file *file1* in volume *slc_vol1*:

```
vs1::> snaplock legal-hold begin -litigation-name litigation1 -volume slc_vol1 -path /file1
SnapLock legal-hold begin operation is queued. Run "snaplock legal-hold show -operation-id 16842773 -instance" to view the operation status.
```

The following example starts a legal-hold begin operation on all files in the volume *slc_vol1*:

```
vs1::> snaplock legal-hold begin -litigation-name litigation1 -volume slc_vol1 -path /
SnapLock legal-hold begin operation is queued. Run "snaplock legal-hold show -operation-id 16842775 -instance" to view the operation status.
```

snaplock legal-hold dump-files

Dump list of files under legal-hold to specified output path.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snaplock legal-hold dump-files` is used to dump the list of files under legal-hold for a given vservers, volume and litigation to an auto-generated file in the user specified path. Only a user with security login role `vsadmin-snaplock` is allowed to perform this operation.

Parameters

-vservers <vservers name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the name of the Vserver for which the list of files under legal-hold is to be dumped.

-litigation-name <text> - Litigation Name

Specifies the name of the litigation for which the list of files under legal-hold is to be dumped.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

Specifies the name of the SnapLock compliance volume for which the list of files under legal-hold is to be dumped.

-output-volume <volume name> - Output Volume Name

Specifies the name of the output volume containing the output directory path where the list of files under legal-hold is to be dumped. The output volume must be a regular read-write volume.

-output-directory-path <text> - Path Relative to Output Volume Root

Specifies the output directory path relative to the output volume root, where the list of files under legal-hold is to be dumped. The output directory path should be of the form `"/directory-path"`. If output needs to be dumped on the volume root, specify the path as `"/"`.

Examples

The following example starts a legal-hold dump-files operation:

```
vs1::> snaplock legal-hold dump-files -volume vol1_slc -litigation-name lit1 -output-volume vol1 -output-directory-path /d1
SnapLock legal-hold dump-files operation is queued. Run "snaplock legal-hold show -operation-id 16842754 -instance" to view th
vs1::>
```

snaplock legal-hold dump-litigations

Dump list of litigations for a given Vserver to specified output path.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snaplock legal-hold dump-litigations` is used to dump the list of litigations for a given vservers to a user specified path. Under the user specified path, we create a directory with a unique name. Under the user specified path, a directory with an auto-generated name is created. Under this directory, multiple files are created. Each file represents a unique litigation name that was found in the given vservers. Each file contains a list of volume names that have files under legal-hold for that given litigation. For example, if the file name is `"lit1"` and the contents of the file are `"volume1"` and `"volume2"`, then it indicates that both these volumes have files under legal-hold for litigation `"lit1"`. Only a user with security login role `vsadmin-snaplock` is allowed to perform this operation.

Parameters

-vservers <vservers name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the name of the Vserver for which the list of litigations is to be dumped.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the list of litigations for volume that matches the specified value. The volume must be of type SnapLock compliance.

-output-volume <volume name> - Output Volume Name

Specifies the name of the output volume containing the output directory path where the list of litigations is to be dumped. The output volume must be a regular read-write volume.

-output-directory-path <text> - Path Relative to Output Volume Root

Specifies the output directory path relative to the volume root, where the list of litigations is to be dumped. The output directory path should be of the form `"/directory-path"`. If output needs to be dumped to the volume root, specify the path as `"/"`.

Examples

The following example starts a legal-hold dump-litigations job:

```
vs1::> snaplock legal-hold dump-litigations -output-volume vol1 -output-directory-path /d1
Dump Litigations job for Vserver "vs1" has been queued. Run "job show -id 22 -instance" to view the status.
vs1::>
```

snaplock legal-hold end

Starts an operation to release legal-hold on files in the user specified path on a SnapLock compliance volume.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snaplock legal-hold end` command is used to release legal-hold on specified file or files for a given litigation. Only a user with security login role *vsadmin-snaplock* is allowed to perform this operation.

Parameters**-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name**

Specifies the name of the Vserver which owns the volume. The specified file or files to be released from legal-hold reside on this volume.

-litigation-name <text> - Litigation Name

Specifies the name of the litigation for which the file or files have to release from legal-hold.

-volume <volume name> - Volume

Specifies the name of the SnapLock compliance volume on which the file or files to be released from legal-hold reside.

-path <text> - Path

Specifies a path relative to the volume root. The path can be either a file path of the single file to be released from legal-hold or a directory path where all regular files under it must be released from legal-hold.

Examples

The following example starts a legal-hold end operation on file *file1* in volume *slc_vol1*:

```
vs1::> snaplock legal-hold end -litigation-name litigation1 -volume slc_vol1 -path /file1
SnapLock legal-hold end operation is queued. Run "snaplock legal-hold show -operation-id 16842773 -instance" to view the operation status.
```

The following example starts a legal-hold begin operation on all files in the volume *slc_vol1*:

```
vs1::> snaplock legal-hold end -litigation-name litigation1 -volume slc_vol1 -path /
SnapLock legal-hold end operation is queued. Run "snaplock legal-hold show -operation-id 16842775 -instance" to view the operation status.
```

snaplock legal-hold show

Show status of a legal-hold operation.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snaplock legal-hold show` command displays the status of a legal-hold operation. Information about completed operations will be cleaned up after an hour of completion. Only a user with security login role *vsadmin-snaplock* is allowed to perform this operation.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all legal-hold operations that match the specified Vserver.

[-operation-id <integer>] - Operation ID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all legal-hold operations that match the specified operation ID.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all legal-hold operations that match the specified volume. The parameter specifies the volume on which legal-hold operation is running or has completed.

[-path <text>] - Path

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all legal-hold operations that match the specified path. The parameter specifies the path on which legal-hold operation is running or has completed.

[-litigation-name <text>] - Litigation Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all legal-hold operations that match the specified litigation name. The parameter specifies the legal-hold litigation name.

[-operation-type {unknown|begin|end|dump-files}] - Operation Type

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all legal-hold operations that match the specified operation type. The parameter specifies the type of legal-hold operation.

[-operation-status {Unknown|In-Progress|Failed|Aborting|Completed}] - Operation Status

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all legal-hold operations that match the specified operation status. The parameter specifies the status of legal-hold operation.

[-num-files-processed <integer>] - Number of Files Processed

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all legal-hold operations that match the specified number of files processed. The parameter specifies the number of files on which legal-hold operation was successful.

[-num-files-failed <integer>] - Number of Files Failed

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all legal-hold operations that match the specified number of files failed. The parameter specifies the number of files on which legal-hold operation failed.

[-num-files-skipped <integer>] - Number of Files Skipped

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all legal-hold operations that match the specified number of files skipped.

The parameter specifies the number of files on which legal-hold begin operation was skipped. The legal-hold begin operation is skipped on a file if it is already under hold for a given litigation or if it is a hard link to a file that is already under hold for a given litigation.

[-num-inodes-ignored <integer>] - Number of Inodes Ignored

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all legal-hold operations that match the specified number of inodes ignored. The parameter specifies the number of inodes on which the legal-hold operation was not attempted because they were not regular files.

[-status-details <text>] - Status Details

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all legal-hold operations that match the specified status details. The parameter specifies the status details of an legal-hold operation.

Examples

The following examples show the status of legal-hold operations for Vserver *vs1* and volume *slc_vol1* and the status of legal-hold operation for operation ID *16842786* respectively:

```
vs1::> snaplock legal-hold show -volume slc_vol1
```

Operation	Operation ID	Vserver	Volume	Operation Status
begin	16842784	vs1	slc_vol1	Completed
begin	16842786	vs1	slc_vol1	Completed
begin	16842788	vs1	slc_vol1	In-Progress
dump-files	16842790	vs1	slc_vol1	Completed
end	16842794	vs1	slc_vol1	Completed

5 entries were displayed.

```
vs1::> snaplock legal-hold show -operation-id 16842786
```

```

Vserver: vs1
Volume: slc_vol1
Operation ID: 16842786
Litigation Name: litigation1
Path: /
Operation Type: begin
Status: Completed
Number of Files Processed: 100
Number of Files Failed: 15
Number of Files Skipped: 20
Number of Inodes Ignored: 0
Status Details: No error

```

SnapLock Log commands

Create and manage audit log configuration for a Vserver.

The `snaplock log` commands manage SnapLock log infrastructure for the SnapLock feature. This infrastructure provides the capability to record events that are required to provide an audit trail. These commands enable you to create and initialize the SnapLock log configuration for the Vserver, modify attributes associated with the SnapLock log configuration, and delete the auditlog configuration. Attributes of a SnapLock log configuration include the following:

- SnapLock log volume
- Maximum log size
- Default retention period

The SnapLock log volume is a SnapLock Compliance volume. The SnapLock log infrastructure creates directories and files in this volume to store the SnapLock log records.

The maximum log size specifies the maximum size of a log file that stores SnapLock log records. Once the file reaches this size, it is archived and a new log file is created.

The default retention period is the time period for which the log file is retained, if the SnapLock log records that are stored in the file do not carry any retention period.

snaplock log create

Create audit log configuration for a Vserver.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snaplock log create` command is used to create a SnapLock log configuration for the Vserver. A SnapLock log configuration consists of volume to store the log, the maximum size of the log file, and the default period of time for which the log file should be retained.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the name of the Vserver for which the configuration needs to be created.

-volume <volume name> - Log Volume Name

Specifies the name of the volume that is used for logging. This must be a SnapLock Compliance volume.

[-max-log-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Maximum Size of Log File

Specifies the maximum size of the log file. Once a log file reaches this limit, it is archived and a new log file is created. This parameter is optional. The default value is *10MB*.

[-default-retention-period {{<integer> seconds|minutes|hours|days|months|years} | infinite}] - Default Log Record Retention Period

Specifies the default period of time a record (which is logged) is retained. This parameter is optional. The default value is *"6 months"*.

Examples

```
cluster1::> snaplock log create -volume vol1 -max-log-size 50MB -default-retention-period "1 year" -vserver vs1
[Job 47] Job succeeded: SnapLock log created for Vserver "vs1".
```

snaplock log delete

Delete audit log configuration for a Vserver.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snaplock log delete` command deletes the SnapLock log configuration associated with the Vserver. This command closes all the active log files in the log volume and mark the volume as disabled for SnapLock logging.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the name of the Vserver whose SnapLock log configuration is deleted.

Examples

```
cluster1::> snaplock log delete -vserver vs1
[Job 47] Job succeeded: SnapLock log deleted for Vserver "vs1".
```

snaplock log modify

Modify audit log configuration for a Vserver.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snaplock log modify` command modifies the SnapLock log configuration of the Vserver. Log volume, maximum size of log file, and default retention period can be modified. If the log volume is modified, then the active log files in the existing log volume is closed and the log volume is marked as disabled for logging. The new log volume is enabled for logging.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the name of the Vserver for which the SnapLock log configuration needs to be modified.

[-volume <volume name>] - Log Volume Name

Specifies the new log volume that is configured for this Vserver for logging.

[-max-log-size <integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Maximum Size of Log File

Specifies the new value for maximum log file size.

[-default-retention-period {{<integer> seconds|minutes|hours|days|months|years} | infinite}] - Default Log Record Retention Period

Specifies the new value for default retention period.

Examples

```
cluster1::> snaplock log modify -volume vol1 -vserver vs1 -max-log-size 15MB
[Job 48] Job succeeded: SnapLock log modified for Vserver "vs1".
```

snaplock log show

Display audit log configuration.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snaplock log show` command displays the following information about the SnapLock log infrastructure:

- Vserver name
- Volume name
- Maximum log size
- Default retention period

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the log information for Vservers that match the specified value.

[-volume <volume name>] - Log Volume Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the log configuration for volumes that match the specified value.

[-max-log-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Maximum Size of Log File

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the log configuration with a matching `-max-log-size` value.

[-default-retention-period {{<integer> seconds|minutes|hours|days|months|years} | infinite}] - Default Log Record Retention Period

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the log configuration with a matching `-default-retention-period` value.

Examples

```
cluster1::> snaplock log show -vserver vs1
```

```
Vserver Name           : vs1
Log Volume Name        : 15MB
Maximum Size of Log File : 15MB
Default Log Record Retention Period : 6 months
```

```
cluster1::> snaplock log show
Vserver      Volume      Maximum Size      Retention Period
-----
vs1          vol1        15MB              6 months
```

SnapLock Log File commands

Manage Audit Log files of a Vserver.

The `snaplock log file` commands manage the log files used for recording events that need to be logged. Commands in this directory enable you to archive and close log files and display active log files.

snaplock log file archive

Archive Active Log Files in Log Volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snaplock log file archive` command archives the currently active log file by closing it and creating a new active log file. If base-name is not provided, the command archives all active log files associated with the Vserver. Otherwise, the command archives the active log file associated with the base-name provided.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the name of the Vserver for which active log files need to be archived.

[-base-name {privileged-delete | system | legal-hold}] - Base Name of Log File

Specifies the log base-name, whose active log file needs to be archived. The base-name is the name of the source of log records. Valid base-names are *system*, *privileged-delete* and *legal-hold*. Each base-name has its own directory in which log files containing log records generated by base-name are stored.

Examples

```
cluster1::> snaplock log archive -vserver vs1
[Job 48] Job succeeded: SnapLock log archived for Vserver "vs1".
```

snaplock log file show

Display audit log file information.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snaplock log file show` command displays the following information about the log files:

- Vserver name
- Volume name
- File path
- Expiry time of the file
- File size

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver Name

If this parameter is specified, then log files in the Vserver that match the specified value is displayed.

[-base-name {privileged-delete | system | legal-hold}] - Base Name of Log File

If this parameter is specified, then the log files having a matching `-base-name` is displayed.

[-volume <volume name>] - Log Volume Name

If this parameter is specified, then the log files in volumes that match the specified value are shown.

[-file-path <text>] - Log File Path

If this parameter is specified, then the log files that match the specified value are displayed.

[-expiry-time <text>] - Log File Expiry Time

If this parameter is specified, then the log files having a matching `-expiry-time` value are displayed.

[-file-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - File Size

If this parameter is specified, then the log files having a matching `-file-size` value are displayed.

Examples

```
cluster1::> snaplock log file show
Vserver      Volume      Base Name      File Path
-----
vs1          vol1        system         /vol/vol1/snaplock_log/system_logs/20160120_183756_GMT-present
```

```
cluster1::> snaplock log file show -vserver vs1 -base-name system
```

Vserver : vs1
Volume : vol1
Base Name : system
File Path : /vol/vol1/snaplock_log/system_logs/20160120_183756_GMT-present
Expiry Time : Wed Jul 20 18:37:56 GMT 2016
File Size : 560B

Chapter 21. SnapMirror Commands

Manage SnapMirror

The `snapmirror` commands enable you to create and manage data protection mirrors, extended data protection relationships, and load-sharing mirrors.

These commands are available to the cluster and Vserver administrators.

Note that there are "Pre 8.2" relationships: (1) load-sharing relationships; (2) data protection relationships with the source volume on a storage system running clustered Data ONTAP 8.1; (3) data protection relationships that existed before the source and destination storage systems were upgraded from clustered Data ONTAP 8.1 to clustered Data ONTAP 8.2 and later and have not yet been converted to ones with Data ONTAP 8.2 capabilities. These relationships have the same limitations as on Data ONTAP 8.1. In particular, only `snapmirror` commands present on Data ONTAP 8.1 can be used for these relationships. The "Relationship Capability" field, as shown in the output of the "[snapmirror show](#)" on page 627 command, is set to "Pre 8.2" for these relationships. "Pre 8.2" data protection relationships can only be created and managed by the cluster administrator; load-sharing relationships which are all "Pre 8.2" can be created and managed by either a cluster or Vserver administrator.

Data protection relationships that existed before the source and destination storage systems were upgraded from Data ONTAP 8.1 will be auto-converted to "8.2 and above" with full capabilities when a Vserver peering relationship is set up between the source and destination Vservers. Relationships which have both the source and destination in the same Vserver and therefore require no Vserver peering relationship will be converted on the first boot when all nodes in the storage system are running Data ONTAP 8.2 or later. Note that since there is no "8.2 and above" implementation of load-sharing relationships, there is no conversion of load-sharing relationships to "8.2 and above".

When a SnapMirror relationship is created with the type of the relationship specified as data protection (DP), an extended data protection (XDP) relationship will be created. This relationship will provide the same functional behavior as the DP type in terms of Snapshot copy selection and retention. This is achieved by using a policy which has the rule to replicate all Snapshot copies. There is an exception to this relationship creation behavior of overriding of the type DP. If a relationship of type DP in the opposite direction already exists, the new relationship will also be of type DP. The type DP will eventually be deprecated and applications should not use this type when creating new relationships. When the type is specified as DP or when no type is specified, if a policy of type *async-mirror* is specified that does not have the rule to replicate all Snapshot copies, the "[snapmirror create](#)" on page 586 command will fail.

snapmirror abort

Abort an active transfer

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror abort` command stops SnapMirror transfers that might have started and not completed. A SnapMirror transfer is an operation on a given SnapMirror relationship and the relationship is identified by its destination endpoint, which can be a volume, a Vserver, or a non-Data ONTAP endpoint. You identify the SnapMirror relationship with this command and the command aborts the transfer for the relationship. For load-sharing mirrors, the command also aborts transfers for other relationships that are part of the same load-sharing set. For SolidFire destination endpoints, the `snapmirror abort` command is only supported if the endpoint is in a SnapMirror relationship.

Load-sharing mirrors are either up to date and serving data to clients, or they are lagging and not serving data to clients. If the `snapmirror abort` command identifies an up-to-date load-sharing mirror, then SnapMirror transfers to the up-to-date load-sharing mirror and associated up-to-date load-sharing mirrors in the set of load-sharing mirrors are aborted. If the `snapmirror abort` command identifies a lagging load-sharing mirror, then only the SnapMirror transfer associated with the lagging load-sharing mirror is aborted.

After the `snapmirror abort` command successfully completes its operation, the volume on the receiving side of the transfer might contain a restart checkpoint. The restart checkpoint can be used by a subsequent transfer to restart and continue the aborted SnapMirror transfer.

This command is supported for SnapMirror relationships with the field *"Relationship Capability"* showing as either *"8.2 and above"* or *"Pre 8.2"* in the output of the ["snapmirror show" on page 627](#) command.

The use of wildcards in parameter values is not supported from the source Vserver or cluster for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.

You can use this command from the source or the destination Vserver or cluster for FlexVol volume relationships or Infinite Volume relationships.

For Vserver SnapMirror relationships, this command must be run only from the cluster containing the destination Vserver.

Parameters

{ [-source-path | -S {<[vserver:][volume]>|<[[cluster:]/vserver/]volume>|<hostip://lun/name>|<hostip://share/share-name>}] - Source Path

This parameter specifies the source endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of four path formats. The normal format includes the names of the Vserver (vserver) and/or the volume (volume). To support relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, a format which also includes the name of the cluster (cluster) is provided. The *"Pre 8.2"* format cannot be used when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*. For SnapMirror relationships with an AltaVault source, the source endpoint is specified in the form *hostip://share/share-name*. For SnapMirror relationships with a SolidFire source, the source endpoint is specified in the form *hostip://lun/name*.

[-source-cluster <Cluster name>] - Source Cluster

Specifies the source cluster of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, the `-source-vserver` and `-source-volume` parameters must also be specified. This parameter is only applicable for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*. This parameter cannot be specified when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.

[-source-vserver <vserver name>] - Source Vserver

Specifies the source Vserver of the SnapMirror relationship. For relationships with volumes as endpoints, if this parameter is specified, parameters `-source-volume` and for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, `-source-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP source endpoints.

[-source-volume <volume name>] - Source Volume

Specifies the source volume of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters `-source-vserver` and for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, `-source-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP source endpoints.

{ -destination-path {<[vserver:][volume]>|<[[cluster:]/vserver/]volume>|<hostip://lun/name>|<hostip://share/share-name>} - Destination Path

This parameter specifies the destination endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of four path formats. The normal format includes the names of the Vserver (vserver) and/or volume (volume). To support relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, a format which also includes the name of the cluster (cluster) is provided. The *"Pre 8.2"* format cannot be used when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*. For SnapMirror relationships

with AltaVault destinations, the destination endpoint is specified in the form *hostip:/share/share-name*. For relationships with SolidFire destinations, the destination endpoint is specified in the form *hostip://lun/name*.

[*-destination-cluster* <Cluster name>] - Destination Cluster

Specifies the destination cluster of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters *-destination-vserver* and *-destination-volume* must also be specified. This parameter is only applicable for relationships with "*Relationship Capability*" of "*Pre 8.2*". This parameter cannot be specified when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with "*Relationship Capability*" of "*8.2 and above*".

***-destination-vserver* <vserver name> - Destination Vserver**

Specifies the destination Vserver of the SnapMirror relationship. For relationships with volumes as endpoints, if this parameter is specified, parameters *-destination-volume* and for relationships with "*Relationship Capability*" of "*Pre 8.2*", *-destination-cluster* must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP destination endpoints.

***-destination-volume* <volume name>} - Destination Volume**

Specifies the destination volume of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters *-destination-vserver* and for relationships with "*Relationship Capability*" of "*Pre 8.2*", *-destination-cluster* must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP destination endpoints.

[*-hard* | *-h* [*true*]] - Discard Restart Checkpoint

If this option is specified true, the restart checkpoint is discarded and the destination volume is restored to the last Snapshot copy that was successfully transferred. You can use the *-hard* option to discard the restart checkpoint of a previous transfer attempt which forces the subsequent transfer to start with a fresh Snapshot copy on the destination volume. This option can only be used from the destination Vserver or cluster. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP endpoints.

[*-foreground* | *-w* [*true*]] - Foreground Process

This specifies whether the operation runs as a foreground process. If this parameter is specified, the default setting is *true* (the operation runs in the foreground). When set to *true*, the command will not return until the process completes. This parameter is only applicable to relationships with "*Relationship Capability*" of "*Pre 8.2*".

Examples

To stop the active SnapMirror replication to the destination volume *vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror1*, type the following command:

```
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror abort -destination-path  
vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror1
```

For relationships with "*Relationship Capability*" of "*Pre 8.2*", to stop the active SnapMirror replication to the destination volume *cluster2://vs2.example.com/dept_eng_dp_mirror1*, type the following command:

```
cluster2::> snapmirror abort -destination-path  
cluster2://vs2.example.com/dept_eng_dp_mirror1
```

To stop the active SnapMirror replication to the destination Vserver *dvs1.example.com*, type the following command:

```
cluster2::> snapmirror abort -destination-path  
dvs1.example.com:
```

Under PVR control to stop user-initiated active SnapMirror replication to the destination Consistency Group *cg_dst* in Vserver *vs2.example.com*, type the following command:

```
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror abort -destination-path  
vs2.example.com:/cg/cg_dst
```

snapmirror break

Make SnapMirror destination writable

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror break` command breaks a SnapMirror relationship between a source and destination endpoint of a data protection mirror. The destination endpoint can be a Vserver, volume or SolidFire endpoint. When Data ONTAP breaks the relationship, if the endpoint is a volume or SolidFire endpoint, the destination is made read/write and can diverge from the source volume, client redirection is turned off on the destination, the restart checkpoint is cleared, and the clients can see the latest Snapshot copy. If the endpoint is a Vserver, the subtype of the destination Vserver is changed to *default*, volumes in the destination Vserver are made read/write and the clients can now access the Vserver namespace for modifications. For SolidFire destination endpoints, the `snapmirror break` command is only supported if the endpoint is in a SnapMirror relationship.

Subsequent manual or scheduled SnapMirror updates to the broken relationship will fail until the SnapMirror relationship is reestablished using the [“snapmirror resync” on page 622](#) command.

This command applies to data protection mirrors. For vault relationships, this command is only intended for use when preparing for a Data ONTAP revert operation (see the `-delete-snapshots` parameter in advanced privilege level). This command is not intended for use with load-sharing mirrors.

This command is supported for SnapMirror relationships with the field *"Relationship Capability"* showing as either *"8.2 and above"* or *"Pre 8.2"* in the output of the [“snapmirror show” on page 627](#) command.

The `snapmirror break` command must be used from the destination Vserver or cluster.

Parameters

{ [-source-path | -S {<[vserver:][volume]>|<[[cluster:]/vserver/]volume>|<hostip://lun/name>|<hostip:/share/share-name>}] - Source Path

This parameter specifies the source endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of four path formats. The normal format includes the names of the Vserver (vserver) and/or the volume (volume). To support relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, a format which also includes the name of the cluster (cluster) is provided. The *"Pre 8.2"* format cannot be used when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*. For SnapMirror relationships with an AltaVault source, the source endpoint is specified in the form *hostip:/share/share-name*. For SnapMirror relationships with a SolidFire source, the source endpoint is specified in the form *hostip://lun/name*.

| [-source-cluster <Cluster name>] - Source Cluster

Specifies the source cluster of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, the `-source-vserver` and `-source-volume` parameters must also be specified. This parameter is only applicable for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*. This parameter cannot be specified when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.

[-source-vserver <vserver name>] - Source Vserver

Specifies the source Vserver of the SnapMirror relationship. For relationships with volumes as endpoints, if this parameter is specified, parameters `-source-volume` and for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, `-source-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP source endpoints.

[-source-volume <volume name>] - Source Volume

Specifies the source volume of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters `-source-vserver` and for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", `-source-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP source endpoints.

{ `-destination-path` [`<[vserver:][volume]>` | `<[[cluster:]/[vserver]/volume>` | `<hostip:/lun/name>` | `<hostip:/share/share-name>`] - Destination Path

This parameter specifies the destination endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of four path formats. The normal format includes the names of the Vserver (vserver) and/or volume (volume). To support relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", a format which also includes the name of the cluster (cluster) is provided. The "Pre 8.2" format cannot be used when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above". For SnapMirror relationships with AltaVault destinations, the destination endpoint is specified in the form `hostip:/share/share-name`. For relationships with SolidFire destinations, the destination endpoint is specified in the form `hostip:/lun/name`.

[`-destination-cluster` `<Cluster name>`] - Destination Cluster

Specifies the destination cluster of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters `-destination-vserver` and `-destination-volume` must also be specified. This parameter is only applicable for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2". This parameter cannot be specified when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above".

`-destination-vserver` `<vserver name>` - Destination Vserver

Specifies the destination Vserver of the SnapMirror relationship. For relationships with volumes as endpoints, if this parameter is specified, parameters `-destination-volume` and for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", `-destination-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP destination endpoints.

`-destination-volume` `<volume name>` - Destination Volume

Specifies the destination volume of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters `-destination-vserver` and for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", `-destination-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP destination endpoints.

[`-force` | `-f` [`true`]] - Force

If this parameter is specified, the command proceeds without prompting for confirmation.

[`-foreground` | `-w` [`true`]] - Foreground Process

This specifies whether the operation runs as a foreground process. If this parameter is specified, the default setting is `true` (the operation runs in the foreground). When set to `true`, the command will not return until the process completes. This parameter is only applicable to relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2".

[`-delete-snapshots` [`true`]] - Delete Snapshots for Revert (privilege: advanced)

Using this parameter causes break to delete Snapshot copies on a vault destination so that the system can be reverted. Note that the only Snapshot copies that will be deleted are those that were created with the current version of Data ONTAP. Any Snapshot copies that might be present created with a different version will not be deleted.

[`-restore-destination-to-snapshot` | `-s` `<text>`] - Restore Destination to Snapshot Copy

This optional parameter specifies the Snapshot copy to which the destination volume is restored after a successful break operation. If the parameter is not specified, the destination is restored to the latest Snapshot copy. This parameter is not supported for Vserver or FlexGroup relationships.

[`-recover` [`true`]] - Recover (privilege: advanced)

When a SnapMirror break operation fails on a FlexGroup relationship, a subset of the destination FlexGroup constituents could have been made writable and subsequently user data could have been written to these constituents. To recover from this failure, you can execute the `snapmirror break` command again specifying the `-recover` parameter. All constituents will be restored to the latest Snapshot copy, and any writes to the read-write constituents will be lost. This parameter is applicable only for SnapMirror relationships with FlexGroup endpoints.

Examples

To stop the SnapMirror replication to the destination volume *vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror1*, type the following command:

```
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror break -destination-path vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror1
```

For relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", to stop the SnapMirror replication to the destination volume *cluster2://vs2.example.com/dept_eng_dp_mirror1*, type the following command:

```
cluster2::> snapmirror break  
-destination-path cluster2://vs2.example.com/dept_eng_dp_mirror1
```

To stop replication to the destination Vserver *dvs1.example.com* of a Vserver SnapMirror relationship, type the following command:

```
cluster2::> snapmirror break -destination-path dvs1.example.com:
```

Under PVR control to stop synchronous SnapMirror replication to the destination Consistency Group *cg_dst* in Vserver *vs2.example.com*, type the following command:

```
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror break -destination-path  
vs2.example.com:/cg/cg_dst
```

snapmirror create

Create a new SnapMirror relationship

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror create` command creates a SnapMirror relationship between a source and destination endpoint. You can use this command to create a data protection relationship, an extended data protection relationship, or a load-sharing relationship between FlexVol volumes. You can also use it to create a data protection relationship between Infinite Volumes and between Vservers. Infinite Volumes and Vservers support only data protection relationships. A SnapMirror relationship between Vservers can only be created if the system containing the source Vserver is also running Data ONTAP 8.3 or later. Creating Vserver SnapMirror relationships is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volumes. You can also use the `snapmirror create` command to create an extended data protection relationship between FlexGroups. FlexGroups only support extended data protection relationships. A SnapMirror relationship between FlexGroups is only supported if the system containing the source FlexGroup volume is also running Data ONTAP 9.1.0 or later. The source or destination of a FlexGroup SnapMirror relationship cannot be the source or destination of any other SnapMirror relationship.

The `snapmirror create` command can be used to create an extended data protection (XDP) relationship between a Data ONTAP volume and a non-Data ONTAP endpoint that supports SnapMirror (AltaVault, Solidfire). AltaVault endpoints can only be used as destinations. SolidFire endpoints can be used as sources or destinations.

Before using this command to create a SnapMirror relationship between Vservers, you typically create a source and destination Vserver using the [“vserver create” on page 1514](#) command. The source Vserver should be of *subtype default* and the destination Vserver of *subtype dp-destination*. Also, before creating the relationship between Vservers, you must setup Vserver peer by using the [“vserver peer create” on page 1863](#) command between the source and destination Vservers. A Vserver relationship cannot be created between two Vservers within the same cluster. The root volume of the destination Vserver will be read-write and data

from the source Vserver's root volume will not be replicated. Therefore there will be no volume level relationship created between the root volumes of the two Vservers.

After creating the relationship, the destination Vserver must be initialized by using the [“snapmirror initialize” on page 594](#) command.

Before using this command to create a volume SnapMirror relationship, you typically create a source and destination volume using the [“volume create” on page 1310](#) command. The source volume should be in the online state and a read-write (RW) type. The destination volume should be in the online state and a data protection (DP) type. For FlexGroup SnapMirror relationships, the source and destination FlexGroups must be spread over the same number of aggregates as specified in the `-aggr-list` parameter with the same number of constituents per aggregate as specified in the `-aggr-list-multiplier` parameter of the [“volume create” on page 1310](#) command.

When a FlexGroup SnapMirror relationship is created, normally hidden relationships are also created for the constituent volumes. These relationships can be seen by using the `-expand` parameter of the [“snapmirror show” on page 627](#) command. Source information for these relationships can be seen using the `-expand` parameter of the [“snapmirror list-destinations” on page 600](#) command. Other SnapMirror commands are disabled for FlexGroup constituent relationships and FlexGroup constituent volumes.

For an Infinite Volume SnapMirror relationship, the destination Infinite Volume size must be greater than or equal to the source Infinite Volume size in bytes. You can verify the size in bytes by running [Chapter 6 “set” on page 11](#) -units `KB` followed by a [“volume show” on page 1334](#) command.

If all systems involved are running Data ONTAP version 8.2 and later, a Vserver peering relationship must be set up using the [“vserver peer create” on page 1863](#) command between the source and the destination Vservers to create a relationship between the source and destination volumes. To enable interoperability with Data ONTAP 8.1, if the source volume is on a storage system running clustered Data ONTAP 8.1, the cluster administrator can create a data protection relationship between the source and destination volumes without a Vserver peering relationship between the source and destination Vservers. These relationships are managed the same way as on Data ONTAP 8.1 and the *“Relationship Capability”* field, as shown in the output of the [“snapmirror show” on page 627](#) command, is set to *“Pre 8.2”*.

Note: SnapMirror relationships, except load-sharing relationships, which are created between two volumes which are both on a storage system running Data ONTAP version 8.2 and later have the *“Relationship Capability”* field set to *“8.2 and above”*.

Load-sharing mirrors must be confined to a single Vserver; they are not allowed to span Vservers. Load-sharing relationships are created with the *“Relationship Capability”* field set to *“Pre 8.2”* even if both the source and destination volumes are on a storage system running Data ONTAP version 8.2 and later. There is no *“8.2 and above”* implementation for load-sharing relationships.

A set of load-sharing mirrors can have one or more destination volumes. You create separate SnapMirror relationships between the common source volume and each destination volume to create the set of load-sharing mirrors.

The source or destination of a load-sharing relationship cannot be the source or destination of any other SnapMirror relationship.

After creating the relationship, the destination volume can be initialized using the [“snapmirror initialize” on page 594](#) command. The destination volumes in a set of load-sharing mirrors are initialized using the [“snapmirror initialize-ls-set” on page 599](#) command. Load sharing mirrors are not supported for Infinite Volumes.

The `snapmirror create` command must be used from the destination Vserver or cluster.

Parameters

{ -source-path | -S {<[vserver:][volume]>|<[[cluster:]/vserver/]volume>|<hostip://lun/name>|<hostip://share/share-name>} - Source Path

This parameter specifies the source endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of four path formats. The normal format includes the names of the Vserver (vserver) and/or the volume (volume). To support relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", a format which also includes the name of the cluster (cluster) is provided. The "Pre 8.2" format cannot be used when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above". For SnapMirror relationships with an AltaVault source, the source endpoint is specified in the form *hostip://share/share-name*. For SnapMirror relationships with a SolidFire source, the source endpoint is specified in the form *hostip://lun/name*.

| [-source-cluster <Cluster name>] - Source Cluster

Specifies the source cluster of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, the `-source-vserver` and `-source-volume` parameters must also be specified. This parameter is only applicable for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2". This parameter cannot be specified when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above".

-source-vserver <vserver name> - Source Vserver

Specifies the source Vserver of the SnapMirror relationship. For relationships with volumes as endpoints, if this parameter is specified, parameters `-source-volume` and for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", `-source-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP source endpoints.

[-source-volume <volume name>] - Source Volume

Specifies the source volume of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters `-source-vserver` and for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", `-source-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP source endpoints.

{ -destination-path {<[vserver:][volume]>|<[[cluster:]/vserver/]volume>|<hostip://lun/name>|<hostip://share/share-name>} - Destination Path

This parameter specifies the destination endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of four path formats. The normal format includes the names of the Vserver (vserver) and/or volume (volume). To support relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", a format which also includes the name of the cluster (cluster) is provided. The "Pre 8.2" format cannot be used when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above". For SnapMirror relationships with AltaVault destinations, the destination endpoint is specified in the form *hostip://share/share-name*. For relationships with SolidFire destinations, the destination endpoint is specified in the form *hostip://lun/name*.

| [-destination-cluster <Cluster name>] - Destination Cluster

Specifies the destination cluster of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters `-destination-vserver` and `-destination-volume` must also be specified. This parameter is only applicable for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2". This parameter cannot be specified when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above".

-destination-vserver <vserver name> - Destination Vserver

Specifies the destination Vserver of the SnapMirror relationship. For relationships with volumes as endpoints, if this parameter is specified, parameters `-destination-volume` and for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", `-destination-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP destination endpoints.

-destination-volume <volume name> - Destination Volume

Specifies the destination volume of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters `-destination-vserver` and for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", `-destination-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP destination endpoints.

[-type <snapmirrorType>] - Relationship Type

This parameter specifies the type of SnapMirror relationship that will be created. You can create a data protection (DP) relationship, an extended data protection (XDP) relationship, a transition data protection relationship between a Data ONTAP operating in 7-Mode system and a clustered Data ONTAP system (TDP), or a load-sharing (LS) relationship. The default value is XDP for all relationships except for Infinite Volume and Vserver DR relationships. Infinite Volumes support only DP relationships. FlexGroup volumes and non-Data ONTAP endpoints support only XDP relationships. For FlexVol volume relationships, when DP is specified as the type, an XDP relationship will be created unless a relationship of type DP in the opposite direction already exists. In that case the new relationship will be of type DP.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Managing Vserver

If this optional parameter is specified, designates the managing Vserver. The managing Vserver is authorized to use snapmirror commands to manage the SnapMirror relationship. The -vserver parameter is currently a reserved parameter.

[-schedule <text>] - SnapMirror Schedule

This optional parameter designates the name of the schedule which is used to update the SnapMirror relationship. If you do not designate a schedule, updates are not scheduled, so you must update the SnapMirror relationship manually using the [“snapmirror update” on page 654](#) command or, in the case of a set of load-sharing mirrors, using the [“snapmirror update-ls-set” on page 658](#) command.

Note: You define and name a schedule using the [“job schedule cron create” on page 180](#) command. The schedules associated with an Infinite Volume SnapMirror relationship should not have an interval shorter than hourly.

[-policy <sm_policy>] - SnapMirror Policy

This optional parameter designates the name of the SnapMirror policy which is associated with the SnapMirror relationship. For FlexVol volume relationships, the default policy when no type is specified or when the data protection (DP) type is specified is *MirrorAllSnapshots* and the default policy when the extended data protection (XDP) type is specified is *XDPDefault*. For FlexGroup volume relationships, the *MirrorAllSnapshots* policy is applied. For relationships with a SolidFire endpoint, there is no default policy. For these relationships a policy as described below must be specified. This parameter is not applicable to relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2".

In clustered Data ONTAP 8.2 data protection (DP) relationships were used for mirroring, while extended data protection (XDP) relationships were used for vaulting. In clustered Data ONTAP 8.3 extended data protection (XDP) relationships support two more use cases, mirroring and unified mirror-vault. The exact behavior of an extended data protection (XDP) relationship is governed by the [“snapmirror policy” on page 664](#) associated with that relationship. In clustered Data ONTAP 8.3 the [“snapmirror policy” on page 664](#) has a new field *type* to indicate how the relationships with that policy will behave. The supported types are *async-mirror* (mirroring), *vault* (vaulting) and *mirror-vault* (unified mirroring and vault). For XDP relationships between a Data ONTAP source volume and an AltaVault destination endpoint, only policies of type *vault* are supported. For XDP relationships between a Data ONTAP source volume and a SolidFire destination endpoint, only policies of type *async-mirror* without an *all_source_snapshots* rule are supported. For XDP relationships between a SolidFire source endpoint and a Data ONTAP destination volume, only policies of type *async-mirror* without an *all_source_snapshots* rule, and policies of type *mirror-vault* are supported. SnapMirror policies of type *async-mirror* associated with FlexVol volume relationships when relationship type DP is specified or when no relationship type is specified, must include the label *all_source_snapshots*. Refer to the man page for the [“snapmirror policy create” on page 665](#) command for more information.

Note: You define and name a policy using the [“snapmirror policy create” on page 665](#) command.

[-tries <unsigned32_or_unlimited>] - Tries Limit

This optional parameter specifies the maximum number of times to attempt each manual or scheduled transfer for a SnapMirror relationship. The default is eight times. The -tries parameter can be set to 0 to disable manual and scheduled updates for the SnapMirror relationship. This parameter is only applicable to relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2". For relationships with "8.2 and above"

capability, the tries limit is controlled by the value of tries in the SnapMirror policy which is associated with the relationship.

[-throttle | -k <throttleType>] - Throttle (KB/sec)

This optional parameter limits the network bandwidth used for transfers. It configures for the relationship the maximum rate (in Kbytes/sec) at which data can be transferred. If no throttle is configured, by default the SnapMirror relationship fully utilizes the network bandwidth available. You can also configure the relationship to fully use the network bandwidth available by explicitly setting the throttle to *unlimited* or *0*. The minimum effective throttle value is four Kbytes/sec, so if you specify a throttle value between *1* and *4*, it will be treated as *4*. For FlexGroup volume relationships, the throttle value is applied individually to each constituent relationship. The `-throttle` parameter does not affect load-sharing mirrors and other SnapMirror relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2" confined to a single cluster.

[-identity-preserve {true|false}] - Identity Preserve Vserver DR

Specifies whether or not the identity of the source Vserver is replicated to the destination Vserver of the Vserver SnapMirror relationship that will be created. If this parameter is set to *true*, the source Vserver's configuration will additionally be replicated to the destination. If the parameter is set to *false*, then only the source Vserver's volumes and RBAC configuration are replicated to the destination. This parameter is applicable only for SnapMirror relationships with Vserver endpoints. The default value is *false*.

[-is-auto-expand-enabled {true|false}] - Is Auto Expand Enabled

This optional parameter specifies whether or not a FlexGroup SnapMirror relationship and its destination FlexGroup volume should be auto-expanded if the source FlexGroup volume is expanded. This parameter is supported only for FlexGroup SnapMirror relationships. The default value is *true*.

Examples

To create an extended data protection relationship between the source endpoint *vs1.example.com:dept_eng*, and the destination endpoint *vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror2*, with the default policy of *MirrorAllSnapshots*, type the following command:

```
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror create -destination-path
vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror2 -source-path
vs1.example.com:dept_eng
-type DP
```

To create an extended data protection relationship between the source FlexGroup volume *vs1.example.com:fg_src* and the destination FlexGroup volume *vs2.example.com:fg_dst*, with the default policy of *MirrorAllSnapshots*, type the following command:

```
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror create -destination-path
vs2.example.com:fg_dst -source-path
vs1.example.com:fg_src
```

To create a data protection mirror between the source endpoint *cluster1://vs1.example.com/dept_eng*, and the destination endpoint *cluster2://vs2.example.com/dept_eng_dp_mirror2* when the source cluster is running Data ONTAP 8.1 software, type the following command:

```
cluster2::> snapmirror create -destination-path
cluster2://vs2.example.com/dept_eng_dp_mirror2 -source-path
cluster1://vs1.example.com/dept_eng
-type DP
```

To create a load-sharing mirror between the source endpoint *cluster1://vs1.example.com/mkt1*, and the destination endpoint *cluster1://vs1.example.com/mkt1_ls1* with the schedule named *5min* used to update the relationship, type the following command:

```
cluster1::> snapmirror create
      -destination-path cluster1://vs1.example.com/mkt1_ls1
      -source-path      cluster1://vs1.example.com/mkt1 -type LS -schedule 5min
```

To create a SnapMirror relationship between the source Vserver *vs1.example.com*, and the destination Vserver *dvs1.example.com* with the schedule named *hourly* used to update the relationship, type the following command:

```
cluster2::> snapmirror create
      -destination-path dvs1.example.com:
      -source-path vs1.example.com:
      -schedule hourly
```

To create an extended data protection (XDP) relationship between the Data ONTAP source endpoint *vs1.example.com:data_ontap_vol*, and the AltaVault destination endpoint *10.0.0.11:/share/share1*, type the following command:

```
vs1.example.com::> snapmirror create -destination-path
10.0.0.11:/share/share1 -source-path
vs1.example.com:data_ontap_vol
-type XDP
```

To create an extended data protection (XDP) relationship between the SolidFire source endpoint *10.0.0.12:/lun/0001*, and the Data ONTAP destination endpoint *vs2.example.com:data_ontap_vol2*, type the following command:

```
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror create -source-path
10.0.0.12:/lun/0001 -destination-path
vs2.example.com:data_ontap_vol2
-type XDP -policy MirrorLatest
```

Under PVR control to create a SnapMirror synchronous Consistency Group relationship with the following attributes:

- It is between the source Consistency Group *cg_src* in Vserver *vs1.example.com*, and the destination Consistency Group *cg_dst* in Vserver *vs2.example.com*.
- It has item mappings between *lun1* and *lun2* on volume *srcvol* and *lun1* and *lun2* on volume *dstvol*.
- It uses a policy named *Sync* that has a policy type of *sync-mirror* that the user has previously created.

type the following command:

```
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror create -destination-path
vs2.example.com:/cg/cg_dst -source-path
vs1.example.com:/cg/cg_src -type XDP -policy Sync
-cg-item-mappings /vol/srcvol/lun1:@/vol/dstvol/lun1,
                  /vol/srcvol/lun2:@/vol/dstvol/lun2
```

Under PVR control to create a new item mapping between *lun3* on volume *srcvol* and *lun3* on volume *dstvol* in the existing SnapMirror synchronous Consistency Group relationship that was created above, type the following command:

```
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror create -destination-path
vs2.example.com:/cg/cg_dst -source-path
vs1.example.com:/cg/cg_src -type XDP -policy Sync
-cg-item-mappings /vol/srcvol/lun3:@/vol/detvol/lun3
```

snapmirror delete

Delete a SnapMirror relationship

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror delete` command removes the SnapMirror relationship between a source endpoint and a destination endpoint. The destination endpoint can be a Vserver, a volume, or a non-Data ONTAP endpoint. The Vservers, volumes and non-Data ONTAP destinations are not destroyed and Snapshot copies on the volumes are not removed.

For relationships with SolidFire endpoints, the SnapMirror source commands [“snapmirror release” on page 611](#) and [“snapmirror list-destinations” on page 600](#) are not supported. Therefore, Snapshot copies that are locked by SnapMirror on the source container cannot be cleaned up using the [“snapmirror release” on page 611](#) command. If the source container is a Data ONTAP volume, in order to reclaim space captured in the base Snapshot copy on the volume, issue a `snapshot delete` command specifying the `-ignore-owners` parameter in diag privilege level. To reclaim space captured in a Snapshot copy locked by SnapMirror on a SolidFire system, refer to SolidFire documentation.

The `snapmirror delete` command fails if a SnapMirror transfer for the SnapMirror relationship is in progress for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*. For relationships with *"8.2 and above"* capability the delete will succeed even if a transfer is in progress and the transfer will ultimately stop.

A set of load-sharing mirrors can contain multiple destination volumes, each destination volume having a separate SnapMirror relationship with the common source volume. When used on one of the SnapMirror relationships from the set of load-sharing mirrors, the `snapmirror delete` command deletes the specified SnapMirror relationship from the set of load-sharing mirrors.

The `snapmirror delete` command preserves the read-write or read-only attributes of the volumes of a SnapMirror relationship after the relationship is deleted. Therefore, a read-write volume that was the source of a SnapMirror relationship retains its read-write attributes, and a data protection volume or a load-sharing volume that was a destination of a SnapMirror relationship retains its read-only attributes. Similarly, the *subtype* attribute of source and destination Vservers is not modified when a Vserver SnapMirror relationship is deleted.

Note: When a SnapMirror relationship from a set of load-sharing mirrors is deleted, the destination volume becomes a data protection volume and retains the read-only attributes of a data protection volume.

This command is supported for SnapMirror relationships with the field *"Relationship Capability"* showing as either *"8.2 and above"* or *"Pre 8.2"* in the output of the [“snapmirror show” on page 627](#) command.

For relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*, the `snapmirror delete` command must be used from the destination Vserver or cluster. The SnapMirror relationship information is deleted from the destination Vserver, but no cleanup or deletion is performed on the source Vserver. The [“snapmirror release” on page 611](#) command must be issued on the source Vserver to delete the source relationship information.

For relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, you can use this command from the source or from the destination cluster. When used from the destination cluster, the SnapMirror relationship information on the source and destination clusters is deleted. When used from the source cluster, only the SnapMirror relationship information on the source cluster is deleted. The use of `snapmirror delete` on a source cluster is not supported for an Infinite Volume relationships in this release.

Parameters

{ [-source-path | -S {<[vserver:][volume]>|<[[cluster:]/vserver/]volume>|<hostip://lun/name>|<hostip:/share/share-name>}] - Source Path

This parameter specifies the source endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of four path formats. The normal format includes the names of the Vserver (vserver) and/or the volume (volume). To support relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", a format which also includes the name of the cluster (cluster) is provided. The "Pre 8.2" format cannot be used when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above". For SnapMirror relationships with an AltaVault source, the source endpoint is specified in the form *hostip:/share/share-name*. For SnapMirror relationships with a SolidFire source, the source endpoint is specified in the form *hostip://lun/name*.

| [-source-cluster <Cluster name>] - Source Cluster

Specifies the source cluster of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, the `-source-vserver` and `-source-volume` parameters must also be specified. This parameter is only applicable for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2". This parameter cannot be specified when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above".

[-source-vserver <vserver name>] - Source Vserver

Specifies the source Vserver of the SnapMirror relationship. For relationships with volumes as endpoints, if this parameter is specified, parameters `-source-volume` and for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", `-source-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP source endpoints.

[-source-volume <volume name>] - Source Volume

Specifies the source volume of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters `-source-vserver` and for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", `-source-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP source endpoints.

{ -destination-path {<[vserver:][volume]>|<[[cluster:]/vserver/]volume>|<hostip://lun/name>|<hostip:/share/share-name>} - Destination Path

This parameter specifies the destination endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of four path formats. The normal format includes the names of the Vserver (vserver) and/or volume (volume). To support relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", a format which also includes the name of the cluster (cluster) is provided. The "Pre 8.2" format cannot be used when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above". For SnapMirror relationships with AltaVault destinations, the destination endpoint is specified in the form *hostip:/share/share-name*. For relationships with SolidFire destinations, the destination endpoint is specified in the form *hostip://lun/name*.

| [-destination-cluster <Cluster name>] - Destination Cluster

Specifies the destination cluster of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters `-destination-vserver` and `-destination-volume` must also be specified. This parameter is only applicable for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2". This parameter cannot be specified when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above".

-destination-vserver <vserver name> - Destination Vserver

Specifies the destination Vserver of the SnapMirror relationship. For relationships with volumes as endpoints, if this parameter is specified, parameters `-destination-volume` and for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", `-destination-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP destination endpoints.

-destination-volume <volume name> - Destination Volume

Specifies the destination volume of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters `-destination-vserver` and for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", `-destination-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP destination endpoints.

[-force | -f [true]] - Force

If specified, the delete proceeds even if it cannot clean up all artifacts of the relationship.

[-foreground | -w [true]] - Foreground Process

This specifies whether the operation runs as a foreground process. If this parameter is specified, the default setting is *true* (the operation runs in the foreground). When set to *true*, the command will not return until the process completes. This parameter is only applicable to relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2".

Examples

To delete the SnapMirror relationship with the destination endpoint *vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror4*, type the following command:

```
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror delete -destination-path  
vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror4
```

For relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", to delete the SnapMirror relationship with the destination endpoint *cluster2://vs2.example.com/dept_eng_dp_mirror4*, type the following command:

```
cluster2::> snapmirror delete -destination-path  
cluster2://vs2.example.com/dept_eng_dp_mirror4
```

To delete the SnapMirror relationship with destination endpoint *dvs1.example.com:*, type the following command:

```
cluster2::> snapmirror delete -destination-path  
dvs1.example.com:
```

Under PVR control to delete the synchronous SnapMirror Consistency Group relationship with the destination Consistency Group *cg_dst* in Vserver *vs2.example.com* and all item mappings, type the following command:

```
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror delete -destination-path  
vs2.example.com:/cg/cg_dst
```

Under PVR control to delete the item mapping between *lun3* on volume *srcvol* and *lun3* on volume *dstvol* in the SnapMirror synchronous Consistency Group relationship with the destination Consistency Group *cg_dst* in Vserver *vs2.example.com*, type the following command:

```
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror delete -destination-path  
vs2.example.com:/cg/cg_dst  
-cg-item-mappings /vol/srcvol/lun3:@/vol/dstvol/lun3
```

snapmirror initialize

Start a baseline transfer

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror initialize` command initializes the destination Vserver, volume or a non-Data ONTAP endpoint of a SnapMirror relationship. The command behaves differently between data protection (DP), extended data protection (XDP) and load-sharing (LS) relationships.

For data protection (DP) and extended data protection (XDP) relationships, the `snapmirror initialize` command initializes the destination volume.

For load-sharing (LS) relationships, the `snapmirror initialize` command initializes a new load-sharing mirror in an existing set of load-sharing mirrors. If the command finishes before the start of a scheduled or manual transfer of the set of load-sharing mirrors, the load-sharing mirror is up to date with the set of load-sharing mirrors; otherwise, the load-sharing mirror will be brought up to date at the next scheduled or manual transfer of the set of load-sharing mirrors.

The initial transfer to an empty destination volume is called a baseline transfer. During a baseline transfer for a data protection (DP) or extended data protection (XDP) relationship, the `snapmirror initialize` command takes a Snapshot copy on the source volume to capture the current image of the source volume. For data protection relationships, the `snapmirror initialize` command transfers all of the Snapshot copies up to and including the Snapshot copy created by it from the source volume to the destination volume. For extended data protection (XDP) relationships, the `snapmirror initialize` command behavior depends on the “[snapmirror policy](#)” on [page 664](#) associated with the relationship. If the policy type is *async-mirror* then depending on the rules in the policy it can transfer either all the Snapshot copies up to and including the Snapshot copy created by it or only the Snapshot copy created by it from the source volume to the destination volume. For extended data protection (XDP) relationships with policy type *vault* or *mirror-vault* the `snapmirror initialize` transfers only the Snapshot copy created by it.

After the `snapmirror initialize` command successfully completes, the last Snapshot copy transferred is made the exported Snapshot copy on the destination volume.

When an Infinite Volume SnapMirror relationship is initialized, the command will create any needed constituent volumes for the destination Infinite Volume. The Infinite Volume relationship will appear in the “[snapmirror show](#)” on [page 627](#) command output on the source cluster after it is initialized.

You can use the `snapmirror initialize` command to initialize a specific load-sharing mirror that is new to the set of load-sharing mirrors. An initialize of the new load-sharing mirror should bring it up to date with the other up-to-date destination volumes in the set of load-sharing mirrors.

Note: Using the `snapmirror initialize` command to initialize a set of load-sharing mirrors will not work. Use the “[snapmirror initialize-ls-set](#)” on [page 599](#) command to initialize a set of load-sharing mirrors.

If a SnapMirror relationship does not already exist, that is, the relationship was not created using the “[snapmirror create](#)” on [page 586](#) command, the `snapmirror initialize` command will implicitly create the SnapMirror relationship, with the same behaviors as described for the “[snapmirror create](#)” on [page 586](#) command before initializing the relationship. This implicit create feature is not supported for Infinite Volumes and Vservers.

This command is supported for SnapMirror relationships with the field “*Relationship Capability*” showing as either “8.2 and above” or “Pre 8.2” in the output of the “[snapmirror show](#)” on [page 627](#) command.

For relationships with “*Relationship Capability*” of “8.2 and above”, you can track the progress of the operation using the “[snapmirror show](#)” on [page 627](#) command.

For relationships with “*Relationship Capability*” of “Pre 8.2”, a job will be spawned to operate on the SnapMirror relationship, and the job id will be shown in the command output. The progress of the job can be tracked using the “[job show](#)” on [page 160](#) and “[job history show](#)” on [page 168](#) commands.

The `snapmirror initialize` command must be used from the destination Vserver or cluster.

Parameters

{ [-source-path | -S {<[vserver:][volume]>|<[[cluster:]/vserver/]volume>|<hostip://un/name>|<hostip:/share/share-name>}] - Source Path

This parameter specifies the source endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of four path formats. The normal format includes the names of the Vserver (vserver) and/or the volume (volume). To support

relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", a format which also includes the name of the cluster (cluster) is provided. The "Pre 8.2" format cannot be used when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above". For SnapMirror relationships with an AltaVault source, the source endpoint is specified in the form *hostip:/share/share-name*. For SnapMirror relationships with a SolidFire source, the source endpoint is specified in the form *hostip:/lun/name*.

[*-source-cluster* <Cluster name>] - Source Cluster

Specifies the source cluster of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, the *-source-vserver* and *-source-volume* parameters must also be specified. This parameter is only applicable for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2". This parameter cannot be specified when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above".

[*-source-vserver* <vserver name>] - Source Vserver

Specifies the source Vserver of the SnapMirror relationship. For relationships with volumes as endpoints, if this parameter is specified, parameters *-source-volume* and for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", *-source-cluster* must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP source endpoints.

[*-source-volume* <volume name>] - Source Volume

Specifies the source volume of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters *-source-vserver* and for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", *-source-cluster* must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP source endpoints.

{ *-destination-path* {<[vserver:][volume]>|<[[cluster:]/vserver/]volume>|<hostip:/lun/name>|<hostip:/share/share-name>} - Destination Path

This parameter specifies the destination endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of four path formats. The normal format includes the names of the Vserver (vserver) and/or volume (volume). To support relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", a format which also includes the name of the cluster (cluster) is provided. The "Pre 8.2" format cannot be used when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above". For SnapMirror relationships with AltaVault destinations, the destination endpoint is specified in the form *hostip:/share/share-name*. For relationships with SolidFire destinations, the destination endpoint is specified in the form *hostip:/lun/name*.

[*-destination-cluster* <Cluster name>] - Destination Cluster

Specifies the destination cluster of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters *-destination-vserver* and *-destination-volume* must also be specified. This parameter is only applicable for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2". This parameter cannot be specified when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above".

***-destination-vserver* <vserver name> - Destination Vserver**

Specifies the destination Vserver of the SnapMirror relationship. For relationships with volumes as endpoints, if this parameter is specified, parameters *-destination-volume* and for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", *-destination-cluster* must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP destination endpoints.

***-destination-volume* <volume name>} - Destination Volume**

Specifies the destination volume of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters *-destination-vserver* and for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", *-destination-cluster* must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP destination endpoints.

[*-source-snapshot* | *-s* <text>] - Source Snapshot

This optional parameter specifies the Snapshot copy that `snapmirror initialize` will use for the baseline transfer. For data protection (DP) relationships, the baseline transfer will include all of the Snapshot copies up to and including the specified Snapshot copy. For extended data protection (XDP) relationships, the `snapmirror initialize` command behavior depends on the "snapmirror policy" on [page 664](#) associated with the relationship. If the policy type is *async-mirror* then depending on the rules in the policy it can transfer either all the Snapshot copies up to and including the specified Snapshot

copy or only the specified Snapshot copy from the source volume to the destination volume. For extended data protection (XDP) relationships with policy type *vault* or *mirror-vault* the `snapmirror initialize` transfers only the specified Snapshot copy. This parameter is not supported for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2". This parameter is not supported for Infinite Volume SnapMirror relationships.

[-type <snapmirrorType>] - Snapmirror Relationship Type

Specifies the type of SnapMirror relationship if a relationship is implicitly created. This parameter is the same as the one used in the "[snapmirror create](#)" on page 586 command.

[-policy <sm_policy>] - SnapMirror Policy

This optional parameter designates the name of the SnapMirror policy which is associated with the SnapMirror relationship. If you do not designate a policy, the current policy will be retained. This parameter is not applicable to relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2". This parameter is not supported by this operation for Infinite Volumes.

Note: You define and name a policy using the "[snapmirror policy create](#)" on page 665 command.

[-throttle | -k <throttleType>] - Throttle (KB/sec)

This optional parameter limits the network bandwidth used for the initialize transfer. It sets the maximum rate (in Kbytes/sec) at which data can be transferred during the operation. If this parameter is not specified, the throttle value configured for the relationship with the "[snapmirror create](#)" on page 586 or "[snapmirror modify](#)" on page 604 command will be used. To fully use the network bandwidth available, set the throttle value to *unlimited* or *0*. The minimum throttle value is four Kbytes/sec, so if you specify a throttle value between *1* and *4*, it will be treated as if you specified *4*. For FlexGroup relationships, the throttle value is applied individually to each constituent relationship. The `-throttle` parameter does not affect load-sharing transfers and transfers for other relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2" confined to a single cluster.

[-transfer-priority {low|normal}] - Transfer Priority

This optional parameter specifies the priority at which the transfer runs. The default value for this parameter is the value in the SnapMirror policy associated with this relationship. This parameter is not applicable to relationships with a "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2".

[-is-auto-expand-enabled {true|false}] - Is Auto Expand Enabled

This optional parameter specifies whether or not a FlexGroup SnapMirror relationship and its destination FlexGroup should be auto-expanded if the source FlexGroup is expanded. This parameter is supported only for FlexGroup SnapMirror relationships. If this initialize is creating a new Snapmirror relationship, the default value is *true*. If it is not creating a new relationship, if a value is specified, it must match the current value for the existing relationship. If the parameter is not specified the existing value will be retained.

[-foreground | -w [true]] - Foreground Process

This specifies whether the operation runs as a foreground process. If this parameter is specified, the default setting is *true* (the operation runs in the foreground). When set to *true*, the command will not return until the process completes. This parameter is only applicable to relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2".

Examples

To start the initial transfer for the SnapMirror relationship with the destination endpoint *vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror2* after the relationship has been created with the "[snapmirror create](#)" on page 586 command, type the following command:

```
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror initialize -destination-path  
vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror2
```

For relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", to start the initial transfer for the SnapMirror relationship with the destination endpoint *cluster2://vs2.example.com/dept_eng_dp_mirror2* after the

relationship has been created with the “[snapmirror create](#)” on [page 586](#) command, type the following command:

```
cluster2::> snapmirror initialize -destination-path  
cluster2://vs2.example.com/dept_eng_dp_mirror2
```

To create a data protection mirror relationship between the source endpoint *vs1.example.com:dept_mkt*, and the destination endpoint *vs2.example.com:dept_mkt_dp_mirror*, and start the initial transfer, type the following command:

```
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror initialize -destination-path  
vs.example.com2:dept_mkt_dp_mirror  
-source-path vs1.example.com:dept_mkt
```

To create a data protection mirror relationship between the source endpoint *cluster1://vs1.example.com/dept_mkt*, and the destination endpoint *cluster2://vs2.example.com/dept_mkt_dp_mirror*, and start the initial transfer when the source cluster is running Data ONTAP 8.1 software, type the following command:

```
cluster2::> snapmirror initialize -destination-path  
cluster2://vs2.example.com/dept_mkt_dp_mirror  
-source-path cluster1://vs1.example.com/dept_mkt
```

To create an extended data protection (XDP) relationship between the Data ONTAP source endpoint *vs1.example.com:data_ontap_vol*, and the AltaVault destination endpoint *10.0.0.11:/share/share1*, and start the initial transfer, type the following command:

```
vs1.example.com::> snapmirror initialize -destination-path  
10.0.0.11:/share/share1  
-source-path vs1.example.com:data_ontap_vol -type XDP
```

To start the initial transfer for the Vserver SnapMirror relationship with destination endpoint *dvs1.example.com*: after the relationship was created with the “[snapmirror create](#)” on [page 586](#) command, type the following command:

```
cluster2::> snapmirror initialize -destination-path  
dvs1.example.com:
```

Under PVR control to create a SnapMirror synchronous Consistency Group relationship with the following attributes:

- It is between the source Consistency Group *cg_src* in Vserver *vs1.example.com*, and the destination Consistency Group *cg_dst* in Vserver *vs2.example.com*.
- It has item mappings between *lun1* and *lun2* on volume *srcvol* and *lun1* and *lun2* on volume *dstvol*.
- It uses a policy named Sync that has a policy type of *sync-mirror* that the user has previously created.

and initialize it and bring it InSync, type the following command:

```
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror initialize -destination-path  
vs2.example.com:/cg/cg_dst -source-path  
vs1.example.com:/cg/cg_src -type XDP -policy Sync  
-cg-item-mappings /vol/srcvol/lun1:@/vol/dstvol/lun1,  
/vol/srcvol/lun2:@/vol/dstvol/lun2
```

Under PVR control to initialize the relationship with destination Consistency Group *cg_dst* in Vserver *vs2.example.com* that has been created with the “[snapmirror create](#)” on [page 586](#) command and bring it InSync, type the following command:

```
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror initialize -destination-path
```

snapmirror initialize-ls-set

Start a baseline load-sharing set transfer

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror initialize-ls-set` command initializes and updates a set of load-sharing mirrors. This command is usually used after the [“snapmirror create” on page 586](#) command is used to create a SnapMirror relationship for each of the destination volumes in the set of load-sharing mirrors. The initial transfers to empty load-sharing mirrors are baseline transfers done in parallel. During a baseline transfer Data ONTAP takes a Snapshot copy on the source volume to capture the current image of the source volume and transfers all of the Snapshot copies on the source volume to each of the destination volumes.

After the `snapmirror initialize-ls-set` command successfully completes, the last Snapshot copy transferred is made the exported Snapshot copy on the destination volumes.

The parameter that identifies the set of load-sharing mirrors is the source volume. Data and Snapshot copies are transferred from the source volume to all up-to-date destination volumes in the set of load-sharing mirrors.

Use the [“snapmirror initialize” on page 594](#) command to add and initialize a new destination volume to an existing set of load-sharing mirrors.

Note: Even if the load-sharing set only has one mirror, you still need to use the `snapmirror initialize-ls-set` command to initialize the set. The [“snapmirror initialize” on page 594](#) command can only be used to initialize a new destination volume, if the load-sharing set has already been initialized.

This command is not supported on Infinite Volume snapmirror relationships.

This command is only supported for SnapMirror relationships with the field *"Relationship Capability"* showing as *"Pre 8.2"* in the output of the [“snapmirror show” on page 627](#) command.

Parameters

{ -source-path | -S <[vserver:][volume]><[[cluster:]/[vserver]/volume><hostip://lun/name><hostip:/share/share-name>} - Source Path

This parameter specifies the source endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of four path formats. The normal format includes the names of the Vserver (vserver) and/or the volume (volume). To support relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, a format which also includes the name of the cluster (cluster) is provided. The *"Pre 8.2"* format cannot be used when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*. For SnapMirror relationships with an AltaVault source, the source endpoint is specified in the form *hostip:/share/share-name*. For SnapMirror relationships with a SolidFire source, the source endpoint is specified in the form *hostip://lun/name*.

| [-source-cluster <Cluster name>] - Source Cluster

Specifies the source cluster of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, the `-source-vserver` and `-source-volume` parameters must also be specified. This parameter is only applicable for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*. This parameter cannot be specified when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.

-source-vserver <vserver name> - Source Vserver

Specifies the source Vserver of the SnapMirror relationship. For relationships with volumes as endpoints, if this parameter is specified, parameters `-source-volume` and for relationships with

"*Relationship Capability*" of "Pre 8.2", `-source-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP source endpoints.

-source-volume <volume name> - Source Volume

Specifies the source volume of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters `-source-vserver` and for relationships with "*Relationship Capability*" of "Pre 8.2", `-source-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP source endpoints.

[-foreground | -w [true]] - Foreground Process

This specifies whether the operation runs as a foreground process. If this parameter is specified, the default setting is *true* (the operation runs in the foreground). When set to *true*, the command will not return until the process completes. This parameter is only applicable to relationships with "*Relationship Capability*" of "Pre 8.2".

Examples

To initialize the group of load-sharing mirrors for the source endpoint `//vs1.example.com/dept_eng`, type the following command:

```
cluster1::> snapmirror initialize-ls-set -source-path
//vs1.example.com/dept_eng
```

snapmirror list-destinations

Display a list of destinations for SnapMirror sources

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror list-destinations` command displays information including the destination endpoints, the relationship status, and transfer progress, for SnapMirror relationships whose source endpoints are in the current Vserver if you are in a Vserver context, or the current cluster if you are in a cluster context.

The command might display several relationships that have the same source and destination endpoints, but have different relationship IDs. If this is the case, some of the information is stale. It corresponds to relationships that have been deleted on the destination Vserver or cluster, and have not been released yet on the source Vserver or source cluster.

The relationships and the information displayed are controlled by the parameters that you specify. If no parameters are specified, the command displays the following information associated with each SnapMirror relationship whose source endpoint is in the current Vserver if you are in a Vserver context, or the current cluster if you are in a cluster context:

- Source path
- Relationship Type
- Destination Path
- Relationship Status
- Transfer Progress
- Progress Last Updated
- Relationship ID

Note the following limitations on the information displayed by the `snapmirror list-destinations` command:

- The "Relationship Status" field is not valid after the node hosting the source volume joins the cluster quorum, until at least one transfer is performed on the SnapMirror relationship.
- "Transfer Progress" and "Progress Last Updated" fields are only valid if a Snapshot copy transfer is in progress.
- The "Relationship ID" field is not valid for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.
- The "Relationship Status", "Transfer Progress", and "Progress Last Updated" fields are not valid for FlexGroup relationships, but they are valid for FlexGroup constituent relationships.

The `-instance` and `-fields` parameters are mutually exclusive and select the fields that are displayed. The `-instance` parameter if specified, displays detailed information about the relationships. The `-fields` parameter specifies what fields should be displayed. The other parameters of the `snapmirror list-destinations` command, select the SnapMirror relationships for which the information is displayed.

This command is not supported for SnapMirror relationships with non-Data ONTAP endpoints.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>,...` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you have specified.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all relationships selected.

{ [-source-path | -S <[vserver:][volume]>|<[[cluster:]/vserver/]volume>|<hostip://lun/name>|<hostip:/share/share-name>}] - Source Path

Selects SnapMirror relationships that have a matching source path name.

| [-source-vserver <vserver name>] - Source Vserver

Selects SnapMirror relationships that have a matching source Vserver name.

[-source-volume <volume name>] - Source Volume

Selects SnapMirror relationships that have a matching source volume name.

{ [-destination-path {<[vserver:][volume]>|<[[cluster:]/vserver/]volume>|<hostip://lun/name>|<hostip:/share/share-name>}] - Destination Path

Selects SnapMirror relationships that have a matching destination path name.

| [-destination-vserver <vserver name>] - Destination Vserver

Selects SnapMirror relationships that have a matching destination Vserver name.

[-destination-volume <volume name>] - Destination Volume

Selects SnapMirror relationships that have a matching destination volume name.

[-relationship-id <UUID>] - Relationship ID

Selects SnapMirror relationships that have a matching relationship identifier. This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

[-type <snapmirrorType>] - Relationship Type

Selects SnapMirror relationships that have a matching relationship type. Possible values are:

- DP
- XDP
- RST

[-relationship-group-type {none|vserver|infinitevol|consistencygroup|flexgroup}] - Relationship Group Type

Selects SnapMirror relationships that have a matching relationship group type. Possible values are:

- none
- vserver
- infinitevol
- flexgroup

[-policy-type {*vault|async-mirror|mirror-vault*}] - SnapMirror Policy Type

Selects SnapMirror relationships that have a matching SnapMirror policy type. Possible values are:

- async-mirror
- vault
- mirror-vault

[-status <*mirror status*>] - Relationship Status

Selects SnapMirror relationships that have a matching relationship status. Possible values are:

- Idle
- Transferring

This parameter is not supported for FlexGroup SnapMirror relationships, but it is supported for FlexGroup constituent relationships.

[-transfer-progress {<*integer*>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Transfer Progress

Selects SnapMirror relationships that have a matching transfer progress. This parameter is not supported for Infinite Volume or FlexGroup SnapMirror relationships, but it is supported for FlexGroup constituent relationships.

[-progress-last-updated <*MM/DD HH:MM:SS*>] - Timestamp of Last Progress Update

Selects SnapMirror relationships that have a matching transfer progress last updated timestamp. This parameter is not supported for Infinite Volume or FlexGroup SnapMirror relationships, but it is supported for FlexGroup constituent relationships.

[-is-constituent {*true|false*}] - Constituent Relationship

Selects SnapMirror relationships that have a matching constituent condition. This parameter is not supported for Vserver, FlexGroup, or FlexGroup constituent SnapMirror relationships.

[-source-volume-node <*nodename*>] - Source Volume Node Name

Selects SnapMirror relationships that have a matching source volume node name. For FlexGroup relationships, it is the node which owns the root constituent source volume. This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

[-expand [*true*]] - Show Constituents of the Group

Specifies whether to display constituent relationships of Vserver and FlexGroup SnapMirror relationships. By default, the constituents are not displayed.

Examples

To display summary information about all relationships whose source endpoints are in the current cluster, type the following command:

```
cluster1::> snapmirror list-destinations
```

Source Path	Destination Type	Destination Path	Status	Transfer Progress	Progress		Relationship ID
					Last Updated		
vserver1.example.com:dp_s1	DP	vserver2.example.com:dp_d1	Idle	-	-		06b4327b-954f-11e1-af65-123478563412
vserver1.example.com:xdp_s1	XDP	vserver2.example.com:xdp_d1	Idle	-	-		a9c1db0b-954f-11e1-af65-123478563412
vserver2.example.com:							

```

DP      dvserver2.example2.com:
      Idle      -      -
3 entries were displayed.

```

To display summary information about all relationships whose source endpoints are in the current Vserver, type the following command:

```
vserver1.example.com:> snapmirror list-destinations
```

Source Path	Type	Destination Path	Status	Transfer Progress	Progress Last Updated	Relationship ID
vserver1.example.com:dp_s1	DP	vserver2.example.com:dp_d1	Idle	-	-	06b4327b-954f-11e1-af65-123478563412
vserver1.example.com:xdp_s1	XDP	vserver2.example.com:xdp_d1	Idle	-	-	a9c1db0b-954f-11e1-af65-123478563412

2 entries were displayed.

To display detailed information about SnapMirror relationships whose source endpoints are in the current Vserver, type the following command:

```
vserver1.example.com:> snapmirror list-destinations -instance
```

```

      Source Path: vserver1.example.com:dp_s1
      Destination Path: vserver2.example.com:dp_d1
      Relationship Type: DP
      Relationship Group Type: none
      Relationship Status: Idle
      Transfer Progress: -
      Progress Last Updated: -
      Source Volume Node: node1
      Relationship ID: 06b4327b-954f-11e1-af65-123478563412

      Source Path: vserver1.example.com:xdp_s1
      Destination Path: vserver2.example.com:xdp_d1
      Relationship Type: XDP
      Relationship Group Type: none
      Relationship Status: Idle
      Transfer Progress: -
      Progress Last Updated: -
      Source Volume Node: node2
      Relationship ID: a9c1db0b-954f-11e1-af65-123478563412

```

2 entries were displayed.

To display summary information about all relationships including constituent relationships whose source endpoints are in the current Vserver, type the following command:

```
cluster-1:> snapmirror list-destinations -expand
```

Source Path	Type	Destination Path	Status	Transfer Progress	Progress Last Updated	Relationship Id
vs1:fg_s1	XDP	vs1:fg_d1	-	-	-	504abc00-70a8-11e6-82be-0050568536d7
vs1:fg_s1__0001	XDP	vs1:fg_d1__0001	-	-	-	5041f2aa-70a8-11e6-82be-0050568536d7
vs1:fg_s1__0002	XDP	vs1:fg_d1__0002	-	-	-	50421733-70a8-11e6-82be-0050568536d7
vs1:fg_s1__0003	XDP	vs1:fg_d1__0003	-	-	-	

```

vs1:fg_s1__0004      -      -      -      50421826-70a8-11e6-82be-0050568536d7
XDP    vs1:fg_d1__0004      -      -      -      504218f0-70a8-11e6-82be-0050568536d7
5 entries were displayed.

```

snapmirror modify

Modify a SnapMirror relationship

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror modify` command allows you to change one or more properties of SnapMirror relationships. The key parameter that identifies any SnapMirror relationship is the destination endpoint. The destination endpoint can be a Vserver, a volume, or a non-Data ONTAP endpoint.

For load-sharing mirrors, a change to a property affects all of the SnapMirror relationships in the set of load-sharing mirrors. Destination volumes in a set of load-sharing mirrors do not have individual property settings.

Changes made by the `snapmirror modify` command do not take effect until the next manual or scheduled update of the SnapMirror relationship. Changes do not affect updates that have started and have not finished yet.

This command is supported for SnapMirror relationships with the field *"Relationship Capability"* showing as either *"8.2 and above"* or *"Pre 8.2"* in the output of the ["snapmirror show" on page 627](#) command.

The `snapmirror modify` command must be used from the destination Vserver or cluster.

Parameters

{ [-source-path | -S {<[vserver:][volume]>|<[[cluster:]/vserver/]volume>|<hostip://lun/name>|<hostip:/share/share-name>}] - Source Path

This parameter specifies the source endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of four path formats. The normal format includes the names of the Vserver (vserver) and/or the volume (volume). To support relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, a format which also includes the name of the cluster (cluster) is provided. The *"Pre 8.2"* format cannot be used when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*. For SnapMirror relationships with an AltaVault source, the source endpoint is specified in the form *hostip:/share/share-name*. For SnapMirror relationships with a SolidFire source, the source endpoint is specified in the form *hostip://lun/name*.

| [-source-cluster <Cluster name>] - Source Cluster

Specifies the source cluster of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, the `-source-vserver` and `-source-volume` parameters must also be specified. This parameter is only applicable for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*. This parameter cannot be specified when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.

[-source-vserver <vserver name>] - Source Vserver

Specifies the source Vserver of the SnapMirror relationship. For relationships with volumes as endpoints, if this parameter is specified, parameters `-source-volume` and for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, `-source-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP source endpoints.

[-source-volume <volume name>] - Source Volume

Specifies the source volume of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters `-source-vserver` and for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, `-source-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP source endpoints.

{ -destination-path {<[vserver:][volume]>|<[[cluster:]/vserver/]volume>|<hostip://lun/name>|<hostip:/share/share-name>} - Destination Path

This parameter specifies the destination endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of four path formats. The normal format includes the names of the Vserver (vserver) and/or volume (volume). To support relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", a format which also includes the name of the cluster (cluster) is provided. The "Pre 8.2" format cannot be used when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above". For SnapMirror relationships with AltaVault destinations, the destination endpoint is specified in the form *hostip:/share/share-name*. For relationships with SolidFire destinations, the destination endpoint is specified in the form *hostip://lun/name*.

[-destination-cluster <Cluster name>] - Destination Cluster

Specifies the destination cluster of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters -destination-vserver and -destination-volume must also be specified. This parameter is only applicable for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2". This parameter cannot be specified when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above".

-destination-vserver <vserver name> - Destination Vserver

Specifies the destination Vserver of the SnapMirror relationship. For relationships with volumes as endpoints, if this parameter is specified, parameters -destination-volume and for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", -destination-cluster must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP destination endpoints.

-destination-volume <volume name>} - Destination Volume

Specifies the destination volume of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters -destination-vserver and for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", -destination-cluster must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP destination endpoints.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Managing Vserver

If this optional parameter is specified, designates the managing Vserver. The managing Vserver is authorized to use some snapmirror commands to manage the SnapMirror relationship. The -vserver option is currently a reserved option.

[-schedule <text>] - SnapMirror Schedule

This optional parameter designates the name of the schedule which is used to update the SnapMirror relationship. If you do not designate a schedule, updates are not scheduled, so you must update the SnapMirror relationship manually using the [“snapmirror update” on page 654](#) command or, in the case of a set of load-sharing mirrors, using the [“snapmirror update-ls-set” on page 658](#) command.

Note: You define and name a schedule using the [“job schedule cron create” on page 180](#) command. The schedules associated with an Infinite Volume SnapMirror relationship should not have an interval shorter than hourly.

[-policy <sm_policy>] - SnapMirror Policy

This optional parameter designates the name of the snapmirror policy which is associated with the SnapMirror relationship. If you do not designate a policy, the current policy will be retained. This parameter is not applicable to relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2".

Note: You define and name a policy using the [“snapmirror policy create” on page 665](#) command.

[-tries <unsigned32_or_unlimited>] - Tries Limit

This optional parameter specifies the maximum number of times to attempt each manual or scheduled transfer for a SnapMirror relationship. The default is eight times. The -tries parameter can be set to 0 to disable manual and scheduled updates for the SnapMirror relationship. This parameter is only applicable to relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2". For relationships with "8.2 and above" capability, the tries limit is controlled by the value of tries in the SnapMirror policy which is associated with the relationship.

[-throttle | -k <throttleType>] - Throttle (KB/sec)

This optional parameter limits the network bandwidth used for transfers. It configures for the relationship the maximum rate (in Kbytes/sec) at which data can be transferred. If no throttle is configured, by default the SnapMirror relationship fully utilizes the network bandwidth available. You can also configure the relationship to fully use the network bandwidth available by explicitly setting the throttle to *unlimited* or *0*. The minimum effective throttle value is four Kbytes/sec, so if you specify a throttle value between *1* and *4*, it will be treated as *4*. For FlexGroup volume relationships, the throttle value is applied individually to each constituent relationship. The `-throttle` parameter does not affect load-sharing mirrors and other SnapMirror relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2" confined to a single cluster.

[-is-auto-expand-enabled {true|false}] - Is Auto Expand Enabled

This optional parameter specifies whether or not a FlexGroup SnapMirror relationship and its destination FlexGroup should be auto-expanded if the source FlexGroup is expanded. This parameter is supported only for FlexGroup SnapMirror relationships. If you do not specify the parameter, the current value of auto expand will be retained.

[-foreground | -w [true]] - Foreground Process

This specifies whether the operation runs as a foreground process. If this parameter is specified, the default setting is *true* (the operation runs in the foreground). When set to *true*, the command will not return until the process completes. This parameter is only applicable to relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2".

Examples

To change the schedule to *halfhour* for the SnapMirror relationship with the destination endpoint *vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror2*, type the following command:

```
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror modify -destination-path  
vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror2 -schedule halfhour
```

For relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", to change the schedule to *halfhour* for the SnapMirror relationship with the destination endpoint *cluster2://vs2.example.com/dept_eng_dp_mirror2*, type the following command:

```
cluster2::> snapmirror modify -destination-path  
cluster2://vs2.example.com/dept_eng_dp_mirror2  
-schedule halfhour
```

To change the schedule to *halfhour* for the Vserver SnapMirror relationship with destination endpoint *dvs1.example.com:*, type the following command:

```
cluster2::> snapmirror modify -destination-path  
dvs1.example.com: -schedule halfhour
```

To change the policy associated with the synchronous SnapMirror Consistency Group relationship with the destination Consistency Group *cg_dst* in Vserver *vs2.example.com* to the policy *Sync2*, type the following command:

```
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror modify -destination-path  
vs2.example.com:/cg/cg_dst -policy Sync2
```

snapmirror promote

Promote the destination to read-write

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror promote` command performs a failover to the destination volume of a SnapMirror relationship. This command changes the destination volume from a read-only volume to a read-write volume and makes the destination volume assume the identity of the source volume. The command then destroys the original source volume. The destination volume must be a load-sharing volume. Note that you can promote a load-sharing volume that has been left in read-write state by a previously failed promote operation.

Client accesses are redirected from the original source volume to the promoted destination volume. The view clients see on the promoted destination volume is the latest transferred Snapshot copy, which might lag behind the view clients had of the original source volume before the promote.

The SnapMirror relationship is always deleted as part of the promotion process.

It is possible that the original source volume is the source of multiple SnapMirror relationships. For such a configuration, the promoted destination volume becomes the new source volume of the other SnapMirror relationships.

This command is only supported for SnapMirror relationships with the field *"Relationship Capability"* showing as *"Pre 8.2"* in the output of the `"snapmirror show"` on page 627 command.

The `snapmirror promote` command fails if a SnapMirror transfer is in progress for any SnapMirror relationship with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"* involving the original source volume. It does not fail if a SnapMirror transfer is in progress for a relationship with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.

This command is not supported on Infinite Volume snapmirror relationships.

Parameters

{ [-source-path | -S {<[vserver:][volume]>|<[[cluster:]/vserver/]volume>|<hostip://lun/name>|<hostip:/share/share-name>}] - Source Path

This parameter specifies the source endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of four path formats. The normal format includes the names of the Vserver (vserver) and/or the volume (volume). To support relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, a format which also includes the name of the cluster (cluster) is provided. The *"Pre 8.2"* format cannot be used when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*. For SnapMirror relationships with an AltaVault source, the source endpoint is specified in the form *hostip:/share/share-name*. For SnapMirror relationships with a SolidFire source, the source endpoint is specified in the form *hostip://lun/name*.

| [-source-cluster <Cluster name>] - Source Cluster

Specifies the source cluster of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, the `-source-vserver` and `-source-volume` parameters must also be specified. This parameter is only applicable for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*. This parameter cannot be specified when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.

[-source-vserver <vserver name>] - Source Vserver

Specifies the source Vserver of the SnapMirror relationship. For relationships with volumes as endpoints, if this parameter is specified, parameters `-source-volume` and for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, `-source-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP source endpoints.

[-source-volume <volume name>] - Source Volume

Specifies the source volume of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters `-source-vserver` and for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, `-source-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP source endpoints.

{ -destination-path {<[vserver:][volume]>|<[[cluster:]/vserver/]volume>|<hostip://lun/name>|<hostip://share/share-name>} - Destination Path

This parameter specifies the destination endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of four path formats. The normal format includes the names of the Vserver (vserver) and/or volume (volume). To support relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", a format which also includes the name of the cluster (cluster) is provided. The "Pre 8.2" format cannot be used when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above". For SnapMirror relationships with AltaVault destinations, the destination endpoint is specified in the form *hostip://share/share-name*. For relationships with SolidFire destinations, the destination endpoint is specified in the form *hostip://lun/name*.

| [-destination-cluster <Cluster name>] - Destination Cluster

Specifies the destination cluster of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters -destination-vserver and -destination-volume must also be specified. This parameter is only applicable for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2". This parameter cannot be specified when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above".

-destination-vserver <vserver name> - Destination Vserver

Specifies the destination Vserver of the SnapMirror relationship. For relationships with volumes as endpoints, if this parameter is specified, parameters -destination-volume and for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", -destination-cluster must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP destination endpoints.

-destination-volume <volume name>} - Destination Volume

Specifies the destination volume of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters -destination-vserver and for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", -destination-cluster must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP destination endpoints.

[-force | -f [true]] - Force

If this parameter is specified, the command proceeds without prompting for confirmation.

Examples

To promote a mirror named *dept_eng_ls_mirror1* to be the source read-write volume for mirroring and client access, type the following command:

```
cluster1::> snapmirror promote -destination-path
//vs1.example.com/dept_eng_ls_mirror1
-source-path //vs1.example.com/dept_eng -f true
```

snapmirror protect

Start protection for volumes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror protect` command establishes SnapMirror protection for a list of volumes. For each volume, the command creates a data protection destination volume in the Vserver specified by the -destination-vserver parameter, creates an extended data protection (XDP) SnapMirror relationship, and starts the initialization of the SnapMirror relationship. This command must be used from the destination Vserver or cluster. This command is not supported for Infinite Volumes or Infinite Volume constituents, FlexGroup volume constituents, Vserver endpoints or non ONTAP endpoints.

Parameters

-path-list {<[vserver:][volume]>|<[[cluster:]/vserver/]volume>|<hostip://lun/name>|<hostip://share/share-name>}, ... - Path List

This parameter specifies the list of volumes to be protected. The list is a comma separated list of paths of the form *vserver:volume*, for example *vs1.example.com:dept_eng1*, *vs1.example.com:dept_eng2*

[-destination-vserver <vserver name>] - Destination Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver in which to create the destination volumes of the SnapMirror relationships.

[-schedule <text>] - SnapMirror Schedule

This optional parameter designates the name of the schedule which is used to update the SnapMirror relationships.

-policy <sm_policy> - SnapMirror Policy

This parameter designates the name of the SnapMirror policy which is associated with the SnapMirror relationships.

[-auto-initialize {true|false}] - Auto Initialize

This optional parameter specifies whether or not initializes of the SnapMirror relationships should be started after the relationships are created. The default value for this parameter is *true*.

[-destination-volume-prefix <text>] - Destination Volume Name Prefix

This optional parameter designates the prefix for the destination volume name. For example if the source path is of the form *vserver:volume* and the destination-volume-prefix specified is *prefix_* and no destination-volume-suffix is specified, then the destination volume name will be *prefix_volume_dst* or possibly *prefix_volume_1_dst* if a name conflict is encountered. If both prefix and suffix are specified as *prefix_* and *_suffix*, then the destination volume name will be *prefix_volume_suffix* or *prefix_volume_1_suffix*, if a name conflict is encountered.

[-destination-volume-suffix <text>] - Destination Volume Name Suffix

This optional parameter designates the suffix for the destination volume name. If you do not designate a suffix, a destination volume name with suffix *_dst* will be used. For example if the source path is of the form *vserver:volume*, and the suffix specified is *_DP*, the destination volume will be created with the name *volume_DP* or *volume_1_DP* if a name conflict is encountered. If both prefix and suffix are specified as *prefix_* and *_suffix*, then the destination volume name will be *prefix_volume_suffix* or *prefix_volume_1_suffix*, if a name conflict is encountered.

Examples

To establish SnapMirror protection for the source volumes *vs1.example.com:dept_eng1* and *vs1.example.com:dept_eng2* using destination-vserver *vs2.example.com* and policy *MirrorAllSnapshots* type the following command:

```
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror protect -path-list
vs1.example.com:dept_eng1,vs1.example.com:dept_eng2 -destination-vserver
vs2.example.com -policy MirrorAllSnapshots
```

snapmirror quiesce

Disable future transfers

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror quiesce` command disables future transfers for a SnapMirror relationship. If there is no transfer in progress, the relationship becomes "Quiesced".

If there is a transfer in progress, it is not affected, and the relationship becomes "Quiescing" until the transfer completes. If the current transfer aborts, it will be treated like a future transfer and will not restart.

If applied to a load-sharing (LS) SnapMirror relationship, all the relationships in the load-sharing set will be quiesced.

When a SnapMirror relationship is quiesced, it remains quiesced across reboots and fail-overs.

This command is supported for SnapMirror relationships with the field *"Relationship Capability"* showing as either *"8.2 and above"* or *"Pre 8.2"* in the output of the ["snapmirror show" on page 627](#) command.

The `snapmirror quiesce` command must be used from the destination Vserver or cluster.

The relationship must exist on the destination Vserver or cluster. When issuing `snapmirror quiesce`, you must specify the destination endpoint. The specification of the source endpoint of the relationship is optional.

Parameters

{ [-source-path | -S {<[vserver:][volume]>|<[[cluster:]/vserver/]volume>|<hostip://lun/name>|<hostip://share/share-name>}] - Source Path

This parameter specifies the source endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of four path formats. The normal format includes the names of the Vserver (vserver) and/or the volume (volume). To support relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, a format which also includes the name of the cluster (cluster) is provided. The *"Pre 8.2"* format cannot be used when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*. For SnapMirror relationships with an AltaVault source, the source endpoint is specified in the form *hostip://share/share-name*. For SnapMirror relationships with a SolidFire source, the source endpoint is specified in the form *hostip://lun/name*.

| [-source-cluster <Cluster name>] - Source Cluster

Specifies the source cluster of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, the `-source-vserver` and `-source-volume` parameters must also be specified. This parameter is only applicable for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*. This parameter cannot be specified when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.

[-source-vserver <vserver name>] - Source Vserver

Specifies the source Vserver of the SnapMirror relationship. For relationships with volumes as endpoints, if this parameter is specified, parameters `-source-volume` and for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, `-source-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP source endpoints.

[-source-volume <volume name>] - Source Volume

Specifies the source volume of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters `-source-vserver` and for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, `-source-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP source endpoints.

{ -destination-path {<[vserver:][volume]>|<[[cluster:]/vserver/]volume>|<hostip://lun/name>|<hostip://share/share-name>} - Destination Path

This parameter specifies the destination endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of four path formats. The normal format includes the names of the Vserver (vserver) and/or volume (volume). To support relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, a format which also includes the name of the cluster (cluster) is provided. The *"Pre 8.2"* format cannot be used when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*. For SnapMirror relationships with AltaVault destinations, the destination endpoint is specified in the form *hostip://share/share-name*. For relationships with SolidFire destinations, the destination endpoint is specified in the form *hostip://lun/name*.

| [-destination-cluster <Cluster name>] - Destination Cluster

Specifies the destination cluster of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters `-destination-vserver` and `-destination-volume` must also be specified. This parameter is only applicable for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*. This parameter cannot be specified when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.

-destination-vserver <vserver name> - Destination Vserver

Specifies the destination Vserver of the SnapMirror relationship. For relationships with volumes as endpoints, if this parameter is specified, parameters `-destination-volume` and for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", `-destination-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP destination endpoints.

-destination-volume <volume name> - Destination Volume

Specifies the destination volume of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters `-destination-vserver` and for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", `-destination-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP destination endpoints.

Examples

To quiesce the SnapMirror relationship with the destination endpoint `vs2.example.com:dept_eng_mirror2`, type the following command:

```
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror quiesce -destination-path  
vs2.example.com:dept_eng_mirror2
```

For relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", to quiesce the SnapMirror relationship with the destination endpoint `cluster2://vs2.example.com/dept_eng_mirror2`, type the following command:

```
cluster2::> snapmirror quiesce -destination-path  
cluster2://vs2.example.com/dept_eng_mirror2
```

To quiesce the Vserver SnapMirror relationship with the destination endpoint `dvs1.example.com:`, type the following command:

```
cluster2::> snapmirror quiesce -destination-path  
dvs1.example.com:
```

Under PVR control to quiesce the synchronous SnapMirror Consistency Group relationship with the destination Consistency Group `cg_dst` in Vserver `vs2.example.com`, type the following command:

```
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror quiesce -destination-path  
vs2.example.com:/cg/cg_dst
```

snapmirror release

Remove source information for a SnapMirror relationship

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror release` command removes the relationship information from the source Vserver. The command also removes any Snapshot copy owner tags and any Snapshot copies which were created for the specified relationship from the source volumes. It does not destroy any volumes or Vservers. This command must be used from the source Vserver or cluster.

You can use the "[snapmirror list-destinations](#)" on page 600 command to display source Vservers' relationship information. This information is populated during the first SnapMirror transfer, not when the "[snapmirror create](#)" on page 586 command is issued.

This command is not supported for SnapMirror relationships with the field "Relationship Capability" showing as "Pre 8.2" in the output of the "[snapmirror show](#)" on page 627 command.

This command is not supported for SnapMirror relationships with non-Data ONTAP endpoints.

The `snapmirror release` operation fails if a SnapMirror transfer for the SnapMirror relationship is in a data phase of the transfer.

Parameters

{ [-source-path | -S <[vserver:][volume]>|<[[cluster:]/vserver/]volume>|<hostip://lun/name>|<hostip:/share/share-name>}] - Source Path

Specifies the source endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of two formats. The normal format includes the names of the Vserver (vserver), and/or volume (volume). A format which also includes the name of the cluster (cluster) is also provided for consistency with other snapmirror commands. The form of the pathname which includes the cluster name cannot be used when operating in a Vserver context.

| [-source-vserver <vserver name>] - Source Vserver

Specifies the source Vserver of the SnapMirror relationship. For relationships with volumes as endpoints, if this parameter is specified, parameter `-source-volume` must also be specified.

[-source-volume <volume name>]] - Source Volume

Specifies the source volume of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameter `-source-vserver` must also be specified.

{ -destination-path <[vserver:][volume]>|<[[cluster:]/vserver/]volume>|<hostip://lun/name>|<hostip:/share/share-name>} - Destination Path

Specifies the destination endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of two formats. The normal format includes the names of the Vserver (vserver), and/or volume (volume). A format which also includes the name of the cluster (cluster) is also provided for consistency with other snapmirror commands. The form of the pathname which includes the cluster name cannot be used when operating in a Vserver context.

| -destination-vserver <vserver name> - Destination Vserver

Specifies the destination Vserver of the SnapMirror relationship. For relationships with volumes as endpoints, if this parameter is specified, parameter `-destination-volume` must also be specified.

[-destination-volume <volume name>]] - Destination Volume

Specifies the destination volume of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameter `-destination-vserver` must also be specified.

[-relationship-info-only [true]] - Remove relationship info only (skip cleanup of snapshots)

If this parameter is specified, the cleanup of Snapshot copies is bypassed and only the source relationship information is removed. It is recommended to specify this parameter only when the source volume is not accessible.

[-relationship-id <UUID>] - Relationship ID

This optional parameter specifies the relationship identifier of the relationship. It must be specified when information for more than one relationship with the same source and destination paths is present. This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

[-force | -f [true]] - Force

If this parameter is specified, the command proceeds without prompting for confirmation.

Examples

To release the source information for the SnapMirror relationship with the destination endpoint `vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror4`, type the following command:

```
vs1.example.com::> snapmirror release
  -destination-path vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror4
```

To release the source information for the SnapMirror relationship with the destination endpoint `vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror4`, and relationship-id `5f91a075-6a72-11e1-b562-123478563412`, type the following command:

```
vs1.example.com::> snapmirror release
  -destination-path vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror4
  -relationship-id 5f91a075-6a72-11e1-b562-123478563412
```

To release the source information for the SnapMirror relationship with the destination endpoint *dvs1.example.com*:, type the following command:

```
cluster1::> snapmirror release
  -destination-path dvs1.example.com:
```

Under PVR control to release the source information for the synchronous SnapMirror Consistency Group relationship with the destination Consistency Group *cg_dst* in Vserver *vs2.example.com*, type the following command:

```
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror release
  -destination-path vs2.example.com:/cg/cg_dst
```

Under PVR control to release just the source information but not remove the Snapshot copies that might be needed for a subsequent resync for the synchronous SnapMirror Consistency Group relationship with the destination Consistency Group *cg_dst* in Vserver *vs2.example.com*, type the following command:

```
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror release
  -destination-path vs2.example.com:/cg/cg_dst
  -relationship-info-only true
```

snapmirror restore

Restore a Snapshot copy from a source volume to a destination volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror restore` command restores the entire contents of a Snapshot copy or one or more files, LUNs or NVMe namespaces of a Snapshot copy from one volume to another volume.

The source of the restore can be a volume that is:

- the destination volume of a extended data protection (XDP) relationship
- the destination volume of a data protection (DP) relationship with "*Relationship Capability*" of "*8.2 and above*"
- a data-protection volume which is not the destination endpoint of any SnapMirror relationship
- a read-write volume.
- an AltaVault endpoint. In this case the destination must be an empty Data ONTAP volume.

The following cannot be used as either the source or destination volume of a restore:

- a volume that is the source or destination endpoint of a SnapMirror load-sharing relationship.
- a volume that is the destination endpoint of a SnapMirror relationship with the "*Relationship Capability*" of "*Pre 8.2*".
- a SolidFire endpoint.
- an Infinite Volume.

A SnapMirror relationship of type *RST* is created from the source volume to the destination volume by the `snapmirror restore` command. This relationship lasts for the duration of the restore operation and is deleted when the command completes successfully.

The following paragraphs describe the behavior when restoring the entire contents of a Snapshot copy to a destination volume.

By default the `snapmirror restore` will copy the latest Snapshot copy from the source volume to the destination volume. A specific Snapshot copy can be selected with the `-source-snapshot` parameter.

Any quota rules defined for the destination volume are deactivated prior to restoring the entire contents of a Snapshot copy. Run the command [“volume quota modify” on page 1451](#) `-vserver destination-volume-vserver -volume destination-volume-name -state on` to reactivate quota rules after the entire contents of the Snapshot copy have been restored.

If the destination volume is an empty data protection volume, the `snapmirror restore` command performs a baseline restore. For a baseline restore the following steps are performed:

- Create the *RST* SnapMirror relationship.
- The entire contents of the Snapshot copy selected to be restored are copied to the active file system of the destination volume.
- The destination volume is made read-write.
- The *RST* SnapMirror relationship is deleted.

If the destination volume is a read-write volume, an incremental restore is performed. The incremental restore fails if it cannot find a common Snapshot copy between the source and destination volumes. Restoring a Snapshot copy to an empty read-write volume is not supported. Incremental restore from a non-Data ONTAP endpoint to a Data ONTAP volume is not supported.

An incremental restore preserves all Snapshot copies on the destination volume but does not preserve changes to the active file system since the latest Snapshot copy. To preserve changes to the destination volume since the latest Snapshot copy use the [“volume snapshot create” on page 1488](#) command. Restore is a disruptive operation so client access of the destination volume is not advised for the duration of the operation.

For an incremental restore the following steps are performed:

- Create the *RST* SnapMirror relationship.
- The active file system of the destination volume is reverted to the latest Snapshot copy on the destination volume and the destination volume is made read-only.
- This Snapshot copy is the exported Snapshot copy and it is the view to which clients are redirected when accessing the destination volume.
- The contents of the Snapshot copy selected to be restored are copied to the active file system of the destination volume.
- The destination volume is made read-write.
- The *RST* SnapMirror relationship is deleted.

If `snapmirror restore` fails or is aborted, the *RST* relationship remains. Use the [“snapmirror show” on page 627](#) command with the destination volume name to display the reason for the error. An EMS is also generated when a failure occurs. There are two options to recover when restore fails or is aborted:

- Take corrective action suggested by the EMS and reissue the original command.
- Use the original command with `-clean-up-failure` to cancel the request.

When specifying `-clean-up-failure` to cancel an incremental restore request, the following steps are performed:

- If the Snapshot copy has not been restored to the destination volume, all data copied to the active file system by `snapmirror restore` to the destination volume is reverted.
- The destination volume is made read-write.
- The *RST* SnapMirror relationship is deleted.

When specifying `-clean-up-failure` to cancel a baseline restore request, the following steps are performed:

- If the Snapshot copy has been restored to the destination volume, the volume is made read-write.
- The *RST* SnapMirror relationship is deleted.

The following paragraphs describe the behavior and requirements when restoring one or more files, LUNs or NVMe namespaces to the destination volume.

The destination volume must be a read-write volume. Restoring files, LUNs or NVMe namespaces to a data protection volume is not supported. When restoring files, LUNs or NVMe namespaces the source and destination volumes are not required to have a common Snapshot copy. If a common Snapshot copy exists, an incremental restore is performed for those files, LUNs or NVMe namespaces being restored which exist in the common Snapshot copy.

The contents of the files, LUNs or NVMe namespaces to which data is being restored on the destination volume are not preserved by this command. To preserve the contents of the destination files, LUNs or NVMe namespaces, create a Snapshot copy on the destination volume prior to running this command. Client I/O is not allowed to a file, LUN or NVMe namespace to which data is being restored on the destination volume.

The `-source-snapshot` parameter is required when restoring files, LUNs or NVMe namespaces. It identifies the Snapshot copy on the source volume from which the files, LUNs or NVMe namespaces to be restored are copied. If all files, LUNs or NVMe namespaces to be restored do not exist in this Snapshot copy the command fails.

The source path for each file, LUN or NVMe namespace being restored is required. The source path of a file, LUN or NVMe namespace is from the root of the source Snapshot copy of the source volume. The file is restored to the same path on the destination volume unless an optional destination path is specified. The destination path is from the root of the destination volume. If a file, LUN or NVMe namespace to which data is being restored on the destination volume does not exist, the file, LUN or NVMe namespace is created. If any directory in the path of the file, LUN or NVMe namespace being restored does not exist on the destination volume, the command fails. Overwriting the contents of an existing file with the contents of a different file is supported. Similarly, overwriting the contents of an existing LUN or NVMe namespace with the contents of a different LUN or NVMe namespace is supported. However, overwriting a file with the contents of a LUN or NVMe namespace is not supported. Overwriting a LUN with the contents of a file or NVMe namespace is not supported. Overwriting an NVMe namespace with the contents of a file or LUN is not supported. Client I/O is not allowed to all files, LUNs and NVMe namespaces to which data is being restored on the destination volume.

If quota rules have been defined for the destination volume, resource usage is updated during file restore, but limits of quota rules are not enforced. Therefore, resource limits might be exceeded during a file restore.

Multiple concurrent `snapmirror restore` commands, restoring one or more files, LUNs or NVMe namespaces to the same destination volume, are not supported. The destination volume of a `snapmirror restore` to which one or more files, LUNs or NVMe namespaces are being restored, can simultaneously be the source volume of a [“snapmirror update” on page 654](#).

For a file, LUN or NVMe namespace restore the following steps are performed:

- Create the *RST* SnapMirror relationship.
- If any file, LUN or NVMe namespace being restored does not exist on the destination volume, create all such files, LUNs or NVMe namespaces.
- Prevent client I/O to files, LUNs or NVMe namespaces to which data is being restored on the destination volume.
- Revoke locks and space reservations held by NAS clients for files being restored.
- Copy the contents of all source files, LUNs or NVMe namespaces to the corresponding file, LUN or NVMe namespace on the destination volume.
- Allow client I/O to files, LUNs or NVMe namespaces to which data has been restored on the destination volume.
- Delete the *RST* SnapMirror relationship.

Note: Some file restore operations require a Snapshot copy to be created. This Snapshot copy is temporary, it is deleted before the operation completes.

Since client I/O is not allowed to files, LUNs or NVMe namespaces being restored, client I/O to files, LUNs or NVMe namespaces being restored should be quiesced. Mapped LUNs or NVMe namespaces remain mapped throughout the operation. SAN clients do not need to rediscover a mapped LUN that has been restored. Restoring an NVMe namespace on top of another NVMe namespace with a different attribute relevant to NVMe protocol accessibility (like size) is not supported.

If `snapmirror restore` fails or is aborted, the *RST* relationship remains. Use the [“snapmirror show” on page 627](#) command with the destination volume to display the reason for the error. An EMS is also generated when a failure occurs. There are two options to recover when restore fails or is aborted:

- Take corrective action suggested by the EMS and reissue the original command.
- Use `snapmirror restore -clean-up-failure` along with specifying the destination volume to cancel the request.

When specifying `-clean-up-failure` to cancel a file restore request, the following steps are performed:

- Any files to which client I/O is not allowed are removed.
- Any Snapshot copy created for use during a file restore operation is deleted.
- The *RST* SnapMirror relationship is deleted.

Note: LUNs to which client I/O is not allowed remain. For LUNs to which client I/O is not allowed, do one of the following:

- Use the `snapmirror restore` command to restore data to the LUN. Once the command completes successfully, client I/O to the LUN is allowed.
- Delete the LUN using the [“lun delete” on page 190](#) command with the `-force-fenced` parameter.

Note: Similarly, NVMe namespaces to which client I/O is not allowed remain. For NVMe namespaces to which client I/O is not allowed, do one of the following:

- Use the `snapmirror restore` command to restore data to the NVMe namespace. Once the command completes successfully, client I/O to the NVMe namespace is allowed.
- Delete the NVMe namespace using the [“vserver nvme namespace delete” on page 1853](#) command with the `-skip-mapped-check` parameter.

The `snapmirror restore` command must be used from the destination Vserver or cluster.

Parameters

[-source-path | -S {<[vserver:][volume]>|<[[cluster:]/vserver/]volume>|<hostip://lun/name>|<hostip:/share/share-name>}] - Source Path

Specifies the source endpoint in one of three formats. The basic format includes the names of the Vserver (vserver) and volume (volume). A format which also includes the name of the cluster (cluster) is supported for consistency with other [Chapter 21 “SnapMirror Commands” on page 581](#) commands. The form of the pathname which includes the cluster name is not valid when operating in a Vserver context. A non-Data ONTAP source endpoint (for example, AltaVault) can be specified in the form *hostip:/share/share-name*.

[-source-cluster <Cluster name>] - Source Cluster

Specifies the cluster in which the source volume resides. This parameter is not needed; it is provided for consistency with other [Chapter 21 “SnapMirror Commands” on page 581](#) commands. If this parameter is specified, the `-source-vserver` and `-source-volume` parameters must also be specified. This parameter is not valid when operating in a Vserver context. This parameter is not supported if the source is a non-Data ONTAP endpoint.

[-source-vserver <vserver name>] - Source Vserver

Specifies the source Vserver of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, the `-source-volume` parameter must also be specified. This parameter is not supported if the source is a non-Data ONTAP endpoint.

[-source-volume <volume name>] - Source Volume

Specifies the source volume of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, the `-source-vserver` parameter must also be specified. This parameter is not supported if the source is a non-Data ONTAP endpoint.

{ -destination-path {<[vserver:][volume]>|<[[cluster:]/vserver/]volume>|<hostip://lun/name>|<hostip:/share/share-name>} } - Destination Path

Specifies the destination endpoint in one of two formats. The basic format includes the names of the Vserver (vserver) and volume (volume). A format that also includes the name of the cluster (cluster) is supported for consistency with other [Chapter 21 “SnapMirror Commands” on page 581](#) commands. The form of the pathname which includes the cluster name is not valid when operating in a Vserver context.

[-destination-cluster <Cluster name>] - Destination Cluster

Specifies the cluster in which the destination volume resides. This parameter is not needed; it is provided for consistency with other [Chapter 21 “SnapMirror Commands” on page 581](#) commands. If this parameter is specified, the `-destination-vserver` and `-destination-volume` parameters must also be specified. This parameter is not valid when operating in a Vserver context. This parameter is only applicable for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2".

-destination-vserver <vserver name> - Destination Vserver

Specifies the destination Vserver. If this parameter is specified, the `-destination-volume` parameter must also be specified.

-destination-volume <volume name> } - Destination Volume

Specifies the destination volume. If this parameter is specified, the `-destination-vserver` parameter must also be specified.

[-source-snapshot | -s <text>] - Source Snapshot

When restoring the entire contents of a Snapshot copy, this optional parameter identifies the Snapshot copy to be restored from the source volume to the destination volume. The default value is the latest snapshot on the source volume. When restoring one or more files, LUNs or NVMe namespaces from a Snapshot copy, this parameter is required.

[-throttle | -k <throttleType>] - Throttle (KB/sec)

This optional parameter limits the network bandwidth used for the restore transfer when the source and destination volumes belong to different clusters. It sets the maximum rate (in Kbytes/sec) at which data can be transferred between the clusters during the operation. To fully use the network bandwidth

available between the clusters, set the throttle value to *unlimited* or *0*. The minimum throttle value is four Kbytes/sec, so if you specify a throttle value between *1* and *4*, it will be treated as if you specified *4*.

`[-transfer-priority {low|normal}] - Transfer Priority`

This optional parameter specifies the priority at which the transfer runs. The default value for this parameter is *normal*.

`[-disable-storage-efficiency [true]] - Disable Storage Efficient Transfer`

The default behavior of restore is to preserve storage efficiency when possible. Use this optional parameter to turn off storage efficiency for data transferred over the wire and written to the destination volume.

`[-clean-up-failure [true]] - Clean up after Failure`

Use this optional parameter to recover from an aborted or failed restore operation. Any temporary *RST* relationship is removed from the destination Vserver. An attempt is made to remove any temporary *RST* relationship from the source Vserver. If cleaning up an incomplete restore of the entire contents of a Snapshot copy and the destination volume was read-write prior to the failed or aborted restore operation, it is converted back to read-write if necessary, while removing all data transferred or copied during the restore operation. If cleaning up an incomplete restore of one or more files, LUNs or NVMe namespaces of a Snapshot copy, any file to which client I/O is not allowed is deleted.

`[-tries <unsigned32_or_unlimited>] - Tries Limit`

Specifies the total number of attempts to transfer data in cases where a transfer is interrupted by an error that SnapMirror can recover from. The value of this parameter must be a positive integer or *unlimited*.

`[-force | -f [true]] - Force`

If this parameter is specified, the command proceeds without prompting for confirmation.

`[-file-list <<source path>[,@<destination path>]>, ...] - File List`

Specifies the files, LUNs or NVMe namespaces to be restored. The list can contain specifications for up to 8 files, LUNs or NVMe namespaces. Specification for each file, LUN or NVMe namespace consists of a *source_path* and an optional *destination_path*, and is of the form '*source_path*[@*destination_path*]'. *source_path* is required and is the path of the file from the source Snapshot copy, e.g. */dira/file1* or */lun1*. The source path does not include the Snapshot name nor the source volume name. The path to each file to be restored in the active file system of the destination volume is the same as the path specified by *source_path*, unless an optional *destination_path* is specified. *destination_path* begins with the @ symbol followed by the path of the file from the root of the active file system of the destination volume, e.g. *@/file1* or *@/dira/lun1*. Each *source_path* and *destination_path* is a separate entity in the list of paths. A *destination_path* is associated with the *source_path* that immediately precedes it. If this parameter is specified, *-source-snapshot* must also be specified. Examples:

```
/dira/file1
/dir1/file1,@/dirb/file2
/dir1/file1,@/dirb/file2,/dir1/file3
```

`[-use-network-compression [true]] - Use Network Compression`

Use this optional parameter to use network compression for data transfer over the wire. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP endpoints.

Examples

The following example does an incremental restore between the restore source volume *vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror2* and the restore destination volume *vs1.example.com:dept_eng*:

```
vs1.example.com::> snapmirror restore
  -destination-path vs1.example.com:dept_eng
  -source-path vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror2
  -source-snapshot snap3
Warning: All data newer than Snapshot copy snap6 on volume
         vs1.example.com:dept_eng will be deleted.
Do you want to continue? {y|n}: y
```

```
[Job 34] Job is queued: snapmirror restore from source
vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror2 for the snapshot snap3.
vs1.example.com::>
```

The following example restores /file3 from the source Snapshot copy *snap3* on the source volume *vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror2* to the active file system of the restore destination volume *vs1.example.com:dept_eng*:

```
vs1.example.com::> snapmirror restore
  -destination-path vs1.example.com:dept_eng
  -source-path vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror2
  -source-snapshot snap3
  -file-list /file3
Warning: This command will overwrite any file on destination
"vs1.example.com:dept_eng" that has the same path as any of
the files to be restored.
Do you want to continue? {y|n}: y
[Job 35] Job is queued: snapmirror restore from source
"vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror2" for the snapshot snap3.
vs1.example.com::>
```

The following example restores /file3 from the source Snapshot copy *snap3* on the source volume *vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror2* to /file3.new in the active file system of the restore destination volume *vs1.example.com:dept_eng*:

```
vs1.example.com::> snapmirror restore
  -destination-path vs1.example.com:dept_eng
  -source-path vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror2
  -source-snapshot snap3
  -file-list /file3,@/file3.new
Warning: This command will overwrite any file on destination
"vs1.example.com:dept_eng" that has the same path as any of
the files to be restored.
Do you want to continue? {y|n}: y
[Job 36] Job is queued: snapmirror restore from source
"vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror2" for the snapshot snap3.
vs1.example.com::>
```

The following example restores /file1, /file2, and /file3 from the source Snapshot copy *snap3* on the source volume *vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror2* respectively to /file1.new, /file2, and /file3.new in the active file system of the restore destination volume *vs1.example.com:dept_eng*:

```
vs1.example.com::> snapmirror restore
  -destination-path vs1.example.com:dept_eng
  -source-path vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror2
  -source-snapshot snap3
  -file-list /file1,@/file1.new,/file2,/file3,@/file3.new
Warning: This command will overwrite any file on destination
"vs1.example.com:dept_eng" that has the same path as any of
the files to be restored.
Do you want to continue? {y|n}: y
[Job 36] Job is queued: snapmirror restore from source
"vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror2" for the snapshot snap3.
vs1.example.com::>
```

The following example deletes data from an incomplete file restore, captured in a Snapshot copy which was later promoted to the active file system of a volume.

```
vs1.example.com::> snapmirror restore
  -destination-path vs1.example.com:dept_eng
  -file-restore-clean-up
Operation is queued: snapmirror restore with "-file-restore-clean-up"
on volume "vs1.example.com:dept_eng".
vs1.example.com::>
```

snapmirror resume

Enable future transfers

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror resume` command enables future transfers for a SnapMirror relationship that has been quiesced.

If there is a scheduled transfer for the relationship, it will be triggered on the next schedule. If there is a restart checkpoint, it will be re-used if possible.

If applied on a load-sharing (LS) SnapMirror relationship, it enables future transfers for all the relationships in the load-sharing set.

When a quiesced SnapMirror relationship is resumed, future transfers remain enabled across reboots and fail-overs.

This command is supported for SnapMirror relationships with the field *"Relationship Capability"* showing as either *"8.2 and above"* or *"Pre 8.2"* in the output of the ["snapmirror show" on page 627](#) command.

The `snapmirror resume` command must be used from the destination Vserver or cluster.

The relationship must exist on the destination Vserver or cluster. When issuing `snapmirror resume`, you must specify the destination endpoint. The specification of the source endpoint of the relationship is optional.

Parameters

{ [-source-path | -S {<[vserver:][volume]>|<[[cluster:][vserver]/volume>|<hostip://lun/name>|<hostip:/share/share-name>}] - Source Path

This parameter specifies the source endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of four path formats. The normal format includes the names of the Vserver (vserver) and/or the volume (volume). To support relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, a format which also includes the name of the cluster (cluster) is provided. The *"Pre 8.2"* format cannot be used when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*. For SnapMirror relationships with an AltaVault source, the source endpoint is specified in the form *hostip:/share/share-name*. For SnapMirror relationships with a SolidFire source, the source endpoint is specified in the form *hostip://lun/name*.

[-source-cluster <Cluster name>] - Source Cluster

Specifies the source cluster of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, the `-source-vserver` and `-source-volume` parameters must also be specified. This parameter is only applicable for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*. This parameter cannot be specified when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.

[-source-vserver <vserver name>] - Source Vserver

Specifies the source Vserver of the SnapMirror relationship. For relationships with volumes as endpoints, if this parameter is specified, parameters `-source-volume` and for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, `-source-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP source endpoints.

[-source-volume <volume name>] - Source Volume

Specifies the source volume of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters `-source-vserver` and for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, `-source-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP source endpoints.

{ -destination-path [<[vserver:][volume]>|<[[cluster:]/vserver/]volume>|<hostip://lun/name>|<hostip://share/share-name>] - Destination Path

This parameter specifies the destination endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of four path formats. The normal format includes the names of the Vserver (vserver) and/or volume (volume). To support relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", a format which also includes the name of the cluster (cluster) is provided. The "Pre 8.2" format cannot be used when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above". For SnapMirror relationships with AltaVault destinations, the destination endpoint is specified in the form *hostip://share/share-name*. For relationships with SolidFire destinations, the destination endpoint is specified in the form *hostip://lun/name*.

| [-destination-cluster <Cluster name>] - Destination Cluster

Specifies the destination cluster of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters -destination-vserver and -destination-volume must also be specified. This parameter is only applicable for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2". This parameter cannot be specified when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above".

-destination-vserver <vserver name> - Destination Vserver

Specifies the destination Vserver of the SnapMirror relationship. For relationships with volumes as endpoints, if this parameter is specified, parameters -destination-volume and for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", -destination-cluster must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP destination endpoints.

-destination-volume <volume name>} - Destination Volume

Specifies the destination volume of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters -destination-vserver and for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", -destination-cluster must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP destination endpoints.

Examples

To re-enable future transfers for the SnapMirror relationship with the destination endpoint *vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror2* that has been previously quiesced, type the following command:

```
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror resume -destination-path  
vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror2
```

To re-enable future transfers for the SnapMirror relationship with the destination endpoint *cluster2://vs2.example.com/dept_eng_dp_mirror2* that has been previously quiesced, type the following command:

```
cluster2::> snapmirror resume -destination-path  
cluster2://vs2.example.com/dept_eng_dp_mirror2
```

To re-enable future transfers for the Vserver SnapMirror relationship with the destination endpoint *dvs1.example.com*: that has been previously quiesced, type the following command:

```
cluster2::> snapmirror resume -destination-path  
dvs1.example.com:
```

Under PVR control to re-enable future transfers and initiate an Auto Resync of the synchronous SnapMirror Consistency Group relationship with the destination Consistency Group *cg_dst* in Vserver *vs2.example.com*, type the following command:

```
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror resume -destination-path  
vs2.example.com:/cg/cg_dst
```

snapmirror resync

Start a resynchronize operation

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror resync` command establishes or reestablishes a mirroring relationship between a source and a destination endpoint. The endpoints can be Vservers, volumes or non-Data ONTAP endpoints that support SnapMirror. `snapmirror resync` for a SnapMirror relationship with volumes as endpoints is typically executed in the following cases:

- The destination mirror is broken (that is, the destination volume is a read-write volume and no longer a data protection mirror). After the `snapmirror resync` command completes, the destination volume is made a data protection mirror and the mirror can be manually updated or scheduled for updates.
- [“snapmirror update” on page 654](#) command failed because the required common Snapshot copy was deleted on the source volume.
- The volumes are the first and third endpoints in a cascade chain of relationships and they have a common Snapshot copy. In this case, `snapmirror resync` might implicitly create the SnapMirror relationship between them.

Attention: The `snapmirror resync` command can cause data loss on the destination volume because the command can remove the exported Snapshot copy on the destination volume.

The default behavior of the `snapmirror resync` command for volume relationships is defined as follows:

- Finds the most recent common Snapshot copy between the source and destination volumes, removes Snapshot copies on the destination volume that are newer than the common Snapshot copy and mounts the destination volume as a DP volume with the common Snapshot copy as the exported Snapshot copy.
- For data protection (DP) relationships, takes a Snapshot copy of the source volume to capture the current image and transfers Snapshot copies that are newer than the common Snapshot copy from the source volume to the destination volume. For extended data protection (XDP) relationships, transfers Snapshot copies newer than the common Snapshot copy according to the relationship policy, i.e., Snapshot copies will match rules associated with the policy as defined by the [“snapmirror policy” on page 664](#) commands. For relationships associated with [“snapmirror policy” on page 664](#) of type *async-mirror* and *mirror-vault* the `snapmirror resync` first takes a Snapshot copy of the source volume and includes it in the Snapshot copies selected for transfer.

For Vserver SnapMirror relationships, a resync operation is typically executed when the relationship is broken-off, the *subtype* of the destination Vserver is *default* and the destination volumes are of type read-write. Once the command is queued, the subtype of the destination Vserver changes from *default* to *dp-destination*. A successful resync operation also makes the destination Vserver's volumes data protection volumes.

If the resync command is executed on a Vserver SnapMirror relationship, and the corresponding source and destination Vservers have volumes with volume level SnapMirror relationships, then the volume level SnapMirror relationships will be converted to volumes under the Vserver SnapMirror relationship. This conversion is supported only for source and destination Vservers which have been transitioned from a 7-Mode vFiler into a C-Mode Vserver. Some basic pre-requisites for the conversion are that the destination Vserver should be in a *stopped* state and all the destination Vserver volumes except the root volume should be in a volume level SnapMirror relationship with volumes of the source Vserver. The state of these volume level SnapMirror relationships should be *Snapmirrored* and status should be *Idle*.

The `snapmirror resync` command supports an optional parameter `"preserve"`. The parameter `"preserve"` is only supported for extended data protection (XDP) relationships. It is not supported for relationships with a non-Data ONTAP endpoint. When used, the parameter `"preserve"` changes the behavior of `snapmirror resync` command. Changed behavior of the command can be described as follows:

- Finds the most recent common Snapshot copy between the source and destination volumes, preserves all Snapshot copies on the destination volume that are newer than the common Snapshot copy, and mounts the destination volume as a DP volume with the common Snapshot copy as the exported Snapshot copy.
- Performs a local rollback transfer to make a copy of the common Snapshot copy on the destination volume and establish it as the latest Snapshot copy on the destination volume. The command then transfers all Snapshot copies that are newer than the common Snapshot copy, from the source volume to the destination volume. The command only transfers Snapshot copies that match the relationship's policy, i.e., Snapshot copies will match rules associated with the policy as defined by the ["snapmirror policy" on page 664](#) commands.

If a SnapMirror relationship does not already exist, that is, the relationship was not created using the ["snapmirror create" on page 586](#) command, the `snapmirror resync` command will implicitly create the SnapMirror relationship, with the same behaviors as described for the ["snapmirror create" on page 586](#) command before resyncing it.

For Infinite Volumes and Vservers, you must create SnapMirror relationships between Infinite Volumes or Vservers by using the ["snapmirror create" on page 586](#) command before you run the `snapmirror resync` command. The `snapmirror resync` command does not implicitly create the relationship.

This command is supported for SnapMirror relationships with the field `"Relationship Capability"` showing as either `"8.2 and above"` or `"Pre 8.2"` in the output of the ["snapmirror show" on page 627](#) command.

For relationships with `"Relationship Capability"` of `"8.2 and above"`, you can track the progress of the operation using the ["snapmirror show" on page 627](#) command.

For relationships with `"Relationship Capability"` of `"Pre 8.2"`, a job will be spawned to operate on the SnapMirror relationship, and the job id will be shown in the command output. The progress of the job can be tracked using the ["job show" on page 160](#) and ["job history show" on page 168](#) commands.

The `snapmirror resync` command fails if the destination volume does not have a Snapshot copy in common with the source volume.

The `snapmirror resync` command does not work on load-sharing mirrors.

The `snapmirror resync` command must be used from the destination Vserver or cluster.

Parameters

{ [-source-path | -S <[vserver:][volume]>|<[[cluster:]/vserver/]volume>|<hostip://lun/name>|<hostip:/share/share-name>}] - Source Path

This parameter specifies the source endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of four path formats. The normal format includes the names of the Vserver (vserver) and/or the volume (volume). To support relationships with `"Relationship Capability"` of `"Pre 8.2"`, a format which also includes the name of the cluster (cluster) is provided. The `"Pre 8.2"` format cannot be used when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with `"Relationship Capability"` of `"8.2 and above"`. For SnapMirror relationships with an AltaVault source, the source endpoint is specified in the form `hostip:/share/share-name`. For SnapMirror relationships with a SolidFire source, the source endpoint is specified in the form `hostip://lun/name`.

| [-source-cluster <Cluster name>] - Source Cluster

Specifies the source cluster of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, the `-source-vserver` and `-source-volume` parameters must also be specified. This parameter is only applicable for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2". This parameter cannot be specified when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above".

`[-source-vserver <vserver name>]` - Source Vserver

Specifies the source Vserver of the SnapMirror relationship. For relationships with volumes as endpoints, if this parameter is specified, parameters `-source-volume` and for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", `-source-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP source endpoints.

`[-source-volume <volume name>]` - Source Volume

Specifies the source volume of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters `-source-vserver` and for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", `-source-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP source endpoints.

`{ -destination-path {<[vserver:][volume]>|<[[cluster:]/vserver/]volume>|<hostip://lun/name>|<hostip:/share/share-name>}` - Destination Path

This parameter specifies the destination endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of four path formats. The normal format includes the names of the Vserver (vserver) and/or volume (volume). To support relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", a format which also includes the name of the cluster (cluster) is provided. The "Pre 8.2" format cannot be used when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above". For SnapMirror relationships with AltaVault destinations, the destination endpoint is specified in the form `hostip:/share/share-name`. For relationships with SolidFire destinations, the destination endpoint is specified in the form `hostip://lun/name`.

`[-destination-cluster <Cluster name>]` - Destination Cluster

Specifies the destination cluster of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters `-destination-vserver` and `-destination-volume` must also be specified. This parameter is only applicable for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2". This parameter cannot be specified when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above".

`-destination-vserver <vserver name>` - Destination Vserver

Specifies the destination Vserver of the SnapMirror relationship. For relationships with volumes as endpoints, if this parameter is specified, parameters `-destination-volume` and for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", `-destination-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP destination endpoints.

`-destination-volume <volume name>` - Destination Volume

Specifies the destination volume of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters `-destination-vserver` and for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", `-destination-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP destination endpoints.

`[-source-snapshot | -s <text>]` - Source Snapshot

This optional parameter specifies a Snapshot copy to transfer. The default behavior for a data protection relationship with a read-write source is that Data ONTAP creates a new Snapshot copy and uses it as the basis for determining what data are replicated; with this option, the specified Snapshot copy will be used instead. The default behavior for an extended data protection relationship depends on the relationship's policy type. For a data protection relationship, the specified Snapshot copy must be newer than the latest common Snapshot copy. For an extended data protection relationship, the specified Snapshot copy can be newer or older than the common Snapshot copy. This parameter is not supported for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2".

`[-type <snapmirrorType>]` - Snapmirror Relationship Type

Specifies the type of SnapMirror relationship if a relationship is implicitly created. This parameter is the same as the one used in the "[snapmirror create](#)" on [page 586](#) command.

`[-policy <sm_policy>]` - SnapMirror Policy

This optional parameter designates the name of the SnapMirror policy which is associated with the SnapMirror relationship. If you do not designate a policy, the current policy will be retained. This parameter is not applicable to relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2". This parameter is not supported by this operation for Infinite Volumes.

Note: You define and name a policy using the [“snapmirror policy create” on page 665](#) command.

[-force | -f [true]] - Force

If this parameter is specified, the command proceeds without prompting for confirmation.

[-throttle | -k <throttleType>] - Throttle (KB/sec)

This optional parameter limits the network bandwidth used for the resync transfer. It sets the maximum rate (in Kbytes/sec) at which data can be transferred during the operation. If this parameter is not specified, the throttle value configured for the relationship with the [“snapmirror create” on page 586](#) or [“snapmirror modify” on page 604](#) command will be used. To fully use the network bandwidth available, set the throttle value to *unlimited* or *0*. The minimum throttle value is four Kbytes/sec, so if you specify a throttle value between *1* and *4*, it will be treated as if you specified *4*. For FlexGroup relationships, the throttle value is applied individually to each constituent relationship. The `-throttle` parameter does not affect load-sharing transfers and transfers for other relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2" confined to a single cluster.

[-transfer-priority {low|normal}] - Transfer Priority

This optional parameter specifies the priority at which the transfer runs. The default value for this parameter is the value in the SnapMirror policy associated with this relationship. This parameter is not applicable to relationships with a "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2".

[-preserve [true]] - Preserve

This parameter is only supported for extended data protection (XDP) relationships with policies of type *vault*, and *mirror-vault*. It is not supported for relationships with a policy of type *async-mirror* and data protection and load-sharing relationships. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP endpoints. When specified, it changes the behavior of the `snapmirror resync` command to preserve Snapshot copies on the destination volume that are newer than the latest common Snapshot copy. This parameter is not supported for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2". This parameter is not supported for Infinite Volume SnapMirror relationships.

[-quick-resync [true]] - Quick Resync

This parameter is only supported for extended data protection (XDP) relationships. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP endpoints. Specifying this optional parameter reduces the resync time because the resync does not incur storage efficiency overhead before the transfer of new data. Specifying this parameter is recommended if the source of the resync does not have volume efficiency enabled or if reducing resync time is more important than preserving all possible storage efficiency. When this parameter is specified, resync does not preserve the storage efficiency of the new data with existing data over the wire and on the destination.

[-is-auto-expand-enabled {true|false}] - Is Auto Expand Enabled

This optional parameter specifies whether or not a FlexGroup SnapMirror relationship and its destination FlexGroup should be auto-expanded if the source FlexGroup is expanded. This parameter is supported only for FlexGroup SnapMirror relationships. If this resync is creating a new Snapmirror relationship, the default value is *true*. If it is not creating a new relationship, if a value is specified, it must match the current value for the existing relationship. If the parameter is not specified, the existing value will be retained.

[-foreground | -w [true]] - Foreground Process

This specifies whether the operation runs as a foreground process. If this parameter is specified, the default setting is *true* (the operation runs in the foreground). When set to *true*, the command will not return until the process completes. This parameter is only applicable to relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2".

Examples

To reestablish mirroring for the destination endpoint `vs2.example.com:dept_mkt_mirror` that has been previously broken off with the [“snapmirror break” on page 584](#) command, type the following command:

```
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror resync -destination-path
vs2.example.com:dept_mkt_dp_mirror
```

For relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, to reestablish mirroring for the destination endpoint `cluster2://vs2.example.com/dept_mkt_mirror` that has been previously broken off with the [“snapmirror break” on page 584](#) command, type the following command:

```
cluster2::> snapmirror resync -destination-path
cluster2://vs2.example.com/dept_mkt_dp_mirror
```

To create a SnapMirror relationship and reestablish mirroring between the destination endpoint named `vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror2` and the source endpoint named `vs1.example.com:dept_eng`, type the following command:

```
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror resync -destination-path
vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror2
-source-path vs1.example.com:dept_eng
```

To create a SnapMirror relationship and reestablish mirroring between the destination endpoint named `cluster2://vs2.example.com/dept_eng_dp_mirror2` and the source endpoint named `cluster1://vs1.example.com/dept_eng` when the source cluster is running Data ONTAP 8.1 software, type the following command:

```
cluster2::> snapmirror resync -destination-path
cluster2://vs2.example.com/dept_eng_dp_mirror2
-source-path cluster1://vs1.example.com/dept_eng
```

To create and reestablish an extended data protection (XDP) relationship between the Data ONTAP source endpoint `vs1.example.com:data_ontap_vol`, and the non-Data ONTAP (for example, AltaVault) destination endpoint `10.0.0.11:/share/share1`, and start the initial transfer, type the following command:

```
vs1.example.com::> snapmirror resync -destination-path
10.0.0.11:/share/share1
-source-path vs1.example.com:data_ontap_vol -type XDP
```

To reestablish mirroring for the destination endpoint `dvs1.example.com:` of a Vserver relationship that has been previously broken off with the [“snapmirror break” on page 584](#) command, type the following command:

```
cluster2::> snapmirror resync -destination-path
dvs1.example.com:
```

Under PVR control to create a SnapMirror synchronous Consistency Group relationship with the following attributes:

- It is between the source Consistency Group `cg_src` in Vserver `vs1.example.com`, and the destination Consistency Group `cg_dst` in Vserver `vs2.example.com`.
- It has item mappings between `lun1` and `lun2` on volume `srcvol` and `lun1` and `lun2` on volume `dstvol`.
- It uses a policy named `Sync` that has a policy type of `sync-mirror` that the user has previously created.

and reestablish mirroring, type the following command:

```
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror resync -destination-path
vs2.example.com:/cg/cg_dst -source-path
vs1.example.com:/cg/cg_src -type XDP -policy Sync
-cg-item-mappings /vol/srcvol/lun1:/vol/dstvol/lun1,
/vol/srcvol/lun2:/vol/dstvol/lun2
```

Under PVR control to reestablish mirroring to the destination Consistency Group *cg_dst* in Vserver *vs2.example.com* that has been previously broken off with the “[snapmirror break](#)” on [page 584](#) command, type the following command:

```
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror resync -destination-path  
vs2.example.com:/cg/cg_dst
```

snapmirror set-options

Display/Set SnapMirror options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror set-options` command can be used to display or set snapmirror options. This command is not supported for Infinite Volume SnapMirror relationships.

Parameters

[-dp-source-xfer-reserve-pct {0|25%|50%|75%|100%}] - Percentage Reserved for DP Source Transfers

Specifies the percentage of maximum allowed concurrent transfers reserved for source DP transfers

[-xdp-source-xfer-reserve-pct {0|25%|50%|75%|100%}] - Percentage Reserved for XDP Source Transfers

Specifies the percentage of maximum allowed concurrent transfers reserved for source XDP transfers

[-dp-destination-xfer-reserve-pct {0|25%|50%|75%|100%}] - Percentage Reserved for DP Destination Transfers

Specifies the percentage of maximum allowed concurrent transfers reserved for destination DP transfers

[-xdp-destination-xfer-reserve-pct {0|25%|50%|75%|100%}] - Percentage Reserved for XDP Destination Transfers

Specifies the percentage of maximum allowed concurrent transfers reserved for destination XDP transfers

Examples

The following example displays SnapMirror options:

```
cluster1::> snapmirror set-options  
Percentage Reserved for DP Source Transfers: 0  
Percentage Reserved for XDP Source Transfers: 0  
Percentage Reserved for DP Destination Transfers: 0  
Percentage Reserved for XDP Destination Transfers: 0  
  
cluster1::> snapmirror set-options -dp-source-xfer-reserve-pct 25  
-xdp-source-xfer-reserve-pct 50 -dp-destination-xfer  
reserve-pct 0 -xdp-destination-xfer-reserve-pct 50  
  
cluster1::> snapmirror set-options  
Percentage Reserved for DP Source Transfers: 25  
Percentage Reserved for XDP Source Transfers: 50  
Percentage Reserved for DP Destination Transfers: 0  
Percentage Reserved for XDP Destination Transfers: 50
```

snapmirror show

Display a list of SnapMirror relationships

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror show` command displays information associated with SnapMirror relationships. By default, the command displays the following information:

- Source path
- Relationship Type
- Destination Path
- Mirror State
- Relationship Status
- Total Progress
- Healthy
- Progress Last Updated

For backward compatibility with clustered Data ONTAP 8.1, and to accommodate load-sharing relationships which are only supported in a Data ONTAP 8.1 compatible way, SnapMirror relationships, which match one of the following conditions are managed as on clustered Data ONTAP 8.1: (1) The relationship is of type load-sharing; (2) The source endpoint of the relationship is on a remote Data ONTAP 8.1 cluster; (3) The local cluster was upgraded from clustered Data ONTAP 8.1, the relationship was created before the upgrade, and the relationship has not yet been converted to one with Data ONTAP 8.2 capabilities. These relationships have the same limitations as on clustered Data ONTAP 8.1. Especially, they support the same set of information fields. The *"Relationship Capability"* field is set to *"Pre 8.2"* for these relationships.

The `snapmirror show` command displays information for SnapMirror relationships whose destination endpoints are in the current Vserver if you are in a Vserver context, or in the current cluster if you are in a cluster context, or on a non-Data ONTAP endpoint that supports SnapMirror (for example, AltaVault). For backward compatibility with clustered Data ONTAP 8.1, the command also displays information for SnapMirror relationships with the *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, and whose source endpoints are in the current Vserver or cluster, and destination endpoints are in different Vservers or clusters. You must use the ["snapmirror list-destinations" on page 600](#) command to display information for SnapMirror relationships whose source endpoints are in the current Vserver or current cluster.

Some of the SnapMirror relationship information is cached. The `snapmirror show` command only returns the cached information, therefore there is a delay after the information is changed before it is reflected in the `snapmirror show` output. Other information, such as progress metrics during a transfer, is only updated periodically and can be very delayed in the `snapmirror show` output.

The `-instance` and `-fields` parameters are mutually exclusive and select the information fields that are displayed. The other parameters to the `snapmirror show` command select the SnapMirror relationships for which information is displayed. The `-instance` displays detailed information fields including:

```
Source Path: Path of the source endpoint.
Destination Path: Path of the destination endpoint.
Relationship Type: Type of the SnapMirror relationship. Can be
                  one of the following:
                  - DP: Data protection relationship.
                  - LS: Load-sharing relationship.
                  - XDP: Extended data protection relationship.
                  - RST: Temporary relationship created
                        during a restore operation, and
                        deleted if the operation completes
                        successfully.
                  - TDP: 7-mode to clustered Data ONTAP
                        transition data protection
                        relationship.
Relationship Group Type: For FlexVol relationships, specifies the
```

type of the group relationship that includes this FlexVol. For group relationships, specifies the type of the group relationship. Can be one of the following:

- none: No group relationship.
- vserver: Vserver relationship.
- infinitevol: Infinite Volume relationship.
- flexgroup: FlexGroup relationship.

Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.

Relationship Status: Status of the SnapMirror relationship.

Can be one of the following:

- Idle: No transfer operation is in progress and future transfers are not disabled.
- Queued: A transfer operation has been accepted and queued in the system, and future transfers are not disabled.
- Transferring: A transfer operation is in progress and future transfers are not disabled.
- Preparing: Pre-transfer phase for Vault incremental transfers. For Vault relationships only.
- Finalizing: Post-transfer phase for Vault incremental transfers. Network traffic will be low as processing is primarily on the destination volume. For Vault relationships only.
- Aborting: A transfer abort operation that might include the removal of the checkpoint is underway. Future transfers are not disabled. Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.
- Quiesced: No transfer operation is in progress and future transfers are disabled.
- Quiescing: A transfer operation is in progress and future transfers are disabled.
- Checking: Destination volume is undergoing a diagnostic check, no transfer is in progress, and future transfers are not disabled. Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*.
- Breaking: The SnapMirror relationship is being broken off and no transfer is in progress.

Mirror State: State of the destination volume. Can be one of the following:

- Uninitialized: Destination volume has not been initialized.
- Snapmirrored: Destination volume has been initialized and is ready to receive SnapMirror updates.
- Broken-off: Destination volume is RW and snapshots are present.

Healthy: Condition of the relationship. Can be one of

the following:

- true: The SnapMirror relationship is healthy. It has not missed a scheduled transfer, or experienced a manual update failure.
- false: The SnapMirror relationship is not healthy. It has missed a scheduled transfer, or has experienced a manual update failure.

Unhealthy Reason: Reason the SnapMirror relationship is not healthy. Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*

Newest Snapshot: Name of the newest Snapshot copy on the destination volume.

Newest Snapshot Timestamp: Timestamp of the newest Snapshot copy.

Exported Snapshot: Name of the exported Snapshot copy on the destination volume.

Exported Snapshot Timestamp: Timestamp of the exported Snapshot copy.

Lag Time: Time since the exported Snapshot copy was created. It is displayed in the format: hours:minutes:seconds. Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.

Transfer Type: Type of the current transfer operation. Can be one of the following:

- initialize
- update
- resync
- restore

Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.

Transfer Snapshot: Name of the Snapshot copy being transferred.

Snapshot Progress: Amount of data transferred for the transfer snapshot. This parameter is not supported for SnapMirror FlexGroup relationships, but it is supported for FlexGroup constituent relationships.

Total Progress: Total amount of data transferred for the current transfer operation. This parameter is not supported for SnapMirror FlexGroup relationships, but it is supported for FlexGroup constituent relationships.

Network Compression Ratio: The compression ratio achieved for the data sent over the wire as a part of the current transfer operation. The ratio is not maintained across checkpoint restarts. If network compression is disabled for the transfer, the ratio will be set to 1:1. Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.

This parameter is not supported for Vserver or FlexGroup SnapMirror relationships, but it is supported for FlexGroup constituent relationships.

Snapshot Checkpoint: The amount of data transferred as recorded in the restart checkpoint of the current or most recent transfer snapshot. If a restart checkpoint is present the next transfer will continue from the checkpoint. This parameter is not supported for SnapMirror FlexGroup relationships, but it is supported for FlexGroup constituent relationships.

Transfer Error: Possible transient error condition if any, encountered by the current transfer

operation.
Only for relationships with
"Relationship Capability"
of *"8.2 and above"*.

Current Throttle: The maximum transfer rate in Kilobytes per second, used for the current transfer between clusters.
Only for relationships with
"Relationship Capability"
of *"8.2 and above"*.

Current Transfer Priority: Priority assigned to the current transfer.
Possible values are:
- low
- normal
Only for relationships with
"Relationship Capability"
of *"8.2 and above"*.

Last Transfer Type: Type of the previous transfer operation:
- initialize
- update
- resync
- restore
Only for relationships with
"Relationship Capability"
of *"8.2 and above"*.

Last Transfer Size: Total amount of data transferred during the previous transfer operation if it was successful.
Only for relationships with
"Relationship Capability"
of *"8.2 and above"*.
This parameter is not supported for SnapMirror FlexGroup relationships, but it is supported for FlexGroup constituent relationships.

Last Transfer Network Compression Ratio: The compression ratio achieved for the data sent over the wire as a part of the previous transfer operation. If network compression was disabled for the transfer, the ratio will be set to 1:1.
Only for relationships with
"Relationship Capability"
of *"8.2 and above"*.
This parameter is not supported for Vserver or FlexGroup SnapMirror relationships, but it is supported for FlexGroup constituent relationships.

Last Transfer Duration: Duration of the previous transfer operation if it was successful.
Only for relationships with
"Relationship Capability"
of *"8.2 and above"*.

Last Transfer From: Source endpoint of the previous transfer operation.
Only for relationships with
"Relationship Capability"
of *"8.2 and above"*.

Last Transfer End Timestamp: Timestamp of the end of the previous transfer operation.
Only for relationships with
"Relationship Capability"
of *"8.2 and above"*.

Last Transfer Error: Cause of the failure of the previous transfer operation.
Only for relationships with
"Relationship Capability"
of *"8.2 and above"*.

Relationship Capability: Management and control compatibility:

- "Pre 8.2": Management and control of the relationship is compatible with clustered Data ONTAP 8.1.
- "8.2 and above": Full support of clustered Data ONTAP 8.2 or later SnapMirror relationship management and control.

This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

Relationship ID: The unique identifier of the relationship.
Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.
This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

Current Operation ID: Operation unique identifier of the currently executing SnapMirror operation.
Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.

Throttle (KB/sec): Configured maximum transfer rate for cross-cluster transfers.

SnapMirror Policy Type: Type of the SnapMirror policy associated with the relationship. Can be one of the following:

- async-mirror
- vault
- mirror-vault

Refer to the man page for the *"snapmirror policy create"* on page 665 command for a description of what these types mean.
Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.

SnapMirror Policy: Name of the SnapMirror policy associated with the relationship.
Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.

SnapMirror Schedule: Name of the schedule (empty if there is no schedule) associated with the relationship.

Tries Limit: Maximum number of times a transfer will be tried.
Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*.
This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

Constituent Relationship: Whether or not the SnapMirror relationship is between Infinite Volume constituent volumes. Can be:

- true: The relationship is between constituent volumes.
- false: The relationship is not between constituent volumes.

This parameter is not supported for FlexGroup or FlexGroup constituent SnapMirror relationships.

Destination Volume Node: Node which owns the destination volume of the relationship. For FlexGroup relationships it is the node which owns the root constituent destination volume.
Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.
This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

Identity Preserve Vserver DR: Whether or not the identity of the source Vserver is replicated to the destination Vserver. Can be:

- true: Source Vserver's configuration will additionally be replicated to the destination, along with the Vserver's volumes and RBAC configuration.
- false: Only volumes and RBAC configuration of the source Vserver is replicated to the destination.

This parameter is supported only for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

Volume MSIDs Preserved: Whether or not the MSIDs of the source volumes are retained while creating destination volumes. Can be:

- true: MSIDs of source Vserver volumes and destination Vserver volumes match.
- false: MSIDs of source Vserver volumes and destination Vserver volumes do not match.

This parameter is supported only for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

Is Auto Expand Enabled: Whether or not the auto expand is enabled. Can be:

- true: Auto Expand is enabled.
- false: Auto Expand is disabled.

This parameter is supported only for FlexGroup SnapMirror relationships.

Is Adaptive Enabled: Whether or not adaptive is enabled. Can be:

- true: Adaptive is enabled.
- false: Adaptive is disabled.

This parameter is supported only for FlexVol SnapMirror relationships between Data ONTAP endpoints.

Number of Successful Updates: The number of successful SnapMirror update operations for the relationship. Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*. This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

Number of Failed Updates: The number of failed SnapMirror update operations for the relationship. Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*. This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

Number of Successful Resyncs: The number of successful SnapMirror resync operations for the relationship. Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*. This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

Number of Failed Resyncs: The number of failed SnapMirror resync operations for the relationship. Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*. This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

Number of Successful Breaks: The number of successful SnapMirror break operations for the relationship. Only for relationships with

"*Relationship Capability*"
of "8.2 and above".
This parameter is not supported for Vserver
SnapMirror relationships.

Number of Failed Breaks: The number of failed SnapMirror break
operations for the relationship.
Only for relationships with
"*Relationship Capability*"
of "8.2 and above".
This parameter is not supported for Vserver
SnapMirror relationships.

Total Transfer Bytes: Cumulative bytes transferred for the
relationship.
Only for relationships with
"*Relationship Capability*"
of "8.2 and above".
This parameter is not supported for Vserver
or FlexGroup SnapMirror relationships, but
it is supported for FlexGroup constituent
relationships.

Total Transfer Time: Cumulative total transfer time in seconds
for the relationship.
Only for relationships with
"*Relationship Capability*"
of "8.2 and above".
This parameter is not supported for Vserver
SnapMirror relationships.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

{ [-source-path | -S {<[vserver:][volume]>|<[[cluster:]/vserver/]volume>|<hostip://lun/name>|<hostip:/share/share-name>}] - Source Path

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching source path name.

| [-source-cluster <Cluster name>] - Source Cluster

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching source cluster name. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP source endpoints.

[-source-vserver <vserver name>] - Source Vserver

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching source Vserver name. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP source endpoints.

[-source-volume <volume name>]} - Source Volume

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching source volume name. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP source endpoints.

{ [-destination-path {<[vserver:][volume]>|<[[cluster:]/vserver/]volume>|<hostip://lun/name>|<hostip:/share/share-name>}] - Destination Path

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching destination path name.

Notes: Using wildcards with this parameter:

- To match all Vserver Snapmirror relationships, use: -destination-path *
- To match all the Snapmirror relationships except Vserver Snapmirror relationships in the cluster, use: -destination-path *

| [-destination-cluster <Cluster name>] - Destination Cluster

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching destination cluster name. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP destination endpoints.

[-destination-vserver <vserver name>] - Destination Vserver

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching destination Vserver name. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP destination endpoints.

[-destination-volume <volume name>] - Destination Volume

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching destination volume name. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP destination endpoints.

[-type <snapmirrorType>] - Relationship Type

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching relationship type. Infinite Volumes and Vservers support only DP SnapMirror relationships. Possible values are:

- DP
- LS
- XDP
- TDP
- RST

[-relationship-group-type {none|vserver|infinitevol|consistencygroup|flexgroup}] - Relationship Group Type

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching relationship group type. Possible values are:

- none
- vserver
- infinitevol
- flexgroup

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Managing Vserver

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching managing Vserver name. The -vserver option is currently a reserved option.

[-schedule <text>] - SnapMirror Schedule

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching schedule.

[-policy-type {vault|async-mirror|mirror-vault}] - SnapMirror Policy Type

Selects SnapMirror relationships that have a matching SnapMirror policy type. Possible values are:

- async-mirror
- vault
- mirror-vault

[-policy <sm_policy>] - SnapMirror Policy

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching SnapMirror policy.

[-tries <unsigned32_or_unlimited>] - Tries Limit

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching tries limit.

[-throttle | -k <throttleType>] - Throttle (KB/sec)

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching throttle.

[-current-throttle <throttleType>] - Current Transfer Throttle (KB/sec)

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching current throttle.

[-state <mirror state>] - Mirror State

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching mirror state. Possible values are:

- Uninitialized

- Snapmirrored
- Broken-off

[-status <mirror status>] - Relationship Status

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching relationship status. Possible values are:

- Idle
- Queued
- Transferring
- Preparing
- Finalizing
- Aborting
- Quiesced
- Quiescing
- Checking

Status values Finalizing, Checking and Waiting are not supported for Infinite Volume SnapMirror relationships. Status values Finalizing, Checking, Waiting and Preparing are not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

[-file-restore-file-count <integer>] - File Restore File Count

The number of files being restored by file restore.

[-file-restore-file-list <text>, ...] - File Restore File List

List of the destination file names of the files being restored by file restore.

[-transfer-snapshot <text>] - Transfer Snapshot

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching transfer Snapshot copy.

[-snapshot-progress {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Snapshot Progress

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching Snapshot progress.

[-total-progress {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Total Progress

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching total progress.

[-network-compression-ratio <text>] - Network Compression Ratio

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching network compression ratio. This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

[-snapshot-checkpoint {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Snapshot Checkpoint

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching Snapshot copy checkpoint. This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

[-newest-snapshot <text>] - Newest Snapshot

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching newest Snapshot copy.

[-newest-snapshot-timestamp <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - Newest Snapshot Timestamp

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching newest Snapshot copy timestamp.

[-exported-snapshot <text>] - Exported Snapshot

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching exported Snapshot copy name. For load-sharing mirror relationships, if the exported-snapshot field for a relationship has a dash (-), the load-sharing mirror is lagging behind the up-to-date mirrors in the set.

[-exported-snapshot-timestamp <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - Exported Snapshot Timestamp

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching exported Snapshot copy timestamp.

[-healthy {true|false}] - Healthy

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching healthy condition.

[-relationship-id <UUID>] - Relationship ID

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching relationship ID. This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

[-current-operation-id <UUID>] - Current Operation ID

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching operation unique identifier of the currently executing SnapMirror operation.

[-current-transfer-type {initialize|update|resync|restore|check|file_restore|cggrs_initialize|cggrs_resync|cg_update|cg_initialize|cg_resync|cg_restore}] - Transfer Type

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching current transfer type. Transfer type Check is not supported for Infinite Volume SnapMirror relationships.

[-current-transfer-error <text>] - Transfer Error

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching current transfer error.

[-last-transfer-type {initialize|update|resync|restore|check|file_restore|cggrs_initialize|cggrs_resync|cg_update|cg_initialize|cg_resync|cg_restore}] - Last Transfer Type

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching last transfer type.

[-last-transfer-error <text>] - Last Transfer Error

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching last transfer error.

[-last-transfer-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Last Transfer Size

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching last transfer size.

[-last-transfer-network-compression-ratio <text>] - Last Transfer Network Compression Ratio

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching last transfer network compression ratio. This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

[-last-transfer-duration <[<hours>:]<minutes>:]<seconds>>] - Last Transfer Duration

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching last transfer duration.

[-last-transfer-from <text>] - Last Transfer From

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching last transfer source.

[-last-transfer-end-timestamp <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - Last Transfer End Timestamp

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching last transfer end timestamp.

[-unhealthy-reason <text>] - Unhealthy Reason

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching unhealthy reason. This option is not supported for Infinite Volume SnapMirror relationships.

[-progress-last-updated <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - Progress Last Updated

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching progress last updated.

[-relationship-capability <text>] - Relationship Capability

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching relationship capability. This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

[-lag-time <[<hours>:]<minutes>:]<seconds>>] - Lag Time

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching lag time.

[-current-transfer-priority {low|normal}] - Current Transfer Priority

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching current transfer priority.

[-is-smtape-op {true|false}] - SMTape Operation

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching smtape operation. This option is not supported for Infinite Volume SnapMirror relationships.

[-is-constituent {true|false}] - Constituent Relationship

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching constituent condition.

[-destination-volume-node <nodename>] - Destination Volume Node Name

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching destination volume node name. This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

`[-identity-preserve {true|false}] - Identity Preserve Vserver DR`

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching value for identity-preserve. This parameter is valid only for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

`[-expand [true]] - Show Constituents of the Group`

Specifies whether to display constituent relationships of Vserver and FlexGroup SnapMirror relationships. By default, the constituents are not displayed.

`[-update-successful-count <integer>] - Number of Successful Updates`

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching number of successful updates. This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

`[-update-failed-count <integer>] - Number of Failed Updates`

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching number of failed updates. This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

`[-resync-successful-count <integer>] - Number of Successful Resyncs`

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching number of successful resyncs. This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

`[-resync-failed-count <integer>] - Number of Failed Resyncs`

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching number of failed resyncs. This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

`[-break-successful-count <integer>] - Number of Successful Breaks`

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching number of successful breaks. This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

`[-break-failed-count <integer>] - Number of Failed Breaks`

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching number of failed breaks. This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

`[-total-transfer-bytes <integer>] - Total Transfer Bytes`

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching total transfer bytes. This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

`[-total-transfer-time-secs <integer>] - Total Transfer Time in Seconds`

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching total transfer time in seconds. This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

`[-msid-preserve {true|false}] - Source Volume MSIDs Preserved`

This parameter specifies whether the volume MSIDs are preserved at the destination. This parameter is applicable only for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

`[-is-auto-expand-enabled {true|false}] - Is Auto Expand Enabled`

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching value for auto expand. This parameter is supported only for FlexGroup SnapMirror relationships. Possible values are:

- true
- false

Examples

The `snapmirror show` command displays information associated with SnapMirror relationships. By default, the command displays the following information:

- Source path
- Relationship Type
- Destination Path

- Mirror State
- Relationship Status
- Total Progress
- Healthy
- Progress Last Updated

For backward compatibility with clustered Data ONTAP 8.1, and to accommodate load-sharing relationships which are only supported in a Data ONTAP 8.1 compatible way, SnapMirror relationships, which match one of the following conditions are managed as on clustered Data ONTAP 8.1: (1) The relationship is of type load-sharing; (2) The source endpoint of the relationship is on a remote Data ONTAP 8.1 cluster; (3) The local cluster was upgraded from clustered Data ONTAP 8.1, the relationship was created before the upgrade, and the relationship has not yet been converted to one with Data ONTAP 8.2 capabilities. These relationships have the same limitations as on clustered Data ONTAP 8.1. Especially, they support the same set of information fields. The *"Relationship Capability"* field is set to *"Pre 8.2"* for these relationships.

The `snapmirror show` command displays information for SnapMirror relationships whose destination endpoints are in the current Vserver if you are in a Vserver context, or in the current cluster if you are in a cluster context, or on a non-Data ONTAP endpoint that supports SnapMirror (for example, AltaVault). For backward compatibility with clustered Data ONTAP 8.1, the command also displays information for SnapMirror relationships with the *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, and whose source endpoints are in the current Vserver or cluster, and destination endpoints are in different Vservers or clusters. You must use the ["snapmirror list-destinations" on page 600](#) command to display information for SnapMirror relationships whose source endpoints are in the current Vserver or current cluster.

Some of the SnapMirror relationship information is cached. The `snapmirror show` command only returns the cached information, therefore there is a delay after the information is changed before it is reflected in the `snapmirror show` output. Other information, such as progress metrics during a transfer, is only updated periodically and can be very delayed in the `snapmirror show` output.

The `-instance` and `-fields` parameters are mutually exclusive and select the information fields that are displayed. The other parameters to the `snapmirror show` command select the SnapMirror relationships for which information is displayed. The `-instance` displays detailed information fields including:

```

    Source Path: Path of the source endpoint.
    Destination Path: Path of the destination endpoint.
    Relationship Type: Type of the SnapMirror relationship. Can be
                     one of the following:
                     - DP: Data protection relationship.
                     - LS: Load-sharing relationship.
                     - XDP: Extended data protection relationship.
                     - RST: Temporary relationship created
                           during a restore operation, and
                           deleted if the operation completes
                           successfully.
                     - TDP: 7-mode to clustered Data ONTAP
                           transition data protection
                           relationship.
    Relationship Group Type: For FlexVol relationships, specifies the
                           type of the group relationship that includes
                           this FlexVol. For group relationships,
                           specifies the type of the group
                           relationship. Can be one of the following:
                           - none: No group relationship.
                           - vservers: Vserver relationship.
                           - infinitevol: Infinite Volume relationship.
                           - flexgroup: FlexGroup relationship.

```

Under PVR control the following group type is available:

- consistencygroup: Consistency Group relationship.

There are no Flexvol relationships with group type of consistencygroup, only Consistency Group relationships and item-level relationships.

Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.

Relationship Status: Status of the SnapMirror relationship.

Can be one of the following:

- Idle: No transfer operation is in progress and future transfers are not disabled.
- Queued: A transfer operation has been accepted and queued in the system, and future transfers are not disabled.
- Transferring: A transfer operation is in progress and future transfers are not disabled.
- Preparing: Pre-transfer phase for Vault incremental transfers. For Vault relationships only.
- Finalizing: Post-transfer phase for Vault incremental transfers. Network traffic will be low as processing is primarily on the destination volume. For Vault relationships only.
- Aborting: A transfer abort operation that might include the removal of the checkpoint is underway. Future transfers are not disabled. Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.
- Quiesced: No transfer operation is in progress and future transfers are disabled.
- Quiescing: A transfer operation is in progress and future transfers are disabled.
- Checking: Destination volume is undergoing a diagnostic check, no transfer is in progress, and future transfers are not disabled. Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*.
- Breaking: The SnapMirror relationship is being broken off and no transfer is in progress.

The following values are only applicable to relationships with policy type *sync-mirror* under PVR control:

- OutOfSync: The SnapMirror relationship is not InSync and no async transfer operation is in progress.
- PreCutover: The SnapMirror relationship is setting up for the last transfer prior Cutover to InSync.
- Cutover: The SnapMirror relationship is transitioning to InSync.
- InSync: The SnapMirror relationship is InSync.

Mirror State: State of the destination volume. Can be one of the following:

- Uninitialized: Destination volume has not been initialized.
- Snapmirrored: Destination volume has been initialized and is ready to

receive SnapMirror updates.

- Broken-off: Destination volume is RW and snapshots are present.

Healthy: Condition of the relationship. Can be one of the following:

- true: The SnapMirror relationship is healthy. It has not missed a scheduled transfer, or experienced a manual update failure.
- false: The SnapMirror relationship is not healthy. It has missed a scheduled transfer, or has experienced a manual update failure.

Unhealthy Reason: Reason the SnapMirror relationship is not healthy. Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*

Newest Snapshot: Name of the newest Snapshot copy on the destination volume.

Newest Snapshot Timestamp: Timestamp of the newest Snapshot copy.

Exported Snapshot: Name of the exported Snapshot copy on the destination volume.

Exported Snapshot Timestamp: Timestamp of the exported Snapshot copy.

Lag Time: Time since the exported Snapshot copy was created. It is displayed in the format: hours:minutes:seconds. Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.

Transfer Type: Type of the current transfer operation. Can be one of the following:

- initialize
- update
- resync
- restore

Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.

Transfer Snapshot: Name of the Snapshot copy being transferred.

Snapshot Progress: Amount of data transferred for the transfer snapshot. This parameter is not supported for SnapMirror FlexGroup relationships, but it is supported for FlexGroup constituent relationships.

Total Progress: Total amount of data transferred for the current transfer operation. This parameter is not supported for SnapMirror FlexGroup relationships, but it is supported for FlexGroup constituent relationships.

Network Compression Ratio: The compression ratio achieved for the data sent over the wire as a part of the current transfer operation. The ratio is not maintained across checkpoint restarts. If network compression is disabled for the transfer, the ratio will be set to 1:1. Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*. This parameter is not supported for Vserver or FlexGroup SnapMirror relationships, but it is supported for FlexGroup constituent relationships.

Snapshot Checkpoint: The amount of data transferred as recorded in the restart checkpoint of the current or most recent transfer snapshot. If a restart checkpoint is present the next transfer will continue from the checkpoint. This parameter is not supported for SnapMirror FlexGroup relationships, but it is supported for FlexGroup constituent relationships.

Transfer Error: Possible transient error condition if any, encountered by the current transfer operation. Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"*

of "8.2 and above".

Current Throttle: The maximum transfer rate in Kilobytes per second, used for the current transfer between clusters.
Only for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above".

Current Transfer Priority: Priority assigned to the current transfer.
Possible values are:
- low
- normal
Only for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above".

Last Transfer Type: Type of the previous transfer operation:
- initialize
- update
- resync
- restore
Only for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above".

Last Transfer Size: Total amount of data transferred during the previous transfer operation if it was successful.
Only for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above".
This parameter is not supported for SnapMirror FlexGroup relationships, but it is supported for FlexGroup constituent relationships.

Last Transfer Network Compression Ratio: The compression ratio achieved for the data sent over the wire as a part of the previous transfer operation. If network compression was disabled for the transfer, the ratio will be set to 1:1.
Only for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above".
This parameter is not supported for Vserver or FlexGroup SnapMirror relationships, but it is supported for FlexGroup constituent relationships.

Last Transfer Duration: Duration of the previous transfer operation if it was successful.
Only for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above".

Last Transfer From: Source endpoint of the previous transfer operation.
Only for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above".

Last Transfer End Timestamp: Timestamp of the end of the previous transfer operation.
Only for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above".

Last Transfer Error: Cause of the failure of the previous transfer operation.
Only for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above".

Relationship Capability: Management and control compatibility:
- "Pre 8.2": Management and control of the relationship is compatible with clustered Data ONTAP 8.1.
- "8.2 and above": Full support of clustered Data ONTAP 8.2 or later SnapMirror relationship management and control.
This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

Relationship ID: The unique identifier of the relationship.
Only for relationships with

"*Relationship Capability*"
of "8.2 and above".
This parameter is not supported for Vserver
SnapMirror relationships.

Current Operation ID: Operation unique identifier of the currently
executing SnapMirror operation.
Only for relationships with
"*Relationship Capability*"
of "8.2 and above".

Throttle (KB/sec): Configured maximum transfer rate for
cross-cluster transfers.

SnapMirror Policy Type: Type of the SnapMirror policy associated
with the relationship. Can be one of the
following:
- async-mirror
- vault
- mirror-vault

Under PVR control the following type is
available:
- sync-mirror

Refer to the man page for the
"[snapmirror policy create](#)" on page 665 command
for a description of what these types mean.
Only for relationships with
"*Relationship Capability*"
of "8.2 and above".

SnapMirror Policy: Name of the SnapMirror policy associated
with the relationship.
Only for relationships with
"*Relationship Capability*"
of "8.2 and above".

SnapMirror Schedule: Name of the schedule (empty if there is
no schedule) associated with the
relationship.

Tries Limit: Maximum number of times a transfer will be
tried.
Only for relationships with
"*Relationship Capability*"
of "Pre 8.2".
This parameter is not supported for Vserver
SnapMirror relationships.

Constituent Relationship: Whether or not the SnapMirror relationship
is between Infinite Volume constituent
volumes. Can be:
- true: The relationship is between
constituent volumes.
- false: The relationship is not between
constituent volumes.
This parameter is not supported for
FlexGroup or FlexGroup constituent
SnapMirror relationships.

Destination Volume Node: Node which owns the destination volume
of the relationship. For FlexGroup
relationships it is the node which owns
the root constituent destination volume.
Only for relationships with
"*Relationship Capability*"
of "8.2 and above".
This parameter is not supported for Vserver
SnapMirror relationships.

Identity Preserve Vserver DR: Whether or not the identity of the source
Vserver is replicated to the destination
Vserver. Can be:
- true: Source Vserver's configuration will
additionally be replicated to the
destination, along with the
Vserver's volumes and RBAC
configuration.
- false: Only volumes and RBAC configuration
of the source Vserver is replicated
to the destination.
This parameter is supported only for Vserver
SnapMirror relationships.

Volume MSIDs Preserved: Whether or not the MSIDs of the source volumes are retained while creating destination volumes.
Can be:

- true: MSIDs of source Vserver volumes and destination Vserver volumes match.
- false: MSIDs of source Vserver volumes and destination Vserver volumes do not match.

This parameter is supported only for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

Is Auto Expand Enabled: Whether or not the auto expand is enabled.
Can be:

- true: Auto Expand is enabled.
- false: Auto Expand is disabled.

This parameter is supported only for FlexGroup SnapMirror relationships.

Is Adaptive Enabled: Whether or not adaptive is enabled.
Can be:

- true: Adaptive is enabled.
- false: Adaptive is disabled.

This parameter is supported only for FlexVol SnapMirror relationships between Data ONTAP endpoints.

Number of Successful Updates: The number of successful SnapMirror update operations for the relationship.
Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.
This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

Number of Failed Updates: The number of failed SnapMirror update operations for the relationship.
Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.
This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

Number of Successful Resyncs: The number of successful SnapMirror resync operations for the relationship.
Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.
This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

Number of Failed Resyncs: The number of failed SnapMirror resync operations for the relationship.
Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.
This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

Number of Successful Breaks: The number of successful SnapMirror break operations for the relationship.
Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.
This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

Number of Failed Breaks: The number of failed SnapMirror break operations for the relationship.
Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.
This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

Total Transfer Bytes: Cumulative bytes transferred for the relationship.
Only for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.
This parameter is not supported for Vserver or FlexGroup SnapMirror relationships, but it is supported for FlexGroup constituent relationships.

Total Transfer Time: Cumulative total transfer time in seconds for the relationship. Only for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above". This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

The following fields are available only under PVR control for relationships with policy type *sync-mirror*.

Number of Successful PCS: The number of successful Pseudo Common Snapshot copy creation operations for the relationship. Pseudo Common Snapshot copies are created periodically for use by SnapMirror so that there is always a comparatively recent common Snapshot copy that can be used to get a relationship with policy type *sync-mirror* back InSync quickly.

Number of Failed PCS: The number of failed Pseudo Common Snapshot copy creation operations for the relationship.

Average Time of Resync Operations: Average duration in seconds of resync operations on relationships with policy type *sync-mirror*.

The following fields are available only at the diagnostic privilege level:

Last Transfer Error Codes: Set of Data ONTAP internal error codes providing information on the context of the previous transfer failure. Only for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above". This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

Source Vserver UUID: The unique identifier of the source Vserver. Only for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above".

Destination Vserver UUID: The unique identifier of the destination Vserver. Only for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above".

The example below displays summary information for all SnapMirror relationships with destination endpoints in the current cluster:

```
cluster2::> snapmirror show
Source      Destination  Mirror  Relationship  Total      Last
Path        Type  Path      State  Status    Progress  Healthy Updated
-----
cluster1-vs2.example1.com:
DP  cluster2-dvs2.example2.com:
Snapmirrored
Idle          -          true  -
cluster2-vs1.example.com:dp_src1
DP  cluster2-vs2.example.com:dp_dst1
Snapmirrored
Idle          -          true  -
cluster2-vs1.example.com:xdp_src1
XDP cluster2-vs2.example.com:xdp_dst1
Snapmirrored
Idle          -          true  -
cluster2://cluster2-vs1.example.com/ls_src1
LS  cluster2://cluster2-vs1.example.com/ls_mr1
```

```

                Snapmirrored
                  Idle          -          true    -
cluster2://cluster2-vs1.example.com/ls_mr2
                Snapmirrored
                  Idle          -          true    -
5 entries were displayed.

```

The example below displays detailed information for the SnapMirror relationship with the destination endpoint *cluster2-vs2.example.com:dp_dst1*.

```

cluster2::> snapmirror show -destination-path cluster2-vs2.example.com:dp_dst1

        Source Path: cluster2-vs1.example.com:dp_src1
        Destination Path: cluster2-vs2.example.com:dp_dst1
        Relationship Type: DP
        Relationship Group Type: none
        SnapMirror Schedule: -
        SnapMirror Policy Type: async-mirror
        SnapMirror Policy: DPDefault
        Tries Limit: -
        Throttle (KB/sec): unlimited
        Mirror State: Snapmirrored
        Relationship Status: Idle
        Transfer Snapshot: -
        Snapshot Progress: -
        Total Progress: -
        Network Compression Ratio: -
        Snapshot Checkpoint: -
        Newest Snapshot: snapmirror.3d19af37-8f5e-11e1-8c83-123478563412_2147484676.2012-04-27_025137
        Newest Snapshot Timestamp: 04/27 02:51:42
        Exported Snapshot: snapmirror.3d19af37-8f5e-11e1-8c83-123478563412_2147484676.2012-04-27_025137
        Exported Snapshot Timestamp: 04/27 02:51:42
        Healthy: true
        Unhealthy Reason: -
        Constituent Relationship: false
        Destination Volume Node: cluster2-node1
        Relationship ID: cdc70a81-8f5f-11e1-8392-123478563412
        Current Operation ID: -
        Transfer Type: -
        Transfer Error: -
        Current Throttle: -
        Current Transfer Priority: -
        Last Transfer Type: update
        Last Transfer Error: -
        Last Transfer Size: 530.2MB
Last Transfer Network Compression Ratio: 111.7:1
        Last Transfer Duration: 0:2:53
        Last Transfer From: cluster2-vs1.example.com:dp_src1
        Last Transfer End Timestamp: 04/27 02:51:45
        Progress Last Updated: -
        Relationship Capability: 8.2 and above
        Lag Time: 133:50:40
        Identity Preserve Vserver DR: -
        Volume MSIDs Preserved: -
Is Auto Expand Enabled: -
        Is Adaptive: -
        Number of Successful Updates: 1
        Number of Failed Updates: 0
        Number of Successful Resyncs: 0
        Number of Failed Resyncs: 0
        Number of Successful Breaks: 0
        Number of Failed Breaks: 0
        Total Transfer Bytes: 663552
        Total Transfer Time in Seconds: 3

```

The example below displays detailed information for SnapMirror relationships with the *Relationship Capability* of "Pre 8.2" source or destination endpoints in the current cluster.

```

cluster2::> snapmirror show -relationship-capability "Pre 8.2" -instance

```

```

        Source Path: cluster2://cluster2-vs1.example.com/ls_src1
        Destination Path: cluster2://cluster2-vs1.example.com/ls_mr1
        Relationship Type: LS
        Relationship Group Type: -
        SnapMirror Schedule: -
        SnapMirror Policy Type: -
        SnapMirror Policy: -
        Tries Limit: 8
        Throttle (KB/sec): unlimited
        Mirror State: Snapmirrored
        Relationship Status: Idle
        Transfer Snapshot: -
        Snapshot Progress: -
        Total Progress: -
        Network Compression Ratio: -
        Snapshot Checkpoint: -
        Newest Snapshot: snapmirror.3d4e52c5-8f5c-11e1-8392-123478563412_3_2147484684.2012-05-02_163506
        Newest Snapshot Timestamp: 05/02 16:35:06
        Exported Snapshot: snapmirror.3d4e52c5-8f5c-11e1-8392-123478563412_3_2147484684.2012-05-02_163506
        Exported Snapshot Timestamp: 05/02 16:35:06
        Healthy: true
        Unhealthy Reason: -
        Constituent Relationship: false
        Destination Volume Node: -
        Relationship ID: -
        Current Operation ID: -
        Transfer Type: -
        Transfer Error: -
        Last Transfer Type: -
        Last Transfer Error: -
        Last Transfer Size: -
        Last Transfer Network Compression Ratio: -
        Last Transfer Duration: -
        Last Transfer From: -
        Last Transfer End Timestamp: -
        Progress Last Updated: -
        Relationship Capability: Pre 8.2
        Lag Time: -
        SnapMirror Policy: -
        Identity Preserve Vserver DR: -
        Volume MSIDs Preserved: -
        Is Auto Expand Enabled: -
        Is Adaptive: -
        Number of Successful Updates: -
        Number of Failed Updates: -
        Number of Successful Resyncs: -
        Number of Failed Resyncs: -
        Number of Successful Breaks: -
        Number of Failed Breaks: -
        Total Transfer Bytes: -
        Total Transfer Time in Seconds: -

        Source Path: cluster2://cluster2-vs1.example.com/ls_src1
        Destination Path: cluster2://cluster2-vs1.example.com/ls_mr2
        Relationship Type: LS
        Relationship Group Type: -
        SnapMirror Schedule: -
        SnapMirror Policy Type: -
        SnapMirror Policy: -
        Tries Limit: 8
        Throttle (KB/sec): unlimited
        Mirror State: Snapmirrored
        Relationship Status: Idle
        Transfer Snapshot: -
        Snapshot Progress: -
        Total Progress: -
        Network Compression Ratio: -
        Snapshot Checkpoint: -
        Newest Snapshot: snapmirror.3d4e52c5-8f5c-11e1-8392-123478563412_3_2147484684.2012-05-02_163506
        Newest Snapshot Timestamp: 05/02 16:35:06
        Exported Snapshot: snapmirror.3d4e52c5-8f5c-11e1-8392-123478563412_3_2147484684.2012-05-02_163506
        Exported Snapshot Timestamp: 05/02 16:35:06
        Healthy: true
        Unhealthy Reason: -
        Constituent Relationship: false

```

```

Destination Volume Node: -
Relationship ID: -
Current Operation ID: -
Transfer Type: -
Transfer Error: -
Last Transfer Type: -
Last Transfer Error: -
Last Transfer Size: -
Last Transfer Network Compression Ratio: -
Last Transfer Duration: -
Last Transfer From: -
Last Transfer End Timestamp: -
Progress Last Updated: -
Relationship Capability: Pre 8.2
Lag Time: -
SnapMirror Policy: -
Identity Preserve Vserver DR: -
Volume MSIDs Preserved: -
Is Auto Expand Enabled: -
Is Adaptive: -
Number of Successful Updates: -
Number of Failed Updates: -
Number of Successful Resyncs: -
Number of Failed Resyncs: -
Number of Successful Breaks: -
Number of Failed Breaks: -
Total Transfer Bytes: -
Total Transfer Time in Seconds: -

```

2 entries were displayed.

The example below displays detailed information for the Vserver SnapMirror relationship with the destination endpoint *cluster2-dvs2.example2.com*:

```
cluster2::> snapmirror show -destination-path cluster2-dvs2.example2.com:
```

```

Source Path: cluster1-vs2.example1.com:
Destination Path: cluster2-dvs2.example2.com:
Relationship Type: DP
Relationship Group Type: -
SnapMirror Schedule: -
SnapMirror Policy Type: async-mirror
SnapMirror Policy: DPDefault
Tries Limit: -
Throttle (KB/sec): unlimited
Mirror State: Snapmirrored
Relationship Status: Idle
File Restore File Count: -
File Restore File List: -
Transfer Snapshot: -
Snapshot Progress: -
Total Progress: -
Network Compression Ratio: -
Snapshot Checkpoint: -
Newest Snapshot: vserverdr.1d519e9c-7838-11e3-91fb-123478563412.2014-01-13_110707
Newest Snapshot Timestamp: 01/13 11:07:07
Exported Snapshot: vserverdr.1d519e9c-7838-11e3-91fb-123478563412.2014-01-13_110707
Exported Snapshot Timestamp: 01/13 11:07:07
Healthy: true
Unhealthy Reason: -
Constituent Relationship: false
Destination Volume Node: -
Relationship ID: -
Operation ID: -
Transfer Type: -
Transfer Error: -
Current Throttle: -
Current Transfer Priority: -
Last Transfer Type: resync
Last Transfer Error: -
Last Transfer Size: -
Last Transfer Network Compression Ratio: -

```



```

        Last Transfer Duration: -
        Last Transfer From: cluster1-vs2.example1.com:
    Last Transfer End Timestamp: -
        Progress Last Updated: -
        Relationship Capability: -
            Lag Time: 18:47:9
    Identity Preserve Vserver DR: false
        Volume MSIDs Preserved: true
    Is Auto Expand Enabled: -
        Is Adaptive: -
        Number of Successful Updates: -
        Number of Failed Updates: -
        Number of Successful Resyncs: -
        Number of Failed Resyncs: -
        Number of Successful Breaks: -
        Number of Failed Breaks: -
        Total Transfer Bytes: -
    Total Transfer Time in Seconds: -

```

The following example displays detailed information for the SnapMirror relationship with the AltaVault destination endpoint `10.0.0.11:/share/share1`:

```
cluster2::> snapmirror show -destination-path 10.0.0.11:/share/share1
```

```

    Source Path: cluster2-vs1.example.com:data_ontap_vol
    Destination Path: 10.0.0.11:/share/share1
    Relationship Type: XDP
Relationship Group Type: none
    SnapMirror Schedule: -
    SnapMirror Policy Type: vault
        SnapMirror Policy: XDPEndpoint
    Tries Limit: -
    Throttle (KB/sec): unlimited
    Mirror State: Snapmirrored
    Relationship Status: Idle
    Transfer Snapshot: -
    Snapshot Progress: -
    Total Progress: -
    Network Compression Ratio: -
    Snapshot Checkpoint: -
    Newest Snapshot: snapmirror.3d19af37-8f5e-11e1-8c83-123478563412_2147484676.2012-04-27_025137
        Newest Snapshot Timestamp: 04/27 02:51:42
        Exported Snapshot: snapmirror.3d19af37-8f5e-11e1-8c83-123478563412_2147484676.2012-04-27_025137
        Exported Snapshot Timestamp: 04/27 02:51:42
    Healthy: true
        Unhealthy Reason: -
        Constituent Relationship: false
    Destination Volume Node: -
    Relationship ID: cdc70a81-8f5f-11e1-8392-123478563463
    Current Operation ID: -
    Transfer Type: -
    Transfer Error: -
        Current Throttle: -
        Current Transfer Priority: -
        Last Transfer Type: update
        Last Transfer Error: -
        Last Transfer Size: 530.2MB
    Last Transfer Network Compression Ratio: 1:1
    Last Transfer Duration: 0:2:53
        Last Transfer From: cluster2-vs1.example.com:data_ontap_vol
        Last Transfer End Timestamp: 04/27 02:51:45
    Progress Last Updated: -
    Relationship Capability: 8.2 and above
        Lag Time: 133:50:40
    Identity Preserve Vserver DR: -
    Volume MSIDs Preserved: -
        Is Auto Expand Enabled: -
        Is Adaptive: -
        Number of Successful Updates: 1
        Number of Failed Updates: 0
        Number of Successful Resyncs: 0
        Number of Failed Resyncs: 0

```

```

Number of Successful Breaks: 0
Number of Failed Breaks: 0
Total Transfer Bytes: 663552
Total Transfer Time in Seconds: 3

```

The example shows the usage of the `-expand` parameter to additionally display the constituents of Vserver SnapMirror relationships with destination endpoints in the current cluster. Note that in the following example, since there is no volume level relationship for the root volume of a Vserver, it is not shown in the output:

```

cluster2::> snapmirror show -expand

```

Source Path	Type	Destination Path	Mirror State	Relationship Status	Total Progress	Progress Healthy	Last Updated
cluster1-vs1.example1.com:							
	DP	cluster2-dvs1.example2.com:	Snapmirrored	Idle	-	true	-
cluster1-vs1.example1.com:vol1							
	DP	cluster2-dvs1.example2.com:vol1	Snapmirrored	Idle	-	true	-
cluster1-vs2.example1.com:							
	DP	cluster2-dvs2.example2.com:	Snapmirrored	Idle	-	true	-
cluster1-vs2.example1.com:vol1							
	DP	cluster2-dvs2.example2.com:vol1	Snapmirrored	Idle	-	true	-

4 entries were displayed.

snapmirror show-history

Displays history of SnapMirror operations.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror show-history` command displays history of the SnapMirror operations. It is not supported for FlexGroup SnapMirror relationships. This command is also not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP endpoints.

By default, the command displays the following information:

- Destination Path
- Source Path
- Operation
- Start Time
- End Time
- Result

The `snapmirror show-history` command displays - in reverse chronological order - the history of completed SnapMirror operations whose destination endpoints are in the current Vserver for Vserver administrators, or the current cluster for cluster administrators. This command does not return information about operations which happened prior to installing Data ONTAP 8.3. Also, it does not return information for relationships with the "*Relationship Capability*" field, as shown in the output of the `snapmirror show` command, set to "*Pre 8.2*".

The `-instance` parameter displays the following detailed information:

Destination Path: Path of the destination endpoint.
Source Path: Path of the source endpoint.
Relationship ID: The unique identifier of the relationship.
This parameter is not supported for
Vserver SnapMirror relationships.
Relationship Group Type: For FlexVol relationships, specifies the
type of the group relationship that
includes this FlexVol. For group
relationships, specifies the type of the
group relationship. Can be one of the
following:
- none: No group relationship.
- vservers: Vserver relationship.
- infinitevol: Infinite Volume
relationship.
Operation: Type of the operation.
Can be one of the following:
- create
- modify
- quiesce
- resume
- delete
- initialize
- manual update
- scheduled update
- break
- resync
- abort
- restore
Operation ID: The unique identifier of the operation.
Start Time: Timestamp of the start of the operation.
End Time: Timestamp of the end of the operation.
Result: Result of the SnapMirror operation.
Can be one of the following:
- success
- failure
Transfer Size: Total amount of data transferred during the
SnapMirror operation.
Additional Information: A message describing the cause of the
failure or additional information about a
successful operation such as if a checkpoint
was cleared as part of an abort operation.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

{ [-destination-path {<[vserver:][volume]>|<[[cluster:][vserver/]volume>|<hostip:/lun/name>|<hostip:/share/share-name>}] - Destination Path

Select SnapMirror operations that have a matching destination path name.

[*-destination-vserver* <*vserver name*>] - Destination Vserver

Select SnapMirror operations that have a matching destination Vserver name.

[*-destination-volume* <*volume name*>] - Destination Volume

Select SnapMirror operations that have a matching destination volume name.

[*-operation-id* <*UUID*>] - Operation ID

Select SnapMirror operations that have a matching operation ID.

[*-source-path* {<[*vserver:*][*volume*]>|<[[*cluster:*]/*vserver*]/*volume*>|<*hostip*://*lun*/*name*>|<*hostip*://*share*/*share-name*>}] - Source Path

Select SnapMirror operations that have a matching source path name.

[*-source-vserver* <*vserver name*>] - Source Vserver

Select SnapMirror operations that have a matching source Vserver name.

[*-source-volume* <*volume name*>] - Source Volume

Select SnapMirror operations that have a matching source volume name.

[*-operation-type* {*create*|*modify*|*quiesce*|*resume*|*delete*|*initialize*|*manual-update*|*scheduled-update*|*break*|*resync*|*abort*|*restore*}] - Operation Type

Select SnapMirror operations that have a matching operation type. Possible values are:

- create
- modify
- quiesce
- resume
- delete
- initialize
- manual-update
- scheduled-update
- break
- resync
- abort
- restore

[*-start-time* <*MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS*>] - Start Time

Select SnapMirror operations that have a matching start time.

[*-end-time* <*MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS*>] - End Time

Select SnapMirror operations that have a matching end time.

[*-relationship-id* <*UUID*>] - Relationship ID

Select SnapMirror operations that have a matching relationship ID.

[*-relationship-group-type* {*none*|*vserver*|*infinitevol*|*consistencygroup*|*flexgroup*}] - Relationship Group Type

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching relationship group type. Possible values are:

- none
- vserver
- infinitevol

[*-result* {*success*|*failure*}] - Result of the Operation

Select SnapMirror operations that have a matching result. Possible values are:

- success

- failure

[-transfer-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Transfer Size

Select SnapMirror operations that have a matching transfer size.

[-additional-info <text>] - Additional Information

Select SnapMirror operations that have a matching additional information.

[-max-rows-per-relationship <integer>] - Maximum Number of Rows per Relationship

Select matching number of SnapMirror operations per relationship.

[-expand [true]] - Show Constituents of the Group.

Select SnapMirror operations on relationships that are constituents and non-constituents of a group.

Examples

The example below displays summary information for all SnapMirror operations on relationships with destination endpoints in the current cluster:

```
cluster2::> snapmirror show-history
Destination Source      Start      End
Path         Path         Operation  Time      Time      Result
-----
dvs2:        vs2:         create     8/15/2013 08:22:23
                                     8/15/2013 08:22:25
                                     success
vs1:vol1     vs1:aggr1   manual-update
                                     8/15/2013 08:22:44
                                     8/15/2013 08:22:44
                                     failure
vs1:vol1     vs1:aggr1   initialize
                                     8/15/2013 08:22:25
                                     8/15/2013 08:22:26
                                     success
vs1:vol1     vs1:aggr1   create     8/15/2013 08:22:15
                                     8/15/2013 08:22:16
                                     success
vs1:vol2     vs1:aggr1   initialize
                                     8/15/2013 08:23:23
                                     8/15/2013 08:23:23
                                     failure
vs1:vol2     vs1:aggr1   create     8/15/2013 08:23:10
                                     8/15/2013 08:23:10
                                     success

6 entries were displayed.
```

The example below displays detailed information for the SnapMirror operation with operation ID *dc158715-0583-11e3-89bd-123478563412*

```
cluster2::> snapmirror show-history -operation-id dc158715-0583-11e3-89bd-123478563412

Destination Path: vs1:vol1
Source Path: vs1:aggr1
Relationship ID: cb3d30a0-0583-11e3-89bd-123478563412
Relationship Group Type: none
Operation: manual-update
Operation ID: dc158715-0583-11e3-89bd-123478563412
Start Time: 8/15/2013 08:22:44
End Time: 8/15/2013 08:22:44
Result: failure
Transfer Size: -
Additional Information: Volume vs1:vol1 is restricted. Use the command "volume online" to bring the volume online.
```

The example below displays detailed information for all SnapMirror operations on relationships with the *Result* of "success" and whose destination endpoints are in the current cluster.

```
cluster2::> snapmirror show-history -result success -instance
    Destination Path: vs1:vol1
    Source Path: vs1:aggr1
    Relationship ID: cb3d30a0-0583-11e3-89bd-123478563412
Relationship Group Type: none
    Operation: initialize
    Operation ID: d03ce1db-0583-11e3-89bd-123478563412
    Start Time: 8/15/2013 08:22:25
    End Time: 8/15/2013 08:22:26
    Result: success
    Transfer Size: 1.09MB
Additional Information: -

    Destination Path: vs1:vol1
    Source Path: vs1:aggr1
    Relationship ID: cb3d30a0-0583-11e3-89bd-123478563412
Relationship Group Type: none
    Operation: create
    Operation ID: cb3d305d-0583-11e3-89bd-123478563412
    Start Time: 8/15/2013 08:22:15
    End Time: 8/15/2013 08:22:16
    Result: success
    Transfer Size: -
Additional Information: -

    Destination Path: vs1:vol2
    Source Path: vs1:aggr1
    Relationship ID: eb92c549-0583-11e3-89bd-123478563412
Relationship Group Type: none
    Operation: create
    Operation ID: eb92c506-0583-11e3-89bd-123478563412
    Start Time: 8/15/2013 08:23:10
    End Time: 8/15/2013 08:23:10
    Result: success
    Transfer Size: -
Additional Information: -
```

3 entries were displayed.

The example below displays summary information for all SnapMirror operations on relationships with *max-rows-per-relationship* of 1 and whose destination endpoints are in the current cluster.

```
cluster2::> snapmirror show-history -max-rows-per-relationship 1
```

Destination Path	Source Path	Operation	Start Time	End Time	Result
vs1:vol1	vs1:aggr1	manual-update	8/15/2013 08:22:44	8/15/2013 08:22:44	failure
vs1:vol2	vs1:aggr1	initialize	8/15/2013 08:23:23	8/15/2013 08:23:23	failure

2 entries were displayed.

snapmirror update

Start an incremental transfer

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror update` command updates the destination volume or non-Data ONTAP endpoint of a SnapMirror relationship. The `snapmirror update` command behaves differently for data protection (DP), extended data protection (XDP) and load-sharing (LS) relationships. Refer to the `-type` parameter of the [“snapmirror create” on page 586](#) command to understand different types of relationships supported by SnapMirror.

The `snapmirror update` command performs an incremental transfer.

Before using this command, the relationship must be initialized using the [“snapmirror initialize” on page 594](#) or [“snapmirror initialize-ls-set” on page 599](#) commands.

For data protection SnapMirror relationships with volumes as endpoints, the `snapmirror update` command makes the destination volume an up-to-date mirror of the source volume with the following steps:

- If the source volume is read-write, takes a Snapshot copy on the source volume to capture the current image of the source volume
- Finds the most recent Snapshot copy on the destination volume and validates that the corresponding Snapshot copy is still present on the source
- Incrementally transfers Snapshot copies that are newer than the corresponding Snapshot copy to the destination volume

You can use the `snapmirror update` command to update a specific load-sharing mirror that lags behind up-to-date destination volumes in the set of load-sharing mirrors. An update to the lagging load-sharing mirror should bring it up to date with the other up-to-date destination volumes in the set of load-sharing mirrors.

Note: Using the `snapmirror update` command to update a set of load-sharing mirrors will not work. Use the [“snapmirror update-ls-set” on page 658](#) command to update a set of load-sharing mirrors.

For extended data protection (XDP) relationships with a [“snapmirror policy” on page 664](#) of type *async-mirror*, a `snapmirror update` always creates a new Snapshot copy on the source volume. Depending on the rules in the policy, the command might transfer just the newly created Snapshot copy or all Snapshot copies that are newer than the common Snapshot copy including the newly created Snapshot copy to the destination volume.

For extended data protection (XDP) relationships with a [“snapmirror policy” on page 664](#) of type *vault*, a `snapmirror update` does not create a new Snapshot copy on the source volume but transfers only selected Snapshot copies that are newer than the common Snapshot copy to the destination volume. (Those older than the common copy can be transferred by using the `-source-snapshot` parameter.) Snapshot copies are selected by matching the value of `-snapmirror-label` of a Snapshot copy with the value of `-snapmirror-label` of one of the rules from the corresponding SnapMirror policy associated with the SnapMirror relationship. All matching Snapshot copies are incrementally transferred to the destination volume.

For extended data protection (XDP) relationships with a [“snapmirror policy” on page 664](#) of type *mirror-vault*, a `snapmirror update` always creates a new Snapshot copy on the source volume and transfers only selected Snapshot copies that are newer than the common snapshot copy. The newly created Snapshot copy is always selected.

For extended data protection (XDP) relationships with a [“snapmirror policy” on page 664](#) of type *vault* or *mirror-vault*, the `snapmirror update` command also manages expiration of Snapshot copies on the destination volume. It does so by deleting Snapshot copies that have exceeded the value of `-keep` for the matching rule from the corresponding SnapMirror policy associated with the SnapMirror relationship. Snapshot copies that match the same `-snapmirror-label` will be deleted in oldest-first order.

For data protection relationships, the parameter `-source-snapshot` is optional and only allows for the transfer of Snapshot copies newer than the common Snapshot copy up to the specified `-source-snapshot`.

For extended data protection (XDP) relationships the parameter `-source-snapshot` is optional.

For extended data protection (XDP) relationships with a [“snapmirror policy” on page 664](#) of type *vault* or *mirror-vault*, the parameter `-source-snapshot` allows transfer of a Snapshot copy that is older than the common Snapshot copy and/or might not be selected for transfer based on policy-based selection of a scheduled update transfer.

For extended data protection (XDP) relationships with a [“snapmirror policy” on page 664](#) of type *async-mirror*, the `snapmirror update` with parameter `-source-snapshot` does not create a new Snapshot copy on the source volume. Depending on the rules in the policy, the command might transfer just the specified Snapshot copy or Snapshot copies that are newer than the common Snapshot copy upto and including the specified Snapshot copy to the destination volume.

After the `snapmirror update` command successfully completes, the last Snapshot copy transferred is designated as the new exported Snapshot copy on the destination volume. If an update to an extended data protection (XDP) relationship specifies a Snapshot copy using the `-source-snapshot` parameter that is older than the common snapshot, after the `snapmirror update` successfully completes, the exported Snapshot copy on the destination volume will remain unchanged.

If the `snapmirror update` does not finish successfully--for example, due to a network failure or because a [“snapmirror abort” on page 581](#) command was issued--a restart checkpoint might be recorded on the destination volume. If a restart checkpoint is recorded, the next update restarts and continues the transfer from the restart checkpoint. For extended data protection (XDP) relationships, the next update will restart and continue the old transfer regardless of whether the Snapshot copy being transferred is a matching Snapshot copy or not.

If you add an aggregate to the source Infinite Volume, you must also add an aggregate of the same or greater size to the destination Infinite Volume before any `snapmirror update` occurs.

This command is supported for SnapMirror relationships with the field *Relationship Capability* showing as either *8.2 and above* or *Pre 8.2* in the output of the [“snapmirror show” on page 627](#) command.

For relationships with *Relationship Capability* of *8.2 and above*, you can track the progress of the operation using the [“snapmirror show” on page 627](#) command.

For relationships with *Relationship Capability* of *Pre 8.2*, a job will be spawned to operate on the SnapMirror relationship, and the job id will be shown in the command output. The progress of the job can be tracked using the [“job show” on page 160](#) and [“job history show” on page 168](#) commands.

For Vserver SnapMirror relationships, the `snapmirror update` command makes the destination Vserver an up-to-date mirror of the source Vserver.

The `snapmirror update` command must be used from the destination Vserver or cluster.

Parameters

{ [-source-path | -S {<[vserver:][volume]>|<[[cluster:]/vserver/]volume>|<hostip://un/name>|<hostip:/share/share-name>}] - Source Path

This parameter specifies the source endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of four path formats. The normal format includes the names of the Vserver (vserver) and/or the volume (volume). To support relationships with *Relationship Capability* of *Pre 8.2*, a format which also includes the name of the cluster (cluster) is provided. The *Pre 8.2* format cannot be used when operating in a Vserver context on

relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*. For SnapMirror relationships with an AltaVault source, the source endpoint is specified in the form *hostip:/share/share-name*. For SnapMirror relationships with a SolidFire source, the source endpoint is specified in the form *hostip://lun/name*.

[*-source-cluster* <Cluster name>] - Source Cluster

Specifies the source cluster of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, the *-source-vserver* and *-source-volume* parameters must also be specified. This parameter is only applicable for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*. This parameter cannot be specified when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.

[*-source-vserver* <vserver name>] - Source Vserver

Specifies the source Vserver of the SnapMirror relationship. For relationships with volumes as endpoints, if this parameter is specified, parameters *-source-volume* and for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, *-source-cluster* must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP source endpoints.

[*-source-volume* <volume name>] - Source Volume

Specifies the source volume of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters *-source-vserver* and for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, *-source-cluster* must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP source endpoints.

{*-destination-path* [<[vserver:]<volume>|<[[cluster:]//vserver/]volume>|<hostip://lun/name>|<hostip:/share/share-name>] - Destination Path

This parameter specifies the destination endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of four path formats. The normal format includes the names of the Vserver (vserver) and/or volume (volume). To support relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, a format which also includes the name of the cluster (cluster) is provided. The *"Pre 8.2"* format cannot be used when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*. For SnapMirror relationships with AltaVault destinations, the destination endpoint is specified in the form *hostip:/share/share-name*. For relationships with SolidFire destinations, the destination endpoint is specified in the form *hostip://lun/name*.

[*-destination-cluster* <Cluster name>] - Destination Cluster

Specifies the destination cluster of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters *-destination-vserver* and *-destination-volume* must also be specified. This parameter is only applicable for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*. This parameter cannot be specified when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.

***-destination-vserver* <vserver name> - Destination Vserver**

Specifies the destination Vserver of the SnapMirror relationship. For relationships with volumes as endpoints, if this parameter is specified, parameters *-destination-volume* and for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, *-destination-cluster* must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP destination endpoints.

***-destination-volume* <volume name> - Destination Volume**

Specifies the destination volume of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters *-destination-vserver* and for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, *-destination-cluster* must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP destination endpoints.

[*-source-snapshot* | *-s* <text>] - Source Snapshot

This optional parameter specifies a Snapshot copy to transfer. The default behavior for a data protection relationship with a read-write source is that Data ONTAP creates a new Snapshot copy and uses it as the basis for determining what data are replicated; with this option, the specified Snapshot copy will be used instead. The default behavior for an extended data protection relationship depends on the relationship's policy type. For a data protection relationship, the specified Snapshot copy must be newer than the latest common Snapshot copy. For an extended data protection relationship, the specified Snapshot copy can be newer or older than the common Snapshot copy. This parameter is not supported for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*.

[-throttle | -k <throttleType>] - Throttle (KB/sec)

This optional parameter limits the network bandwidth used for the update transfer. It sets the maximum rate (in Kbytes/sec) at which data can be transferred during the operation. If this parameter is not specified, the throttle value configured for the relationship with the “[snapmirror create](#)” on page 586 or “[snapmirror modify](#)” on page 604 command will be used. To fully use the network bandwidth available, set the throttle value to *unlimited* or *0*. The minimum throttle value is four Kbytes/sec, so if you specify a throttle value between *1* and *4*, it will be treated as if you specified *4*. For FlexGroup relationships, the throttle value is applied individually to each constituent relationship. The `-throttle` parameter does not affect load-sharing transfers and transfers for other relationships with “*Relationship Capability*” of “*Pre 8.2*” confined to a single cluster.

[-transfer-priority {low|normal}] - Transfer Priority

This optional parameter specifies the priority at which the transfer runs. The default value for this parameter is the value in the SnapMirror policy associated with this relationship. This parameter is not applicable to relationships with a “*Relationship Capability*” of “*Pre 8.2*”.

[-enable-storage-efficiency [true]] - Enable Storage Efficient Transfers

This is an optional parameter. For an extended data protection (XDP) relationship that is currently not storage efficient, set this parameter to *true* to enable storage efficient transfers. Storage efficient in this context refers to both over the wire efficiency and how the data is written to the destination volume. The transfer fails if storage efficiency cannot be achieved. If the transfer succeeds, future transfers will continue being storage efficient as long as it is still feasible, but will not fail if the transfer is not storage efficient. The default value is *false*. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP endpoints.

[-foreground | -w [true]] - Foreground Process

This specifies whether the operation runs as a foreground process. If this parameter is specified, the default setting is *true* (the operation runs in the foreground). When set to *true*, the command will not return until the process completes. This parameter is only applicable to relationships with “*Relationship Capability*” of “*Pre 8.2*”.

Examples

To update the mirror relationship between the destination endpoint `vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror3` and its source endpoint, type the following command:

```
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror update -destination-path
vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror3
```

For relationships with “*Relationship Capability*” of “*Pre 8.2*”, to update the mirror relationship between the destination endpoint `cluster2://vs2.example.com/dept_eng_dp_mirror3` and its source endpoint, type the following command:

```
cluster2::> snapmirror update -destination-path
cluster2://vs2.example.com/dept_eng_dp_mirror3
```

To update the Vserver SnapMirror relationship between destination endpoint `dvs1.example.com:` and its source endpoint, type the following command:

```
cluster2::> snapmirror update -destination-path
dvs1.example.com:
```

snapmirror update-ls-set

Start an incremental load-sharing set transfer

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror update-ls-set` command updates a set of load-sharing mirrors. The command makes destination volumes, in the group of load-sharing mirrors, up-to-date mirrors of the source volume.

The key parameter that identifies the set of load-sharing mirrors is the source volume. SnapMirror transfers are performed from the source volume to each of the up-to-date destination volumes in the set of load-sharing mirrors.

The `snapmirror update-ls-set` command performs an incremental transfer to each of the destination volumes. During an incremental transfer, Data ONTAP takes a Snapshot copy on the source volume to capture the current image of the source volume, finds the most recent common Snapshot copy between the source and destination volumes, and incrementally transfers Snapshot copies that are newer than the common Snapshot copy to the destination volume.

Note: You still need to use the `snapmirror update-ls-set` command to manually update the set of load-sharing mirrors even if the set only has one destination mirror. The [“snapmirror update” on page 654](#) command can only be used to bring up to date a specific destination mirror that is lagging to the set.

After an update using the `snapmirror update-ls-set` command successfully completes, the last Snapshot copy transferred is made the new exported Snapshot copy on the destination volumes.

This command is not supported on Infinite Volume snapmirror relationships.

This command is only supported for SnapMirror relationships with the field *"Relationship Capability"* showing as *"Pre 8.2"* in the output of the [“snapmirror show” on page 627](#) command.

Parameters

{ -source-path | -S <[vserver:][volume]>|<[[cluster:]/vserver/]volume>|<hostip://lun/name>|<hostip:/share/share-name>} - Source Path

This parameter specifies the source endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of four path formats. The normal format includes the names of the Vserver (vserver) and/or the volume (volume). To support relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, a format which also includes the name of the cluster (cluster) is provided. The *"Pre 8.2"* format cannot be used when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*. For SnapMirror relationships with an AltaVault source, the source endpoint is specified in the form *hostip:/share/share-name*. For SnapMirror relationships with a SolidFire source, the source endpoint is specified in the form *hostip://lun/name*.

[-source-cluster <Cluster name>] - Source Cluster

Specifies the source cluster of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, the `-source-vserver` and `-source-volume` parameters must also be specified. This parameter is only applicable for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*. This parameter cannot be specified when operating in a Vserver context on relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"8.2 and above"*.

-source-vserver <vserver name> - Source Vserver

Specifies the source Vserver of the SnapMirror relationship. For relationships with volumes as endpoints, if this parameter is specified, parameters `-source-volume` and for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, `-source-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP source endpoints.

-source-volume <volume name> - Source Volume

Specifies the source volume of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters `-source-vserver` and for relationships with *"Relationship Capability"* of *"Pre 8.2"*, `-source-cluster` must also be specified. This parameter is not supported for relationships with non-Data ONTAP source endpoints.

[-foreground | -w [true]] - Foreground Process

This specifies whether the operation runs as a foreground process. If this parameter is specified, the default setting is *true* (the operation runs in the foreground). When set to *true*, the command will not return until the process completes. This parameter is only applicable to relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2".

Examples

To update the group of load-sharing mirrors for the source endpoint named `//vs1.example.com/dept_eng`, type the following command:

```
cluster1::> snapmirror update-ls-set -source-path //vs1.example.com/dept_eng
```

snapmirror config-replication commands

The config-replication directory

snapmirror config-replication cluster-storage-configuration commands

The cluster-storage-configuration directory

snapmirror config-replication cluster-storage-configuration modify

Modify SnapMirror storage configuration information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror config-replication cluster-storage-configuration modify` command modifies the configuration of storage used for configuration replication.

Parameters

[-disallowed-aggregates <aggregate name>, ...] - Disallowed Aggregates

Use this parameter to set the list of storage aggregates that are not available to host storage for configuration replication.

Examples

The following example disallows two aggregates named *aggr1* and *aggr2*:

```
cluster1::*> snapmirror config-replication cluster-storage-configuration modify -disallowed-aggregates aggr1,aggr2
```

snapmirror config-replication cluster-storage-configuration show

Display SnapMirror storage configuration information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror config-replication cluster-storage-configuration show` command shows details of the configuration of the storage used for configuration replication.

The information displayed is the following:

- Disallowed Aggregates - The list of storage aggregates that are configured as not allowed to host storage areas.
- Auto-Repair - Displays *true* if the automatic repair of storage areas used by configuration replication is enabled.

- Auto-Recreate - Displays *true* if the automatic recreation of storage volumes used by configuration replication is enabled.
- Use Mirrored Aggregate - Displays *true* if storage areas for configuration replication are to be hosted on a mirrored aggregate.

Examples

The following is an example of the `snapmirror config-replication cluster-storage-configuration show` command:

```
cluster1::*> snapmirror config-replication cluster-storage-configuration show
```

```
Disallowed Aggregates: -
    Auto-Repair: true
    Auto-Recreate: true
Use Mirrored Aggregate: true
```

snapmirror config-replication status commands

SnapMirror configuration replication status information

snapmirror config-replication status show

Display SnapMirror configuration replication status information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror config-replication status show` command displays the current SnapMirror configuration replication status.

The command displays the following aspects of SnapMirror configuration replication:

- Enabled: Verifies that SnapMirror configuration replication is enabled on the cluster.
- Running: Verifies that SnapMirror configuration replication is running on the cluster.
- Storage Status: Verifies that SnapMirror configuration replication storage is healthy.
- Storage In Use: Prints the location of SnapMirror configuration replication storage.
- Storage Remarks: Prints the underlying root cause for non-healthy SnapMirror configuration storage.
- Vserver Streams: Verifies that SnapMirror configuration replication Vserver streams are healthy.

Additional information about the warnings (if any) and recovery steps can be viewed by running the command with the `-instance` option.

Parameters

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

Examples

The following example shows the execution of the command:

```
clus1::*> snapmirror config-replication status show
    Enabled: true
    Running: true
    Storage Status: ok
    Storage In Use: Cluster-wide Volume: MDV_CRS_3d47e9106b7d11e4a77b000c29f810a2_A
    Storage Remarks: -
    Vserver Streams: ok
```

snapmirror config-replication status show-aggregate-eligibility

Display the SnapMirror configuration replication aggregate eligibility

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror config-replication status show-aggregate-eligibility` command displays the SnapMirror configuration replication aggregate eligibility.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Aggregate

Display only rows that have a matching aggregate name.

[-hosted-configuration-replication-volumes <volume name>, ...] - Currently Hosted Configuration Replication Volumes

Display only rows that have matching configuration replication volumes hosted on this aggregate.

[-is-eligible-to-host-additional-volumes {true|false}] - Eligibility to Host Another Configuration Replication Volume

Display only rows that have a matching eligibility of the aggregate to host additional configuration replication volumes.

[-comment <text>] - Comment for Eligibility Status

Display only rows that have a matching comment regarding the eligibility of the aggregate to host configuration replication volumes.

Examples

The following example shows the execution of the command in a SnapMirror configuration with thirteen aggregates in the cluster:

```
clusA::snapmirror config-replication status> show-aggregate-eligibility
```

Aggregate	Hosted Config Replication Vols	Eligible to Host Addl Vols	Comments
a0	-	false	Root Aggregate
a1	MDV_CRS_1bc7134a5ddf11e3b63f123478563412_A	true	-
a2	MDV_CRS_1bc7134a5ddf11e3b63f123478563412_B	true	-
a3	-	false	Unable to determine available space of aggregate
a4	-	false	Non-Local Aggregate
a5	-	false	Non-Home Aggregate
a6	-	false	Unable to determine mirror configuration
a7	-	false	Mirror configuration does not match requirement
a8	-	false	Disallowed Aggregate
a9	-	false	Insufficient Space - 10GB required
a10	-	false	Aggregate Offline
a11	-	false	Inconsistent Aggregate
a12	-	false	Aggregate Full

13 entries were displayed.

snapmirror config-replication status show-communication

Display SnapMirror configuration replication communication status information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror config-replication status show-communication` command displays the current SnapMirror configuration replication communication status.

The command displays the following aspects of SnapMirror configuration replication for each peer cluster:

- Remote Heartbeat: Verifies that the SnapMirror configuration replication heartbeat with the remote cluster is healthy.
- Last Heartbeat Sent: Prints the timestamp of the last SnapMirror configuration replication heartbeat sent to the remote cluster.
- Last Heartbeat Received: Prints the timestamp of the last SnapMirror configuration replication heartbeat received from the remote cluster.

Additional information about the warnings (if any) and recovery steps can be viewed by running the command with the `-instance` option.

Parameters

[-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-cluster-uuid <UUID>] - Remote Cluster

Display only rows that have a matching peer cluster UUID.

[-cluster <text>] - Peer Cluster Name

Display only rows that have matching peer cluster name.

[-remote-heartbeat {ok|warning|not-run|not-applicable}] - Remote Heartbeat

Display only rows that have a matching remote heartbeat status.

[-last-heartbeat-sent <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Last Heartbeat Sent Time

Display only rows that have a matching timestamp of the last heartbeat sent.

[-last-heartbeat-received <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Last Heartbeat Received Time

Display only rows that have a matching timestamp of the last heartbeat received.

[-heartbeat-recovery-steps <text>] - Heartbeat Recovery Steps

Display only rows that have matching heartbeat recovery steps.

Examples

The following example shows the execution of the command in a SnapMirror configuration with two peer clusters:

```
clus1::*> snapmirror config-replication status show-communication
  Peer Cluster: clus2
  Remote Heartbeat: ok
  Last Heartbeat Sent: 11/11/2014 11:11:45
  Last Heartbeat Received: 11/11/2014 11:11:46

  Peer Cluster: clus3
  Remote Heartbeat: ok
  Last Heartbeat Sent: 11/11/2014 11:11:26
  Last Heartbeat Received: 11/11/2014 11:11:27

2 entries were displayed.
```

snapmirror policy commands

Manage SnapMirror policies

The `snapmirror policy` command enables you to manage SnapMirror policies.

snapmirror policy add-rule

Add a new rule to SnapMirror policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror policy add-rule` command adds a rule to a SnapMirror policy. Rules define which Snapshot copies are protected by vault relationships or define the schedule at which Snapshot copies are created on the SnapMirror destination. Rules which do not include a schedule are rules for protecting Snapshot copies. Rules which include a schedule are rules for creating Snapshot copies on the SnapMirror destination. A rule with a schedule can only be added to SnapMirror policies of type *vault* or *mirror-vault*. A rule must not be added to a policy that will be associated with a SnapMirror data protection relationship. A policy that will be associated with a SnapMirror vault relationship must have at least one rule and at most ten rules. A SnapMirror policy with rules must have at least one rule without a schedule.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver for the SnapMirror policy.

-policy <sm_policy> - SnapMirror Policy Name

Specifies the SnapMirror policy name.

-snapmirror-label <text> - Snapshot Copy Label

This parameter is primarily used for the purpose of Snapshot copy selection for extended data protection (XDP) relationships. Only Snapshot copies that have a SnapMirror label that matches this parameter will be transferred to the SnapMirror destination. However, when this parameter is associated with a rule containing a schedule, Snapshot copies will be created on the SnapMirror destination using this `snapmirror-label` parameter. The label can be 31 or fewer characters in length. SnapMirror policies of type *async-mirror* and *mirror-vault* have a rule added for label `sm_created` at the time of policy creation. This rule cannot be removed or modified by the user. This rule when coupled with `create-snapshot` field set to `true` indicates that the SnapMirror relationship using this policy shall create a new Snapshot copy and transfer it as part of a “[snapmirror update](#)” on page 654 operation. SnapMirror policies of type *async-mirror* support one additional rule with SnapMirror label `all_source_snapshots`. This rule along with the rule for SnapMirror label `sm_created` indicates that *all* new Snapshot copies on the primary volume along with the newly created Snapshot copy are transferred as a part of a “[snapmirror update](#)” on page 654 or “[snapmirror initialize](#)” on page 594 operation. Rules with any other SnapMirror labels cannot be added to SnapMirror policies of type *async-mirror*. The rule for label `sm_created` when added to a “[snapmirror policy](#)” on page 664 of type *vault* indicates that all SnapMirror created Snapshot copies of the primary volume are selected for transfer.

-keep <text> - Snapshot Copy Retention Count

Specifies the maximum number of Snapshot copies that are retained on the SnapMirror destination volume for a rule. The total number of Snapshot copies retained for all the rules in a policy cannot exceed 251. For all the rules in SnapMirror policies of type *async-mirror*, this parameter must be set to value 1.

[-preserve {true|false}] - Snapshot Copy Preserve Enabled

Specifies the behavior when the Snapshot copy retention count is reached on the SnapMirror vault destination for the rule. The default value is *false*, which means that the oldest Snapshot copy will be

deleted to make room for new ones only if the number of Snapshot copies has exceeded the retention count specified in the "keep" parameter. When set to *true*, and when the Snapshot copies have reached the retention count, then an incremental SnapMirror vault update transfer will fail or if the rule has a schedule, Snapshot copies will no longer be created on the SnapMirror destination. For all the rules in SnapMirror policies of type *async-mirror* this parameter must be set to value *false*.

[-warn <integer>] - Warning Threshold Count

Specifies the warning threshold count for the rule. The default value is 0. When set to a value greater than zero, an event is generated after the number of Snapshot copies (for the particular rule) retained on a SnapMirror vault destination reaches the specified warn limit. The preserve parameter for the rule must be *true* to set the warn parameter to a value greater than zero.

[-schedule <text>] - Snapshot Copy Creation Schedule

This optional parameter specifies the name of the schedule associated with a rule. This parameter is allowed only for rules associated with SnapMirror policies of type *vault* or *mirror-vault*. When this parameter is specified, Snapshot copies are directly created on the SnapMirror destination. The Snapshot copies created will have the same content as the latest Snapshot copy already present on the SnapMirror destination. Snapshot copies on the source that have a SnapMirror label matching this rule will not be selected for transfer. The default value is -.

Note: You define and name a schedule using the [“job schedule cron create” on page 180](#) command.

[-prefix <text>] - Snapshot Copy Creation Prefix

This optional parameter specifies the prefix for the Snapshot copy name to be created as per the schedule. If no value is specified, then the *snapmirror-label* will be used as the prefix. The prefix parameter can only be specified for rules which have a schedule.

Examples

The following example adds a rule named *nightly* to the SnapMirror policy named *TieredBackup* on Vserver *vs0.example.com*. The rule will retain a maximum of 5 *nightly* Snapshot copies.

```
vs0.example.com::> snapmirror policy add-rule -vserver vs0.example.com  
-policy TieredBackup -snapmirror-label nightly -keep 5
```

The following example adds a rule named *SyncProtectMe* to the SnapMirror policy named *Sync* on Vserver *vs0.example.com*. The rule will retain the same *SyncProtectMe* snapshots on the destination as are present on the source when the relationship is InSync.

```
vs0.example.com::> snapmirror policy add-rule -vserver vs0.example.com  
-policy Sync -snapmirror-label SyncProtectMe -keep 1
```

snapmirror policy create

Create a new SnapMirror policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror policy create` command creates a SnapMirror policy. When applied to a SnapMirror relationship, the SnapMirror policy controls the behavior of the relationship and specifies the configuration attributes for that relationship. The policies *DPDefault*, *MirrorAllSnapshots*, *MirrorAndVault*, *MirrorLatest*, *Unified7year* and *XDPDefault* are created by the system.

Note: All SnapMirror policies have a field *create-snapshot*. This field specifies whether SnapMirror creates a new Snapshot copy on the primary volume at the beginning of a [“snapmirror update” on page 654](#) or [“snapmirror resync” on page 622](#) operation. Currently this field cannot be set or modified by the user. It is set to *true* for SnapMirror policies of type *async-mirror* and *mirror-vault* at the time of creation. SnapMirror policies of type *vault* have *create-snapshot* set to *false* at the time of creation.

Note: Use the [“snapmirror policy add-rule” on page 664](#) command to add a rule to a policy.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver for the SnapMirror policy.

-policy <sm_policy> - SnapMirror Policy Name

This parameter specifies the SnapMirror policy name. A policy name can be made up of the characters A to Z, a to z, 0 to 9, ".", "-", and "_". The name can be up to 256 characters in length.

[-type {vault|async-mirror|mirror-vault}] - Snapmirror Policy Type

This parameter specifies the SnapMirror policy type. The supported values are *async-mirror*, *vault* and *mirror-vault*. Data protection (DP) relationships support only *async-mirror* policy type, while extended data protection (XDP) relationships support all three policy types.

If the type is set to *async-mirror* then the policy is for Disaster Recovery. When the policy type is associated with extended data protection (XDP) relationships, “[snapmirror update](#)” on page 654 and “[snapmirror resync](#)” on page 622 operations transfer selected Snapshot copies from the primary volume to the secondary volume. The selection of Snapshot copies is governed by the rules in the policy. However “[snapmirror initialize](#)” on page 594 and “[snapmirror update](#)” on page 654 operations on data protection (DP) relationships ignore the rules in the policy and transfer *all* Snapshot copies of the primary volume which are newer than the common Snapshot copy on the destination. For both data protection (DP) and extended data protection (XDP) relationships, the Snapshot copies are kept on the secondary volume as long as they exist on the primary volume. Once a protected Snapshot copy is deleted from the primary volume, it is deleted from the secondary volume as part of the next transfer. The policy type supports rules with certain pre-defined label names only. Refer to the man page for the “[snapmirror policy add-rule](#)” on page 664 command for the details.

If the type is set to *vault* then the policy is used for Backup and Archive. The rules in this policy type determine which Snapshot copies are protected and how long they are retained on the secondary volume. This policy type is supported by extended data protection (XDP) relationships only.

If the type is set to *mirror-vault* then the policy is used for unified data protection which provides both Disaster Recovery and Backup using the same secondary volume. This policy type is supported by extended data protection (XDP) relationships only.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

Specifies a text comment for the SnapMirror policy. If the comment contains spaces, it must be enclosed within quotes.

[-tries <unsigned32_or_unlimited>] - Tries Limit

Determines the maximum number of times to attempt each manual or scheduled transfer for a SnapMirror relationship. The value of this parameter must be a positive integer or *unlimited*. The default value is 8.

[-transfer-priority {low|normal}] - Transfer Scheduling Priority

Specifies the priority at which a transfer runs. The supported values are *normal* or *low*. The *normal* transfers are scheduled before the *low* priority transfers. The default is *normal*.

[-ignore-atime {true|false}] - Ignore File Access Time

This parameter applies only to extended data protection (XDP) relationships. It specifies whether incremental transfers will ignore files which have only their access time changed. The supported values are *true* or *false*. The default is *false*.

[-restart {always|never|default}] - Restart Behavior

This parameter applies only to data protection relationships. It defines the behavior of SnapMirror if an interrupted transfer exists. The supported values are *always*, *never*, or *default*. If the value is set to *always*, an interrupted SnapMirror transfer always restarts provided it has a restart checkpoint and the conditions are the same as they were before the transfer was interrupted. In addition, a new SnapMirror Snapshot copy is created which will then be transferred. If the value is set to *never*, an interrupted

SnapMirror transfer will never restart, even if a restart checkpoint exists. A new SnapMirror Snapshot copy will still be created and transferred. Data ONTAP version 8.2 will interpret a value of *default* as being the same as *always*. Vault transfers will always resume based on a restart checkpoint, provided the Snapshot copy still exists on the source volume.

[-is-network-compression-enabled {true|false}] - Is Network Compression Enabled

Specifies whether network compression is enabled for transfers. The supported values are *true* or *false*. The default is *false*.

[-discard-configs <network>, ...] - Configurations Not Replicated During Identity Preserve Vserver DR

Specifies the configuration to be dropped during replication. The supported values are:

- *network* - Drops network interfaces, routes, and kerberos configuration.

This parameter is supported only for policies of type *async-mirror* and applicable only for identity-preserve Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

Examples

The following example creates a SnapMirror policy named *TieredBackup* on a Vserver named *vs0.example.com*.

```
vs0.example.com::> snapmirror policy create -vserver vs0.example.com  
-policy TieredBackup -type vault -tries 10 -restart never
```

The following example executed under PVR control creates a SnapMirror policy named *Sync* on a Vserver named *vs0.example.com* with *-always-replicate_snapshots* set to *true* to be used for a relationship between items in Consistency Groups.

```
vs0.example.com::> snapmirror policy create -vserver vs0.example.com  
-policy Sync -type sync-mirror -always-replicate-snapshots true
```

snapmirror policy delete

Delete a SnapMirror policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror policy delete` command deletes a SnapMirror policy. A policy that is to be deleted must not be associated with any SnapMirror relationship. The built-in policies cannot be deleted.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver for the SnapMirror policy.

-policy <sm_policy> - SnapMirror Policy Name

Specifies the SnapMirror policy name.

Examples

The following example deletes a SnapMirror policy named *TieredBackup* on Vserver *vs0.example.com*:

```
vs0.example.com::> snapmirror policy delete -vserver vs0.example.com  
-policy TieredBackup
```

snapmirror policy modify

Modify a SnapMirror policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror policy modify` command can be used to modify the policy attributes.

Note: Use the “[snapmirror policy modify-rule](#)” on page 668 command to modify a rule in a SnapMirror policy.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver for the SnapMirror policy.

-policy <sm_policy> - SnapMirror Policy Name

Specifies the SnapMirror policy name.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

Specifies a text comment for the SnapMirror policy. If the comment contains spaces, it must be enclosed within quotes.

[-tries <unsigned32_or_unlimited>] - Tries Limit

Determines the maximum number of times to attempt each manual or scheduled transfer for a SnapMirror relationship. The value of this parameter must be a positive integer or *unlimited*. The default value is 8.

[-transfer-priority {low|normal}] - Transfer Scheduling Priority

Specifies the priority at which a transfer runs. The supported values are *normal* or *low*. The *normal* transfers are scheduled before the *low* priority transfers. The default is *normal*.

[-ignore-atime {true|false}] - Ignore File Access Time

This parameter applies only to extended data protection (XDP) relationships. It specifies whether incremental transfers will ignore files which have only their access time changed. The supported values are *true* or *false*. The default is *false*.

[-restart {always|never|default}] - Restart Behavior

This parameter applies only to data protection relationships. It defines the behavior of SnapMirror if an interrupted transfer exists. The supported values are *always*, *never*, or *default*. If the value is set to *always*, an interrupted SnapMirror transfer always restarts provided it has a restart checkpoint and the conditions are the same as they were before the transfer was interrupted. In addition, a new SnapMirror Snapshot copy is created which will then be transferred. If the value is set to *never*, an interrupted SnapMirror transfer will never restart, even if a restart checkpoint exists. A new SnapMirror Snapshot copy will still be created and transferred. Data ONTAP version 8.2 will interpret a value of *default* as being the same as *always*. Vault transfers will always resume based on a restart checkpoint, provided the Snapshot copy still exists on the source volume.

[-is-network-compression-enabled {true|false}] - Is Network Compression Enabled

Specifies whether network compression is enabled for transfers. The supported values are *true* or *false*. The default is *false*.

[-discard-configs <network>, ...] - Configurations Not Replicated During Identity Preserve Vserver DR

Specifies the configuration to be dropped during replication. The supported values are:

- *network* - Drops network interfaces, routes, and kerberos configuration.

This parameter is supported only for policies of type *async-mirror* and applicable only for identity-preserve Vserver SnapMirror relationships.

Examples

The following example changes the "transfer-priority" and the "comment" text of a snapmirror policy named *TieredBackup* on Vserver *vs0.example.com*:

```
vs0.example.com::> snapmirror policy modify -vserver vs0.example.com -policy TieredBackup -transfer-priority low -comment "Use for tiered backup"
```

snapmirror policy modify-rule

Modify an existing rule in SnapMirror policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror policy modify-rule` command can be used to modify the retention count, preserve setting, warning threshold count, schedule, and prefix for a rule in a SnapMirror policy. Reducing the retention count or disabling the preserve setting for a rule in a SnapMirror policy might result in the deletion of Snapshot copies on the vault destination when the next transfer by the [“snapmirror update” on page 654](#) command occurs or when the next scheduled Snapshot copy creation on the destination for the rule occurs. Modifying a rule to add a schedule will enable creation of Snapshot copies on the SnapMirror destination. Snapshot copies on the source that have a SnapMirror label matching this rule will not be selected for transfer. Schedule and prefix can only be modified for rules associated with SnapMirror policies of type *vault* or *mirror-vault*. A SnapMirror policy with rules must have at least one rule without a schedule.

Note: The rules in SnapMirror policies of type *async-mirror* cannot be modified.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver for the SnapMirror policy.

-policy <sm_policy> - SnapMirror Policy Name

Specifies the SnapMirror policy name.

-snapmirror-label <text> - Snapshot Copy Label

This parameter specifies the rule that is to be modified in a SnapMirror policy.

[-keep <text>] - Snapshot Copy Retention Count

Specifies the maximum number of Snapshot copies that are retained on the SnapMirror destination volume for a rule. The total number of Snapshot copies retained for all the rules in a policy cannot exceed 251. For all the rules in SnapMirror policies of type *async-mirror*, this parameter must be set to value 1.

[-preserve {true|false}] - Snapshot Copy Preserve Enabled

Specifies the behavior when the Snapshot copy retention count is reached on the SnapMirror vault destination for the rule. The default value is *false*, which means that the oldest Snapshot copy will be deleted to make room for new ones only if the number of Snapshot copies has exceeded the retention count specified in the "keep" parameter. When set to *true*, and when the Snapshot copies have reached the retention count, then an incremental SnapMirror vault update transfer will fail or if the rule has a schedule, Snapshot copies will no longer be created on the SnapMirror destination. For all the rules in SnapMirror policies of type *async-mirror* this parameter must be set to value *false*.

[-warn <integer>] - Warning Threshold Count

Specifies the warning threshold count for the rule. The default value is 0. When set to a value greater than zero, an event is generated after the number of Snapshot copies (for the particular rule) retained on a SnapMirror vault destination reaches the specified warn limit. The preserve parameter for the rule must be *true* to set the warn parameter to a value greater than zero.

[-schedule <text>] - Snapshot Copy Creation Schedule

This optional parameter specifies the name of the schedule associated with a rule. This parameter is allowed only for rules associated with SnapMirror policies of type *vault* or *mirror-vault*. When this parameter is specified, Snapshot copies are directly created on the SnapMirror destination. The Snapshot copies created will have the same content as the latest Snapshot copy already present on the SnapMirror destination. Snapshot copies on the source that have a SnapMirror label matching this rule will not be selected for transfer. The default value is -.

Note: You define and name a schedule using the [“job schedule cron create” on page 180](#) command.

[-prefix <text>] - Snapshot Copy Creation Prefix

This optional parameter specifies the prefix for the Snapshot copy name to be created as per the schedule. If no value is specified, then the *snapmirror-label* will be used as the prefix. The prefix parameter can only be specified for rules which have a schedule.

Examples

The following example changes the retention count for *nightly* Snapshot copies to 6 for a rule named *nightly* on a SnapMirror policy named *TieredBackup* on Vserver *vs0.example.com*:

```
vs0.example.com::> snapmirror policy modify-rule -vserver vs0.example.com  
-policy TieredBackup -snapmirror-label nightly -keep 6
```

snapmirror policy remove-rule

Remove a rule from SnapMirror policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror policy remove-rule` command removes a rule from a SnapMirror policy. On the destination of a SnapMirror relationship with “[snapmirror policy](#)” on page 664 of type *vault* or *mirror-vault*, all Snapshot copies with a SnapMirror label matching the rule being removed are no longer processed by SnapMirror and might need to be deleted manually. A “[snapmirror policy](#)” on page 664 of type *vault* must have at least one rule if that policy is associated with a SnapMirror relationship. A SnapMirror policy with rules must have at least one rule without a schedule.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver for the SnapMirror policy.

-policy <sm_policy> - SnapMirror Policy Name

Specifies the SnapMirror policy name.

-snapmirror-label <text> - Snapshot Copy Label

This parameter specifies the rule that is removed from the SnapMirror policy.

The rule for SnapMirror label *sm_created* cannot be removed from SnapMirror policies of type *async-mirror* or *mirror-vault*.

Examples

The following example removes a rule named *nightly* from a SnapMirror policy named *TieredBackup* on Vserver *vs0.example.com*:

```
vs0.example.com::> snapmirror policy remove-rule -vserver vs0.example.com -policy TieredBackup -snapmirror-label nightly
```

snapmirror policy show

Show SnapMirror policies

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror policy show` command displays the following information about SnapMirror policies:

- Vserver Name
- SnapMirror Policy Name
- SnapMirror Policy Type
- Number of Rules in the policy

- Tries
- Transfer Priority
- Comment for the policy
- Individual Rule Names
- Keep value for the Rule
- Total of Keep values across all Rules in the policy

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver Name

Selects the policies that match this parameter value.

[-policy <sm_policy>] - SnapMirror Policy Name

Selects the policies that match this parameter value.

[-type {vault|async-mirror|mirror-vault}] - Snapmirror Policy Type

Selects the policies that match this parameter value. A policy can be of type *async-mirror*, *vault* or *mirror-vault*.

[-owner {cluster-admin|vserver-admin}] - Owner of the Policy

Selects the policies that match this parameter value. A policy can be owned by either the "Cluster Admin" or a "Vserver Admin".

[-comment <text>] - Comment

Selects the policies that match this parameter value.

[-tries <unsigned32_or_unlimited>] - Tries Limit

Selects the policies that match this parameter value.

[-transfer-priority {low|normal}] - Transfer Scheduling Priority

Selects the policies that match this parameter value.

[-ignore-atime {true|false}] - Ignore File Access Time

Selects the policies that match this parameter value.

[-restart {always|never|default}] - Restart Behavior

Selects the policies that match this parameter value.

[-is-network-compression-enabled {true|false}] - Is Network Compression Enabled

Selects the policies that match this parameter value.

[-create-snapshot {true|false}] - Create a New Snapshot Copy

Selects the policies that match this parameter value.

[-snapmirror-label <text>, ...] - Snapshot Copy Label

Selects the policies that match this parameter value.

[-keep <text>, ...] - Snapshot Copy Retention Count

Selects the policies that match this parameter value.

[-preserve {true|false}, ...] - Snapshot Copy Preserve Enabled

Selects the policies that match this parameter value.

[-warn <integer>, ...] - Warning Threshold Count

Selects the policies that match this parameter value.

[-schedule <text>, ...] - Snapshot Copy Creation Schedule

Selects the policies that match this parameter value.

[-prefix <text>, ...] - Snapshot Copy Creation Prefix

Selects the policies that match this parameter value.

[-total-rules <integer>] - Total Rules in the Policy

Selects the policies that match this parameter value.

[-total-keep <integer>] - Total Retention Count for All Rules in the Policy

Selects the policies that match this parameter value.

[-discard-configs <network>, ...] - Configurations Not Replicated During Identity Preserve Vserver DR

Selects the policies that match this parameter value.

Examples

The following example displays information about all SnapMirror policies:

```
cs::> snapmirror policy show
Vserver Policy          Policy Number      Transfer
Name      Name          Type    Of Rules  Tries Priority Comment
-----
cs      DPDefault      async-mirror  2      8    normal Asynchronous SnapMirror policy for mirroring all Snapshot copies and the latest active
SnapMirror Label: sm_created
                        all_source_snapshots
                        Keep:          1
                        Total Keep:    2

cs      MirrorAllSnapshots async-mirror  2      8    normal Asynchronous SnapMirror policy for mirroring all Snapshot copies and the latest active
SnapMirror Label: sm_created
                        all_source_snapshots
                        Keep:          1
                        Total Keep:    2

cs      MirrorAndVault   mirror-vault   3      8    normal A unified Asynchronous SnapMirror and SnapVault policy for mirroring the latest active
SnapMirror Label: sm_created
                        daily
                        weekly
                        Keep:          1
                        Total Keep:    7
                        52
                        60

cs      MirrorLatest     async-mirror   1      8    normal Asynchronous SnapMirror policy for mirroring the latest active file system.
SnapMirror Label: sm_created
                        Keep:          1
                        Total Keep:    1

vs0.example.com
TieredBackup      vault          0      8    normal Use for tiered backups
Snapmirror-label: -
                        Keep:          -
                        Total Keep:    0

csUnified7year    mirror-vault   4      8    normal Unified SnapMirror policy with 7year retention.
SnapMirror Label: sm_created
                        daily
                        weekly
                        monthly
                        Keep:          1
                        Total Keep:    7
                        52
                        84
                        144

cs      XDPDefault       vault          2      8    normal Vault policy with daily and weekly rules.
SnapMirror Label: daily
                        weekly
                        Keep:          7
                        Total Keep:    52
                        59
```

7 entries were displayed.

The following example shows all the policies with the following fields - vserver (default), policy (default) and transfer-priority:

```
cs::> snapmirror policy show -fields transfer-priority
vserver      policy      transfer-priority
-----
cs      DPDefault      normal
cs      MirrorAllSnapshots
                        normal
cs      MirrorAndVault
                        normal
cs      MirrorLatest
                        normal
```



```
vs0.example.com
  TieredBackup          normal
cs    Unified7gear      normal
cs    XDPDefault        normal
7 entries were displayed.
```

snapmirror snapshot-owner commands

Manage Snapshot Copy Preservation

The `snapmirror snapshot-owner` command enables management of user-created owners for a Snapshot copy.

snapmirror snapshot-owner create

Add an owner to preserve a Snapshot copy for a SnapMirror mirror-to-vault cascade configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror snapshot-owner create` command adds an owner on the specified Snapshot copy. A Snapshot copy can have at most one owner. An owner can only be added to a Snapshot copy on a read-write volume. The Snapshot copy must have a valid SnapMirror label.

Note: Refer to the *ONTAP Data Protection Guide* for valid use cases to add an owner on a Snapshot copy.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This parameter specifies the name of the volume.

-snapshot <snapshot name> - Snapshot Copy Name

This parameter specifies the name of the Snapshot copy.

[-owner <owner name>] - Snapshot Copy Owner Name

This parameter specifies the name of the owner for the Snapshot copy. The owner name can be made up of the characters A to Z, a to z, 0 to 9, and "_". The name can be up to 32 characters in length. When not specified, an owner will be added with a system-generated default name.

Examples

The following example adds owner *app1* on Snapshot copy *snap1* on volume *vol1* in Vserver *vs0.example.com*.

```
cluster1::> snapmirror snapshot-owner create -vserver vs0.example.com
          -volume vol1 -snapshot snap1 -owner app1
```

The following example adds a default owner on Snapshot copy *snap2* on volume *vol1* in Vserver *vs0.example.com*.

```
cluster1::> snapmirror snapshot-owner create -vserver vs0.example.com
          -volume vol1 -snapshot snap2
```

snapmirror snapshot-owner delete

Delete an owner used to preserve a Snapshot copy for a SnapMirror mirror-to-vault cascade configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror snapshot-owner delete` command removes an owner on the specified Snapshot copy, which was added using the [“snapmirror snapshot-owner create” on page 673](#) command.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This parameter specifies the name of the volume.

-snapshot <snapshot name> - Snapshot Copy Name

This parameter specifies the name of the Snapshot copy.

[-owner <owner name>] - Snapshot Copy Owner Name

This parameter specifies the name of the owner for the Snapshot copy. When not specified, the owner with the system-generated default name will be removed.

Examples

The following example removes owner *app1* on Snapshot copy *snap1* on volume *vol1* in Vserver *vs0*. *example.com*.

```
cluster1::> snapmirror snapshot-owner delete -vserver vs0.example.com
           -volume vol1 -snapshot snap1 -owner app1
```

The following example removes the default owner on Snapshot copy *snap2* on volume *vol1* in Vserver *vs0*. *example.com*.

```
cluster1::> snapmirror snapshot-owner delete -vserver vs0.example.com
           -volume vol1 -snapshot snap2
```

snapmirror snapshot-owner show

Display Snapshot Copies with Owners

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `snapmirror snapshot-owner show` command is used to list all Snapshot copies with owners that were added using the [“snapmirror snapshot-owner create” on page 673](#) command.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the specified fields.

| [-instance]}

If this parameter is specified, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This parameter specifies the name of the volume.

[-snapshot <snapshot name>] - Snapshot Copy Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the owner name for the specified Snapshot copy.

Examples

The following example lists all Snapshot copies with owners on volume *vol1* in Vserver *vs0*. The system-generated default owner name is displayed as *"-"*.

```
cluster1::> snapmirror snapshot-owner show
           -vserver vs0.example.com -volume vol1
```

Vserver	Volume	Snapshot	Owner Names
vs0.example.com	vol1	snap2	-
		snap1	app1

The following example displays the owner name for Snapshot copy *snap1* on volume *vol1* in Vserver *vs0.example.com*.

```
cluster1::> snapmirror snapshot-owner show
-vserver vs0.example.com -volume vol1 -snapshot snap1

Vserver: vs0.example.com
Volume: vol1
Snapshot: snap1
Owner Names: app1
```

Chapter 22. statistics-v1 commands

The statistics-v1 directory

statistics-v1 nfs commands

Monitor NFS statistics

statistics-v1 nfs show-mount

Display mount statistics

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `statistics-v1 nfs show-mount` command displays the following statistics about the NFS mounts on each node in the cluster:

- Result of the operations (success or failure)
- Total number of null operations
- Total number of mount operations
- Total number of dump operations
- Total number of unmount operations
- Total number of unmountall operations
- Total number of export operations
- Total number of exportall operations
- Total number of pathconf operations
- Total number of all the above operations

This command is designed to be used to analyze performance characteristics and to help diagnose issues.

Parameters

[-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only for the specified node.

[-result {success|failure|all}] - Result

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified result (success/failure/all).

[-null <Counter with Delta>] - Null Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of null operations.

[-mount <Counter with Delta>] - Mount Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of mount operations.

[-dump <Counter with Delta>] - Dump Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of dump operations.

[-unmnt <Counter with Delta>] - UnMount Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of unmount operations.

[-unmntall <Counter with Delta>] - UnMountAll Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of unmountall operations.

[-export <Counter with Delta>] - Export Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of export operations.

[-exportall <Counter with Delta>] - ExportAll Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of exportall operations.

[-pathconf <Counter with Delta>] - PathConf Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of pathconf operations.

[-total <Counter64 with Delta>] - Total Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of total operations.

Examples

The following example displays statistics about the NFS mounts for a node named node1:

```
cluster1::*> statistics-v1 nfs show-mount -node node1
```

Node	Value	Delta
node1	-----success-----	
Null Ops:	2	0/s:16s
Mount Ops:	1	0/s:16s
Dump Ops:	0	-
Unmount Ops:	1	0/s:16s
Unmount All Ops:	0	-
Export Ops:	0	-
ExportAll Ops	0	-
PathConf Ops:	0	-
Total Ops:	4	0/s:16s

Node	Value	Delta
node1	-----failure-----	
Null Ops:	0	-
Mount Ops:	0	-
Dump Ops:	0	-
Unmount Ops:	0	-
Unmount All Ops:	0	-
Export Ops:	0	-
ExportAll Ops	0	-
PathConf Ops:	0	-
Total Ops:	0	-

statistics-v1 nfs show-nlm

(DEPRECATED)-Display NLM statistics

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `statistics-v1 nfs show-nlm` command displays the following statistics about the Network Lock Manager (NLM) on each node in the cluster:

- Result of the operations (success or failure)
- Total number of null operations
- Total number of test operations
- Total number of lock operations
- Total number of cancel operations
- Total number of unlock operations
- Total number of granted operations
- Total number of share operations
- Total number of unshare operations
- Total number of nmlock operations
- Total number of freeall operations
- Total number of all the above operations

This command is designed to be used to analyze performance characteristics and to help diagnose issues.

Note: This command requires an effective cluster version earlier than Data ONTAP 9.0. Data for nodes running Data ONTAP 9.0 or later is not collected, and will not be displayed. Use the [“statistics show” on page 701](#) `-object nlm` command instead.

Parameters

[-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only for the specified node.

[-result {success|failure|all}] - Result

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified result (success/failure/all).

[-null <Counter with Delta>] - Null Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of null operations.

[-test <Counter with Delta>] - Test Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of test operations.

[-lock <Counter with Delta>] - Lock Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of lock operations.

[-cancel <Counter with Delta>] - Cancel Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of cancel operations.

[-unlock <Counter with Delta>] - Unlock Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of unlock operations.

[-granted <Counter with Delta>] - Granted Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of granted operations.

[-share <Counter with Delta>] - Share Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of share operations.

[-unshare <Counter with Delta>] - Unshare Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of unshare operations.

[-nmlock <Counter with Delta>] - NmLock Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of nmlock operations.

[-freeall <Counter with Delta>] - FreeAll Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of freeall operations.

[-total <Counter64 with Delta>] - Total Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of total operations.

Examples

The following example displays statistics about the NLM for a node named node1:

```
cluster1::*> statistics-v1 nfs show-nlm -node node1
```

Node	Value	Delta
node1	-----success-----	
Null:	0	-
Test:	0	-
Lock:	2	0/s:23s
Cancel:	0	-
Unlock:	1	0/s:23s
Granted:	0	-
Share:	0	-
Unshare:	0	-
NmLock:	0	-
FreeAll:	0	-
Total:	3	0/s:23s

Node	Value	Delta
node1	-----failure-----	
Null:	0	-
Test:	0	-
Lock:	0	-
Cancel:	0	-
Unlock:	0	-
Granted:	0	-
Share:	0	-
Unshare:	0	-
NmLock:	0	-
FreeAll:	0	-
Total:	0	-

statistics-v1 nfs show-statusmon

Display status monitor statistics

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `statistics-v1 nfs show-statusmon` command displays the following statistics about the Status Monitor on each node in the cluster:

- Result of the operations (success or failure)
- Total number of null operations
- Total number of stat operations
- Total number of monitor operations
- Total number of unmonitor operations
- Total number of unmonitor all operations
- Total number of simucrash operations
- Total number of notify operations
- Total number of all the above operations

This command is designed to be used to analyze performance characteristics and to help diagnose issues.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only for the specified node.

[-result {success|failure|all}] - Result

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified result (success/failure/all).

[-null <Counter with Delta>] - Null Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of null operations.

[-stat <Counter with Delta>] - Stat Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of stat operations.

[-monitor <Counter with Delta>] - Monitor Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of monitor operations.

[-unmonitor <Counter with Delta>] - Unmonitor Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of unmonitor operations.

[-unmonall <Counter with Delta>] - Unmonitor All Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of unmonitor all operations.

[-simucrash <Counter with Delta>] - SimuCrash Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of simucrash operations.

[-notify <Counter with Delta>] - Notify Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of notify operations.

[-total <Counter64 with Delta>] - Total Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of total operations.

Examples

The following example displays statistics about the status monitor for a node named node1:

```
cluster1::*> statistics-v1 nfs show-statusmon -node node1
```

Node	Value	Delta
node1	-----success-----	
Null Ops:	0	-
Stat Ops:	0	-
Monitor Ops:	0	-
Unmonitor Ops:	0	-
Unmon All Ops:	0	-
SimuCrash Ops:	0	-
Notify Ops:	0	-
Total Ops:	0	-

Node	Value	Delta
node1	-----failure-----	
Null Ops:	0	-
Stat Ops:	0	-
Monitor Ops:	0	-
Unmonitor Ops:	0	-
Unmon All Ops:	0	-
SimuCrash Ops:	0	-
Notify Ops:	0	-
Total Ops:	0	-

statistics-v1 nfs show-v3

Display NFSv3 statistics

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `statistics-v1 nfs show-v3` command displays the following statistics about the NFSv3 operations on each node in the cluster:

- Result of the operations (success or failure)
- Total number of null operations
- Total number of getattr operations
- Total number of setattr operations
- Total number of lookup operations
- Total number of access operations
- Total number of readsymlink operations
- Total number of read operations
- Total number of write operations
- Total number of create operations
- Total number of mkdir operations
- Total number of symlink operations
- Total number of mknod operations

- Total number of remove operations
- Total number of rmdir operations
- Total number of rename operations
- Total number of link operations
- Total number of readdir operations
- Total number of readdirplus operations
- Total number of fsstat operations
- Total number of fsinfo operations
- Total number of pathconf operations
- Total number of commit operations
- Total number of nfsv3 operations
- Percent of null operations
- Percent of getattr operations
- Percent of setattr operations
- Percent of lookup operations
- Percent of access operations
- Percent of readsymlink operations
- Percent of read operations
- Percent of write operations
- Percent of create operations
- Percent of mkdir operations
- Percent of symlink operations
- Percent of mknod operations
- Percent of remove operations
- Percent of rmdir operations
- Percent of rename operations
- Percent of link operations
- Percent of readdir operations
- Percent of readdirplus operations
- Percent of fsstat operations
- Percent of fsinfo operations
- Percent of pathconf operations
- Percent of commit operations

This command is designed to be used to analyze performance characteristics and to help diagnose issues.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If you specify this parameter, the command displays NFSv3 statistics only for the specified node.

[-result {success|failure|all}] - Result

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified result (success/failure/all).

[-null <Counter with Delta>] - Null Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of null operations.

[-gattr <Counter with Delta>] - GetAttr Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of getattr operations.

[-sattr <Counter with Delta>] - SetAttr Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of setattr operations.

[-lookup <Counter with Delta>] - LookUp Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of lookup operations.

[-access <Counter with Delta>] - Access Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of access operations.

[-rsym <Counter with Delta>] - ReadSymLink Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of readsymlink operations.

[-read <Counter with Delta>] - Read Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of read operations.

[-write <Counter with Delta>] - Write Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of write operations.

[-create <Counter with Delta>] - Create Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of create operations.

[-mkdir <Counter with Delta>] - Mkdir Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of mkdir operations.

[-symlink <Counter with Delta>] - SymLink Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of symlink operations.

[-mknod <Counter with Delta>] - Mknod Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of mknod operations.

[-remove <Counter with Delta>] - Remove Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of remove operations.

[-rmdir <Counter with Delta>] - Rmdir Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of rmdir operations.

[-rename <Counter with Delta>] - Rename Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of rename operations.

[-link <Counter with Delta>] - Link Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of link operations.

[-rdir <Counter with Delta>] - ReadDir Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of readdir operations.

[-rdirp <Counter with Delta>] - ReadDirPlus Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of readdirplus operations.

[-fsstat <Counter with Delta>] - FsStat Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of fsstat operations.

[-fsinfo <Counter with Delta>] - FsInfo Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of fsinfo operations.

[-pconf <Counter with Delta>] - PathConf Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of pathconf operations.

[-commit <Counter with Delta>] - Commit Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of commit operations.

[-total <Counter64 with Delta>] - Total Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of total NFSv3 operations.

[-null-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Null Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of null operations.

[-gattr-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent GetAttr Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of getattr operations.

[-sattr-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent SetAttr Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of setattr operations.

[-lookup-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent LookUp Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of lookup operations.

[-access-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Access Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of access operations.

[-rsym-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent ReadSymlink Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of readsymlink operations.

[-read-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Read Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of read operations.

[-write-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Write Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of write operations.

[-create-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Create Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of create operations.

[-mkdir-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Mkdir Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of mkdir operations.

[-symln-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent SymLink Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of symlink operations.

[-mknod-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Mknod Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of mknod operations.

[-remove-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Remove Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of remove operations.

[-rmdir-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Rmdir Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of rmdir operations.

[-rename-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Rename Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of rename operations.

[-link-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Link Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of link operations.

[-rdir-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent ReadDir Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of readdir operations.

[-rdirp-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent ReadDirPlus Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of readdirplus operations.

[-fsstat-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent FsStat Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of fsstat operations.

[-fsinfo-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent FsInfo Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of fsinfo operations.

[-pconf-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent PathConf Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of pathconf operations.

[-commit-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Commit Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of commit operations.

Examples

The following example displays statistics about the NFSv3 operations for a node named node1:

```
cluster1::> statistics-v1 nfs show-v3 -node node1
```

Node	Value	Delta	Percent Ops	Delta
node1			success	
Null Ops:	4	-	7%	-
GetAttr Ops:	10	-	19%	-
SetAttr Ops:	2	-	4%	-
Lookup Ops:	2	-	4%	-
Access Ops:	14	-	26%	-
ReadSymlink Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Read Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Write Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Create Ops:	2	-	4%	-
Mkdir Ops:	1	-	2%	-
Symlink Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Mknod Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Remove Ops:	1	-	2%	-
Rmdir Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Rename Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Link Ops:	0	-	0%	-
ReadDir Ops:	2	-	4%	-
ReadDirPlus Ops:	10	-	19%	-
FsStat Ops:	1	-	2%	-
FsInfo Ops:	5	-	9%	-
PathConf Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Commit Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Total Ops:	54	-		

Node	Value	Delta	Percent Ops	Delta
node1			failure	
Null Ops:	0	-	0%	-
GetAttr Ops:	0	-	0%	-
SetAttr Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Lookup Ops:	2	-	100%	-
Access Ops:	0	-	0%	-
ReadSymlink Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Read Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Write Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Create Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Mkdir Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Symlink Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Mknod Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Remove Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Rmdir Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Rename Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Link Ops:	0	-	0%	-
ReadDir Ops:	0	-	0%	-
ReadDirPlus Ops:	0	-	0%	-
FsStat Ops:	0	-	0%	-
FsInfo Ops:	0	-	0%	-
PathConf Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Commit Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Total Ops:	2	-		

Node	Value	Delta	Percent Ops	Delta
node1			all	
Null Ops:	4	-	7%	-
GetAttr Ops:	10	-	18%	-
SetAttr Ops:	2	-	4%	-
Lookup Ops:	4	-	7%	-
Access Ops:	14	-	25%	-
ReadSymlink Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Read Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Write Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Create Ops:	2	-	4%	-
Mkdir Ops:	1	-	2%	-
Symlink Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Mknod Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Remove Ops:	1	-	2%	-
Rmdir Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Rename Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Link Ops:	0	-	0%	-
ReadDir Ops:	2	-	4%	-
ReadDirPlus Ops:	10	-	18%	-

FsStat Ops:	1	-	2%	-
FsInfo Ops:	5	-	9%	-
PathConf Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Commit Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Total Ops:	56	-		

statistics-v1 nfs show-v4

Display NFSv4 statistics

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `statistics-v1 nfs show-v4` command displays the following statistics about the NFSv4 operations on each node in the cluster:

- Result of the operations (success or failure)
- Total number of null operations
- Total number of compound operations
- Total number of access operations
- Total number of close operations
- Total number of commit operations
- Total number of create operations
- Total number of delegpurge operations
- Total number of delegret operations
- Total number of getattr operations
- Total number of getfh operations
- Total number of link operations
- Total number of lock operations
- Total number of lockt operations
- Total number of locku operations
- Total number of lookup operations
- Total number of lookupp operations
- Total number of nverify operations
- Total number of open operations
- Total number of openattr operations
- Total number of openconf operations
- Total number of opendowng operations
- Total number of putfh operations
- Total number of putpubfh operations
- Total number of putrootfh operations
- Total number of read operations
- Total number of readdir operations
- Total number of readlink operations
- Total number of remove operations
- Total number of rename operations

- Total number of renew operations
- Total number of restorefh operations
- Total number of savefh operations
- Total number of secinfo operations
- Total number of setattr operations
- Total number of setcliid operations
- Total number of setcliidconf operations
- Total number of verify operations
- Total number of write operations
- Total number of rellockown operations
- Total number of total operations
- Percent of null operations
- Percent of compound operations
- Percent of access operations
- Percent of close operations
- Percent of commit operations
- Percent of create operations
- Percent of delegpurge operations
- Percent of delegret operations
- Percent of getattr operations
- Percent of getfh operations
- Percent of link operations
- Percent of lock operations
- Percent of lockt operations
- Percent of locku operations
- Percent of lookup operations
- Percent of lookupp operations
- Percent of nverify operations
- Percent of open operations
- Percent of openattr operations
- Percent of openconf operations
- Percent of opendowng operations
- Percent of putfh operations
- Percent of putpubfh operations
- Percent of putrootfh operations
- Percent of read operations
- Percent of readdir operations
- Percent of readlink operations
- Percent of remove operations
- Percent of rename operations
- Percent of renew operations

- Percent of restorefh operations
- Percent of savefh operations
- Percent of secinfo operations
- Percent of setattr operations
- Percent of setcliid operations
- Percent of setCliidconf operations
- Percent of verify operations
- Percent of write operations
- Percent of rellockown operations

This command is designed to be used to analyze performance characteristics and to help diagnose issues.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If you specify this parameter, the command displays NFSv4 statistics only for the specified node.

[-result {success|failure|all}] - Result

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified result (success/failure/all).

[-null <Counter with Delta>] - Null Procedure

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of null operations.

[-cmpnd <Counter with Delta>] - Compound Procedure

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of compound operations.

[-access <Counter with Delta>] - Access Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of access operations.

[-close <Counter with Delta>] - Close Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of close operations.

[-commit <Counter with Delta>] - Commit Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of commit operations.

[-create <Counter with Delta>] - Create Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of create operations.

[-delpur <Counter with Delta>] - Delempurge Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of delempurge operations.

[-delrtn <Counter with Delta>] - Delegret Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of delegret operations.

[-gattr <Counter with Delta>] - GetAttr Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of getattr operations.

[-getfh <Counter with Delta>] - GetFh Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of getfh operations.

[-link <Counter with Delta>] - Link Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of link operations.

[-lock <Counter with Delta>] - Lock Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of lock operations.

[-lockt <Counter with Delta>] - LockT Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of lockt operations.

[-locku <Counter with Delta>] - LockU Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of locku operations.

[-lookup <Counter with Delta>] - Lookup Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of lookup operations.

[-lookpp <Counter with Delta>] - LookupP Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of lookpp operations.

[-nverify <Counter with Delta>] - Nverify Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of nverify operations.

[-open <Counter with Delta>] - Open Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of open operations.

[-opatrr <Counter with Delta>] - OpenAttr Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of opatrr operations.

[-opconf <Counter with Delta>] - OpenConf Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of opconf operations.

[-opndg <Counter with Delta>] - OpenDowng Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of opndg operations.

[-putfh <Counter with Delta>] - PutFh Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of putfh operations.

[-putpfh <Counter with Delta>] - PutPubFh Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of putpubfh operations.

[-putrfh <Counter with Delta>] - PutRootFh Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of putrootfh operations.

[-read <Counter with Delta>] - Read Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of read operations.

[-readdir <Counter with Delta>] - ReadDir Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of readdir operations.

[-rlink <Counter with Delta>] - ReadLink Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of readlink operations.

[-remove <Counter with Delta>] - Remove Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of remove operations.

[-rename <Counter with Delta>] - Rename Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of rename operations.

[-renew <Counter with Delta>] - Renew Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of renew operations.

[-restfh <Counter with Delta>] - RestoreFh Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of restorefh operations.

[-savefh <Counter with Delta>] - SaveFh Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of savefh operations.

[-secinf <Counter with Delta>] - SecInfo Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of secinfo operations.

[-sattr <Counter with Delta>] - SetAttr Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of setattr operations.

[-scldid <Counter with Delta>] - SetClild Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of setclild operations.

[-scidc <Counter with Delta>] - SetClildConf Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of setclildconf operations.

[-verify <Counter with Delta>] - Verify Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of verify operations.

[-write <Counter with Delta>] - Write Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of write operations.

[-relown <Counter with Delta>] - RelLockOwn Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of rellockown operations.

[-total <Counter64 with Delta>] - Total Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of total nfsv4 operations.

[-null-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Null Procedure

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of null operations.

[-cmpnd-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Compound Procedure

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of compound operations.

[-access-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Access Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of access operations.

[-close-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Close Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of close operations.

[-commit-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Commit Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of commit operations.

[-create-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Create Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of create operations.

[-delpur-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Deleypurge Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of deleypurge operations.

[-delrtn-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Delegret Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of delegret operations.

[-gattr-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent GetAttr Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of getattr operations.

[-getfh-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent GetFh Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of getfh operations.

[-link-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Link Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of link operations.

[-lock-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Lock Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of lock operations.

[-lockt-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent LockT Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of lockt operations.

[-locku-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent LockU Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of locku operations.

[-lookup-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Lookup Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of lookup operations.

[-lookpp-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent LookupP Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of lookupp operations.

[-nverify-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Nverify Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of nverify operations.

[-open-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Open Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of open operations.

[-opattr-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent OpenAttr Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of openattr operations.

[-opconf-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent OpenConf Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of openconf operations.

[-opndg-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent OpenDowng Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of opendowng operations.

[-putfh-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent PutFh Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of putfh operations.

[-putpfh-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent PutPubFh Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of putpubfh operations.

[-putrfh-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent PutRootFh Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of putrootfh operations.

[-read-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Read Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of read operations.

[-readdr-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent ReadDir Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of readdr operations.

[-rlink-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent ReadLink Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of readlink operations.

[-remove-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Remove Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of remove operations.

[-rename-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Rename Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of rename operations.

[-renew-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Renew Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of renew operations.

[-restfh-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent RestoreFh Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of restorefh operations.

[-savefh-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent SaveFh Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of savefh operations.

[-secinf-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent SecInfo Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of secinfo operations.

[-sattr-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent SetAttr Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of setattr operations.

[-sclid-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent SetCliId Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of setcliid operations.

[-scidc-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent SetCliIdConf Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of setcliidconf operations.

[-verify-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Verify Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of verify operations.

[-write-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Write Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of write operations.

[-relovn-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent RelLockOwn Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of rellockown operations.

Examples

The following example displays statistics about the NFSv4 operations for a node named node1:

```
cluster1::> statistics-v1 nfs show-v4 -node node1
```

Node	Value	Delta	Percent Ops	Delta
node1	-----success-----			
Null Procs:	2	-	1%	-
Cmpnd Procs:	92	-		-
Access Ops:	16	-	6%	-
Close Ops:	8	-	3%	-
Commit Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Create Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Delpur Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Delrtn Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Getattr Ops:	76	-	27%	-
Getfh Ops:	22	-	8%	-
Link Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Lock Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Lockt Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Locku Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Lookup Ops:	13	-	5%	-
Lookupp Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Nverify Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Open Ops:	8	-	3%	-
Openattr Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Openconf Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Opendingg Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Putfh Ops:	92	-	32%	-
Putpubfh Ops:	0	-	0%	-

Putrootfh Ops:	2	-	1%	-
Read Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Readdir Ops:	2	-	1%	-
Readlink Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Remove Ops:	5	-	2%	-
Rename Ops:	3	-	1%	-
Renew Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Restorefh Ops:	11	-	4%	-
Savefh Ops:	13	-	5%	-
Secinfo Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Setattr Ops:	8	-	3%	-
Setclid Ops:	1	-	0%	-
Setclidconf Ops:	1	-	0%	-
Verify Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Write Ops:	3	-	1%	-
Rlockown Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Total Ops:	286	-		
Node	Value	Delta	Percent Ops	Delta
node1	-----failure-----			
Null Procs:	0	-	0%	-
Cmpnd Procs:	0	-		-
Access Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Close Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Commit Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Create Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Delpur Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Delrtn Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Getattr Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Getfh Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Link Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Lock Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Lockt Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Locku Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Lookup Ops:	5	-	63%	-
Lookupp Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Nverify Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Open Ops:	2	-	25%	-
Openattr Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Openconf Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Opendingg Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Putfh Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Putpubfh Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Putrootfh Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Read Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Readdir Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Readlink Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Remove Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Rename Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Renew Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Restorefh Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Savefh Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Secinfo Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Setattr Ops:	1	-	13%	-
Setclid Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Setclidconf Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Verify Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Write Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Rlockown Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Total Ops:	8	-		
Node	Value	Delta	Percent Ops	Delta
node1	-----all-----			
Null Procs:	2	-	1%	-
Cmpnd Procs:	92	-		-
Access Ops:	16	-	5%	-
Close Ops:	8	-	3%	-
Commit Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Create Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Delpur Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Delrtn Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Getattr Ops:	76	-	26%	-
Getfh Ops:	22	-	7%	-
Link Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Lock Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Lockt Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Locku Ops:	0	-	0%	-

Lookup Ops:	18	-	6%	-
Lookupp Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Nverify Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Open Ops:	10	-	3%	-
Openattr Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Openconf Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Opendowng Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Putfh Ops:	92	-	31%	-
Putpubfh Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Putrootfh Ops:	2	-	1%	-
Read Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Readdir Ops:	2	-	1%	-
Readlink Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Remove Ops:	5	-	2%	-
Rename Ops:	3	-	1%	-
Renew Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Restorefh Ops:	11	-	4%	-
Savefh Ops:	13	-	4%	-
Secinfo Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Setattr Ops:	9	-	3%	-
Setclid Ops:	1	-	0%	-
Setclidconf Ops:	1	-	0%	-
Verify Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Write Ops:	3	-	1%	-
Rlockown Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Total Ops:	294	-		

statistics-v1 protocol-request-size commands

The protocol-request-size directory

statistics-v1 protocol-request-size show

Display size statistics for CIFS and NFS protocol read and write requests

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays size statistics for CIFS and NFS protocol read and write requests. The output of the command includes the following information:

- Node name
- Statistic type
- Average size of request
- Total request count
- Current number of requests in each category of request size
- Number of requests after the command was last executed

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If this parameter is specified, the command displays statistics only for the specified node.

[-stat-type <Protocol Type>] - RW Request Stat Type

If this parameter is specified, the command displays only the statistics of the specified protocol type. Protocol types include the following: cifs_read, cifs_write, nfs2_read, nfs2_write, nfs3_read, and nfs3_write.

[-total-req-count <Counter64 with Delta>] - Total Request Count

If this parameter is specified, the command displays only statistics with the specified total number of requests.

[-average-size <Counter64 with Delta>] - Average Request Size

If this parameter is specified, the command displays only statistics with the specified average request size.

[-histo08 <Counter64 with Delta>] - 0 - 511

If this parameter is specified, the command displays only statistics with the specified number of requests in this size range.

[-histo09 <Counter64 with Delta>] - 512 - 1023

If this parameter is specified, the command displays only statistics with the specified number of requests in this size range.

[-histo10 <Counter64 with Delta>] - 1024 - 2047

If this parameter is specified, the command displays only statistics with the specified number of requests in this size range.

[-histo11 <Counter64 with Delta>] - 2048 - 4096

If this parameter is specified, the command displays only statistics with the specified number of requests in this size range.

[-histo12 <Counter64 with Delta>] - 4096 - 8191

If this parameter is specified, the command displays only statistics with the specified number of requests in this size range.

[-histo13 <Counter64 with Delta>] - 8192 - 16K

If this parameter is specified, the command displays only statistics with the specified number of requests in this size range.

[-histo14 <Counter64 with Delta>] - 16K - 32K

If this parameter is specified, the command displays only statistics with the specified number of requests in this size range.

[-histo15 <Counter64 with Delta>] - 32K - 64K

If this parameter is specified, the command displays only statistics with the specified number of requests in this size range.

[-histo16 <Counter64 with Delta>] - 64K - 128K

If this parameter is specified, the command displays only statistics with the specified number of requests in this size range.

[-histo17 <Counter64 with Delta>] - Greater than 128K

If this parameter is specified, the command displays only statistics with the specified number of requests in this size range.

Examples

The following example displays the number of NFS v3 requests in each size range for only one node in the cluster.

```
cluster1::> statistics protocol-request-size show -stat-type nfs3_* -node node0
```

Node:	node0	
Stat Type:	nfs3_read	
	Value	Delta
-----	-----	-----
Average Size:	6	-
Total Request Count:		

	465947409	-
0-511:	567023	-
512-1023:	4306	-
1K-2047:	175	-
2K-4095:	160404	-
4K-8191:	537576	-
8K-16383:	1742701	-
16K-32767:	1418620	-
32K-65535:		
	461516604	-
64K-131071:	0	-
128K - :	0	-
Node:	node0	
Stat Type:	nfs3_write	
	Value	Delta
-----	-----	-----
Average Size:	0	-
Total Request Count:		
	199294247	-
0-511:	36556	-
512-1023:	3683	-
1K-2047:	745	-
2K-4095:	1413	-
4K-8191:	28643	-
8K-16383:		
	199223207	-
16K-32767:	0	-
32K-65535:	0	-
64K-131071:	0	-
128K - :	0	-

Chapter 23. Statistics Commands

The statistics directory

The `statistics` commands display performance statistics.

statistics show

Display performance data for a time interval

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command displays performance data for a period of time.

To display data for a period of time, collect a sample using the [“statistics start” on page 705](#) and [“statistics stop” on page 707](#) commands. The data that displays is calculated data based on the samples the cluster collects. To view the sample, specify the `-sample-id` parameter.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-tab]**

If this parameter is specified, the command displays performance data in tabular format.

[-object <text>] - Object

Selects the objects for which you want to display performance data. To view a list of valid object names, type `statistics show -object ?` or [“statistics catalog object show” on page 710](#). To specify multiple objects, use `"|"` between each object.

CAUTION:

You should limit the scope of this command to only a few objects at a time to avoid a potentially significant impact on the performance of the system.

[-instance <text>] - Instance

Selects the instances for which you want to display performance data. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays statistics for all of the instances associated with the specified objects. To specify multiple instances, use `"|"` between each instance.

For example, if you want to display disk object statistics, you can use this parameter to specify the name of a specific disk whose statistics you want to view. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays statistics for all disks in the system.

[-counter <text>] - Counter

Selects the counters for which you want to display performance data. To specify multiple counters, use `"|"` between each counter.

[-preset <text>] - Preset

If this parameter is specified, the command displays statistics for the specified preset.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the nodes for which you want to display performance data.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Selects the Vserver for which you want to display performance data.

[-value <text>] - Text Value

Selects the performance data that matches the specified counter value.

[-labels <text>, ...] - List of Labels

Selects the performance data that matches the specified label.

[-values <text>, ...] - List of Values

Displays only the statistics that have the specified values.

[-filter <text>] - Filter Data

Selects performance data for the instance that matches the specified filter criteria. For example, to display the instances that match a value of greater than 50 for the total_ops counter, specify -filter "total_ops>50".

[-sample-id <text>] - Sample Identifier

Displays performance data for the specified sample. You collect a sample by using the statistics start and statistics stop commands.

[-interval <integer>] - Interval

Specifies, in seconds, the interval between statistics updates. The default setting is 5 seconds.

[-iterations <integer>] - Iterations

Specifies the number of iterations the command runs before terminating. The default setting is 1. If the number is 0 (zero), the command continues to run until you interrupt it by pressing Ctrl-C.

[-sort-key <text>] - Counter Used For Sorting

If this parameter is specified, the command displays statistics sorted by the specified counter. Only one counter can be specified.

[-sort-order {ascending|descending}] - Sort Order

This parameter may be used in conjunction with the -sort-key parameter. This parameter changes the order in which statistics are sorted. Possible values are *ascending* and *descending*. The default setting is *descending*.

[-max <integer>] - Tracker Size

Specifies the number of most active instances of an active object to display. The default setting is to display all of the instances.

Examples

The following example starts collecting statistics and displays statistics for the sample named smpl_1 for counters: avg_processor_busy and cpu_busy

```
cluster1::> statistics start -object system -counter avg_processor_busy|cpu_busy -sample-id smpl_1
Statistics collection is being started for Sample-id: smpl_1
```

```
cluster1::> statistics show -sample-id smpl_1
Object: system
Instance: cluster
Start-time: 8/2/2012 18:27:53
End-time: 8/2/2012 18:27:56
Cluster: cluster1
```

Counter	Value
avg_processor_busy	6%
cpu_busy	6%

The following example starts and stops data collection and displays statistics for the sample named smpl_1 for counters: avg_processor_busy and cpu_busy

```
cluster1::> statistics start -object system -counter avg_processor_busy|cpu_busy -sample-id smpl_1
Statistics collection is being started for Sample-id: smpl_1
```

```
cluster1::> statistics stop -sample-id smpl_1
Statistics collection is being stopped for Sample-id: smpl_1
```

```
cluster1::*> statistics show -sample-id smpl_1
Object: system
Instance: cluster
Start-time: 8/2/2012 18:27:53
End-time: 8/2/2012 18:27:56
Cluster: cluster1
```

Counter	Value
avg_processor_busy	6%
cpu_busy	6%

The following example displays raw statistics:

```
cluster1::*> statistics show -raw -object system
Object: system
Instance: cluster
Start-time: 9/13/2012 18:18:18
End-time: 9/13/2012 18:18:18
Cluster: cluster1
```

Counter	Value
avg_processor_busy	249876451
cifs_ops	0
cpu_busy	303355441
disk_data_read	51453952
disk_data_written	486117376
fcp_data_rcv	0
fcp_data_sent	0
fcp_ops	0
hdd_data_read	51453952
hdd_data_written	486117376
hostname	node-name1
http_ops	0
instance_name	cluster
iscsi_ops	0
net_data_rcv	35034112
net_data_sent	3177472
nfs_ops	0
node_name	node-name1
node_uuid	

[...]

The following example displays raw statistics for counters "avg_processor_busy" and "cpu_busy":

```
cluster1::*> statistics show -raw -object system -counter avg_processor_busy|cpu_busy
Object: system
Instance: cluster
Start-time: 9/13/2012 18:18:18
End-time: 9/13/2012 18:18:18
Cluster: cluster1
```

Counter	Value
avg_processor_busy	249876451
cpu_busy	303355441

[...]

statistics show-periodic

Continuously display current performance data at regular interval

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command continuously displays specified performance data at a regular interval. The command output displays data in the following columns:

Note: This command has been deprecated and may be removed from a future version of Data ONTAP. Use the "statistics show" command with the tabular format instead.

- **cpu avg:** Average processor utilization across all processors in the system.

- **cpu busy:** Overall system utilization based on CPU utilization and subsystem utilization. Examples of subsystems include the storage subsystem and RAID subsystem.
- **total ops:** Number of total operations per second.
- **nfs-ops:** Number of NFS operations per second.
- **cifs-ops:** Number of CIFS operations per second.
- **fcache ops:** Number of flexcache operations per second.
- **pkts recv:** Number of packets received over physical ports per second.
- **pkts sent:** Number of packets sent over physical ports per second.
- **total recv:** Total network traffic received over physical ports per second (KBps).
- **total sent:** Total network traffic sent over physical ports per second (KBps).
- **data busy:** The percentage of time that data ports sent or received data.
- **data recv:** Network traffic received on data ports (KBps).
- **data sent:** Network traffic sent on data ports (KBps).
- **cluster busy:** The percentage of time that cluster ports sent or received data.
- **cluster recv:** Network traffic received on cluster ports (KBps).
- **cluster sent:** Network traffic sent on cluster ports (KBps).
- **disk read:** Data read from disk (KBps).
- **disk write:** Data written to disk (KBps).

Parameters

[-object <text>] - Object

Selects the object for which you want to display performance data. The default object is "*cluster*".

[-instance <text>] - Instance

Selects the instance for which you want to display performance data. This parameter is required if you specify the `-object` parameter and enter any object other than "*cluster*". Multiple values for this parameter are not supported.

For example, if you want to display disk object statistics, you can use this parameter to specify the name of a specific disk whose statistics you want to view.

[-counter <text>] - Counter

Selects the counters for which you want to display performance data. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays statistics for all of the counters in the specified objects. To specify multiple counters, use "|" between each counter.

[-preset <text>] - Preset

If this parameter is specified, the command displays statistics for the specified preset.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the nodes for which you want to display performance data. The default node is "*cluster:summary*".

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Selects the Vserver for which you want to display performance data. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays statistics for all of the Vservers in the cluster.

[-interval <integer>] - Interval in Seconds

Specifies, in seconds, the interval between statistics updates. The default setting is 1 second.

[-iterations <integer>] - Number of Iterations

Specifies the number of iterations the command runs before terminating. The default setting is 0 (zero); this means that the command continues to run until you interrupt it by pressing Ctrl-C.

[-summary {true|false}] - Print Summary

Specifies whether the command prints a final summary of statistics after the command has gone through all of its iterations. The default setting is true.

[-filter <text>] - Filter Data

Selects instances that match the specified filter criteria. For example, to display instances from node1, specify -filter "node_name=node1".

Examples

The following example displays the "cluster" statistics for a node named node1. Because no number of iterations is specified, this command will continue to run until you interrupt it by pressing Ctrl-C.

```
cluster1::> statistics show-periodic -node node1
```

cpu	cpu	cpu	total				fcache	pkts	pkts	total	total data	data	data	cluster	cluster	cluster
avg	busy	total	ops	nfs-ops	cifs-ops		ops	recv	sent	recv	sent	busy	recv	sent	busy	recv
6%	6%	26%	0	0	0	0	0	641	39	126KB	4.68KB	0%	7.33KB	0B	0%	111KB
5%	5%	21%	0	0	0	0	0	254	7	16.7KB	1.75KB	0%	5.60KB	0B	0%	5.48KB
6%	6%	24%	0	0	0	0	0	307	41	21.2KB	5.32KB	0%	6.13KB	0B	0%	8.99KB
4%	4%	17%	0	0	0	0	0	364	16	23.8KB	2.58KB	0%	8.88KB	0B	0%	6.05KB
10%	10%	42%	0	0	0	0	0	673	7	124KB	1.92KB	0%	9.82KB	0B	0%	104KB
7%	7%	28%	0	0	0	0	0	407	38	28.1KB	4.38KB	0%	8.79KB	0B	0%	10.5KB
4%	4%	19%	0	0	0	0	0	328	16	21.6KB	2.58KB	0%	7.27KB	0B	0%	7.02KB
5%	5%	22%	0	0	0	0	0	324	31	21.9KB	4.35KB	0%	6.99KB	0B	0%	7.95KB
5%	5%	21%	0	0	0	0	0	242	16	16.1KB	2.60KB	0%	5.10KB	0B	0%	5.89KB
4%	4%	17%	0	0	0	0	0	273	16	18.0KB	2.60KB	0%	5.91KB	0B	0%	6.20KB

The following example displays the "processor" statistics for an instance named processor1. This command will display only five iterations.

```
cluster1::> statistics show-periodic -object processor -instance processor1 -iteration 5
```

instance	processor	sk
name	busy	switches
processor1	8%	1722
processor1	6%	1234
processor1	5%	1680
processor1	4%	1336
processor1	7%	1801

[...]

The following example displays the processor statistics for an instance named processor1 and counters "processor_busy" and "sk_switches". This command will display only five iterations.

```
cluster1::> statistics show-periodic -object processor -instance processor1 -iteration 5 -counter processor_busy|sk_switches
```

processor	sk
busy	switches
5%	1267
4%	1163
7%	1512
5%	1245
4%	1128

[...]

statistics start

Start data collection for a sample

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command starts the collection of performance data. Use the “[statistics stop](#)” on page 707 command to stop the collection. You view the sample of performance data by using the “[statistics show](#)” on page 701 command. You can collect more than one sample at a time.

Parameters

[-object <text>] - Object

Selects the objects for which you want to collect performance data. This parameter is required. To view a list of valid object names, type [“statistics catalog object show” on page 710](#) at the command prompt. To specify multiple objects, use "|" between each object.

CAUTION:

You should limit the scope of this command to only a few objects at a time to avoid a potentially significant impact on the performance of the system.

[-instance <text>] - Instance

Selects the instances for which you want to collect performance data. If you do not specify this parameter, the command collects statistics for all of the instances associated with the specified objects. To specify multiple instances, use "|" between each instance.

For example, if you want to collect disk object statistics, you can use this parameter to specify the name of a specific disk whose statistics you want to view. If you do not specify this parameter, the command will collect statistics for all disks in the system.

[-counter <text>] - Counter

Selects the counters for which you want to collect performance data. If you do not specify this parameter, the command collects statistics for all of the counters in the specified objects. To specify multiple counters, use "|" between each counter.

[-preset <text>] - Preset

If this parameter is specified, the command displays statistics for the specified preset.

[-sample-id <text>] - Sample Identifier

Specifies an identifier for the sample. Identifiers must be unique and are restricted to the characters 0-9, a-z, A-Z, and "_". If you do not specify this parameter, the command generates a sample identifier for you and defines this sample as the default sample for the CLI session. When you run the [“statistics show” on page 701](#) command without specifying the -sample-id parameter, data from the default sample displays. If you run this command during the same CLI session and do not specify the -sample-id parameter, the command overwrites the previous sample. The command does not delete the default sample when you close your session.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Selects the vservers for which you want to collect performance data. If you do not specify this parameter, the command collects statistics for all of the Vservers in the cluster.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the node for which you want to collect performance data. If you do not specify this parameter, the command collects statistics for all of the nodes in the cluster.

[-filter <text>] - Filter

Selects performance data for the instance that matches the specified filter criteria. For example, to display the instances from node1, specify -filter "node_name=node1".

[-duration <integer>] - Sample Duration in Minutes

If this parameter is specified, the command will collect the closing sample after the time specified. Duration can be specified in minutes.

[-max <integer>] - Tracker Size

Specifies the number of most active instances of an active object to display. The default setting is to display all of the instances.

[-sort-key <text>] - Counter Used For Sorting

If this parameter is specified, the command displays statistics sorted by the specified counter. Only one counter can be specified.

`[-sort-order {ascending|descending}] - Sort Order`

This parameter may be used in conjunction with the `-sort-key` parameter. This parameter changes the order in which statistics are sorted. Possible values are `ascending` and `descending`. The default setting is `descending`.

Examples

The following example starts statistics collection for sample "smpl_1":

```
cluster1::*> statistics start -object system -sample-id smpl_1  
Statistics collection is being started for Sample-id: smpl_1
```

The following example starts collecting statistics for the sample named `smpl_1` for counters: `avg_processor_busy` and `cpu_busy`

```
cluster1::*> statistics start -object system -counter avg_processor_busy|cpu_busy -sample-id smpl_1  
Statistics collection is being started for Sample-id: smpl_1
```

statistics stop

Stop data collection for a sample

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command stops the collection of performance data. You view the sample of performance data by using the [“statistics show” on page 701](#) command.

Parameters

`[-sample-id <text>] - Sample Identifier`

Specifies the identifier of the sample for which you want to stop data collection. If you do not specify this parameter, the command stops data collection for the last sample that you started by running the [“statistics start” on page 705](#) command without the `-sample-id` parameter.

Examples

The following example stops data collection for sample "smpl_1":

```
cluster1::*> statistics stop -sample-id smpl_1  
Statistics collection is being stopped for Sample-id: smpl_1
```

statistics aggregate commands

Aggregate throughput and latency metrics

statistics aggregate show

Aggregate throughput and latency metrics

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command continuously displays performance data for aggregates at a regular interval. The command output displays data in the following columns:

- Aggregate - aggregate name.
- Node - node name.
- Total Ops - total number of operations per second.
- Read Ops - read operations per second.
- Write Ops - write operations per second.

Parameters

[-aggregate <text>] - Aggregate

Selects the aggregate for which you want to display performance data.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the node for which you want to display performance data.

[-sort-key <text>] - Column to Sort By

If this parameter is specified, the command displays statistics sorted by the specified column.

-interval <integer> - Interval

Specifies, in seconds, the interval between statistics updates. The default setting is 5 seconds.

-iterations <integer> - Iterations

Specifies the number of iterations the command runs before terminating. The default setting is 1. If the number is 0 (zero), the command continues to run until you interrupt it by pressing Ctrl-C.

-max <integer> - Maximum Number of Instances

Specifies maximum number of aggregates to display. The default setting is 25.

Examples

The following example displays aggregate statistics:

```
cluster1::> statistics aggregate show
cluster-1 : 12/31/1969 16:00:04
```

Aggregate	Node	*Total Ops	Read Ops	Write Ops
aggr0_cluster_node2_0	cluster-node2	9	0	8
aggr0	cluster-node1	6	0	5

[...]

statistics cache commands

Displays performance data for caches

statistics cache flash-pool commands

Flash pool throughput metrics

statistics cache flash-pool show

Flash pool throughput metrics

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command continuously displays performance data for flash pool caches at a regular interval. The command output displays data in the following columns:

- Aggregate - aggregate name.
- Vserver - vserver name.
- Volume - volume name.
- Read Hit - percent of IOs serviced from a cache level.
- Write Hit - percent of IOs serviced from a cache level.
- Cache Used - percent of cache used.
- Read Blocks - read blocks.

- Write Blocks - write blocks.
- Rejects - cache rejects.

Parameters

[-aggregate <text>] - Aggregate

Selects the aggregate for which you want to display performance data.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Selects the vservers for which you want to display performance data.

[-volume <text>] - Volume

Selects the volume for which you want to display performance data.

[-sort-key <text>] - Column to Sort By

If this parameter is specified, the command displays statistics sorted by the specified column.

-interval <integer> - Interval

Specifies, in seconds, the interval between statistics updates. The default setting is 5 seconds.

-iterations <integer> - Iterations

Specifies the number of iterations the command runs before terminating. The default setting is 1. If the number is 0 (zero), the command continues to run until you interrupt it by pressing Ctrl-C.

-max <integer> - Maximum Number of Instances

Specifies the maximum number of flash pools to display. The default setting is 25.

Examples

The following example displays flash pool statistics:

```
cluster1::> statistics cache flash-pool show
cluster1 : 12/31/2013 16:00:04
```

Aggregate	Vserver	Volume	Read Hit (%)	Write Hit (%)	Cache Used (%)	Read Blocks	Write Blocks	Rejects
aggr1	-	-total-	0	0	0	0	0	0
aggr2	vs1	vol1	0	0	0	0	0	0

[...]

statistics catalog directory

The catalog directory

The `statistics catalog` commands provide access to performance catalog data.

statistics catalog instance commands

The instance directory

statistics catalog instance show

Display the list of instances associated with an object

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the names of instances associated with the specified object. The displayed data is either node-specific or cluster-wide, depending on the objects specified.

Parameters

[-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

-object <text> - Object

Selects the object for which you want to display the list of instances. This parameter is required. To view a list of valid object names, type `statistics catalog instance show -object ?` or [“statistics catalog object show” on page 710](#).

[-instance <text>] - Instance Name

Selects the instances that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays all the instances.

[-filter <text>] - Filter Data

Selects the instances that match this parameter value. For example, to display instances from `vserver1`, specify `-filter "vserver_name=vserver1"`.

[-vserver <vserver name>, ...] - Vserver Name

Selects the instances that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays instances for all of the Vservers in the cluster.

[-node {<nodename>|local}, ...] - Node Name

Selects the instances that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays instances for all of the nodes in the cluster.

Examples

The following example displays the list of instances associated with the processor object.

```
cluster1::> statistics catalog instance show -object processor
Object: processor
  processor0
  processor0
  processor1
  processor1
4 entries were displayed.
```

statistics catalog object commands

The object directory

statistics catalog object show

Display the list of objects

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the names and descriptions of objects from which you can obtain performance data. The displayed data is either node-specific or cluster-wide, depending on the objects specified.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-describe]}

Displays detailed information about each object, including privilege level.

[-object <text>] - Object

Selects the objects for which you want to display information. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays details for all of the objects.

[-privilege <text>] - Privilege Level

Selects the objects that match this parameter value.

[-is-deprecated {true|false}] - Is Object Deprecated

Selects the objects that are deprecated (true) or are not deprecated (false).

[-replaced-by <text>] - Replaced By Object If Deprecated

Selects all deprecated objects that are replaced by the object provided to this parameter.

[-is-statistically-tracked {true|false}] - Is Object Statistically Tracked

Specifies if the object is statistically tracked

[-description <text>] - Description

Selects the objects that match this parameter value.

Examples

The following example displays descriptions of all objects in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> statistics catalog object show
  aggregate      CM object for exporting aggregate performance
                  counters
  audit_ng       CM object for exporting audit_ng performance
                  counters
  cifs           These counters report activity from both SMB
                  and SMB2 revisions of the CIFS protocol. For
                  information isolated to SMB, see the 'smb1'
                  object. For SMB2, see the 'smb2' object.
  cifs:node      These counters report activity from both SMB
                  and SMB2 revisions of the CIFS protocol. For
                  information isolated to SMB, see the 'smb1'
                  object. For SMB2, see the 'smb2' object.
  cifs:vserver   These counters report activity from both SMB
                  and SMB2 revisions of the CIFS protocol. For
                  information isolated to SMB, see the 'smb1'
                  object. For SMB2, see the 'smb2' object.
  cluster_peer   The cluster peer object contains peer
                  counters.
[...]
```

statistics catalog counter commands

The counter directory

statistics catalog counter show

Display the list of counters in an object

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the names and descriptions of counters. The displayed data is either node-specific or cluster-wide, depending on the objects specified.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-describe]**

Displays detailed information about each counter, including privilege level, label, and whether the counter is a key counter.

-object <text> - Object

Selects the object for which you want to display the list of counters. This parameter is required. To view a list of valid object names, type `statistics catalog counter show -object ?` or [“statistics catalog object show” on page 710](#).

[-counter <text>] - Counter

Selects the counters that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays details for all counters.

[-filter <text>] - Filter Data

Selects the counters that match this parameter value. For example, to display counters from node1, specify `-filter "node_name=node1"`.

[-label <text>, ...] - Labels for Array Counters

Selects the counters that match this parameter value. A label is the name of the bucket to which an array counter belongs.

[-description <text>] - Description

Selects the counters that match this parameter value.

[-privilege <text>] - Privilege Level

Selects the counters that match this parameter value.

[-is-key-counter {true|false}] - Is Key Counter

Selects the counters that are key counters (true) or are not key counters (false). A key counter is a counter that uniquely identifies an instance across the cluster. The default setting is false. For example, "vserver_name" and "node_name" are key counters because they identify the specific Vserver or node to which the instance belongs.

[-is-deprecated {true|false}] - Is Counter Deprecated

Selects the counters that are deprecated (true) or are not deprecated (false).

[-replaced-by <text>] - Replaced By Counter If Deprecated

Selects all deprecated counters that are replaced by the counter provided to this parameter.

Examples

The following example displays the list of counters in the processor object.

```
cluster1::> statistics catalog counter show -object processor
```

Object: processor

Counter	Description
instance_name	Instance Name
instance_uuid	Instance UUID
node_name	System node name
node_uuid	System node id
process_name	Ontap process that provided this instance
processor_busy	Percentage of elapsed time that the processor is executing non-idle processes
processor_elapsed_time	Wall-clock time since boot used for calculating processor utilization
sk_switches	Number of sk switches per second

8 entries were displayed.

statistics disk commands

Disk throughput and latency metrics

statistics disk show

Disk throughput and latency metrics

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command continuously displays performance data for disks at a regular interval. The command output displays data in the following columns:

- Disk - disk name.
- Node - node name.
- Busy (%) - percentage of time there was at least one outstanding request to the disk.
- Total Ops - total operations per second.
- Read Ops - read operations per second.
- Write Ops - write operations per second.

Parameters

[-disk <text>] - Disk

Selects the disk for which you want to display performance data.

[-node {<nodename>|/local/}] - Node

Selects the node for which you want to display performance data.

[-sort-key <text>] - Column to Sort By

If this parameter is specified, the command displays statistics sorted by the specified column.

-interval <integer> - Interval

Specifies, in seconds, the interval between statistics updates. The default setting is 5 seconds.

-iterations <integer> - Iterations

Specifies the number of iterations the command runs before terminating. The default setting is 1. If the number is 0 (zero), the command continues to run until you interrupt it by pressing Ctrl-C.

-max <integer> - Maximum Number of Instances

Specifies the maximum number of disks to display. The default setting is 25.

Examples

The following example displays disk statistics:

```
cluster1::> statistics disk show
cluster1 : 12/31/1969 16:00:04
```

Disk	Node	Busy (%)	*Total Ops	Read Ops	Write Ops
VMw-1.31	node2	0	2	2	0
VMw-1.30	node2	0	3	0	3
VMw-1.3	node1	0	0	0	0
VMw-1.29	node2	0	1	0	1

[...]

statistics lif commands

Logical network interface throughput and latency metrics

statistics lif show

Logical network interface throughput and latency metrics

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command continuously displays performance data for LIFs at a regular interval. The command output displays data in the following columns:

- LIF - logical interface name.
- Vserver - vservers name.
- Recv Packet - packets received per second.
- Recv Data (Bps) - bytes received per second.
- Recv Errors - receive errors per second.
- Sent Packet - packets sent per second.
- Sent Data (Bps) - bytes sent per second.
- Sent Errors - transfer errors per second.
- Current Port - current use port.

Parameters

[-lif <text>] - LIF

Selects the LIF for which you want to display performance data.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Selects the vservers for which you want to display performance data.

[-sort-key <text>] - Column to Sort By

If this parameter is specified, the command displays statistics sorted by the specified column.

-interval <integer> - Interval

Specifies, in seconds, the interval between statistics updates. The default setting is 5 seconds.

-iterations <integer> - Iterations

Specifies the number of iterations the command runs before terminating. The default setting is 1. If the number is 0 (zero), the command continues to run until you interrupt it by pressing Ctrl-C.

-max <integer> - Maximum Number of Instances

Specifies the maximum number of LIFs to display. The default setting is 25.

Examples

The following example displays LIFs statistics:

```
cluster1::> statistics lif show
cluster1 : 12/31/1969 16:00:04
```

LIF	Vserver	Recv			Sent			Current Port
		Packet	Data (Bps)	Errors	Packet	Data (Bps)	Errors	
node2_clus_1	Cluster	3	536	0	3	338	0	e0a
node2_clus_2	Cluster	3	398	0	3	287	0	e0b
node1_clus_2	Cluster	3	338	0	3	536	0	e0b
node1_clus_1	Cluster	3	287	0	3	398	0	e0a
node2_mgmt1	ncluster-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	e0c
node1_mgmt1	ncluster-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	e0c

[...]

statistics lun commands

LUN throughput and latency metrics

statistics lun show

LUN throughput and latency metrics

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command continuously displays performance data for LUNs at a regular interval. The command output displays data in the following columns:

- Lun - LUN name.
- Vserver - vserver name.
- Total Ops - total number of operations per second.
- Read Ops - read operations per second.
- Write Ops - write operations per second.
- Other Ops - other operations per second.
- Read (Bps) - read throughput in bytes per second.
- Write (Bps) - write throughput in bytes per second.
- Latency(ms) - average latency for an operation in milliseconds.

Parameters

[-lun <text>] - Lun

Selects the LUN for which you want to display performance data.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Selects the vserver for which you want to display performance data.

[-sort-key <text>] - Column to Sort By

If this parameter is specified, the command displays statistics sorted by the specified column.

-interval <integer> - Interval

Specifies, in seconds, the interval between statistics updates. The default setting is 5 seconds.

-iterations <integer> - Iterations

Specifies the number of iterations the command runs before terminating. The default setting is 1. If the number is 0 (zero), the command continues to run until you interrupt it by pressing Ctrl-C.

-max <integer> - Maximum Number of Instances

Specifies the maximum number of LUNs to display. The default setting is 25.

Examples

The following example displays LUN statistics:

```
cluster1::> statistics lun show
cluster1 : 12/31/2013 16:00:04
```

Lun	Vserver	*Total Ops	Read Ops	Write Ops	Other Ops	Read (Bps)	Write (Bps)	Latency (ms)
lun1	vs1	58	13	15	29	310585	3014	39
lun0	vs2	56	0	11	45	8192	28826	47

[...]

statistics namespace commands

Namespace throughput and latency metrics

statistics namespace show

Namespace throughput and latency metrics

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command continuously displays performance data for Namespaces at a regular interval. The command output displays data in the following columns:

- Namespace - Namespace name.
- Vserver - vservers name.
- Total Ops - total number of operations per second.
- Read Ops - read operations per second.
- Write Ops - write operations per second.
- Other Ops - other operations per second.
- Read (Bps) - read throughput in bytes per second.
- Write (Bps) - write throughput in bytes per second.
- Latency(ms) - average latency for an operation in milliseconds.

Parameters

[-namespace <text>] - Namespace

Selects the Namespace for which you want to display performance data.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Selects the vservers for which you want to display performance data.

[-sort-key <text>] - Column to Sort By

If this parameter is specified, the command displays statistics sorted by the specified column.

-interval <integer> - Interval

Specifies, in seconds, the interval between statistics updates. The default setting is 5 seconds.

-iterations <integer> - Iterations

Specifies the number of iterations the command runs before terminating. The default setting is 1. If the number is 0 (zero), the command continues to run until you interrupt it by pressing Ctrl-C.

-max <integer> - Maximum Number of Instances

Specifies the maximum number of Namespaces to display. The default setting is 25.

Examples

The following example displays Namespace statistics:

```
cluster1::> statistics namespace show
cluster1 : 12/31/2017 16:00:04
```

Namespace	Vserver	*Total Ops	Read Ops	Write Ops	Other Ops	Read (Bps)	Write (Bps)	Latency (ms)
ns1	vs1	58	13	15	29	310585	3014	39
ns0	vs2	56	0	11	45	8192	28826	47

[...]

statistics nfs commands

Monitor NFS statistics

statistics nfs show-mount

Display mount statistics

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `statistics nfs show-mount` command displays the following statistics about the NFS mounts on each node in the cluster:

- Result of the operations (success or failure)
- Total number of null operations
- Total number of mount operations
- Total number of dump operations
- Total number of unmount operations
- Total number of unmountall operations
- Total number of export operations
- Total number of exportall operations
- Total number of pathconf operations
- Total number of all the above operations

This command is designed to be used to analyze performance characteristics and to help diagnose issues.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only for the specified node.

[-result {success|failure|all}] - Result

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified result (success/failure/all).

[-null <Counter with Delta>] - Null Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of null operations.

[-mount <Counter with Delta>] - Mount Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of mount operations.

[-dump <Counter with Delta>] - Dump Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of dump operations.

[-unmnt <Counter with Delta>] - UnMount Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of unmount operations.

[-unmntall <Counter with Delta>] - UnMountAll Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of unmountall operations.

[-export <Counter with Delta>] - Export Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of export operations.

[-exportall <Counter with Delta>] - ExportAll Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of exportall operations.

[-pathconf <Counter with Delta>] - PathConf Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of pathconf operations.

[-total <Counter64 with Delta>] - Total Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of total operations.

Examples

The following example displays statistics about the NFS mounts for a node named node1:

```
cluster1::*> statistics nfs show-mount -node node1
```

Node	Value	Delta
node1	-----success-----	
Null Ops:	2	0/s:16s
Mount Ops:	1	0/s:16s
Dump Ops:	0	-
Unmount Ops:	1	0/s:16s
Unmount All Ops:	0	-
Export Ops:	0	-
ExportAll Ops	0	-
PathConf Ops:	0	-
Total Ops:	4	0/s:16s

Node	Value	Delta
node1	-----failure-----	
Null Ops:	0	-
Mount Ops:	0	-
Dump Ops:	0	-
Unmount Ops:	0	-
Unmount All Ops:	0	-
Export Ops:	0	-
ExportAll Ops	0	-
PathConf Ops:	0	-
Total Ops:	0	-

statistics nfs show-nlm

(DEPRECATED)-Display NLM statistics

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `statistics nfs show-nlm` command displays the following statistics about the Network Lock Manager (NLM) on each node in the cluster:

- Result of the operations (success or failure)
- Total number of null operations
- Total number of test operations
- Total number of lock operations
- Total number of cancel operations
- Total number of unlock operations
- Total number of granted operations

- Total number of share operations
- Total number of unshare operations
- Total number of nmlock operations
- Total number of freeall operations
- Total number of all the above operations

This command is designed to be used to analyze performance characteristics and to help diagnose issues.

Note: This command requires an effective cluster version earlier than Data ONTAP 9.0. Data for nodes running Data ONTAP 9.0 or later is not collected, and will not be displayed. Use the [“statistics show” on page 701](#) -object *nlm* command instead.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only for the specified node.

[-result {success|failure|all}] - Result

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified result (success/failure/all).

[-null <Counter with Delta>] - Null Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of null operations.

[-test <Counter with Delta>] - Test Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of test operations.

[-lock <Counter with Delta>] - Lock Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of lock operations.

[-cancel <Counter with Delta>] - Cancel Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of cancel operations.

[-unlock <Counter with Delta>] - Unlock Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of unlock operations.

[-granted <Counter with Delta>] - Granted Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of granted operations.

[-share <Counter with Delta>] - Share Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of share operations.

[-unshare <Counter with Delta>] - Unshare Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of unshare operations.

[-nmlock <Counter with Delta>] - NmLock Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of nmlock operations.

[-freeall <Counter with Delta>] - FreeAll Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of freeall operations.

[-total <Counter64 with Delta>] - Total Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of total operations.

Examples

The following example displays statistics about the NLM for a node named node1:

```
cluster1::*> statistics nfs show-nlm -node node1
```

Node	Value	Delta
node1	-----success-----	
Null:	0	-
Test:	0	-
Lock:	2	0/s:23s
Cancel:	0	-
Unlock:	1	0/s:23s
Granted:	0	-
Share:	0	-
Unshare:	0	-
NmLock:	0	-
FreeAll:	0	-
Total:	3	0/s:23s

Node	Value	Delta
node1	-----failure-----	
Null:	0	-
Test:	0	-
Lock:	0	-
Cancel:	0	-
Unlock:	0	-
Granted:	0	-
Share:	0	-
Unshare:	0	-
NmLock:	0	-
FreeAll:	0	-
Total:	0	-

statistics nfs show-statusmon

Display status monitor statistics

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `statistics nfs show-statusmon` command displays the following statistics about the Status Monitor on each node in the cluster:

- Result of the operations (success or failure)
- Total number of null operations
- Total number of stat operations
- Total number of monitor operations
- Total number of unmonitor operations
- Total number of unmonitor all operations
- Total number of simucrash operations

- Total number of notify operations
- Total number of all the above operations

This command is designed to be used to analyze performance characteristics and to help diagnose issues.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only for the specified node.

[-result {success|failure|all}] - Result

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified result (success/failure/all).

[-null <Counter with Delta>] - Null Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of null operations.

[-stat <Counter with Delta>] - Stat Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of stat operations.

[-monitor <Counter with Delta>] - Monitor Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of monitor operations.

[-unmonitor <Counter with Delta>] - Unmonitor Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of unmonitor operations.

[-unmonall <Counter with Delta>] - Unmonitor All Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of unmonitor all operations.

[-simucrash <Counter with Delta>] - SimuCrash Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of simucrash operations.

[-notify <Counter with Delta>] - Notify Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of notify operations.

[-total <Counter64 with Delta>] - Total Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of total operations.

Examples

The following example displays statistics about the status monitor for a node named node1:

```
cluster1::*> statistics nfs show-statusmon -node node1
```

Node	Value	Delta
node1	-----success-----	
Null Ops:	0	-
Stat Ops:	0	-
Monitor Ops:	0	-

Unmonitor Ops:	0	-
Unmon All Ops:	0	-
SimuCrash Ops:	0	-
Notify Ops:	0	-
Total Ops:	0	-

Node	Value	Delta
node1	-----failure-----	
Null Ops:	0	-
Stat Ops:	0	-
Monitor Ops:	0	-
Unmonitor Ops:	0	-
Unmon All Ops:	0	-
SimuCrash Ops:	0	-
Notify Ops:	0	-
Total Ops:	0	-

statistics nfs show-v3

Display NFSv3 statistics

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `statistics nfs show-v3` command displays the following statistics about the NFSv3 operations on each node in the cluster:

- Result of the operations (success or failure)
- Total number of null operations
- Total number of getattr operations
- Total number of setattr operations
- Total number of lookup operations
- Total number of access operations
- Total number of readsymlink operations
- Total number of read operations
- Total number of write operations
- Total number of create operations
- Total number of mkdir operations
- Total number of symlink operations
- Total number of mknod operations
- Total number of remove operations
- Total number of rmdir operations
- Total number of rename operations
- Total number of link operations
- Total number of readdir operations
- Total number of readdirplus operations
- Total number of fsstat operations
- Total number of fsinfo operations
- Total number of pathconf operations
- Total number of commit operations
- Total number of nfsv3 operations

- Percent of null operations
- Percent of getattr operations
- Percent of setattr operations
- Percent of lookup operations
- Percent of access operations
- Percent of readsymlink operations
- Percent of read operations
- Percent of write operations
- Percent of create operations
- Percent of mkdir operations
- Percent of symlink operations
- Percent of mknod operations
- Percent of remove operations
- Percent of rmdir operations
- Percent of rename operations
- Percent of link operations
- Percent of readdir operations
- Percent of readdirplus operations
- Percent of fsstat operations
- Percent of fsinfo operations
- Percent of pathconf operations
- Percent of commit operations

This command is designed to be used to analyze performance characteristics and to help diagnose issues.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If you specify this parameter, the command displays NFSv3 statistics only for the specified node.

[-result {success|failure|all}] - Result

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified result (success/failure/all).

[-null <Counter with Delta>] - Null Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of null operations.

[-getattr <Counter with Delta>] - GetAttr Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of getattr operations.

[-setattr <Counter with Delta>] - SetAttr Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of setattr operations.

[-lookup <Counter with Delta>] - LookUp Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of lookup operations.

[-access <Counter with Delta>] - Access Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of access operations.

[-rsym <Counter with Delta>] - ReadSymlink Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of readsymlink operations.

[-read <Counter with Delta>] - Read Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of read operations.

[-write <Counter with Delta>] - Write Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of write operations.

[-create <Counter with Delta>] - Create Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of create operations.

[-mkdir <Counter with Delta>] - Mkdir Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of mkdir operations.

[-symln <Counter with Delta>] - SymLink Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of symlink operations.

[-mknod <Counter with Delta>] - Mknod Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of mknod operations.

[-remove <Counter with Delta>] - Remove Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of remove operations.

[-rmdir <Counter with Delta>] - Rmdir Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of rmdir operations.

[-rename <Counter with Delta>] - Rename Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of rename operations.

[-link <Counter with Delta>] - Link Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of link operations.

[-rdir <Counter with Delta>] - ReadDir Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of readdir operations.

[-rdirp <Counter with Delta>] - ReadDirPlus Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of readdirplus operations.

[-fsstat <Counter with Delta>] - FsStat Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of fsstat operations.

[-fsinfo <Counter with Delta>] - FsInfo Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of fsinfo operations.

[-pconf <Counter with Delta>] - PathConf Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of pathconf operations.

[-commit <Counter with Delta>] - Commit Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of commit operations.

[-total <Counter64 with Delta>] - Total Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of total NFSv3 operations.

[-null-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Null Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of null operations.

[-gattr-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent GetAttr Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of getattr operations.

[-sattr-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent SetAttr Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of setattr operations.

[-lookup-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent LookUp Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of lookup operations.

[-access-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Access Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of access operations.

[-rsym-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent ReadSymlink Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of readsymlink operations.

[-read-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Read Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of read operations.

[-write-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Write Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of write operations.

[-create-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Create Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of create operations.

[-mkdir-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Mkdir Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of mkdir operations.

[-symlink-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent SymLink Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of symlink operations.

[-mknod-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Mknod Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of mknod operations.

[-remove-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Remove Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of remove operations.

[-rmdir-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Rmdir Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of rmdir operations.

[-rename-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Rename Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of rename operations.

[-link-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Link Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of link operations.

[-rdir-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent ReadDir Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of readdir operations.

[-rdirp-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent ReadDirPlus Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of readdirplus operations.

[-fsstat-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent FsStat Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of fsstat operations.

[-fsinfo-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent FsInfo Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of fsinfo operations.

[-pconf-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent PathConf Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of pathconf operations.

[-commit-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Commit Ops

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of commit operations.

Examples

The following example displays statistics about the NFSv3 operations for a node named node1:

```
cluster1::> statistics nfs show-v3 -node node1
```

Node	Value	Delta	Percent Ops	Delta
node1	-----success-----			
Null Ops:	4	-	7%	-
GetAttr Ops:	10	-	19%	-
SetAttr Ops:	2	-	4%	-
Lookup Ops:	2	-	4%	-
Access Ops:	14	-	26%	-
ReadSymlink Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Read Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Write Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Create Ops:	2	-	4%	-
Mkdir Ops:	1	-	2%	-
Symlink Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Mknod Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Remove Ops:	1	-	2%	-
Rmdir Ops:	0	-	0%	-

Rename Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Link Ops:	0	-	0%	-
ReadDir Ops:	2	-	4%	-
ReadDirPlus Ops:	10	-	19%	-
FsStat Ops:	1	-	2%	-
FsInfo Ops:	5	-	9%	-
PathConf Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Commit Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Total Ops:	54	-		

Node	Value	Delta	Percent Ops	Delta
node1			failure	
Null Ops:	0	-	0%	-
GetAttr Ops:	0	-	0%	-
SetAttr Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Lookup Ops:	2	-	100%	-
Access Ops:	0	-	0%	-
ReadSymlink Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Read Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Write Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Create Ops:	0	-	0%	-
MkDir Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Symlink Ops:	0	-	0%	-
MkNod Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Remove Ops:	0	-	0%	-
RmDir Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Rename Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Link Ops:	0	-	0%	-
ReadDir Ops:	0	-	0%	-
ReadDirPlus Ops:	0	-	0%	-
FsStat Ops:	0	-	0%	-
FsInfo Ops:	0	-	0%	-
PathConf Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Commit Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Total Ops:	2	-		

Node	Value	Delta	Percent Ops	Delta
node1			all	
Null Ops:	4	-	7%	-
GetAttr Ops:	10	-	18%	-
SetAttr Ops:	2	-	4%	-
Lookup Ops:	4	-	7%	-
Access Ops:	14	-	25%	-
ReadSymlink Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Read Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Write Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Create Ops:	2	-	4%	-
MkDir Ops:	1	-	2%	-
Symlink Ops:	0	-	0%	-
MkNod Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Remove Ops:	1	-	2%	-
RmDir Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Rename Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Link Ops:	0	-	0%	-
ReadDir Ops:	2	-	4%	-
ReadDirPlus Ops:	10	-	18%	-
FsStat Ops:	1	-	2%	-
FsInfo Ops:	5	-	9%	-
PathConf Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Commit Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Total Ops:	56	-		

statistics nfs show-v4

Display NFSv4 statistics

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `statistics nfs show-v4` command displays the following statistics about the NFSv4 operations on each node in the cluster:

- Result of the operations (success or failure)
- Total number of null operations
- Total number of compound operations
- Total number of access operations
- Total number of close operations
- Total number of commit operations
- Total number of create operations
- Total number of delegpurge operations
- Total number of delegret operations
- Total number of getattr operations
- Total number of getfh operations
- Total number of link operations
- Total number of lock operations
- Total number of lockt operations
- Total number of locku operations
- Total number of lookup operations
- Total number of lookupp operations
- Total number of nverify operations
- Total number of open operations
- Total number of openattr operations
- Total number of openconf operations
- Total number of opendowng operations
- Total number of putfh operations
- Total number of putpubfh operations
- Total number of putrootfh operations
- Total number of read operations
- Total number of readdir operations
- Total number of readlink operations
- Total number of remove operations
- Total number of rename operations
- Total number of renew operations
- Total number of restorefh operations
- Total number of savefh operations
- Total number of secinfo operations
- Total number of setattr operations
- Total number of setcliid operations
- Total number of setcliidconf operations
- Total number of verify operations
- Total number of write operations
- Total number of rellockown operations
- Total number of total operations

- Percent of null operations
- Percent of compound operations
- Percent of access operations
- Percent of close operations
- Percent of commit operations
- Percent of create operations
- Percent of delegpurge operations
- Percent of delegret operations
- Percent of getattr operations
- Percent of getfh operations
- Percent of link operations
- Percent of lock operations
- Percent of lockt operations
- Percent of locku operations
- Percent of lookup operations
- Percent of lookupp operations
- Percent of nverify operations
- Percent of open operations
- Percent of openattr operations
- Percent of openconf operations
- Percent of opendowng operations
- Percent of putfh operations
- Percent of putpubfh operations
- Percent of putrootfh operations
- Percent of read operations
- Percent of readdir operations
- Percent of readlink operations
- Percent of remove operations
- Percent of rename operations
- Percent of renew operations
- Percent of restorefh operations
- Percent of savefh operations
- Percent of secinfo operations
- Percent of setattr operations
- Percent of setcliid operations
- Percent of setCliidconf operations
- Percent of verify operations
- Percent of write operations
- Percent of rellockown operations

This command is designed to be used to analyze performance characteristics and to help diagnose issues.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If you specify this parameter, the command displays NFSv4 statistics only for the specified node.

[-result {success|failure|all}] - Result

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified result (success/failure/all).

[-null <Counter with Delta>] - Null Procedure

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of null operations.

[-cmpnd <Counter with Delta>] - Compound Procedure

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of compound operations.

[-access <Counter with Delta>] - Access Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of access operations.

[-close <Counter with Delta>] - Close Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of close operations.

[-commit <Counter with Delta>] - Commit Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of commit operations.

[-create <Counter with Delta>] - Create Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of create operations.

[-delpur <Counter with Delta>] - Deleppurge Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of deleppurge operations.

[-delrtn <Counter with Delta>] - Delegret Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of delegret operations.

[-gattr <Counter with Delta>] - GetAttr Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of getattr operations.

[-getfh <Counter with Delta>] - GetFh Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of getfh operations.

[-link <Counter with Delta>] - Link Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of link operations.

[-lock <Counter with Delta>] - Lock Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of lock operations.

[-lockt <Counter with Delta>] - LockT Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of lockt operations.

[-locku <Counter with Delta>] - LockU Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of locku operations.

[-lookup <Counter with Delta>] - Lookup Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of lookup operations.

[-lookpp <Counter with Delta>] - LookupP Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of lookupp operations.

[-nverify <Counter with Delta>] - Nverify Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of nverify operations.

[-open <Counter with Delta>] - Open Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of open operations.

[-opattr <Counter with Delta>] - OpenAttr Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of openattr operations.

[-opconf <Counter with Delta>] - OpenConf Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of openconf operations.

[-opndg <Counter with Delta>] - OpenDowng Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of opendowng operations.

[-putfh <Counter with Delta>] - PutFh Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of putfh operations.

[-putpfh <Counter with Delta>] - PutPubFh Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of putpubfh operations.

[-putrfh <Counter with Delta>] - PutRootFh Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of putrootfh operations.

[-read <Counter with Delta>] - Read Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of read operations.

[-readdir <Counter with Delta>] - ReadDir Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of readdir operations.

[-rlink <Counter with Delta>] - ReadLink Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of readlink operations.

[-remove <Counter with Delta>] - Remove Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of remove operations.

[-rename <Counter with Delta>] - Rename Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of rename operations.

[-renew <Counter with Delta>] - Renew Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of renew operations.

[-restfh <Counter with Delta>] - RestoreFh Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of restorefh operations.

[-savefh <Counter with Delta>] - SaveFh Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of savefh operations.

[-secinf <Counter with Delta>] - SecInfo Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of secinfo operations.

[-sattr <Counter with Delta>] - SetAttr Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of setattr operations.

[-scldid <Counter with Delta>] - SetClid Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of setclid operations.

[-scldc <Counter with Delta>] - SetClidConf Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of setclidconf operations.

[-verify <Counter with Delta>] - Verify Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of verify operations.

[-write <Counter with Delta>] - Write Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of write operations.

[-relown <Counter with Delta>] - RelLockOwn Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of rellockown operations.

[-total <Counter64 with Delta>] - Total Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of total nfsv4 operations.

[-null-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Null Procedure

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of null operations.

[-cmpnd-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Compound Procedure

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of compound operations.

[-access-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Access Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of access operations.

[-close-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Close Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of close operations.

[-commit-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Commit Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of commit operations.

[-create-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Create Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of create operations.

[-delpur-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Delempurge Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of delempurge operations.

[-delrtn-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Delegrt Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of delegrt operations.

[-gattr-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent GetAttr Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of getattr operations.

[-getfh-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent GetFh Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of getfh operations.

[-link-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Link Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of link operations.

[-lock-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Lock Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of lock operations.

[-lockt-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent LockT Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of lockt operations.

[-locku-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent LockU Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of locku operations.

[-lookup-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Lookup Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of lookup operations.

[-lookpp-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent LookupP Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of lookupp operations.

[-nverify-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Nverify Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of nverify operations.

[-open-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Open Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of open operations.

[-opattr-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent OpenAttr Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of openattr operations.

[-opconf-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent OpenConf Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of openconf operations.

[-opndg-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent OpenDowng Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of opendowng operations.

[-putfh-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent PutFh Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of putfh operations.

[-putpfh-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent PutPubFh Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of putpubfh operations.

[-putrfh-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent PutRootFh Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of putrootfh operations.

[-read-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Read Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of read operations.

[-readdir-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent ReadDir Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of readdir operations.

[-rlink-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent ReadLink Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of readlink operations.

[-remove-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Remove Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of remove operations.

[-rename-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Rename Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of rename operations.

[-renew-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Renew Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of renew operations.

[-restfh-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent RestoreFh Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of restorefh operations.

[-savefh-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent SaveFh Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of savefh operations.

[-secinf-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent SecInfo Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of secinfo operations.

[-sattr-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent SetAttr Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of setattr operations.

[-sclid-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent SetCliId Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of setcliid operations.

[-scidc-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent SetCliIdConf Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of setcliidconf operations.

[-verify-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Verify Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of verify operations.

[-write-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent Write Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of write operations.

[-relockown-pct <Counter with Delta>] - Percent RelLockOwn Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of relockown operations.

Examples

The following example displays statistics about the NFSv4 operations for a node named node1:

```
cluster1::> statistics nfs show-v4 -node node1
```

Node	Value	Delta	Percent Ops	Delta
node1	----- success -----			
Null Procs:	2	-	1%	-
Cmpnd Procs:	92	-		-
Access Ops:	16	-	6%	-
Close Ops:	8	-	3%	-
Commit Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Create Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Delpur Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Delrtn Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Getattr Ops:	76	-	27%	-
Getfh Ops:	22	-	8%	-
Link Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Lock Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Lockt Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Locku Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Lookup Ops:	13	-	5%	-
Lookupp Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Nverify Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Open Ops:	8	-	3%	-
Openattr Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Openconf Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Opendingg Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Putfh Ops:	92	-	32%	-
Putpubfh Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Putrootfh Ops:	2	-	1%	-
Read Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Readdir Ops:	2	-	1%	-
Readlink Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Remove Ops:	5	-	2%	-
Rename Ops:	3	-	1%	-
Renew Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Restorefh Ops:	11	-	4%	-
Savefh Ops:	13	-	5%	-
Secinfo Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Setattr Ops:	8	-	3%	-
Setcliid Ops:	1	-	0%	-
Setcliidconf Ops:	1	-	0%	-
Verify Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Write Ops:	3	-	1%	-
Rlockown Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Total Ops:	286	-		
Node	Value	Delta	Percent Ops	Delta
node1	----- failure -----			
Null Procs:	0	-	0%	-

Cmpnd Procs:	0	-	-	-
Access Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Close Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Commit Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Create Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Delpur Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Delrtn Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Getattr Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Getfh Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Link Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Lock Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Lockt Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Locku Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Lookup Ops:	5	-	63%	-
Lookupp Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Nverify Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Open Ops:	2	-	25%	-
Openattr Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Openconf Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Opendowng Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Putfh Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Putpubfh Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Putrootfh Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Read Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Readdir Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Readlink Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Remove Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Rename Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Renew Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Restorefh Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Savefh Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Secinfo Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Setattr Ops:	1	-	13%	-
Setclid Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Setclidconf Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Verify Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Write Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Rlockown Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Total Ops:	8	-		
Node	Value	Delta	Percent Ops	Delta
node1	----- all -----			
Null Procs:	2	-	1%	-
Cmpnd Procs:	92	-		-
Access Ops:	16	-	5%	-
Close Ops:	8	-	3%	-
Commit Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Create Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Delpur Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Delrtn Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Getattr Ops:	76	-	26%	-
Getfh Ops:	22	-	7%	-
Link Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Lock Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Lockt Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Locku Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Lookup Ops:	18	-	6%	-
Lookupp Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Nverify Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Open Ops:	10	-	3%	-
Openattr Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Openconf Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Opendowng Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Putfh Ops:	92	-	31%	-
Putpubfh Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Putrootfh Ops:	2	-	1%	-
Read Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Readdir Ops:	2	-	1%	-
Readlink Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Remove Ops:	5	-	2%	-
Rename Ops:	3	-	1%	-
Renew Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Restorefh Ops:	11	-	4%	-
Savefh Ops:	13	-	4%	-
Secinfo Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Setattr Ops:	9	-	3%	-

Setclid Ops:	1	-	0%	-
Setclidconf Ops:	1	-	0%	-
Verify Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Write Ops:	3	-	1%	-
Rlockown Ops:	0	-	0%	-
Total Ops:	294	-		

statistics oncrpc commands

Monitor ONC RPC statistics

statistics oncrpc show-rpc-calls

Display ONC RPC Call Statistics

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

Attention: This command is deprecated and will be removed in a future major release.

The `statistics oncrpc show-rpc-calls` command displays information about the Open Network Computing Remote Procedure Call (ONC RPC) calls performed by the nodes of a cluster.

Parameters

[-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Use this parameter to display information only about the RPC calls performed by the node you specify.

[-protocol {TCP|UDP}] - Transport Protocol

Use this parameter to display information only about the RPC calls performed using the network protocol you specify.

[-badproc <Counter with Delta>] - Bad Procedure Calls

Use this parameter to display information only about the RPC calls that have the number of bad procedure calls you specify. Bad procedure calls are RPC requests that contain invalid procedure numbers and cannot be completed.

[-badlen <Counter with Delta>] - Bad Length Calls

Use this parameter to display information only about the RPC calls that have the number of bad length calls you specify.

[-badhdr <Counter with Delta>] - Bad Header Calls

Use this parameter to display information only about the RPC calls that have the number of bad header calls you specify.

[-badcalls <Counter with Delta>] - Bad Calls

Use this parameter to display information only about the RPC calls that have the number of bad calls you specify.

[-badprogcalls <Counter with Delta>] - Bad Program Calls

Use this parameter to display information only about the RPC calls that have the number of bad program calls you specify.

[-calls <Counter64 with Delta>] - Total Calls

Use this parameter to display information only about the RPC calls that have the total number of bad calls you specify.

Examples

```
cluster1::> statistics oncrpc show-rpc-calls
```

Node	Value	Delta
node1 -----tcp-----		
Bad Proc:	0	-
Bad Len:	0	-
Bad Hdr:	0	-
Bad Calls:	0	-
Bad Prog Calls:	0	-
Total Calls:	0	-

Node	Value	Delta
node1 -----udp-----		
Bad Proc:	0	-
Bad Len:	0	-
Bad Hdr:	0	-
Bad Calls:	0	-
Bad Prog Calls:	0	-
Total Calls:	0	-

Node	Value	Delta
node2 -----tcp-----		
Bad Proc:	0	-
Bad Len:	0	-
Bad Hdr:	0	-
Bad Calls:	0	-
Bad Prog Calls:	0	-
Total Calls:	0	-

Node	Value	Delta
node2 -----udp-----		
Bad Proc:	0	-
Bad Len:	0	-
Bad Hdr:	0	-
Bad Calls:	0	-
Bad Prog Calls:	0	-
Total Calls:	0	-

4 entries were displayed.

statistics node commands

System utilization metrics for each node in the cluster

statistics node show

System utilization metrics for each node in the cluster

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command continuously displays performance data for nodes at a regular interval. The command output displays data in the following columns:

- Node - node name.
- CPU (%) - CPU utilization.
- Total Ops - total number of operations per second.
- Latency(ms) - average latency for an operation in milliseconds.

Parameters

[-node <nodename>|/local/] - Node

Selects the node for which you want to display performance data.

[-sort-key <text>] - Column to Sort By

If this parameter is specified, the command displays statistics sorted by the specified column.

-interval <integer> - Interval

Specifies, in seconds, the interval between statistics updates. The default setting is 5 seconds.

-iterations <integer> - Iterations

Specifies the number of iterations the command runs before terminating. The default setting is 1. If the number is 0 (zero), the command continues to run until you interrupt it by pressing Ctrl-C.

-max <integer> - Maximum Number of Instances

Specifies the maximum number of aggregates to display. The default setting is 25.

Examples

The following example displays node statistics:

```
cluster1::> statistics node show
cluster1 : 12/31/2013 16:00:04
```

	CPU	*Total	Latency
Node	(%)	Ops	(ms)
node2	76	113	-
node1	58	10	-

[...]

statistics port commands

Displays performance data for ports

statistics port fcp commands

FCP port interface throughput and latency metrics

statistics port fcp show

FCP port interface throughput and latency metrics

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command continuously displays performance data for FCP ports at a regular interval. The command output displays data in the following columns:

- Port - port name.
- Read Ops - read operations per second.
- Write Ops - write operations per second.
- Other Ops - other operations per second.

Parameters

[-port <text>] - Port

Selects the port for which you want to display performance data.

[-sort-key <text>] - Column to Sort By

If this parameter is specified, the command displays statistics sorted by the specified column.

-interval <integer> - Interval

Specifies, in seconds, the interval between statistics updates. The default setting is 5 seconds.

-iterations <integer> - Iterations

Specifies the number of iterations the command runs before terminating. The default setting is 1. If the number is 0 (zero), the command continues to run until you interrupt it by pressing Ctrl-C.

-max <integer> - Maximum Number of Instances

Specifies the maximum number of ports to display. The default setting is 25.

Examples

The following example displays port statistics:

```
cluster1::> statistics port fcp show
cluster1 : 12/31/2013 16:00:04
```

Port	*Total Ops	Read Ops	Write Ops
port1	2	2	0
port2	3	0	3

[...]

Performance Preset configuration directory

The preset directory

Directory contains commands to delete, modify, import, and display Performance Preset configurations and their details. A Performance Preset declares a list of one or more Performance Object names and a list of Performance Counter names (for each Object). Preset configurations expected to be used by the Performance Archive will specify sample periods for each Counter, declaring how often each Counter is to be archived. To create a new Performance Preset configuration, the *perf-preset-create* API or *statistics preset import* command must be used.

statistics preset delete

Delete an existing Performance Preset

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

Deletes a performance preset configuration and all of its associated details.

Parameters**-preset <text> - Preset Name**

Specifies the name of the performance presets that you want to delete.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> statistics preset show
Preset Name: asup-event
Preset UUID: 55c03699-01db-11e2-8e3e-123478563412
Comment: The event-based AutoSupport Data ONTAP Performance Archive
         preset configuration. This preset configuration is used
         whenever an event-based AutoSupport is triggered.
Privilege: diagnostic
Read-Only: true
Archive Enabled: false
Generation ID: 0

Preset Name: asup-hourly
Preset UUID: 56178a2a-01db-11e2-8e3e-123478563412
```

```
    Comment: The hourly AutoSupport Data ONTAP Performance Archive
            preset configuration. This preset configuration is used by
            the hourly AutoSupport collection events.
    Privilege: diagnostic
    Read-Only: true
Archive Enabled: true
Generation ID: 0
```

```
    Preset Name: default
    Preset UUID: 55ac6297-01db-11e2-8e3e-123478563412
    Comment: The default Data ONTAP Performance Archive preset
            configuration. This preset configuration includes
            essential counters to assist in general troubleshooting of
            system performance.
    Privilege: diagnostic
    Read-Only: true
Archive Enabled: true
Generation ID: 0
```

```
    Preset Name: diagnostic
    Preset UUID: 561db291-01db-11e2-8e3e-123478563412
    Comment: The diagnostic Data ONTAP Performance Archive preset
            configuration. This preset configuration includes more
            counters at faster sample periods than the default
            configuration to assist in troubleshooting abnormal
            system performance.
    Privilege: diagnostic
    Read-Only: true
Archive Enabled: false
Generation ID: 0
```

```
    Preset Name: foo
    Preset UUID: 7a04f19d-02a7-11e2-8e40-123478563412
    Comment: Test preset
    Privilege: diagnostic
    Read-Only: false
Archive Enabled: false
Generation ID: 0
```

5 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::*> statistics preset delete -preset foo
```

```
cluster1::*> statistics preset show
    Preset Name: asup-event
    Preset UUID: 55c03699-01db-11e2-8e3e-123478563412
    Comment: The event-based AutoSupport Data ONTAP Performance Archive
            preset configuration. This preset configuration is used
            whenever an event-based AutoSupport is triggered.
    Privilege: diagnostic
    Read-Only: true
Archive Enabled: false
Generation ID: 0
```

```
    Preset Name: asup-hourly
    Preset UUID: 56178a2a-01db-11e2-8e3e-123478563412
    Comment: The hourly AutoSupport Data ONTAP Performance Archive
            preset configuration. This preset configuration is used by
            the hourly AutoSupport collection events.
    Privilege: diagnostic
    Read-Only: true
Archive Enabled: true
Generation ID: 0
```

```
    Preset Name: default
    Preset UUID: 55ac6297-01db-11e2-8e3e-123478563412
    Comment: The default Data ONTAP Performance Archive preset
            configuration. This preset configuration includes
            essential counters to assist in general troubleshooting of
            system performance.
    Privilege: diagnostic
    Read-Only: true
Archive Enabled: true
Generation ID: 0
```

```

Preset Name: diagnostic
Preset UUID: 561db291-01db-11e2-8e3e-123478563412
  Comment: The diagnostic Data ONTAP Performance Archive preset
           configuration. This preset configuration includes more
           counters at faster sample periods than the default
           configuration to assist in troubleshooting abnormal
           system performance.
  Privilege: diagnostic
  Read-Only: true
Archive Enabled: false
Generation ID: 0

```

4 entries were displayed.

statistics preset modify

Modify an existing Performance Preset

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

Modifies an existing performance preset configuration. The command modifies the global properties of a preset, but does not modify the details of the preset, such as specific objects and counters sampled.

Parameters

-preset <text> - Preset Name

Name of the performance preset to be modified.

[-new-name <text>] - New Preset Name

Set preset name to the given new name.

[-comment <text>] - Preset Description

Set comment to the given value.

[-privilege <PrivilegeLevel>] - Preset Privilege Level

Set privilege level at which this preset can be viewed or modified to the given value. Possible values: admin, advanced, diagnostic.

Examples

```

cluster1::*> statistics preset show
  Preset Name: delta
  Preset UUID: 7a04f19d-02a7-11e2-8e40-123478563412
    Comment: custom preset description
  Privilege: diagnostic
  Read-Only: false
Archive Enabled: false
Generation ID: 0

```

1 entry was displayed.

```
cluster1::*> statistics preset modify -preset delta -comment "new comment"
```

```

cluster1::*> statistics preset show
  Preset Name: delta
  Preset UUID: 7a04f19d-02a7-11e2-8e40-123478563412
    Comment: new comment
  Privilege: diagnostic
  Read-Only: false
Archive Enabled: false
Generation ID: 0

```

1 entry was displayed.

statistics preset show

Display information about Performance Presets

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

Displays information about performance preset configurations.

Parameters

[-fields <fieldname>, ...]

Selects which performance preset attributes to display.

[-instance]

Shows details of all attributes of performance preset configuration.

[-preset <text>] - Preset Name

Selects the performance presets that match the specified preset name.

[-comment <text>] - Preset Description

Selects the performance presets that match the specified comment.

[-privilege <PrivilegeLevel>] - Preset Privilege Level

Selects the performance presets that are available with the specified privilege.

[-is-read-only {true|false}] - Is Preset Read-Only?

Selects the performance presets that are read-only (true) or are not read-only (false). Read-only presets cannot be modified.

[-store <text>] - Name of Store Where Data is Saved

Selects the store where data is saved.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> statistics preset show
Preset Name      Privilege  Read-Only  Comment
-----
aggregate_overview  admin      true       This preset configuration is used by
                                     statistics aggregate show command.
                                     Provides overview of aggregate object.
disk_overview      advanced   true       This preset configuration is used by
                                     statistics disk show command.
                                     Provides overview of disk object.
fcp_port_overview  admin      true       This preset configuration is used by
                                     statistics port fcp show command.
                                     Provides overview of fcp port object.
flash_pool_overview admin      true       This preset configuration is used by
                                     statistics cache flash-pool show
                                     command. Provides overview of flash
                                     pool object.
[...]
```

Performance Preset Detail directory

The detail directory

Directory contains commands to display Performance Preset Details for Performance Preset configurations.

statistics preset detail show

Display information about Performance Preset Details

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

Displays the specific details of each preset, including the objects sampled, the counter sample periods, and the counters sampled.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

Selects which performance preset detail attributes to display.

| [-instance]}

Displays all of the performance preset detail attributes.

[-preset <text>] - Preset Name

Selects the performance preset details that match the specified preset name.

[-object <text>] - Performance Object

Selects the performance preset details that match the specified object name.

[-sample-period <sample_period>] - Archive Sample period

Selects the performance preset details that are collected at the specified sample period.

[-counter-set <text>, ...] - Performance Counter Name Set

Selects the performance preset details that match the specified counters in the counter set. Use "|" to separate multiple counters.

[-instance-filters <text>, ...] - Performance Instance Filters

Selects the performance preset details that match the specified instance filters. Use "|" to separate multiple instance filters. This field is reserved for future use.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> statistics preset detail show
```

Preset Name	Object	Sample Period	Counter Set	Instance Filters
asup-event	aggregate	1w	instance_name, - node_name, process_name, parent_host, total_ transfers, user_reads, user_writes, cp_reads, user_read_ blocks, user_write_ blocks, cp_read_ blocks, wv_fsid, wv_vol_type, wv_fsinfo_fs_ version, wv_volinfo_fs_ options,	-
...				

statistics settings commands

Manage the displaying of statistics

statistics settings modify

Modify settings for the statistics commands

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command modifies the settings for all of the [Chapter 23 “statistics” on page 701](#) commands.

Parameters

[-display-rates {true|false}] - Display Rates

Specifies whether the [Chapter 23 “statistics” on page 701](#) commands display rate counters in rates/second. The default is true.

[-client-stats {enabled|disabled}] - Collect Per-Client Statistics

Specifies whether [Chapter 23 “statistics” on page 701](#) commands display per-client information. The default is disabled.

Note: If you enable this setting, you might significantly impact system performance.

[-counter-display-units {B|KB|MB|GB}] - Counter Display Units

Specifies display units for the counters. The default setting is MB.

[-display-count-exponent <integer>] - Display Count Exponent

Specifies display exponent value for the counters representing counts. The default setting is 3 (thousand).

Examples

The following example sets the value of the `-display-rates` parameter to false:

```
cluster1::*> statistics settings modify -display-rates false
```

statistics settings show

Display settings for the statistics commands

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the current settings for all of the [Chapter 23 “statistics” on page 701](#) commands.

Examples

The following example displays the current settings for all [Chapter 23 “statistics” on page 701](#) commands:

```
cluster1::*> statistics settings show
Display rate Counters in rate/sec: true
```

```
Counter Display: full
Counter Display Units: MB
Display Count Exponent: 3
```

statistics samples directory

The samples directory

The `statistics samples` commands provide information about samples.

statistics samples delete

Delete statistics samples

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command deletes samples that you created using the [“statistics start” on page 705](#) command.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Selects the Vserver for which you want to delete the sample. The default Vserver is admin Vserver.

-sample-id <text> - Sample Identifier

Specifies the sample that you want to delete. This is a required parameter.

Examples

The following example deletes the sample "smpl_1":

```
cluster1::> statistics samples delete -sample-id smpl_1
```

statistics samples show

Display statistics samples

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command displays information about the samples that you created using the [“statistics start” on page 705](#) command.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-describe]}

Displays detailed information about each sample.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Selects the samples that match this parameter value. If you omit this parameter, the command displays details for all samples.

[-sample-id <text>] - Sample Identifier

Selects the samples that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command will display information about all the samples in the cluster.

Examples

The following example displays information for sample "smpl_1":

```
cluster1::> statistics samples show -sample-id smpl_1
```

Vserver	Sample ID	Start Time	Stop Time	Status
cluster-d1	smpl_1	09/13 18:06:46	-	Ready

The following example displays detailed information for sample "smpl_1":

```
cluster1::> statistics samples show -sample-id smpl_1 -describe
```

```
Vserver: vs1
Sample ID: smpl_1
Object: processor
Instance: -
Counter: -
Start Time: 09/13 18:06:46
Stop Time: -
Status: Ready - -
```

statistics system commands

System utilization metrics for the cluster

statistics system show

System utilization metrics for the cluster

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command continuously displays performance data for cluster at a regular interval. The command output displays data in the following columns:

- System - cluster name.
- CPU (%) - CPU utilization.
- Total Ops - total number of operations per second.
- Latency(ms) - average latency for an operation in milliseconds.

Parameters

[-system <text>] - System

Selects the cluster for which you want to display performance data.

[-sort-key <text>] - Column to Sort By

If this parameter is specified, the command displays statistics sorted by the specified column.

-interval <integer> - Interval

Specifies, in seconds, the interval between statistics updates. The default setting is 5 seconds.

-iterations <integer> - Iterations

Specifies the number of iterations the command runs before terminating. The default setting is 1. If the number is 0 (zero), the command continues to run until you interrupt it by pressing Ctrl-C.

-max <integer> - Maximum Number of Instances

Specifies the maximum number of systems to display. The default setting is 25.

Examples

The following example displays system statistics:

```
cluster1::> statistics system show
cluster1 : 12/31/2013 16:00:04
```

	CPU	*Total	Latency
System (%)	Ops	(ms)	
Cluster	76	113	-

[...]

statistics top commands

Displays performance data for statistically tracked objects

statistics top client commands

Most active clients

statistics top client show

Most active clients

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command continuously displays performance data for top clients at a regular interval. The command output displays data in the following columns:

- Client - client name.
- Vserver - vserver name.
- Node - node name.
- Protocol - protocol name.
- Total Ops - total number of operations per second.
- Total (Bps) - total throughput in bytes per second.

Parameters

[-node <nodename>|local]] - Node

Selects the node for which you want to display performance data.

[-sort-key <text>] - Column to Sort By

If this parameter is specified, the command displays statistics sorted by the specified column.

-interval <integer> - Interval

Specifies, in seconds, the interval between statistics updates. The default setting is 5 seconds.

-iterations <integer> - Iterations

Specifies the number of iterations the command runs before terminating. The default setting is 1. If the number is 0 (zero), the command continues to run until you interrupt it by pressing Ctrl-C.

-max <integer> - Maximum Number of Instances

Specifies maximum number of top clients to display. The default setting is 10.

Examples

The following example displays top client statistics:

```
cluster1::> statistics top client show
cluster-1 : 12/31/1969 16:00:04
```

Client	Vserver	Node	*Total Ops	Total (Bps)
172.17.236.53:938	vserver01	cluster-node2	9	80
172.17.236.160:898	vserver02	cluster-node1	6	50

[...]

statistics top file commands

Most actively accessed files

statistics top file show

Most actively accessed files

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command continuously displays performance data for top files at a regular interval. The command output displays data in the following columns:

- File - file name.
- Volume - volume name.
- Vserver - vservers name.
- Aggregate - aggregate name.
- Node - node name.
- Total Ops - total number of operations per second.
- Total (Bps) - total throughput in bytes per second.

Parameters

[-node <nodename>|local]] - Node

Selects the node for which you want to display performance data.

[-sort-key <text>] - Column to Sort By

If this parameter is specified, the command displays statistics sorted by the specified column.

-interval <integer> - Interval

Specifies, in seconds, the interval between statistics updates. The default setting is 5 seconds.

-iterations <integer> - Iterations

Specifies the number of iterations the command runs before terminating. The default setting is 1. If the number is 0 (zero), the command continues to run until you interrupt it by pressing Ctrl-C.

-max <integer> - Maximum Number of Instances

Specifies maximum number of top files to display. The default setting is 10.

Examples

The following example displays top files statistics:

```
cluster1::> statistics top file show
cluster-1 : 12/31/1969 16:00:04
```

File	Volume	Vserver	Aggregate	Node	*Total Ops	Total (Bps)
/vol/vol01/clus/cache	vol01	vserver01	aggr1	cluster-node2	9	80
/vol/vol02	vol02	vserver02	aggr2	cluster-node1	6	50

[...]

statistics volume commands

Volume throughput and latency metrics

statistics volume show

Volume throughput and latency metrics

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command continuously displays performance data for volumes at a regular interval. The command output displays data in the following columns:

- Volume - volume name.

- Vserver - vservers name.
- Aggregate - aggregate name.
- Total Ops - total number of operations per second.
- Read Ops - read operations per second.
- Write Ops - write operations per second.
- Other Ops - other operations per second.
- Read (Bps) - read throughput in bytes per second.
- Write (Bps) - write throughput in bytes per second.
- Latency(us) - average latency for an operation in microseconds.

Parameters

[-volume <text>] - Volume

Selects the volume for which you want to display performance data.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Selects the vservers for which you want to display performance data.

[-aggregate <text>] - Aggregate

Selects the aggregate for which you want to display performance data.

[-sort-key <text>] - Column to Sort By

If this parameter is specified, the command displays statistics sorted by the specified column.

-interval <integer> - Interval

Specifies, in seconds, the interval between statistics updates. The default setting is 5 seconds.

-iterations <integer> - Iterations

Specifies the number of iterations the command runs before terminating. The default setting is 1. If the number is 0 (zero), the command continues to run until you interrupt it by pressing Ctrl-C.

-max <integer> - Maximum Number of Instances

Specifies the maximum number of volumes to display. The default setting is 25.

Examples

The following example displays volume statistics:

```
cluster1::> statistics volume show
cluster1 : 12/31/2013 16:00:04
```

Volume	Vserver	Aggregate	*Total Ops	Read Ops	Write Ops	Other Ops	Read (Bps)	Write (Bps)	Latency (us)
vol0	-	aggr0	58	13	15	29	310585	3014	39
vol0	-	aggr0_n0	56	0	11	45	8192	28826	47

[...]

statistics vservers commands

Vserver throughput and latency metrics

statistics vservers show

Vserver throughput and latency metrics

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command continuously displays performance data for Vservers at a regular interval. The command output displays data in the following columns:

- Vserver - Vserver name.
- Total Ops - total number of operations per second.
- Read Ops - read operations per second.
- Write Ops - write operations per second.
- Other Ops - other operations per second.
- Read (Bps) - read throughput in bytes per second.
- Write (Bps) - write throughput in bytes per second.
- Latency(us) - average latency for an operation in microseconds.

Parameters

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Selects the vserver for which you want to display performance data.

[-sort-key <text>] - Column to Sort By

If this parameter is specified, the command displays statistics sorted by the specified column.

-interval <integer> - Interval

Specifies, in seconds, the interval between statistics updates. The default setting is 5 seconds.

-iterations <integer> - Iterations

Specifies the number of iterations the command runs before terminating. The default setting is 1. If the number is 0 (zero), the command continues to run until you interrupt it by pressing Ctrl-C.

-max <integer> - Maximum Number of Instances

Specifies the maximum number of Vservers to display. The default setting is 25.

Examples

The following example displays Vserver statistics:

```
cluster1::> statistics vserver show
cluster1 : 12/31/2013 16:00:04
```

Vserver	*Total Ops	Read Ops	Write Ops	Other Ops	Read (Bps)	Write (Bps)	Latency (us)
vs1	58	13	15	29	310585	3014	39
vs2	56	0	11	45	8192	28826	47

[...]

statistics workload commands

QoS workload throughput and latency metrics

statistics workload show

QoS workload throughput and latency metrics

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command continuously displays performance data for workloads at a regular interval. The command output displays data in the following columns:

- Workload - workload name.
- Total Ops - total number of operations per second.
- Read Ops - read operations per second.
- Write Ops - write operations per second.
- Other Ops - other operations per second.
- Read (Bps) - read throughput in bytes per second.
- Write (Bps) - write throughput in bytes per second.
- Latency(us) - average latency for an operation in microseconds.

Parameters

[-workload <text>] - Workload

Selects the workload for which you want to display performance data.

[-sort-key <text>] - Column to Sort By

If this parameter is specified, the command displays statistics sorted by the specified column.

-interval <integer> - Interval

Specifies, in seconds, the interval between statistics updates. The default setting is 5 seconds.

-iterations <integer> - Iterations

Specifies the number of iterations the command runs before terminating. The default setting is 1. If the number is 0 (zero), the command continues to run until you interrupt it by pressing Ctrl-C.

-max <integer> - Maximum Number of Instances

Specifies the maximum number of workloads to display. The default setting is 25.

Examples

The following example displays workload statistics:

```
cluster1::> statistics workload show
cluster1 : 12/31/2013 16:00:04
```

Workload	*Total Ops	Read Ops	Write Ops	Other Ops	Read (Bps)	Write (Bps)	Latency (us)
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
_USERSPACE_APPS	30	1	3	0	30765	8553	0
_WAFL_SCAN	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
_WAFL_CP	0	0	0	0	0	0	-

[...]

Chapter 24. storage-service commands

Manage Storage Services

storage-service show

Display the available storage services

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the available Storage Services.

Note: The available Storage Services are defined by the type of storage making up an aggregate.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Selects the available Storage Services for Vservers that match the parameter value.

[-storage-service <text>] - Storage Service

Selects the available Storage Services whose name matches the parameter value.

[-description <text>] - Description

Selects the available Storage Services whose description matches the parameter value. This field is a text description of the Storage Service.

[-expected-iops-per-tb <integer>] - Expected IOPS per TB

Selects the available Storage Services whose expected IOPs per TB matches the parameter value. This field is the number of IOPs per provisioned TB nominally guaranteed by this Storage Service.

[-peak-iops-per-tb <integer>] - Peak IOPS per TB

Selects the available Storage Services whose peak IOPs per TB matches the parameter value. This field is the number of IOPs per provisioned TB used as the maximum Quality of Service (QoS) throttle.

[-absolute-min-iops <integer>] - Absolute Minimum IOPS

Selects the available Storage Services whose absolute minimum IOPs matches the parameter value. This field is the minimum number of IOPs used as the Quality of Service (QoS) throttle, if larger than the values calculated using the IOPs per TB parameters.

[-target-latency <integer>] - Target Latency (ms)

Selects the available Storage Service whose target latency matches the parameter value.

[-aggr-list <aggregate name>, ...] - Aggregate List

Selects the available Storage Services whose aggregate list matches the parameter value. The aggregates shown are the only ones used for provisioning when the corresponding Vserver and Storage Service are selected.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> storage-service show
```

Vserver	Storage Service	Description
vs1	extreme	Extreme Performance
	performance	Performance
	value	Value

3 entries were displayed.

Chapter 25. Storage Commands

Manage physical storage, including disks, aggregates, and failover

The `storage` commands enable you to manage physical and logical storage, including disks and storage aggregates. They also enable you to manage storage failover.

Storage aggregate Commands

Manage storage aggregates

The `storage aggregate` command family manages aggregates. The storage aggregate commands can create new aggregates, add more disks to an aggregate, delete the existing ones, change aggregate status and apply options to an aggregate. Aggregate commands often affect the volumes contained within aggregates.

An aggregate name can contain letters, numbers, and the underscore character(`_`), but the first character must be a letter or underscore. A maximum of 100 aggregates can be created on each node.

An aggregate may be online, restricted, `iron_restricted`, or offline. When an aggregate is offline, no read or write access is allowed. When an aggregate is restricted, certain operations are allowed (parity recomputation or RAID reconstruction) but data access is not allowed.

Aggregates can be in combinations of the following raid status:

normal

The aggregate is in a normal state.

copying

The aggregate is currently the target aggregate of an active `aggr copy` operation.

ironing

A WAFL consistency check is being performed on this aggregate.

degraded

The aggregate contains at least one degraded RAID group that is not being reconstructed.

mirror degraded

The aggregate is a mirrored aggregate, and one of its plexes is offline or resyncing.

growing

Disks are in the process of being added to the aggregate.

initializing

The aggregate is in the process of being initialized.

invalid

The aggregate does not contain any volume and no volume can be added to it. Typically, this happens after an aborted aggregate copy operation.

needs check

A WAFL consistency check needs to be performed on the aggregate.

partial

The aggregate contains at least one disk, however, two or more disks are missing.

reconstruct

At least one RAID group in the aggregate is being reconstructed.

raid0

The aggregate consists of RAID-0 (no parity) RAID groups (V-Series and NetCache only).

raid4

The aggregate consists of RAID-4 RAID groups.

raid_dp

The aggregate consists of RAID-DP (Double Parity) RAID groups.

raid_tec

The aggregate consists of RAID-TEC (Triple Erasure Code) RAID groups.

redirect

A reallocation process optimized the layout of blocks in the aggregate. You cannot clear this status.

waf1 inconsistent

The aggregate has been marked corrupted. Please contact technical support if you see an aggregate in this state.

storage aggregate add-disks

Add disks to an aggregate

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate add-disks` command adds disks to an existing aggregate. You must specify the number of disks or provide a list of disks to be added. If you specify the number of disks without providing a list of disks, the system selects the disks.

Parameters

-aggregate <aggregate name> - Aggregate

This parameter specifies the aggregate to which disks are to be added.

[-diskcount <integer>] - Disk Count

This parameter specifies the number of disks that are to be added to the aggregate.

{ [-disktype | -T {ATA | BSAS | FCAL | FSAS | LUN | MSATA | SAS | SSD | VMDISK | SSD-NVM}] - Disk Type

This parameter specifies the type of disk that is to be added. It must be specified with the `-diskcount` parameter when adding disks to a Flash Pool.

Use this parameter when adding spare SSDs to an aggregate to convert it to a Flash Pool.

Note: Only the aggregates marked as `hybrid-enabled` can be converted to Flash Pools. Use [“storage aggregate modify” on page 765](#) command to mark the aggregate as `hybrid-enabled`.

Note: When this parameter is used, disk selection is not influenced by RAID options `raid.mix.hdd.disktype.capacity`, `raid.mix.hdd.disktype.performance`, or `raid.mix.disktype.solid_state`. Only disks of the specified type are considered eligible for selection.

[-diskclass | -C {capacity | performance | archive | solid-state | array | virtual}] - Disk Class

This parameter specifies the class of disk that is to be added. All disks that belong to the specified class are considered eligible for selection. The possible values are:

- `capacity` = Capacity-oriented, near-line disk types. Includes disk types FSAS, BSAS and ATA.
- `performance` = Performance-oriented, enterprise class disk types. Includes disk types FCAL and SAS.
- `archive` = Archive class SATA disks in multi-disk carrier storage shelves. Includes disk type MSATA.
- `solid-state` = Solid-state drives. Includes disk type SSD and SSD-NVM.
- `array` = Logical storage devices backed by storage arrays and used by Data ONTAP as disks. Includes disk type LUN.
- `virtual` = Virtual disks that are formatted and managed by the hypervisor. Includes disk type VMDISK.

Note: When this parameter is used, disk selection is not influenced by RAID options `raid.mix.hdd.disktype.capacity`, `raid.mix.hdd.disktype.performance`, or `raid.mix.disktype.solid_state`.

[-chksumstyle <aggrChecksumStyle>] - Checksum Style

This parameter specifies the checksum style for the disks to be added to an aggregate. It is not applicable if `-disklist` or `-mirror-disklist` is specified. The possible values are `block` for block checksum and `advanced_zoned` for advanced zoned checksum (AZCS). By default, disks with the same checksum style as the aggregate are selected. This behavior can be overridden by using this parameter to create a mixed checksum aggregate. A mixed checksum aggregate can support only the `block` and `advanced_zoned` checksum styles.

[-disksize <integer>] - Disk Size(GB)

This parameter specifies the size, in GB, of the disks that are to be added to the aggregate. Disks with a usable size between 90% and 105% of the specified size are selected.

[-disklist | -d <disk path name>, ...] - Disks

This parameter specifies a list of disks to be added. If you specify the `-disklist` parameter, you cannot further qualify the list of disks to be added by count, checksum style, size or type.

[-mirror-disklist <disk path name>, ...] - Disks for Mirrored Plex

This parameter specifies a list of mirror disks to be added. It must contain the same number of disks specified in `-disklist` parameter. If you specify the `-mirror-disklist` parameter, you cannot further qualify the list of disks to be added by count, checksum style or type.

{ [-ignore-pool-checks [true]] - Don't Enforce Plex Pool Best Practices

The disks in a plex are normally required to come from the same SyncMirror pool. This behavior can be overridden with this parameter when it is set to *true*.

`[-allow-mixed-rpm | -f [true]]` - Allow Disks With Different RPM Values

This parameter specifies whether disks that have different RPM values can be added. For example, SAS disks can rotate at 10,000 or 15,000 RPM. If this parameter is set to *true* and a list of disks are provided by using the `-disklist` parameter, the disks will be added even if the SAS disks you specify have different RPM values. This parameter works similarly for ATA disks, which can rotate at 5,400 or 7,200 RPM.

Note: This parameter is applicable only when the `-disklist` or `-mirror-disklist` parameter is used.

`[-allow-same-carrier [true]]` - Allow Same RAID Group Within Carrier

This parameter can be used to allow two disks housed in the same carrier to be in the same RAID group when you add disks to an aggregate.

Having disks in the same carrier in the same RAID group is not desirable because a carrier failure can cause a simultaneous outage for two disks in the same RAID group. You can add a disk to an aggregate that causes this situation, but when an alternate disk becomes available, Data ONTAP automatically initiates a series of disk copy operations to put the disks into different RAID groups. For this reason, you should use this parameter only when necessary. When possible, allow Data ONTAP to choose disks that need to be added to the aggregate.

This parameter affects only the add-disks operation. It is not a persistent attribute of the aggregate.

`[-storage-pool <storage pool name>]` - Storage Pool

This parameter specifies the name of the SSD storage pool from which available allocation units are added to a given aggregate. This parameter cannot be used with the `-disk-list` or `-disk-count` parameters.

`[-allocation-units <integer>]` - Allocation Units

This parameter specifies the number of allocation units to be added to a given aggregate from an SSD storage pool. Number of allocation units available and size of each unit can be found using the [“storage pool show-available-capacity” on page 966](#) command. This parameter works only when you also use the `-storage-pool` parameter.

`[-simulate | -n [true]]` - Simulate Addition of Disks

This parameter is used with the `disktype` and `diskcount` parameters to determine which disks would be added without actually performing the addition of disks operation.

`[-raidgroup | -g {new|all|<raidgroup>}]` - RAID Group

This parameter enables the administrator to specify which RAID group will receive the added disks. If this parameter is not used, the disks are added to the most recently created RAID group until it is full, then new raid groups are created and filled until all the disks are added. If a RAID group name *rgX* is specified, the disks are added to that RAID group. If *new* is specified, the disks are added to a new RAID group, even if the disks would fit into an existing RAID group. If *all* is specified, the disks are added to existing RAID groups until all existing RAID groups are full. Then Data ONTAP creates one or more new RAID groups and adds the remaining disks to the new groups. If the disk type or checksum style parameters are specified with this parameter, the command operates only on the RAID groups with the matching disk type or checksum style, even if *all* is specified.

`[-cache-raid-group-size <integer>]` - RAID Group Size for Cache Tier

This parameter specifies the maximum number of disks that can be included in an SSD RAID group for this aggregate.

Note: This parameter is applicable only when adding SSDs for the first time to a hybrid-enabled aggregate. If this parameter is not used when the first SSDs are added to the aggregate, the maximum RAID group size for the SSD cache is set to the default SSD RAID group size for the RAID type of the SSD cache.

[-raidtype | -t {raid_tec|raid_dp|raid4}] - RAID Type

This parameter specifies the type for the new RAID groups that would be created while adding disks to the aggregate. Use this parameter when you add the first RAID group comprised of SSDs to a hybrid-enabled aggregate. The values are *raid4* for RAID4, *raid_dp* for RAID Double Parity, and *raid_tec* for RAID-TEC. The default value is the type of RAID groups of the aggregate, except for RAID-TEC hybrid-enabled aggregates where the SSD tier will default to *raid_dp*. An aggregate might include a mix of different RAID types.

Examples

The following example adds 10 disks to an aggregate named *aggr0*. The disks are added to a RAID group named *rg1*:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate add-disks -aggregate aggr0 -diskcount 10 -raidgroup rg1
```

In this example, an aggregate is converted to a Flash Pool aggregate using SSD capacity from a storage pool. The aggregate was created using RAID-DP for the hard disks and the SSDs are added using RAID4.

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate add-disks -aggregate FlashPool -storage-pool SP1 -allocation-units 1 -raidtype raid4
```

storage aggregate auto-provision

Recommend and create new aggregates in the cluster

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command analyzes available spare disks in the cluster, and it provides a recommendation how spare disks should be used to create aggregates according to best practices. The command prints the summary of recommended aggregates including their names and usable size. It then prompts the user whether the aggregates should be created as recommended. On positive response, ONTAP creates aggregates as described in the recommendation.

The command parameters allow to restrict the command to some nodes in the cluster, print more details about recommended aggregates, and to skip the prompt.

Parameters

[-nodes {<nodename>|local}, ...] - List of Nodes

Comma separated list of node names to which the command applies. If this parameter is not used, the command applies to all nodes in the cluster.

[-verbose [true]] - Report More Details

Report additional details about recommended aggregates and spare disks. Per node summary shows number and total size of aggregates to create, discovered spares, and also remaining spare disks and partitions after aggregate creation. RAID group layout shows how spare disks and partitions will be used in new data aggregates to be created. The last table shows spare disks and partitions remaining unused after aggregate creation.

[-skip-confirmation [true]] - Skip the Confirmation and Create Recommended Aggregates

When this parameter is used, the command automatically creates the recommended aggregates. When this parameter is not used, the command checks to proceed with aggregate creation or not.

Note: The command is not affected by the CLI session setting: [Chapter 6 “set” on page 11](#) *-confirmations on/off*.

Examples

```
cluster1::storage aggregate auto-provision
Node                New Data Aggregate    Usable Size
```

```

-----
node1          node1_SSD_1          3.66TB
node2          node2_SSD_1          3.66TB
-----
Total:         2 new data aggregates      7.32TB

```

Do you want to create recommended aggregates? [y|n]: n

cluster1::storage aggregate auto-provision -verbose

Per node summary of new aggregates to create, discovered spares, and also remaining spare disks and partitions after aggregate creation:

Node	New Aggrs	Total New Usable Size	-Discovered Disks	Spare- Partitions	-Remaining Disks	Spare- Partitions
node1	1	3.66TB	6	48	1	0
node2	1	3.66TB	6	48	1	0
Total:	2	7.32TB	12	96	2	0

New data aggregates to create with counts of disks and partitions to be used:

Node	New Data Aggregate	Usable Size	-Devices To Use- Disks Partitions
node1	node1_SSD_1	3.66TB	5 48
node2	node2_SSD_1	3.66TB	5 48

RAID group layout showing how spare disks and partitions will be used in new data aggregates to be created:

RAID Group In New Data Aggregate To Be Created	Disk Type	Usable Size	Disk Or Partition	---Count--- Data Parity
/node1_SSD_1/plex0/rg0	SSD	81.97GB	partition	22 2
/node1_SSD_1/plex0/rg1	SSD	81.97GB	partition	22 2
/node1_SSD_1/plex0/rg2	SSD	185.5GB	disk	3 2
/node2_SSD_1/plex0/rg0	SSD	81.97GB	partition	22 2
/node2_SSD_1/plex0/rg1	SSD	81.97GB	partition	22 2
/node2_SSD_1/plex0/rg2	SSD	185.5GB	disk	3 2

Details about spare disks and partitions remaining after aggregate creation:

Node	Disk Type	Device Usable Size	Disk Or Partition	Remaining Spares
node1	SSD	185.5GB	disk	1
node2	SSD	185.5GB	disk	1

Do you want to create recommended aggregates? [y|n]: y

Info: Aggregate auto provision has started. Use the "storage aggregate show-auto-provision-progress" command to track the progress.

storage aggregate create

Create an aggregate

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate create` command creates an aggregate. An aggregate consists of disks. You must specify the number of disks or provide a list of disks to be added to the new aggregate. If you specify the number of disks without providing a list of disks, the system selects the disks.

When creating an aggregate, you can optionally specify the aggregate's home node, the RAID type for RAID groups on the aggregate, the maximum number of disks that can be included in a RAID group, and whether the aggregate's contents are encrypted.

Parameters

-aggregate <aggregate name> - Aggregate

This parameter specifies the name of the aggregate that is to be created.

[-chksumstyle <aggrChecksumStyle>] - Checksum Style

This parameter specifies the checksum style for the aggregate. The values are *block* for Block Checksum and *advanced_zoned* for Advanced Zoned Checksum (AZCS).

-diskcount <integer> - Number Of Disks

This parameter specifies the number of disks that are to be included in the aggregate, including the parity disks. The disks in this newly created aggregate come from the pool of spare disks. The smallest disks in this pool are added to the aggregate first, unless you specify the *-disksize* parameter.

[-diskrpm | -R <integer>] - Disk RPM

This parameter specifies the RPM of the disks on which the aggregate is to be created. The possible values include 5400, 7200, 10000, and 15000.

[-disksize <integer>] - Disk Size(GB)

This parameter specifies the size, in GB, of the disks on which the aggregate is to be created. Disks with a usable size between 90% and 105% of the specified size are selected.

{ [-disktype | -T {ATA | BSAS | FCAL | FSAS | LUN | MSATA | SAS | SSD | VMDISK | SSD-NVM}] - Disk Type

This parameter specifies the type of disk on which the aggregate is to be created.

Note: When this parameter is used, disk selection is not influenced by RAID options

raid.mix.hdd.disktype.capacity, *raid.mix.hdd.disktype.performance*, or *raid.mix.disktype.solid_state*. Only disks of the specified type are considered eligible for selection.

| [-diskclass | -C {capacity | performance | archive | solid-state | array | virtual}] - Disk Class

This parameter specifies the class of disks on which the aggregate is to be created. All disks that belong to the specified class are considered eligible for selection. The possible values are:

- *capacity* = Capacity-oriented, near-line disk types. Includes disk types FSAS, BSAS and ATA.
- *performance* = Performance-oriented, enterprise class disk types. Includes disk types FCAL and SAS.
- *archive* = Archive class SATA disks in multi-disk carrier storage shelves. Includes disk type MSATA.
- *solid-state* = Solid-state drives. Includes disk type SSD and SSD-NVM.
- *array* = Logical storage devices backed by storage arrays and used by Data ONTAP as disks. Includes disk type LUN.
- *virtual* = Virtual disks that are formatted and managed by the hypervisor. Includes disk type VMDISK.

Note: When this parameter is used, disk selection is not influenced by RAID options

raid.mix.hdd.disktype.capacity, *raid.mix.hdd.disktype.performance*, or *raid.mix.disktype.solid_state*.

[-mirror | -m [true]] - Mirror

This parameter specifies that the new aggregate be mirrored (have two plexes). If this parameter is set to *true*, the specified disks are split between the two plexes. By default, the new aggregate will not be mirrored. You cannot use the *-mirror* parameter when supplying a specific list of disks with either the *-disklist* or *-mirror-disklist* parameters.

[-pool <aggrSparePool>] - Spare Pool

This parameter specifies the SyncMirror pool to be used to supply the disks for the aggregate. Valid values are *Pool0* or *Pool1*.

| -disklist | -d <disk path name>, ... - Disks for First Plex

This parameter specifies a list of disks to be added to the new aggregate. If you specify the *-disklist* parameter, you cannot further qualify the list of disks to be added by count, checksum style, type, size, or RPM. You cannot use the *-disklist* parameter when the *-mirror* parameter is set to *true*.

`[-mirror-disklist <disk path name>, ...]` - Disks for Mirrored Plex

This parameter specifies a list of mirror disks to be added to the new mirrored aggregate. It must contain the same number of disks specified in `-disklist` parameter. If you specify the `-mirror-disklist` parameter, you cannot further qualify the list of disks to be added by count, checksum style, type, size, or RPM. You cannot use the `-mirror-disklist` parameter when the `-mirror` parameter is set to *true*.

`[-ignore-pool-checks [true]]` - Don't Enforce Plex Pool Best Practices

The disks in a plex are normally required to come from the same SyncMirror pool. This behavior can be overridden with this parameter when it is set to *true*. This option cannot be used when the `-mirror` option is set to *true*.

`[-allow-mixed-rpm | -f [true]]` - Allow Disks With Different RPM Values

This parameter specifies whether the aggregate can contain disks that have different RPM values. For example, SAS disks can rotate at 10,000 or 15,000 RPM. If this parameter is set to *true* and a list of disks are provided by using the `-disklist` parameter, the aggregate will be created even if the SAS disks you specify have different RPM values. This parameter works similarly for ATA disks, which can rotate at 5,400 or 7,200 RPM.

`[-allow-same-carrier [true]]` - Allow Same RAID Group Within Carrier

This parameter can be used to allow two disks housed in the same carrier to be in the same RAID group when you add disks to an aggregate.

Having disks in the same carrier in the same RAID group is not desirable because a carrier failure can cause a simultaneous outage for two disks in the same RAID group. You create an aggregate with this characteristic, but when an alternate disk becomes available, Data ONTAP automatically initiates a series of disk copy operations to put the disks into different RAID groups. For this reason, you should use this parameter only when necessary. When possible, allow Data ONTAP to choose the disks from which to create the aggregate.

This parameter affects only the aggregate creation operation. It is not a persistent attribute of the aggregate.

`[-node {<nodename>|local}]` - Node

This parameter specifies the home node for the aggregate. If this parameter is not specified, Data ONTAP selects the node where the aggregate is created.

`[-maxraidsize | -s <integer>]` - Max RAID Size

This parameter specifies the maximum number of disks that can be included in a RAID group.

`[-raidtype | -t {raid_tec|raid_dp|raid4}]` - RAID Type

This parameter specifies the type for RAID groups on the aggregate. The values are *raid4* for RAID4, *raid_dp* for RAID Double Parity, and *raid_tec* for RAID Triple-Erasure-Code. The default setting is *raid_dp* unless the disks are HDDs with a capacity larger than 4 TB, in which case the default will be *raid_tec*. This parameter is not needed for array LUNs because they are always created with the *raid0* raidtype. *raid4* is not compatible with shared disks unless the shared disks belong to a storage pool.

`[-simulate [true]]` - Simulate Aggregate Provisioning Operation

This option simulates the aggregate creation and prints the layout of the new aggregate.

`[-force-small-aggregate [true]]` - Force the Creation of a Small Aggregate (privilege: advanced)

This parameter can be used to force the creation of a 2-disk RAID4 aggregate, or a 3-disk or 4-disk RAID-DP aggregate.

`[-is-autobalance-eligible {true|false}]` - Is Eligible for Auto Balance Aggregate (privilege: advanced)

This specifies whether the aggregate will be considered by the Auto Balance Aggregate feature. If the Auto Balance Aggregate feature is not used, this field is not used. When this parameter is set to *true* the Auto Balance Aggregate feature might recommend moving volumes to or from this aggregate in order to balance system workload. When this parameter is set to *false* the aggregate will not be considered as a

destination for the Auto Balance Aggregate feature allowing for predictability in data placement. The default value is *false*.

[-encrypt [*true*]] - Enable Encryption

This parameter specifies that the new aggregate be encrypted. If this parameter is set to *true*, the specified aggregate's contents will be encrypted.

[-snaplock-type | -L {*non-snaplock*|*compliance*|*enterprise*}] - SnapLock Type

This parameter specifies the type of SnapLock aggregate to be created. In order to create a SnapLock Compliance aggregate, specify *compliance*. To create a SnapLock Enterprise aggregate, specify *enterprise*.

[-autobalance-unbalanced-threshold-percent <*integer*>] - Threshold When Aggregate Is Considered Unbalanced (%) (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the space used threshold percentage that will cause the Auto Balance Aggregate feature to consider an aggregate as unbalanced.

[-autobalance-available-threshold-percent <*integer*>] - Threshold When Aggregate Is Considered Balanced (%) (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the threshold percentage which will determine if an aggregate is a target destination for a move. The Auto Balance Aggregate feature will attempt to move volumes from an unbalanced aggregate until it is under this percentage.

Examples

The following example creates an aggregate named *aggr0* on a home node named *node0*. The aggregate contains 20 disks and uses RAID-DP. The aggregate contains regular FlexVol volumes:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate create -aggregate aggr0 -nodes node0
-diskcount 20 -raidtype raid_dp -volume-style flex
```

The following example creates an aggregate named *aggr0* on a home node named *node0*. The aggregate contains the disks specified and uses RAID-DP

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate create -aggregate aggr0 -nodes node0
-disklist 1.0.15,1.0.16,1.0.17,1.0.18,1.0.19 -raidtype raid_dp
```

The following example creates an aggregate named *aggr0* on a home node named *node0*. The aggregate contains 20 disks of size 6 TB and of type FSAS and uses RAID-TEC:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate create -aggregate aggr0 -nodes node0
-diskcount 20 -raidtype raid_tec -disksize 6000 -disktype FSAS
```

The following example creates a mirrored aggregate named *aggr0* on the local node. The aggregate contains 10 disks in each plex:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate create -aggregate aggr0 -mirror
-diskcount 20
```

The following example creates an aggregate named *aggr1* on the local node. The aggregate contains 3 disks and is encrypted

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate create -aggregate aggr1 -diskcount 3 -encrypt true
```

storage aggregate delete

Delete an aggregate

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate delete` command deletes a storage aggregate. The command fails if there are volumes present on the aggregate. If the aggregate has an object store attached to it, then in addition to deleting the aggregate the command deletes the objects in the object store as well. No changes are made to the object store configuration as part of this command.

Parameters

-aggregate <aggregate name> - Aggregate

This parameter specifies the aggregate that is to be deleted.

[-preserve-config-data [true]] - Delete Physical Aggregate but Preserve Configuration Data (privilege: advanced)

Deletes the physical aggregate, but preserves the aggregate configuration data. The aggregate must not have any disks associated with it. If the parameter `-preserve-config-data` is specified without a value, the default value is `true`; if this parameter is not specified, the default value is `false`.

Examples

The following example deletes an aggregate named `aggr1`:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate delete -aggregate aggr1
```

storage aggregate mirror

Mirror an existing aggregate

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate mirror` command adds a plex to an existing unmirrored aggregate. You can specify a list of disks to be used for the mirrored plex. If you do not specify the disks, the system automatically selects the disks based on the aggregate's existing plex.

Parameters

-aggregate <aggregate name> - Aggregate

This parameter specifies the aggregate to mirror.

[-allow-mixed-rpm | -f [true]] - Allow Disks With Different RPM Values

This parameter specifies whether disks that have different RPM values can be used. For example, SAS disks can rotate at 10,000 or 15,000 RPM. If this parameter is set to `true` and a list of disks are provided by using the `-mirror-disklist` parameter, the disks will be added even if the SAS disks you specify have different RPM values. This parameter works similarly for ATA disks, which can rotate at 5,400 or 7,200 RPM.

Note: This parameter is only applicable when the `-mirror-disklist` parameter is used.

[-mirror-disklist | -d <disk path name>, ...] - Disks for Mirrored Plex

This parameter specifies a list of disks to be used for the plex to be added. It must contain the same number of disks as the existing plex of the unmirrored aggregate specified using the `-aggregate` parameter.

[-ignore-pool-checks [true]] - Don't Enforce Plex Pool Best Practices

For maximum reliability, all disks from a plex should come from the same SyncMirror pool, and the disks for the second plex should all come from the other pool. If needed, this behavior can be overridden by setting this parameter to `true`. This parameter can be used only with the `-mirror-disklist` parameter.

[-allow-same-carrier | -f [true]] - Allow Same RAID Group Within Carrier

This parameter can be used to allow two disks housed in the same carrier to be in the same RAID group for a mirrored aggregate. Having disks in the same carrier in the same RAID group is not desirable, because a carrier failure can cause a simultaneous outage for two disks in the same RAID group. For this reason, this configuration is not allowed by default. This restriction can be overridden by setting this parameter to *true*.

Note: This parameter is accepted only when the `-mirror-disklist` parameter is used.

[-simulate | -n *[true]*] - Simulate Mirroring of an Existing Aggregate

This option simulates the mirroring of an existing aggregate and prints the layout of the new plex.

Examples

The following example mirrors an unmirrored aggregate `aggr1`:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate mirror -aggregate aggr1
```

The following example mirrors an unmirrored aggregate `aggr1`. The specified disks are used for the new plex.

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate mirror -aggregate aggr1 -mirror-disklist 1.2.12, 1.2.14, 1.2.16
```

storage aggregate modify

Modify aggregate attributes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate modify` command can be used to modify attributes of an aggregate such as RAID type and maximum RAID group size.

Changing the RAID type immediately changes the RAID group type for all RAID groups in the aggregate.

Changing the maximum RAID size does not cause existing RAID groups to grow or to shrink; rather, it affects the size of RAID groups created in the future, and determines whether more disks can be added to the RAID group that was most recently created.

Parameters

-aggregate *<aggregate name>* - Aggregate

This parameter specifies the storage aggregate that is to be modified.

[-disktype | -T *{ATA | BSAS | FCAL | FSAS | LUN | MSATA | SAS | SSD | VMDISK | SSD-NVM}*] - Disk Type

This parameter specifies either the HDD tier or the SSD tier when changing the RAID type of a Flash Pool. If the HDD tier is composed of more than one type of disk, specifying any of the disk types in use causes that tier to be modified.

[-free-space-realloc *{on|off}*] - Free Space Reallocation

This parameter specifies whether free space reallocation is enabled on the aggregate.

Free space reallocation optimizes the free space in an aggregate immediately before Data ONTAP writes data to the blocks in that aggregate.

The default setting is *off*.

[-ha-policy *{sfo|cfo}*] - HA Policy

This parameter specifies the high-availability policy to be used in the context of a root recovery procedure. Do not modify this setting unless directed to do so by a customer support representative.

[-percent-snapshot-space <percent>] - Space Reserved for Snapshot Copies

This parameter is used to set the space reserved for Snapshot copies to the specified value. For example, to set the snapshot reserve to 5%, you should enter `-percent-snapshot-space 5`.

[-space-nearly-full-threshold-percent <percent>] - Aggregate Nearly Full Threshold Percent

This optionally specifies the percentage at which the aggregate is considered nearly full, and above which an EMS warning will be generated. The default value is 95%. The maximum value for this option is 99%. Setting this threshold to 0 disables the aggregate nearly full space alerts.

[-space-full-threshold-percent <percent>] - Aggregate Full Threshold Percent

This optionally specifies the percentage at which the aggregate is considered full, and above which a critical EMS error will be generated. The default value is 98%. The maximum value for this option is 100%. Setting this threshold to 0 disables the aggregate full space alerts.

[-hybrid-enabled {true|false}] - Hybrid Enabled

If the hybrid-enabled option is set to "true", the aggregate is marked as `hybrid_enabled`, that is, the aggregate can contain a mix of SSDs and HDDs (Hard Disk Drives, e.g., SAS, SATA, and/or FC). By default, aggregates cannot be marked "hybrid_enabled" if the aggregate contains FlexVols that cannot be write cached. A FlexVol cannot be write-cached if it is part of an aggregate created in Data ONTAP 7. Use `-force-hybrid-enabled` to over-ride this behavior.

[-force-hybrid-enabled | -f [true]] - Force Marking of Aggregate as Hybrid Enabled

By default, aggregates cannot be marked "hybrid_enabled" if the aggregate contains FlexVols that cannot be write cached. A FlexVol cannot be write-cached if it is part of an aggregate created in Data ONTAP 7. Use `-force-hybrid-enabled` to over-ride this behavior. Note that read caching will be enabled on these FlexVols, but write caching will be disabled. Setting this parameter to `true` would mark the aggregate as `hybrid_enabled`; this means that the aggregate can contain a mix of SSDs and HDDs (Hard Disk Drives, for example, SAS, SATA and/or FC). This parameter is used to force marking aggregates which have FlexVols that cannot be write cached as hybrid enabled. FlexVols in the aggregate marked as hybrid enabled using this parameter which cannot participate in write-caching will only have read-caching enabled. All other FlexVols in the aggregate can participate in both read and write caching.

[-maxraidsize | -s <integer>] - Max RAID Size

This parameter specifies the maximum number of disks that can be included in a RAID group for this aggregate.

Note: For Flash Pools, this option controls the maximum size of the HDD RAID groups.

[-cache-raid-group-size <integer>] - Flash Pool SSD Tier Maximum RAID Group Size

This parameter specifies the maximum number of disks that can be included in a SSD RAID group for this Flash Pool.

Note: This parameter is applicable only for Flash Pools.

[-raidtype | -t {raid_tec|raid_dp|raid4}] - RAID Type

This parameter specifies the RAID type for RAID groups on the aggregate. The possible values are `raid4` for RAID4, `raid_dp` for RAID-DP, and `raid_tec` for RAID-TEC. If you change the RAID type from RAID4 to RAID-DP, each RAID group allocates a spare disk for the group's second parity disk and begins a reconstruction process. If you change the RAID type from RAID-DP to RAID-TEC, each RAID group allocates a spare disk for the group's third parity disk and begins a reconstruction process. Changing the RAID type from RAID4 to RAID-TEC or vice-versa is not supported. To change the RAID type from RAID4 to RAID-TEC, first change from RAID4 to RAID-DP and then to RAID-TEC.

[-resyncsnaptime <integer>] - SyncMirror Resync Snapshot Frequency in Minutes

This parameter sets the mirror resynchronization snapshot frequency to be the given number of minutes. The default value is 60 (minutes).

[-state <aggregate state>] - State

This deprecated parameter specifies the state of the aggregate. The possible values are as follows:

- online - Immediately sets the aggregate online. All volumes on the aggregate are set to the state they were in when the aggregate was taken offline or restricted. The preferred command to bring an aggregate online is [“storage aggregate online” on page 768](#).
- offline - Takes an aggregate offline. You cannot take an aggregate offline if any of its volumes are online. The preferred command to take an aggregate offline is [“storage aggregate offline” on page 768](#).
- restricted - Restricts the aggregate. You cannot restrict an aggregate if any of its volumes are online. The preferred command to restrict an aggregate is [“storage aggregate restrict” on page 769](#).

[-is-autobalance-eligible {true|false}] - Is Eligible for Auto Balance Aggregate (privilege: advanced)

This specifies whether the aggregate is considered by the Auto Balance Aggregate feature. If the Auto Balance Aggregate feature is not used, this field is not used. When this parameter is set to *true* the Auto Balance Aggregate feature might recommend moving volumes to or from this aggregate in order to balance system workload. When this parameter is set to *false* the aggregate will not be considered as a destination for the Auto Balance Aggregate feature allowing for predictability in data placement. The default value is *false*.

[-autobalance-unbalanced-threshold-percent <integer>] - Threshold When Aggregate Is Considered Unbalanced (%) (privilege: advanced)

This parameter sets the space used threshold percentage that will cause the Auto Balance Aggregate feature to consider an aggregate as unbalanced.

[-autobalance-available-threshold-percent <integer>] - Threshold When Aggregate Is Considered Balanced (%) (privilege: advanced)

This parameter sets the threshold percentage which will determine if an aggregate is a target destination for a move. The Auto Balance Aggregate feature will attempt to move volumes from an unbalanced aggregate until it is under this percentage.

[-resync-priority {high(fixed)|high|medium|low}] - Resynchronization Priority

This parameter specifies the new resynchronization priority value for the specified aggregate. This field cannot be modified for unmirrored or Data ONTAP system aggregates.

Possible values for this parameter are:

- high: Mirrored data aggregates with this priority value start resynchronization first.
- medium: Mirrored data aggregates with this priority value start resynchronization after all the system aggregates and data aggregates with 'high' priority value have started resynchronization.
- low: Mirrored data aggregates with this priority value start resynchronization only after all the other aggregates have started resynchronization.

[-single-instance-data-logging {off|on}] - Enable SIDL

This parameter specifies whether Single Instance Data Logging feature is enabled on the aggregate and the constituent volumes on the aggregate. This feature improves user write performance by optimizing the amount of data nvlogged by user writes on platforms where NVRAM and secondary storage are of same media type.

[-is-inactive-data-reporting-enabled {true|false}] - Inactive Data Reporting Enabled

This parameter specified whether the reporting of how much user data is inactive should be enabled on the aggregate and volumes on the aggregate. This parameter is not allowed on FabricPools.

Examples

The following example changes all RAID groups on an aggregate named `aggr0` to use RAID-DP:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate modify -aggregate aggr0 -raidtype raid_dp
```

The following example changes all RAID groups with FSAS disks in an aggregate named `aggr0` to use RAID-TEC:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate modify -aggregate aggr0 -disktype FSAS -raidtype raid_tec
```

storage aggregate offline

Offline an aggregate

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate offline` command takes an aggregate offline.

If you are taking a root aggregate offline, the node owning the aggregate must be in maintenance mode.

Parameters

-aggregate <aggregate name> - Aggregate

The name of the aggregate to be taken offline.

Examples

The following example takes an aggregate named `aggr1` offline:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate offline -aggregate aggr1
```

The following example takes an aggregate named `aggr1` offline by unmounting its volumes:

```
cluster1::*> storage aggregate offline -aggregate aggr1 -unmount-volumes true
```

storage aggregate online

Online an aggregate

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate online` command brings an aggregate online if the aggregate is in offline or restricted state. If an aggregate is in an inconsistent state, it must be brought to a consistent state before it can be brought online. If you have an aggregate that is in an inconsistent state, contact technical support.

Parameters

-aggregate <aggregate name> - Aggregate

The name of the aggregate to be brought online.

Examples

The following example brings an aggregate named `aggr1` online:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate online -aggregate aggr1
```

storage aggregate remove-stale-record

Remove a stale aggregate record

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate remove-stale-record` command removes a stale storage aggregate record on disk. A stale aggregate record refers to an aggregate that has been removed from the storage system, but whose information remains recorded on disk. Stale aggregate records are displayed in the `nodeshell aggr status -r` command, but the `storage aggregate show` command does not show the aggregate as hosted on that node.

Parameters

-aggregate <aggregate name> - Aggregate

This parameter specifies the aggregate that corresponds to the stale aggregate record that is to be deleted.

-nodename {<nodename>|local} - Node Name

This parameter specifies the node that contains the aggregate.

Examples

The following example removes a stale aggregate record that refers to aggregate "aggr1":
`cluster1::> storage aggregate remove-stale-record -aggregate aggr1 -nodename node1`

storage aggregate rename

Rename an aggregate

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate rename` command renames an aggregate.

Parameters

-aggregate <aggregate name> - Aggregate

This parameter specifies the aggregate to be renamed.

-newname <aggregate name> - New Name

This parameter specifies the new name for the aggregate.

Examples

The following example renames an aggregate named `aggr5` as `sales-aggr`:
`cluster1::> storage aggregate rename -aggregate aggr5 -newname sales-aggr`

storage aggregate restrict

Restrict an aggregate

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate restrict` command puts an aggregate in restricted state to make data in the aggregate's volumes unavailable to clients. When an aggregate is in restricted state data access is not allowed. However, few operations such as aggregate copy, parity recomputation, scrub and RAID reconstruction are allowed. You can also use this command if you want the aggregate to be the target of an aggregate copy or SnapMirror replication operation.

Parameters

-aggregate <aggregate name> - Aggregate

The name of the aggregate to be restricted.

Examples

The following example restricts an aggregate named `aggr1`:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate restrict -aggregate aggr1
```

The following example restricts an aggregate named `aggr2` by unmounting all the volumes within the aggregate:

```
cluster1::*> storage aggregate restrict -aggregate aggr2 -unmount-volumes true
```

storage aggregate scrub

Aggregate parity scrubbing

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate scrub` command scrubs an aggregate for media and parity errors. Parity scrubbing compares the data disks to the parity disks in their RAID group and corrects the parity disks contents, as required. If no name is given, parity scrubbing is started on all online aggregates.

Note: By default, scrubs are scheduled to run for a specified time on a weekly basis. However, you can use this command to run scrubs manually to check for errors and data inconsistencies.

Parameters

{ -aggregate <aggregate name> - Aggregate

This parameter specifies the aggregate to be scrubbed for errors.

[-plex <text>] - Plex

This parameter specifies the name of the plex to scrub. If this parameter is not specified, the command scrubs the entire aggregate.

[-raidgroup <text>] - RAID Group

This parameter specifies the RAID group to be scrubbed. If this parameter is not specified, the command scrubs the entire aggregate.

Note: This parameter is only applicable when the `-plex` parameter is used.

| -node {<nodename>|local}} - Node

This parameter specifies the name of the node associated with the aggregate to be scrubbed. The value *local* specifies the current node.

-action {start|stop|resume|suspend|status} - Action

This parameter specifies the action to be taken. The possible actions are:

- `start` - Starts a scrub.
- `stop` - Permanently stops a scrub. A stopped scrub cannot be resumed.
- `resume` - Resumes a suspended parity scrub.
- `suspend` - Suspends a parity scrub.
- `status` - Displays the current status of a scrub.

Examples

The following example starts a scrub on a RAID group named `rg0` of plex named `plex0` on an aggregate named `aggr0`:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate scrub -aggregate aggr0 -raidgroup rg0 -plex plex0 -action start
```

The following example queries the status of a scrub:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate scrub -aggregate aggr0 -raidgroup rg0 -plex plex0 -action status
```

```
Raid Group:/aggr0/plex0/rg0, Is Suspended:false, Last Scrub:Sun Nov 13  
01:30:55 2011  
, Percentage Completed:7%
```

The following example starts a scrub on `plex1` of an aggregate named `aggr1`:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate scrub -aggregate aggr1 -plex plex1 -action start
```

The following example queries the status of `plex1` of an aggregate named `aggr1`:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate scrub -aggregate aggr1 -plex plex1 -action status
```

```
Raid Group:/aggr1/plex1/rg0, Is Suspended:false, Last Scrub:Sun Nov 13 02:07:29  
2011  
, Percentage Completed:1%
```

The following example queries the status of all the plexes for an aggregate named `aggr1`:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate scrub -aggregate aggr1 -action status
```

```
Raid Group:/aggr1/plex0/rg0, Is Suspended:false, Last Scrub:Sun Nov 13 01:58:06  
2011
```

```
Raid Group:/aggr1/plex1/rg0, Is Suspended:false, Last Scrub:Sun Nov 13 02:07:29  
2011  
, Percentage Completed:4%
```

storage aggregate show

Display a list of aggregates

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate show` command displays information about aggregates. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If no parameters are specified, the command displays the following information about all aggregates:

- Aggregate name
- Size
- Available size
- Percentage used
- State
- Number of volumes
- Node on which the aggregate is located
- RAID status

To display detailed information about a single aggregate, use the `-aggregate` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-checksum]

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the checksum for all aggregates in the cluster:

- Aggregate name
- Checksum status (active, off, reverting, none, unknown, initializing, reinitializing, reinitialized, upgrading_phase1, upgrading_phase2)
- Checksum style (none, advanced_zoned, block, mixed, WAFL, or unknown)

| [-disk]

If this parameter is specified, the command displays disk names for all aggregates in the cluster:

- Aggregate name
- Number and names of disks in the aggregate

| [-raid-info]

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about RAID groups, RAID type, maximum RAID size, checksum state, checksum style and whether the RAID status is inconsistent.

| [-instance]

If this parameter is specified, the command displays detailed information about all aggregates in the cluster.

[-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Aggregate

If this parameter is specified, the command displays detailed information about the specified aggregate.

[-storage-type {hdd | hybrid | lun | ssd | vmdisk}] - Storage Type

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates with the specified storage type. The possible values are hdd, hybrid, lun, ssd and vmdisk.

[-chksumstyle <aggrChecksumStyle>] - Checksum Style

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that use the specified checksum style.

[-diskcount <integer>] - Number Of Disks

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that have the specified number of disks.

[-mirror | -m [true]] - Mirror

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that have the specified mirrored value.

[-disklist | -d <disk path name>, ...] - Disks for First Plex

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that have the specified disk or disks.

[-mirror-disklist <disk path name>, ...] - Disks for Mirrored Plex

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that have the specified disk or disks present in the mirrored plex.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that are located on the specified node.

[-free-space-realloc {on|off}] - Free Space Reallocation

If this parameter is specified, the command displays whether free space reallocation is enabled on the specified aggregate.

[-ha-policy {sfo|cfo}] - HA Policy

This optionally specifies the high-availability policy to be used in the context of a root recovery procedure. Do not modify this setting unless directed to do so by a customer support representative.

[-percent-snapshot-space <percent>] - Space Reserved for Snapshot Copies

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that have the specified space reserved for Snapshot copies.

[-space-nearly-full-threshold-percent <percent>] - Aggregate Nearly Full Threshold Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that have the specified nearly full threshold percent.

[-space-full-threshold-percent <percent>] - Aggregate Full Threshold Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that have the specified full threshold percent.

[-hybrid-enabled {true|false}] - Hybrid Enabled

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that are eligible to contain both SSD and non-SSD RAID groups.

[-availsize {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Available Size

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that have the specified available size.

[-chksumenabled {true|false}] - Checksum Enabled

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that have the specified checksum setting.

[-chksumstatus <text>] - Checksum Status

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that have the specified checksum status. The possible values for checksum status include the following: active, off, reverting, none, unknown, initializing, reinitializing, reinitialized, upgrading_phase1, and upgrading_phase2.

[-cluster <text>] - Cluster

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that are owned by nodes in the specified cluster. By default, only local cluster aggregates are displayed.

[-cluster-id <UUID>] - Home Cluster ID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that are owned by nodes in the cluster specified by the cluster UUID. By default, only local cluster aggregates are displayed.

[-dr-home-id <integer>] - DR Home ID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates whose Disaster Recovery home node has the specified system ID.

[-dr-home-name <text>] - DR Home Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates whose Disaster Recovery home is the specified node.

[-inofile-version <integer>] - Infile Version (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates whose inode files are at the specified version.

[-has-mroot {true|false}] - Has Mroot Volume

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about only the aggregates that contain their owning node's management root directory.

`[-has-partner-mroot {true|false}] - Has Partner Node Mroot Volume`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about only the aggregates that contain the management root directory of their owning node's failover partner.

`[-home-id <integer>] - Home ID`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates whose home node has the specified system ID.

`[-home-name <text>] - Home Name`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates whose home node is the specified node.

`[-hybrid-cache-size-total {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Total Hybrid Cache Size`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that have the specified total cache size in a Flash Pool.

`[-hybrid {true|false}] - Hybrid`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that currently contain both SSD and non-SSD RAID groups.

`[-inconsistent {true|false}] - Inconsistent`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that have the specified consistency.

`[-is-home {true|false}] - Is Aggregate Home`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates whose home node and owner node have the same system ID.

`[-maxraidsize | -s <integer>] - Max RAID Size`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that have the specified maximum number of disks for RAID groups.

Note: For Flash Pools, this option controls the maximum size of the HDD RAID groups.

`[-cache-raid-group-size <integer>] - Flash Pool SSD Tier Maximum RAID Group Size`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the maximum RAID group size for the SSD tier for Flash Pools.

Note: This parameter is applicable only for Flash Pools.

`[-owner-id <integer>] - Owner ID`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that are owned by the node with the specified system ID.

`[-owner-name <text>] - Owner Name`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that are owned by the specified node.

`[-percent-used <percent>] - Used Percentage`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that have the specified used size, as a percentage.

`[-plexes <text>, ...] - Plexes`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that have the specified plex or plexes.

`[-raidgroups <text>, ...] - RAID Groups`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that have the specified RAID group or groups.

`[-raidstatus <text>] - RAID Status`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that have the specified RAID status. The possible values for RAID status are normal, copying, ironing, degraded, mirror degraded, growing, initializing, invalid, needs check, partial, reconstruct, raid4, raid0, raid_dp, raid_tec, redirect, and waf1 inconsistent. You can specify multiple values (for example, reconstruct and growing).

[-raidtype | -t {raid_tec|raid_dp|raid4}] - RAID Type

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that use the specified RAID type. The possible values are *raid0* for RAID 0, *raid4* for RAID4, *raid_dp* for RAID-DP, *raid_tec* for RAID-TEC, and *mixed_raid_type* for aggregates that include a mix of RAID types.

[-resyncsnaptime <integer>] - SyncMirror Resync Snapshot Frequency in Minutes

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates whose SyncMirror Resynchronization Snapshot Frequency is the specified value.

[-root {true|false}] - Is Root

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about only the root aggregates in the cluster.

[-sis-metadata-space-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]]] - Space Used by Metadata for Volume Efficiency

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about only the aggregates with the specified space used by A-SIS metafiles for volume efficiency. This parameter is deprecated in Data ONTAP 8.2 and later. Use the volume-footprint-list-info API for details related to space usage by deduplication metadata

[-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]]] - Size

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that have the specified size. The size of the aggregate is reported as the size available for use by WAFL, excluding WAFL reserve and aggregate Snapshot reserve capacity. Use the [“storage aggregate show-space” on page 789](#) command to see the details of space utilization within an aggregate.

[-state <aggregate state>] - State

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that have the specified state.

[-usedsize {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]]] - Used Size

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that have the specified used size.

[-uses-shared-disks {true|false}] - Uses Shared Disks

Selects the aggregates that match this parameter value. This parameter is used to list all the aggregates that use shared HDDs or shared SSDs.

[-uuid <text>] - UUID String (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregate that has the specified UUID. This parameter is available only at the advanced privilege level and higher.

[-volcount <integer>] - Number Of Volumes

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that have the specified number of volumes.

[-is-autobalance-eligible {true|false}] - Is Eligible for Auto Balance Aggregate (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that are considered by the Auto Balance Aggregate feature.

[-autobalance-state <Auto Balance Aggregate state>] - State of the aggregate being balanced (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that have the specified state.

[-physical-used <integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Total Physical Used Size

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that have the specified physical used size. This differs from *total-used* space by the space that is guaranteed for future writes. The value includes blocks in use by Snapshot copies.

[-physical-used-percent <percent_no_limit>] - Physical Used Percentage

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that have the specified physical used percent.

[-autobalance-state-change-counter <integer>] - State Change Counter for Auto Balancer (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that have the specified number of state change caused by the Auto Balance Aggregate feature.

[-is-encrypted {true|false}] - Is Encrypted

Selects the aggregates that are encrypted.

[-snaplock-type | -L {non-snaplock|compliance|enterprise}] - SnapLock Type

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that have the specified snaplock-type.

[-encryption-key-id <text>] - Encryption Key ID

Selects the aggregates that are encrypted with the specified key ID.

[-is-cft-precommit {true|false}] - Is in the precommit phase of Copy-Free Transition (privilege: advanced)

Selects the aggregates that are set with this parameter value. This parameter lists all the aggregates that are in the precommit phase of a Copy-Free Transition workflow.

[-is-transition-out-of-space {true|false}] - Is a 7-Mode transitioning aggregate that is not yet committed in clustered Data ONTAP and is currently out of space (privilege: advanced)

Selects the aggregates that match this parameter value. This parameter is used to list all the 7-mode transitioning aggregates that are not yet committed in clustered Data ONTAP, and are currently out of space.

[-autobalance-unbalanced-threshold-percent <integer>] - Threshold When Aggregate Is Considered Unbalanced (%) (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that have the specified unbalanced threshold percentage.

[-autobalance-available-threshold-percent <integer>] - Threshold When Aggregate Is Considered Balanced (%) (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that have the specified available threshold percentage.

[-resync-priority {high(fixed)|high|medium|low}] - Resynchronization Priority

This parameter indicates the relative priority that is used to decide whether a mirrored aggregate can start a resynchronization operation or not. This field is not set for unmirrored aggregates.

Use the [“storage aggregate resynchronization modify” on page 826](#) command to modify this field for mirrored aggregates.

The valid values for this field are:

- **high(fixed):** This value is reserved for Data ONTAP system aggregates, which cannot have any other value for this field. It cannot be explicitly set on a data aggregate. These aggregates always start their resynchronization operation at the first available opportunity.
- **high:** Mirrored data aggregates with this priority value start resynchronization first.
- **medium:** Mirrored data aggregates with this priority value start resynchronization after all the system aggregates and data aggregates with 'high' priority value have started resynchronization.

- low: Mirrored data aggregates with this priority value start resynchronization only after all the other aggregates have started resynchronization.

[-data-compaction-space-saved <integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Space Saved by Data Compaction

This parameter indicates the amount of the space saved by Data Compaction in bytes.

[-data-compaction-space-saved-percent <percent>] - Percentage Saved by Data Compaction

This parameter indicates the percentage of space saved in the aggregate by Data Compaction.

[-data-compacted-count <integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Amount of compacted data

This parameter indicates the number of bytes occupied by compacted data inside this aggregate.

[-creation-timestamp <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Timestamp of Aggregate Creation

This parameter indicates the date and time the aggregate was created.

[-single-instance-data-logging {off|on}] - Enable SIDL

If this parameter is specified, the command displays whether Single Instance Data Logging feature is enabled on the specified aggregate.

[-composite {true|false}] - Composite

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about aggregates whose classification as FabricPool matches the specified value. A FabricPool has an external capacity tier attached to it.

[-composite-capacity-tier-used <integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Capacity Tier Used Size

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the amount of space in use in the attached external capacity tier.

[-sis-space-saved <integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Space Saved by Storage Efficiency

This parameter indicates the total amount of space saved by storage efficiency in bytes.

[-sis-space-saved-percent <percent>] - Percentage of Space Saved by Storage Efficiency

This parameter indicates the percentage of space saved by storage efficiency.

[-sis-shared-count <integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Amount of Shared bytes count by Storage Efficiency

This parameter indicates the number of bytes shared by storage efficiency.

[-is-inactive-data-reporting-enabled {true|false}] - Inactive Data Reporting Enabled

If this parameter is specified, the command displays whether reporting of inactive user data is enabled.

This parameter is not allowed on FabricPools

[-azcs-read-optimization-enabled {true|false}] - azcs-read-optimization Enabled

If this parameter is specified, the command displays whether azcs-with-compression feature is enabled.

Examples

The following example displays information about all aggregates that are owned by nodes in the local cluster:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate show
```

Aggregate	Size	Available	Used%	State	#Vols	Nodes	RAID Status
aggr0	6.21TB	1.78TB	71%	online	49	cluster1-01	raid_dp, normal
aggr1	56.04MB	55.89MB	0%	online	0	cluster1-02	raid_dp, mirrored, normal
aggr2	1.77TB	1.63TB	8%	online	1	cluster1-01	raid_dp, normal
aggr3	1.77TB	1.73TB	2%	online	2	cluster1-02	raid_dp, normal

4 entries were displayed.

The following example displays information about an aggregate name aggr1:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate show -aggregate aggr1
    Aggregate: aggr1
    Checksum Style: block
    Number Of Disks: 6
        Mirror: true
        Nodes: cluster1-02
    Disks for First Plex: 1.1.2,
                        1.1.10,
                        1.1.11
    Disks for Mirrored Plex: 1.1.6,
                        1.1.8,
                        1.1.9
    Free Space Reallocation: off
    HA Policy: sfo
    Space Reserved for Snapshot Copies: 5%
    Hybrid Enabled: false
    Available Size: 53.10MB
    Block Type: 64-bit
    Checksum Enabled: true
    Checksum Status: active
    Cluster: cluster1
    Home Cluster ID: 686964a0-2172-11e3-837d-123478563412
    DR Home ID: -
    DR Home Name: -
    Has Mroot Volume: false
    Has Partner Node Mroot Volume: false
    Home ID: 4050409551
    Home Name: cluster1-02
    Total Hybrid Cache Size: 0B
    Hybrid: false
    Inconsistent: false
    Is Aggregate Home: true
    Max RAID Size: 16
    Hybrid Aggregate SSD Tier Maximum RAID Group Size: -
    Owner ID: 4050409551
    Owner Name: cluster1-02
    Used Percentage: 0%
    Plexes: /aggr1/plex0, /aggr1/plex1
    RAID Groups: /aggr1/plex0/rg0 (block)
                /aggr1/plex1/rg0 (block)
    RAID Status: raid_dp, mirrored, normal
    RAID Type: raid_dp
    SyncMirror Resync Snapshot Frequency in Minutes: 60
    Is Root: false
    Space Used By metadata for Volume Efficiency: 0B
    Size: 53.24MB
    SnapLock Type of the Aggregate: -
    State: online
    Used Size: 144KB
    Number Of Volumes: 0
    Is Flash Pool Caching: -
    Is Eligible for Auto Balance Aggregate: false
    State of the aggregate being balanced: ineligible
    State Change Counter for Auto Balancer: 0
    Is Encrypted: true
    Encryption Key ID: 40004FE300000000030300000000000436F5DB53445FD603FB5A8A64937AA7B
    Is in the precommit phase of Copy-Free Transition: false
    Is a 7-Mode transitioning aggregate that is not yet committed in clustered Data ONTAP and is currently out of space: false
    Threshold When Aggregate Is Considered Unbalanced (%): 70
    Threshold When Aggregate Is Considered Balanced (%): 40
    Resynchronization Priority: -
    Space Saved by Data Compaction: 99.24MB
    Percentage Saved by Data Compaction: 7%
    Amount of compacted data: 99.24MB
    Timestamp of Aggregate Creation: 1/3/2017 23:38:06
    Enable SIDL: off
    Composite: false
    Capacity Tier Used Size: 0B
    Space Saved by Storage Efficiency: 99.24MB
    Percentage of Space Saved by Storage Efficiency: 7%
    Amount of Shared bytes count by Storage Efficiency: 99.24MB
```

The following example displays information about aggregates that are owned by nodes in cluster1:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate show -cluster cluster1
```

cluster1: Aggregate	Size	Available	Used%	State	#Vols	Nodes	RAID Status
aggr0	6.04GB	3.13GB	48%	online	2	cluster1-01	raid_dp, mirrored, normal
aggr1	53.24MB	12.59MB	76%	online	2	cluster1-02	raid_dp, mirrored, normal

2 entries were displayed.

The following example displays information about aggregates that are owned by nodes in the remote cluster named cluster2:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate show -cluster cluster2
```

cluster2: Aggregate	Size	Available	Used%	State	#Vols	Nodes	RAID Status
aggr2	-	-	-	remote_cluster	-	-	-
aggr3	-	-	-	remote_cluster	-	-	-

2 entries were displayed.

The following example displays information about aggregates that are owned by nodes in all the clusters:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate show -cluster *
```

cluster2: Aggregate	Size	Available	Used%	State	#Vols	Nodes	RAID Status
aggr2	-	-	-	remote_cluster	-	-	-
aggr3	-	-	-	remote_cluster	-	-	-

cluster1: Aggregate	Size	Available	Used%	State	#Vols	Nodes	RAID Status
aggr0	6.04GB	3.14GB	48%	online	2	cluster1-01	raid_dp, mirrored, normal
aggr1	53.24MB	12.59MB	76%	online	2	cluster1-02	raid_dp, mirrored, normal

4 entries were displayed.

storage aggregate show-auto-provision-progress

Display aggregate auto provision status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate show-auto-provision-progress` command displays the status of the most recent auto provision operation. The command output displays the progress for all the aggregates included in the provisioning operation. The command displays the following information about each aggregate:

- Aggregate
- Current Usable Size
- Target Usable Size
- Provisioning Progress

Examples

The following example displays the information about all aggregates that are provisioned during the aggregate auto provision operation:

```
cluster1::> aggr auto-provision
Node           New Data Aggregate      Usable Size
-----
node1          node1_SSD_1                 23.65GB
node2          node2_SSD_1                 23.65GB
-----
Total:         2    new data aggregates      47.30GB
```

Do you want to create recommended aggregates? {y/n}: y

Info: Aggregate auto provision has started. Use the "storage aggregate show-auto-provision-progress" command to track the progress.

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate show-auto-provision-progress
Aggregate      Current      Target
Usable Size    Usable Size Provisioning Progress
-----
node1_SSD_1    0B          23.65GB Creating
node2_SSD_1    0B          23.65GB Creating
```

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate show-auto-provision-progress
Aggregate      Current      Target
Usable Size    Usable Size Provisioning Progress
-----
node1_SSD_1    23.65GB     23.65GB Completed
node2_SSD_1    23.65GB     23.65GB Completed
```

storage aggregate show-cumulated-efficiency

Display cumulated storage efficiency details

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate show-cumulated-efficiency` command displays information about the cumulated storage efficiency of all the aggregates. The storage efficiency is displayed at four different levels:

- Total
- Aggregate
- Volume
- Snapshot and FlexClone volume

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-details]**

Use this parameter to show additional Storage Efficiency Ratios.

| [-all-details] (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to show additional Storage Efficiency Ratios and size values.

| [-instance]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-aggregates <aggregate name>, ...] - List of Aggregates to cumulate Storage Efficiency ratio

If this parameter is specified, the command calculates the cumulated storage efficiency of the specified list of aggregates.

[-nodes {<nodename>|local}, ...] - List of Aggregates to cumulate Storage Efficiency ratio

If this parameter is specified, the command calculates the cumulated storage efficiency of aggregates that are located on the specified list of node.

[-total-logical-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Logical Size Used by volumes, clones, Snapshot copies in the Aggregate (privilege: advanced)

Displays the total logical size used in all the specified aggregates. This includes Volumes, Clones and Snapshots in all the specified aggregates. The logical size is computed based on physical usage and savings obtained in all the specified aggregates.

[-total-physical-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Total Physical Used (privilege: advanced)

Displays the physical size used by all the specified aggregates.

[-total-storage-efficiency-ratio <text>] - Total Storage Efficiency Ratio

Displays the total storage efficiency ratio of the aggregate.

[-total-data-reduction-logical-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Total Data Reduction Logical Used (privilege: advanced)

Displays the total logical size used in all the specified aggregates excluding Snapshots and FlexClones.

[-total-data-reduction-physical-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Total Data Reduction Physical Used (privilege: advanced)

Displays the total physical size used by all the specified aggregates excluding Snapshots and FlexClones

[-total-data-reduction-efficiency-ratio <text>] - Total Data Reduction Efficiency Ratio

Displays the total storage efficiency ratio obtained by Deduplication, Compression, Data Compaction and Pattern Detection data reduction technologies on the specified aggregates.

[-volume-logical-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Logical Space Used for All volumes (privilege: advanced)

Displays the total logical size used by all the volumes in all the specified aggregates.

[-volume-physical-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Physical Space Used for All volumes (privilege: advanced)

Displays the total physical size used by all volumes in all the specified aggregates.

[-volume-dedupe-zero-pattern-saved {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Space Saved by volume Deduplication and pattern detection (privilege: advanced)

Displays the total disk space that is saved by deduplication, Zero pattern detection and FlexClone for files, LUNs or NVMe namespaces by all volumes in all the specified aggregates.

[-volume-efficiency-saved-ratio <text>] - Volume Deduplication Savings ratio

Displays the storage efficiency ratio for savings by deduplication and FlexClone for files, LUNs or NVMe namespaces by all volumes in all the specified aggregates.

[-volume-compression-saved {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Space Saved by volume Compression (privilege: advanced)

Displays the total disk space that is saved by compressing blocks by all volumes in all the specified aggregates.

[-volume-compression-saved-ratio <text>] - Volume Compression Savings ratio

Displays the storage efficiency ratio for savings by compressing blocks on all volumes in all the specified aggregates.

[-volume-data-reduction-storage-efficiency-ratio <text>] - Volume Data Reduction SE Ratio

Displays the storage efficiency ratio of all the volumes in all the specified aggregates.

[-aggr-logical-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Logical Space Used by the Aggregate (privilege: advanced)

Displays the logical size used by all the specified aggregates.

[-aggr-physical-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Physical Space Used by the Aggregate (privilege: advanced)

Displays the physical size used by all the specified aggregates.

[-aggr-data-reduction-storage-efficiency-ratio <text>] - Aggregate Data Reduction SE Ratio

Displays the storage efficiency ratio of the aggregate.

[-snapshot-logical-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Logical Size Used by Snapshot copies (privilege: advanced)

Displays the logical size used by all Volume Snapshots residing in all the specified aggregates.

[-snapshot-physical-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Physical Size Used by Snapshot copies (privilege: advanced)

Displays the physical size used by all Volume Snapshots residing in all the specified aggregates.

[-flexclone-volume-logical-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Logical Size Used by FlexClone volumes (privilege: advanced)

Displays the logical size used by all FlexClone volumes residing in all the specified aggregates.

[-flexclone-volume-physical-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Physical Sized Used by FlexClone volumes (privilege: advanced)

Displays the physical size used by all FlexClone volumes in all the specified aggregates.

[-snapshot-flexclone-volume-data-reduction-storage-efficiency-ratio <text>] - Snapshot And FlexClone volume Data Reduction SE Ratio

Displays the Snapshot and FlexClone volume storage efficiency ratio of the aggregate.

[-snapshot-volume-data-reduction-storage-efficiency-ratio <text>] - Snapshot volume Data Reduction Ratio

Displays the Snapshot volume storage efficiency ratio of the aggregate.

[-flexclone-volume-data-reduction-storage-efficiency-ratio <text>] - FlexClone volume Data Reduction Ratio

Displays the FlexClone volume storage efficiency ratio of the aggregate.

[-number-of-offline-volumes <integer>] - Number of volumes Offline

Displays the number of volumes that are offline in all the specified aggregates.

[-number-of-sis-disabled-volumes <integer>] - Number of SIS Disabled volumes

Displays the number of volumes on which volume efficiency is disabled in all the specified aggregates.

[-number-of-sis-change-log-disabled-volumes <integer>] - Number of SIS Change Log Disabled volumes (privilege: advanced)

Displays the number of volumes on which efficiency change log is disabled in all the specified aggregates. The scheduled background Deduplication will be disabled on these volumes.

[-number-of-skipped-aggregates <integer>] - Number of Skipped Aggregates

Displays the number of aggregates that were skipped for calculating the cumulated storage efficiency.

[-skipped-aggregates <aggregate name>, ...] - List of Aggregates skipped

Displays the list of aggregates that were skipped for calculating the cumulated storage efficiency.

Examples

The following example displays information about all aggregates that are owned by nodes in the local cluster:

```
cluster::> aggr show-cumulated-efficiency
Total Storage Efficiency Ratio: 6.97:1

cluster::> aggr show-cumulated-efficiency -details
      Total Storage Efficiency Ratio: 6.97:1
      Total Data Reduction Ratio: 8.44:1

      Aggregate level Storage Efficiency
(Aggregate Deduplication and Data Compaction): 1.00:1
      Volume Deduplication Efficiency: 1.12:1
      Compression Efficiency: 5.73:1

      Snapshot Volume Storage Efficiency: 1.00:1
      FlexClone Volume Storage Efficiency: 1.00:1
      Number of Offline Volumes: 0
      Number of Skipped Aggregates: 0
      Number of Efficiency Disabled Volumes: 0

cluster::> aggr show-cumulated-efficiency -aggregates aggr1
Total Storage Efficiency Ratio: 7.41:1


saishcluster-1::*> aggr show-cumulated-efficiency -all-details
----- Total Storage Efficiency -----
      Logical   Physical   Storage
      Used      Used      Efficiency Ratio
-----
      89.11MB   12.91MB   6.90:1

----- Total Data Reduction Efficiency -----
      Logical   Physical   Storage
      Used      Used      Efficiency Ratio
-----
      89.11MB   10.69MB   8.34:1

-- Aggregate level Storage Efficiency -----
      Logical   Physical   Storage
      Used      Used      Efficiency Ratio
-----
      12.91MB   12.91MB   1.00:1

----- Volume level Storage Efficiency -----
      Logical   Physical   Total Volume Level Data
      Used      Used      Reduction Efficiency Ratio
-----
      84.74MB   5.51MB   15.39:1
----- Deduplication ----- Compression -----
      Savings Efficiency Savings Efficiency
      Ratio          Ratio
-----
      9.27MB   1.12:1   69.96MB   5.73:1

-----Snapshot-----
      Logical   Physical   Storage
      Used      Used      Efficiency Ratio
-----
      0B        2.22MB   1.00:1
-----FlexClone-----
      Logical   Physical   Storage
      Used      Used      Efficiency Ratio
-----
      0B        0B        1.00:1

      Number of Offline Volumes: 0
      Number of Skipped Aggregates: 0
      Number of Efficiency Disabled Volumes: 0
      Number of Background Deduplicaiton Disabled Volumes: 2
```

storage aggregate show-efficiency

Display aggregate storage efficiency details

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate show-efficiency` command displays information about the storage efficiency of all the aggregates. The storage efficiency is displayed at four different levels:

- Total
- Aggregate
- Volume
- Snapshot and FlexClone volume

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-details]**

Use this parameter to show additional Storage Efficiency Ratios.

| **[-advanced] (privilege: advanced)**

Use this parameter to show additional Storage Efficiency Ratios and size values.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Name of the Aggregate

Displays the aggregate name. If this parameter is specified, the command displays detailed information about the storage efficiency of the specified aggregate.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node where Aggregate Resides

Displays the node which owns the aggregate. If this parameter is specified, the command displays storage efficiency information only about the aggregates that are located on the specified node.

[-total-logical-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Logical Size Used by Volumes, Clones, Snapshot Copies in the Aggregate (privilege: advanced)

Displays the logical size used in the aggregate. This includes Volumes, Clones and Snapshots in the aggregate. The logical size is computed based on physical usage and savings obtained in the aggregate.

[-total-physical-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Total Physical Used (privilege: advanced)

Displays the physical size used by the aggregate.

[-total-storage-efficiency-ratio <text>] - Total Storage Efficiency Ratio

Displays the total storage efficiency ratio of the aggregate.

[-total-data-reduction-logical-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Total Data Reduction Logical Used (privilege: advanced)

Displays the logical size used in the aggregate excluding Snapshots and FlexClones.

[-total-data-reduction-physical-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Total Data Reduction Physical Used (privilege: advanced)

Displays the physical size used by the aggregate excluding Snapshots and FlexClones

[-total-data-reduction-efficiency-ratio <text>] - Total Data Reduction Efficiency Ratio

Displays the total storage efficiency ratio obtained by Deduplication, Compression, Data Compaction and Pattern Detection data reduction technologies on the aggregate.

[-volume-logical-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Logical Space Used for All Volumes

Displays the logical size used by all the volumes in the aggregate.

[-volume-physical-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Physical Space Used for All Volumes

Displays the physical size used by all volumes in the aggregate.

[-volume-efficiency-saved {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Space Saved by Volume Deduplication (privilege: advanced)

Displays the total disk space that is saved by deduplication and FlexClone for files, LUNs or NVMe namespaces by all volumes in the aggregate.

[-volume-dedupe-zero-pattern-saved {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Space Saved by Volume Deduplication and pattern detection (privilege: advanced)

Displays the total disk space that is saved by deduplication, Zero pattern detection and FlexClone for files, LUNs or NVMe namespaces by all volumes in the aggregate.

[-volume-efficiency-saved-ratio <text>] - Volume Deduplication Savings ratio

Displays the storage efficiency ratio for savings by deduplication and FlexClone for files, LUNs or NVMe namespaces by all volumes in the aggregate.

[-volume-compression-saved {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Space Saved by Volume Compression (privilege: advanced)

Displays the total disk space that is saved by compressing blocks by all volumes in the aggregate.

[-volume-compression-saved-ratio <text>] - Volume Compression Savings ratio

Displays the storage efficiency ratio for savings by compressing blocks on all volumes in the aggregate.

[-volume-vbn-zero-saved {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Space Saved by Inline Zero Pattern Detection

Displays the total disk space that is saved by inline zero pattern detection by all the volumes in the aggregate.

[-volume-data-reduction-storage-efficiency-ratio <text>] - Volume Data Reduction SE Ratio

Displays the storage efficiency ratio of all the volumes in the aggregate.

[-aggr-logical-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Logical Space Used by the Aggregate (privilege: advanced)

Displays the logical size used by the aggregate.

[-aggr-physical-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Physical Space Used by the Aggregate (privilege: advanced)

Displays the physical size used by the aggregate.

[-aggr-compaction-saved {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Space Saved by Aggregate Data Reduction (privilege: advanced)

Displays the total disk space that is saved by data compaction at the aggregate level.

[-aggr-data-reduction-storage-efficiency-ratio <text>] - Aggregate Data Reduction SE Ratio (privilege: advanced)

Displays the storage efficiency ratio of the aggregate.

[-snapshot-logical-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Logical Size Used by Snapshot Copies (privilege: advanced)

Displays the logical size used by all Volume Snapshots residing in the aggregate.

[-snapshot-physical-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Physical Size Used by Snapshot Copies (privilege: advanced)

Displays the physical size used by all Volume Snapshots residing in the aggregate.

[-flexclone-volume-logical-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Logical Size Used by FlexClone Volumes (privilege: advanced)

Displays the logical size used by all FlexClone volumes residing in the aggregate.

[-flexclone-volume-physical-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Physical Sized Used by FlexClone Volumes (privilege: advanced)

Displays the physical size used by all FlexClone volumes in the aggregate.

[-snapshot-flexclone-volume-data-reduction-storage-efficiency-ratio <text>] - Snapshot And FlexClone Volume Data Reduction SE Ratio

Displays the Snapshot and FlexClone volume storage efficiency ratio of the aggregate.

[-snapshot-volume-data-reduction-storage-efficiency-ratio <text>] - Snapshot Volume Data Reduction Ratio

Displays the Snapshot volume storage efficiency ratio of the aggregate.

[-flexclone-volume-data-reduction-storage-efficiency-ratio <text>] - FlexClone Volume Data Reduction Ratio

Displays the FlexClone volume storage efficiency ratio of the aggregate.

[-number-of-offline-volumes <integer>] - Number of Volumes Offline

Displays the number of volumes that are offline in the aggregate.

[-number-of-sis-disabled-volumes <integer>] - Number of SIS Disabled Volumes

Displays the number of volumes on which volume efficiency is disabled in the aggregate.

[-number-of-sis-change-log-disabled-volumes <integer>] - Number of SIS Change Log Disabled Volumes (privilege: advanced)

Displays the number of volumes on which efficiency change log is disabled in the aggregate. The scheduled background Deduplication will be disabled on these volumes.

Examples

The following example displays information about all aggregates that are owned by nodes in the local cluster:

```
cluster:*> aggr show-efficiency
```

```
Aggregate: aggr1
Node: node1
```

```
Total Storage Efficiency Ratio: 4.29:1
```

```
Aggregate: aggr2
Node: node1
```

```
Total Storage Efficiency Ratio: 4.29:1
```

```
cluster:*> aggr show-efficiency -details
```

```
Aggregate: aggr1
Node: node1
```

```
Total Storage Efficiency Ratio:      4.29:1
Total Data Reduction Ratio:          2.39:1
```

```
Aggregate level Storage Efficiency
(Aggregate Deduplication and Data Compaction): 1.00:1
Volume Deduplication Efficiency:           5.03:1
Compression Efficiency:                    1.00:1
```

```
Snapshot Volume Storage Efficiency:      8.81:1
FlexClone Volume Storage Efficiency:      -
Number of Efficiency Disabled Volumes:    1
```

```
Aggregate: aggr2
Node: node1
```

Total Storage Efficiency Ratio:	4.29:1
Total Data Reduction Ratio:	2.39:1
Aggregate level Storage Efficiency	
(Aggregate Deduplication and Data Compaction):	1.00:1
Volume Deduplication Efficiency:	5.03:1
Compression Efficiency:	1.00:1
Snapshot Volume Storage Efficiency:	
FlexClone Volume Storage Efficiency:	-
Number of Efficiency Disabled Volumes:	1

storage aggregate show-resync-status

Display aggregate resynchronization status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate show-resync-status` command displays resync status information for each plex. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If no parameters are specified, the command displays the following information about all aggregates:

- Aggregate Name
- Resyncing Plex Name
- Resyncing Percentage

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Aggregate

This parameter specifies the name of the aggregate.

[-plex <text>] - Plex Name

This parameter specifies the name of the plex.

[-status <text>] - Status

Displays plex status. Possible values are:

- *normal*
- *failed*
- *empty*
- *invalid*
- *uninitialized*
- *failed assimilation*
- *limbo*
- *active*
- *inactive*
- *resyncing*

These values may appear by themselves or in combination separated by commas; for example, "*normal, active*".

[-is-online {true|false}] - Is Online

Indicates whether the plex is online.

[-in-progress {true|false}] - Resync is in Progress

Indicates whether the plex is currently resyncing.

[-resyncing-percent <percent>] - Resyncing Percentage

Displays the resynchronization completion percentage if the plex is currently being resynced, '-' otherwise.

[-resync-level <integer>] - Resync Level

Displays the resync level if the plex is currently being resynced, '-' otherwise.

[-pool <integer>] - Pool

The pool number to which the majority of disks in the plex belong.

Examples

The following example displays resynchronization status for all the aggregates:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate show-resync-status
Aggregate Resyncing Plex      Complete
                        Percentage
-----
aggr0      plex0              -
aggr1      plex0              -
aggr1      plex1              10.00
aggr2      plex0              -
aggr2      plex2              -
5 entries were displayed.
```

storage aggregate show-scrub-status

Display aggregate scrubbing status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate show-scrub-status` command displays the following information about the scrub status of aggregates:

- Aggregate name
- RAID groups
- Whether the scrub is suspended
- Percentage of the scrub that is completed
- Last scrub time of the aggregate

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `-fields ?` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Aggregate

If this parameter is specified, the command displays detailed scrub-status information about the specified aggregate.

[-raidgroup <text>] - RAID Group

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregate that contains the specified RAID group.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates on the specified node. The value *local* specifies the current node.

[-suspended {true|false}] - Is Suspended

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that have the specified scrub-suspension state (true or false).

[-complete-percentage <percent>] - Percentage Completed

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates whose scrubs have the specified completed percentage.

[-last-scrub-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Last Scrub Time

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates that have the specified last-scrub time, in the format *MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS*.

Examples

The following example displays scrub-status information for all the aggregates:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate show-scrub-status
Aggregate RAID Groups      Suspended Percentage Last Scrub Time
-----
aggr0    /aggr0/plex0/rg0    true          0% 3/31/2011  21:23:02
aggr1    /aggr1/plex0/rg1    true          45% 3/30/2011  01:05:00
aggr2    /aggr2/plex0/rg0    true          33% 3/30/2011  23:43:34
aggr3    /aggr3/plex0/rg1    true          79% 3/29/2011  00:34:36
4 entries were displayed.
```

The following example displays detailed information about the aggregate named *aggr1*:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate show-scrub-status -instance -aggregate aggr1
Aggregate: aggr1
RAID Group: /aggr1/plex0/rg0
Is Suspended: false
Percentage Completed: 2%
Last Scrub Time: 3/31/2011 22:02:50
```

storage aggregate show-space

Display details of space utilization within an aggregate.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate show-space` command displays information about space utilization within aggregates and any attached external capacity tier. The command output breaks down space usage in the specified aggregate by feature. If no parameters are specified, the command displays this information about all aggregates. Note that used percentage for an external capacity tier will be non-zero only if a size limit was set for that aggregate's attached tier.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[`-instance`] -

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[`-aggregate-name <aggregate name>`] - Aggregate

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the specified aggregates.

[`-bin-num <integer>`] - Bin Number

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates whose bin number for the storage tier matches the specified value. Typically, bin 0 refers to the performance tier or active file system and bin numbers greater than 0 refer to the external capacity tiers attached to the aggregate.

[`-tier-name <text>`] - Tier Name For Show Command

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates whose attached storage tier name matches the specified value.

[`-aggregate <aggregate name>`] - Aggregate Display Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about space used in the specified aggregate or aggregates.

[`-aggregate-uuid <UUID>`] - Uuid of the Aggregate

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates whose UUID matches the specified value.

[`-volume-footprints {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}`] - Volume Footprints

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregate or aggregates that have the specified amount of space in use by volume footprints. A volume's footprint is the overall amount of space that a volume occupies in the aggregate, including the volume metadata and data.

[`-volume-footprints-percent <percent_no_limit>`] - Volume Footprints Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregate or aggregates whose volume footprints occupy the specified percentage of space.

[`-snap-size-total {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}`] - Total Space for Snapshot Copies in Bytes

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregate or aggregates that have the specified amount of space in use by aggregate Snapshot copies. This field includes the space that is reserved for Snapshot copies and is not available to volumes or aggregate data and metadata. It is set to 0 by default.

[`-percent-snapshot-space <percent>`] - Space Reserved for Snapshot Copies

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregate or aggregates that have the specified percentage of space in use by aggregate Snapshot copies.

[`-aggregate-metadata {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}`] - Aggregate Metadata

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregate or aggregates that have the specified amount of space in use by aggregate metadata.

[`-aggregate-metadata-percent <percent_no_limit>`] - Aggregate Metadata Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregate or aggregates that have the specified percentage of space in use by aggregate metadata.

[`-used-including-snapshot-reserve {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}`] - Total Used

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregate or aggregates that have the specified amount of space in use in the aggregate.

It is important to note that this parameter treats the entire Snapshot reserve as used space since it is not available for volumes.

[`-used-including-snapshot-reserve-percent <percent_no_limit>`] - Total Used Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregate or aggregates that have the specified percentage of space in use in the aggregate and its Snapshot reserve.

[-aggregate-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Size

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregate or aggregates that have the specified size.

[-snapshot-reserve-unusable {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Snapshot Reserve Unusable

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregate or aggregates that have the specified amount of space reserved but unusable in the volume.

Snapshot reserve can be diminished under certain conditions to accomodate volume metadata. Creating space in the aggregate will make this space available.

[-snapshot-reserve-unusable-percent <percent_no_limit>] - Snapshot Reserve Unusable Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregate or aggregates that have the specified percentage of space reserved but unusable.

[-physical-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Total Physical Used Size

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregate or aggregates that have the specified amount of physical space in use by the aggregate.

This differs from *total-used* space by the space that is guaranteed for future writes. The value includes blocks in use by Snapshot copies.

[-physical-used-percent <percent_no_limit>] - Physical Used Percentage

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregate or aggregates that have the specified percentage of physical space in use in the aggregates.

[-performance-tier-inactive-user-data {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Performance Tier Inactive User Data

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates whose amount of inactive user data in the performance tier matches the specified value. The inactive user data can be tiered out to a capacity tier if the aggregate is a FabricPool.

[-performance-tier-inactive-user-data-percent <percent>] - Performance Tier Inactive User Data Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates whose percentage of inactive user data in the performance tier matches the specified value.

[-cross-volume-dedupe-metadata {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Aggregate Dedupe Metadata

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregate or aggregates that have the specified amount of space in use by cross volume deduplication metadata.

[-cross-volume-dedupe-metadata-percent <percent_no_limit>] - Aggregate Dedupe Metadata Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregate or aggregates that have the specified percentage of space in use by cross volume deduplication metadata.

[-cross-volume-dedupe-temp-metadata {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Aggregate Dedupe Temporary Metadata

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregate or aggregates that have the specified amount of space in use by cross volume deduplication temporary metadata.

[-cross-volume-dedupe-temp-metadata-percent <percent_no_limit>] - Aggregate Dedupe Temporary Metadata Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregate or aggregates that have the specified percentage of space in use by cross volume deduplication temporary metadata.

[-object-store-physical-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Total Physical Used Size

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates whose physical space use in the attached object store matches the specified value.

[-object-store-physical-used-percent <percent_no_limit>] - Physical Used Percentage

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about aggregates whose physical space in use in the attached object store as a percentage of the license limit matches the specified value.

[-object-store-referenced-capacity {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Total Object Store Referenced Capacity

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates whose reference capacity space in use in the attached object store matches the specified value.

[-object-store-referenced-capacity-percent <percent_no_limit>] - Object Store Referenced Capacity Percentage

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about aggregates whose reference capacity space in use in the attached object store as a percentage of the license limit matches the specified value.

[-object-store-metadata {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Object Store Metadata

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates whose metadata space in use in the attached object store matches the specified value.

[-object-store-metadata-percent <percent_no_limit>] - Object Store Metadata Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about aggregates whose metadata space in use in the attached object store as a percentage of the license limit matches the specified value.

[-object-store-unreclaimed-space {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Total Unreclaimed Space

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates whose unreclaimed space in use in the attached object store matches the specified value.

[-object-store-unreclaimed-space-percent <percent_no_limit>] - Object Store Unreclaimed Space Percentage

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about aggregates whose unreclaimed space in use in the attached object store as a percentage of the license limit matches the specified value.

[-object-store-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Object Store Size

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates whose attached object store size limit matches the specified value.

[-object-store-sis-space-saved {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Object Store Space Saved by Storage Efficiency

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates whose amount of space saved by storage efficiency matches the specified value.

[-object-store-sis-space-saved-percent <percent_no_limit>] - Object Store Space Saved by Storage Efficiency Percentage

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregates whose percentage of space saved by storage efficiency matches the specified value.

Examples

The following example displays information about all aggregates:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate show-space
```

```
Aggregate : aggr0
```

Feature	Used	Used%
Volume Footprints	5.75GB	91%
Aggregate Metadata	380KB	0%

Snapshot Reserve	325.3MB	5%
Total Used	6.07GB	96%
Total Physical Used	221.9MB	3%

Aggregate : aggr1

Feature	Used	Used%
Volume Footprints	2.03GB	33%
Aggregate Metadata	304KB	0%
Total Used	2.03GB	33%
Total Physical Used	2.23MB	0%

2 entries were displayed.

The following example displays information about all the aggregates in a system including the ones that have an object store attached to them.

```
cluster-1:> storage aggregate show-space
```

Aggregate : aggr0

Feature	Used	Used%
Volume Footprints	2.87GB	90%
Aggregate Metadata	328KB	0%
Snapshot Reserve	162.6MB	5%
Total Used	3.03GB	95%
Total Physical Used	2.08GB	65%

Aggregate : aggr1

Performance Tier

Feature	Used	Used%
Volume Footprints	1.25GB	13%
Aggregate Metadata	540KB	0%
Snapshot Reserve	0B	0%
Total Used	1.25GB	13%
Total Physical Used	1.23GB	13%

Aggregate : aggr1

Object Store: my-store

Feature	Used	Used%
Referenced Capacity	811.2MB	0%
Metadata	0B	0%
Unreclaimed Space	0B	0%
Space Saved by Storage Efficiency	0B	0%
Total Physical Used	811.2MB	0%

storage aggregate show-spare-disks

Display spare disks

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The command `storage aggregate show-spare-disks` displays information about spare disks. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If no parameters are specified, the command displays information about all spare disks in the cluster.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-partition-info] (privilege: advanced)

Displays the following information about root-data and root-data1-data2 partitioned spares.

- Disk
- Type
- Class
- RPM
- Checksum
- Local Data Usable
- Local Data1 Usable
- Local Data2 Usable
- Local Root Usable
- Physical Size
- Status

| [-instance]}

If this parameter is specified, the command displays detailed information about each spare disk.

[-original-owner <text>] - Original Owner

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

[-disk <disk path name>] - Disk Name

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

[-checksum-style {advanced_zoned | block | none}] - Checksum Style

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value. Possible values are:

- block -- Supports block checksum
- advanced_zoned -- Supports advanced zone checksum
- none -- No checksum support

[-disk-type {ATA | BSAS | FCAL | FSAS | LUN | MSATA | SAS | SSD | VMDISK | SSD-NVM}] - Disk Type

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

[-effective-disk-type {ATA | BSAS | FCAL | FSAS | LUN | MSATA | SAS | SSD | VMDISK | SSD-NVM}] - Effective Disk Type

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

Hard disk drives with the same `effective-disk-type` value may be mixed together in the same aggregate depending upon the system's `raid.mix.hdd.disktype.capacity` and `raid.mix.hdd.disktype.performance` option settings. Solid state drives with the same `effective-disk-type` value may be mixed together in the same aggregate depending upon the system's `raid.mix.disktype.solid_state` option setting.

[-standard-disk-type {SATA | FC | NL-SAS | LUN | SAS | SCSI | SSD | VM-DISK | NVMe-SSD}] - Standard Disk Type

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

[-disk-class {capacity | performance | archive | solid-state | array | virtual}] - Disk Class

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value. Possible values are:

- capacity -- Capacity-oriented, near-line disk types. Includes disk types FSAS, BSAS and ATA.
- performance -- Performance-oriented, enterprise class disk types. Includes disk types FCAL and SAS.
- archive -- Archive class SATA disks in multi-disk carrier storage shelves. Includes disk type MSATA.
- solid-state -- Solid-state drives. Includes disk type SSD and SSD-NVM.
- array -- Logical storage devices backed by storage arrays and used by Data ONTAP as disks. Includes disk type LUN.
- virtual -- Virtual disks that are formatted and managed by the hypervisor. Includes disk type VMDISK.

Disks with the same disk-class value are compatible for use in the same aggregate.

[-disk-rpm <integer>] - Disk RPM

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

[-effective-disk-rpm <integer>] - Effective Disk RPM

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

Hard disk drives with the same effective-disk-rpm value may be mixed together in the same aggregate depending upon the system's *raid.mix.hdd.rpm.capacity* and *raid.mix.hdd.rpm.performance* option settings.

[-syncmirror-pool <text>] - Pool Number

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

[-owner-name {<nodename>|local}] - Current Owner

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

[-home-owner-name {<nodename>|local}] - Home Owner

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

[-dr-owner-name {<nodename>|local}] - DR Home Owner

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

[-usable-size-blks <integer>] - Disk Usable Size in 4K blocks

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

[-local-usable-data-size-blks <integer>] - Local Node Data Usable Size in 4K blocks

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

Disks that have two partitions can be used for one root aggregate and one data aggregate.

Disks that have three partitions can be used for one root aggregate and one or two data aggregates.

This value describes the data partition size (of root-data partitioned disk) or the combined data1 + data2 partition size (of root-data1-data2 partitioned disk) in 4KB blocks.

[-local-usable-root-size-blks <integer>] - Local Node Root Usable Size in 4K blocks

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

Disks that have two partitions can be used for one root aggregate and one data aggregate.

Disks that have three partitions can be used for one root aggregate and one or two data aggregates.

This value describes the root partition size in 4KB blocks.

`[-usable-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}]` - Disk Usable Size

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

`[-total-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}]` - Total Size

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

`[-local-usable-data-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}]` - Local Node Data Usable Size

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

Disks that have two partitions can be used for one root aggregate and one data aggregate.

Disks that have three partitions can be used for one root aggregate and one or two data aggregates.

This value describes the data partition size (of root-data partitioned disk) or the combined data1 + data2 partition size (of root-data1-data2 partitioned disk) in auto-scaled units.

`[-local-usable-root-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}]` - Local Node Root Usable Size

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

Disks that have two partitions can be used for one root aggregate and one data aggregate.

Disks that have three partitions can be used for one root aggregate and one or two data aggregates.

This value describes the root partition size in auto-scaled units.

`[-is-disk-zeroed {true|false}]` - Is Disk Zeroed?

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

When disks are zeroed, they can be provisioned directly into aggregates which avoids a lengthy zeroing process.

`[-is-disk-zeroing {true|false}]` - Is Disk Zeroing?

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

`[-zeroing-percent <percent>]` - Zeroing Percentage Completed

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

`[-is-sparecore {true|false}]` - Sparecore Disk?

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

`[-sparecore-status <Spare core status>]` - Sparecore Status

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

`[-sparecore-percent <percent>]` - Sparecore Percentage Completed

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

`[-is-disk-shared {true|false}]` - Is Disk Shared?

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

Shared disks have partitions that allow them to be used in multiple aggregates and between nodes in an HA pair. When set to *true*, this parameter selects shared disks in which the root partition and/or the data partition is a spare. When set to *false* only spare disks without partitions are displayed. When this parameter is not used, all spare disks are displayed.

`[-is-disk-offline {true|false}]` - Is Disk Offline?

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

Disk offline events are typically temporary events which allow Data ONTAP to perform background error recovery activity.

`[-is-disk-sick {true|false}]` - Is Disk Sick?

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

A sick disk triggers Rapid RAID Recovery to copy data to a spare drive. At the end of the process the sick disk is marked as *broken*.

`[-is-disk-left-behind {true|false}] - Is Disk Left Behind Spare?`

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

Disks are left behind if they are not responding during a giveback or switchback event.

`[-local-usable-data1-size-blks <integer>] - Local Node Data1 Usable Size in 4K blocks (privilege: advanced)`

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

Disks that have two partitions can be used for one root aggregate and one data aggregate.

Disks that have three partitions can be used for one root aggregate and one or two data aggregates.

This value describes the data1 partition size of a root-data1-data2 partitioned disk in 4KB blocks.

`[-local-usable-data2-size-blks <integer>] - Local Node Data2 Usable Size in 4K blocks (privilege: advanced)`

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

Disks that have two partitions can be used for one root aggregate and one data aggregate.

Disks that have three partitions can be used for one root aggregate and one or two data aggregates.

This value describes the data2 partition size of a root-data1-data2 partitioned disk in 4KB blocks.

`[-local-usable-data1-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Local Node Data1 Usable Size (privilege: advanced)`

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

Disks that have two partitions can be used for one root aggregate and one data aggregate.

Disks that have three partitions can be used for one root aggregate and one or two data aggregates.

This value describes the data1 partition size of a root-data1-data2 partitioned disk in auto-scaled units.

`[-local-usable-data2-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Local Node Data2 Usable Size (privilege: advanced)`

Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

Disks that have two partitions can be used for one root aggregate and one data aggregate.

Disks that have three partitions can be used for one root aggregate and one or two data aggregates.

This value describes the data2 partition size of a root-data1-data2 partitioned disk in auto-scaled units.

Examples

Display spare disks owned by node *node-b*.

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate show-spare-disks -owner-name node-b
```

```
Original Owner: node-b
Pool0
Spare Pool
```

Disk	Type	Class	RPM Checksum		Usable Size	Physical Size	Status
1.1.13	BSAS	capacity	7200	block	827.7GB	828.0GB	zeroed
1.1.15	BSAS	capacity	7200	block	413.2GB	414.0GB	zeroed

Original Owner: node-b
Pool0
Partitioned Spares

Disk	Type	Class	RPM Checksum		Local Data Usable	Local Root Usable	Physical Size	Status
1.0.8	SAS	performance	10000	block	472.9GB	73.89GB	547.1GB	zeroed

Check on the progress of a previous disk zeroing command.

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate show-spare-disks -owner-name node-b -zeroing-percent >0
```

Original Owner: node-b
Pool0
Spare Pool

Disk	Type	Class	RPM Checksum		Usable Size	Physical Size	Status
1.1.13	BSAS	capacity	7200	block	827.7GB	828.0GB	zeroing, 17% done
1.1.15	BSAS	capacity	7200	block	413.2GB	414.0GB	zeroing, 28% done

2 entries were displayed.

storage aggregate show-status

Display aggregate configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate show-status` command displays the RAID layout and disk configuration of aggregates. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If no parameters are specified, the command displays information about all aggregates in the cluster.

Note: This command does not use pagination. You can reduce the output by filtering with the parameters below.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

This parameter currently has no effect.

[-aggregate <text>] - Aggregate Name

Selects the aggregates that match this parameter value.

[-node <nodename>] - Node

Selects the aggregates that match this parameter value.

[-aggregate-uuid <UUID>] - Aggregate UUID

Selects the aggregates that match this parameter value.

Examples

Display the RAID layout of a Flash Pool aggregate.

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate show-status -aggregate nodeB_flashpool_1
```

Owner Node: node-b

Aggregate: nodeB_flashpool_1 (online, raid_dp, hybrid) (block checksums)

Plex: /nodeB_flashpool_1/plex0 (online, normal, active, pool0)

RAID Group /nodeB_flashpool_1/plex0/rg0 (normal, block checksums)

Position	Disk	Pool	Type	RPM	Usable Size	Physical Size	Status
dparity	1.1.7	0	BSAS	7200	827.7GB	828.0GB	(normal)
parity	1.1.8	0	BSAS	7200	827.7GB	828.0GB	(normal)
data	1.1.10	0	BSAS	7200	827.7GB	828.0GB	(normal)
data	1.1.11	0	BSAS	7200	827.7GB	828.0GB	(normal)
data	1.1.12	0	BSAS	7200	827.7GB	828.0GB	(normal)

RAID Group /nodeB_flashpool_1/plex0/rg1 (normal, block checksums) (Storage Pool: SP2)

Position	Disk	Pool	Type	RPM	Usable Size	Physical Size	Status
shared	1.0.22	0	SSD	-	186.2GB	745.2GB	(normal)
shared	1.0.20	0	SSD	-	186.2GB	745.2GB	(normal)
shared	1.0.18	0	SSD	-	186.2GB	745.2GB	(normal)
shared	1.0.16	0	SSD	-	186.2GB	745.2GB	(normal)

storage aggregate verify

Verify an aggregate

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate verify` command verifies the two plexes of an aggregate. It compares the data in the two plexes to ensure that the plexes are identical. It can be used whenever the administrator needs to ensure that the two plexes are completely synchronized with each other. To view any discrepancies, use the following command:

```
event log show -message-name raid.mirror.verify.mismatch
```

Parameters

-aggregate <aggregate name> - Aggregate

This parameter specifies the aggregate to be verified. If no aggregate is specified then the action specified by the parameter `-action` will be taken on all the aggregates.

-action {start|stop|resume|suspend|status} - Action

This parameter specifies the action to be taken. The possible actions are:

- `start` - Starts a verify.
- `stop` - Permanently stops a verify. A stopped verify cannot be resumed.
- `resume` - Resumes a suspended verify.
- `suspend` - Suspends a verify.
- `status` - Displays the current status of a verify.

[-plex-to-fix <text>] - Plex to be Corrected in Case of Mismatches

This parameter specifies the name of a plex to fix in case the two plexes of the aggregate do not match. The default behavior is to log any discrepancies instead of fixing them.

Note: This parameter is only applicable when the command is used to start a verify.

Examples

The `storage aggregate verify` command verifies the two plexes of an aggregate. It compares the data in the two plexes to ensure that the plexes are identical. It can be used whenever the administrator needs to ensure that the two plexes are completely synchronized with each other. To view any discrepancies, use the following command:

```
event log show -message-name raid.mirror.verify.mismatch
```

The following example starts a verify on an aggregate named `aggr1`.

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate verify -aggregate aggr1 -action start
```

The following example queries the status of a verify on an aggregate named `aggr1`.

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate verify -aggregate aggr1 -action status
Aggregate:aggr1, Is Suspended:false, Percentage Completed:19.03%
```

The following example starts a verify on all the aggregates.

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate verify -action start
```

storage aggregate efficiency commands

Manage aggregate efficiency

storage aggregate efficiency show

Display aggregate storage efficiency details

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate efficiency show` command displays information about the different storage efficiency of all the aggregates. If no parameters are specified, the command displays the following information for all aggregates:

- Aggregate
- Node
- Cross-vol-background-dedupe State (Enabled, Disabled)
- Cross-vol-inline-dedupe State (Enabled, Disabled)

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Aggregate

Displays the aggregate name. If this parameter is specified, the command displays detailed information about the storage efficiency of the specified aggregate.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Displays the node which owns the aggregate. If this parameter is specified, the command displays storage efficiency information only about the aggregates that are located on the specified node.

[-cross-volume-background-dedupe {true|false}] - Cross Volume Background Deduplication

Displays whether the cross volume background deduplication is enabled/disabled in the aggregate.

[-cross-volume-inline-dedupe {true|false}] - Cross Volume Inline Deduplication

Displays whether the cross volume inline deduplication is enabled/disabled in the aggregate.

[-cross-volume-dedupe-savings {true|false}] - Has Cross Volume Deduplication Savings

Displays whether the aggregate has savings from cross volume deduplication.

Examples

The following example displays information about all aggregates that are owned by nodes in the local cluster:

```
cluster::> storage aggregate efficiency show

Aggregate: aggr0
Node: vivek6-vsrm2

Has Cross Volume Deduplication Savings:           false
Cross Volume Background Deduplication:           false
Cross Volume Inline Deduplication:                false

Aggregate: aggr1
Node: vivek6-vsrm2

Has Cross Volume Deduplication Savings:           true
Cross Volume Background Deduplication:           true
Cross Volume Inline Deduplication:                true
2 entries were displayed.
```

storage aggregate efficiency cross-volume-dedupe commands

Manage aggregate efficiency for cross volume deduplication

storage aggregate efficiency cross-volume-dedupe revert-to

Reverts the cross volume deduplication savings on an aggregate

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate cross-volume-dedupe revert-to` command is used to revert cross volume deduplication savings on an aggregate.

Parameters

-aggregate <aggregate name> - Aggregate

This specifies the aggregate on which cross volume deduplication savings should be reverted. If no aggregate is specified then it will revert the savings on all aggregates

[-clean-up | -c {true|false}] - Delete Previously Downgraded Metafiles

This specifies whether downgrade metafile needs to be removed so that other efficiency operations can start on that aggregate.

Examples

The following example displays information for reverting cross volume background deduplication on aggregate "aggr1":

```
cluster::> storage aggregate efficiency cross-volume-dedupe revert-to -aggregate aggr1
The revert operation started on aggregate "aggr1" successfully.

cluster::> storage aggregate efficiency cross-volume-dedupe revert-to -aggregate aggr1 -clean-up true
The revert operation started on aggregate "aggr1" successfully.
```

storage aggregate efficiency cross-volume-dedupe show

Display aggregate cross volume deduplication efficiency details

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate efficiency cross-volume-dedupe show` command displays information in detail about the different storage efficiency of all the aggregates. If no parameters are specified, the command displays the following information for all aggregates:

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Aggregate

Displays the aggregate name. If this parameter is specified, the command displays detailed information about the storage efficiency of the specified aggregate.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Displays the node which owns the aggregate. If this parameter is specified, the command displays storage efficiency information only about the aggregates that are located on the specified node.

[-background-progress <text>] - Progress

Displays the information for the aggregates that match the specified progress.

[-background-op-status <text>] - Operation Status

Displays the information for the aggregates that match the specified operation status.

[-background-last-op-state <text>] - Last Operation State

Displays the information for the aggregates that match the specified last operation state.

[-background-last-success-op-begin <Date>] - Last Success Operation Begin Time

Displays the information for the aggregates that match the specified last successful operation begin time.

[-background-last-success-op-end <Date>] - Last Success Operation End Time

Displays the information for the aggregates that match the specified last successful operation end time.

[-background-last-op-begin <Date>] - Last Operation Begin Time

Displays the information for the aggregates that match the specified last operation begin time.

[-background-last-op-end <Date>] - Last Operation End Time

Displays the information for the aggregates that match the specified last operation end time.

[-background-last-op-error <text>] - Last Operation Error

Displays the information for the aggregates that match the specified last operation error.

[-background-stage <text>] - Stage

Displays the information for the aggregates that match the specified stage.

[-background-checkpoint-time <Date>] - Checkpoint Time

Displays the information for the aggregates that match the specified checkpoint time.

[-background-checkpoint-op-type <text>] - Checkpoint Operation Type

Displays the information for the aggregates that match the specified checkpoint operation type.

[-background-checkpoint-stage <text>] - Checkpoint Stage

Displays the information for the aggregates that match the specified checkpoint stage.

[-background-dedupe {true|false}] - Background State

Displays the information for the aggregates that match the specified cross volume background dedupe state.

[-inline-dedupe {true|false}] - Inline State

Displays the information for the aggregates that match the specified cross volume inline dedupe state.

[-dedupe-savings {true|false}] - Has Cross Volume Deduplication Savings

Displays the information for the aggregates that has some savings from cross volume deduplication.

Examples

The following example displays information about all aggregates that are owned by nodes in the local cluster:

```
cluster:::> storage aggregate efficiency cross-volume-dedupe show

Aggregate: aggr0
Node: vivek6-vsrm2

Has Cross Volume Deduplication Savings:                false

-----:Cross Volume Background Deduplication Status:-----
State:                                                  false
Progress:                                               -
Operation Status:                                       Idle
Last Operation State:                                  Success
Last Success Operation Begin Time:                     -
Last Success Operation End Time:                       -
Last Operation Begin Time:                             -
Last Operation End Time:                               -
Last Operation Error:                                  Operation succeeded
Stage:                                                  -
Checkpoint Time:                                       -
Checkpoint Operation Type:                             -
Checkpoint Stage:                                       -

-----:Cross Volume Inline Deduplication Status:-----
State:                                                  false

Aggregate: aggr1
Node: vivek6-vsrm2

Has Cross Volume Deduplication Savings:                true

-----:Cross Volume Background Deduplication Status:-----
State:                                                  true
Progress:                                               -
Operation Status:                                       Idle
Last Operation State:                                  Success
Last Success Operation Begin Time:                     Wed Aug 30 06:31:50 2017
Last Success Operation End Time:                       Wed Aug 30 06:31:50 2017
Last Operation Begin Time:                             Wed Aug 30 06:31:50 2017
Last Operation End Time:                               Wed Aug 30 06:31:50 2017
Last Operation Error:                                  Operation succeeded
Stage:                                                  Cross volume sharing Done
Checkpoint Time:                                       -
Checkpoint Operation Type:                             -
Checkpoint Stage:                                       -

-----:Cross Volume Inline Deduplication Status:-----
State:                                                  true

2 entries were displayed.
```

storage aggregate efficiency cross-volume-dedupe start

Starts the cross volume background deduplication on an aggregate

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate cross-volume-dedupe start` command is used to start cross volume background deduplication on an aggregate.

Parameters

-aggregate <aggregate name> - Aggregate

This specifies the aggregate on which cross volume background deduplication should be started. If no aggregate is specified then it will start on all aggregates

[-scan-old-data | -s [true]] - Scan Old Data

This option processes all the existing data on all volumes on the aggregate. It prompts for user confirmation before proceeding. Default value is false.

Examples

The following example displays information for starting cross volume background deduplication on aggregate "aggr1":

```
cluster::> storage aggregate efficiency cross-volume-dedupe start -aggregate aggr1
The efficiency operation on aggregate "aggr1" has started.
```

```
cluster::> storage aggregate efficiency cross-volume-dedupe start -aggregate aggr1 -scan-old-data true
The efficiency operation on aggregate "aggr1" has started.
```

storage aggregate efficiency cross-volume-dedupe stop

Stops the cross volume background deduplication on an aggregate

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate cross-volume-dedupe stop` command is used to stop cross volume background deduplication on an aggregate.

Parameters

-aggregate <aggregate name> - Aggregate

This specifies the aggregate on which cross volume background deduplication should be stopped. If no aggregate is specified then it will stop on all aggregates

Examples

The following example displays information for stopping cross volume background deduplication on aggregate "aggr1":

```
cluster::> storage aggregate efficiency cross-volume-dedupe stop -aggregate aggr1
The efficiency operation on aggregate "aggr1" is being stopped.
```

storage aggregate inode-upgrade commands

Manage aggregate inode upgrade

storage aggregate inode-upgrade resume

Resume suspended inode upgrade

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate inode-upgrade resume` command resumes a suspended inode upgrade process. The inode upgrade process might have been suspended earlier due to performance reasons.

Parameters

-node <nodename>|local - Node Name

If this parameter is specified, the command resumes the upgrade process of an aggregate that is located on the specified node.

-aggregate <aggregate name> - Aggregate Name

This specifies the aggregate for which the inode upgrade process is to be resumed.

Examples

The following example resumes an aggregate upgrade process:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate inode-upgrade resume -aggregate aggr1
```

storage aggregate inode-upgrade show

Display inode upgrade progress

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate inode-upgrade show` command displays information about aggregates undergoing the inode upgrade process. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If no parameters are specified, the command displays the default fields about all aggregates undergoing the inode upgrade process. The default fields are:

- aggregate
- status
- scan-percent
- remaining-time
- space-needed
- scanner-progress

Parameters

[-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-aggregate <text>] - Aggregate Name

If this parameter is specified with the `-node` parameter, the command displays detailed information about the specified aggregate. If only this parameter is specified, the command displays information about all aggregates that match the specified name.

[-node <nodename>] - Node Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregate or aggregates that are located on the specified node.

[-status {pending|scanning|suspended-initializing|suspended|cleanup-pending|cleanup|cleanup-done|suspended-aborting|suspended-removing|suspended-while-removing|suspended-ironing}] - Upgrade Status

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregate or aggregates that match the specified inode upgrade status.

[-scan-percent <percent>] - Upgrade Scan Percent Complete

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregate or aggregates that match the specified inode upgrade progress percentage.

[-space-needed {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Space Needed to Complete Upgrade

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregate or aggregates where the space needed to complete the upgrade process matches the specified size.

[-remaining-time <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Remaining Upgrade Time

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregate or aggregates where the remaining time to complete the inode upgrade process matches the specified time.

[-scanner-progress <text>] - Scanner Progress

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregate or aggregates where the progress of the inode upgrade process matches the input.

Examples

The following example displays information about all aggregates undergoing the inode upgrade process:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate inode-upgrade show
Aggregate Status    %Complete Time Remaining Space Needed Inode Progress
-----
aggr0      pending    0%      -           20.36MB    Public : Inode 0 out of 65562
aggr1      pending    0%      -           19.84MB    Public : Inode 0 out of 63714
```

storage aggregate object-store commands

Manage storage aggregate object-store

storage aggregate object-store attach

Attach an object store to an aggregate

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate object-store attach` command attaches an object store to an aggregate to create a FabricPool. This command requires two parameters to create a FabricPool - an aggregate and a configuration to attach an object-store to the aggregate. This command verifies whether the object store is accessible through the intercluster LIF both from the node on which the aggregate is present as well as its High Availability (HA) partner node. The command fails if the object store is not accessible.

Parameters

-aggregate <text> - Name of the Aggregate

This parameter specifies the aggregate to which the object store must be attached to create a FabricPool.

-object-store-name <text> - Object Store Configuration Name

This parameter specifies the object store configuration that describes the object store to be attached. The object store configuration has information about object store server name, port, access credentials, and provider type.

Examples

The following example attaches an object store to aggregate `aggr1`:

```
cluster1::>storage aggregate object-store attach -aggregate aggr1 -object-store-name my-store
```

storage aggregate object-store modify

Modify attributes of object stores attached to an aggregate

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate object-store modify` command is used to update one or more object store parameters.

Parameters

-aggregate <text> - Aggregate Name

This parameter identifies the aggregate to which the object store to be modified is attached.

-object-store-name <text> - ONTAP Name for this Object Store Config

This parameter identifies the configuration name of the object store to be modified.

[-unreclaimed-space-threshold <percent>] - Threshold for Reclaiming Unreferenced Space

This optional parameter specifies the usage threshold below which Data ONTAP reclaims unused space from objects in the object store. When Data ONTAP writes data to the object store, it packages multiple file system blocks into one object. Over time, blocks stored in an object can be freed, leaving part of the object unused. When the percentage of used blocks in an object falls below this threshold, a background task moves the blocks which are still used to a new object. Afterwards, Data ONTAP frees the original object to reclaim the unused space. Valid values are between 0% and 99%. The default value depends on the object store's provider type. It is 20% for *AWS_S3*, 15% for *Azure_Cloud*, and 40% for *SGWS*.

Examples

The following example modifies the unreclaimed space threshold of an object store attached to an aggregate named `aggr1`:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate object-store modify -aggregate aggr1 -object-store-name my-store -unreclaimed-space-threshold 20%
```

storage aggregate object-store show

Display the details of object stores attached to an aggregate

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate object-store show` command displays information about all the object stores in the system.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-aggregate <text>] - Aggregate Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the object stores that are attached to the specified aggregates.

[-object-store-name <text>] - ONTAP Name for this Object Store Config

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about object stores whose configuration name matches the specified names.

`[-object-store-availability <object Store Availability>]` - Availability of the Object Store

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about object stores whose availability status matches the specified value. Supported values with this parameter are - available and unavailable.

`[-provider-type <providerType>]` - Type of the Object Store Provider

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about object store configurations whose provider type matches the specified value.

`[-license-used-percent <percent_no_limit>]` - License Space Used Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about object stores whose space used by the aggregate as a percentage of the license limit matches the specified value.

`[-unreclaimed-space-threshold <percent>]` - Threshold for Reclaiming Unreferenced Space (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about object stores whose threshold for reclaiming unused space from objects in the object store matches the specified value.

Examples

The following example displays all information about all object stores:

```
cluster1::>storage aggregate object-store show
```

storage aggregate object-store show-freeing-status

Show status of background object freeing work after aggregate delete

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate object-store show-freeing-status` command displays status information about the background work that frees an aggregate's objects from an object store after a [“storage aggregate delete” on page 763](#).

Parameters

`{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]`

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

`[-instance ]`

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

`[-bin-uuid <UUID>]` - UUID of the Bin

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the aggregate attached to the specified bin UUID.

`[-object-store-name <text>]` - Object Store Configuration Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about object stores whose configuration name matches the specified names.

`[-aggregate-name <aggregate name>]` - Aggregate

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the specified aggregates that were deleted.

`[-request-state {queued|running|cleaning-up}]` - Request State

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the object stores that have the specified object freeing request state.

`[-num-objects-freed <integer>]` - Num Objects Freed

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the object stores that have the specified number of objects that have been freed.

[-last-error <text>] - The Last Error Encountered

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the object stores that have the specified last error encountered.

storage aggregate object-store show-space

Display space utilization of object stores attached to an aggregate

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate object-store show-space` command displays information about the amount of space used in the object store for each of the aggregates in FabricPool. The used space is displayed in both absolute size as well as a percentage of the FabricPool license limit.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-aggregate <text>] - Aggregate Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays space information only about object stores that are attached to the specified aggregates.

[-object-store-name <text>] - ONTAP Name for this Object Store Config

If this parameter is specified, the command displays space information only about object stores whose configuration name matches the specified names.

[-object-store-availability <object Store Availability>] - Availability of the Object Store

If this parameter is specified, the command displays space information about the object stores whose availability status matches the specified value. Supported values with this parameter are - available and unavailable.

[-provider-type <providerType>] - Type of the Object Store Provider

placeholder

[-license-used-percent <percent_no_limit>] - License Space Used Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays space information only about object stores whose space used by the associated aggregate as a percentage of the license limit matches the specified value. If the object store does not require a license, then this field is not set.

[-unreclaimed-space-threshold <percent>] - Threshold for Reclaiming Unreferenced Space (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about object stores whose threshold for reclaiming unused space from objects in the object store matches the specified value.

Examples

The following example displays space information about all object stores:

```
cluster1::>storage aggregate object-store show-space
```

storage aggregate object-store config commands

The config directory

storage aggregate object-store config create

Define the configuration for an object store

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate object-store config create` command is used by a cluster administrator to tell Data ONTAP how to connect to an object store. Following pre-requisites must be met before creating an object store configuration in Data ONTAP.

- A valid data bucket or container must be created with the object store provider. This assumes that the user has valid account credentials with the object store provider to access the data bucket.
- The Data ONTAP node must be able to connect to the object store. This includes
 - Fast, reliable connectivity to the object store.
 - An inter-cluster LIF (Logical Interface) must be configured on the cluster. Data ONTAP will verify connectivity prior to saving this configuration information.
 - If SSL/TLS authentication is required, then valid certificates must be installed.
 - FabricPool license (required for Amazon S3 and Azure object stores).

An object-store configuration once created must not be reassociated with a different object-store or container. See [“storage aggregate object-store config modify” on page 812](#) command for more information. If no access key ID is provided while setting up a configuration for AWS_S3 object store, Data ONTAP will try to obtain access key ID and secret access key through Data ONTAP Cloud in AWS using the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role. If Data ONTAP is unable to create a object store configuration, then the command will fail explaining the reason for failure.

Parameters

-object-store-name <text> - Object Store Configuration Name

This parameter specifies the name that will be used to identify the object store configuration. The name can contain the following characters: "_", "-", A-Z, a-z, and 0-9. The first character must be one of the following: "_", A-Z, or a-z.

-provider-type <providerType> - Type of the Object Store Provider

This parameter specifies the type of object store provider that will be attached to the aggregate. Valid options are: AWS_S3 (Amazon S3 storage), SGWS (StorageGrid WebScale) and Azure_Cloud (Microsoft Azure Cloud).

-server <Remote InetAddress> - Fully Qualified Domain Name of the Object Store Server

This parameter specifies the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) of the remote object store server. For Amazon S3, server name must be an AWS regional endpoint in the format s3.amazonaws.com or s3-<region>.amazonaws.com, for example, s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com. The region of the server and the bucket must match. For more information on AWS regions, refer to 'Amazon documentation on AWS regions and endpoints'. For Azure, if the -server is a "blob.core.windows.net" or a "blob.core.usgovcloudapi.net", then a value of -azure-account followed by a period will be added in front of the server.

[-is-ssl-enabled {true|false}] - Is SSL/TLS Enabled

This parameter indicates whether a secured SSL/TLS connection will be used during data access to the object store. The default value is true.

[-port <integer>] - Port Number of the Object Store

This parameter specifies the port number on the remote server that Data ONTAP will use while establishing connection to the object store.

-container-name <text> - Data Bucket/Container Name Used in S3 Requests

This parameter specifies the data bucket or container that Data ONTAP should read and write to.

{ [-access-key <text>] - Access Key ID for AWS_S3 and SGWS Provider Types

This parameter specifies the access key (access key ID) required to authorize requests to the AWS S3 and SGWS object stores. For an Azure object store see `-azure-account`.

[-secret-password <text>] - Secret Access Key for AWS_S3 and SGWS Provider Types

This parameter specifies the password (secret access key) to authenticate requests to the AWS S3 and SGWS object stores. If the `-access-key` is specified but the `-secret-password` is not, then one will be asked to enter the `-secret-password` without echoing the input. For an Azure object store see `-azure-private-key`.

[-azure-account <text>] - Azure Account

This parameter specifies the account required to authorize requests to the Azure object store. For other object store providers see `access-key`.

[-ask-azure-private-key {true|false}] - Ask to Enter the Azure Access Key without Echoing

If this parameter is true then one will be asked to enter `-azure-private-key` without echoing the input. Default value: `true`.

[-azure-private-key <text>] - Azure Access Key

This parameter specifies the access key required to authenticate requests to the Azure object store. See also `ask-azure-private-key`. For other object store providers see `-secret-password`.

[-ipspace <IPspace>] - IPspace to Use in Order to Reach the Object Store

This optional parameter specifies the ipspace to use to connect to the object store. Default value: `Default`

[-use-iam-role {true|false}] - Use IAM Role for AWS ONTAP Cloud

This parameter specifies whether IAM credentials must be used for data access from AWS_S3 object store. This parameter is required only when setting up a AWS_S3 object store configuration in Data ONTAP. The IAM credentials required for setting up this configuration will be obtained through Data ONTAP Cloud in AWS. This option is available only through ONTAPI.

[-is-certificate-validation-enabled {true|false}] - Is SSL/TLS Certificate Validation Enabled

This parameter indicates whether an SSL/TLS certificate of an object store server is validated whenever an SSL/TLS connection to an object store server is established. This parameter is only applicable when `is-ssl-enabled` is true. The default value is true. It is recommended to use the default value to make sure that Data ONTAP connects to a trusted object store server, otherwise identities of an object store server are not verified.

Examples

The following example creates a object store configuration in Data ONTAP:

```
cluster1::>storage aggregate object-store config create -object-store-name
my_aws_store -provider-type AWS_S3 -server s3.amazonaws.com
-container-name my-aws-bucket -access-key DXJRXHPXHYXA9X31X3JX
```

storage aggregate object-store config delete

Delete the configuration of an object store

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate object-store config delete` command removes an existing object store configuration in Data ONTAP. The configuration cannot be deleted if it is used by any aggregates or if the system is still freeing objects from the object store from a previously executed [“storage aggregate delete” on page 763](#) command. The command [“storage aggregate object-store show” on page 807](#) can be used to view the aggregates attached to the object store before issuing the delete command.

Note: The [“storage aggregate object-store show” on page 807](#) command will not display aggregates that have been previously deleted but still has objects in the object store.

Parameters

-object-store-name <text> - Object Store Configuration Name

This parameter specifies the object store configuration to be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes an object store configuration named my-store:

```
cluster1::>storage aggregate object-store config delete -object-store-name my-store
```

storage aggregate object-store config modify

Modify object store configuration attributes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate object-store config modify` command is used to update one or more of object store configuration parameters. This command must not be used to reassociate an existing valid object-store configuration to a new object-store or container. The modifiable parameters include object store name, server name, port, access_key, secret-password, ipspace and is-ssl-enabled.

Parameters

-object-store-name <text> - Object Store Configuration Name

This parameter identifies the configuration to be modified.

[-new-object-store-name <text>] - Object Store Configuration New Name

This optional parameter specifies the new name for the object store configuration.

[-server <Remote InetAddress>] - Fully Qualified Domain Name of the Object Store Server

This optional parameter specifies the new Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) of the same object store server. For Amazon S3, server name must be an AWS regional endpoint in the format `s3.amazonaws.com` or `s3-<region>.amazonaws.com`, for example, `s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com`. The region of the server and the bucket must match. For more information on AWS regions, refer to 'Amazon documentation on AWS regions and endpoints'. For Azure, if the `-server` is a `"blob.core.windows.net"` or a `"blob.core.usgovcloudapi.net"`, then a value of `-azure-account` followed by a period will be added in front of the server.

[-is-ssl-enabled {true|false}] - Is SSL/TLS Enabled

This optional parameter indicates whether a secured SSL/TLS connection will be used during data access to the object store.

[-port <integer>] - Port Number of the Object Store

This optional parameter specifies a new port number to connect to the object store server indicated in the `-server` parameter.

[-access-key <text>] - Access Key ID for AWS_S3 and SGWS Provider Types

This optional parameter specifies a new access key (access key ID) for the AWS S3 and SGWS object stores.

[-secret-password <text>] - Secret Access Key for AWS_S3 and SGWS Provider Types

This optional parameter specifies a new password (secret access key) for the AWS S3 and SGWS object stores. For an Azure object store see `-azure-private-key`. If the `-access-key` is specified but the `-secret-password` is not then one will be asked to enter the `-secret-password` without echoing the input.

[-ask-azure-private-key {true|false}] - Ask to Enter the Azure Access Key without Echoing

If this optional parameter is true then one will be asked to enter the `-azure-private-key` without echoing the input.

[-azure-private-key <text>] - Azure Access Key

This optional parameter specifies a new access key for Azure object store. For other object store providers see `secret-password`. See also `ask-azure-private-key`.

`[-ipspace <IPspace>]` - IPspace to Use in Order to Reach the Object Store

This optional parameter specifies new ipspace values for the configuration.

`[-use-iam-role {true|false}]` - Use IAM Role for AWS ONTAP Cloud

This optional parameter specifies whether to enable IAM role for this object store configuration. IAM role can be enabled only if connecting to AWS object store in Data ONTAP Cloud. When using this parameter, `-secret-password` and `-access-key` parameters must not be explicitly specified as they will be obtained from Data ONTAP Cloud in AWS using the IAM role.

`[-is-certificate-validation-enabled {true|false}]` - Is SSL/TLS Certificate Validation Enabled

This optional parameter indicates whether an SSL/TLS certificate of an object store server is validated whenever an SSL/TLS connection to an object store server is established. This parameter is only applicable when `is-ssl-enabled` is `true`. It is recommended to keep the default value which is `true` to make sure that Data ONTAP connects to a trusted object store server, otherwise identities of an object store server are not verified.

Examples

The following example modifies two parameters (port number and `is-ssl-enabled`) of an object store configuration named `my-store`:

```
cluster1::>storage aggregate object-store config modify -object-store-name my-store -port 1235 -is-ssl-enabled true
```

storage aggregate object-store config rename

Rename an existing object store configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate object-store config rename` command is used to rename an exiting object store configuration.

Parameters

`-object-store-name <text>` - Object Store Configuration Name

This parameter identifies an existing object store configuration.

`-new-object-store-name <text>` - Object Store Configuration New Name

This parameter specifies the new object store configuration name.

Examples

The following example renames an object store configuration from `my-store` to `ms1`:

```
cluster1::>storage aggregate object-store config rename -object-store-name my-store -new-object-store-name ms1
```

storage aggregate object-store config show

Display a list of object store configurations

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate object-store config show` command displays information about all existing object store configurations in the cluster.

Parameters

`{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]`

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[`-instance`]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[`-object-store-name <text>`] - Object Store Configuration Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about object store configurations whose name matches the specified names.

[`-object-store-uuid <UUID>`] - UUID of the Object Store Configuration

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about object store configurations whose UUID matches the specified UUID values.

[`-provider-type <providerType>`] - Type of the Object Store Provider

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about object store configurations whose provider type matches the specified value.

[`-server <Remote InetAddress>`] - Fully Qualified Domain Name of the Object Store Server

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about object store configurations whose server name matches the specified value. The server name is specified as a Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN).

[`-is-ssl-enabled {true|false}`] - Is SSL/TLS Enabled

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about object store configurations whose status about the use of secured communication over the network matches the specified value.

[`-port <integer>`] - Port Number of the Object Store

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about object store configurations whose port numbers matches the specified value.

[`-container-name <text>`] - Data Bucket/Container Name Used in S3 Requests

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about object store configurations whose container name matches the specified value. Data ONTAP uses this container name or object store data bucket while accessing data from the object store.

[`-access-key <text>`] - Access Key ID for AWS_S3 and SGWS Provider Types

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about AWS S3 and SGWS object store configurations whose access key matches the specified value. Data ONTAP requires the access key for authorized access to the object store.

[`-azure-account <text>`] - Azure Account

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about Azure object store configurations whose account matches the specified value. Data ONTAP requires the Azure account for authorized access to the Azure object store.

[`-ipspace <IPspace>`] - IPspace to Use in Order to Reach the Object Store

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about object store configurations whose IPspace matches the specified value. Data ONTAP uses the IPspace value to connect to the object store.

[`-use-iam-role {true|false}`] - Use IAM Role for AWS ONTAP Cloud

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about object store configurations whose IAM role status flag matches the specified value. The `-iam-role` and `-use-iam-role` parameters are relevant only in the context of AWS object store and indicates whether IAM role must be used for accessing it. The IAM credentials can be obtained only through AWS Data ONTAP Cloud.

[`-iam-role <text>`] - IAM Role for AWS ONTAP Cloud

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about object store configurations whose IAM (Identity and Access Management) role matches the specified value.

[`-is-certificate-validation-enabled {true|false}`] - Is SSL/TLS Certificate Validation Enabled

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about object store configurations whose status about the validation of SSL/TLS certificate matches the specified value.

Examples

The following example displays all available object store configuration in the cluster:

```
cluster1::>storage aggregate object-store config show
```

storage aggregate object-store profiler commands

The profiler directory

storage aggregate object-store profiler abort

Abort Object Store Profiler

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate object-store profiler abort` command will abort an ongoing object store profiler run. This command requires two parameters - an object store configuration and a node on which the profiler is currently running.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node on Which the Profiler Should Run

This parameter specifies the node on which the object store profiler is running.

-object-store-name <text> - Object Store Configuration Name

This parameter specifies the object store configuration that describes the object store. The object store configuration has information about the object store server name, port, access credentials, and provider type.

Examples

The following example aborts the object store profiler :

```
cluster1::>storage aggregate object-store profiler abort -object-store-name my-store -node my-node
```

storage aggregate object-store profiler show

Show Object Store Profiler Status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate object-store profiler show` command is used to monitor progress and results of the [“storage aggregate object-store profiler start” on page 816](#) command.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node <nodename>] - Node Name

This parameter specifies the node on which the profiler was started.

[-object-store-name <text>] - ONTAP Name for this Object Store Config

This parameter specifies the object store configuration that describes the object store. The object store configuration has information about the object store server name, port, access credentials, and provider type.

`[-profiler-status <text>] - Profiler Status`

Current status of the profiler.

`[-start-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Profiler Start Time`

Time at which profiler run started.

`[-op-name <text>] - Operation Name - PUT/GET`

Name of the operation. Possible values are PUT or GET.

`[-op-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Size of Operation`

Size of the PUT or GET operation.

`[-op-count <integer>] - Number of Operations Performed`

Number of operations issued to the object store.

`[-op-failed <integer>] - Number of Operations Failed`

Number of operations that failed.

`[-op-latency-minimum <integer>] - Minimum Latency for Operation in Milliseconds`

Minimum latency of the operation in milliseconds, as measured from the filesystem layer.

`[-op-latency-maximum <integer>] - Maximum Latency for Operation in Milliseconds`

Maximum latency of the operation in milliseconds, as measured from the filesystem layer.

`[-op-latency-average <integer>] - Average Latency for Operation in Milliseconds`

Average latency of the operation in milliseconds, as measured from the filesystem layer.

`[-op-throughput {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Throughput per Second for the operation`

Throughput per second for the operation.

`[-op-errors <text>, ...] - Error Reasons and Count`

Error reasons and count for failed operation.

`[-op-latency-histogram <text>, ...] - Latency Histogram`

Latency histogram for the operation.

Examples

The following example displays the results of [“storage aggregate object-store profiler start” on page 816](#) :
`cluster1::>storage aggregate object-store profiler show`

storage aggregate object-store profiler start

Start the object store profiler to measure latency and throughput

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate object-store profiler start` command writes objects to an object store and reads those objects to measure latency and throughput of an object store. This command requires two parameters - an object store configuration and node from which to send the PUT/GET/DELETE operations. This command verifies whether the object store is accessible through the intercluster LIF of the node on which it runs. The command fails if the object store is not accessible. The command will create a 10GB dataset by doing 2500 PUTs for a maximum time period of 60 seconds. Then it will issue GET operations of different sizes - 4KB, 8KB, 32KB, 256KB for a maximum time period of 180 seconds. Finally it will delete the objects it created. This command can result in additional charges to your object store account. This is a CPU intensive command. It is recommended to run this command when the system is under 50% CPU utilization.

Parameters

-node <nodename>|local - Node on Which the Profiler Should Run

This parameter specifies the node from which PUT/GET/DELETE operations are sent.

-object-store-name <text> - Object Store Configuration Name

This parameter specifies the object store configuration that describes the object store. The object store configuration has information about the object store server name, port, access credentials, and provider type.

Examples

The following example starts the object store profiler :

```
cluster1::>storage aggregate object-store profiler start -object-store-name my-store -node my-node
```

storage aggregate plex commands

Manage storage aggregate plexes

The plex directory contains commands that operate on a plex of an aggregate.

storage aggregate plex delete

Delete a plex

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate plex delete` command deletes the specified plex. The aggregate specified with then `-aggregate` will be unmirrored and contain the remaining plex. The disks in the deleted plex become spare disks.

Parameters

-aggregate <aggregate name> - Aggregate

Name of an existing aggregate which contains the plex specified with the `-plex` parameter.

-plex <text> - Plex

Name of a plex which belongs to the aggregate specified with the `-aggregate` parameter.

Examples

The following example deletes plex0 of aggregate aggr1:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate plex delete -aggregate aggr1 -plex plex0
```

storage aggregate plex offline

Offline a plex

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate plex offline` command takes the specified plex offline. The aggregate specified with the `-aggregate` parameter must be a mirrored aggregate and both plexes must be online. Prior to taking a plex offline, the system will flush all internally-buffered data associated with the plex and create a snapshot that is written out to both plexes. The snapshot allows for efficient resynchronization when the plex is subsequently brought back online.

Parameters

-aggregate <aggregate name> - Aggregate

Name of an existing aggregate which contains the plex specified with the `-plex` parameter.

-plex <text> - Plex

Name of a plex which belongs to the aggregate specified with the `-aggregate` parameter.

Examples

The following example takes plex0 of aggregate aggr1 offline:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate plex offline -aggregate aggr1 -plex plex0
```

storage aggregate plex online

Online a plex

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate plex online` command brings the specified plex online. The aggregate specified with the `-aggregate` parameter must be an online mirrored aggregate. The system will initiate resynchronization of the plex as part of online processing.

Parameters

-aggregate <aggregate name> - Aggregate

Name of an existing aggregate which contains the plex specified with the `-plex` parameter.

-plex <text> - Plex

Name of a plex which belongs to the aggregate specified with the `-aggregate` parameter.

Examples

The following example brings plex0 of aggregate aggr1 online:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate plex online -aggregate aggr1 -plex plex0
```

storage aggregate plex show

Show plex details

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate plex show` command displays information for the specified plex. By default, the command displays the following information about all plexes:

- Aggregate Name
- Plex Name
- Is Online
- Is Resyncing
- Resyncing Percentage
- Plex Status

To display detailed information about a single plex, use the `-aggregate` and `-plex` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Aggregate

Name of an existing aggregate which contains the plex specified with the -plex parameter.

[-plex <text>] - Plex Name

Name of a plex which belongs to the aggregate specified with the -aggregate parameter.

[-status <text>] - Status

Displays plex status. Possible values are:

- *normal*
- *failed*
- *empty*
- *invalid*
- *uninitialized*
- *failed assimilation*
- *limbo*
- *active*
- *inactive*
- *resyncing*

These values may appear by themselves or in combination separated by commas, for example, "*normal, active*".

[-is-online {true|false}] - Is Online

Selects the plexes that match this parameter value.

[-in-progress {true|false}] - Resync is in Progress

Selects the plexes that match this parameter value.

[-resyncing-percent <percent>] - Resyncing Percentage

Selects the plexes that match this parameter value.

[-resync-level <integer>] - Resync Level

Selects the plexes that match this parameter value.

[-pool <integer>] - Pool

Selects the plexes that match this parameter value.

Examples

The following example displays information about all the plexes for all the aggregates:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate plex show
```

Aggregate	Plex	Is Online	Is Resyncing	Resyncing Percent	Status
aggr0	plex0	true	false	-	normal,active
aggr1	plex0	true	false	-	normal,active
aggr1	plex1	true	false	-	normal,active
aggr2	plex0	true	false	-	normal,active
aggr2	plex2	true	false	-	normal,active

5 entries were displayed.

The following example displays information about plex1 of aggregate aggr1:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate plex show -aggregate aggr1 -plex plex1
```

```
Aggregate: aggr1
Plex Name: plex1
Status: normal,active
Is Online: true
Resync is in Progress: false
Resyncing Percentage: -
Resync Level: -
Pool: 1
```

storage aggregate reallocation commands

Commands for optimizing freespace layout

storage aggregate reallocation quiesce

Quiesce reallocate job on aggregate

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Temporarily stops any reallocation jobs that are in progress. When you use this command, the persistent state is saved. You can use the [“storage aggregate reallocation restart” on page 820](#) command to restart a job that is quiesced.

There is no limit to how long a job can remain in the quiesced (paused) state.

Parameters

-aggregate <aggregate name> - Aggregate Name

Specifies the aggregate on which you want to temporarily pause the job.

Examples

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate reallocation quiesce
  -aggregate aggr0
```

storage aggregate reallocation restart

Restart reallocate job on aggregate

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Starts a reallocation job. Use this command to restart a quiesced (temporarily stopped) job or a scheduled scan that is idle for the aggregate.

Parameters

-aggregate <aggregate name> - Aggregate Name

Specifies the aggregate on which you want to restart reallocation scans.

[-ignore-checkpoint | -i [true]] - Ignore Checkpoint

Restarts the job at the beginning when set to true. If you use this command without specifying this parameter, its effective value is false and the job starts the scan at the point where it was stopped. If you specify this parameter without a value, it is set to true and the scan restarts at the beginning.

Examples

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate reallocation restart
            -aggregate aggr0 -ignore-checkpoint true
```

storage aggregate reallocation schedule

Modify schedule of reallocate job on aggregate

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Schedules a reallocation scan for an existing reallocation job. If the reallocation job does not exist, use the [“storage aggregate reallocation start” on page 822](#) command to define a reallocation job.

You can delete an existing reallocation scan schedule. However, if you do this, the job's scan interval reverts to the schedule that was defined for it when the job was created with the [“storage aggregate reallocation start” on page 822](#) command.

Parameters

-aggregate <aggregate name> - Aggregate Name

Specifies the aggregate on which you want to schedule reallocation jobs.

[-del | -d [true]] - Delete

Deletes an existing reallocation schedule when set to true. If you use this command without specifying this parameter, its effective value is false and the reallocation schedule is not deleted. If you specify this parameter without a value, it is set to true and the reallocation schedule is deleted.

[-cron | -s <text>] - Cron Schedule

Specifies the schedule with the following four fields in sequence. Use a space between field values. Enclose the values in double quotes.

- minute is a value from 0 to 59.
- hour is a value from 0 (midnight) to 23 (11:00 p.m.).
- day of week is a value from 0 (Sunday) to 6 (Saturday).
- day of month is a value from 1 to 31.

Note: If you specify 31 as the value for the day of month, reallocation scans will not run in any months with fewer than 31 days.

Use an asterisk "*" as a wildcard to indicate every value for that field. For example, an * in the day of month field means every day of the month. You cannot use the wildcard in the minute field.

You can enter a number, a range, or a comma-separated list of values for a field.

Examples

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate reallocation schedule -aggregate aggr0 -cron "0 23 6 *"
```

storage aggregate reallocation show

Show reallocate job status for improving free space layout

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Displays the status of a reallocation scan, including the state, schedule, aggregate and scan id. If you do not specify the id for a particular reallocation scan, the command displays information about all the existing reallocation scans.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

Displays the value of relevant field that you specify for the reallocation scans that are present.

| **[-v]**

Specify this parameter to display the output in a verbose format.

| **[-instance]**

Displays information about reallocation scans on aggregates in a list format.

[-id <integer>] - Job ID

Specify this parameter to display the reallocation scan that matches the reallocation job ID that you specify.

[-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Aggregate Name

Specify this parameter to display the reallocation scan that matches the aggregate that you specify.

[-description <text>] - Job Description

Specify this parameter to display reallocation scans that match the text description that you specify.

[-state {Initial|Queued|Running|Waiting|Pausing|Paused|Quitting|Success|Failure|Reschedule|Error|Quit|Dead|Unknown|Restart|Dormant}] - Job State

Specify this parameter to display reallocation jobs that match the state that you specify.

[-progress <text>] - Execution Progress

Specify this parameter to list the running reallocation jobs whose progress indicator matches the text that you provide. For example, if you specify "Starting ..." as the text string for the progress option, then the system lists all the jobs that are starting.

[-schedule <job_schedule>] - Schedule Name

Specify this parameter to display reallocation scans that match the schedule name that you specify. If you want a list of all job schedules, use the ["job schedule show" on page 178](#) command.

[-global-status <text>] - Global State of Scans

Specify this parameter to indicate if reallocation scans are on or off globally. You must type either of the following text strings:

- "Reallocation scans are on"
- "Reallocation scans are off"

Examples

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate reallocation show
Job ID      Aggregate      Schedule      State
-----
23          aggr0          reallocate_0 23 * 6      Queued
```

storage aggregate reallocation start

Start reallocate job on aggregate

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Begins a reallocation scan on a specified aggregate.

Before performing a reallocation scan, the reallocation job normally performs a check of the current layout optimization. If the current layout optimization is less than the threshold, then the system does not perform a reallocation on the aggregate.

You can define the reallocation scan job so that it runs at a specific interval, or you can use the [“storage aggregate reallocation schedule” on page 821](#) command to schedule reallocation jobs.

Parameters

-aggregate <aggregate name> - Aggregate Name

Specify this parameter to specify the target aggregate on which to start a reallocation scan.

{ [-interval | -i <text>] - Interval Schedule

Specified the schedule in a single string with four fields:

- minute is a value from 0 to 59.
- hour is a value from 0 (midnight) to 23 (11:00 p.m.).
- day of month is a value from 1 to 31.

Note: If you specify 31 as the value for the day of the month, reallocation scans will not run in any of the months with fewer than 31 days.

- day of the week is a value from 0 (Sunday) to 6 (Saturday).

Use an asterisk "*" as a wildcard to indicate every value for that field. For example, an * in the day of month field means every day of the month. You cannot use the wildcard in the minute field.

You can enter a number, a range, or a comma-separated list of values for a field.

| [-once | -o [true]] - Once

Specifies that the job runs once and then is automatically removed from the system when set to true. If you use this command without specifying this parameter, its effective value is false and the reallocation scan runs as scheduled. If you enter this parameter without a value, it is set to true and a reallocation scan runs once.

Examples

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate reallocation start -aggregate aggr0 -interval "0 23 * 6"
```

storage aggregate reallocation stop

Stop reallocate job on aggregate

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Stops and deletes any reallocation scan running on the specified aggregate. This command stops and deletes in-progress, scheduled, and quiesced scans.

Parameters

-aggregate <aggregate name> - Aggregate Name

Specify this parameter to specify the target aggregate on which to stop and delete a reallocation scan.

Examples

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate reallocation stop -aggregate aggr0
```

Storage Aggregate Relocation Commands

Manage aggregate relocation

The `storage aggregate relocation` commands enable you to relocate aggregates from one node to another node in the same cluster that share storage.

storage aggregate relocation show

Display relocation status of an aggregate

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate relocation show` command displays status of aggregates which were relocated in the last instance of relocation operation.

Parameters

[`-fields <fieldname>, ...`]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

[`-instance ]`]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[`-node {<nodename>|local}`]} - Node

Selects aggregates from the specified source node.

[`-aggregate <text>`] - Aggregate Name

Selects the aggregates that match this parameter value.

[`-relocation-status <text>`] - Aggregates Relocation Status

Selects the aggregates whose relocation status matches this parameter value.

[`-destination <text>`] - Destination for Relocation

Selects the aggregates that are designated for relocation on the specified destination node.

Examples

The following example displays the relocation status of aggregates on all nodes in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate relocation show
Source      Aggregate  Destination  Relocation Status
-----
node0
-           -           -           Not attempted yet
node1
aggr1       node0      Done
aggr2       node0      In progress
aggr3       node0      Not attempted yet
4 entries were displayed.
```

storage aggregate relocation start

Relocate aggregates to the specified destination

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate relocation start` command initiates the relocation of the aggregates from one node to the partner node in a high-availability (HA) pair.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Name of the Node that currently owns the aggregate

This specifies the source node where the aggregates to be relocated reside.

-destination {<nodename>|local} - Destination node

This specifies the destination node where aggregates are to be relocated.

-aggregate-list <aggregate name>, ... - List of Aggregates to be relocated

This specifies the list of aggregate names to be relocated from source node to destination node.

[-override-vetoes {true|false}] - Override Vetoes

This specifies whether to override the veto checks for relocation operation. Initiating aggregate relocation with vetoes overridden will result in relocation proceeding even if the node detects outstanding issues that would make aggregate relocation dangerous or disruptive. The default value is false.

[-relocate-to-higher-version {true|false}] - Relocate To Higher Version

This specifies if the aggregates are to be relocated to a node which is running on a higher version of Data ONTAP than the source node. If an aggregate is relocated to this destination then that aggregate cannot be relocated back to the source node till the source is also upgraded to the same or higher Data ONTAP version. This option is not required if the destination node is running on higher minor version, but the same major version. The default value is false.

[-override-destination-checks {true|false}] - Override Destination Checks

This specifies if the relocation operation should override the check done on destination node. This option could be used to force a relocation of aggregates even if the destination has outstanding issues. Note that this could make the relocation dangerous or disruptive. The default value is false.

[-ndo-controller-upgrade {true|false}] - Relocate Aggregates for NDO Controller Upgrade (privilege: advanced)

This specifies if the relocation operation is being done as a part of non-disruptive controller upgrade process. Aggregate relocation will not change the home ownerships of the aggregates while relocating as part of controller upgrade. The default value is false.

Examples

The following example relocates aggregates name aggr1 and aggr2 from source node node0 to destination node node1:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate relocation start -node node0 -destination node1 -aggregate-list aggr1, aggr2
```

Storage Aggregate Resynchronization Commands

Manage aggregate resynchronization priorities and options

The `storage aggregate resynchronization` command family manages the number and the order of aggregates that can start a resynchronization operation at any given time on a node. On SyncMirror enabled nodes, plexes of mirrored aggregates can go offline because of a variety of issues. When the disks of an offlined plex come back online, we start a background resynchronization operation on the aggregate to make sure that the new plex is up to date again. These commands allow the user to control the number of resynchronization operations that can concurrently execute on a node, as well as the order in which the aggregates are picked for the resynchronization operation. On a node containing multiple data aggregates, the resynchronization of critical data aggregates can be prioritized by assigning a higher `resync-priority` value than the rest of the data aggregates.

The [“storage aggregate resynchronization options” on page 827](#) commands can be used to control the volume of background resynchronization I/O on a node after a storage or network outage by limiting the number of aggregates that can resynchronize at the same time on a node.

storage aggregate resynchronization modify

Modify aggregate resynchronization priorities

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate resynchronization modify` command can be used to modify the resynchronization priority of an aggregate.

When the number of aggregates pending resynchronization is higher than the maximum number of concurrent resynchronization operations allowed on a node, the aggregates get resynchronized in the order of their "resync-priority" values.

For example, let the `max-concurrent-resync` under the ["storage aggregate resynchronization options" on page 827](#) directory for a node be set to two. If there are three aggregates waiting to be resynchronized, where their respective `resync-priority` values are high, medium, and low, then the third aggregate is not allowed to start resynchronization until one of the first two aggregates has completed resynchronizing.

Parameters

-aggregate <aggregate name> - Aggregate

This parameter specifies the aggregate that is to be modified.

[-resync-priority {high(fixed)|high|medium|low}] - Resynchronization Priority

This parameter specifies the new resynchronization priority value for the specified aggregate. This field cannot be modified for unmirrored or Data ONTAP system aggregates.

Possible values for this parameter are:

- high: Mirrored data aggregates with this priority value start resynchronization first.
- medium: Mirrored data aggregates with this priority value start resynchronization after all the system aggregates and data aggregates with 'high' priority value have started resynchronization.
- low: Mirrored data aggregates with this priority value start resynchronization only after all the other aggregates have started resynchronization.

Examples

The following example changes the `resync-priority` of a specified aggregate to `medium`:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate resynchronization modify -aggregate aggr1 -resync-priority medium
```

storage aggregate resynchronization show

Display aggregate resynchronization priorities

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate resynchronization show` command displays the relative resynchronization priority for each aggregate in the cluster. When a particular node restricts how many resync operations can be active concurrently, these priorities are used to prioritize the operations. The maximum concurrent resync operations for a node is displayed in the ["storage aggregate resynchronization options show" on page 828](#) command. If no parameters are specified, the command displays the following information about all the aggregates in the cluster:

- Aggregate name

- Node that owns the aggregate
- Resync priority for the aggregate

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Aggregate

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the resynchronization priority only for the specified aggregate.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the resynchronization priority only for the aggregates owned by the specified node.

[-resync-priority {high(fixed)|high|medium|low}] - Resynchronization Priority

If this parameter is specified, the command displays only the resynchronization priority that matches the specified value. Possible values for this parameter are:

- high(fixed): This value is reserved for Data ONTAP system aggregates, which cannot have any other value for this field. These aggregates always start their resynchronization operation at the first available opportunity. This value cannot be assigned to a data aggregate.
- high: Mirrored data aggregates with this priority value start resynchronization first.
- medium: Mirrored data aggregates with this priority value start resynchronization after all the system aggregates and data aggregates with 'high' priority value have started resynchronization.
- low: Mirrored data aggregates with this priority value start resynchronization only after all the other aggregates have started resynchronization.

When the number of aggregates waiting for resynchronization is higher than the maximum number of resynchronization operations allowed on a node, then the resync-priority field is used to determine which aggregate starts resynchronization first. This field is not set for unmirrored aggregates.

Examples

The following command displays the resynchronization priorities for all the aggregates in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate resynchronization show
Aggregate Node           Resync Priority
-----
aggr0_n1  cluster1-01          high(fixed)
aggr0_n2  cluster1-02          high(fixed)
aggr1     cluster1-01           low
aggr2     cluster1-01          high
aggr3     cluster1-01          medium
4 entries were displayed.
```

storage aggregate resynchronization options commands

The options directory

storage aggregate resynchronization options modify

Modify node specific aggregate resynchronization options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate resynchronization options modify` command can be used to modify the options that govern the resynchronization of aggregates on a given cluster node.

Modifying the `max-concurrent-resyncs` option changes the number of aggregates that are allowed to resynchronize concurrently. When the number of aggregates waiting for resynchronization is higher than this value, the aggregates are resynchronized in the order of their "resync-priority". This value can be modified using the [“storage aggregate resynchronization modify” on page 826](#) command while specifying the `-resync-priority` parameter.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

This parameter specifies the node for which the option is to be modified.

[-max-concurrent-resync <integer>] - Maximum Concurrent Resynchronizing Aggregates

This parameter specifies the new value for the maximum number of concurrent resync operations allowed on a node. This option must be specified along with the `-node` parameter. When a node has active resync operations, setting this parameter to a value that is lower than the number of currently resyncing aggregates will trigger a user confirmation.

Examples

The following example changes the maximum concurrent resync operations for the specified node to ten:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate resynchronization options modify -node node1 -max-concurrent-resyncs 10
```

storage aggregate resynchronization options show

Display node specific aggregate resynchronization options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage aggregate resynchronization options show` command displays all the options that govern the resynchronization of aggregates on a given cluster node. If no parameters are specified, the command displays the following information about all nodes:

- Node for which the information is being displayed
- Maximum number of concurrent resynchronizing aggregates allowed

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If this parameter is specified, the command displays resynchronization options only for the specified node.

[-max-concurrent-resync <integer>] - Maximum Concurrent Resynchronizing Aggregates

If this parameter is specified, the command displays only the resynchronization option that matches the specified value.

Examples

The following example displays the maximum number of concurrent resyncs allowed for each node in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate resynchronization options show
Node           Maximum Concurrent Resynchronizing Aggregates
-----
cluster1-01    15
cluster1-02     4
2 entries were displayed.
```

The following example displays the maximum number of concurrent resyncs allowed for a specified node:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate resynchronization options show -node node1
Node           Maximum Concurrent Resynchronizing Aggregates
-----
cluster1-01    15
```

The following example displays all the nodes that allow more than five concurrent resync operations:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate resynchronization options show -max-concurrent-resyncs >5
Node           Maximum Concurrent Resynchronizing Aggregates
-----
cluster1-01    15
```

storage array commands

The array directory

storage array modify

Make changes to an array's profile.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage array modify` command lets the user change several array parameters.

Parameters

-name <text> - Name

Storage array name, either generated by Data ONTAP or assigned by the user.

[-prefix <text>] - Prefix

Abbreviation for the named array.

[-vendor <text>] - Vendor

Array manufacturer.

[-model <text>] - Model

Array model number.

[-options <text>] - options

Vendor specific array settings.

[-max-queue-depth <integer>] - Target Port Queue Depth (privilege: advanced)

The target port queue depth for all target ports on this array.

[-lun-queue-depth <integer>] - LUN Queue Depth (privilege: advanced)

The queue depth assigned to array LUNs from this array.

{ [-is-upgrade-pending {true|false}] - Upgrade Pending (privilege: advanced)

Set this parameter to *true* if the array requires additional Data ONTAP resilience for a pending firmware upgrade. Keep this parameter *false* during normal array operation. This value can not be set to *true* if *-path-failover-time* is greater than zero.

| [-path-failover-time <integer>] - Path Failover Time (sec)

The time delay (in secs) before switching the I/O path when the path is deleted. The maximum time delay is 30 sec. The default is 0. This value can not be greater than zero if *-is-upgrade-pending* is *true*.

[-all-path-fail-delay <integer>]] - Extend All Path Failure Event (secs)

Use this parameter to increase the delay before Data ONTAP declares an "all path failure" event for an array. Delaying the "all path failure" event allows Data ONTAP to suspend I/O operations for a longer period of time before declaring a data access disruption, allowing for I/O operations to resume if any path comes back online within the specified duration. A valid delay is any value between 30 and 90 seconds. A value of 0 will reset the delay, resulting in default actions being taken whenever an "all path failure" event is detected.

Examples

This command changes the model to FastT.

```
cluster1::> storage array modify -name IBM_1722_1 -model FastT
```

storage array remove

Remove a storage array record from the array profile database.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage array remove` command discards array profile records for a particular storage array from the cluster database. Upon command completion, if a storage array is still connected to the cluster, the array profile record is re-created with default values.

Parameters

-name <text> - Name

Name of the storage array you want to remove from the database.

Examples

```
cluster1::> storage array remove IBM_1722_1
```

storage array rename

Change the name of a storage array in the array profile database.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage array rename` command permits substitution of the array profile name which Data ONTAP assigned during device discovery. By default, the name that Data ONTAP assigned to the storage array during discovery is shown in Data ONTAP displays and command output.

Parameters

-name <text> - Name

Storage array name either generated by Data ONTAP or assigned by the user.

-new-name <text> - The new name to assign to this array profile. (28 chars max)

New name to assign to the storage array.

Examples

```
cluster1::> storage array rename -name HITACHI_DF600F_1 -new-name MyArray
```

storage array show

Display information about SAN-attached storage arrays.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage array show` command displays information about arrays visible to the cluster. If no parameters are specified, the command displays the following information about all storage arrays:

- Prefix
- Name
- Vendor
- Model
- Options

To display detailed information about a single array, use the `-name` parameter. The detailed view adds the following information:

- Serial Number
- Optimization Policy
- Affinity
- Errors
- Path Failover Time
- Extend All Path Failure Event

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-name <text>] - Name

Selects the arrays that match this parameter value.

[-prefix <text>] - Prefix

Abbreviation for the named array.

[-vendor <text>] - Vendor

Array manufacturer.

[-model <text>] - Model

Array model number.

[-options <text>] - options

Vendor specific array settings.

[-serial-number <text>] - Serial Number

Array product identifier.

[-max-queue-depth <integer>] - Target Port Queue Depth (privilege: advanced)

Selects the arrays that match this parameter value.

[-lun-queue-depth <integer>] - LUN Queue Depth (privilege: advanced)

Selects the arrays that match this parameter value.

[-optimization-policy {iALUA|eALUA|symmetric|proprietary|mixed|unknown}] - Optimization Policy

Selects the arrays that match this parameter value.

[-affinity {none|aaa|ap|mixed|unknown}] - Affinity

Selects the arrays that match this parameter value.

[-error-text <text>, ...] - Error Text

Selects the arrays that match this parameter value.

[-is-upgrade-pending {true|false}] - Upgrade Pending (privilege: advanced)

Selects the arrays that match this parameter value.

[-path-failover-time <integer>] - Path Failover Time (sec)

Use this parameter to list arrays that have path failover time set to the value you specify.

[-all-path-fail-delay <integer>] - Extend All Path Failure Event (secs)

Use this parameter to list arrays that have the all path failure event delay set to the value you specify.

Examples

The following example displays information about all arrays.

```
cluster1::> storage array show
Prefix      Name      Vendor      Model Options
-----
                HITACHI_DF600F_1  HITACHI      DF600F
                IBM_1722_1      IBM          1722
2 entries were displayed.
```

The following example displays detailed information about a specific array:

```
cluster1::> storage array show -name HITACHI_DF600F_1
Name: HITACHI_DF600F_1
Prefix: abc
Vendor: HITACHI
Model: DF600F
options:
  Serial Number: 4291000000000000
  Optimization Policy: iALUA
  Affinity: aaa
  Error Text:
  Path Failover Timeout (sec): 30
  Extend All Path Failure Event (secs): 50
```

storage array config commands

The config directory

storage array config show

Display connectivity to back-end storage arrays.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage array config show` command displays information about how the storage arrays connect to the cluster, LUN groups, number of LUNS, and more. Use this command to validate the configuration and to assist in troubleshooting.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-switch]

If you specify this parameter, switch port information is shown.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Controller Name

Selects the arrays that match this parameter value.

[-group <integer>] - LUN Group

Selects the arrays that match this parameter value. A LUN group is a set of LUNs that shares the same path set.

[-target-wwpn <text>] - Array Target Ports

Selects the arrays that match this parameter value (the World Wide Port Name of a storage array port).

[-initiator <text>] - Initiator

Selects the arrays that match this parameter value (the host bus adapter that the clustered node uses to connect to storage arrays).

[-array-name <array name>] - Array Name

Selects the arrays that match this parameter value.

[-target-side-switch-port <text>] - Target Side Switch Port

Selects the arrays that match this parameter value.

[-initiator-side-switch-port <text>] - Initiator Side Switch Port

Selects the arrays that match this parameter value.

[-lun-count <integer>] - Number of array LUNs

Selects the arrays that match this parameter value.

[-ownership {all|assigned|unassigned}] - Ownership

Selects the arrays that match this parameter value.

Examples

```
cluster1::> storage array config show
```

Node	LUN Group	LUN Count	Array Name	Array Target Port	Initiator
vnn3070f19a	0	20	DGC_RAID5_1	5006016030229f13	0d
				5006016130229f13	0c
				5006016830229f13	0b
				5006016930229f13	0a
	1	21	HITACHI_OPEN_1	50060e80034fe704	0c
					0d
				50060e80034fe714	0a
					0b
				50060e80034fe715	0b
				50060e80034fe716	0c
					0d
	2	8	EMC_SYMMETRIX_1	50060482cb1bce1d	0a
					0b
				5006048acb1bce0c	0c

	3	10	IBM_UniversalXport_1	202600a0b8322d10	0d
				204700a0b8322d10	0c
					0d
					0a
					0b
vnv3070f19b	0	20	DGC_RAID5_1	5006016030229f13	0d
				5006016130229f13	0c
				5006016830229f13	0b
				5006016930229f13	0a
	1	21	HITACHI_OPEN_1	50060e80034fe704	0c
					0d
				50060e80034fe714	0a
					0b
				50060e80034fe715	0b
				50060e80034fe716	0c
					0d
	2	8	EMC_SYMMETRIX_1	50060482cb1bce1d	0a
					0b
				5006048acb1bce0c	0c
					0d
	3	10	IBM_UniversalXport_1	202600a0b8322d10	0c
					0d
				204700a0b8322d10	0a
					0b

38 entries were displayed.

Warning: Configuration errors were detected. Use 'storage errors show' for detailed information.

storage array disk commands

The storage array disk directory

storage array disk paths commands

The paths directory

storage array disk paths show

Display a list of LUNs on the given array

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage array disk paths show` command displays information about disks and array LUNs. Where it appears in the remainder of this document, "disk" may refer to either a disk or an array LUN. By default, the command displays the following information about all disks:

- Disk Unique Identifier
- Controller name
- Initiator Port
- LUN ID
- Failover optimization type
- The Use State of the LUN on this path
- Target Port
- Target IQN
- TPGN
- Port speeds
- Kbytes/sec on Disk (Rolling Average)
- Number IOPS per second on disk (Rolling Average)

To display detailed information about a single disk, use the `-disk` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

Displays the specified fields for all disks, in column style output.

| [-switch]

Displays the switch port information for all disks, in column style output.

| [-instance]}

Displays detailed disk information. If no disk path name is specified, this parameter displays the same detailed information for all disks as does the `-disk` parameter. If a disk path name is specified, then this parameter displays the same detailed information for the specified disks as does the `-disk` parameter.

[-uid <text>] - Disk Unique Identifier

Selects the disks whose unique id matches this parameter value. A disk unique identifier has the form:
20000000:875D4C32:00000000:00000000:00000000:00000000:00000000:00000000:00000000

[-disk <disk path name>] - Disk Name

Displays detailed information about the specified disks.

[-array-name <array name>] - Array Name

Selects information about the LUNs presented by the specified storage array.

[-diskpathnames <disk path name>, ...] - Path-Based Disk Names

Selects information about disks that have all of the specified path names.

[-nodelist [<nodename>|local], ...] - Controller name

Selects information about disks that are visible to all of the specified nodes .

[-initiator <text>, ...] - Initiator Port

Selects information about disks that are visible to the initiator specified. Disks that are not currently in use by that initiator are included.

[-lun <integer>, ...] - LUN ID

Selects information about the specified LUNs.

[-target-wwpn <text>, ...] - Target Port

Selects information about disks that are visible on target ports identified by their World Wide Port Name.

[-initiator-side-switch-port <text>, ...] - Initiator Side Switch Port

Selects information about disks visible to an initiator that is connected to the specified switch port.

[-lun-path-use-state <text>, ...] - The Use State of the LUN on this path

Selects information about LUNs reporting the specified in-use state.

[-tpgn <integer>, ...] - Target Port Group Number

Selects information about disks that belong to the specified Target Port Group Number.

[-port-speed <text>, ...] - Port Speed

Selects information about disks served by a Host Bus Adapter that is running at the specified port speed.

[-lun-io-kbps <integer>, ...] - Kbytes/sec on Disk (Rolling Average)

Selects information about the LUNs that have reached the specified I/O throughput.

[-lun-iops <integer>, ...] - Number IOPS per second on disk (Rolling Average)

Selects information about the LUNs that have reached the specified number of IOPs.

[-target-side-switch-port <text>, ...] - Target Side Switch Port

Selects information about disks that are visible on target ports identified by the switch port to which they are connected.

[-target-port-access-state <text>, ...] - Failover optimization type

Selects information about disks visible on target ports that have the specified access state.

[-initiator-io-kbps <integer>, ...] - Kbytes of I/O per second on Initiator (Rolling Average)

Selects information about disks visible to an initiator that has executed I/O at the specified throughput.

[-initiator-iops <integer>, ...] - Number of IOPS on Initiator (Rolling Average)

Selects information about disks visible to an initiator that has executed the specified number of IOPs.

[-target-io-kbps <integer>, ...] - Kbytes of I/O per second to Target (Rolling Average)

Selects information about disks visible on target ports that have reached the specified I/O throughput.

[-target-iops <integer>, ...] - Number of IOPS to Target (Rolling Average)

Selects information about disks visible on target ports that have performed the specified number of IOPs.

[-path-link-errors <integer>, ...] - Link Error count on path

Selects information about disks with paths that have incurred the specified number of FC link errors.

[-path-io-kbps <integer>, ...] - Kbytes of I/O per second on Path (Rolling Average)

Selects information about disk with paths that have reached the specified I/O throughput.

[-path-iops <integer>, ...] - Number of IOPS on Path (Rolling Average)

Selects information about disks on those paths that have reached the specified number of IOPs.

[-path-quality <integer>, ...] - Percentage of weighted error threshold

Selects information about disks on paths that have incurred the specified number of errors. The value displayed is a measure of the health of a path expressed as a percentage of an error threshold. Once a path has reached or surpassed the error threshold, another path will be selected for I/O transfer, if there is one available.

[-path-lun-in-use-count <integer>, ...] - Number of LUNs in the in-use state on this path

Selects information about disks with paths that have the specified in-use-count.

[-initiator-lun-in-use-count <integer>, ...] - Number of LUNs in the in-use state on this initiator

Selects information about disks with a path through an initiator that has the specified in-use-count.

[-target-lun-in-use-count <integer>, ...] - Number of LUNs in the in-use state on this target

Selects information about disks with a path through a target port that has the specified in-use-count.

[-preferred-target-port {true|false}, ...] - Whether or not target port group is preferred

Selects information about disks that match the specified parameter value indicating whether the backing storage is ALUA (Assymmetric Logical Unit Access) capable and has specified the array target port on this path to be a preferred target port for I/O.

[-vmdisk-device-id <integer>, ...] - Virtual disk device ID

Selects information about disks that have the specified virtual disk device ID.

[-host-adapter <text>] - Primary Path Host Adapter

Selects information about disks that are currently using the specified Host Bus Adapter.

[-primary-port <text>] - Primary Path Disk Port

Selects information about disks that use the specified primary port.

[-secondary-name <disk path name>] - Secondary Path Name

Selects information about disks that use the specified secondary path name, for multipath configuration.

[-secondary-port <text>] - Secondary Path Disk Port

Selects information about disks that use the specified secondary port.

Examples

The following example displays information about all disks:

```
cluster1::> storage array disk paths show
Disk Name: 1.0.20
```

```

UID: 5000C500:0979E09F:00000000:00000000:00000000:00000000:00000000:00000000
      LUN                                     Link
Controller Initiator ID Acc Use Target Port TPGN Speed (KB/s) IOPS
node2       3a      0  AO  INU  5000c5000979e09d      80  9 Gb/S      0      0
node2       3c      0  AO  RDY  5000c5000979e09e      12  9 Gb/S      0      0
node1       3a      0  AO  RDY  5000c5000979e09e      12  9 Gb/S      0      0
node1       3c      0  AO  INU  5000c5000979e09d      80  9 Gb/S      0      0
Disk Name: 1.0.22
UID: 5000C500:0979E3C3:00000000:00000000:00000000:00000000:00000000:00000000
      LUN                                     Link
Controller Initiator ID Acc Use Target Port TPGN Speed (KB/s) IOPS
node2       3a      0  AO  INU  5000c5000979e3c1      83  9 Gb/S      0      0
node2       3c      0  AO  RDY  5000c5000979e3c2      15  9 Gb/S      0      0
node1       3a      0  AO  RDY  5000c5000979e3c2      15  9 Gb/S      0      0
node1       3c      0  AO  INU  5000c5000979e3c1      83  9 Gb/S      0      0
Disk Name: 1.0.19
UID: 5000C500:0979E3F3:00000000:00000000:00000000:00000000:00000000:00000000
      LUN                                     Link
Controller Initiator ID Acc Use Target Port TPGN Speed (KB/s) IOPS
node2       3a      0  AO  RDY  5000c5000979e3f1      86  9 Gb/S      0      0
node2       3c      0  AO  INU  5000c5000979e3f2      18  9 Gb/S      0      0
node1       3a      0  AO  INU  5000c5000979e3f2      18  9 Gb/S      0      0
node1       3c      0  AO  RDY  5000c5000979e3f1      86  9 Gb/S      0      0
Disk Name: 1.0.16
UID: 5000C500:0979EBEB:00000000:00000000:00000000:00000000:00000000:00000000
      LUN                                     Link
Controller Initiator ID Acc Use Target Port TPGN Speed (KB/s) IOPS
node2       3a      0  AO  INU  5000c5000979ebe9      71  9 Gb/S     283      3
node2       3c      0  AO  RDY  5000c5000979ebea      3   9 Gb/S      0      0
node1       3a      0  AO  RDY  5000c5000979ebea      3   9 Gb/S      0      0
node1       3c      0  AO  INU  5000c5000979ebe9      71  9 Gb/S      3      0
[...]
```

storage array port commands

The port directory

storage array port modify

Make changes to a target port record.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage array port modify` command lets the user change array target port parameters.

Parameters

-name <text> - Name

Selects the array ports that match this parameter value. The storage array name is either generated by Data ONTAP or assigned by the user.

-wwnn <text> - WWNN

Selects the array ports that match this parameter value.

-wwpn <text> - WWPN

Selects the array ports that match this parameter value.

[-max-queue-depth <integer>] - Target Port Queue Depth

The target port queue depth for this target port.

[-utilization-policy {normal|defer}] - Utilization Policy

The policy used in automatically adjusting the queue depth of the target port based on its utilization.

Examples

This command changes the maximum queue depth for this target port to 32.

```
cluster1::> storage array port modify -name HITACHI_DF600F_1 -wwnn 50060e80004291c0 -wwpn 50060e80004291c0 -max-queue-depth 32
```

storage array port remove

Remove a port record from an array profile.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage array port remove` command removes a port from the array database. You might want to remove ports that are no longer connected to the clustered node. Port information can change after hardware replacement, rezoning, or similar configuration activities. The database retains the records about previous ports unless you remove the information.

Parameters

-name <text> - Name

Selects the array ports that match this parameter value. The storage array name is either generated by Data ONTAP or assigned by the user.

{ [-wwnn <text>] - WWNN

Selects the array ports that match this parameter value.

[-wwpn <text>] - WWPN

Selects the array ports that match this parameter value.

| [-target-iqn <text>] - Target IQN

Selects the array ports that match this parameter value.

[-tpgt <integer>] - TPGT

Selects the array ports that match this parameter value.

Examples

This command removes a port record from the array profiles database.

```
cluster1::> storage array port remove -name HITACHI_DF600F_1 -wwnn 50060e80004291c0 -wwpn 50060e80004291c0
```

storage array port show

Display information about a storage array's target ports.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage array port show` command displays all the target ports known to the cluster for a given storage array (if an array name is specified) or for all storage arrays if no storage array name is specified. Target ports remain in the database as part of an array profile unless you explicitly remove them from the database.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-name <text>] - Name

Selects the array ports that match this parameter value. The storage array name is either generated by Data ONTAP or assigned by the user.

[-wwnn <text>] - WWNN

Selects the array ports that match this parameter value.

[-wwpn <text>] - WWPN

Selects the array ports that match this parameter value.

[-max-queue-depth <integer>] - Target Port Queue Depth

Selects the array ports that match this parameter value.

[-node {<nodename>|local}, ...] - Controller Name

Selects the array ports that match this parameter value.

[-initiator-port <text>, ...] - Initiator Port

Selects the array ports that match this parameter value.

[-average-dynamic-queue-depth <integer>, ...] - Average Dynamic Queue Depth (privilege: advanced)

The average value of the dynamic target port queue depth.

[-average-latency-per-iop <integer>, ...] - Average Latency Per IOP

Selects the array ports that match this parameter value (average latency per I/O performed in microseconds).

[-average-pending <integer>, ...] - Average Pending (privilege: advanced)

Selects the array ports that match this parameter value (average over time of how many commands are on the outstanding queue).

[-average-waiting <integer>, ...] - Average Waiting (privilege: advanced)

Selects the array ports that match this parameter value (average over time of how many commands are on the waiting queue).

[-connection-type {direct|fabric|ISCSI}] - Connection Type

Selects the array ports that match this parameter value (type of connection between the controller and the back end storage).

[-dynamic-queue-depth <integer>, ...] - Dynamic Queue Depth (privilege: advanced)

Current dynamic target port queue depth, the maximum number of commands allowed outstanding.

[-max-pending <integer>, ...] - Max Pending (privilege: advanced)

Selects the array ports that match this parameter value (largest number of commands observed on the outstanding queue).

[-max-waiting <integer>, ...] - Max Waiting (privilege: advanced)

Selects the array ports that match this parameter value (largest number of commands observed on the waiting queue).

[-path-link-errors <integer>, ...] - Link Error count on path

Selects the array ports that match this parameter value.

[-percent-busy <integer>, ...] - Percent Busy

Selects the array ports that match this parameter value (percentage of time I/Os are outstanding on the port).

[-percent-waiting <integer>, ...] - Percent Waiting

Selects the array ports that match this parameter value (percentage of time there are I/Os waiting on the throttle list on the target port).

[-switch-port <text>] - Switch Port

Selects the array ports that match this parameter value (for fabric attached connections, the switch port the array target port is connected to; N/A for direct attached).

[-target-io-kbps <integer>, ...] - Kbytes of I/O per second to Target (Rolling Average)

Selects the array ports that match this parameter value.

[-target-iops <integer>, ...] - Number of IOPS to Target (Rolling Average)

Selects the array ports that match this parameter value.

[-target-lun-in-use-count <integer>, ...] - Target LUN In Use Count

Selects the array ports that match this parameter value (number of IN-USE disks on this target port).

[-target-port-speed <text>] - Target Port Speed

Selects the array ports that match this parameter value (speed that the target port has negotiated with its connected switch port, or initiator port if direct attached).

[-utilization-policy {normal|defer}] - Utilization Policy

The policy used when sending I/O to an array target port when it reaches maximum queue depth.

Possible values are:

- normal - This policy aggressively competes for target port resources, in effect competing with other hosts. (default)
- defer - This policy does not aggressively compete for target port resources, in effect deferring to other hosts.

Examples

The example below displays the port information for a single port.

```
cluster1::> storage array port show -wwpn 50060e80004291c0
Array Name: HITACHI_DF600F_1
WWNN: 50060e80004291c0
WWPN: 50060e80004291c0
Connection Type: fabric
Switch Port: vgbr300s89:9
Link Speed: 4 GB/s
Max Queue Depth: 1024
Utilization Policy: normal
```

Node	Initiator	LUN Count	IOPS	KB/s	%busy	%waiting	Link Errs
vnv3070f20a	0b	2	0	0	0	0	0
vnv3070f20b	0b	2	0	0	0	0	0

storage automated-working-set-analyzer commands

Manage Automated Working Set Analyser

storage automated-working-set-analyzer show

Display running instances

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The automated-working-set-analyzer show command displays the Automated Working-set Analyzer running instances.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node <nodename>] - Node Name

This parameter indicates the node name that the AWA instance runs on.

[-flash-cache {true|false}] - Flash Cache Node-wide Modeling

This parameter indicates whether the AWA is modeling flash-cache.

[-aggregate-uuid <UUID>] - Uuid of the Aggregate

This parameter indicates the aggregate uuid that the AWA instance runs on.

[-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Aggregate

This parameter indicates the aggregate name that the AWA instance runs on.

[-working-set-size {true|false}] - Working Set Size

This parameter indicates whether the AWA instance is configured to find the working set size.

[-start-time <Date>] - Starting Time

This parameter indicates the time when the AWA instance was started.

[-total-intervals <integer>] - Total Interval Count

This parameter indicates the total number of intervals that the AWA instance has covered.

[-read-throughput {<integer>[Bps|KBps|MBps|GBps]] - Read Throughput

This parameter indicates the maximum read throughput over an interval that AWA has observed from the storage disks.

[-write-throughput {<integer>[Bps|KBps|MBps|GBps]] - Write Throughput

This parameter indicates the maximum write throughput over an interval that AWA has observed to the storage disks

[-cacheable-read <percent>] - Cacheable Read

This parameter indicates the maximum percent of cacheable read over an interval that AWA has observed. Cacheable reads are non-sequential reads, i.e., the percentage of data reads that could have been cached.

[-cacheable-write <percent>] - Cacheable Write

This parameter indicates the maximum percent of cacheable write over an interval that AWA has observed. Cacheable writes are random overwrites, percentage of disk writes that could have been cached.

[-projected-cache-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Max Projected Cache Size

This parameter indicates the projected Flash Pool cache usage.

[-projected-read-hit <percent>] - Projected Read Hit

This parameter indicates the percentage of blocks that could be read from the Flash Pool cache instead of HDDs.

[-projected-write-hit <percent>] - Projected Write Hit

This parameter indicates the percentage of block overwrites that could go to the Flash Pool cache instead of HDDs.

[-referenced-interval-id <integer>] - Referenced Interval ID

This parameter indicates the interval in which the cache size effect information is derived from.

[-referenced-interval-time <Date>] - Referenced Interval Time

This parameter indicates the time when the referenced interval for the cache size effect information is derived from.

[-referenced-interval-cache-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Referenced Interval Cache Size

This parameter indicates the cache size at the end of the referenced interval from which the cache size effect information is based on.

[-read-hit-20 <percent>] - 20% Cache Read Hit

This parameter indicates the predicted read hit rate when the cache size is 20% of the referenced cache size.

[-read-hit-40 <percent>] - 40% Cache Read Hit

This parameter indicates the predicted read hit rate when the cache size is 40% of the referenced cache size.

[-read-hit-60 <percent>] - 60% Cache Read Hit

This parameter indicates the predicted read hit rate when the cache size is 60% of the referenced cache size.

[-read-hit-80 <percent>] - 80% Cache Read Hit

This parameter indicates the predicted read hit rate when the cache size is 80% of the referenced cache size.

[-read-hit-100 <percent>] - 100% Cache Read Hit

This parameter indicates the predicted read hit rate when the cache size is 100% of the referenced cache size.

[-write-hit-20 <percent>] - 20% Cache Write Hit

This parameter indicates the predicted write hit rate when the cache size is 20% of the referenced cache size.

[-write-hit-40 <percent>] - 40% Cache Write Hit

This parameter indicates the predicted writehit rate when the cache size is 40% of the referenced cache size.

[-write-hit-60 <percent>] - 60% Cache Write Hit

This parameter indicates the predicted write hit rate when the cache size is 60% of the referenced cache size.

[-write-hit-80 <percent>] - 80% Cache Write Hit

This parameter indicates the predicted write hit rate when the cache size is 80% of the referenced cache size.

[-write-hit-100 <percent>] - 100% Cache Write Hit

This parameter indicates the predicted write hit rate when the cache size is 100% of the referenced cache size.

Examples

The following example shows a running instance of automated-working-set-analyzer on node *node1* for aggregate *aggr0*.

```
cluster1::> cluster-1::*> storage automated-working-set-analyzer show
```

Node	FC	Aggregate	wss	Intervals	Start Time
node1	false	aggr0	false	125	Wed Jul 22 13:58:17 2015

storage automated-working-set-analyzer start

Command to start Automated Working Set Analyzer on node or aggregate

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The automated-working-set-analyzer start command enables the Automated Workload Analyzer that is capable of doing the following:

- Flash Pool modeling for an aggregate
- Flash Cache modeling for a node - can not specify an aggregate.
- Working set size estimation
- Workload monitoring

Parameters

-node <nodename> - Node Name

This parameter indicates the node name that the AWA instance runs on.

[-flash-cache {true|false}] - Flash Cache Node-wide Modeling

This parameter indicates whether the AWA is modeling flash-cache.

[-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Aggregate

This parameter indicates the aggregate name that the AWA instance runs on.

[-working-set-size {true|false}] - Working Set Size

This parameter indicates whether the AWA instance is configured to find the working set size.

Examples

```
cluster1::> storage automated-working-set-analyzer start -node vsim1 -aggregate aggr0
```

storage automated-working-set-analyzer stop

Command to stop Automated Working Set Analyzer on node or aggregate

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The storage automated-working-set-analyzer stop command terminates one or multiple Automated Workload Analyzer running instances.

Parameters

-node <nodename> - Node Name

This parameter indicates the node name that the AWA instance runs on.

[-flash-cache {true|false}] - Flash cache node-wide modeling

This parameter indicates whether the AWA is modeling flash-cache.

[-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Aggregate

This parameter indicates the aggregate name that the AWA instance runs on.

Examples

```
cluster1::> storage automated-working-set-analyzer stop -node vsim1 -aggregate aggr1
```

storage automated-working-set-analyzer volume commands

The volume directory

storage automated-working-set-analyzer volume show

Displays the Automated Working Set Analyzer volume table

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The automated-working-set-analyzer volume show command displays the volume statistics reported by the corresponding Automated Working-set Analyzer running instances.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[`-instance`]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[`-node <nodename>`] - Node

This parameter indicates the node name that the AWA instance runs on.

[`-flash-cache {true|false}`] - Flash Cache Node-wide Modeling

This parameter indicates whether the AWA is modeling flash-cache.

[`-vol-uuid <UUID>`] - Uuid of the Volume

This parameter indicates the volume uuid that this command is issued on.

[`-aggregate <aggregate name>`] - Aggregate

This parameter indicates the aggregate name that the AWA instance runs on.

[`-volume <volume name>`] - Volume

This parameter indicates the volume name that this command is issued on.

[`-rank <integer>`] - Cache Benefit Rank

This parameter indicates the rank of this volume among all volumes that would be most benefited by the modeled cache technology based on the AWA prediction.

[`-read-throughput {<integer>[Bps|KBps|MBps|GBps]}`] - Read Throughput

This parameter indicates the maximum read throughput over an interval that AWA has observed from the storage disks for this volume.

[`-write-throughput {<integer>[Bps|KBps|MBps|GBps]}`] - Write Throughput

This parameter indicates the maximum write throughput over an interval that AWA has observed to the storage disks for this volume.

[`-cacheable-read <percent>`] - Cacheable Read

This parameter indicates the maximum percent of cacheable read over an interval that AWA has observed for this volume. Cacheable reads are non-sequential reads, i.e., the percentage of data reads that could have been cached.

[`-cacheable-write <percent>`] - Cacheable Write

This parameter indicates the maximum percent of cacheable write over an interval that AWA has observed. Cacheable writes are random overwrites, percentage of disk writes that could have been cached.

[`-projected-cache-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}`] - Max Projected Cache Size

This parameter indicates the projected Flash Pool cache usage by this volume.

[`-projected-read-hit <percent>`] - Projected Read Hit

This parameter indicates the percentage of blocks that could be read from the Flash Pool cache instead of HDDs for this volume.

[`-projected-write-hit <percent>`] - Projected Write Hit

This parameter indicates the percentage of block overwrites that could go to the Flash Pool cache instead of HDDs for this volume.

Examples

```
cluster1::> cluster-1:*> storage automated-working-set-analyzer volume show
Node      FC      Aggregate  Volume      Rank  Read Thrupt  Write Thrupt
-----
vsim1     false  aggr0      vol0         1    230.47KBps   580.09KBps
```

storage bridge commands

Storage bridge monitoring commands

storage bridge add

Add a bridge for monitoring

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage bridge add` command enables you to add FC-to-SAS bridges for SNMP monitoring in a MetroCluster configuration.

Parameters

-address <IP Address> - Bridge Management Port IP Address

This parameter specifies the IP address of the bridge that is being added for monitoring.

[-snmp-community <text>] - SNMP Community

This parameter specifies the SNMP community set on the bridge that is being added for monitoring.

[-veto-backend-fabric-check {true|false}] - Veto Backend Fabric Check (privilege: advanced)

If specified, the `storage bridge add` command will not check if the bridge is present in the MetroCluster's backend fabric. By default, it does not let you add bridges that are not present.

Examples

The following command adds a bridge with IP address '10.226.197.16' for monitoring:

```
cluster1::> storage bridge add -address 10.226.197.16

cluster1::> storage bridge show
```

Bridge	Symbolic Name	Vendor	Model	Bridge WWN	Is Monitored	Monitor Status
ATTO_10.226.197.16	Bridge Number 16	Atto	FibreBridge 6500N	2000001086603824	true	-
ATTO_FibreBridge6500N_2	Not Set	Atto	FibreBridge 6500N	20000010866037e8	false	-
ATTO_FibreBridge6500N_3	Not Set	Atto	FibreBridge 6500N	2000001086609e0e	false	-
ATTO_FibreBridge6500N_4	Not Set	Atto	FibreBridge 6500N	2000001086609c06	false	-

4 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::>
```

storage bridge modify

Modify a bridge's configuration information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage bridge modify` enables you to modify certain parameters for identifying and accessing the FC-to-SAS bridges added for monitoring in a MetroCluster configuration.

Parameters

-name <text> - Bridge Name

This parameter specifies the name of the bridge.

[-address <IP Address>] - Bridge IP Address

This parameter specifies the IP address of the bridge.

[-snmp-community <text>] - SNMP Community Set on the Bridge

This parameter specifies the SNMP community set on the bridge.

Examples

The following command modifies 'ATTO_10.226.197.16' bridge SNMP community to 'public':

```
cluster1::> storage bridge modify -name ATTO_10.226.197.16 -address 10.226.197.16 -snmp-community public
cluster1::>
```

storage bridge refresh

Refresh storage bridge info

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage bridge refresh` command triggers a refresh of the SNMP data for the MetroCluster FC switches and FC-to-SAS bridges. It does not do anything if the refresh is already going on. The FC switches and FC-to-SAS bridges must have been previously added for monitoring by using the [“storage switch add” on page 1010](#) and [“storage bridge add” on page 845](#) commands respectively.

Examples

The following command triggers a refresh for the SNMP data:

```
cluster1::*> storage bridge refresh
cluster1::*>
```

storage bridge remove

Remove a bridge from monitoring

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage bridge remove` enables you to remove FC-to-SAS bridges that were previously added for SNMP monitoring.

Parameters

-name <text> - Bridge Name

This parameter specifies the name of the bridge added for monitoring.

Examples

The following command removes 'ATTO_10.226.197.16' bridge from monitoring:

```
cluster1::> storage bridge remove -name ATTO_10.226.197.16

cluster1::> storage bridge show
```

Bridge	Symbolic Name	Vendor	Model	Bridge WWN	Is Monitored	Monitor Status

```

-----
ATTO_FibreBridge6500N_1
  Bridge Number 16
    Atto   FibreBridge 6500N
           2000001086603824 false -
ATTO_FibreBridge6500N_2
  Not Set  Atto   FibreBridge 6500N
           20000010866037e8 false -
ATTO_FibreBridge6500N_3
  Not Set  Atto   FibreBridge 6500N
           2000001086609e0e false -
ATTO_FibreBridge6500N_4
  Not Set  Atto   FibreBridge 6500N
           2000001086609c06 false -
4 entries were displayed.

```

storage bridge show

Display bridge information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage bridge show` command displays information about all the storage bridges in the MetroCluster configuration. The bridges must have been previously added for monitoring using the [“storage bridge add” on page 845](#) command. If no parameters are specified, the default command displays the following information about the storage bridges:

- Bridge
- Symbolic Name
- Vendor
- Model
- Bridge WWN
- Is Monitored
- Monitor Status

To display detailed profile information about a single storage bridge, use the `-name` parameter.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

Displays the specified fields for all the storage bridges, in column style output.

| **[-connectivity]**

Displays the following details about the connectivity from different entities to the storage bridge:

- Node
- Initiator
- Initiator Side Switch Port
- Target Side Switch Port
- Target Port WWN
- Target Port Number

| **[-cooling]**

Displays the following details about the chassis temperature sensor(s) on the storage bridge:

- Sensor Name
- Reading in degree Celsius (C)

- Fan operational status
- Minimum Safe Operating Temperature in degree Celsius (C)
- Maximum Safe Operating Temperature in degree Celsius (C)
- Sensor Status

| **[-error]**

Displays the errors related to the storage bridge.

| **[-ports]**

Displays the following details about the storage bridge FC ports:

- Port number
- Port administrative status
- Port operational status
- Port operating mode
- Port negotiated speed
- Peer world wide name

Displays the following details about the storage bridge SAS ports:

- Port number
- Port negotiated data rate
- Port data rate capability
- Port PHY1 operational status
- Port PHY2 operational status
- Port PHY3 operational status
- Port PHY4 operational status
- Port administrative status
- Port operational status
- Peer world wide name

| **[-power]**

Displays the status of the replaceable power supplies for the FibreBridge 7500 only:

- Power supply name
- Power supply status

| **[-sfp]**

Displays the following details about the storage bridge FC ports Small Form-factor Pluggable (SFP):

- Port number
- SFP vendor
- SFP serial number
- SFP part number
- SFP speed capability

Displays the following details about the storage bridge SAS ports Quad Small Form-factor Pluggable (QSFP):

- Port number
- QSFP vendor
- QSFP serial number

- QSFP type
- QSFP part number

Displays the following details about the storage bridge SAS ports Mini-SAS HD:

- Port number
- Mini-SAS HD vendor
- Mini-SAS HD serial number
- Mini-SAS HD type
- Mini-SAS HD part number

[-stats]

Displays the following details about the storage bridge FC ports:

- Port number
- Port operational status
- Port operational mode
- Port negotiated speed
- Port link failure count
- Port synchronization loss count
- Port CRC error count
- Port operational mode
- Port received word count (Rx)
- Port transmitted word count (Tx)

Displays the following details about the storage bridge SAS ports:

- Port number
- PHY port number
- Port negotiated speed
- Port speed capability
- Port invalid DWORD count
- Port disparity error count
- Port synchronization loss count
- Port PHY reset count
- Port link changed count
- Port CRC error count

[-instance]

Displays expanded information about all the storage bridges in the system. If a storage bridge is specified, then this parameter displays the same detailed information for the storage bridge you specify as does the -name parameter.

[-name <text>] - Bridge Name

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the name you specify.

[-wwn <text>] - Bridge World Wide Name

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the bridge wwn you specify.

[-model <text>] - Bridge Model

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the bridge model you specify.

[-vendor {unknown|Atto}] - Bridge Vendor

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the bridge vendor you specify.

[-fw-version <text>] - Bridge Firmware Version

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the bridge firmware version you specify.

[-serial-number <text>] - Bridge Serial Number

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the bridge serial number you specify.

[-address <IP Address>] - Bridge IP Address

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the bridge IP address you specify.

[-is-monitoring-enabled {true|false}] - Is Monitoring Enabled for Bridge?

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the bridge monitoring value you specify.

[-status {unknown|ok|error}] - Bridge Status

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the bridge monitoring status you specify.

[-profile-data-last-successful-refresh-timestamp {MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [{+|-}hh:mm]]] - Bridge Profile Data Last Successful Refresh Timestamp

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the profile data last successful refresh timestamp you specify.

[-symbolic-name <text>] - Bridge Symbolic Name

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the symbolic name you specify.

[-snmp-community <text>] - SNMP Community Set on the Bridge

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the bridge SNMP community you specify.

[-error-text-list <text>, ...] - Bridge Error Description List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the errors you specify.

[-temp-sensor-name <text>] - Temperature Sensor Name

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the temperature sensor with the name you specify.

[-min-safe-oper-temp <integer>] - Minimum Safe Operating Temperature in Degree Celsius

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the temperature sensor with the minimum safe operating temperature you specify.

[-max-safe-oper-temp <integer>] - Maximum Safe Operating Temperature in Degree Celsius

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the temperature sensor with the maximum safe operating temperature you specify.

[-temp-reading <integer>] - Chassis Temperature Sensor Reading in Degree Celsius

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the temperature sensors with the reading you specify.

[-temp-sensor-status {normal|warning|critical}] - Chassis Temperature Sensor Status

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the temperature sensor with the status you specify.

[-temp-data-last-successful-refresh-timestamp {MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [{+|-}hh:mm]]] - Bridge Chassis Temperature Data Last Successful Refresh Timestamp

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the temperature sensor data last successful refresh timestamp you specify.

[-fc-port-index-list <integer>, ...] - Bridge FC Port Index List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the ports with the indexes you specify.

[-fc-port-oper-state-list {unknown|online|offline}, ...] - Bridge FC Port Operational State List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the ports with the operational states you specify.

[-fc-port-admin-state-list {unknown|disabled|enabled}, ...] - Bridge FC Port Admin State List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the ports with the administrative states you specify.

[-fc-port-negotiated-data-rate-list {unknown|2|4|8|16}, ...] - Bridge FC Port Negotiated Data Rate List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the ports with the negotiated data rates you specify.

[-fc-port-negotiated-conn-mode-list {unknown|loop|n-port}, ...] - Bridge FC Port Negotiated Connection Mode List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the ports with the negotiated connection modes you specify.

[-fc-port-wwn-list <text>, ...] - Bridge FC Port WWN List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the ports with the world wide names you specify.

[-fc-port-data-last-successful-refresh-timestamp {MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [{+|-}hh:mm]]] - Bridge FC Port Data Last Successful Refresh Timestamp

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the FC ports data last successful refresh timestamp you specify.

[-fc-port-stats-index-list <integer>, ...] - Bridge FC Port Index List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the ports with the indexes you specify.

[-fc-port-tx-words-list <integer>, ...] - Bridge FC Port Transmitted Word Count List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the ports with the number of transmitted words you specify.

[-fc-port-rx-words-list <integer>, ...] - Bridge FC Port Received Word Count List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the ports with the number of received words you specify.

[-fc-port-link-failures-list <integer>, ...] - Bridge FC Port Link Failure Count List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the ports with the number of link failures you specify.

[-fc-port-sync-losses-list <integer>, ...] - Bridge FC Port Sync Loss Count List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the ports with the number of synchronization losses you specify.

[-fc-port-invalid-crc-list <integer>, ...] - Bridge FC Port Invalid CRC Count List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the ports with the number of invalid CRCs you specify.

[-fc-port-stats-data-last-successful-refresh-timestamp {MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [{+|-}hh:mm]]] - Bridge FC Port Stats Last Successful Refresh Timestamp

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the fc port stats data last successful refresh timestamp you specify.

[-sas-port-index-list <integer>, ...] - Bridge SAS Port Index List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the SAS ports with the indexes you specify.

[-sas-port-oper-state-list {unknown|online|offline|degraded}, ...] - Bridge SAS Port Operational State List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the SAS ports with the operational states you specify.

[-sas-port-phy1-oper-state-list {unknown|online|offline}, ...] - Bridge SAS Port PHY1 Operational State List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the SAS ports with the PHY1 operational states you specify.

[-sas-port-phy2-oper-state-list {unknown|online|offline}, ...] - Bridge SAS Port PHY2 Operational State List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the SAS ports with the PHY2 operational states you specify.

[-sas-port-phy3-oper-state-list {unknown|online|offline}, ...] - Bridge SAS Port PHY3 Operational State List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the SAS ports with the PHY3 operational states you specify.

[-sas-port-phy4-oper-state-list {unknown|online|offline}, ...] - Bridge SAS Port PHY4 Operational State List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the SAS ports with the PHY4 operational states you specify.

[-sas-port-admin-state-list {unknown|disabled|enabled}, ...] - Bridge SAS Port Administrative State List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the SAS ports with the administrative states you specify.

[-sas-port-data-rate-capability-list {unknown|1.5Gbps|3Gbps|6Gbps|12Gbps}, ...] - Bridge SAS Port Data Rate Capability List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the SAS ports with the data rate capabilities you specify.

[-sas-port-negotiated-data-rate-list {unknown|1.5Gbps|3Gbps|6Gbps|12Gbps}, ...] - Bridge SAS Port Negotiated Data Rate List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the SAS ports with the negotiated data rates you specify.

[-sas-port-wwn-list <text>, ...] - Bridge SAS Port WWN List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the SAS ports with the world wide names you specify.

[-sas-port-data-last-successful-refresh-timestamp {MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [(+|-)hh:mm]}] - Bridge SAS Port DB Data Last Successful Refresh Timestamp

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the SAS ports data last successful refresh timestamp you specify.

[-sas-port-stats-phy-index-list <integer>, ...] - Bridge SAS Port PHY Index List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the SAS ports with the PHY indexes you specify.

[-sas-port-link-changed-list <integer>, ...] - Bridge SAS Port Link Changed Count List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the SAS ports with the link changed count you specify.

[-sas-port-invalid-crc-list <integer>, ...] - Bridge SAS Port Invalid CRC Count List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the SAS ports with the invalid CRCs you specify.

[-sas-port-phy-reset-list <integer>, ...] - Bridge SAS Port PHY Reset Count List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the SAS ports with the PHY reset count you specify.

[-sas-port-sync-losses-list <integer>, ...] - Bridge SAS Port Sync Loss Count List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the SAS ports with the synchronization losses you specify.

[-sas-port-disparity-count-list <integer>, ...] - Bridge SAS Port Disparity Count List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the SAS ports with the disparity count you specify.

[-sas-port-invalid-dword-list <integer>, ...] - Bridge SAS Port Invalid DWORD Count List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the SAS ports with the invalid DWORD count you specify.

[-sas-port-stats-index-list <integer>, ...] - Bridge SAS Port Index List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the SAS ports with the indexes you specify.

[-sas-port-stats-data-rate-capability-list {unknown|1.5Gbps|3Gbps|6Gbps|12Gbps}, ...] - Bridge SAS Port Data Rate Capability List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the SAS ports with the data rate capabilities you specify.

[-sas-port-stats-negotiated-data-rate-list {unknown|1.5Gbps|3Gbps|6Gbps|12Gbps}, ...] - Bridge SAS Port Negotiated Data Rate List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the SAS ports with the negotiated data rates you specify.

[-sas-port-stats-data-last-successful-refresh-timestamp {MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [{+|-}hh:mm]]] - Bridge SAS Port Statistics Data Last Successful Refresh Timestamp

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the SAS port stats data last successful refresh timestamp you specify.

[-fc-sfp-port-index-list <integer>, ...] - Bridge FC Port Index List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the FC ports with the indexes you specify.

[-fc-port-sfp-vendor-list <text>, ...] - Bridge FC Port SFP Vendor List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the FC ports with the SFP vendors you specify.

[-fc-port-sfp-serial-number-list <text>, ...] - Bridge FC Port SFP Serial Number List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the FC ports with the SFP serial numbers you specify.

[-fc-port-sfp-part-number-list <text>, ...] - Bridge FC Port SFP Part Number List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the FC ports with the SFP part numbers you specify.

[-fc-port-sfp-data-rate-capability-list {2Gb|4Gb|8Gb|16Gb}, ...] - Bridge FC Port SFP Data Rate Capability List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the FC ports with the SFP data rate capabilities you specify.

[-fc-port-sfp-data-last-successful-refresh-timestamp {MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [{+|-}hh:mm]]] - Bridge FC Port SFP Data Last Successful Refresh Timestamp

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the FC ports SFP data last successful refresh timestamp you specify.

[-sas-qsfp-port-index-list <integer>, ...] - Bridge SAS Port Index List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the SAS ports with the indexes you specify.

[-sas-port-qsfp-vendor-list <text>, ...] - Bridge SAS Port QSFP Vendor List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the SAS ports with the QSFP vendors you specify.

[-sas-port-qsfp-serial-number-list <text>, ...] - Bridge SAS Port QSFP Serial Number List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the SAS ports with the QSFP serial numbers you specify.

[-sas-port-qsfp-type-list {unknown|optical|active-copper|passive-copper}, ...] - Bridge SAS Port QSFP Type List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the SAS ports with the QSFP types you specify.

[-sas-port-qsfp-part-number-list <text>, ...] - Bridge SAS Port QSFP Part Number List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the SAS ports with the QSFP part numbers you specify.

[-sas-port-qsfp-data-last-successful-refresh-timestamp {MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [{+|-}hh:mm]]] - Bridge SAS Port QSFP Data Last Successful Refresh Timestamp

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the SAS ports QSFP data last successful refresh timestamp you specify.

[-mini-sas-hd-index-list <integer>, ...] - Bridge Mini-SAS HD Index List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have SAS ports with the Mini-SAS HD indexes that you specify.

[-mini-sas-hd-vendor-list <text>, ...] - Bridge Mini-SAS HD Vendor List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have SAS ports with the Mini-SAS HD vendors that you specify.

[-mini-sas-hd-serial-number-list <text>, ...] - Bridge Mini-SAS HD Serial Number List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have SAS ports with the Mini-SAS HD serial numbers that you specify.

[-mini-sas-hd-type-list <text>, ...] - Bridge Mini-SAS HD Type List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have SAS ports with the Mini-SAS HD types that you specify.

[-mini-sas-hd-part-number-list <text>, ...] - Bridge Mini-SAS HD Part Number List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have SAS ports with the Mini-SAS HD part numbers that you specify.

[-mini-sas-hd-data-last-successful-refresh-timestamp {MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [{+|-}hh:mm]]] - Bridge Mini-SAS HD Data Last Successful Refresh Timestamp

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the SAS ports Mini-SAS HD data with the last successful refresh timestamp that you specify.

[-power-supply-index-list <integer>, ...] - Bridge Power Supply Index List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have power supplies with the indexes that you specify.

[-power-supply-name-list <text>, ...] - Bridge Power Supply Name List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have power supplies with the name that you specify.

[-power-supply-status-list {unknown|down|up}, ...] - Bridge Power Supply Status List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have power supplies with the status that you specify.

[-power-supply-data-last-successful-refresh-timestamp {MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [{+|-}hh:mm]]] - Bridge Power Supply Data Last Successful Refresh Timestamp

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the power supply last data with the last successful refresh timestamp that you specify.

[-node-list {<nodename>|local}, ...] - Node Name List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that are connected to the nodes you specify.

[-initiator-list <text>, ...] - Initiator List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that are connected to the nodes hosting the initiators you specify.

[-initiator-side-switch-port-name-list <text>, ...] - Initiator Side Switch Port Name List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that are connected to the initiator side switch ports you specify.

[-target-side-switch-port-name-list <text>, ...] - Target Side Switch Port Name List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that are connected to the target side switch ports you specify.

[-target-port-wwn-list <text>, ...] - Target Port WWN List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the target ports with world wide names you specify.

[-target-port-index-list <integer>, ...] - Target Port Index List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the target ports with indexes you specify.

Examples

The following example displays information about all storage bridges:

```
cluster1::> storage bridge show
```

Bridge	Symbolic Name	Vendor	Model	Bridge WWN	Is Monitored	Monitor Status
ATTO_10.226.197.16						
	Bridge Number 16 retyped	Atto	FibreBridge	6500N		
				2000001086603824	true	ok
ATTO_10.226.197.17						
	Not Set	Atto	FibreBridge	6500N		
				20000010866037e8	true	ok
ATTO_10.226.197.18						
	Not Set	Atto	FibreBridge	6500N		
				2000001086609e0e	true	ok
ATTO_10.226.197.19						
	Not Set	Atto	FibreBridge	6500N		
				2000001086609c06	true	ok

4 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::>
```

The following example displays connectivity (node to bridge) information about all storage bridges:

```
cluster1::> storage bridge show -connectivity
```

```

Bridge Name: ATTO_10.226.197.16
Bridge WWN: 2000001086603824
Vendor: Atto
Model: FibreBridge 6500N
Serial Number: FB6500N101405
Firmware Version: 1.60 A68E 51.01
Management IP: 10.226.197.16
Errors: -

```

Node	Initiator	Initiator Side Switch Port	Target Side Switch Port	Target Port WWN	Port No
dpg-mcc-3240-15-b1	0c	mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-3:1-29	mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-1:1-25	2100001086603824	1
dpg-mcc-3240-15-b2	0c	mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-3:1-30			

The following command displays cooling (temperature sensors) information about all storage bridges:

```
cluster1::> storage bridge show -cooling

Bridge Name: ATTO_10.226.197.16
Bridge WWN: 2000001086603824
Vendor: Atto
Model: FibreBridge 6500N
Serial Number: FB6500N101405
Firmware Version: 1.60 A68E 51.01
Management IP: 10.226.197.16
Errors: -

Chassis Temperature Sensor:
      Min Safe  Max Safe
Sensor Name Reading Oper Temp Oper Temp Status
-----
Chassis      42      0      70 normal
Temperature
Sensor
```

The following command displays the error information about all storage bridges:

```
cluster1::> storage bridge show -error

Bridge Name: ATTO_10.226.197.16
Bridge WWN: 2000001086603824
-----
ATTO_10.226.197.16(2000001086603824):Bridge is Unreachable over Management Network.

Bridge Name: ATTO_10.226.197.17
Bridge WWN: 20000010866037e8
-----
ATTO_10.226.197.17(20000010866037e8):Bridge is Unreachable over Management Network.

Bridge Name: ATTO_10.226.197.18
Bridge WWN: 2000001086609e0e
-----
ATTO_10.226.197.18(2000001086609e0e):Bridge is Unreachable over Management Network.

Bridge Name: ATTO_10.226.197.19
Bridge WWN: 2000001086609c06
-----
ATTO_10.226.197.19(2000001086609c06):Bridge is Unreachable over Management Network.

4 entries were displayed.
```

The following command displays the detailed information about all the storage bridges:

```
cluster1::> storage bridge show -instance

Bridge Name: ATTO_10.226.197.16
Bridge WWN: 2000001086603824
Vendor: Atto
Model: FibreBridge 6500N
Serial Number: FB6500N101405
Firmware Version: 1.60 A68E 51.01
Management IP: 10.226.197.16
Errors: -
```


The following command displays power supply information about all storage bridges:

```
cluster1::> storage bridge show -power
  Bridge Name: ATTO_10.226.197.47
  Bridge WWN: 2000001086601506
  Vendor: Atto
  Model: FibreBridge 6500N
  Serial Number: FB6500N100526
  Firmware Version: 1.60 069G 51.01
  Management IP: 10.226.197.47
  Errors: -
  Last Update Time: -

  Bridge Power Supplies:

  Power Supply Name Status
  -----
  - -

  Bridge Name: ATTO_10.226.197.48
  Bridge WWN: 20000010867002d0
  Vendor: Atto
  Model: FibreBridge 7500N
  Serial Number: FB7500N100018
  Firmware Version: 2.00 006U 105.01
  Management IP: 10.226.197.48
  Errors: -
  Last Update Time: 10/22/2015 13:37:37 -04:00

  Bridge Power Supplies:

  Power Supply Name Status
  -----
  A up
  B down
```

The following command displays port information about all storage bridges:

```
cluster1::> storage bridge show -ports

  Bridge Name: ATTO_10.226.197.16
  Bridge WWN: 2000001086603824
  Vendor: Atto
  Model: FibreBridge 6500N
  Serial Number: FB6500N101405
  Firmware Version: 1.60 A68E 51.01
  Management IP: 10.226.197.16
  Errors: -

  FC Ports:
    Admin  Oper      Neg
  Ports Status Status Port Mode Speed WWPN
  -----
    1 enabled online n-port      8gb 2100001086603824
    2 enabled offline unknown unknown 2200001086603824

  Last Update Time: 8/12/2014 12:34:36 -04:00

  SAS Ports:
    Neg Data
  Data Rate PHY1  PHY2  PHY3  PHY4  Admin  Oper
  Ports Rate  Cap Status Status Status Status Status Status WWPN
  -----
    1
    3Gbps
```

```

2      6Gbps online online online online enabled online 5001086000603824
      6Gbps
      6Gbps offline offline offline offline disabled offline 0000000000000000

```

The following command displays port SFP information about all storage bridges:

```

cluster1::> storage bridge show -sfp

Bridge Name: ATTO_10.226.197.47
Bridge WWN: 2000001086601506
Vendor: Atto
Model: FibreBridge 6500N
Serial Number: FB6500N100526
Firmware Version: 1.60 069G 51.01
Management IP: 10.226.197.47
Errors: -
Last Update Time: 10/22/2015 13:27:37 -04:00

FC SFP:

Ports Vendor          Serial Number      Part Number          Speed
-----
1 AVAGO              AD1020A01FC       AFBR-57D7APZ        8Gbps
2 AVAGO              AD1020A01F7       AFBR-57D7APZ        8Gbps

Last Update Timestamp: 10/22/2015 13:27:37 -04:00

SAS QSFP:

Ports Vendor          Serial Number      SFP Type             Part Number
-----
1 Molex Inc.          005820292         passive-copper       112-00176
2 -                   -                 unknown              -

Last Update Timestamp: -

Mini-SAS HD:

Ports Vendor          Serial Number      SFP Type             Part Number
-----
- -                   -                 -                    -

Bridge Name: ATTO_10.226.197.48
Bridge WWN: 20000010867002d0
Vendor: Atto
Model: FibreBridge 7500N
Serial Number: FB7500N100018
Firmware Version: 2.00 006U 105.01
Management IP: 10.226.197.48
Errors: -
Last Update Time: 10/22/2015 13:27:37 -04:00

FC SFP:

Ports Vendor          Serial Number      Part Number          Speed
-----
1 AVAGO              AC1442J00L5       AFBR-57F5MZ         16Gbps
2 AVAGO              AC1442J00L0       AFBR-57F5MZ         16Gbps

Last Update Timestamp: -

SAS QSFP:

Ports Vendor          Serial Number      SFP Type             Part Number
-----
- -                   -                 -                    -

Last Update Timestamp: 10/22/2015 13:27:37 -04:00

```

Mini-SAS HD:

Ports	Vendor	Serial Number	SFP Type	Part Number
1	Amphenol	APF14510026548	Passive Copper 1m	ID:00112-00429
2	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-

The following command displays port statistics information about all storage bridges:

```
cluster1::> storage bridge show -stats
```

```
Bridge Name: ATTO_10.226.197.16
Bridge WWN: 2000001086603824
Vendor: Atto
Model: FibreBridge 6500N
Serial Number: FB6500N101405
Firmware Version: 1.60 A68E 51.01
Management IP: 10.226.197.16
Errors: -
```

FC Ports:									
Oper		Neg		Link	Sync	CRC	Rx	Tx	
Ports	Status	Port	Mode	Speed	Failure	Losses	Error	Words	Words
1	online	n-port		8gb	0	0	0	2721271731	3049186605
2	offline	unknown		unknown	1	1	0	0	0

Last Update Time: 8/12/2014 12:34:37 -04:00

SAS Ports:

SAS Port	PHY Port	Neg Speed	Speed Capability	Invalid Dword Count	Disparity Error Count	Sync Loss Count	PHY Reset Count	Link Changed Count	CRC Error Count
1	0	3Gbps	6Gbps	28262	26665	2	0	1	0
1	1	3Gbps	6Gbps	2110	1794	20	0	1	0
1	2	3Gbps	6Gbps	20435	18857	13	0	1	0
1	3	3Gbps	6Gbps	4573	3353	16	0	1	0
2	0	6Gbps	6Gbps	66	53	0	0	0	0
2	1	6Gbps	6Gbps	27478	25137	2	0	0	0
2	2	6Gbps	6Gbps	20537	17322	9	0	0	0
2	3	6Gbps	6Gbps	23629	21767	10	0	0	0

storage bridge config-dump commands

Manage bridge dumpconfiguration files

storage bridge config-dump collect

Retrieve and save bridge dumpconfiguration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage bridge config-dump collect` command retrieves a dumpconfiguration file from a storage bridge.

Parameters

-bridge <text> - Bridge Name

Use this parameter to retrieve a dumpconfiguration file from the specified storage bridge.

Examples

The following example retrieves a dumpconfiguration file from storage bridge ATTO_FibreBridge7500N_1:

```
cluster1::*> storage bridge config-dump collect -bridge ATTO_FibreBridge7500N_1
[Job 883] Job is queued: Collect the dumpconfiguration file from bridge "ATTO_FibreBridge7500N_1".

cluster1::*>
```

storage bridge config-dump delete

Delete a dumpconfiguration file

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage bridge config-dump delete` command deletes dumpconfiguration files previously retrieved with the [“storage bridge config-dump collect” on page 859](#) command.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - **Node**

Use this parameter to delete a dumpconfiguration file stored on the specified node.

-file <text> - **Config File**

Use this parameter to delete the dumpconfiguration file with the specified file name.

Examples

The following example deletes dsbridge_config.FB7500N100001.2017-04-28_14_49_30.txt from node1:

```
cluster1::*> storage bridge config-dump delete -node node1 -file dsbridge_config.FB7500N100001.2017-04-28_14_49_30.txt

cluster1::*>
```

storage bridge config-dump show

Display a list of bridge dumpconfiguration files

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage bridge config-dump show` command displays information about all the dumpconfiguration files previously retrieved with the [“storage bridge config-dump collect” on page 859](#) command. If no parameters are specified, the default command displays the following information about the dumpconfiguration files:

- Node
- File Name
- Timestamp
- Bridge
- Bridge Serial Number

To display detailed information about a single dumpconfiguration file, use the `-node` and `-file` parameters.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|/local/}] - Node

Displays information about the dumpconfiguration files stored on the node that matches the specified node name.

[-file <text>] - Config File

Displays information about the dumpconfiguration files that match the specified file name.

[-bridge <text>] - Bridge Name

Displays information about the dumpconfiguration files from the storage bridge that matches the specified bridge name.

[-serial-number <text>] - Serial Number of Bridge

Displays information about the dumpconfiguration files from the storage bridge that matches the specified serial number.

[-timestamp <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Time of Collection

Displays information about the dumpconfiguration files that were collected at the specified time.

Examples

The following example displays information about all dumpconfiguration files:

```
cluster1::*> storage bridge config-dump show

Bridge: ATTO_FibreBridge7500N_1

Node  File Name                                     Timestamp
-----
node1  dsbridge_config.FB7500N100001.2017-05-01_09_53_53.txt  5/1/2017 09:53:53
node2  dsbridge_config.FB7500N100001.2017-04-28_14_48_35.txt  4/28/2017 14:48:35
       dsbridge_config.FB7500N100001.2017-04-28_15_50_20.txt  4/28/2017 15:50:20
3 entries were displayed.

cluster1::*>
```

The following example displays detailed information about all dumpconfiguration files:

```
cluster1::*> storage bridge config-dump show -instance

Node: node1
Bridge Name: ATTO_FibreBridge7500N_1
Filename: dsbridge_config.FB7500N100001.2017-05-01_09_53_53.txt
Timestamp: 5/1/2017 09:53:53
Bridge Serial Number: FB7500N100001

Node: node2
Bridge Name: ATTO_FibreBridge7500N_1
Filename: dsbridge_config.FB7500N100001.2017-04-28_14_48_35.txt
Timestamp: 4/28/2017 14:48:35
Bridge Serial Number: FB7500N100001

Node: node2
Bridge Name: ATTO_FibreBridge7500N_1
Filename: dsbridge_config.FB7500N100001.2017-04-28_15_50_20.txt
```

```
Timestamp: 4/28/2017 15:50:20
Bridge Serial Number: FB7500N100001
3 entries were displayed.

cluster1::*>
```

storage bridge coredump commands

The coredump directory

storage bridge coredump collect

Retrieve and save coredump

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage bridge coredump collect` command retrieves a core file from a storage bridge.

Parameters

-name <text> - Bridge Name

This parameter specifies the storage bridge name from which the coredump file is to be collected.

Examples

The following example retrieves a coredump from storage bridge ATTO_FibreBridge7500N_1:

```
cluster1::> storage bridge coredump collect -bridge ATTO_FibreBridge7500N_1
[Job 883] Job is queued: Collect the coredump from bridge "ATTO_FibreBridge7500N_1".

cluster1::>
```

storage bridge coredump delete

Delete a saved coredump file.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage bridge coredump delete` command deletes a coredump file previously retrieved with the [“storage bridge coredump collect” on page 862](#) command.

Parameters

-name <text> - Bridge Name

This parameter specifies the name of the bridge that the coredump file belongs to.

-corename <text> - Coredump Filename

This parameter specifies the name of the coredump file to be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes coredump file `core.FB7500N100018.1970-01-05.17_50_30.mem` collected from bridge ATTO_FibreBridge7500N_1:

```
cluster1::> storage bridge coredump delete -name ATTO_FibreBridge7500N_1 -corename core.FB7500N100018.1970-01-05.17_50_30.mem

cluster1::>
```

storage bridge coredump show

Display a list of bridge coredumps

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage bridge coredump show` command displays information about all the coredump files previously retrieved with the [“storage bridge coredump collect” on page 862](#) command. If no parameters are specified, the default command displays the following information about the coredump files:

- Bridge Name
- Bridge Serial Number
- Coredump Filename
- Located on Node
- Panic Timestamp
- Panic String

To display detailed information about a single coredump file, use the `-node` and `-corename` parameters.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-serial-number <text>] - Bridge Serial Number

Use this parameter to select the coredump files from the storage bridge that matches the specified bridge serial number.

[-corename <text>] - Coredump Filename

Use this parameter to select the coredump files that matches the specified file name.

[-name <text>] - Bridge Name

Use this parameter to select the coredump files from the storage bridge that matches the specified bridge name.

[-node <nodename>] - Located on Node

Use this parameter to select the coredump files that are located on the specified node.

[-panic-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Panic Timestamp

Use this parameter to select the coredump files that were collected at the specified time.

[-panic-string <text>] - Panic String

Use this parameter to select the coredump files that matches the specified panic string.

Examples

The following example displays information about all coredump files:

```
cluster1::> storage bridge coredump show

      Bridge Name: ATTO_FibreBridge7500N_1
Bridge Serial Number: FB7500N100018
      Coredump Filename: core.FB7500N100018.1970-01-05.17_50_30.mem
```

```
Located on Node: stg-8020-6a
Panic Timestamp: 7/6/2017 11:03:37
Panic String: CoreDumpGenerate CLI Command
```

```
cluster1::>
```

storage bridge firmware commands

The firmware directory

storage bridge firmware update

Download firmware onto the bridge so it can be updated

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage bridge firmware update` command downloads the firmware onto the bridge. The bridge needs to be rebooted for the firmware update to occur. The firmware file to be used is specified by the `-uri` parameter.

Parameters

-bridge <text> - bridge name

This specifies the bridge whose firmware needs to be updated.

-uri <text> - URI

This parameter specifies the URI from which the firmware file is downloaded onto the bridge.

Examples

The following example updates the firmware on bridge ATTO_FibreBridge7500N_1.

```
cluster1::* > storage bridge firmware update -name ATTO_FibreBridge7500N_1 -uri http://10.60.132.97/firmware.zbd
```

storage disk commands

Manage physical disks

storage disk assign

Assign ownership of a disk to a system

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage disk assign` command is used to assign ownership of an unowned disk or array LUN to a specific node. You can also use this command to change the ownership of a disk or an array LUN to another node. You can designate disk ownership by specifying disk names, array LUN names, wildcards, or all (for all disks or array LUNs visible to the node). For disks, you can also set up disk ownership autoassignment. You can also assign disks to a particular pool. You can also assign disks by copying ownership from another disk.

Parameters

{ [-disk <disk path name>] - Disk Path

This specifies the disk or array LUN that is to be assigned. Disk names take one of the following forms:

- Disks are named in the form `<stack-id>.<shelf>.<bay>`
- Disks on multi-disk carriers are named in the form `<stack-id>.<shelf>.<bay>.<lun>`
- Virtual disks are named in the form `<prefix>.<number>`, where prefix is the storage array's prefix and number is a unique ascending number.

Disk names take one of the following forms on clusters that are not yet fully upgraded to Data ONTAP 8.3:

- Disks that are not attached to a switch are named in the form `<node>:<host_adapter>.<loop_ID>`. For disks with a LUN, the form is `<node>:<host_adapter>.<loop_ID>L<LUN>`. For instance, disk number 16 on host adapter 1a on a node named node0a is named node0a:1a.16. The same disk on LUN lun0 is named node0a:1a.16Llun0.
- Disks that are attached to a switch are named in the form `<node>:<switch_name>:<switch_port>.<loop_ID>`. For disks with a LUN, the form is `<node>:<switch_name>:<switch_port>.<loop_ID>L<LUN>`. For instance, disk number 08 on port 11 of switch fc1 on a node named node0a is named node0a:fc1:11.08. The same disk on LUN lun1 is named node0a:fc1:11.08Llun1.

Before the cluster is upgraded to Data ONTAP 8.3, the same disk can have multiple disk names, depending on how the disk is connected. For example, a disk known to a node named alpha as alpha:1a.19 can be known to a node named beta as beta:0b.37. All names are listed in the output of queries and are equally valid. To determine a disk's unique identity, run a detailed query and look for the disk's universal unique identifier (UUID) or serial number.

A subset of disks or array LUNs can be assigned using the wildcard character (*) in the `-disk` parameter. Either the `-owner`, the `-sysid`, or the `-copy-ownership-from` parameter must be specified with the `-disk` parameter. Do not use the `-node` parameter with the `-disk` parameter.

| **-disklist** *<disk path name>*, ... - **Disk list**

This specifies the List of disks to be assigned.

| **-all** [*true*] - **Assign All Disks**

This optional parameter causes assignment of all visible unowned disks or array LUNs to the node specified in the `-node` parameter. The `-node` parameter must be specified with the `-all` parameter. When the `-copy-ownership-from` parameter is specified with the `-node` parameter, it assigns disk ownership based on the `-copy-ownership-from` parameter; otherwise it assigns ownership of the disks based on the `-node` parameter. Do not use the `-owner` or the `-sysid` parameter with the `-all` parameter.

| **[-type | -T {ATA | BSAS | FCAL | FSAS | LUN | MSATA | SAS | SSD | VMDISK | SSD-NVM}]** - **Storage Type**

This optional parameter assigns ownership of a specific type of disk or array LUN (or a set of disks/array LUNs) to a node. The `-count` parameter must be specified with the `-type` parameter.

-count | -n *<integer>* - **Disk Count**

This optional parameter assigns ownership of a number of disks or array LUNs specified in the `-count` parameter, to a node.

| **-auto** [*true*] - **Auto Assign**

This optional parameter causes all visible disks eligible for autoassignment to be immediately assigned to the node specified in the `-node` parameter, regardless of the setting of the `disk.auto_assign` option. Only unowned disks on loops or stacks owned wholly by that system and which have the same pool information will be assigned. The `-node` parameter must be specified with the `-auto` parameter. Do not use the `-owner`, the `-sysid`, or the `-copy-ownership-from` parameter with the `-auto` parameter. When possible, use the `-auto` parameter rather than the `-all` parameter to conform to disk ownership best practices. The `-auto` parameter is ignored for array LUNs.

[-pool | -p *<integer>***] - Pool**

This optional parameter specifies the pool to which a disk must be assigned. It can take values of Pool0 or Pool1.

{ [-owner | -o <nodename>] - Owner Name

This optional parameter specifies the node to which the disk or array LUN has to be assigned.

[-sysid | -s <nvramid>] - New Owner ID

This optional parameter specifies the serial number (NVRAM ID) of the node to which the disk or array LUN has to be assigned.

| [-copy-ownership-from <disk path name>] - Disk Name to Copy Ownership

This optional parameter specifies the disk name from where the node needs to copy disk ownership information. You can use this parameter for disks to have the same ownership as the provided input disk.

[-checksum | -c {block|zoned|advanced_zoned}] - Checksum Compatibility

This optional parameter is used to set the checksum type for a disk or an array LUN. The possible values are *block*, *zoned*, and *advanced_zoned*. This operation will fail if the specified disk is incompatible with the specified checksum type. A newly created aggregate with zoned checksum array LUNs is assigned advanced zoned checksum (AZCS) checksum type. AZCS checksum type provides more functionality than the "version 1" zoned checksum type which has been supported in previous Data ONTAP releases. Zoned checksum spare array LUNs added to an existing zoned checksum aggregate continue to be zoned checksum. Zoned checksum spare array LUNs added to an AZCS checksum type aggregate use the AZCS checksum scheme for managing checksums. For some disks (e.g. FCAL, SSD, SAS disks), the checksum type cannot be modified. For more information on modifying the checksum type, refer to the "Physical Storage Management Guide".

[-force | -f [true]] - Force Flag

This optional parameter forces the assignment of ownership of an already owned disk to a node. This parameter could also be used to assign an array LUN with a redundancy error, for example, if the array LUN is available on only one path. For a disk which is part of a live aggregate, even specification of the *-force* parameter would not force the assignment, since it would be catastrophic.

[-node | -N <nodename>] - Node Name (For Auto Assign)

This optional parameter is used with either the *-auto* or the *-all* parameter. If used with the *-auto* parameter, all disks which are visible to the node specified in the *-node* parameter and which are eligible for autoassignment would be assigned to it. If used with the *-all* parameter, all unowned disks or array LUNs visible to the node would be assigned to it.

{ [-root [true]] - Root Partition of Root-Data or Root-Data1-Data2 Partitioned Disk (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter assigns the root partition of a root-data/root-data1-data2 partitioned disk. You cannot use this parameter with disks that are part of a storage pool. The default value is *false*.

| [-data [true]] - Data Partition of Root-Data Partitioned Disk (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter assigns the data partition of a root-data partitioned disk. You cannot use this parameter with disks that are part of a storage pool. The default value is *false*.

| [-data1 [true]] - Data1 Partition of Root-Data1-Data2 Partitioned Disk (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter assigns the data1 partition of a root-data1-data2 partitioned disk. You cannot use this parameter with disks that are part of a storage pool. The default value is *false*.

| [-data2 [true]] - Data2 Partition of Root-Data1-Data2 Partitioned Disk (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter assigns the data2 partition of a root-data1-data2 partitioned disk. You cannot use this parameter with disks that are part of a storage pool. The default value is *false*.

Examples

The following example assigns ownership of an unowned disk named *1.1.16* to a node named *node1*:

```
cluster1::> storage disk assign -disk 1.1.16 -owner node1
```

The following example assigns all unowned disks or array LUNs visible to a node named *node1* to itself:

```
cluster1::> storage disk assign -all -node node1
```

The following example autoassigns all unowned disks (eligible for autoassignment) visible to a node named *node1* to itself:

```
cluster1::> storage disk assign -auto -node node1
```

The following two examples show the working of the `-force` parameter with a spare disk that is already owned by another system:

```
cluster1::> storage disk assign -disk 1.1.16 -owner node1
Error: command failed: Failed to assign disks. Reason: Disk 1.1.16 is
already owned.
```

```
cluster1::> storage disk assign -disk 1.1.16 -owner node1 -force
Success.
```

The following example assigns ownership of the set of unowned disks on `<stack> 1`, to a node named `node1`:

```
cluster1::> storage disk assign -disk 1.* -owner node1
```

The following example assigns ownership of unowned disk `1.1.16` by copying ownership from disk `1.1.18`:

```
cluster1::> storage disk assign -disk 1.1.16
-copy-ownership-from 1.1.18
```

The following example assigns all unowned disks visible to a node named `node1` by copying ownership from disk `1.1.18`:

```
cluster1::> storage disk assign -all -node node1
-copy-ownership-from 1.1.18
```

The following example assigns the root partition of disk `1.1.16` to `node1`.

```
cluster1::> storage disk assign -disk 1.1.16 -owner node1 -root true
```

The following example assigns the data partition of root-data partitioned disk `1.1.16` to `node1`.

```
cluster1::> storage disk assign -disk 1.1.16 -owner node1 -data true
```

The following example assigns the data1 partition of root-data1-data2 partitioned disk `1.1.24` to `node1`.

```
cluster1::> storage disk assign -disk 1.1.24 -owner node1 -data1 true
```

The following example assigns the data2 partition of root-data1-data2 partitioned disk `1.1.24` to `node1.z33`

```
cluster1::> storage disk assign -disk 1.1.24 -owner node1 -data2 true
```

storage disk fail

Fail the file system disk

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage disk fail` command can be used to manually force a file system disk to fail. It is used to remove a file system disk that may be logging excessive errors and requires replacement. To unfail a disk, use the [“storage disk unfail” on page 889](#) command.

Parameters

-disk <disk path name> - Disk Name

This parameter specifies the disk to be failed.

[-immediate | -i [true]] - Fail immediately

This parameter optionally specifies whether the disk is to be failed immediately. It is used to avoid Rapid RAID Recovery and remove the disk from the RAID configuration immediately. Note that when a file system disk has been removed in this manner, the RAID group to which the disk belongs enters degraded mode (meaning a disk is missing from the RAID group). If a suitable spare disk is available, the contents of the disk being removed are reconstructed onto that spare disk.

Examples

The following example fails a disk named `1.1.16` immediately:

```
cluster1:: storage disk fail -disk 1.1.16 -i true
WARNING: The system will not prefail the disk and its contents will not be
copied to a replacement disk before being failed out. Do you want to
```

fail out the disk immediately? [y|n]: y

storage disk reassign

(DEPRECATED)-Change the default owner of all disks from one node to another

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage disk reassign` is deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Disk reassignment is no longer required as part of a controller replacement procedure. For further information, see the latest controller or NVRAM FRU replacement flyer for your system. This command changes the ownership of all disks on a node to the ownership of another node. Use this command only when a node has a complete failure (for instance, a motherboard failure) and is replaced by another node. If the node's disks have already been taken over by its storage failover partner, use the `-force` parameter.

Parameters

-homeid | -s <nvrmaid> - Current Home ID

This specifies the serial number of the failed node.

-newhomeid | -d <nvrmaid> - New Home ID

This specifies the serial number of the node that is to take ownership of the failed node's disks.

[-force | -f [true]] - Force

This optionally specifies whether to force the reassignment operation. The default setting is `false`.

Examples

In the following example, a node named `node0` and having serial number 12345678 has failed. Its disks have not been taken over by its storage failover partner. A replacement node with serial number 23456789 was installed and connected to `node0`'s disk shelves. To assign `node0`'s disks to the new node, start the new node and run the following command:

```
cluster:*> storage disk reassign -homeid 12345678 -newhomeid 23456789
node0's disks 1.1.11, 1.1.12, 1.1.13, 1.1.14, 1.1.15, 1.1.16, 1.1.23 and 1.1.24
were reassigned to new owner with serial number 23456789.
```

In the following example, a similar failure has occurred, except that `node0`'s disks have been taken over by its storage failover partner, `node1`. A new node with serial number 23456789 has been installed and configured. To assign the disks that previously belonged to `node0` to this new node, run the following command:

```
cluster:*> storage disk reassign -homeid 12345678 -newhomeid 23456789 -force true
node0's disks 1.1.11, 1.1.12, 1.1.13, 1.1.14, 1.1.15, 1.1.16, 1.1.23 and 1.1.24
were reassigned to new owner with serial number 23456789.
```

storage disk refresh-ownership

Refresh the disk ownership information on a node

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command updates the disk ownership information for all the disks attached to a node to the latest view for all the nodes in the cluster. During normal operations, disk ownership is kept up to date automatically. In certain circumstances, however, disk ownership must be updated manually. If this is required, EMS messages will indicate that this command should be run. If the `-node` parameter is provided, the disk ownership information is updated only on the node specified.

Parameters

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If this parameter is provided, the disk ownership information is updated only on the node specified.

Examples

The following example refreshes the disk ownership information for all the nodes in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> storage disk refresh-ownership
```

storage disk remove

Remove a spare disk

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage disk remove` command removes the specified spare disk from the RAID configuration, spinning the disk down when removal is complete.

This command does not remove disk ownership information from the disk. Therefore, if you plan to reuse the disk in a different storage system, you should use the [“storage disk removeowner” on page 870](#) command instead. See the "Physical Storage Management Guide" for the complete procedure.

NOTE: For systems with multi-disk carriers, it is important to ensure that none of the disks in the carrier are filesystem disks before attempting removal. To convert a filesystem disk to a spare disk, see [“storage disk replace” on page 870](#).

Parameters

-disk <disk path name> - Disk Name

This parameter specifies the disk to be removed.

Examples

The following example removes a spare disk named 1.1.16:

```
cluster1::> storage disk remove -disk 1.1.16
```

storage disk remove-reservation

Removes reservation from an array LUN marked as foreign.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage disk remove-reservation` command removes persistent reservation from a specified foreign array LUN.

Parameters

-disk <disk path name> - Disk Name

This specifies the disk from which persistent reservation is to be removed.

Examples

The following example removes the persistent reservation from a disk named node1:switch01:port.126L1.

```
cluster1::> storage disk remove-reservation -disk node1:switch01:port.126L1
```

storage disk removeowner

Remove disk ownership

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage disk removeowner` command removes ownership from a specified disk. Then disk can then be reassigned to a new owner.

Parameters

-disk <disk path name> - Disk Name

This specifies the disk whose ownership is to be removed.

{ [-root [true]] - Root Partition of Root-Data/Root-Data1-Data2 Partitioned Disk (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter removes ownership of the root partition of a root-data/root-data1-data2 partitioned disk. You cannot use this parameter with disks that are part of a storage pool. The default value is *false*.

[-data [true]] - Data Partition of Root-Data Partitioned Disk (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter removes ownership of the data partition of a root-data partitioned disk. You cannot use this parameter with a root-data1-data2 partitioned disk or disks that are part of a storage pool. The default value is *false*.

[-data1 [true]] - Data1 Partition of a Root-Data1-Data2 Partitioned Disk (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter removes ownership of the data1 partition of a root-data1-data2 partitioned disk. You cannot use this parameter with a root-data partitioned disk or disks that are part of a storage pool. The default value is *false*.

[-data2 [true]] - Data2 Partition of a Root-Data1-Data2 Partitioned Disk (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter removes ownership of the data2 partition of a root-data1-data2 partitioned disk. You cannot use this parameter with a root-data partitioned disk or disks that are part of a storage pool. The default value is *false*.

Examples

The following example removes the ownership from a disk named 1.1.27.

```
cluster1::> storage disk removeowner -disk 1.1.27
```

The following example removes ownership of the root partition on disk 1.1.16.

```
cluster1::> storage disk removeowner -disk 1.1.16 -root true
```

The following example removes ownership of the data partition on disk 1.1.16.

```
cluster1::> storage disk removeowner -disk 1.1.16 -data true
```

The following example removes ownership of the data1 partition on disk 1.1.23.

```
cluster1::> storage disk removeowner -disk 1.1.23 -data1 true
```

The following example removes ownership of the data2 partition on disk 1.1.23.

```
cluster1::> storage disk removeowner -disk 1.1.23 -data2 true
```

storage disk replace

Initiate or stop replacing a file-system disk

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage disk replace` command starts or stops the replacement of a file system disk with spare disk. When you start a replacement, Rapid RAID Recovery begins copying data from the specified file system disk to a spare disk. When the process is complete, the spare disk becomes the active file system disk and the file system disk becomes a spare disk. If you stop a replacement, the data copy is halted, and the file system disk and spare disk retain their initial roles.

Parameters

-disk <disk path name> - Disk Name

This specifies the file system disk that is to be replaced. Disk names take one of the following forms:

- Disks are named in the form `<stack-id>.<shelf>.<bay>`
- Disks on multi-disk carriers are named in the form `<stack-id>.<shelf>.<bay>.<lun>`
- Virtual disks are named in the form `<prefix>.<number>`, where prefix is the storage array's prefix and number is a unique ascending number.

Disk names take one of the following forms on clusters that are not yet fully upgraded to Data ONTAP 8.3:

- Disks that are not attached to a switch are named in the form `<node>:<host_adapter>.<loop_ID>`. For disks with a LUN, the form is `<node>:<host_adapter>.<loop_ID>L<LUN>`. For instance, disk number 16 on host adapter 1a on a node named node0a is named node0a:1a.16. The same disk on LUN lun0 is named node0a:1a.16Llun0.
- Disks that are attached to a switch are named in the form `<node>:<switch_name>:<switch_port>.<loop_ID>`. For disks with a LUN, the form is `<node>:<switch_name>:<switch_port>.<loop_ID>L<LUN>`. For instance, disk number 08 on port 11 of switch fc1 on a node named node0a is named node0a:fc1:11.08. The same disk on LUN lun1 is named node0a:fc1:11.08Llun1.

Before the cluster is upgraded to Data ONTAP 8.3, the same disk can have multiple disk names, depending on how the disk is connected. For example, a disk known to a node named alpha as alpha:1a.19 can be known to a node named beta as beta:0b.37. All names are listed in the output of queries and are equally valid. To determine a disk's unique identity, run a detailed query and look for the disk's universal unique identifier (UUID) or serial number.

-action {start | stop} - Action

This specifies whether to start or stop the replacement process.

[-replacement <disk path name>] - Replacement

This specifies the spare disk that is to replace the file system disk.

[-allow-same-carrier [true]] - Allow Same RAID Group Within Carrier

This parameter can be used to allow two disks housed in the same carrier to be in the same RAID group when you replace a disk in an aggregate.

Having disks in the same carrier in the same RAID group is not desirable because a carrier failure can cause a simultaneous outage for two disks in the same RAID group. You can replace a disk in an aggregate with a disk that causes this situation, but when an alternate disk becomes available, Data ONTAP automatically initiates a series of disk copy operations to put the disks into different RAID groups. For this reason, you should use this parameter only when necessary. When possible, ensure that disks housed in the same carrier are in different RAID groups.

This parameter affects only the disk replace operation. It is not a persistent attribute of the aggregate.

[-allow-mixing | -m [true]] - Allow Mixing of Disks of Different RPM or Pool

This optional parameter specifies whether the disk can be replaced with another disk of different RPM or from different Pool. This parameter affects only the current disk replacement operation.

Examples

The following example begins replacing a file system disk named *1.0.16* with a spare disk named *1.1.14*.
`cluster1::> storage disk replace -disk 1.0.16 -replacement 1.1.14 -action start`

storage disk set-foreign-lun

Sets or Unsets an array LUN as foreign

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage disk set-foreign-lun` command sets or unsets a specified array LUN as foreign. This command will enable/disable the feature of importing the data from foreign LUN.

Parameters

-disk <disk path name> - Disk Name

This parameter specifies the array LUN which is to be set or unset as foreign.

-is-foreign-lun [true] - Is Foreign LUN

If the parameter value specified is *true* then array LUN is set as foreign. If the parameter value specified is *false* then array LUN foreignness is cleared.

Examples

The following example shows how to set an array LUN as foreign:

```
cluster1::> storage disk set-foreign-lun -disk EMC-1.1 -is-foreign-lun true
```

The following example shows how to mark an array LUN as not foreign:

```
cluster1::> storage disk set-foreign-lun -disk EMC-1.1 -is-foreign-lun false
```

storage disk set-led

Identify disks by turning on their LEDs

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage disk set-led` command controls the LED of a specified disk.

You can turn an LED on or off, cause it to blink or stop blinking, or test it.

This command is useful for locating a disk in its shelf.

Parameters

-action {on|off|blink|blinkoff|testall|resetall} - Action

This parameter specifies the state to which the LED is to be set. Possible values include the following:

- on - The LED is lit steadily
- off - The LED is not lit
- blink - The LED blinks

- blinkoff - The LED stops blinking and is not lit
- testall - This tests the operation of every disk enclosure's hardware and drivers per node. Do not use this value in normal operation.
- resettall - This resets the LED of every disk on the node and lights up the LED of disks with faults.

{ [-disk <disk path name>] - Disk Name

This specifies the disk whose LED is to be set. Disk names take one of the following forms:

- Disks are named in the form <stack-id>.<shelf>.<bay>
- Disks on multi-disk carriers are named in the form <stack-id>.<shelf>.<bay>.<lun>
- Virtual disks are named in the form <prefix>.<number>, where prefix is the storage array's prefix and number is a unique ascending number.

Disk names take one of the following forms on clusters that are not yet fully upgraded to Data ONTAP 8.3:

- Disks that are not attached to a switch are named in the form <node>:<host_adapter>.<loop_ID>. For disks with a LUN, the form is <node>:<host_adapter>.<loop_ID>L<LUN>. For instance, disk number 16 on host adapter 1a on a node named node0a is named node0a:1a.16. The same disk on LUN lun0 is named node0a:1a.16Lun0.
- Disks that are attached to a switch are named in the form <node>:<switch_name>:<switch_port>.<loop_ID>. For disks with a LUN, the form is <node>:<switch_name>:<switch_port>.<loop_ID>L<LUN>. For instance, disk number 08 on port 11 of switch fc1 on a node named node0a is named node0a:fc1:11.08. The same disk on LUN lun1 is named node0a:fc1:11.08Lun1.

Before the cluster is upgraded to Data ONTAP 8.3, the same disk can have multiple disk names, depending on how the disk is connected. For example, a disk known to a node named alpha as alpha:1a.19 can be known to a node named beta as beta:0b.37. All names are listed in the output of queries and are equally valid. To determine a disk's unique identity, run a detailed query and look for the disk's universal unique identifier (UUID) or serial number.

| [-adapter <text>] - Adapter Name

The name of the adapter to which the shelves of disks of interest are attached to.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node Name

The node for which action is to be taken.

[-duration <integer>] - Duration (minutes)

This specifies the duration, in minutes, that the LED is to remain in the specified state. Only actions "on" and "blink" are supported.

[-iteration <integer>] - Test iterations

This specifies the number of iterations to run the action for. Only action "test-all" is supported.

Examples

The following example causes the LEDs on all disks whose names match the pattern Cluster1* to turn on for 5 minutes:

```
Cluster1::> storage disk set-led -disk Cluster1* -action on -duration 5
```

The following example causes the LEDs on all disks attached to adapter 0b on Node2 to turn on for 1 minute:

```
Cluster1::> storage disk set-led -node Node2 -adapter 0b -action on -duration 1
```

The following example resets the LEDs on all disks on the local node and causes the LEDs of disks with faults to turn on:

```
Cluster1::> storage disk set-led -action resettall
```

The following example causes the LEDs on all disks whose names match the pattern Cluster1* to turn on for 2 minutes:

```
Cluster1::> storage disk set-led -disk Cluster1* -action on -duration 2
```

The following example tests the LEDs on all disks owned by the local node for 3 iterations:

```
Cluster1::> storage disk set-led -action testall -iteration 3
```

storage disk show

Display a list of disk drives and array LUNs

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage disk show` command displays information about disks and array LUNs. Where it appears in the remainder of this document "disk" may refer to either a disk or an array LUN. By default, the command displays the following information about all disks in column style output:

- Disk name
- Usable space on the disk, in human readable units
- Shelf number
- Bay number
- Container type (aggregate, broken, foreign, labelmaint, maintenance, mediator, remote, shared, spare, unassigned, unknown, volume, or unsupported)
- Position (copy, data, dparity, orphan, parity, pending, present, shared or tparity)
- Container name
- Owning node name

To display detailed information about a single disk, use the `-disk` parameter.

Parameters

{ **[-fields** <fieldname>, ...]

Displays the specified fields for all disks, in column style output.

| **[-broken]**

Displays the following RAID-related information about broken disks:

- Original owning node name
- Checksum compatibility
- Disk name
- Outage reason
- Host bus adapter
- Shelf number
- Bay number
- Primary port / Channel
- Pool
- Disk type
- RPM (Revolutions per minute)
- Usable size in human readable units
- Physical size in human readable units
- Current owner node

| **[-errors]**

Displays the following disk information about the disks which have errors.

- Disk Name
- Error Type

- Error Description and corresponding corrective action

| **[-longop]**

Displays the following information about long-running disk operations, in column style output:

- Disk name
- Whether the disk is marked as prefailed
- Whether the disk is being replaced
- Whether the disk is zeroed
- Copy destination
- Percentage of copy complete
- Percentage of zeroing complete
- Percentage of reconstruction complete

| **[-maintenance]**

Displays the following RAID-related information about disks in the maintenance center:

- Original owning node name
- Checksum compatibility
- Disk name
- Outage Reason
- Host bus adapter
- Shelf number
- Bay number
- Primary port / Channel
- Pool
- Disk type
- RPM (Revolutions per minute)
- Usable size in human readable units
- Physical size in human readable units
- Current owner node

| **[-ownership]**

Displays the following ownership-related information:

- Disk name
- Aggregate name
- Home node name
- Owning node name
- Disaster recovery home node name
- Home node system id
- Owning node system id
- Disaster recovery home node system id
- Reservation node system id
- SyncMirror pool

| **[-partition-ownership]**

Displays the following ownership-related information for partitioned disks:

- Disk name
- Aggregate name
- Owner of root partition on a partitioned disk
- Owner system id of root partition on a partitioned disk
- Owner of data or data1 partition on a root-data or a root-data1-data2 partitioned disk respectively
- Owner system id of data or data1 partition on a root-data or a root-data1-data2 partitioned disk respectively
- Owner of data2 partition on a root-data1-data2 partitioned disk
- Owner system id of data2 partition on a root-data1-data2 partitioned disk
- Owner of the disk which is partitioned
- Owner system id of the disk which is partitioned

| [-physical]

Displays the following information about the disk's physical attributes, in column style output:

- Disk name
- Disk type
- Disk vendor
- Disk model
- Firmware revision level
- RPM (Revolutions per minute)
- BPS (Bytes per sector)

| [-port]

Displays the following path-related information:

- Disk name and disk port associated with disk primary path
- Disk name and disk port associated with the disk secondary path, for a multipath configuration
- Type, shelf, and bay information for the disks

| [-raid]

Displays the following RAID-related information:

- Disk name
- Container type (aggregate, broken, labelmaint, maintenance, mediator, remote, shared, spare, unassigned, unknown, or volume)
- Outage reason
- Position (copy, data, dparity, orphan, parity, pending, present, shared or tparity)
- RAID group name
- Aggregate name

| [-raid-info-for-aggregate]

Displays the following RAID-related information about the disks used in an aggregate:

- Owning node name
- Aggregate name
- Plex name
- RAID group name
- Position (copy, data, dparity, orphan, parity, pending, present, shared or tparity)

- Disk name
- Host bus adapter
- Shelf number
- Bay number
- Primary port / Channel
- Pool
- Disk type
- RPM (Revolutions per minute)
- Usable size in human readable units
- Physical size in human readable units

When this parameter is specified, RAID groups that use shared disks are not included. Use [“storage aggregate show-status” on page 798](#) to show information for all RAID groups and aggregates.

| **[-spare]**

Displays the following RAID-related information about available spare disks:

- Original owning node name
- Checksum compatibility
- Disk name
- Host bus adapter
- Shelf number
- Bay number
- Primary port / Channel
- Pool
- Disk type
- Disk class
- RPM (Revolutions per minute)
- Usable size in human readable units
- Physical size in human readable units
- Current owner node

| **[-ssd-wear]**

Displays the following wear life related information about solid state disks:

- **Rated Life Used** : An estimate of the percentage of device life that has been used, based on the actual device usage and the manufacturer's prediction of device life. A value greater than 99 indicates that the estimated endurance has been used, but this does not necessarily indicate a device failure. Omitted if value is unknown.
- **Spare Blocks Consumed Limit** : Spare blocks consumed percentage limit reported by the device. When the Spare Blocks Consumed percentage for the device reaches this read-only value, Data ONTAP initiates a disk copy operation to prepare to remove the device from service. Omitted if value is unknown.
- **Spare Blocks Consumed** : Percentage of device spare blocks that have been used. Each device has a number of spare blocks that will be used when a data block can no longer be used to store data. This value reports what percentage of the spares have already been consumed. Omitted if value is unknown.

| **[-virtual-machine-disk-info]**

Displays information about Data ONTAP virtual disks, their mapped datastores and their specific backing device attributes, such as: disk or LUN, adapter and initiator details (if applicable).

- Disk name.
- Name of the node.
- Data ONTAP-supplied serial number of the system disk.
- Size of the system disk.
- Name of the disk backing store. A backing store represents a storage location for virtual machine files. It can be a VMFS volume, a directory on network-attached storage, or a local file system path.
- File name of the virtual disk used by the hypervisor. Each Data ONTAP disk is mapped to a unique VM disk file.
- Type of the disk backing store. It can be a VMFS volume, a directory on network-attached storage, or a local file system path.
- Size of the disk backing store.
- Full path to the backing store for network-attached storage. This field is valid only for NAS connections.
- Backing adapter PCI device ID for the virtual disk, for example "50:00.0".
- Backing adapter device name, for example "vmhba32".
- Backing adapter model type, for example "LSI1064E".
- Backing adapter driver name of the initiator.
- The iSCSI name of the disk backing target. This field is valid only for iSCSI connections.
- The iSCSI IP address of the disk backing target. This field is valid only for iSCSI connections.
- SCSI device name for the backing disk. It takes the form target-id:lun-id, for example "2:1".
- Hypervisor-assigned unique ID of the backing device (disk or LUN).
- Backing disk partition number where the corresponding VM disk file resides.
- Size of the backing device (disk or LUN).
- Backing device manufacturer, for example "FUJITSU" or "IBM".
- Backing device model, for example "MBE2073RC" or "LUN".
- Error (if any) while retrieving virtual disk details.

| [-vmdisk-backing-info]

Displays information about the backing disks on certain Data ONTAP-v models:

- Disk name
- Backing disk vendor
- Backing disk model
- Backing disk serial number
- Backing disk device id

| [-foreign] (privilege: advanced)

Displays the following foreign LUN import related information about foreign disks:

- Disk name
- Array name
- Capacity in sectors
- Capacity in mb
- Serial Number

| [-physical-location] (privilege: advanced)

Displays the following information about disks:

- Disk name
- Container type
- Primary path
- Location
- Home node name
- Physical size in human readable units

| [-primary-paths] (privilege: advanced)

Displays the following information about disks:

- Disk Name
- Shelf
- Bay
- Container Type
- Primary Path

| [-instance]

Displays detailed disk information. If no disk path name is specified, this parameter displays the same detailed information for all disks as does the -disk parameter. If a disk path name is specified, then this parameter displays the same detailed information for the specified disks as does the -disk parameter.

[-disk <disk path name>] - Disk Name

Displays detailed information about the specified disks. Disk names take one of the following forms:

- Disks are named in the form <stack-id>.<shelf>.<bay>
- Disks on multi-disk carriers are named in the form <stack-id>.<shelf>.<bay>.<lun>
- Virtual disks are named in the form <prefix>.<number>, where prefix is the storage array's prefix and number is a unique ascending number.

Disk names take one of the following forms on clusters that are not yet fully upgraded to Data ONTAP 8.3:

- Disks that are not attached to a switch are named in the form <node>:<host_adapter>.<loop_ID>. For disks with a LUN, the form is <node>:<host_adapter>.<loop_ID>L<LUN>. For instance, disk number 16 on host adapter 1a on a node named node0a is named node0a:1a.16. The same disk on LUN lun0 is named node0a:1a.16Llun0.
- Disks that are attached to a switch are named in the form <node>:<switch_name>:<switch_port>.<loop_ID>. For disks with a LUN, the form is <node>:<switch_name>:<switch_port>.<loop_ID>L<LUN>. For instance, disk number 08 on port 11 of switch fc1 on a node named node0a is named node0a:fc1:11.08. The same disk on LUN lun1 is named node0a:fc1:11.08Llun1.

Before the cluster is upgraded to Data ONTAP 8.3, the same disk can have multiple disk names, depending on how the disk is connected. For example, a disk known to a node named alpha as alpha:1a.19 can be known to a node named beta as beta:0b.37. All names are listed in the output of queries and are equally valid. To determine a disk's unique identity, run a detailed query and look for the disk's universal unique identifier (UUID) or serial number.

[-owner {<nodename>|local}] - Owner

Selects information about disks that are owned by the specified node.

[-owner-id <nvrmaid>] - Owner System ID

Selects the disks that are owned by the node with the specified system ID.

`[-is-foreign {true|false}] - Foreign LUN (privilege: advanced)`

Selects information about array LUNs that have been declared to be foreign LUNs.

`[-uid <text>] - Disk Unique ID`

Selects the disks whose unique id matches this parameter value. A disk unique identifier has the form:
20000000:875D4C32:00000000:00000000:00000000:00000000:00000000:00000000

`[-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Aggregate`

Selects information about disks that belong to the specified aggregate.

`[-array-name <array name>] - Array Name`

Selects information about the LUNs presented by the specified storage array.

`[-average-latency <integer>] - Average I/O Latency Across All Active Paths`

Selects information about disks that have the specified average latency.

`[-bay <integer>] - Bay`

Selects information about disks that are located in the carrier within the specified shelf bay.

`[-bps <integer>] - Bytes Per Sector`

Selects information about disks that have the specified number of bytes per sector. Possible settings are 512, 520, 4096, and 4160.

`[-carrier-id <text>] - Carrier ID`

Selects information about disks that are located within the specified multi-disk carrier.

`[-checksum-compatibility {advanced_zoned | block | none}] - Checksum Compatibility`

Selects information about disks that have the specified checksum compatibility.

`[-class {capacity | performance | archive | solid-state | array | virtual}] - Disk Class`

Selects information about disks that have the specified disk class.

- capacity = Capacity-oriented, near-line disk types. Includes disk types FSAS, BSAS and ATA.
- performance = Performance-oriented, enterprise class disk types. Includes disk types FCAL and SAS.
- archive = Archive class SATA disks in multi-disk carrier storage shelves. Includes disk type MSATA.
- solid-state = Solid-state drives. Includes disk type SSD and SSD-NVM.
- array = Logical storage devices backed by storage arrays and used by Data ONTAP as disks. Includes disk type LUN.
- virtual = Virtual disks that are formatted and managed by the hypervisor. Includes disk type VMDISK.

`[-container-type {aggregate | broken | foreign | labelmaint | maintenance | mediator | remote | shared | spare | unassigned | unknown | unsupported}] - Container Type`

Selects information about disks that have the specified container type.

- Aggregate = Disk is used as a physical disk in an aggregate.
- Broken = Disk is in broken pool.
- Foreign = Array LUN has been marked foreign.
- Labelmaint = Disk is in online label maintenance list.
- Maintenance = Disk is in maintenance center.
- Mediator = A mediator disk is a disk used on non-shared HA systems hosted by an external node which is used to communicate the viability of the storage failover between non-shared HA nodes.
- Remote = Disk belongs to the remote cluster.
- Shared = Disk is partitioned or in a storage pool.
- Spare = Disk is a spare disk.
- Unassigned = Disk ownership has not been assigned.

- Unknown = Container is currently unknown. This is the default setting.
- Unsupported = Disk is not supported.

[-container-name <text>] - Container Name

Selects information about disks that have the specified container name. If a disk is in an aggregate or storage pool, the container name is the name of the aggregate or storage pool. Spare disks show the SyncMirror Pool to which they belong. Partitioned disks could return multiple aggregate names.

[-copy-destination <disk path name>] - Copy Destination Name

Selects information about disks whose contents are being copied (due to either Rapid RAID Recovery or disk replacement) to the specified spare disk.

[-copy-percent <integer>] - Percentage of Copy Complete

Selects information about disks that are involved as either a source or destination of a copy operation, (due to either disk replacement or Rapid RAID Recovery) and that have the specified percentage of the copy operation completed.

[-data-owner {<nodename>|local}] - Owner of Data Partition of Root-Data Partitioned Disk

Selects information about disks that have the specified data partition owner name. Used with root-data partitioned disks.

[-data1-owner {<nodename>|local}] - Owner of Data1 Partition of Root-Data1-Data2 Partitioned Disk

Selects information about disks that have the specified data1 partition owner name. Used with root-data1-data2 partitioned disks.

[-data2-owner {<nodename>|local}] - Owner of Data2 Partition of Root-Data1-Data2 Partitioned Disk

Selects information about disks that have the specified data2 partition owner name. Used with root-data1-data2 partitioned disks.

[-data-home {<nodename>|local}] - Home Owner of Data Partition of Root-Data Partitioned Disk

Selects information about disks that have the specified data partition home owner name. Used with root-data partitioned disks.

[-data1-home {<nodename>|local}] - Home Owner of Data1 Partition of Root-Data1-Data2 Partitioned Disk

Selects information about disks that have the specified data1 partition home owner name. Used with root-data1-data2 partitioned disks.

[-data2-home {<nodename>|local}] - Home Owner of Data2 Partition of Root-Data1-Data2 Partitioned Disk

Selects information about disks that have the specified data2 partition home owner name. Used with root-data1-data2 partitioned disks.

[-data-owner-id <nvrmaid>] - Owner System ID of Data Partition of Root-Data Partitioned Disk

Selects information about disks that have the specified data partition owner system ID. Used with root-data partitioned disks.

[-data1-owner-id <nvrmaid>] - Owner System ID of Data1 Partition of Root-Data1-Data2 Partitioned Disk

Selects information about disks that have the specified data1 partition owner system ID. Used with root-data1-data2 partitioned disks.

[-data2-owner-id <nvrmaid>] - Owner System ID of Data2 Partition of Root-Data1-Data2 Partitioned Disk

Selects information about disks that have the specified data2 partition owner system ID. Used with root-data1-data2 partitioned disks.

[-data-home-id <nvrmaid>] - Home Owner System ID of Data Partition of Root-Data Partitioned Disk

Selects information about disks that have the specified data partition home owner system ID. Used with root-data partitioned disks.

[-data1-home-id <nvr amid>] - Home Owner System ID of Data1 Partition of Root-Data1-Data2 Partitioned Disk

Selects information about disks that have the specified data1 partition home owner system ID. Used with root-data1-data2 partitioned disks.

[-data2-home-id <nvr amid>] - Home Owner System ID of Data2 Partition of Root-Data1-Data2 Partitioned Disk

Selects information about disks that have the specified data2 partition home owner system ID. Used with root-data1-data2 partitioned disks.

[-disk-io-kbps-total <integer>] - Total Disk Throughput in KBPS Across All Active Paths

Selects information about disks that have attained the specified I/O throughput on all connected paths.

[-disk-iops-total <integer>] - Total Disk IOPs Across All Active Paths

Selects information about disks that have achieved the specified number of IOPs per second on all connected paths.

[-diskpathnames <disk path name>, ...] - list of path based disk names

Selects information about disks that have all of the specified path names.

[-effective-rpm <integer>] - Effective RPM

Selects information about disks with the specified effective rotational speed.

[-dr-home {<noden ame>|local}] - Disaster Recovery Home

Selects information about disks that have the specified Disaster home node.

[-dr-home-id <nvr amid>] - Disaster Recovery Home System ID

Selects information about disks whose Disaster home node has the specified system id.

[-drawer <integer>] - Drawer

Selects information about disks that are located in the specified drawer.

[-error-type {on epath|on edomain|control|foreign|toobig|toosmall|invalidblocksize|targetasymmap|deviceasymmap|failovermisconfig|unknown|netapp|fwdownrev|qualfail|diskfail|notallflashdisk}, ...] - Error Type

Selects information about disks that have the specified error types.

- onepath = The array LUN is accessible only via a single path.
- onedomain = The array LUN is accessible only via a single fault domain.
- control = The array LUN cannot be used because it is a control device.
- foreign = The array LUN is marked as foreign and has some external SCSI reservations other than those from Data ONTAP.
- toobig = The array LUN exceeds the maximum array LUN size that Data ONTAP supports.
- toosmall = The array LUN is less than the minimum array LUN size that Data ONTAP supports.
- invalidblocksize = The array LUN is not a valid block size.
- targetasymmap = The array LUN is presented more than once on a single target port.
- deviceasymmap = The array LUN is presented with multiple IDs.
- failovermisconfig = The array LUN is configured with inconsistent failover methods.
- unknown = The array LUN from a storage array that is not supported by this version of Data ONTAP.
- netapp = A SAN front-end LUN from one Data ONTAP system that is presented as external storage to another Data ONTAP system.
- fwdownrev = The disk firmware is a down version.
- qualfail = The disk is not supported.
- diskfail = The disk is in a failed state.

- notallflashdisk = The disk does not match the All-Flash Optimized personality of the system.

[-firmware-revision <text>] - Firmware Revision

Selects information about disks that have the specified firmware revision level.

[-home {<nodename>|local}] - Home

Selects information about disks that have the specified home node.

[-home-id <nvr amid>] - Home System ID

Selects information about disks whose home node has the specified system ID.

[-host-adapter <text>] - Primary Path Host Adapter

Selects information about disks that are currently using the specified Host Bus Adapter.

[-hw-minimum-os <text>] - Hardware Minimum Supported Data ONTAP Version

Selects information about disks that have the specified hardware minimum supported Data ONTAP version.

[-import-in-progress {true|false}] - Foreign LUN import in progress

Selects information about the array LUNs that are currently being imported. If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the disk or disks that are currently being used for importing data.

[-initiator <text>, ...] - Initiator Port

Selects information about disks that are visible to the initiator specified. Disks that are not currently in use by that initiator are included.

[-initiator-iops <integer>, ...] - Number of IOPS on Initiator (Rolling Average)

Selects information about disks that are visible to an initiator that has executed the specified number of IOPS.

[-initiator-io-kbps <integer>, ...] - Kbytes of I/O per second on Initiator (Rolling Average)

Selects information about disks visible to an initiator that has executed I/O at the specified throughput.

[-initiator-lun-in-use-count <integer>, ...] - Number of LUNs in the in-use state on this initiator

Selects information about disks with a path through an initiator that has the specified in-use-count.

[-initiator-side-switch-port <text>, ...] - Initiator Side Switch Port

Selects information about disks that are visible to an initiator connected to the specified switch port.

[-is-multidisk-carrier {true|false}] - Multi Disk Carrier?

Selects information about disks that are located within a multi-disk carrier.

[-is-local-attach {true|false}] - Indicates If the Disk Is Local to This Cluster

Selects information about disks attached to the local(true) or remote(false) MetroCluster site.

[-location {<nodename>|local}] - Physical Location

Selects information about disks attached to the specified node.

[-location-id <nvr amid>] - The system ID of the node where the disk is attached

Selects information about disks attached to the node with the specified system ID.

[-lun <integer>, ...] - LUN ID

Selects information about the specified LUNs.

[-lun-iops <integer>, ...] - Number IOPS per second on disk (Rolling Average)

Selects information about the LUNs that have reached the specified number of IOPS.

[-lun-io-kbps <integer>, ...] - Kbytes/sec on Disk (Rolling Average)

Selects information about the LUNs that have reached the specified I/O throughput.

[-lun-path-use-state <text>, ...] - The Use State of the LUN on this path

Selects information about LUNs reporting the specified in-use state.

[-model <text>] - Model

Selects information about disks of the specified model.

[-nodelist <nodename>|local, ...] - Controller name

Selects information about disks that are visible to all of the specified nodes .

[-outage-reason <text>] - Outage Reason

Selects information about disks that are not in service for the specified reason. Possible values are: admin failed, admin removed, admin testing, evacuated, bad label, bypassed, failed, init failed, label version, labeled broken, labelmaint, LUN resized, missing, not responding, predict failure, rawsize shrank, recovering, sanitizing, sanitized, SnapLock Disk, testing, unassigned, unknown.

[-path-error-count <integer>] - Path Error Count

Selects information about disks that are visible on a path that has incurred the specified number of errors.

[-path-iops <integer>, ...] - Number of IOPS on Path (Rolling Average)

Selects information about disks on those paths that have reached the specified number of IOPs.

[-path-io-kbps <integer>, ...] - Kbytes of I/O per second on Path (Rolling Average)

Selects information about disk with paths that have reached the specified I/O throughput

[-path-link-errors <integer>, ...] - Link Error count on path

Selects information about disks with paths that have incurred the specified number of FC link errors.

[-path-lun-in-use-count <integer>, ...] - Number of LUNs in the in-use state on this path

Selects information about disks with paths that have the specified in-use-count.

[-path-quality <integer>, ...] - Percentage of weighted error threshold

Selects information about disks on paths that have incurred the specified number of errors. The value displayed is a measure of the health of a path expressed as a percentage of an error threshold. Once a path has reached or surpassed the error threshold, another path will be selected for I/O transfer, if there is one available.

[-physical-size-mb <integer>] - Physical Size (MB)

Selects information about disks that have the specified physical capacity, in megabytes.

[-physical-size <integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Physical Size

Selects information about disks that have the specified physical capacity, in human readable units.

[-physical-size-512b <integer>] - Physical Size in Units of 512 Bytes

Selects information about disks that have the specified physical capacity, in 512-byte chunks. This parameter is present only for backwards compatibility with Data ONTAP 8.0.

[-plex <text>] - Plex Name

Selects information about disks that belong to the specified RAID plex.

[-pool <text>] - Assigned Pool

Selects information about disks that belong to the specified SyncMirror pool (pool0 or pool1).

[-port-speed <text>, ...] - Port Speed

Selects information about disks that are served by a Host Bus Adapter that is running at the specified port speed.

[-position <diskPositionType>] - Disk Position

Selects information about disks that have the specified position within their disk container.

[-power-on-hours <integer>] - Hours Powered On

Selects information about disks that have the specified number of hours being powered up.

[-prefailed {true|false}] - Marked for Rapid RAID Recovery?

Selects information about disks that match the specified parameter value indicating whether the disk is either awaiting or is in process of Rapid RAID Recovery.

[-preferred-target-port {true|false}, ...] - Whether or not target port group is preferred (privilege: advanced)

Selects information about disks that match the specified parameter value indicating whether the backing storage is ALUA (Asymmetric Logical Unit Access) capable and has specified the array target port on this path to be a preferred target port for I/O.

[-primary-port <text>] - Primary Path Disk Port

Selects information about disks that use the specified primary port.

[-raid-group <text>] - Raid Group Name

Selects information about disks that belong to the specified RAID group.

[-reconstruction-percent <integer>] - Percentage of Reconstruction Complete

Selects information about disks that are being reconstructed and that have the specified percentage of the reconstruction operation completed.

[-replacing {true|false}] - Being Replaced?

Selects information about disks that match the specified boolean value indicating whether the disk is either awaiting or in process of disk replacement.

[-reservation-key <text>] - Reservation Key

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the disk or disks that have the specified persistent reservation key.

[-reservation-type {rs|we|re|ea|sa|wero|earo|wear|ear|none}] - Reservation Type

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the disk or disks that have the specified persistent reservation type. Possible values are: rs, we, re, ea, sa, wero, earo, wear, ear, or none.

[-reserver-id <integer>] - Reservation System ID

Selects information about disks that are reserved by the node with the specified system ID.

[-root-owner {<nodename>|local}] - Owner of Root Partition of Root-Data/Root-Data1-Data2 Partitioned Disk

Selects information about disks that have the specified root partition owner name. Used with root-data/root-data1-data2 partitioned disks.

[-root-owner-id <nvramid>] - Owner System ID of Root Partition of Root-Data/Root-Data1-Data2 Partitioned Disk

Selects information about disks that have the specified root partition owner system ID. Used with root-data/root-data1-data2 partitioned disks.

[-root-home {<nodename>|local}] - Home Owner of Root Partition of Root-Data/Root-Data1-Data2 Partitioned Disk

Selects information about disks that have the specified root partition home owner name. Used with root-data/root-data1-data2 partitioned disks.

[-root-home-id <nvramid>] - Home Owner System ID of Root Partition of Root-Data/Root-Data1-Data2 Partitioned Disk

Selects information about disks that have the specified root partition home owner system ID. Used with root-data/root-data1-data2 partitioned disks.

[-rpm <integer>] - Revolutions Per Minute

Selects information about disks that have the specified rotational speed.

[-secondary-name <disk path name>] - Secondary Path Name

Selects information about disks that use the specified secondary path name, for multipath configuration.

[-secondary-port <text>] - Secondary Path Disk Port

Selects information about disks that use the specified secondary port.

[-serial-number <text>] - Serial Number

Selects information about the disk that has the specified serial number.

[-storage-pool <text>] - Storage Pool Name

Selects information about disks that belong to the specified SSD storage pool.

[-shelf <integer>] - Shelf

Selects information about disks that are located within the specified shelf.

[-shelf-uid <text>] - Shelf UID

Selects information about disks that are located within a shelf with the specified Shelf UID.

[-slot <integer>] - Slot

Selects information about disks that are located in a drawer with the specified slot.

[-stack-id <integer>] - Stack ID

A cluster unique id for a collection of one or more interconnected shelves.

[-target-iops <integer>, ...] - Number of IOPS to Target (Rolling Average)

Selects information about disks that are visible on target ports that have performed the specified number of IOPs.

[-target-io-kbps <integer>, ...] - Kbytes of I/O per second to Target (Rolling Average)

Selects information about disks that are visible on target ports that have reached the specified I/O throughput.

[-target-lun-in-use-count <integer>, ...] - Number of LUNs in the in-use state on this target

Selects information about disks with a path through a target port that has the specified in-use-count.

[-target-port-access-state <text>, ...] - Failover optimization type

Selects information about disks that are visible on target ports that have the specified access state.

[-target-side-switch-port <text>, ...] - Target Side Switch Port

Selects information about disks that are visible on target ports identified by the switch port to which they are connected.

[-target-wwpn <text>, ...] - Target Port

Selects information about disks that are visible on target ports identified by their World Wide Port Name.

[-tpgn <integer>, ...] - Target Port Group Number

Selects information about disks that belong to the specified Target Port Group Number.

[-type {ATA | BSAS | FCAL | FSAS | LUN | MSATA | SAS | SSD | VMDISK | SSD-NVM}] - Disk Type

Selects information about disks that have the specified disk type.

[-usable-size-mb <integer>] - Usable Size (MB)

Selects information about disks that have the specified usable space, in megabytes.

[-usable-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Usable Size

Selects information about disks that have the specified usable space, in human readable units.

[-vendor <text>] - Vendor Name

Selects information about disks that have the specified vendor.

[-vmdisk-device-id <integer>, ...] - Virtual Disk Device ID

Selects information about disks that have the specified virtual disk device ID.

[-zeroed {true|false}] - Zeroed?

Selects information about disks that have (true) or have not (false) been fully pre-zeroed.

[-zeroing-percent <integer>] - Percentage of Zeroing Complete

Selects information about disks that are zeroing and have the specified percentage complete.

[-carrier-serialno <text>] - Carrier Serial Number

Selects information about disks that are located within the multi-disk carrier specified by the serial number.

[-vmdisk-target-address <text>] - Target address of the vmdisk

Displays the vmdisk's target address either in the form of bus target lun or bus unit.

Examples

The following example displays information about all disks:

```
cluster1::> storage disk show
```

Disk	Usable Size	Shelf	Bay	Container Type	Position	Aggregate	Owner
1.1.1	10GB	1	1	spare	present	-	node1
1.1.4	78.59GB	1	4	spare	present	-	node1
1.1.12	10GB	1	12	spare	present	-	node1
1.2.12	10GB	2	12	broken	present	-	node1
1.3.7	78.59GB	3	7	aggregate	parity	aggr0_u23	node1
1.1.6	78.59GB	1	6	broken	present	-	node1
1.2.10	78.59GB	2	10	aggregate	dparity	aggr0_u23	node1
1.4.9	78.59GB	4	9	aggregate	data	aggr0_u23	node1
1.1.0	10GB	1	0	aggregate	dparity	aggr0_u22	node2
1.4.1	10GB	4	1	aggregate	data	dp_degraded	node2
1.1.2	10GB	1	2	spare	present	-	node2
1.1.3	20GB	1	3	spare	present	-	node2
1.4.4	20GB	4	4	spare	present	-	node2
1.4.6	10GB	4	6	aggregate	data	dp_sdc	node2
1.1.5	268.0GB	1	5	maintenance	present	-	node2
1.3.0	10GB	3	0	aggregate	parity	aggr0_u22	node2
1.4.11	10GB	4	11	spare	present	-	node2
1.4.13	20GB	4	13	broken	present	-	node2

[...]

The following example displays detailed information about a disk named 1.0.75

```
cluster1::> storage disk show -disk 1.0.75
Disk: 1.0.75
Container Type: spare
Owner/Home: node2 / node2
DR Home: -
Stack ID/Shelf/Bay: 1 / 0 / 75
LUN: 0
Array: N/A
Vendor: NETAPP
Model: X267_HKUR0500SSX
Serial Number: ZAKAS0GH
UID: 1FF17846-0A419201-9325845A-3ABD5075-00000000-00000000-00000000-00000000-00000000-00000000
BPS: 512
Physical Size: 10.15GB
Position: present
Checksum Compatibility: block
Aggregate: -
Plex: -
```

Paths:

Controller	Initiator	LUN ID	Initiator Side Switch Port	Target Side Switch Port	Acc Use	Target Port	TPGN	Link Speed
node1	0d	0	N/A	N/A	A0	INU 220a000a3384e4d2	21	2 Gb/S
node1	0c	0	N/A	N/A	A0	RDY 2209000a3384e4d2	62	2 Gb/S
node2	0d	0	N/A	N/A	A0	INU 2209000a3384e4d2	62	2 Gb/S

Errors:

-

The following example displays RAID-related information about disks used in an aggregate:

```
cluster1::> storage disk show -raid-info-for-aggregate
Owner Node: node1
Aggregate: aggr0_node1_0
Plex: plex0
RAID Group: rg0
```

Position	Disk	HA Shelf	Bay	Chan	Pool	Type	RPM	Usable Size	Physical Size

```

-----
data      2.11.2      2d    11    2 B    Pool0 SAS    15000  9.77GB  9.93GB
dparity   2.11.0      2d    11    0 B    Pool0 SAS    15000  9.77GB  9.93GB
parity    2.11.1      2d    11    1 B    Pool0 SAS    15000  9.77GB  9.93GB
Owner Node: node2
Aggregate: a1
Plex: plex0
RAID Group: rg0

Position Disk              HA Shelf Bay Chan Pool  Type    RPM    Usable Physical
Size      Size
-----
data      2.1.8      2a     1     8 B    Pool0 BSAS    7200  9.77GB  9.91GB
dparity   2.1.6      2a     1     6 B    Pool0 BSAS    7200  9.77GB  9.91GB
parity    2.1.7      2a     1     7 B    Pool0 BSAS    7200  9.77GB  9.91GB
Owner Node: node2
Aggregate: a1
Plex: plex0
RAID Group: rg1

Position Disk              HA Shelf Bay Chan Pool  Type    RPM    Usable Physical
Size      Size
-----
data      2.1.11     2a     1    11 B    Pool0 BSAS    7200  9.77GB  9.91GB
dparity   2.1.9      2a     1     9 B    Pool0 BSAS    7200  9.77GB  9.91GB
parity    2.1.10     2a     1    10 B    Pool0 BSAS    7200  9.77GB  9.91GB
Owner Node: node2
Aggregate: aggr0
Plex: plex0
RAID Group: rg0

Position Disk              HA Shelf Bay Chan Pool  Type    RPM    Usable Physical
Size      Size
-----
data      2.1.5      2a     1     5 B    Pool0 BSAS    7200  9.71GB 10.03GB
dparity   2.1.2      2a     1     2 B    Pool0 BSAS    7200  9.71GB 10.03GB
parity    2.1.4      2a     1     4 B    Pool0 BSAS    7200  9.71GB 10.03GB
12 entries were displayed.

```

The following example displays RAID-related information about spares:

```

cluster1::> storage disk show -spare
Original Owner: node1
Checksum Compatibility: block

Disk              HA Shelf Bay Chan  Pool  Type    RPM    Usable Physical
Size      Size Owner
-----
1.1.23           0b     1   23    A Pool0 FCAL 10000 132.8GB 134.2GB node1
1.1.25           0b     1   25    A Pool0 FCAL 10000 132.8GB 133.9GB node1
1.1.26           0b     1   26    A Pool1 FCAL 10000 132.8GB 133.9GB node1
1.1.27           0b     1   27    A Pool1 FCAL 10000 132.8GB 134.2GB node1
Home Owner: node2
Checksum Compatibility: block

Disk              HA Shelf Bay Chan  Pool  Type    RPM    Usable Physical
Size      Size Owner
-----
1.1.19           0a     1   19    B Pool1 FCAL 10000 132.8GB 133.9GB node2
1.1.20           0a     1   20    B Pool0 FCAL 10000 132.8GB 133.9GB node2
1.1.21           0a     1   21    B Pool0 FCAL 10000 132.8GB 133.9GB node2
[...]
```

The following example displays RAID-related information about broken disks:

```

cluster1::> storage disk show -broken
Original Owner: node1
Checksum Compatibility: block

Disk              Outage Reason HA Shelf Bay Chan  Pool  Type    RPM    Usable Physical
Size      Size
-----
1.1.0             admin failed 0b     1     0    A Pool0 FCAL 10000 132.8GB 133.9GB
1.2.6             admin removed 0b     2     6    A Pool1 FCAL 10000 132.8GB 134.2GB
Original Owner: node2
Checksum Compatibility: block

Disk              Outage Reason HA Shelf Bay Chan  Pool  Type    RPM    Usable Physical
Size      Size
-----

```



```

1.1.0          admin failed 0a      1   0   B Pool0 FCAL 10000 132.8GB 133.9GB
1.1.13         admin removed 0a     1  13   B Pool0 FCAL 10000 132.8GB 133.9GB
4 entries were displayed.

```

The following example displays RAID-related information about disks in maintenance center:

```

cluster1::> storage disk show -maintenance
Original Owner: node1
Checksum Compatibility: block

```

Disk	Outage Reason	HA Shelf Bay Chan	Pool	Type	RPM	Usable Size	Physical Size
1.1.8	admin testing 0b	1 8 A	Pool0	FCAL	10000	132.8GB	133.9GB
1.2.11	admin testing 0b	2 11 A	Pool1	FCAL	10000	132.8GB	134.2GB

```

Original Owner: node2
Checksum Compatibility: block

```

Disk	Outage Reason	HA Shelf Bay Chan	Pool	Type	RPM	Usable Size	Physical Size
1.2.10	admin testing 0a	2 10 B	Pool1	FCAL	10000	132.8GB	133.9GB
1.2.13	admin testing 0a	2 13 B	Pool1	FCAL	10000	132.8GB	134.2GB

4 entries were displayed.

The following example displays partition-related information about disks:

```

cluster1::> storage disk show -partition-ownership
Disk Partition Home Owner Home ID Owner ID
-----
VMw-1.13 Container pvaruncluster-2-01 pvaruncluster-2-01 4087518786 4087518786
VMw-1.14 Container pvaruncluster-2-01 pvaruncluster-2-01 4087518786 4087518786
VMw-1.15 Container pvaruncluster-2-01 pvaruncluster-2-01 4087518786 4087518786
      Root      pvaruncluster-2-01 pvaruncluster-2-01 4087518786 4087518786
      Data      pvaruncluster-2-01 pvaruncluster-2-01 4087518786 4087518786
VMw-1.16 Container pvaruncluster-2-01 pvaruncluster-2-01 4087518786 4087518786
      Root      pvaruncluster-2-01 pvaruncluster-2-01 4087518786 4087518786
      Data1     pvaruncluster-2-01 pvaruncluster-2-01 4087518786 4087518786
      Data2     pvaruncluster-2-01 pvaruncluster-2-01 4087518786 4087518786
VMw-1.17 Container pvaruncluster-2-01 pvaruncluster-2-01 4087518786 4087518786
VMw-1.18 Container pvaruncluster-2-01 pvaruncluster-2-01 4087518786 4087518786
      Root      - - - -
      Data      pvaruncluster-2-01 pvaruncluster-2-01 4087518786 4087518786
VMw-1.19 Container pvaruncluster-2-01 pvaruncluster-2-01 4087518786 4087518786
      Root      pvaruncluster-2-01 pvaruncluster-2-01 4087518786 4087518786
      Data1     - - - -
      Data2     pvaruncluster-2-01 pvaruncluster-2-01 4087518786 4087518786

```

storage disk unfail

Unfail a broken disk

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage disk unfail` command can be used to unfail a broken disk.

If the attempt to unfail the disk is unsuccessful, the disk remains in the broken state.

The disk unfail command prompts for confirmation unless you specify the "-quiet" parameter.

Parameters

-disk <disk path name> - Disk Name

This parameter specifies the disk to be unfailed.

[-spare | -s [true]] - Make the Disk Spare

This parameter specifies whether the unfailed disk will be made a spare disk. The disk is forced to become a spare disk if this parameter is specified.

If this parameter is not specified, the disk is brought back into its parent aggregate. Setting this parameter might result in the aggregate coming back online if it is not complete or online. The default value is false.

[-quiet | -q *[true]*] - Confirmations off

You can set this parameter to true to suppress the confirmation messages. However, before proceeding with the command, you should be aware that the confirmation message contains important information about the effect of unfailed a disk. This command cannot be reversed once it is invoked. The default value is false.

Examples

The following example unfailed a disk named 1.1.16 to become a spare disk:

```
cluster1::*> storage disk unfailed -disk 1.1.16 -spare
```

storage disk updatefirmware

(DEPRECATED) - Update disk firmware

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Note: This command is deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use the "[storage disk firmware update](#)" on page 895" command.

The `storage disk updatefirmware` command updates the firmware on one or more disks. You can download the latest firmware by using the "[storage firmware download](#)" on page 941 command. You can specify a list of one or more disks whose firmware is to be updated by using the `-disk` parameter, or you can update the firmware on all local disks by omitting the `-disk` parameter.

Parameters

[-disk <disk path name>, ...] - Disk

This specifies the disk or disks whose firmware is to be updated.

If you do not specify this option, all local disks' firmware is updated.

Examples

The following example updates the firmware on all disks:

```
cluster1::> storage disk updatefirmware
```

storage disk zerospares

Zero non-zeroed spare disks

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage disk zerospares` command zeroes all non-zeroed spare disks in all nodes or a specified node in the cluster. A node must be online to zero disks. This operation must be done before a disk can be reused in another aggregate. This version of ONTAP uses fast zeroing, which converts a spare disk from non-zeroed to zeroed without the long wait times required when physically zeroing a disk.

Parameters

[-owner {<nodename>|local}] - Owner

If this parameter is specified, only non-zeroed spares assigned to the specified node will be zeroed. Otherwise, all non-zeroed spares in the cluster will be zeroed.

Examples

The following example zeroes all non-zeroed spares owned by a node named node4, using fast zeroing:

```
cluster1::> storage disk zerospares -owner node4
```

The following example zeroes all non-zeroed spares owned by a node named node2 by physically writing zeros to the entire disk:

```
cluster1::> storage disk zerospares -owner node2 -use-physical-zeroing
```

storage disk error commands

The error directory

storage disk error show

Display disk component and array LUN configuration errors.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage disk error show` command displays disk component and array LUN configuration errors.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-uid <text>] - UID

Displays the error information of the disk whose unique ID matches the value you specify. A disk unique identifier has the form:

```
20000000:875D4C32:00000000:00000000:00000000:00000000:00000000:00000000:00000000
```

[-array-name <array name>] - Array Name

Displays the errors of the storage array whose name you specified.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Controller Name

Displays the error information for the disks on the clustered node whose name you specified.

[-disk <disk path name>] - Disk

Displays detailed error information about the disk you specified.

[-serial-number <text>] - Serial Number

Displays the error information for the disk whose serial number you specified.

[-error-id <integer>, ...] - Error ID

Displays the error information for the disks whose Error IDs match IDs you specified.

[-error-type {onepath|onedomain|control|foreign|toobig|toosmall|invalidblocksize|targetasymmap|deviceasymmap|failovermisconfig|unknown|netapp|fwdownrev|qualfail|diskfail|notallflashdisk}, ...] - Error Type

Displays all disk errors of the error types you specified, grouped by type.

- onepath = The array LUN is accessible only via a single path.

- onedomain = The array LUN is accessible only via a single fault domain.
- control = The array LUN cannot be used because it is a control device.
- foreign = The array LUN is marked as foreign and has some external SCSI reservations other than those from Data ONTAP.
- toobig = The array LUN exceeds the maximum array LUN size that Data ONTAP supports.
- toosmall = The array LUN is less than the minimum array LUN size that Data ONTAP supports.
- invalidblocksize = The array LUN is not a valid block size.
- targetasymmap = The array LUN is presented more than once on a single target port.
- deviceasymmap = The array LUN is presented with multiple IDs.
- failovermisconfig = The array LUN is configured with inconsistent failover methods.
- unknown = The array LUN from a storage array that is not supported by this version of Data ONTAP.
- netapp = A SAN front-end LUN from one Data ONTAP system that is presented as external storage to another Data ONTAP system.
- fwdownrev = The disk firmware is a down version.
- qualfail = The disk is not supported.
- diskfail = The disk is in a failed state.
- notallflashdisk = The disk does not match the All-Flash Optimized personality of the system.

Examples

The following example displays configuration errors seen in the system:

```
cluster1::> storage disk error show
Disk          Error Type      Error Text
-----
1.02.0        qualfail        This disk failed dynamic disk qualification. Update the Disk Qualification Package.
```

storage disk firmware commands

The firmware directory

storage disk firmware revert

Revert disk firmware

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage disk firmware revert` command reverts firmware on all disks or a specified list of disks on a node.

You can specify a list of one or more disks whose firmware is to be reverted by using the `-disk` parameter.

You can revert the firmware on all the disks owned by a node by using the `-node` parameter.

This command can make the disks inaccessible for up to five minutes after the start of its execution. Therefore, the network sessions that use the concerned node must be terminated before running the `storage disk firmware revert` command. This is particularly true for CIFS sessions that might be terminated when this command is executed.

If you need to view the current firmware versions, use the [“storage disk show” on page 874](#) -fields *firmware-revision* command. The following example displays partial output from the [“storage disk show” on page 874](#) -fields *firmware-revision* command, where the firmware version for the disks is NA02:

```
cluster1:: storage disk show -fields firmware-revision
disk      firmware-revision
-----
1.0.0     NA02
1.0.1     NA02
1.0.2     NA02
1.0.3     NA02
1.0.4     NA02
1.0.5     NA02
```

The firmware files are stored in the /mroot/etc/disk_fw directory on the node. The firmware file name is in the form of "product-ID.revision.LOD". For example, if the firmware file is for Seagate disks with product ID X225_ST336704FC and the firmware version is NA01, the file name is X225_ST336704FC.NA01.LOD. If the node in this example contains disks with firmware version NA02, the /mroot/etc/disk_fw/X225_ST336704FC.NA01.LOD file is downloaded to every disk when you execute this command.

How to Revert the Firmware for an HA Pair in a Cluster

Use the following procedure to perform a revert on the disks in an HA environment:

- Make sure that the nodes are not in takeover or giveback mode.
- Download the latest firmware on both nodes by using the [“storage firmware download” on page 941](#) command.
- Revert the disk firmware on Node A's disks by entering the `storage disk firmware revert -node node-A` command.
- Wait until the `storage disk firmware revert` command completes on Node A, and then revert the firmware on Node B's disks by entering the `storage disk firmware revert -node node-B` command.

Parameters

{ -disk <disk path name>, ... - Disk Name

Specifies the disk or disks whose firmware is to be reverted.

| -node {<nodename>|local}} - Node Name

Specifies the node name. The disk firmware will be reverted on all the disks owned by the node specified by this parameter.

Examples

If you need to view the current firmware versions, use the [“storage disk show” on page 874](#) -fields *firmware-revision* command. The following example displays partial output from the [“storage disk show” on page 874](#) -fields *firmware-revision* command, where the firmware version for the disks is NA02:

```
cluster1:: storage disk show -fields firmware-revision
disk      firmware-revision
-----
1.0.0     NA02
1.0.1     NA02
1.0.2     NA02
1.0.3     NA02
1.0.4     NA02
1.0.5     NA02
```

The following example reverts the firmware on all disks owned by cluster-node-01:

```
cluster1:* storage disk firmware revert -node cluster-node-01
```

Warning: Disk firmware reverts can be disruptive to the system. Reverts involve power cycling all of the affected disks, as well as suspending disk I/O to the disks being reverted. This delay can cause client disruption. Takeover/giveback operations on a high-availability (HA) group will be delayed until the firmware revert process is complete. Disk firmware reverts should only be done one node at a time. Disk

firmware reverts can only be performed when the HA group is healthy;
they cannot be performed if the group is in takeover mode.

Do you want to continue with disk firmware reverts? [y|n]: y

Info: Reverting disk firmware for disks on cluster-node-01.

The following example reverts the firmware on disk 1.5.0 which is owned by node cluster-node-04:
cluster1::* storage disk firmware revert -disk 1.5.0

Warning: Disk firmware reverts can be disruptive to the system. Reverts involve power cycling all of the affected disks, as well as suspending disk I/O to the disks being reverted. This delay can cause client disruption. Takeover/giveback operations on a high-availability (HA) group will be delayed until the firmware revert process is complete. Disk firmware reverts should only be done one node at a time. Disk firmware reverts can only be performed when the HA group is healthy; they cannot be performed if the group is in takeover mode.

Do you want to continue with disk firmware reverts? [y|n]: y

Info: Reverting disk firmware for disks on cluster-node-04.

storage disk firmware show-update-status

Display disk firmware update status.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage disk firmware show-update-status` command displays the state of the background disk firmware update process.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node <nodename>] - Node

Selects the node that matches this parameter value.

[-num-waiting-download <integer>] - The Number of Disks Waiting to Download

Selects the nodes whose number of disks waiting to download by the BDFU process matches this parameter value.

[-total-completion-estimate <integer>] - Estimated Duration to Completion (mins)

Selects the nodes whose Background Disk Firmware Update (BDFU) completion time estimate matches this parameter value. This indicates the amount of estimated time required for BDFU to complete the firmware update cycle.

[-average-duration-per-disk <integer>] - Average Firmware Update Duration per Disk (secs)

Selects the nodes whose BDFU reports the average time required to update a single disk matches this parameter value. This indicates the average amount of time required by each disk drive.

[-unable-to-update <disk path name>, ...] - List of Disks with a Failed Update

Selects the nodes whose unable to update disk list matches this parameter value. This is a list of disks that failed to update the firmware.

[-update-status {off|running|idle}] - Background Disk Firmware Update Status

Selects the nodes whose BDFU process status matches this parameter value. Possible values are:

- off - The BDFU process is off.

- running - The BDFU process is on and currently running.
- idle - The BDFU process is on and is currently idle.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> storage disk firmware show-update-status
```

Node	Update State	Number Waiting Download	Average Duration /Disk (Sec)	Completion Est. (Min)	Total Unable to Update
node1	running	2	120	4	1.3.3
node2	idle	0	120	0	-
node3	off	0	120	0	-

storage disk firmware update

Update disk firmware

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

Use the `storage disk firmware update` command to manually update firmware on all disks or a specified list of disks on a node. However, the recommended way to update disk firmware in a cluster is to enable automatic background firmware update by enabling the `-bkg-firmware-update` parameter for all of the nodes in the cluster. You can do this by entering the [“storage disk option modify” on page 898](#) `-node * -bkg-firmware-update on` command.

You can download the latest firmware on the node by using the [“storage firmware download” on page 941](#) command.

You can specify a list of one or more disks whose firmware is to be updated by using the `-disk` parameter.

You can update the firmware on all the disks owned by a node by using the `-node` parameter.

This command can make the disks inaccessible for up to five minutes after the start of its execution. Therefore, the network sessions that use the concerned node must be terminated before running the `storage disk firmware update` command. This is particularly true for CIFS sessions that might be terminated when this command is executed.

The firmware is automatically downloaded to disks, which report previous versions of the firmware. For information on automatic firmware update downloads, see "Automatic versus Manual Firmware Download".

If you need to view the current firmware versions, use the [“storage disk show” on page 874](#) `-fields firmware-revision` command. The following example displays partial output from the [“storage disk show” on page 874](#) `-fields firmware-revision` command, where the firmware version for the disks is NA01:

```
cluster1:: storage disk show -fields firmware-revision
```

disk	firmware-revision
1.0.0	NA01
1.0.1	NA01
1.0.2	NA01
1.0.3	NA01
1.0.4	NA01
1.0.5	NA01

The firmware files are stored in the `/mroot/etc/disk_fw` directory on the node. The firmware file name is in the form of "product-ID.revision.LOD". For example, if the firmware file is for Seagate disks with product ID X225_ST336704FC and the firmware version is NA02, the filename is X225_ST336704FC.NA02.LOD. The revision part of the file name is the number against which the node compares each disk's current firmware

version. If the node in this example contains disks with firmware version NA01, the /mroot/etc/disk_fw/X225_ST336704FC.NA02.LOD file is used to update every eligible disk when you execute this command.

Automatic versus Manual Firmware Download

The firmware is automatically downloaded to those disks that report previous versions of firmware following a system boot or disk insertion. Note that:

- A manual download is a disruptive operation that makes disks inaccessible for up to five minutes after the download is started. Network sessions that use the node must be terminated before running the `storage disk firmware update` command.
- The firmware is not automatically downloaded to the node's partner node in an HA pair.
- The firmware is not automatically downloaded to unowned disks on nodes configured to use software-based disk ownership.
- The `bkg-firmware-update` parameter controls how the automatic firmware download feature works:
 - If the `bkg-firmware-update` parameter is set to off, then the `storage disk firmware update` will update the firmware on the drives in parallel.
 - If the `bkg-firmware-update` parameter is set to on, then the `storage disk firmware update` will update spares and filesystem disks in a nondisruptive manner in the background after boot. Firmware downloads for these disks will be done sequentially by temporarily taking them offline one at a time for the duration of the download. After the firmware is updated, the disk will be brought back online and restored to its normal operation.

During an automatic download to an HA environment, the firmware is not downloaded to the disks owned by the HA partner.

When you use the `storage disk firmware update` command, the firmware is:

- Updated on every disk regardless of whether it is on the A-loop, the B-loop, or in an HA environment.
- If the node is configured in a software-based disk ownership system, only disks owned by this node are updated.

Follow the instructions in "How to Update the Firmware for an HA Pair in a Cluster" to ensure that the updating process is successful. Data ONTAP supports redundant path configurations for disks in a non-HA configuration. The firmware is automatically downloaded to disks on the A-loop or B-loop of redundant configurations that are not configured in an HA pair and are not configured to use software-based disk ownership.

Automatic Background Firmware Update

The firmware can be updated in the background so that the firmware update process does not impact the clients. This functionality is controlled with the `bkg-firmware-update` parameter. You can modify the parameter by using the CLI [“storage disk option modify” on page 898](#) -node *node_name* -bkg-firmware-update on|off command. The default value for this parameter is "on".

When disabled or set to "off", `storage disk firmware update` will update the firmware in automated mode. This means that all disks which had older firmware revision will be updated regardless of whether they are spare or filesystem disks.

When enabled or set to "on", the background `storage disk firmware update` will update firmware in automated mode only on disks that can be successfully taken offline from active filesystem RAID groups and from the spare pool. To ensure a faster boot process, the firmware is not downloaded to spares and filesystem disks at boot time.

This provides the highest degree of safety available, without the cost of copying data from each disk in the system twice. Disks are taken offline one at a time and then the firmware is updated on them. The disk is brought online after the firmware update and a mini/optimized reconstruct happens for any writes, which occurred while the disk was offline. Background disk firmware update will not occur for a disk if its containing RAID group or the volume is not in a normal state (for example, if the volume/plex is offline or the RAID group is degraded). However, due to the continuous polling nature of background disk firmware update, firmware updates will resume after the RAID group/plex/volume is restored to a normal mode. Similarly, background disk firmware updates are suspended for the duration of any reconstruction within the system.

How to Update the Firmware for an HA Pair in a Cluster

The best way to update the firmware in a cluster with HA pairs is to use automatic background firmware update by enabling the option `bkg-firmware-update` parameter for each node. Enable the `-bkg-firmware-update` parameter on all the nodes by entering the [“storage disk option modify” on page 898](#) `-node node_name -bkg-firmware-update on` command. Alternatively, use the following procedure to successfully perform a manual update on the disks in an HA environment:

- Make sure that the nodes are not in takeover or giveback mode.
- Download the latest firmware on both the nodes by using the [“storage firmware download” on page 941](#) command.
- Install the new disk firmware on Node A's disks by entering the `storage disk firmware update -node node-A` command.
- Wait until the `storage disk firmware update` command completes on Node A, and then install the new disk firmware on Node B's disks by entering the `storage disk firmware update -node node-B` command.

Parameters

{ -disk <disk path name>, ... - Disk

Specifies the disk or disks whose firmware is to be updated.

| -node {<nodename>|local}} - node

Specifies the node name. The disk firmware will be updated on all the disks owned by the node specified by this parameter.

Examples

If you need to view the current firmware versions, use the [“storage disk show” on page 874](#) `-fields firmware-revision` command. The following example displays partial output from the [“storage disk show” on page 874](#) `-fields firmware-revision` command, where the firmware version for the disks is NA01:

```
cluster1:: storage disk show -fields firmware-revision
disk      firmware-revision
-----
1.0.0     NA01
1.0.1     NA01
1.0.2     NA01
1.0.3     NA01
1.0.4     NA01
1.0.5     NA01
```

The following example updates the firmware on all disks owned by cluster-node-01:

```
cluster1:* storage disk firmware update -node cluster-node-01
```

```
Warning: Disk firmware updates can be disruptive to the system. Updates involve
power cycling all of the affected disks, as well as suspending disk
I/O to the disks being updated. This delay can cause client
disruption. Takeover/giveback operations on a high-availability (HA)
group will be delayed until the firmware update process is complete.
Disk firmware updates should only be done one node at a time. Disk
firmware updates can only be performed when the HA group is healthy;
they cannot be performed if the group is in takeover mode.
```

```
Do you want to continue with disk firmware updates? [y|n]: y
```

```
Info: Updating disk firmware for disks on cluster-node-01.
```

The following example updates the firmware on disk 1.5.0 which is owned by node cluster-node-04:

```
cluster1::* storage disk firmware update -disk 1.5.0
```

Warning: Disk firmware updates can be disruptive to the system. Updates involve power cycling all of the affected disks, as well as suspending disk I/O to the disks being updated. This delay can cause client disruption. Takeover/giveback operations on a high-availability (HA) group will be delayed until the firmware update process is complete. Disk firmware updates should only be done one node at a time. Disk firmware updates can only be performed when the HA group is healthy; they cannot be performed if the group is in takeover mode.

Do you want to continue with disk firmware updates? [y|n]: y

Info: Updating disk firmware for disks on cluster-node-04.

Storage disk option Command

Manage disk options

The `storage disk option` command displays or modifies the settings of disk options.

storage disk option modify

Modify disk options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage disk option modify` command modifies the background firmware update setting, automatic copy setting, controls automatic disk assignment of all disks assigned to a specified node, or modifies the policy of automatic disk assignment of unowned disks.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

This parameter specifies the node that owns the disks whose options are to be modified.

[-bkg-firmware-update {on|off}] - Background Firmware Update

This parameter specifies whether firmware updates run as a background process. The default setting is `on`, which specifies that firmware updates to spare disks and file system disks is performed nondisruptively via a background process. If the option is turned off, automatic firmware updates occur at system startup or during disk insertion.

[-autocopy {on|off}] - Auto Copy

This parameter specifies whether data is to be automatically copied from a failing disk to a spare disk in the event of a predictive failure. The default setting is `on`. It is sometimes possible to predict a disk failure based on a pattern of recovered errors that have occurred. In such cases, the disk reports a predictive failure. If this option is set to `on`, the system initiates Rapid RAID Recovery to copy data from the failing disk to an available spare disk. When data is copied, the disk is marked as failed and placed in the pool of broken disks. If a spare is not available, the node continues to use the disk until it fails. If the option is set to `off`, the disk is immediately marked as failed and placed in the pool of broken disks. A spare is selected and data from the missing disk is reconstructed from other disks in the RAID group. The disk does not fail if the RAID group is already degraded or is being reconstructed. This ensures that a disk failure does not lead to the failure of the entire RAID group.

[-autoassign {on|off}] - Auto Assign

This parameter specifies whether automatic assignment of unowned disks is enabled or disabled. The default setting is `on`. This parameter is used to set both a node-specific and a cluster-wide disk option.

[-autoassign-policy {default|bay|shelf|stack}] - Auto Assignment Policy

This parameter defines the granularity at which auto assign should work. This option is ignored if the `-autoassign` option is off. Auto assignment can be done at the stack/loop, shelf, or bay level. The possible values for the option are default, stack, shelf, and bay. The default value is platform dependent. It is stack for all non-entry platforms and single-node systems, whereas it is bay for entry-level platforms.

Examples

The following example sets the background firmware update setting to on for all disks belonging to a node named `node0`:

```
cluster1::> storage disk option modify -node node0 -bkg-firmware-update on
```

The following example shows how to enable auto assignment for the disks on `node1`:

```
cluster1::> storage disk option modify -node node1 -autoassign on
cluster1::> storage disk option show
```

Node	BKg. FW. Upd.	Auto Copy	Auto Assign	Auto Assign Policy
node1	on	on	on	default
node2	on	on	off	default

2 entries were displayed.

The following example shows how to modify the auto assignment policy on `node1`:

```
cluster1::> storage disk option modify -node node1 -autoassign-policy bay
cluster1::> storage disk option show
```

Node	BKg. FW. Upd.	Auto Copy	Auto Assign	Auto Assign Policy
node1	on	on	on	bay
node2	on	on	off	default

2 entries were displayed.

storage disk option show

Display a list of disk options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage disk option show` command displays the settings of the following disk options:

- Background firmware update
- Automatic copying of data to a spare disk in the event of a predictive failure
- Automatic assignment of disks
- Policy that governs automatic assignment of unowned disks

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the node that owns the disks. If this parameter is not specified, the command displays information about the disk options on all the nodes.

[-bkg-firmware-update {on|off}] - Background Firmware Update

Selects the disks that match this parameter value.

[-autocopy {on|off}] - Auto Copy

Selects the disks that match this parameter value.

[-autoassign {on|off}] - Auto Assign

Displays the auto assignment status of unowned disks. The default value is `on`.

[-autoassign-policy {default|bay|shelf|stack}] - Auto Assignment Policy

Selects the disks that match the automatic assignment policy value:

- Default
- Stack/loop
- Shelf
- Bay

Examples

The following example displays disk-option settings for disks owned by all nodes in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> storage disk option show
Node      BKg. FW. Upd.  Auto Copy  Auto Assign Auto Assign Policy
-----
node0      on             on         ondefault
node1      on             on         onstack
node2      on             on         onbay
node3      on             on         onbay
4 entries were displayed.
```

storage encryption commands

The encryption directory

storage encryption disk commands

Manage encryption objects for self-encrypting disks

storage encryption disk destroy

Cryptographically destroy a self-encrypting disk

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage encryption disk destroy` command cryptographically destroys a self-encrypting disk (SED), making it incapable of performing I/O operations. This command performs the following operations:

- Employs the inherent erase capability of SEDs to cryptographically sanitize the disk
- Permanently locks the disk to prevent further data access
- Changes the data and FIPS authentication keys to random values that are not recorded except within the SED.

Use this command with extreme care. The only mechanism to restore the disk to usability (albeit without the data) is the [“storage encryption disk revert-to-original-state” on page 903](#) operation that is available only on disks that have the physical secure ID (PSID) printed on the disk label.

The destroy command requires you to enter a confirmation phrase before proceeding with the operation.

The command releases the cluster shell after launching the operation. Monitor the output of the [“storage encryption disk show-status” on page 907](#) command for command completion.

Upon command completion, remove the destroyed SED from the system.

Parameters

-disk <disk path name> - Disk Name

This parameter specifies the name of the disk you want to cryptographically destroy. See the man page for the storage disk modify command for information about disk-naming conventions.

[-force-all-states [true]] - Destroy All Matching Disks

When this parameter is *false* or not specified, the operation defaults to spare and broken disks only, as reported in the output of the [“storage disk show” on page 874](#) command. When you specify this parameter as *true*, it allows you to cryptographically destroy all matching disk names regardless of their state, including those in active use in aggregates. This allows a quick destroy of all system disks if you use the -disk parameter with the asterisk wildcard (*). If you destroy active disks, the nodes might not be able to continue operation, and might halt or panic.

Examples

The following command cryptographically destroys the disk 1.10.20:

```
cluster1::> storage encryption disk destroy 1.10.20

Warning: This operation will cryptographically destroy 1 spare or broken
self-encrypting disks on 1 node.
You cannot reuse destroyed disks unless you revert
them to their original state using the PSID value.
To continue, enter
  destroy disk
:destroy disk

Info: Starting destroy on 1 disk.
View the status of the operation by using the
"storage encryption disk show-status" command.
```

```
cluster1::>
```

If you do not enter the correct confirmation phrase, the operation is aborted:

```
cluster1::> storage encryption disk destroy 1.10.2*

Warning: This operation will cryptographically destroy 5 spare or broken
self-encrypting disks on 1 node.
You cannot reuse destroyed disks unless you revert
them to their original state using the PSID value.
To continue, enter
  destroy disk
:yes
No disks destroyed.

cluster1::>
```

The following command quickly cryptographically destroys all system disks:

```
cluster1::> storage encryption disk destroy -force-all-states -disk *

Warning: This operation will cryptographically destroy 96
self-encrypting disks on 4 nodes.
To continue, enter
  destroy disk
:destroy disk

Info: Starting destroy on 96 disks.
View the status of the operation by using the
“storage encryption disk show-status” on page 907 command.

cluster1::>
```

storage encryption disk modify

Modify self-encrypting disk parameters

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage encryption disk modify` command changes the data and FIPS-compliance protection parameters of self-encrypting disks (SEDs). The current data AK and FIPS AK of the SED are required to effect changes to the respective AKs and FIPS compliance, and must also be available from the key servers.

The command releases the cluster shell after launching the operation. Monitor the output of the [“storage encryption disk show-status” on page 907](#) command for command completion.

Note: To properly protect data at rest on a SED and place it into compliance with its FIPS certification requirements, set both the Data and FIPS-compliance AKs to a value other than the device's default key; depending on the device type, the default may be manufacture secure ID (MSID), indicated by a key ID with the special value `0x0`, or a null key represented by a blank AK. Verify the key IDs by using the [“storage encryption disk show” on page 905](#) and `storage encryption disk show-fips` commands.

Parameters

-disk <disk path name> - Disk Name

This parameter specifies the name of the SED that you want to modify.

{ [-data-key-id <text>] - Key ID of the New Data Authentication Key

This parameter specifies the key ID associated with the data AK that you want the SED to use for future authentications. When the provided key ID is the MSID, data at rest on the SED is not protected from unauthorized access. Setting this parameter to a non-MSID value automatically engages the power-on-lock protections of the device, so that when the device is power-cycled, the system must authenticate with the device using the AK to reenale I/O operations. You cannot specify the null default key; use MSID instead.

| [-fips-key-id <text>]} - Key ID of the New Authentication Key for FIPS Compliance

This parameter specifies the key ID associated with the FIPS AK that you want the SED to apply to SED credentials other than the one that protects the data. When the value is not the MSID, these credentials are changed to the indicated AK, and other security-related items are set to conform to the FIPS certification requirements ("FIPS compliance mode") of the device. You may set the `-fips-key-id` to any one of the key IDs known to the system. The FIPS key ID may, but does not have to, be the same as the data key ID parameter. Setting `-fips-key-id` to the MSID key ID value disables FIPS compliance mode and restores the FIPS-related authorities and other components as required (other than data) to their default settings. The MSID is required when reverting to a version of Data ONTAP that does not manipulate the FIPS-compliance device components.

Examples

The following command changes both the AK and the power-cycle protection to values that protect the data at rest on the disk. Note that the `-data-key-id` and `-fips-key-id` parameters require one of the key IDs that appear in the output of the [“security key-manager query” on page 480](#) command.

```
cluster1::> storage encryption disk modify -data-key-id 6A1E21D800000000010000000000000F5A1EB48EF26FD6A8E76549C019F2350 -disk 2.10.*
```

```
Info: Starting modify on 14 disks.  
      View the status of the operation by using the  
      storage encryption disk show-status command.
```

The following command changes the FIPS AK and sets the device into FIPS-compliance mode. Note that the `-fips-key-id` parameter requires one of the key IDs that appear in the output of the [“security key-manager query” on page 480](#) command.

```
cluster1::> storage encryption disk modify -fips-key-id 6A1E21D800000000100000000000005A1FB4EE8F62FD6D8AE6754C9019F35A 2.10.*
```

Info: Starting modify on 14 disks.
View the status of the operation by using the
storage encryption disk show-status command.

storage encryption disk revert-to-original-state

Revert a self-encrypting disk to its original, as-manufactured state

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Some self-encrypting disks (SEDs) are capable of an operation that restores them as much as possible to their as-manufactured state. The `storage encryption disk revert-to-original-state` command invokes this special operation that is available only in SEDs that have the physical secure ID (PSID) printed on their labels.

The PSID is unique to each SED, meaning the command can revert only one SED at a time. The disk must be in a "broken" or "spare" state as shown by the output of the [“storage disk show” on page 874](#) command.

The operation in the SED accomplishes the following changes:

- Sanitizes all data by changing the disk encryption key to a new random value
- Sets the data authentication key (AK) and FTPS AK to the default values
- Resets the data locking controls
- Resets the power-on lock state to *false*
- Initializes other vendor-unique encryption-related parameters

The command releases the cluster shell after launching the operation. Monitor the output of the [“storage encryption disk show-status” on page 907](#) command for command completion.

When the operation is complete, it is possible to return the SED to service using the [“storage disk unfail” on page 889](#) command in *advanced* privilege mode. To do so, you might also need to reestablish ownership of the SED using the [“storage disk assign” on page 864](#) command.

Parameters

-disk <disk path name> - Disk Name

The name of the SED to be reverted to its as-manufactured state. See the man page for the storage disk modify command for information about disk-naming conventions.

-psid <text> - Physical Secure ID

The PSID printed on the SED label.

Examples

The following command shows a SED being returned to its as-manufactured state:

```
cluster1::> storage encryption disk revert-to-original-state -disk 01.10.0 -psid AC65PYF8CG45YZABUQJKM98WV2VZGRDL
```

storage encryption disk sanitize

Cryptographically sanitize a self-encrypting disk

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage encryption disk sanitize` command cryptographically sanitizes one or more self-encrypting disks (SEDs), making the existing data on the SED impossible to retrieve. This operation employs the inherent erase capability of SEDs to perform all of the following changes:

- Sanitizes all data by changing the disk encryption key to a new random value
- Sets the data authentication key (AK) to the default AK (manufacture secure ID/MSID or null, depending on the device type)
- Unlocks the data band
- Resets the power-on lock state to *false*

There is no method to restore the disk encryption key to its previous value, meaning that you cannot recover the data on the SED. Use this command with extreme care.

The sanitize command requires you to enter a confirmation phrase before proceeding with the operation.

The command releases the cluster shell after launching the operation. Monitor the output of the [“storage encryption disk show-status” on page 907](#) command for command completion.

When the operation is complete, it is possible to return the SED to service using the [“storage disk unfail” on page 889](#) command in *advanced* privilege mode. To do so, you might also need to reestablish ownership of the SED using the [“storage disk assign” on page 864](#) command.

Parameters

-disk <disk path name> - Disk Name

This parameter specifies the name of the SEDs you want to cryptographically sanitize. See the man page for the `storage disk modify` command for information about disk-naming conventions.

[-force-all-states [true]] - Sanitize All Matching Disks

When this parameter is *false* or not specified, the operation defaults to spare and broken disks only, as reported in the output of the [“storage disk show” on page 874](#) command. When you specify this parameter as *true*, it allows you to cryptographically sanitize all matching disk names regardless of their state, including those in active use in aggregates. This allows a quick erasure of all system data if you use the `-disk` parameter with the asterisk wildcard (*). If you sanitize active disks, the nodes might not be able to continue operation, and might halt or panic.

Examples

The following command sanitizes the disk 1.10.20:

```
cluster1::> storage encryption disk sanitize 1.10.20

Warning: This operation will cryptographically sanitize 1 spare or broken
self-encrypting disk on 1 node.
To continue, enter
  sanitize disk
:sanitize disk

Info: Starting sanitize on 1 disk.
View the status of the operation using the
“storage encryption disk show-status” on page 907 command.

cluster1::>
```

If you do not enter the correct confirmation phrase, the operation is aborted:

```
cluster1::> storage encryption disk sanitize 1.10.2*

Warning: This operation will cryptographically sanitize 5 spare or broken
```



```

        self-encrypting disks on 1 node.
        To continue, enter
        sanitize disk
        :yes
No disks sanitized.

cluster1::>

```

The following command quickly cryptographically sanitizes all system disks:

```

cluster1::> storage encryption disk sanitize -force-all-states -disk *

Warning: This operation will cryptographically sanitize 96
        self-encrypting disks on 4 nodes.
        To continue, enter
        sanitize disk
        :sanitize disk

Info: Starting sanitize on 96 disks.
      View the status of the operation by using the
      "storage encryption disk show-status" on page 907 command.

cluster1::>

```

storage encryption disk show

Display self-encrypting disk attributes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage encryption disk show` command displays information about self-encrypting disks (SEDs). By default, the command displays the following information about all SEDs:

- Disk name
- The protection mode of the SED
- The key ID associated with the data authentication key (data AK)

You can use the following parameters together with the `-disk` parameter to narrow the selection of displayed SEDs or the information displayed about them.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-fips]

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the key ID associated with the FIPS-compliance authentication key ("FIPS AK") instead of the data key ID.

| [-instance]

If you specify this parameter, the command displays detailed disk information about all disks, or only those specified by a `-disk` parameter.

[-disk <disk path name>] - Disk Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the specified disks. If you specify a single disk path name, the output is the same as when you use the `-instance` parameter. See the man page for the `storage disk modify` command for information about disk-naming conventions. Default is all self-encrypting disks.

[-container-name <text>] - Container Name

This parameter specifies the container name associated with a SED. If you specify an aggregate name or other container name, only the SEDs in that container are displayed. See the man page for the [“storage disk show” on page 874](#) command for a description of the container name. Use the [“storage aggregate show-status” on page 798](#) and [“storage disk show” on page 874](#) commands to determine which aggregates the SEDs are in.

[-container-type {aggregate | broken | foreign | labelmaint | maintenance | mediator | remote | shared | spare | unassigned | unknown | unsupported}] - Container Type

This parameter specifies the container type associated with a SED. If you specify a container type, only the SEDs with that container type are displayed. See the man page for the [“storage disk show” on page 874](#) command for a description of the container type.

[-data-key-id <text>] - Key ID of the Current Data Authentication Key

This parameter specifies the key ID associated with the data AK that the SED requires for authentication with the data-protection authorities in the SED. The special key ID `0x0` indicates that the current data AK of the SED is the default manufacture secure ID (MSID) that is not secret. Some devices employ a default AK that is null; you cannot specify a null data-key-id value. To properly protect data at rest on the device, modify the data AK using a key ID that is not the MSID. When you modify the data AK with a non-MSID key ID, the system automatically sets the device's power-on lock enable control so that authentication with the data AK is required after a device power-cycle. Use [“storage encryption disk modify” on page 901](#) -data-key-id key-id to protect the data. Use [“storage encryption disk modify” on page 901](#) -fips-key-id key-id to place the SED into FIPS-compliance mode.

[-fips-key-id <text>] - Key ID of the Current FIPS Authentication Key

This parameter specifies the key ID associated with the FIPS authentication key ("FIPS AK") that the system must use to authenticate with FIPS-compliance authorities in the SED.

[-is-power-on-lock-enabled {true|false}] - Is Power-On Lock Protection Enabled?

This parameter specifies the state of the SED control that determines whether the SED requires authentication with the data AK after a power-cycle. The system enables this control parameter automatically when you use the [“storage encryption disk modify” on page 901](#) -data-key-id command to set the data AK to a value other than the MSID. Data is protected only when this parameter is *true* and the data AK is not the MSID. Compare with the values of the -protection-mode parameter below.

[-protection-mode <text>] - Mode of SED Data and FIPS-Compliance Protection

The protection mode that the SED is in:

- open - data is unprotected; SED is not in FIPS-compliance mode
- data - data is protected; SED is not in FIPS-compliance mode
- part - data is unprotected; SED is in FIPS-compliance mode
- full - data is protected; SED is in FIPS-compliance mode

Examples

The following command displays information about all SEDs:

```
cluster1::> storage encryption disk show
Disk      Mode Data Key ID
-----
0.0.0    open 0x0
0.0.1    part 0x0
0.0.2    data 0A9C9CFC000000000100000000000000345CFD1BAD310CA8EDB377D439FB5C9A
1.10.0   open 0A53ED2A000000000100000000000000BDC1B27AD3F0DB8891375AED2F34D0B
1.10.1   part 0A9C9CFC000000000100000000000000345CFD1BAD310CA8EDB377D439FB5C9A
1.10.2   full 0A9C9CFC000000000100000000000000345CFD1BAD310CA8EDB377D439FB5C9A
[...]
```

Note in the example that only disk 1.10.2 is fully protected with FIPS mode, power-on-lock enable, and an AK that is not the default MSID.

The following command displays information about the protection mode and FIPS key ID for all SEDs:

```
cluster1::> storage encryption disk show -fips
Disk      Mode FIPS-Compliance Key ID
-----
0.0.0     open 0x0
0.0.1     part 0A53ED2A000000000100000000000000C1B27AD3F0DB8891375AED2F34D0BBED
0.0.2     data 0x0
1.10.0     open 0A53ED2A000000000100000000000000BEDC1B27AD3F0DB8891375AED2F34D0B
1.10.1     part 0A9C9CFC000000000100000000000000345CFD1BAD310CA8EDB377D439FB5C9A
1.10.2     full 0A9C9CFC000000000100000000000000345CFD1BAD310CA8EDB377D439FB5C9A
[...]
```

Note again that only disk 1.10.2 is fully protected with FIPS-compliance mode set, power-on-lock enabled, and a data AK that is not the default MSID.

The following command displays the individual fields for disk 1.10.1:

```
cluster1::> storage encryption disk show -disk 1.10.1

Disk Name: 1.10.1
Key ID of the Current Data Authentication Key: 0A9C9CFC000000000100000000000000345CFD1BAD310CA8EDB377D439FB5C9A
Key ID of the Current FIPS Authentication Key: 0A9C9CFC000000000100000000000000345CFD1BAD310CA8EDB377D439FB5C9A
Is Power-On Lock Protection Enabled?: true
Mode of SED Data and FIPS-Compliance Protection: open
```

storage encryption disk show-status

Display status of disk encryption operation

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage encryption disk show-status` command displays the results of the latest `destroy`, `modify`, or `sanitize` operation of the “[storage encryption disk](#)” on [page 900](#) command family. Use this command to view the progress of these operations on self-encrypting disks (SEDs).

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node <nodename>] - Node Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays disk encryption status for the nodes that match this parameter.

[-is-sed-support {true|false}] - Node Supports Self-Encrypting Disks

If you specify this parameter, the command displays disk encryption status for the nodes that match this parameter (*true* means the node supports SEDs).

[-latest-op <Storage Disk Encryption Operation>] - Latest Operation Requested

If you specify this parameter, the command displays disk encryption status for the nodes with a most recent “[storage encryption disk](#)” on [page 900](#) operation that matches this parameter (one of `destroy`, `modify`, `revert-to-original-state`, `sanitize`, or `unknown`).

[-op-start-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Operation Start Time

Selects the nodes with operation start times that match this parameter.

[-op-execute-time <integer>] - Execution Time in Seconds

If you specify this parameter, the command displays disk encryption status for the nodes with operation execution time that matches this parameter. The operation may be partial or completed.

[-disk-start-count <integer>] - Number of Disks Started

If you specify this parameter, the command displays disk encryption status for the nodes that started this number of SEDs in their latest operation.

[-disk-done-count <integer>] - Number of Disks Done

Selects the nodes that report this number of SEDs having completed the latest operation, successfully or not.

[-disk-success-count <integer>] - Number of Disks Successful

If you specify this parameter, the command displays disk encryption status for the nodes that report this number of SEDs that successfully completed the latest operation. When the operation is finished, if the success count is not the same as the started count, some additional detail is available using the `-instance` or `-node` parameters.

[-disk-no-key-id-count <integer>] - Number of Disks with Key ID Not Found

If you specify this parameter, the command displays disk encryption status for the nodes that report this number of SEDs that failed the latest operation because Data ONTAP could not find the Key IDs associated with the required authentication key of the SED.

[-disk-no-authent-count <integer>] - Number of Disks Not Authenticated

If you specify this parameter, the command displays disk encryption status for the nodes that report this number of SEDs that failed the latest operation because the identified Authentication Key could not authenticate with the SED.

Examples

When no operation has been requested since node boot, the status for that node is empty. If you enter a node name, the output is in the same format as for the `-instance` parameter.

```
cluster1::> storage encryption disk show-status -node node
```

```

Node Name: node
Node Supports Self-Encrypting Disks: true
Latest Operation Requested: unknown
Operation Start Time: -
Execution Time in Seconds: -
Number of Disks Started: -
Number of Disks Done: -
Number of Disks Successful: -
Number of Disks with Key ID Not Found: -
Number of Disks Not Authenticated: -
```

Once an operation begins, the status is dynamic until all devices have completed. When disks are modified, sanitized, or destroyed, sequential executions of `storage encryption disk show-status` appear as in this example that shows the progress of a modify operation on three SEDs on each node of a two-node cluster:

```
cluster1::> storage encryption disk show-status
```

Node	SED Support	Latest Request	Start Timestamp	Execution Time (sec)	Disks Begun	Disks Done	Disk Successful
node	true	modify	9/22/2014 13:58:53	4	3	0	0
node1	true	modify	9/22/2014 13:58:53	4	3	0	0


```
cluster1::> storage encryption disk show-status
```

Node	SED Support	Latest Request	Start Timestamp	Execution Time (sec)	Disks Begun	Disks Done	Disk Successful
node	true	modify	9/22/2014 13:58:53	7	3	3	3
node1	true	modify	9/22/2014 13:58:53	7	3	3	3

storage errors commands

The errors directory

storage errors show

Display storage configuration errors.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage errors show` command displays configuration errors with back end storage arrays.

Parameters

[-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-uid <text>] - UID

Selects the disks that match this parameter value.

[-array-name <array name>] - Array Name

Selects the disks that have the specified name for the storage array that is connected to the cluster.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Controller Name

Selects the disks that match this parameter value.

[-disk <disk path name>] - Disk

Selects the disks that match this parameter value.

[-serial-number <text>] - Serial Number

Selects the disks that match this parameter value.

[-error-id <integer>, ...] - Error ID

Selects the disks with error-id values that match this parameter value.

[-error-type {onepath|onedomain|control|foreign|toobig|toosmall|invalidblocksize|targetasymmap|deviceassymmap|failovermisconfig|unknown|netapp|fwdownrev|qualfail|diskfail|notallflashdisk}, ...] - Error Type

Selects the disks with error types values that match this parameter value.

Examples

The following example displays configuration errors seen in the system:

```
cluster1::> storage errors show
Disk: vnv3070f20b:vnci9124s54:1-24.126L23
```

```
-----
vnci9124s54:1-24.126L23 (600a0b800019e999000036b24bac3983): This array LUN reports an invalid block size and is not usable. Only a block size
```

storage failover commands

Manage storage failover

This contains commands to display and modify storage failover related options of a node.

storage failover giveback

Return failed-over storage to its home node

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage failover giveback` command returns storage that has failed over to a node's partner back to the home node. This operation fails if other resource-intensive operations (for instance, system dumps) are running and make the giveback operation potentially dangerous or disruptive. Some options are available only at the advanced privilege level and higher. Run the [“storage failover show-giveback” on page 927](#) command to check the status of giveback operations.

Notes:

- If the system ID of the partner has changed while the node is in takeover mode, the `storage failover giveback` command updates the ownership of the partner's disks to the new system ID while giving back.
- If the giveback operation fails due to the operation being vetoed by a subsystem, check the syslog or EMS output for a subsystem-specific reason for the abort. The corrective action is subsystem-specific and is detailed in the corrective action portion of the message. Follow the corrective action specified by the subsystem and then reissue the `storage failover giveback` command. If you cannot perform the corrective action, then use the `override-vetoes` option in the `storage failover giveback` command to force the giveback.
- If the giveback operation fails because the node cannot communicate with its partner, check the EMS output for the corrective action. Follow the corrective action and then reissue the `storage failover giveback` command. If you cannot perform the corrective action, then use the `-require-partner-waiting false` option in the `storage failover giveback` command to force the giveback. This parameter is available only at the advanced privilege level and higher.
- If the node does not receive notification that the partner has brought online the given-back aggregate and its volumes, the [“storage failover show-giveback” on page 927](#) command displays the giveback status for the aggregate as failed. A possible reason for this failure is that the partner is overloaded and slow in bringing the aggregate online. Run the [“storage aggregate show” on page 771](#) command to verify that the aggregate and its volumes are online on the partner node. The node will not attempt the giveback operation for remaining aggregates. To force the giveback, use the `-require-partner-waiting false` option in the `storage failover giveback` command. This parameter is available only at the advanced privilege level and higher.

Parameters

{ -ofnode {<nodename>|local} - Node to which Control is Givenback

Specifies the node whose storage is currently taken over by its partner and will be given back by the giveback operation.

| -fromnode {<nodename>|local} - Node Initiating Giveback

Specifies the node that currently holds the storage that is to be returned to the partner node.

[-require-partner-waiting {true|false}] - Require Partner in Waiting (privilege: advanced)

If this optional parameter is used and set to false, the storage is given back regardless of whether the partner node is available to take back the storage or not. If this parameter is used and set to true, the storage will not be given back if the partner node is not available to take back the storage. If this parameter is not used, the behavior defaults to the setting of the `-check-partner` option set with the [“storage failover modify” on page 911](#) command.

[-override-vetoes [true]] - Override All Vetoes

If this optional parameter is used, the system overrides veto votes during a giveback operation. If this parameter is not used, the system does not proceed with a giveback if it is vetoed. This parameter, if used, can only be set to true.

[-only-cfo-aggregates [true]] - Giveback Only CFO Aggregates

If this optional parameter is used, giveback of only the CFO aggregates (root aggregate and CFO style data aggregates) will be attempted. If this parameter is not used, giveback of all the aggregates (CFO and SFO aggregates) will be attempted. This parameter, if used, can only be set to true.

Examples

The following example gives back storage that is currently held by a node named node1. The partner must be available for the giveback operation to occur.

```
node::> storage failover giveback -fromnode node1
```

The following example gives back only the CFO aggregates to a node named node2 (the aggregates are currently held by a node named node1). The partner must be available for the giveback operation to occur, and the veto-giveback process can be overridden.

```
node::> storage failover giveback -ofnode node2  
-override-vetoes true -only-cfo-aggregates true
```

storage failover modify

Modify storage failover attributes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage failover modify` command changes the storage-failover options for a node. Some options are available only at the advanced privilege level and higher.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

This specifies the node whose storage-failover options are to be modified.

{ [-enabled {true|false}] - Takeover Enabled

This optionally specifies whether storage failover is enabled. The default setting is `true`.

| [-mode {ha|non_ha}] - HA Mode

This specifies whether the node is set up in high-availability mode or stand-alone mode. If the node is a member of a high-availability configuration, set the value to `ha`. If the node is stand-alone, set the value to `non_ha`. Before setting the HA mode, you must complete the platform dependent steps to set up the system in a stand-alone or HA configuration as shown in the documentation for your platform.

[-auto-giveback {true|false}] - Auto Giveback Enabled

This optionally specifies whether automatic giveback operations are enabled. An automatic giveback operation is invoked when one node of a failover pair is in takeover mode and the failed node is repaired and restarts. When the repaired node boots, the node in takeover mode detects this and initiates a giveback operation. The default setting is `false`, except for two-node clusters where the default setting is `true`.

[-detection-time <integer>] - Takeover Detection Time (secs)

This optionally specifies the amount of time, in seconds, that a node remains unresponsive before its partner initiates a takeover operation. Possible values range from 10 to 180 seconds. The default setting is 15 seconds.

[-onfailure {true|false}] - Takeover on Failure Enabled (privilege: advanced)

This optionally specifies whether the node automatically takes over for its partner node if the partner node fails. The default setting is `true`. This parameter is available only at the advanced privilege level and higher.

[-onpanic {true|false}] - Takeover on Panic Enabled

This optionally specifies whether the node automatically takes over for its partner node if the partner node panics. The default setting is `true`. Changing this parameter on one node automatically makes the same change on its partner node.

[-onshort-uptime {true|false}] - Takeover on Short Uptime Enabled (privilege: advanced)

This optionally specifies whether the node takes over for its partner node if the partner node fails within 60 seconds of starting up; the time period is modifiable by using the `-short-uptime` parameter. The default setting is `true`. This parameter is available only at the advanced privilege level and higher.

`[-short-uptime <integer>]` - Short Uptime (secs) (privilege: advanced)

This optionally specifies the time period used by the `-onshort-uptime` parameter. The default setting is 60 seconds. This parameter is available only at the advanced privilege level and higher.

`[-attempts <integer>]` - Number of Giveback Attempts (privilege: advanced)

This optionally specifies the number of times the node attempts an automatic giveback operation within 60 minutes; the time period is modifiable by using the `-attempts-time` parameter. The default setting is 2 attempts. This parameter is available only at the advanced privilege level and higher.

`[-attempts-time <integer>]` - Giveback Attempts Period (minutes) (privilege: advanced)

This optionally specifies the time period used by the `-attempts` parameter. The default setting is 60 minutes. This parameter is available only at the advanced privilege level and higher.

`[-propagate {true|false}]` - Propagate Status via Mailbox (privilege: advanced)

This optionally specifies whether storage-failover status is communicated via mailbox disks. The default setting is `true`. This parameter is available only at the advanced privilege level and higher.

`[-read-interval <integer>]` - Node Status Read Interval (secs) (privilege: advanced)

This optionally specifies, in seconds, how frequently the node reads its partner node's status from the mailbox disks. The default setting is 5 seconds. This parameter is available only at the advanced privilege level and higher.

`[-write-interval <integer>]` - Node Status Write Interval (secs) (privilege: advanced)

This optionally specifies, in seconds, how frequently the node writes its status to the mailbox disks. The default setting is 5 seconds. This parameter is available only at the advanced privilege level and higher.

`[-onreboot {true|false}]` - Takeover on Reboot Enabled

This optionally specifies whether the node automatically takes over for its partner if the partner reboots. The default setting is `true`. Takeover can occur if the partner exceeds the expected time to reboot even when this option is set to `false`. The expected time to reboot is different for different platforms. The minimum expected time to reboot is 180 seconds. The `-inhibit-takeover` option of the [“system node reboot” on page 1149](#) command overrides this option: if a node is rebooted with `-inhibit-takeover` set to `true` then takeover does not occur, even if the takeover on reboot option is `true`. If a node does takeover due to the partner rebooting, then it will automatically giveback after the reboot, even if the `-auto-giveback` option is set to `false`. This is non-persistent behavior: if the node does takeover due to partner reboot and then itself reboots (prior to giveback) then it will not automatically giveback if the `-auto-giveback` option is set to `false`.

`[-delay-seconds <integer>]` - Delay Before Auto Giveback (secs)

This optionally specifies the minimum time that a node will stay in takeover state prior to performing an automatic giveback. If the taken over node recovers quickly (for example, if the takeover was due to a reboot), by delaying the giveback for a few minutes the outage during the takeover and giveback can be reduced to two short outages instead of one longer one. The allowed range is 0 to 600, inclusive. The default setting is 600 seconds. This option affects all types of auto-giveback. This parameter is available only at the advanced privilege level and higher.

Note: This delay does not affect manual giveback.

`[-hwassist {true|false}]` - Hardware Assist Enabled

This optionally specifies whether the hardware assist feature is enabled. If set to `true` this feature helps in fast takeover detection times in certain cases.

`[-hwassist-partner-ip <IP Address>]` - Partner's Hwassist IP

This optionally specifies the IP address on which the partner node receives hardware assist alerts. For the hardware assist feature to be active, the value of this option should be equal to partner's node management IP address.

`[-hwassist-partner-port <integer>]` - Partner's Hwassist Port

This optionally specifies the port number on which partner node listens to hardware assist alerts. It is recommended to have this value to be between 4000-4500. The default value is 4444.

[-hwassist-health-check-interval <integer>] - Hwassist Health Check Interval (secs)

This optionally specifies, in seconds, how frequently the hardware assist hardware on a node sends a heartbeat to its partner. The default value is 180.

[-hwassist-retry-count <integer>] - Hwassist Retry Count

This optionally specifies the number of times we repeat sending an hardware assist alert. The default value is 2.

[-auto-giveback-after-panic {true|false}] - Auto Giveback After Takeover On Panic

This optionally specifies whether a node should attempt automatic giveback operations if takeover was because of a disruption in the partner's operation. An automatic giveback operation is invoked when one node of a failover pair is in takeover mode and the failed node is repaired and restarts. When the repaired node boots, the node in takeover mode detects this and initiates a giveback operation automatically. The default setting is `true`.

[-aggregate-migration-timeout <integer>] - Aggregate Migration Timeout (secs) (privilege: advanced)

This optionally specifies the amount of time, in seconds, the source node has to wait for the destination node to complete the aggregate migration before declaring the migration as failed. The default setting is 120 seconds.

Examples

The following example enables the storage-failover service on a node named `node0`:

```
node::> storage failover modify -node node0 -enabled true
```

The following examples enable storage-failover takeover on a short uptime of 30 seconds on a node named `node0`:

```
node::*> storage failover modify -node node0 -onshort-uptime true -short-uptime 30
```

storage failover show

Display storage failover status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage failover show` command displays information about storage-failover configurations. By default, the command displays the following information:

- Node name.
- Partner node name.
- Whether storage failover is possible.
- The current state of storage failover. If the takeover is disabled the appropriate reason would be displayed.

To display detailed information about storage failover on a specific node, run the command with the `-node` parameter. The detailed view adds the following information:

- Node NVRAM ID.
- Partner NVRAM ID.
- Whether storage failover is enabled.
- Whether the storage-failover interconnect is available.
- Status of individual storage-failover interconnect links.
- Type and vendor of the storage-failover interconnect.

- Partner State
- Status codes from the takeover-by-partner process. Possible values include:
 - NVRAM_DOWN
 - OPERATOR_DISABLE_NVRAM
 - PARTNER_RESET
 - FM_TAKEOVER
 - NVRAM_MISMATCH
 - OPERATOR_DENY
 - CLUSTER_DISABLE
 - VERSION
 - SHELF_HOT
 - REVERT_IN_PROGRESS
 - HALT_NOTKOVER
 - TAKEOVER_ON_PANIC
- Reasons why takeover is not possible, if applicable. Possible values include:
 - NOT_INIT
 - DISABLED
 - DEGRADED
 - MBX_UNKNOWN
 - FM_VERSION
 - PARTNER_DISABLED
 - OPERATOR_DENY
 - NVRAM_MISMATCH
 - VERSION
 - IC_ERROR
 - BOOTING
 - SHELF_HOT
 - PARTNER_REVERT_IN_PROGRESS
 - LOCAL_REVERT_IN_PROGRESS
 - PARTNER_TAKEOVER
 - LOCAL_TAKEOVER
 - HALT_NOTKOVER
 - LOG_UNSYNC
 - UNKNOWN
 - WAITING_FOR_PARTNER
 - LOW_MEMORY
 - HALTING
 - MBX_UNCERTAIN
 - NO_AUTO_TKOVER
- Time until takeover, in seconds.

- Time until auto giveback, in seconds.
- Delay for auto giveback, in seconds.
- List of local mailbox disks.
- List of partner mailbox disks.
- Whether operator-initiated planned takeover will be optimized for performance by relocating SFO (non-root) aggregates serially to the partner prior to takeover.

You can specify additional parameters to select the displayed information. For example, to display information only about storage-failover configurations whose interconnect is down, run the command with `-interconnect-up false`.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-options]

Displays the following information:

- Node name
- Whether automatic giveback operations are enabled
- Whether long-running operations are terminated when an automatic giveback operation is initiated
- Whether the node checks its partner's readiness before initiating a giveback operation
- The time, in seconds, that the node remains unresponsive before its partner initiates a takeover operation
- Whether the node automatically takes over for its partner if the partner fails
- Whether the node automatically takes over for its partner if the partner panics
- Whether the node automatically takes over for its partner if the partner reboots
- whether Hardware Assisted Takeover is enabled
- Ip address on which the partner node listens to the Hardware Assist alerts
- Port number on which the partner node listens to the Hardware Assist alerts
- Whether operator-initiated planned takeover will be optimized for performance by relocating SFO (non-root) aggregates serially to the partner prior to takeover

If this parameter is specified when the privilege level is set to advanced or higher, the command displays the information in the previous list and the following additional information:

- Whether the node takes over for its partner if its partner fails after a period of time, which is listed in the following field
- The number of seconds before the node takes over for its partner
- The number of times the node attempts an automatic giveback operation within a period of time
- The number of minutes in which the automatic giveback attempts can occur
- Whether storage-failover status is communicated via mailbox disks
- The interval at which the node reads its partner node's status from the mailbox disks
- The interval at which the node writes its status to the mailbox disks
- The interval at which Hardware assist h/w sends a heartbeat
- The number of times the Hardware assist alert is sent

| [-takeover-status]

Displays the following information:

- Node name
- Partner name
- Takeover enabled
- Takeover possible
- Interconnect up
- State
- Node NVRAM ID
- Partner NVRAM ID
- Reason Takeover Not Possible By Partner
- Reason Takeover Not Possible
- Time Until Takeover

| **[-advanced] (privilege: advanced)**

Displays the following information:

- Node name
- Whether kill messages are issued during a takeover operation
- Whether the node controls its partner's storage aggregates
- The time when firmware notification was received
- The time when booting notification was received
- The time at which the last takeover or giveback operation occurred, in microseconds
- The number of times the failover log was unsynchronized

| **[-iotime] (privilege: advanced)**

Displays the following information:

- Node name
- Primary normal I/O time
- Primary transition I/O time
- Backup normal I/O time
- Backup transition I/O time

| **[-mailbox-status] (privilege: advanced)**

Displays the following information:

- Node name
- Primary mailbox status
- Backup mailbox status

| **[-more-options] (privilege: advanced)**

Displays the following information:

- Node name
- Whether takeover on short uptime is enabled
- Short uptime, in seconds
- Number of giveback attempts
- Interval of giveback attempts, in minutes
- Whether the primary mailbox is online

- Mailbox status read interval, in seconds
- Mailbox status write interval, in seconds

| [-progress] (privilege: advanced)

Displays the following information:

- Node name
- Maximum resource-table index number
- Current resource-table index number
- Current resource-table entry

| [-timeout] (privilege: advanced)

Displays the following information:

- Node name
- Fast timeout
- Slow timeout
- Mailbox timeout
- Connection timeout
- Operator timeout
- Firmware timeout
- Dump-core timeout
- Booting timeout
- Reboot timeout

| [-transit] (privilege: advanced)

Displays the following information:

- Node name
- Transit Timer Enabled
- Transit Timeout

| [-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the nodes whose name matches this parameter value.

[-partner-name <text>] - Partner Name

Selects the nodes that have the specified partner-name setting.

[-nvramid <integer>] - Node NVRAM ID

Selects the nodes that have the specified NVRAM ID setting.

[-partner-nvramid <integer>] - Partner NVRAM ID

Selects the nodes that have the specified partner NVRAM ID setting.

[-enabled {true|false}] - Takeover Enabled

Selects the nodes that have the specified takeover-enabled setting.

[-mode {ha|non_ha}] - HA Mode

Selects the nodes that have the specified HA-mode setting. If the value is set to `ha` then the node is a member of a storage-failover configuration. If it is set to `non-ha` then it is in a stand alone configuration.

[-possible {true|false}] - Takeover Possible

Selects the nodes that have the specified failover-possible setting.

[-reason <text>, ...] - Reason Takeover not Possible

Selects the nodes that have the specified reason-not-possible setting. Possible values include:

- NOT_INIT
- DISABLED
- DEGRADED
- MBX_UNKNOWN
- FM_VERSION
- PARTNER_DISABLED
- OPERATOR_DENY
- NVRAM_MISMATCH
- VERSION
- IC_ERROR
- BOOTING
- SHELF_HOT
- PARTNER_REVERT_IN_PROGRESS
- LOCAL_REVERT_IN_PROGRESS
- PARTNER_TAKEOVER
- LOCAL_TAKEOVER
- HALT_NOTKOVER
- LOG_UNSYNC
- UNKNOWN
- WAITING_FOR_PARTNER
- LOW_MEMORY
- HALTING
- MBX_UNCERTAIN
- NO_AUTO_TKOVER

[-interconnect-up {true|false}] - Interconnect Up

Selects the nodes that have the specified interconnect-up setting.

[-interconnect-links <text>] - Interconnect Links

Selects the nodes that have the specified interconnect-links setting.

[-interconnect-type <text>] - Interconnect Type

Selects the nodes that have the specified interconnect-type setting.

[-state-description <text>] - State Description

Selects the nodes that have the specified state-description setting.

[-partner-state <text>] - Partner State

Selects the nodes that have the specified partner-state setting. Possible values include:

- OPERATOR COMPLETED
- DEBUGGUER COMPLETED
- PROGRESS COUNTER
- I/O ERROR
- BAD CHECKSUM
- RESERVED

- UNKNOWN
- INITIALIZING
- IN POWER-ON SELF TEST
- BOOTING
- BOOT FAILED
- WAITING
- KERNEL LOADED
- UP
- IN DEBUGGER
- WAITING FOR OPERATOR INPUT
- DUMPING CORE
- HALTED
- REBOOTING
- WAITING FOR GIVEBACK (DISK RESERVATIONS)
- WAITING FOR GIVEBACK (HA MAILBOXES)
- DUMPING SPARECORE
- MULTI-DISK PANIC
- IN TAKEOVER

[-time-until-takeover <integer>] - Time Until Takeover

Selects the nodes that have the specified time-until-takeover setting.

[-partner-reason <text>, ...] - Reason Takeover not Possible by Partner

Selects the nodes that have the specified partner-reason text setting.

[-killpackets {true|false}] - Issue Kill Packets (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified kill packets setting.

[-partner-aggregates {true|false}] - Control Partner Aggregates (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified partner aggregates setting.

[-current-index <integer>] - Current Progress Index (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified current-progress index setting.

[-current-entry <text>] - Current Progress Entry (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified current-progress entry setting.

[-maximum-index <integer>] - Maximum Progress Index (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified maximum-progress index setting.

[-pmbox-status <text>, ...] - Primary Mailbox Status (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified primary mailbox status setting. Possible values include:

- MBX_STATUS_NODISKS
- MBX_STATUS_UNCERTAIN
- MBX_STATUS_STALE
- MBX_STATUS_CONFLICTED
- MBX_STATUS_OLD_VERSION
- MBX_STATUS_NOT_FOUND
- MBX_STATUS_WRONG_STATE
- MBX_STATUS_BACKUP

[-bmbox-status <text>, ...] - Backup Mailbox Status (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified backup-mailbox status setting. See the description of the `-pmbox-status` parameter for a list of possible values.

[-major-seq-num-local <integer>] - Local Major Sequence Number (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified mailbox heartbeat major sequence number on the local node.

[-minor-seq-num-local <integer>] - Local Minor Sequence Number (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified mailbox heartbeat minor sequence number on the local node.

[-major-seq-num-partner <integer>] - Partner Major Sequence Number (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified mailbox heartbeat major sequence number on the partner node.

[-minor-seq-num-partner <integer>] - Partner Minor Sequence Number (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified mailbox heartbeat minor sequence number on the partner node.

[-local-mbx-node-status <Mailbox Status>] - Local Mailbox Node Status (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified local mailbox node status. Possible values include:

- MBX_UNKNOWN - Local node is up, mailbox uninitialized
- MBX_TAKEOVER_DISABLED - Local node is up but takeover is disallowed
- MBX_TAKEOVER_ENABLED - Local node is up and takeover is allowed
- MBX_TAKEOVER_ACTIVE - Partner node has taken over
- MBX_GIVEBACK_DONE - Giveback completed, but local node has not yet restarted

[-mbx-abs-time-local <integer>] - Local Mailbox Absolute Time (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified local mailbox channel absolute time. This time is measured in msec since 1/1/1970 (epoch).

[-mbx-sk-time-local <integer>] - Local Mailbox Kernel Time (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified local mailbox channel Kernel Time.

[-mbx-sk-cycles-local <integer>] - Local Mailbox CPU Cycles (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified local mailbox channel CPU Cycle count.

[-ic-abs-time-local <integer>] - Local IC Absolute Time (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified local Interconnect channel absolute time. This time is measured in msec since 1/1/1970 (epoch).

[-ic-sk-time-local <integer>] - Local IC Kernel Time (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified local Interconnect channel Kernel Time.

[-ic-sk-cycles-local <integer>] - Local IC CPU Cycles (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified local Interconnect channel CPU Cycle count.

[-partner-mbx-node-status <Mailbox Status>] - Partner Mailbox Node Status (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified partner mailbox node status. Possible values include:

- MBX_UNKNOWN
- MBX_TAKEOVER_DISABLED
- MBX_TAKEOVER_ENABLED
- MBX_TAKEOVER_ACTIVE
- MBX_GIVEBACK_DONE

[-mbx-abs-time-partner <integer>] - Partner Mailbox Absolute Time (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified partner mailbox channel absolute time. This time is measured in msec since 1/1/1970 (epoch).

[-mbx-sk-time-partner <integer>] - Partner Mailbox Kernel Time (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified partner mailbox channel Kernel Time.

[-mbx-sk-cycles-partner <integer>] - Partner Mailbox CPU Cycles (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified partner mailbox channel CPU Cycle count.

[-mbx-major-seq-num-partner <integer>] - Partner Mailbox Major Sequence Number (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified partner mailbox channel major sequence number.

[-mbx-minor-seq-num-partner <integer>] - Partner Mailbox Minor Sequence Number (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified partner mailbox channel minor sequence number.

[-ic-abs-time-partner <integer>] - Partner IC Absolute Time (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified partner Interconnect channel absolute time. This time is measured in msec since 1/1/1970 (epoch).

[-ic-sk-time-partner <integer>] - Partner IC Kernel Time (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified partner Interconnect channel Kernel Time.

[-ic-sk-cycles-partner <integer>] - Partner IC CPU Cycles (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified partner Interconnect channel CPU Cycle count.

[-ic-major-seq-num-partner <integer>] - Partner IC Major Sequence Number (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified partner Interconnect channel major sequence number.

[-ic-minor-seq-num-partner <integer>] - Partner IC Minor Sequence Number (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified partner Interconnect channel minor sequence number.

[-local-takeover-info <text>] - Local Takeover Info (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified local node takeover information. This includes the type of negotiated failover request, or if takeover is not possible, the reason why takeover is disabled. Possible values include:

- NOTKOVER_NVRAM_DOWN - NVRAM mirror is down
- NOTKOVER_OPERATOR_DISABLE_NVRAM - Operator disabled
- NOTKOVER_PARTNER_RESET - A link reset is in progress
- NOTKOVER_FM_TAKEOVER - The failover monitor has declared takeover
- NOTKOVER_NVRAM_MISMATCH - NVRAM sizes mismatch
- NOTKOVER_OPERATOR_DENY - Operator denies takeover
- NOTKOVER_CLUSTER_DISABLE - Cluster is disabled
- NOTKOVER_VERSION - Version mismatch
- NOTKOVER_SHELF_HOT - Disk shelf is too hot
- NOTKOVER_REVERT_IN_PROGRESS - Revert is in progress
- NOTKOVER_HALT_NOTKOVER - Node halted in no-takeover mode
- TKOVER_ON_REBOOT - Enable takeover on reboot
- TKOVER_ON_PANIC - Enabled takeover on panic
- TKOVER_ON_STUTTER_DISABLED - Disable takeover on short uptime
- NFO_DISK_SHELF_ENABLED - Negotiated failover for disk shelf module is enabled
- NFO_ISCSI_ENABLED - Negotiated failover for network interfaces module is enabled
- NFO_FCP_TARGET_ENABLED - Negotiated failover for fcp target module is enabled

[-partner-takeover-info <text>] - Partner Takeover Info (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified partner node takeover information. This includes the type of negotiated failover request, or if takeover is not possible, the reason why takeover is disabled. Possible values include:

- NOTKOVER_NVRAM_DOWN - NVRAM mirror is down
- NOTKOVER_OPERATOR_DISABLE_NVRAM - Operator disabled
- NOTKOVER_PARTNER_RESET - A link reset is in progress
- NOTKOVER_FM_TAKEOVER - The failover monitor has declared takeover
- NOTKOVER_NVRAM_MISMATCH - NVRAM sizes mismatch
- NOTKOVER_OPERATOR_DENY - Operator denies takeover
- NOTKOVER_CLUSTER_DISABLE - Cluster is disabled
- NOTKOVER_VERSION - Version mismatch
- NOTKOVER_SHELF_HOT - Disk shelf is too hot
- NOTKOVER_REVERT_IN_PROGRESS - Revert is in progress
- NOTKOVER_HALT_NOTKOVER - Node halted in no-takeover mode
- TKOVER_ON_REBOOT - Takeover on reboot is enabled
- TKOVER_ON_PANIC - Takeover on panic is enabled
- TKOVER_ON_STUTTER_DISABLED - Disable takeover on short uptime
- NFO_DISK_SHELF_ENABLED - Negotiated failover for disk shelf module is enabled
- NFO_ISCSI_ENABLED - Negotiated failover for network interfaces module is enabled
- NFO_FCP_TARGET_ENABLED - Negotiated failover for fcp target module is enabled

[-local-headswap-state <Headswap State>] - Local Head Swap State (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified local node headswap state. Possible values are:

- HEADSWAP_NONE - head swap not in progress
- HEADSWAP_START - head swap started
- HEADSWAP_CFO_START - CFO phase of head swap started
- HEADSWAP_CFO_END - CFO phase of head swap completed
- HEADSWAP_SFO_START - SFO phase of head swap started

[-partner-headswap-state <Headswap State>] - Partner Head Swap State (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified partner node headswap state. Possible values are:

- HEADSWAP_NONE - head swap not in progress
- HEADSWAP_START - head swap started
- HEADSWAP_CFO_START - CFO phase of head swap started
- HEADSWAP_CFO_END - CFO phase of head swap completed
- HEADSWAP_SFO_START - SFO phase of head swap started

[-fast-timeout <integer>] - Fast Timeout (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified fast-timeout configuration setting.

[-slow-timeout <integer>] - Slow Timeout (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified slow-timeout setting.

[-mailbox-timeout <integer>] - Mailbox Timeout (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified mailbox-timeout setting.

[-connect-timeout <integer>] - Connect Timeout (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified connect-timeout setting.

- [-operator-timeout <integer>] - Operator Timeout (privilege: advanced)**
Selects the nodes that have the specified operator-timeout setting.
- [-firmware-timeout <integer>] - Firmware Timeout (privilege: advanced)**
Selects the nodes that have the specified firmware-timeout setting.
- [-dumpcore-timeout <integer>] - Dumpcore Timeout (privilege: advanced)**
Selects the nodes that have the specified dump-core timeout setting.
- [-booting-timeout <integer>] - Booting Timeout (privilege: advanced)**
Selects the nodes that have the specified booting-timeout setting.
- [-transit-timer {true|false}] - Transit Timer Enabled (privilege: advanced)**
Selects the nodes that have the specified transit-timer setting.
- [-transit-timeout <integer>] - Transit Timeout (privilege: advanced)**
Selects the nodes that have the specified transit timeout.
- [-firmware-received <integer>] - Firmware Received (privilege: advanced)**
Selects the nodes that have the specified firmware-reception time.
- [-firmware-received-cycles <integer>] - Firmware Received in CPU Cycles (privilege: advanced)**
Selects the nodes that have the specified firmware-reception time in CPU Cycles.
- [-booting-received <integer>] - Booting Received (privilege: advanced)**
Selects the nodes that have the specified booting-reception time.
- [-transit-time <integer>] - Transit Event Time (privilege: advanced)**
Selects the nodes whose last failover event occurred at the specified time.
- [-pnormal <integer>] - Primary Normal IO Time (privilege: advanced)**
Selects the nodes that have the specified normal primary-mailbox I/O time.
- [-ptransition <integer>] - Primary Transition IO Time (privilege: advanced)**
Selects the nodes that have the specified transitional primary-mailbox I/O time.
- [-bnormal <integer>] - Backup Normal IO Time (privilege: advanced)**
Selects the nodes that have the specified normal backup-mailbox I/O time.
- [-btransition <integer>] - Backup Transition IO Time (privilege: advanced)**
Selects the nodes that have the specified transitional backup-mailbox I/O time.
- [-logs-unsynced <integer>] - Logs Unsynced Count (privilege: advanced)**
Selects the nodes that have the specified count of unsynchronized logs.
- [-auto-giveback {true|false}] - Auto Giveback Enabled**
Selects the nodes that have the specified auto-giveback setting.
- [-detection-time <integer>] - Takeover Detection Time (secs)**
Selects the nodes that have the specified detection-time setting.
- [-onfailure {true|false}] - Takeover on Failure Enabled (privilege: advanced)**
Selects the nodes that have the specified takeover-on-failure setting.
- [-onpanic {true|false}] - Takeover on Panic Enabled**
Selects the nodes that have the specified takeover-on-panic setting.
- [-onshort-uptime {true|false}] - Takeover on Short Uptime Enabled (privilege: advanced)**
Selects the storage-failover configurations that match this parameter value.
- [-short-uptime <integer>] - Short Uptime (secs) (privilege: advanced)**
Selects the nodes that have the specified short-uptime value.
- [-attempts <integer>] - Number of Giveback Attempts (privilege: advanced)**
Selects the nodes that have the specified number of giveback attempts.

- [-attempts-time <integer>] - Giveback Attempts Period (minutes) (privilege: advanced)**
Selects the nodes that have the specified time setting for giveback attempts.
- [-propagate {true|false}] - Propagate Status via Mailbox (privilege: advanced)**
Selects the nodes that have the specified propagate-status-via-mailbox setting.
- [-read-interval <integer>] - Node Status Read Interval (secs) (privilege: advanced)**
Selects the nodes that have the specified read interval.
- [-write-interval <integer>] - Node Status Write Interval (secs) (privilege: advanced)**
Selects the nodes that have the specified write interval.
- [-onreboot {true|false}] - Takeover on Reboot Enabled**
Selects the nodes that have the specified takeover-on-reboot setting.
- [-delay-seconds <integer>] - Delay Before Auto Giveback (secs)**
Selects the nodes that have the specified delay (in seconds) for the auto giveback.
- [-hwassist {true|false}] - Hardware Assist Enabled**
Selects the nodes that have the specified hwassist setting.
- [-hwassist-partner-ip <IP Address>] - Partner's Hwassist IP**
Selects the nodes that have the specified hwassist-partner-ip setting.
- [-hwassist-partner-port <integer>] - Partner's Hwassist Port**
Selects the nodes that have the specified hwassist-partner-port setting.
- [-hwassist-health-check-interval <integer>] - Hwassist Health Check Interval (secs)**
Selects the nodes that have the specified hwassist health check interval, in seconds.
- [-hwassist-retry-count <integer>] - Hwassist Retry Count**
Selects the nodes that have the specified hwassist retry count, in seconds.
- [-hwassist-status <text>] - Hwassist Status**
Selects the nodes that have the specified hwassist-status setting.
- [-time-until-autogiveback <integer>] - Time Until Auto Giveback (secs)**
Selects the nodes that have the specified time(in seconds) until auto giveback.
- [-local-mailbox-disks <text>] - Local Mailbox Disks**
Selects the nodes that have the specified mailbox disks on the local node.
- [-partner-mailbox-disks <text>] - Partner Mailbox Disks**
Selects the nodes that have the specified mailbox disks on the partner node.
- [-local-firmware-state <text>] - Local Firmware State (privilege: advanced)**
Selects the nodes that have the specified firmware state on the local node.
- [-local-firmware-progress <integer>] - Local Firmware Progress Counter (privilege: advanced)**
Selects the nodes that have the specified firmware progress counter for the local node.
- [-partner-firmware-state <text>] - Partner Firmware State (privilege: advanced)**
Selects the nodes that have the specified firmware state of the partner node.
- [-partner-firmware-progress <integer>] - Partner Firmware Progress Counter (privilege: advanced)**
Selects the nodes that have the specified firmware progress counter for the partner node.
- [-local-missing-disks <text>] - Missing Disks on Local Node**
Selects the nodes that have the specified missing disks on the local node.
- [-partner-missing-disks <text>] - Missing Disks on Partner Node**
Selects the nodes that have the specified missing disks on the partner node.
- [-reboot-timeout <integer>] - Reboot Timeout (privilege: advanced)**
Selects the nodes that have the specified reboot timeout.

[-time-since-takeover <text>] - Time Since Takeover

Selects the nodes that have been in takeover mode for the specified amount of time.

[-auto-giveback-after-panic {true|false}] - Auto Giveback After Takeover On Panic

Selects the nodes that have the specified auto-giveback-after-panic setting. If *true* then an automatic giveback operation is invoked when the failover node of an HA pair is repaired and rebooted. The takeover node of the HA pair detects this and initiates a giveback operation automatically.

[-is-giveback-requested {true|false}] - Giveback Requested (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified is-giveback-requested setting. If *true*, a deferred giveback request has been made by the local node.

[-auto-giveback-last-veto-check <integer>] - Auto Giveback Last Veto Check (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified auto-giveback-last-veto-check time. This setting indicates the time, in milliseconds, when the local node made the most recent giveback veto check.

[-is-auto-giveback-attempts-exceeded {true|false}] - Auto Giveback Attempts Exceeded (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified is-auto-giveback-attempts-exceeded setting. If *true*, the local node has exceeded the maximum number of allowed auto giveback attempts.

[-was-auto-giveback-done {true|false}] - Was Auto Giveback Done (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified was-auto-giveback-done setting. If *true*, the last giveback was automatic (as opposed to a manual giveback).

[-is-cifs-auto-giveback-stopping {true|false}] - Is CIFS Auto Giveback Stopping (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified is-cifs-auto-giveback-stopping setting. If *true*, the local node has initiated CIFS termination as part of an automatic giveback.

[-aggregate-migration-timeout <integer>] - Aggregate Migration Timeout (secs) (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified aggregate migration timeout.

[-is-mirror-enabled {true|false}] - Is NVRAM Mirroring Enabled (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified is-mirror-enabled setting. If *true*, then NVRAM mirroring is enabled.

[-is-mirror-consistency-required {true|false}] - Is Mirror Consistency Required (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified is-mirror-consistency-required setting. If *true*, then NVRAM mirror consistency is required.

[-is-memory-insufficient {true|false}] - Is Memory Insufficient To Takeover (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified is-memory-insufficient setting. If *true*, the local node does not have enough memory to perform a takeover.

[-memio-state <memio status>] - Current State of Memio Link (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified memio layer link current state. Possible values are:

- UNINIT - Uninitialized
- CLOSED - Closed
- HB_LISTEN - Listening for connect
- SYN_SENT - Sent generation information
- ESTABLISHED - Connection established

[-is-degraded {true|false}] - Are Partner Mailbox Disks Not Known (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified is-degraded setting. If *true*, takeovers are deferred because partner mailbox disks are not known.

[-reserve-policy <reserve policy>] - FM Reservation Policy (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified disk reservation policy. Possible values are:

- **RESERVE_NO_DISKS** - no disk reservations made during takeover, nor are disk reservations released during giveback
- **RESERVE_LOCK_DISKS_ONLY** - only mailbox disks are released during takeover and released during giveback
- **RESERVE_ONLY_AT_TAKEOVER** - reservations are issued only at takeover time. All disks are reserved. All reservations are released at giveback
- **RESERVE_ALWAYS_AFTER_TAKEOVER** - reservations are issued at takeover. When disks are subsequently added, they are also reserved. All disks are released at giveback

[-reset-disks {true|false}] - Issue Disk Resets during Failover (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified reset-disks setting. If *true*, disks are reset during takeover/giveback.

[-total-system-uptime <integer>] - Total System Uptime (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified total system uptime, in milliseconds.

[-current-time <integer>] - Current System Time (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified current time on the node.

[-fm-takeover-state <FM Takeover/Giveback Transition>] - FM Takeover State (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified takeover state. Possible values are:

- **FT_NONE** - Not in takeover
- **FT_TAKEOVER_STARTED** - Local node has initiated takeover
- **FT_TAKEOVER_COMMITTED** - Takeover has been committed
- **FT_TAKEOVER_DONE_OK** - Local node successfully completed takeover
- **FT_TAKEOVER_DONE_FAILED** - Takeover failed

[-fm-giveback-state <FM Takeover/Giveback Transition>] - FM Giveback State (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified giveback state. Possible values are:

- **FT_NONE** - Not in giveback
- **FT_GIVEBACK_READY** - Partner node is ready for giveback
- **FT_GIVEBACK_STARTED** - Local node has initiated giveback
- **FT_GIVEBACK_COMMITTED** - Giveback has been committed
- **FT_GIVEBACK_DONE_OK** - Giveback completed successfully

[-takeover-reason <FM Takeover Reason>] - Reason why takeover triggered (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that have the specified takeover reason. Possible values are:

- **TAKEOVER_NONE** - Not in takeover
- **TAKEOVER_IMMEDIATE** - Operator initiated forced takeover
- **TAKEOVER_NDU** - Takeover initiated as part of NDU
- **TAKEOVER_FORCED** - Operator initiated forced takeover, possible data loss
- **TAKEOVER_EARLY** - Takeover occurred during the boot process
- **TAKEOVER_OPERATOR_EXP** - Takeover occurred after the operator timeout expired
- **TAKEOVER_POST_FAILED** - Takeover occurred on POST failure
- **TAKEOVER_PANIC** - Takeover on panic
- **TAKEOVER_SHORTUPTIME** - Takeover after rapid toggling between up and down states
- **TAKEOVER_SPARECORE_EXP** - Takeover on panic timeout expiration
- **TAKEOVER_REBOOT_EXP** - Takeover on reboot timer expiration
- **TAKEOVER_BOOTING_EXP** - Takeover on booting timer expiration

- TAKEOVER_FIRMWARE_EXP - Takeover on firmware timer expiration
- TAKEOVER_NFO_SHUTDOWN - Takeover on negotiated failover shutdown
- TAKEOVER_NFO_TIMER - Takeover on negotiated failover timer expiration
- TAKEOVER_MDP - Takeover on multi-disk panic
- TAKEOVER_REBOOT - Takeover on reboot
- TAKEOVER_HALT - Takeover on halt
- TAKEOVER_CLAM - CLAM-triggered takeover
- TAKEOVER_HWASSIST - Hardware-assisted takeover
- TAKEOVER_NORMAL - Operator initiated takeover

`[-ha-type {none|shared_storage|non_shared_storage}] - HA Type`

If this parameter is specified, the command selects the nodes that have the specified HA-type setting. If the value is set to *shared_storage*, then the node is in a storage-failover configuration using the shared storage. If it is set to *non_shared_storage*, then the node is in a storage-failover configuration using the unshared storage. If it is set to *none*, then the node is not part of a storage-failover configuration.

Examples

The following example displays information about all storage-failover configurations:

```
cluster1::> storage failover show
Node      Partner  Takeover Possible State
-----
node0     node1    true    Connected to node1
node2     node3    true    Connected to node3
node1     node0    true    Connected to node0
node3     node2    true    Connected to node2
4 entries were displayed.
```

storage failover show-giveback

Display giveback status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage failover show-giveback` command displays information about the giveback status of high-availability (HA) partner aggregates. The command displays the following information when no parameters are specified:

- Node name
- Partner aggregate name
- Giveback Status

You can specify additional parameters to display only the information that matches those parameters. For example, to display information only about a particular aggregate, run the command with the `-aggregate aggregate_name` parameter.

Parameters

`{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]`

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

`| [-instance ]]`

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

`[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node`

If this parameter is used, the command displays information about the giveback status of the aggregates belonging to the HA partner of the specified node.

[-aggregate <text>] - Aggregate

If this parameter is used, the command displays information about the giveback status of the specified aggregate.

[-giveback-status <text>, ...] - Aggregates Giveback State

If this parameter is used, the command displays information about the aggregates with the specified giveback status.

[-destination <text>] - Destination for Giveback

If this parameter is used, the command displays information about the giveback status of the aggregates whose destination after the giveback is the specified node.

Examples

The following example displays information about giveback status on all nodes:

```
node::> storage failover show-giveback
```

Node	Partner Aggregate	Giveback Status
node0	-	No aggregates to give back
node1	-	No aggregates to give back
node2	-	No aggregates to give back
node3	-	No aggregates to give back

4 entries were displayed.

storage failover show-takeover

Display takeover status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage failover show-takeover` command displays information about the takeover status of nodes in a cluster. The command also displays the takeover status of aggregates being taken over. During each phase of takeover, the takeover node and the node being taken over display their takeover status and the status of the aggregates being taken over. The command displays the following information when no parameters are specified:

- Node name
- Node takeover status - This contains a descriptive information about the phase of takeover.
- Aggregate
- Aggregate takeover status - This contains the following information:
 - Takeover status of the aggregate, such as "Done", "Failed", "In progress" and "Not attempted yet".
 - Reason for an aggregate takeover failure.
 - Corrective action, in case of an aggregate takeover failure.

You can specify additional parameters to display only the information that matches those parameters. For example, to display information only about a particular node, run the command with the `-node node_name` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the specified fields for all nodes, in column style output.

[`-instance`]]

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the same detailed information as for the `-node` parameter, but for all nodes.

[`-node {<nodename>|local}`]] - Node Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the takeover status of the specified node, and the takeover status of the aggregates being taken over.

[`-node-takeover-status <text>`]] - Node's Takeover Status

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the takeover status of the nodes with the specified node-takeover-status. The command also displays the takeover status of the aggregates belonging to the node being taken over.

[`-aggregate <text>`]] - Aggregate Being Taken Over

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the takeover status of the specified aggregate, and the takeover status of the nodes containing the specified aggregate.

[`-aggregate-takeover-status <text>`]] - Aggregate's Takeover Status

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the takeover status of the aggregates with the specified aggregate takeover status, and the takeover status of the nodes containing those aggregates.

Examples

The following example shows the takeover status of two nodes, nodeA and nodeB, in an High Availability (HA) pair, when both are in normal mode; neither node has taken over its HA partner. In this case, there is no takeover status for the aggregates.

```
cluster1::> storage failover show-takeover
Node      Node Status      Aggregate      Takeover Status
-----
nodeA     Takeover not
           attempted.
           -
nodeB     Takeover not
           attempted.
           -
```

The following example shows the takeover status of two nodes, nodeA and nodeB, in an HA pair, when nodeA is in the SFO phase of an optimized takeover of nodeB. In this case, nodeA does not have information about the takeover status of nodeB's aggregates.

```
cluster1::> storage failover show-takeover
Node      Node Status      Aggregate      Takeover Status
-----
nodeA     Optimized takeover
           of partner in
           progress. Partner,
           ("nodeB"), is
           relocating its SFO
           aggregates. Run the
           command "storage
           failover
           show-takeover -node
           nodeB" to display the
           relocation status of
           the partner.
           -
nodeB     Being taken over.
           aggr1      In progress, Module: backup.
           aggr2      Not attempted yet
           CFO aggregates Not attempted yet.
```

The following example shows the takeover status of two nodes, nodeA and nodeB, in an HA pair, when nodeA has completed the SFO phase of an optimized takeover of nodeB (but has not completed the CFO phase of the optimized takeover). In this case, nodeA has information about the takeover status of nodeB's aggregates.

```
cluster1::> storage failover show-takeover
Node      Node Status      Aggregate      Takeover Status
-----
nodeA      Partner has
            relocated its
            aggregates. Takeover
            in progress.
            aggr1      Done
            aggr2      Done
            CFO aggregates In progress.
nodeB      Relocated aggregates
            to partner. Waiting
            for partner to
            takeover.
            aggr1      Done
            aggr2      Done
            CFO aggregates Not attempted yet.
```

The following example shows the takeover status of two nodes, nodeA and nodeB, in an HA pair, when nodeA has completed the SFO and CFO phases of an optimized takeover of nodeB. In this case, nodeA has information about the takeover status of nodeB's aggregates. Since nodeB is not operational, an Remote Procedure Call(RPC) error is indicated in the command output.

```
cluster1::> storage failover show-takeover
Node      Node Status      Aggregate      Takeover Status
-----
nodeA      Partner has
            relocated its
            aggregates. In
            takeover.
            aggr1      Done
            aggr2      Done
            CFO aggregates Done.
Warning: Unable to list entries on node nodeB. RPC: Port mapper failure - RPC:
          Timed out
```

The following example shows the takeover status of two nodes, nodeA and nodeB, in an HA pair, when nodeA has aborted the SFO phase of an optimized takeover of nodeB. In this case, nodeA does not have information about the takeover status of nodeB's aggregates.

```
cluster1::> storage failover show-takeover
Node      Node Status      Aggregate      Takeover Status
-----
nodeA      Optimized takeover
            of partner aborted.
            Run the command
            "storage failover
            show-takeover -node
            nodeB" to display the
            relocation status of
            the partner.
            -
nodeB      Optimized takeover
            by partner aborted.
            aggr1      Failed: Destination node did
            not online the aggregate on
            time. To takeover the
            remaining aggregates, run the
            "storage failover takeover
            -ofnode nodeB
```

```

-bypass-optimization true"
command. To giveback the
relocated aggregates, run the
"storage failover giveback
-ofnode nodeB" command.
aggr2           Not attempted yet
CFO aggregates Not attempted yet.

```

storage failover takeover

Take over the storage of a node's partner

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage failover takeover` command initiates a takeover of the partner node's storage.

Parameters

{ -ofnode {<nodename>|local} - Node to Takeover

This specifies the node that is taken over. It is shut down and its partner takes over its storage.

| -bynode {<nodename>|local}} - Node Initiating Takeover

This specifies the node that is to take over its partner's storage.

[-option <takeover option>] - Takeover Option

This optionally specifies the style of takeover operation. Possible values include the following:

- **normal** - Specifies a normal takeover operation; that is, the partner is given the time to close its storage resources gracefully before the takeover operation proceeds. This is the default value.
- **immediate** - Specifies an immediate takeover. In an immediate takeover, the takeover operation is initiated before the partner is given the time to close its storage resources gracefully. The use of this option results in an immediate takeover which does not do a clean shutdown. In case of NDU this can result in a NDU failure.

Attention: If this option is specified, negotiated takeover optimization is bypassed even if the `-bypass-optimization` option is set to false.

Attention: If this option is specified, migration of data LIFs from the partner will be delayed even if the `-skip-lif-migration-before-takeover` option is not specified. If possible, migrate the data LIFs to another node prior to specifying this option.

- **allow-version-mismatch** - If this value is specified, the takeover operation is initiated even if the partner is running a version of software that is incompatible with the version running on the node. In this case, the partner is given the time to close its storage resources gracefully before the takeover operation proceeds. However, the takeover operation will not be allowed if the partner has higher WAFL or RAID label versions. Use this value as part of a nondisruptive upgrade or downgrade procedure.
- **force** - If this value is specified, the takeover operation is initiated even if the node detects an error that normally prevents a takeover operation from occurring. This value is available only at the advanced privilege level and higher.

Attention: If this option is specified, negotiated takeover optimization is bypassed even if the `-bypass-optimization` option is set to false.

CAUTION:

The use of this option can potentially result in data loss. If the HA interconnect is detached or inactive, or the contents of the failover partner's NVRAM cards are unsynchronized, takeover is normally disabled. Using the `-force` option enables a node to take over its partner's storage

despite the unsynchronized NVRAM, which can contain client data that can be lost upon storage takeover.

`[-bypass-optimization {true|false}] - Bypass Takeover Optimization`

If this is an operator-initiated planned takeover, this parameter specifies whether the takeover optimization is bypassed. This parameter defaults to false.

Attention: This parameter is ignored and negotiated takeover optimization automatically bypassed if the `-immediate` option, the `-force` option, or the `-allow-disk-inventory-mismatch` parameter is specified as part of the same `storage failover takeover` command.

`[-allow-disk-inventory-mismatch {true|false}] - Disk inventory`

If this parameter is specified, the takeover operation is initiated even if the local node cannot see the partner's filesystem disks.

Attention: If this parameter is specified, negotiated takeover optimization is bypassed even if the `-bypass-optimization` parameter is set to false.

CAUTION:

The use of this parameter can potentially result in client outage.

`[-skip-lif-migration-before-takeover [true]] - Skip Migrating LIFs Away from Node Prior to Takeover`

This parameter specifies that LIF migration prior to takeover is skipped. However if LIFs on this node are configured for failover, those LIFs may still failover after the takeover has occurred. Without this parameter, the command attempts to synchronously migrate data and cluster management LIFs away from the node prior to its takeover. If the migration fails or times out, the takeover is aborted.

`[-ignore-quorum-warnings [true]] - Skip Quorum Check Before Takeover`

If this parameter is specified, quorum checks will be skipped prior to the takeover. The operation will continue even if there is a possible data outage due to a quorum issue.

Examples

The following example causes a node named `node0` to initiate a negotiated optimized takeover of its partner's storage:

```
cluster1::> storage failover takeover -bynode node0
```

The following example causes a node named `node0` to initiate an immediate takeover of its partner's storage:

```
cluster1::> storage failover takeover -bynode node0 -option immediate
```

storage failover hwassist commands

Hardware assist functionality related commands

In a high-availability configuration, a storage controller monitors its partner's health using heartbeats. On storage controller failures, the takeover starts after a storage controller misses several heartbeats - which by default can take up to 15 seconds after the failure occurs. When the hardware-assisted takeover (hwassist) feature is enabled, the service processor of the storage controller (SP, RLM or BMC) is able to detect various failures, such as: Power Loss, Power Cycle, and POST Error. In these cases, the failover detection time is less than a second, allowing the takeover to start much sooner. Use the "storage failover modify" command to configure the hwassist feature.

storage failover hwassist show

Display hwassist status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage failover hwassist show` command displays information about hardware assisted takeover configurations. By default, the command displays the following information:

- Node name.
- Partner node name.
- Whether hardware assisted takeover is enabled.
- IP address on which the local node receives hardware assist alerts.
- Port on which local node receives hardware assist alerts.
- Hardware assist monitor status.
- If the monitor is inactive, the reason it is inactive.
- If the monitor is inactive, the corrective action to make it active.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the hwassist configurations that match this parameter value.

[-partner-name {<nodename>|local}] - Name of the Partner Node

Selects the hwassist configurations that match this parameter value.

[-enabled {true|false}] - Local Hardware Assist Enabled

Selects the hwassist configurations that match this parameter value.

[-local-status <text>] - Local Node's Hwassist Status

Selects the hwassist configurations that match this parameter value (*active* or *inactive*).

[-local-ip <text>] - IP Address on Which Local Node is Listening

Selects the hwassist configurations that match this parameter value.

[-local-port <integer>] - Port on Which Local Node is Listening

Selects the hwassist configurations that match this parameter value.

[-local-inactive <text>] - Local Node's Hwassist Inactive Status Reason

Selects the hwassist configurations that match this parameter value.

[-local-action <text>] - Corrective Action on Local Node

Selects the hwassist configurations that match this parameter value.

Examples

The following example displays the hardware assist information for the local node and its partner:

```
cluster1::> storage failover hwassist show
Node
-----
ha1
    Partner : ha2
    Hwassist Enabled : true
    Hwassist IP : 10.225.248.19
    Hwassist Port : 4444
    Monitor Status : active
    Inactive Reason : -
    Corrective Action : -
ha2
    Partner : ha1
```

```
Hwassist Enabled : true
Hwassist IP : 10.225.248.21
Hwassist Port : 4444
Monitor Status : active
Inactive Reason : -
Corrective Action : -
```

storage failover hwassist test

Test the hwassist functionality

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage failover hwassist test` command tests the Hardware Assist h/w connectivity between the two nodes in a HA pair. The test result can be one of the following.

- Hardware Assist is not initialized.
- HW assist is not supported.
- Partner is throttling alerts.
- Resource is busy.
- Hardware Assist h/w returned an error.
- No response from partner.Timed out.
- Unexpected abort.
- Partner has taken over.
- Interconnect is down between nodes.
- Partner is not booted up yet.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

This specifies the node from which a test alert is initiated.

Examples

The following command issues a test alert from the node cluster1-01:

```
cluster1::> storage failover hwassist test -node cluster1-01
```

```
Info: Operation successful.
```

storage failover hwassist stats commands

Hwassist statistics related commands

In a Hardware Assisted environment a node receives various alerts with from the partner node,periodically. Data ONTAP keeps track of all these alerts and maintains statistics about them. The user can see these statistics or clear them.

storage failover hwassist stats clear

Clear the hwassist statistics

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage failover hwassist stats clear` command clears the statistics information maintained by Hardware Assist functionality.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|/local} - Node

This specifies the node on which the statistics are to be cleared.

Examples

The following example clears the hwassist statistics on the node cluster1-01:

```
cluster1::> storage failover hwassist stats clear -node cluster1-01
```

storage failover hwassist stats show

Display hwassist statistics

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage failover hwassist stats show` command displays statistics about the hardware assist alerts processed by a node. The command displays the following information for each alert:

- Locally enabled.
- Partner Inactive Reason.
- Alert type.
- Event that triggered the alert.
- The number of times the alert has been received.
- Whether takeover was possible on receiving the alert.
- The last time at which the alert was received.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|/local}] - Node

Selects the hwassist statistics for the specified node.

Examples

The following example displays the hwassist statistics for the node ha1:

```
cluster1::> storage failover hwassist stats show -node ha1
```

```
Node: ha1
Local Enabled: true
Partner Inactive Reason: -
```

Alert Type	Alert Event	Count	Takeover	Last Received
system_down	power_loss	0	Yes	---
system_down	l2_watchdog_reset	0	Yes	---
system_down	power_off_via_rlm	0	Yes	---
system_down	power_cycle_via_rlm	0	Yes	---
system_down	reset_via_rlm	0	Yes	---

```

system_down power_off_via_sp      0 Yes    ---
system_down power_cycle_via_sp    0 Yes    ---
system_down reset_via_sp          0 Yes    ---
system_down post_error            0 No     ---
system_down abnormal_reboot       0 No     ---
system_down loss_of_heartbeat     0 No     ---
keep_alive  periodic_message      10 No     Wed Mar  9 13:41:28 EST 2016
test        test                  0 No     ---
ID_mismatch ---                    0 ---    ---
Key_mismatch ---                  0 ---    ---
Unknown     ---                    0 ---    ---
            alerts_throttled      0 ---    ---

```

The following example displays the hwassist statistics for the node ha1 where hardware assist hardware is not supported.

```
cluster1::> storage failover hwassist stats show -node ha1
```

```

                Node: ha1
            Local Enabled: false
Partner Inactive Reason: HW assist is not supported on partner.

Alert Type  Alert Event          Count  Takeover  Last Received
-----
-

```

storage failover internal-options commands

Display the internal options for storage failover

This contains commands related to displaying and modifying internal options for storage failover of a node.

storage failover internal-options show

Display the internal options for storage failover

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage failover internal-options show` command displays the following information about the storage failover configuration:

- Node name
- Whether automatic giveback is enabled
- Whether partner checking is enabled
- Takeover detection time, in seconds
- Whether takeover on failover is enabled
- Whether takeover on panic is enabled
- Whether takeover on reboot is enabled
- Whether hardware-assisted takeover is enabled
- IP address on which the partner node listens to the hardware-assisted takeover alerts
- Port on which the partner node listens to the hardware-assisted takeover alerts
- Whether takeover on short uptime is enabled (detailed view only)
- Short uptime interval, in seconds (detailed view only)

- Number of giveback attempts (detailed view only)
- Giveback attempt interval, in minutes (detailed view only)
- Whether status is propagated through SFO mailboxes (detailed view only)
- Status read interval, in seconds (detailed view only)
- Status write interval, in seconds (detailed view only)
- Hardware-assisted takeover retry count (detailed view only)
- Hardware-assisted takeover heartbeat period (detailed view only)
- Whether operator-initiated planned takeover is optimized

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-more]

This parameter displays the following additional information: :

- Node name
- Whether takeover on short uptime is enabled
- Short uptime interval, in seconds
- Number of giveback attempts
- Giveback attempt interval, in minutes
- Whether status is propagated through SFO mailboxes
- Status read interval, in seconds
- Status write interval, in seconds
- Hardware-assisted takeover retry count
- Hardware-assisted takeover heartbeat period

| [-instance]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects configuration information for the specified node.

[-auto-giveback {true|false}] - Auto Giveback Enabled

Selects configuration information for nodes that have the specified automatic giveback setting.

[-check-partner {true|false}] - Check Partner Enabled

Selects configuration information for nodes that have the specified partner-checking setting.

[-detection-time <integer>] - Takeover Detection Time (secs)

Selects configuration information for nodes that have the specified takeover detection time setting.

[-onfailure {true|false}] - Takeover on Failure Enabled

Selects configuration information for nodes that have the specified takeover-on-failure setting.

[-onpanic {true|false}] - Takeover on Panic Enabled

Selects configuration information for nodes that have the specified takeover-on-panic setting.

[-onshort-uptime {true|false}] - Takeover on Short Uptime Enabled

Selects configuration information for nodes that have the specified takeover-on-short-uptime setting.

[-short-uptime <integer>] - Short Uptime (secs)

Selects configuration information for nodes that have the specified takeover-on-short-uptime time setting.

[-attempts <integer>] - Number of Giveback Attempts

Selects configuration information for nodes that have the specified number of giveback attempts setting.

[-attempts-time <integer>] - Giveback Attempts Minutes

Selects configuration information for nodes that have the specified giveback attempt time setting.

[-propagate {true|false}] - Propagate Status via Mailbox

Selects configuration information for nodes that have the specified setting for propagation of status through Storage Failover mailboxes.

[-read-interval <integer>] - Node Status Read Interval (secs)

Selects configuration information for nodes that have the specified status read interval setting.

[-write-interval <integer>] - Node Status Write Interval (secs)

Selects configuration information for nodes that have the specified status write interval setting.

[-onreboot {true|false}] - Takeover on Reboot Enabled

Selects configuration information for nodes that have the specified takeover-on-reboot setting.

[-delay-seconds <integer>] - Delay Before Auto Giveback (secs)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the node or nodes that have the specified delay for auto giveback.

[-hwassist {true|false}] - Hwassist Enabled

Selects configuration information for nodes that have the specified hardware-assisted takeover setting.

[-hwassist-partner-ip <text>] - Partner's Hwassist IP

Selects configuration information for nodes that have the specified partner IP setting for hardware-assisted takeovers.

[-hwassist-partner-port <integer>] - Partner's Hwassist Port

Selects configuration information for nodes that have the specified partner port setting for hardware-assisted takeovers.

[-hwassist-health-check-interval <integer>] - Hwassist Health Check Interval (secs)

Selects configuration information for nodes that have the specified health check interval setting for hardware-assisted takeovers

[-hwassist-retry-count <integer>] - Hwassist Retry Count

Selects configuration information for nodes that have the specified retry count (in seconds) for hardware-assisted takeovers.

[-mode {ha|non_ha}] - HA Mode

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the node or nodes that have the specified HA mode.

[-bypass-takeover-optimization {true|false}] - Bypass Takeover Optimization Enabled

Selects configuration information for nodes that have the specified setting for bypass takeover optimization (*true* means that optimized operator-initiated planned takeover is bypassed, *false* means that it is enabled). Operator-initiated planned takeover is optimized when SFO aggregates are relocated serially to the partner prior to takeover. This reduces client outage.

Examples

The following example displays detailed information about the internal options for storage failover on a node named node2:

```
cluster1::> storage failover internal-options show -node node2
```

```
Node: node2
Auto Giveback Enabled: false
Check Partner Enabled: true
```

```

Takeover Detection Time (secs): 15
Takeover On Failure Enabled: true
Takeover On Panic Enabled: false
Takeover On Short Uptime Enabled: true
Short Uptime (secs): -
Number of Giveback Attempts: 3
Giveback Attempts Minutes: 10
Propagate Status Via Mailbox: true
Node Status Read Interval (secs): 5
Node Status Write Interval (secs): 5
Failover the Storage when Cluster Ports Are Down: -
Failover Interval when Cluster Ports Are Down (secs): -
Takeover on Reboot Enabled: true
Delay Before Auto Giveback (secs): 300
Hardware Assist Enabled: true
Partner's Hw-assist IP:
Partner's Hw-assist Port: 4444
Hw-assist Health Check Interval (secs): 180
Hw-assist Retry count: 2
HA mode: ha
Bypass Takeover Optimization Enabled: true

```

storage failover mailbox-disk commands

Display the status of storage failover mailbox disks

Mailbox disks are part of root aggregate. High Availability related information is written persistently on mailbox disks. This directory contains command to display information related to local and partner mailbox disks.

storage failover mailbox-disk show

Display information about storage failover mailbox disks

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage failover mailbox-disk show` command lists the mailbox disks that are used by storage failover. The command displays the following information:

- Node name
- Whether the mailbox disk is owned by the local node or by its partner
- Disk name
- Disk universal unique identifier (UUID)

This command is available only at the advanced privilege level and higher.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If -fields <fieldname>,... is used, the command displays only the specified fields.

| [-instance]}

If this parameter is used, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the mailbox disks that are associated with the specified node.

[-location {local|partner|tertiary}] - Mailbox Owner

Selects the mailbox disks that have the specified relationship to the node.

[-diskindex <integer>] - Mailbox Disk Index

Selects the mailbox disk that has the specified index number.

[-diskname <text>] - Mailbox Disk Name

Selects the mailbox disks that match the specified disk name.

[-diskuuid <text>] - Mailbox Disk UUID

Selects the mailbox disks that match the specified UUID.

[-physical-location {local|partner|mediator}] - Mailbox Disk Physical Location

Selects the mailbox disks that match the specified physical location.

[-location-id <nvrmaid>] - System ID of the Node where the Disk is Attached

Selects the mailbox disks that match the specified location-id.

[-location-name <text>] - Mailbox Disk Location

Selects the mailbox disks that match the specified location-name.

Examples

The following example displays information about the mailbox disks on a node named node1:

```
cluster1::*> storage failover mailbox-disk show -node node1
```

Node	Location	Index	Disk Name	Physical Location	Disk UUID

node1					
	local	0	1.0.4	local	20000000:8777E9D6:[...]
	local	1	1.0.6	partner	20000000:8777E9DE:[...]
	partner	0	1.0.1	local	20000000:877BA634:[...]
partner	1	1.0.2		partner	20000000:8777C1F2:[...]

storage failover progress-table commands

Display the storage failover progress table

storage failover progress-table show

Display status information about storage failover operations

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage failover progress-table show` displays status information about storage-failover operations. This information is organized in a resource table. The command displays the following information:

- Node name
- Resource-entry index number
- Resource-entry name
- Resource-entry state
- Resource-entry failure code
- Resource-entry time delta

This command is available only at the advanced privilege level and higher.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If `-fields <fieldname>, ...` is used, the command will only displays only the specified fields.

| **[-instance]**

If this parameter is used, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the status information for the specified node.

[-index <integer>] - Resource Table Index

Selects the status information for the specified index number.

[-entryname <text>] - Resource Table Entry Name

Selects the status information for the specified entry name.

[-state <text>] - Resource Table Entry State

Selects the status information for the specified state. Possible values include UP, START_RUNNING, START_DONE, START_FAILED, STOP_RUNNING, STOP_FAILED, TAKEOVER_BARRIER, and ONLY_WHEN_INITD.

[-failurecode <text>] - Entry Failure Code

Selects the status information for the specified failure code. Possible values include OK, FAIL, FAIL_ALWAYS, HANG, PANIC, and VETO.

[-timedelta <integer>] - Entry Time Delta

Selects the status information for the specified time delta.

Examples

The following example displays the entire storage-failover resource table:

```
cluster1:* storage failover progress-table show
Node  Entry Name                               State      Time Delta
-----
node0
  Pre-rsctbl: fmdisk_resumePartnerDi         start_done      6
  Pre-rsctbl: coredump_get_busy_spar          start_done     107
  Pre-rsctbl: raid_preread_labels_be          start_done      1
  Pre-rsctbl: fmdisk_reserve_all               start_done     84
  rsctbl: fmrsrc_giveback_done                 start_done      0
  rsctbl: fmrc                                 start_done      0
  rsctbl: fmdisk_reserve                       start_done     171
  rsctbl: fm_partnerSlowTimeout                start_done      1
  rsctbl: fmdisk_inventory                     start_done      0
  rsctbl: fmfsm_reserve                       start_done      0
Press [space] to page down, [return] for next line, or 'q' to quit...
Node  Entry Name                               State      Time Delta
-----
node0
  rsctbl: rdb-ha                              start_done     36
  rsctbl: giveback_cleanup_wait                start_done      0
  rsctbl: priority_ha                          start_done      0
  rsctbl: raid                                start_done    113
  rsctbl: raid_disaster_early                  start_done      0
  rsctbl: wafl_nvram_replay                    start_done      0
  rsctbl: takeover_test_1                     start_done      0
```

storage firmware commands

Download disk, ACP Processor and shelf firmware

storage firmware download

Download disk, ACP processor and shelf firmware

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage firmware download` command downloads ACP processor, disk and shelf firmware to a specified node.

Use the “[storage disk firmware update](#)” on page 895 command to install downloaded disk firmware.

Use the “[system node run](#)” on [page 1151](#) local storage download shelf command to install downloaded disk shelf module firmware.

Use the “[system node run](#)” on [page 1151](#) local storage download acp command to install downloaded ACP processor firmware.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

This specifies the node to which the firmware is to be downloaded.

-package-url <text> - Package URL

This specifies the path to the firmware package.

The following URL protocols are supported: ftp, http, tftp and file. The file URL scheme can be used to specify the location of the package to be fetched from an external device connected to the storage controller. Currently, only USB mass storage devices are supported. The USB device is specified as *file://usb0/<filename>*. The package must be present in the root directory of the USB mass storage device.

Examples

The following example downloads a disk firmware package with the path *ftp://example.com/fw/disk-fw-1.2.LOD.zip* to a node named *node1*:

```
cluster1::> storage firmware download -node node1 -package-url ftp://example.com/fw/disk-fw-1.2.LOD.zip
```

storage firmware acp commands

Manage storage ACP firmware files

storage firmware acp delete

Delete an ACP firmware file

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage firmware acp delete` command deletes the specified ACP processor firmware file from all nodes that are currently part of the cluster.

Parameters

-filename <text> - Firmware Filename

Specifies the firmware file to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes the ACP processor firmware file with the name ACP-IOM3.0150.AFW.FVF on each node:

```
cluster1::*> storage firmware acp delete -filename ACP-IOM3.0150.AFW.FVF
```

storage firmware acp rename

Rename an ACP firmware file

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage firmware acp rename` command renames the specified ACP processor firmware file on each node.

Parameters

-oldname <text> - Old Filename

This parameter specifies the firmware file to rename.

-newname <text> - New Filename

This parameter specifies the new name of the firmware file.

Examples

The following example renames the ACP processor firmware file with the name ACP-IOM3.0150.AFW.FVF to ACP-IOM3.AFW.FVF on each node:

```
cluster1::*> storage firmware acp rename -oldname ACP-IOM3.0150.AFW.FVF -newname ACP-IOM3.AFW.FVF
```

storage firmware acp show

Display the list of ACP firmware files on the given node

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage firmware acp show` command displays the ACP processor firmware files present on each node.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the files that match the specified node name.

[-filename <text>] - Storage Firmware File

Selects the files that match the specified filename.

Examples

The following example displays the ACP processor firmware files on each node:

```
cluster1::> storage firmware acp show

Node: Node1

ACP Firmware Files
-----
ACP-IOM3.0150.AFW.FVF
ACP-IOM3.AFW
ACP-IOM6.0210.AFW
ACP-IOM6.0210.AFW.FVF

Node: Node2

ACP Firmware Files
-----
ACP-IOM3.0150.AFW.FVF
ACP-IOM3.AFW
ACP-IOM6.0210.AFW
```

ACP-IOM6.0210.AFW.FVF
8 entries were displayed.

storage firmware disk commands

Manage storage disk firmware files

storage firmware disk delete

Delete a disk firmware file

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage firmware disk delete` command deletes the specified disk firmware file on each node.

Parameters

-filename <text> - Storage Firmware Filename

Specifies the firmware file to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes the disk firmware file with the name `X262_SMOOST25SSX.NA06.LOD` on each node:

```
cluster1::*> storage firmware disk delete -filename X262_SMOOST25SSX.NA06.LOD
```

storage firmware disk rename

Rename a disk firmware file

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage firmware disk rename` command renames the specified disk firmware file on each node.

Parameters

-oldname <text> - Old Filename

This parameter specifies the firmware file to rename.

-newname <text> - New Filename

This parameter specifies the new name of the firmware file.

Examples

The following example renames the disk firmware file with the name `X262_SMOOST25SSX.NA06.LOD` to `X262_SMOOST25SSX.LOD` on each node:

```
cluster1::*> storage firmware disk rename -oldname X262_SMOOST25SSX.NA06.LOD -newname X262_SMOOST25SSX.LOD
```

storage firmware disk show

Display the list of disk firmware files on the given node

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage firmware disk show` command displays the disk firmware files present on each node.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|/local}] - Node

Selects the files that match the specified node name.

[-filename <text>] - Storage Firmware File

Selects the files that match the specified filename.

Examples

The following example displays the disk firmware files on each node:

```
cluster1::> storage firmware disk show

Node: Node1

Disk Firmware Files
-----
X262_SM00ST25SSX.NA06.LOD
X262_SM00ST25SSX.NA06.LOD.FVF
X267_SM00ST50SSX.NA06.LOD
X267_SM00ST50SSX.NA06.LOD.FVF

Node: Node2

Disk Firmware Files
-----
X262_SM00ST25SSX.NA06.LOD
X262_SM00ST25SSX.NA06.LOD.FVF
X267_SM00ST50SSX.NA06.LOD
X267_SM00ST50SSX.NA06.LOD.FVF
8 entries were displayed.
```

storage firmware shelf commands

Manage storage shelf firmware files

storage firmware shelf delete

Delete a shelf firmware file

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage firmware shelf delete` command deletes the specified shelf firmware file from all nodes that are currently part of the cluster.

Parameters

-filename <text> - Storage Firmware Filename

Specifies the firmware file to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes the shelf firmware file with the name IOM12.0210.SFW on each node:

```
cluster1::*> storage firmware shelf delete -filename IOM12.0210.SFW
```

storage firmware shelf rename

Rename a shelf firmware file

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage firmware shelf rename` command renames the specified shelf firmware file on each node.

Parameters

-oldname <text> - Old Filename

This parameter specifies the firmware file to rename.

-newname <text> - New Filename

This parameter specifies the new name of the firmware file.

Examples

The following example renames the shelf firmware file with the name IOM12.0210.SFW to IOM12.000.SFW on each node:

```
cluster1::*> storage firmware shelf rename -oldname IOM12.0210.SFW -newname IOM12.000.SFW
```

storage firmware shelf show

Display the list of shelf firmware files on the given node

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage firmware shelf show` command displays the shelf firmware files present on each node.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the files that match the specified node name.

[-filename <text>] - Storage Firmware File

Selects the files that match the specified filename.

Examples

The following example displays the shelf firmware files on each node:

```
cluster1::> storage firmware shelf show

Node: Node1

Shelf Firmware Files
-----
AT-FCX.3800.SFW
AT-FCX.3800.SFW.FVF
ESH4.1400.SFW
ESH4.1400.SFW.FVF

Node: Node2
```

```
Shelf Firmware Files
-----
AT-FCX.3800.SFW
AT-FCX.3800.SFW.FVF
ESH4.1400.SFW
ESH4.1400.SFW.FVF
8 entries were displayed.
```

storage iscsi-initiator commands

Configure the iSCSI initiator

The `storage iscsi-initiator` commands configure the list of iSCSI targets. These commands are only supported on high-availability shared-nothing virtualized platforms.

storage iscsi-initiator add-target

Add an iSCSI target

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage iscsi-initiator add-target` command adds an iSCSI target to a node's list of targets. This command is only supported on high-availability shared-nothing virtualized platforms.

Parameters

-node <nodename>|local - **Node**

Specifies the name of the Data ONTAP node to which the iSCSI target will be added.

-label <text> - **User Defined Identifier**

Specifies a label for the target to be added.

-target-type {external|mailbox|partner|dr_auxiliary|dr_partner} - **Target Type**

Specifies the type of the target. It is used by the node to determine how to use the LUNs. There are five target types:

- **partner** - The partner target should belong to the node's HA partner. This allows the node to access its partner's disks.
- **mailbox** - A mailbox target's LUNs are used exclusively as HA mailboxes.
- **external** - External targets' LUNs can be used by the node but do not play a role in HA.
- **dr_auxiliary** - The DR auxiliary target for MetroCluster over IP. Not a valid target type for the `add-target` command.
- **dr_partner** - The DR partner target for MetroCluster over IP. Not a valid target type for the `add-target` command.

-target-portal <text> - **Target Portal**

Specifies the target's IP address and listening TCP port. The port is not required if it is the default iSCSI port (3260). Examples of correct target portals are `10.0.0.2` and `10.0.0.2:860`.

-target-name <text> - **iSCSI Name**

Specifies the iSCSI target name such as an IQN (iSCSI qualified name).

[-status-admin {down|up}] - **Administrative Status (default: up)**

Use to specify whether the initial administrative status of the connection is up or down. The default setting is *up*.

Examples

The following example adds and connects to an iSCSI target from the specified node.

```
cluster1::*> storage iscsi-initiator add-target -node node1
               -label target1 -target-type external
               -target-portal 10.0.0.2:860
               -target-name iqn.2012-06.com.bsdctl:target0
```

storage iscsi-initiator connect

Connect to an iSCSI target

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage iscsi-initiator connect` command connects a node to the specified target. This command is only supported on high-availability shared-nothing virtualized platforms.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Specifies the name of the Data ONTAP node to which the iSCSI target will be connected.

[-target-type {external|mailbox|partner|dr_auxiliary|dr_partner}] - Target Type

Selects targets with the specified target type.

-label <text> - User Defined Identifier

Specifies the label of the target to connect to.

Examples

The following example adds and connects to an iSCSI target from the specified node.

```
cluster1::*> storage iscsi-initiator connect -node node1
               -label target1
```

storage iscsi-initiator disconnect

Disconnect from an iSCSI target

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage iscsi-initiator disconnect` command disconnects a node from the specified target. This command is only supported on high-availability shared-nothing virtualized platforms.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Specifies the name of the Data ONTAP node from which the iSCSI target will be disconnected.

[-target-type {external|mailbox|partner|dr_auxiliary|dr_partner}] - Target Type

Selects targets with the specified target type.

-label <text> - User Defined Identifier

Specifies the label of the target to disconnect from.

Examples

The following example adds and connects to an iSCSI target from the specified node.

```
cluster1::*> storage iscsi-initiator disconnect -node node1
               -label target1
```

storage iscsi-initiator remove-target

Remove an iSCSI target

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage iscsi-initiator remove-target` command removes an iSCSI target from a node's list of targets. This command is only supported on high-availability shared-nothing virtualized platforms.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Specifies the name of the Data ONTAP node from which the iSCSI target will be removed.

[-target-type {external|mailbox|partner|dr_auxiliary|dr_partner}] - Target Type

Selects targets with the specified target type.

-label <text> - User Defined Identifier

Specifies the label of the target to be removed.

Examples

The following example adds and connects to an iSCSI target from the specified *node*.

```
cluster1::*> storage iscsi-initiator remove-target -node node1
               -label target1
```

storage iscsi-initiator show

Display the iSCSI targets

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage iscsi-initiator show` displays the list of iSCSI targets configured for each Data ONTAP node in the cluster. This command is only supported on high-availability shared-nothing virtualized platforms.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Represents the name of the Data ONTAP node for which information is to be displayed. If this parameter is not specified, the command displays information about all nodes in the cluster.

[-target-type {external|mailbox|partner|dr_auxiliary|dr_partner}] - Target Type

Selects targets with the specified target type.

[-label <text>] - User Defined Identifier

Selects targets with the specified label.

[-target-portal <text>] - Target Portal

Selects targets with the specified portal.

[-target-name <text>] - iSCSI Name

Selects targets with the specified target name.

[-status-admin {down|up}] - Administrative Status

Selects targets with the specified administrative status.

[-status-oper {down|up}] - Operational Status

Selects targets with the specified operational status.

[-failure-reason <text>] - Failure Reason

Selects targets with the specified failure reason.

Examples

The following example displays the list of iSCSI targets for each node in the cluster.

```
cluster1::*> storage iscsi-initiator show
```

Node	Type	Label	Target Portal	Target Name	Status Admin/Op

node1					
	mailbox				
	mediator	10.235.14.141		iqn.2012-05.local:mailbox.group.1	up/up
	partner				
	partner	10.63.7.205:65200		iqn.2012-06.com.bsdctl:target0	up/up
node2					
	mailbox				
	mediator	10.235.14.141		iqn.2012-05.local:mailbox.group.1	up/up
	partner				
	partner	10.63.7.201:65200		iqn.2012-06.com.bsdctl:target0	up/up

4 entries were displayed.

storage load commands

The load directory

storage load balance

Balance storage I/O across controller's initiator ports

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command is obsolete. I/O load is balanced automatically every five minutes.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node to balance on

The name of the clustered node for which information is being displayed.

Examples

storage load show

Display I/O statistics to array LUNs, grouped by initiator port.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command is obsolete. The `storage load show` command displays the load distribution of I/O on the cluster.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-switch]

The switch parameter adds switch information to the display.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|/local/}] - Controller name

The name of the clustered node for which information is being displayed.

[-initiator-port <text>] - Initiator Port

The initiator port of the array LUN for which I/O stats are being displayed.

[-wwpn <text>] - Target Port WWPN

The World Wide Port Name of the array LUN for which I/O stats are being displayed.

[-serialnumber <text>] - Serial Number

The serial number of the array LUN for which I/O stats are being displayed.

[-lun <integer>] - LUN

The array LUN for which I/O stats are being displayed.

[-pct-io <text>] - %I/O

Percent of I/O bandwidth consumed by this array LUN.

[-io-blocks <integer>] - I/O (blocks)

Number of I/O blocks transferred.

[-switch-port <text>] - Switch Port

The initiator side switch port for this array LUN.

[-target-side-switch-port <text>] - Target Side Switch Port

The target side switch port for this array LUN.

Examples

```
cluster1::> storage load show -switch
Initiator port: 0a connected to vnbr3850s4:7.
```

LUN	Serial #	Target Port	Target Side Switch Port	%I/O	I/O (blocks)
1	D600020C00D3	50060e80004291c0	vnbr3850s5:12	0	0
2	D600020C00D4	50060e80004291c0	vnbr3850s5:12	100	21
5	D600020C00EF	50060e80004291c0	vnbr3850s5:12	0	0

Initiator port: 0c connected to vnci9124s54:1-11.

Target Side

LUN	Serial #	Target Port	Switch Port	%I/O	I/O (blocks)
3	D600020C00D9	50060e80004291c2	vnci9124s54:1-22	42	8
4	D600020C00DA	50060e80004291c2	vnci9124s54:1-22	36	7
6	D600020C00F0	50060e80004291c2	vnci9124s54:1-22	15	3

Initiator port: 0a connected to vnbr3850s4:8.

LUN	Serial #	Target Port	Target Side Switch Port	%I/O	I/O (blocks)
2	D600020C00D4	50060e80004291c0	vnbr3850s5:12	0	0

Initiator port: 0a connected to vnbr3850s4:8.

LUN	Serial #	Target Port	Target Side Switch Port	%I/O	I/O (blocks)
5	D600020C00EF	50060e80004291c0	vnbr3850s5:12	0	0
6	D600020C00F0	50060e80004291c0	vnbr3850s5:12	100	31

Initiator port: 0c connected to vnci9124s54:1-12.

LUN	Serial #	Target Port	Target Side Switch Port	%I/O	I/O (blocks)
1	D600020C00D3	50060e80004291c2	vnci9124s54:1-22	0	0

Initiator port: 0c connected to vnci9124s54:1-12.

LUN	Serial #	Target Port	Target Side Switch Port	%I/O	I/O (blocks)
3	D600020C00D9	50060e80004291c2	vnci9124s54:1-22	42	3
4	D600020C00DA	50060e80004291c2	vnci9124s54:1-22	42	3

12 entries were displayed.

storage path commands

The path directory

storage path quiesce

Quiesce I/O on a path to array

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage path quiesce` command quiesces I/O on one path to a LUN. It also quiesces the given entire path immediately or can monitor the given path for error threshold before quiesce. After the I/O has been quiesced, no new I/O is sent on the path unless the “[storage path resume](#)” on [page 953](#) command is issued to continue I/O.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - **Node name**

The name of the clustered node for which information is being displayed.

-initiator <initiator name> - **Initiator Port**

Initiator port that the clustered node uses.

-target-wwpn <wwpn name> - **Target Port**

Target World Wide Port Name. Port on the storage array that is being used.

{ [-lun-number <integer>] - **LUN Number**

Logical Unit number. The range is: [0...65535]. If this parameter is not specified, Data ONTAP resumes the entire path to an array.

[-path-failure-threshold <integer>] - **Max Number of Path Failures Acceptable During wait-duration**

The path failure count, exceeding this value within wait duration will quiesce the path.

[-wait-duration <integer>]] - **Wait Duration in minutes**

The time duration(minutes) in which path is monitored for path failures.

Examples

The following example suspends I/O between node vbv3170f1b, port 0a and the array port 50001fe1500a8669, LUN 1.

```
node::> storage path quiesce -node vbv3170f1b -initiator 0a -target-wwpn 50001fe1500a8669 -lun-number 1
```

The following example suspends I/O immediately between node vbv3170f1b, port 0a and the array port 50001fe1500a8669.

```
node::> storage path quiesce -node vbv3170f1b -initiator 0a -target-wwpn 50001fe1500a8669
```

The following example suspends I/O between node vbv3170f1b, port 0a and the array port 50001fe1500a8669 after reaching 10 or more errors in duration of 5 mins.

```
node::> storage path quiesce -node vbv3170f1b -initiator 0a -target-wwpn 50001fe1500a8669 -path-failure-threshold 10 -wait-duration 5
```

storage path resume

Resume I/O on a path to array

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage path resume` command continues I/O flow to an array LUN on a path or the entire path that was previously quiesced. It also disables the path failures monitoring feature, if it was enabled using the [“storage path quiesce” on page 952](#) `-path-failure-threshold count` command.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node name

The name of the clustered node for which information is being displayed.

-initiator <initiator name> - Initiator Port

Initiator port that the clustered node uses.

-target-wwpn <wwpn name> - Target Port

Target World Wide Port Name. Port on the storage array that is being used.

[-lun-number <integer>] - LUN Number

Logical Unit number. The range is: [0...65535]. If this parameter is not specified, Data ONTAP resumes the entire path to an array.

Examples

The following example resumes I/O between node vbv3170f1b, port 0a and the array port 50001fe1500a8669, LUN 1

```
node::> storage path resume -node vbv3170f1b -initiator 0a -target-wwpn 50001fe1500a8669 -lun-number 1
```

The following example resumes I/O between node vbv3170f1b, port 0a and the array port 50001fe1500a8669

```
node::> storage path resume -node vbv3170f1b -initiator 0a -target-wwpn 50001fe1500a8669
```

storage path show

Display a list of paths to attached arrays.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage path show` command displays path based statistics. The default command shows:

- Node name
- Initiator port
- Target port
- Target IQN
- TPGN
- Port speeds
- Path I/O in Kbytes/sec
- IOPs

Parameters

{ **[-fields** <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-array]**

Using this option displays:

- Array name
- Target port
- Target IQN
- Target I/O in Kbytes/sec
- Target side switch port
- Path I/O in Kbytes/sec
- Initiator side switch port
- Initiator I/O in Kbytes/sec
- Initiator port

| **[-by-target]**

Using this option displays the same information as the array option, but grouped by target port.

| **[-detail]**

Using this option displays the same information as the array and by-target options, but adds the following:

- Target IOPs
- Target LUNs
- Path IOPs
- Path errors
- Path quality
- Path LUNs
- Initiator IOPs
- Initiator LUNs

| **[-switch]**

Using this option adds switch port information to the default display.

[-instance]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Controller name

The name of the clustered node for which information is being displayed.

[-array-name <array name>] - Array Name

Name of the storage array that is connected to the cluster.

[-target-wwpn <text>] - Target Port

Target World Wide Port Name. Port on the storage array that is being used.

[-initiator <text>] - Initiator Port

Initiator port that the clustered node uses.

[-initiator-side-switch-port <text>] - Initiator Side Switch Port

Switch port connected to the clustered node.

[-tpgn <integer>] - Target Port Group Number

TPGN refers to the target port group to which the target port belongs. A target port group is a set of target ports which share the same LUN access characteristics and failover behaviors.

[-port-speed <text>] - Port Speed

Port Speed of the specified port.

[-path-io-kbps <integer>] - Kbytes of I/O per second on Path (Rolling Average)

Rolling average of I/O per second on the path.

[-path-iops <integer>] - Number of IOPS on Path (Rolling Average)

Rolling average of Kbytes of I/O per second on the path

[-initiator-io-kbps <integer>] - Kbytes of I/O per second on Initiator (Rolling Average)

Rolling average of I/O per second on the initiator port.

[-initiator-iops <integer>] - Number of IOPS on Initiator (Rolling Average)

Rolling average of Kbytes of I/O per second on the initiator port.

[-target-io-kbps <integer>] - Kbytes of I/O per second to Target (Rolling Average)

Rolling average of I/O per second on the target port.

[-target-iops <integer>] - Number of IOPS to Target (Rolling Average)

Rolling average of Kbytes of I/O per second on the target port.

[-target-side-switch-port <text>] - Target Side Switch Port

Switch port connected to the array.

[-path-link-errors <integer>] - Link Error count on path

Fibre Channel link error count.

[-path-quality <integer>] - Percentage of weighted error threshold

A number representing the threshold of errors that is allowed on the path. Path quality is a weighted error value. When the error weight of a path exceeds the threshold, I/O is routed to a different path.

[-path-lun-in-use-count <integer>] - Number of LUNs in the in-use state on this path

Number of LUNs on this path.

[-initiator-lun-in-use-count <integer>] - Number of LUNs in the in-use state on this initiator

Number of LUNs on this initiator.

[-target-lun-in-use-count <integer>] - Number of LUNs in the in-use state on this target

Number of LUNs on this target.

[-vmdisk-device-id <integer>] - Virtual disk device ID

Common device identifier, shared by a VM and its hypervisor, of a virtual disk. On ESX servers, this is the Disk ID component of a virtual device node, with a value of 0 to 15.

[-path-failure-threshold <integer>] - Max number of path failures acceptable in wait-duration

The path failure count, exceeding this value within wait duration will quiesce the path.

[-wait-duration <integer>] - Wait Duration in minutes

The time duration(minutes) in which path is monitored for path failures.

Examples

The following example shows the default display.

```
vbv3170f2a::> storage path show
```

Node	Initiator	Array Target Port	TPGN	Speed	Path I/O (KB/s)	IOPS
vbv3170f2a-01	0b	50001fe1500a866c	2	2 Gb/S	6	2
vbv3170f2a-01	0b	50001fe1500a866d	2	2 Gb/S	0	0
vbv3170f2a-01	0c	50001fe1500a866e	4	4 Gb/S	0	0
vbv3170f2b-03	0a	50001fe1500a866d	1	2 Gb/S	3	1
vbv3170f2b-03	0c	50001fe1500a866f	4	4 Gb/S	3	1

5 entries were displayed.

The following example shows how the information is displayed with the array option.

```
vnv3070f20b::> storage path show -array
```

Node: vnv3070f20b

Array Name	Target Port	Target I/O (KB/s)	Target Side Switch Port	Path I/O (KB/s)	Initiator Side Switch Port	Initiator I/O (KB/s)	Initiator Port
HITACHI_DF600F_1	50060e80004291c0	0	vnbr3850s5:12	0	vnbr3850s4:4	3	0a
	50060e80004291c2	0	vnci9124s54:1-22	0	vnci9124s54:1-6	26	0c
IBM_1722_1	200600a0b819e16f	3	vnbr3850s5:15	3	vnbr3850s4:4	3	0a
	200700a0b819e16f	26	vnci9124s54:1-24	26	vnci9124s54:1-6	26	0c

4 entries were displayed.

The following example shows how the information is displayed when grouped by target.

```
vnv3070f20b::> storage path show -by-target
```

Node: vnv3070f20b

Array Name: HITACHI_DF600F_1

Target Port	Target I/O (KB/s)	Target Side Switch Port	Path I/O (KB/s)	Initiator Side Switch Port	Initiator I/O (KB/s)	Initiator Port
50060e80004291c0	0	vnbr3850s5:12	0	vnbr3850s4:4	3	0a
50060e80004291c2	0	vnci9124s54:1-22	0	vnci9124s54:1-6	26	0c

Node: vnv3070f20b

Array Name: IBM_1722_1

Target Port	Target I/O (KB/s)	Target Side Switch Port	Path I/O (KB/s)	Initiator Side Switch Port	Initiator I/O (KB/s)	Initiator Port
200600a0b819e16f	3	vnbr3850s5:15	3	vnbr3850s4:4	3	0a
200700a0b819e16f	26	vnci9124s54:1-24	26	vnci9124s54:1-6	26	0c

4 entries were displayed.

The following example shows how the information is displayed with the switch option.

```
vbv3170f2b::> storage path show -switch
```

Node	Initiator	Array Target Port	Target Side Switch Port	Initiator Side Switch Port	TPGN	Speed	Path I/O (KB/s)
vbv3170f2a-01	0b	50001fe1500a866c	vbbr300s1:6	vbbr300s1:2	2	2 Gb/S	9
vbv3170f2a-01	0b	50001fe1500a866d	vbbr300s1:7	vbbr300s1:2	2	2 Gb/S	0
vbv3170f2a-01	0c	50001fe1500a866e	vbc9124s2:1-7	vbc9124s2:1-3	4	4 Gb/S	0
vbv3170f2b-03	0a	50001fe1500a866d	vbbr300s1:7	vbbr300s1:3	1	2 Gb/S	4
vbv3170f2b-03	0c	50001fe1500a866f	vbc9124s2:1-8	vbc9124s2:1-4	4	4 Gb/S	4

5 entries were displayed.

storage path show-by-initiator

Display a list of paths to attached arrays from the initiator's perspective

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage path show-by-initiator` command displays path based statistics. The output is similar to the [“storage path show” on page 953](#) command but the output is listed by initiator.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Controller name

The name of the clustered node for which information is being displayed.

[-initiator <text>] - Initiator Port

Initiator port that the clustered node uses.

[-target-wwpn <text>] - Target Port

Target World Wide Port Name. Port on the storage array that is being used.

[-initiator-side-switch-port <text>] - Initiator Side Switch Port

Switch port connected to the clustered node.

[-target-side-switch-port <text>] - Target Side Switch Port

Switch port connected to the array.

[-array-name <array name>] - Array Name

Name of the storage array that is connected to the cluster.

[-tpgn <integer>] - Target Port Group Number

TPGN refers to the target port group to which the target port belongs. A target port group is a set of target ports which share the same LUN access characteristics and failover behaviors.

[-port-speed <text>] - Port Speed

Port Speed of the specified port.

[-path-io-kbps <integer>] - Kbytes of I/O per second on Path (Rolling Average)

Rolling average of I/O per second on the path.

[-path-iops <integer>] - Number of IOPS on Path (Rolling Average)

Rolling average of Kbytes of I/O per second on the path

[-initiator-io-kbps <integer>] - Kbytes of I/O per second on Initiator (Rolling Average)

Rolling average of I/O per second on the initiator port.

[-initiator-iops <integer>] - Number of IOPS on Initiator (Rolling Average)

Rolling average of Kbytes of I/O per second on the initiator port.

[-target-io-kbps <integer>] - Kbytes of I/O per second to Target (Rolling Average)

Rolling average of I/O per second on the target port.

[-target-iops <integer>] - Number of IOPS to Target (Rolling Average)

Rolling average of Kbytes of I/O per second on the target port.

Examples

```
vnv3070f20b::> storage path show-by-initiator
Node: vnv3070f20b
```

Initiator	Initiator I/O (KB/s)	Initiator Side Switch Port	Path I/O (KB/s)	Target Side Switch Port	Target I/O (KB/s)	Target Port	Array Name
0a	3	vnbr3850s4:4	3	vnbr3850s5:15	3	200600a0b819e16f	IBM_1722_1
			0	vnbr3850s5:12	0	50060e80004291c0	HITACHI_DF600F_1
0c	35	vnci9124s54:1-6	35	vnci9124s54:1-24	35	200700a0b819e16f	IBM_1722_1
			0	vnci9124s54:1-22	0	50060e80004291c2	HITACHI_DF600F_1

4 entries were displayed.

Storage pool Commands

Manage storage pools

The `storage pool` command family provides the ability to create and manage SSD storage pools. Storage pools are collections of solid-state disks (SSDs) that can be shared between multiple Flash Pool or All-Flash aggregates and between two nodes of an HA pair.

A storage pool's capacity cannot be shared between Flash Pool and All-Flash aggregates at the same time.

For provisioning storage pool capacity into All-Flash aggregates, the `vserver` option `raid.storagepool.data.enable` must be set to `true`. The storage pool data enabled mode of operation is not currently supported by ThinkSystem Storage management software.

The use of SSD storage pools is optional. Aggregates can use whole SSDs, or they can use SSD capacity from storage pools. When multiple aggregates share the SSD capacity from an SSD storage pool, there is a reduction in parity overhead and you have the ability to share high SSD performance across multiple aggregates and across both nodes of an HA pair. A storage pool contains a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 29 SSDs.

When an SSD storage pool is created using the [“storage pool create” on page 960](#) command, the SSDs are divided into four equal-sized partitions. The capacity of the group of disks is expressed in terms of allocation units. Each allocation unit is 25% of the capacity. The storage pool initially contains unprovisioned allocation units which can be displayed using the [“storage pool show-available-capacity” on page 966](#) command.

In an HA configuration, each node takes ownership of two allocation units representing 50% of the total capacity. If desired, the ownership of the allocation units can be adjusted using the [“storage pool reassign” on page 962](#) command before the capacity is used in an aggregate.

Storage pools do not have an associated RAID type. The RAID type is determined when an allocation unit is added to an aggregate using the [“storage aggregate add-disks” on page 756](#) command. A storage pool contains four allocation units, and they might be used in up to four aggregates. You can add multiple allocation units to a Flash Pool or All-Flash aggregate to increase its cache or usable capacity respectively.

The space in an SSD storage pool can be expanded by adding SSDs to the storage pool using the [“storage pool add” on page 959](#) command. The size of each of the four allocation units will expand by 25% of the capacity of the disks being added. For example, if an SSD with a usable size of 745 GB is added to a storage pool that is part of four aggregates, each aggregate will grow its cache or usable capacity by 186.25 GB. If a different allocation is desired, create a new SSD storage pool using the [“storage pool create” on page 960](#) command.

All storage pool available capacity can be provisioned into aggregates. Available capacity within a storage pool is not used to protect against a disk failure. In the case of an SSD failure or predicted failure, Data

ONTAP moves a suitable whole spare SSD from outside the storage pool into the storage pool and begins the recovery process(using either reconstruction or Rapid RAID Recovery, whichever is appropriate).

storage pool add

Add disks to a storage pool

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage pool add` command increases the total capacity of an existing storage pool by adding the specified SSDs to the storage pool. The disks are split into four equal partitions and added to each of the allocation units of the storage pool. If any allocation units from the storage pool have already been allocated to an aggregate, the cache or usable capacity of that aggregate is increased depending on whether it is a Flash Pool or an All-Flash aggregate.

If capacity from a storage pool is already provisioned into a Flash Pool aggregate, the same storage pool cannot be used to provision an All-Flash aggregate and vice-versa.

For provisioning storage pool capacity into All-Flash aggregates, the Vserver option `raid.storagepool.data.enable` must be set to `true`. The storage pool data enabled mode of operation is not currently supported by ThinkSystem Storage management software.

For example, if an SSD with a usable size of 745 GB is added to a storage pool that is part of four aggregates, each aggregate will grow its cache or usable capacity by 186.2 GB. If a different allocation is desired, create a new storage pool using the [“storage pool create” on page 960](#) command.

Parameters

-storage-pool <storage pool name> - Storage Pool Name

This parameter specifies the storage pool to which disks are to be added.

{ [-disk-count <integer>] - Number of Disks to Add in Storage Pool

This parameter specifies the number of disks that are to be added to the storage pool. The disks to be added come from the pool of spare disks.

[-nodes {<nodename>|local}, ...] - Nodes From Which Spares Should be Selected

This parameter specifies a list of nodes from which SSD disks are selected for addition to the storage pool. If this parameter is not specified, disks to be added to the storage pool can be selected from both the nodes sharing the storage pool. Use this parameter to restrict the selection of spare disks to one particular node.

| [-disk-list <disk path name>, ...] - List of Spare Disks

This parameter specifies a list of disks to be added to the storage pool. In an HA configuration, SSDs being added to a storage pool can be owned by either node in the HA pair.

{ [-quiet [true]] - Confirmations off (privilege: advanced)

When set to `true`, this parameter specifies the operation should be executed without pausing for confirmation.

| [-simulate [true]] - Simulate Storage Pool Addition

When set to `true`, this parameter specifies the operation should be performed as a simulation. The command reports which aggregates would grow automatically as a result of adding the disks to the storage pool. The disks are not added to the storage pool.

Examples

In this example, the user requests a report detailing the changes that would occur if a new disk is added to the storage pool `SP1`. In this case, 186.2 GB of cache is added to the Flash Pool aggregates `nodeA_`

flashpool_1 and nodeB_flashpool_1. There are two unprovisioned allocation units in the storage pool and therefore the storage pool available capacity also grows by 372.5 GB.

```
cluster1::> storage pool add -storage-pool SP1 -disk-list 1.0.23 -simulate
```

This operation will result in capacity being allocated in the following way:

Container Name	Capacity To Be Added	Current Size	New Size
nodeA_flashpool_1	186.2GB	558.7GB	744.9GB
nodeB_flashpool_1	186.2GB	558.7GB	744.9GB
(Available Capacity)	372.5GB	1.09TB	1.45TB

Check via simulation whether there is available capacity within allocation units in storage pool *SP1* for allocation units that are provisioned into aggregates.

```
cluster1::> storage pool add -storage-pool SP1 -simulate -auto-grow-aggregates true
```

Info: This operation results in capacity being allocated in the following way:

Container Name	Capacity To Be Added	Current Size	New Size
nodeA_flashpool_1	186.2GB	558.7GB	744.9GB
nodeB_flashpool_1	186.2GB	558.7GB	744.9GB

The following example adds one disk to a storage pool named *SP1*. The spare disks are selected from either local node or its partner or both based on spare availability.

```
cluster-1::> storage pool add -storage-pool SP1 -disk-count 1
```

Info: The following disks will be added to storage pool "SP1":

Disk	Size	Type	Owner
1.0.12	744.9GB	SSD	cluster-1-01

New Allocation Unit Size: 744.8GB

Capacity will be allocated in the following way:

Container Name	Capacity To Be Added	Current Size	New Size
nodeA_flashpool_1	186.2GB	558.7GB	744.9GB
nodeB_flashpool_1	186.2GB	558.7GB	744.9GB
(Available Capacity)	372.5GB	1.09TB	1.45TB

Are you sure you want to continue with this operation?

{y|n}: y

[Job 48] Job succeeded: storage pool add job for "SP1" completed successfully

storage pool create

Create a new storage pool

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage pool create` command creates an SSD storage pool using a given list of spare SSDs.

When a storage pool is created, Data ONTAP splits the capacity provided by the SSDs into four equally-sized allocation units. In an HA configuration, two allocation units (containing 50% of the total capacity) are assigned to each node in the HA pair. This assignment can be modified using the “[storage pool reassign](#)” on [page 962](#) command.

After the storage pool is created, its allocation units can be provisioned into Flash Pool or All-Flash aggregates using the “[storage aggregate add-disks](#)” on [page 756](#) command and the `-storage-pool` parameter.

If capacity from a storage pool is already provisioned into a Flash Pool aggregate, the same storage pool cannot be used to provision an All-Flash aggregate and vice versa.

For provisioning storage pool capacity into All-Flash aggregates, the vserver option `raid.storagepool.data.enable` must be set to `true`. The storage pool data enabled mode of operation is not currently supported by ThinkSystem Storage management software.

Parameters

-storage-pool <storage pool name> - Storage Pool Name

This parameter specifies the name of the storage pool that is to be created. The SSDs are partitioned and placed into the new storage pool.

[-nodes {<nodename>|local}, ...] - Nodes Sharing the Storage Pool

This parameter specifies a list of nodes from which SSD disks are selected to create the storage pool. If two nodes are specified then they need to be in HA configuration. Spare disks are selected from either node or its partner or both. If this parameter is not specified, storage pool will be created by selecting disks from either the node or its partner or both from where command is run.

-disk-count <integer> - Number of Disks in Storage Pool

This parameter specifies the number of disks that are to be included in the storage pool. The disks in this newly created storage pool come from the pool of spare disks. The smallest disks in this pool are added to the storage pool first, unless you specify the `-disk-size` parameter.

[-disk-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Disk Size

This parameter specifies the size of the disks on which the storage pool is to be created. Disks with a usable size between 95% and 105% of the specified size are selected.

| -disk-list <disk path name>, ...} - Disk List for Storage Pool Creation

This parameter specifies a list of SSDs to be included in the new storage pool. The SSDs must be spare disks and can be owned by either node in an HA pair.

[-simulate [true]] - Simulate Storage Pool Creation

This option simulates the storage pool creation and prints the allocation unit size that would be used for the storage pool.

Examples

The following example creates a storage pool named SP1. The storage pool contains 3 SSD disks, the spare disks selected are from either local node, or its partner or both based on spare availability.

```
cluster1::> storage pool create -storage-pool SP1 -disk-count 3
```

The following example creates a storage pool named SP2. The storage pool contains 3 SSD disks, the spare disks selected are from either node0, or its partner node1 or both based on spare availability.

```
cluster1::> storage pool create -storage-pool SP2 -disk-count 3 -nodes node0,node1
```

The following example creates a storage pool named SP3 from four SSDs using disk list.

```
cluster1::> storage pool create -storage-pool SP3 -disk-list 1.0.13, 1.0.15, 1.0.17, 1.0.19
```

storage pool delete

Delete an existing storage pool

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage pool delete` command deletes an existing SSD storage pool. At the end of the operation, the SSDs are converted back to spare disks.

Parameters

-storage-pool <storage pool name> - Storage Pool Name

This parameter specifies the storage pool that you want to delete. You can delete the storage pool only if all of the allocation units in the storage pool are available.

Examples

Verify that storage pool *SP3* is ready for deletion by confirming it has four available allocation units and then delete it.

```
cluster1:: storage pool show-available-capacity -storage-pool SP3
```

Node	Storage Pool	Type	SyncMirror Pool	Allocation Unit size	Unit Count	Total Usable Size
node-a	SP3	SSD	Pool0	372.5GB	2	744.9GB
node-b	SP3	SSD	Pool0	372.5GB	2	744.9GB

2 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1:: storage pool delete -storage-pool SP3
```

```
Warning: Are you sure you want to delete storage pool "SP3"? [y|n]: y
[Job 313] Job succeeded: storage pool delete job for "SP3" completed successfully
```

storage pool reassign

Reassign capacity from one node to another node in storage pool

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage pool reassign` command changes the ownership of unprovisioned (available) storage pool allocation units from one HA partner to the other for an existing storage pool.

Parameters

-storage-pool <storage pool name> - Storage Pool Name

This parameter specifies the storage pool within which available capacity is reassigned from one node to another.

-from-node {<nodename>|local} - Reassign Available Capacity from This Node

This parameter specifies the name of the node that currently owns the allocation units.

-to-node {<nodename>|local} - Reassign Available Capacity to This Node

This parameter specifies the name of the node that will now own the allocation units.

-allocation-units <integer> - Allocation Units

This parameter specifies the number of allocation units to be reassigned.

Examples

Move an available allocation unit from node-b to node-a in preparation for provisioning the allocation units on node-a.

```
cluster1::*> storage pool show-available-capacity -storage-pool SP2
```

Node	Storage Pool	Storage Type	SyncMirror Pool	Allocation Unit size	Unit Count	Total Usable Size
node-a	SP2	SSD	Pool0	744.9GB	2	1.45TB
node-b	SP2	SSD	Pool0	744.9GB	1	744.9GB

2 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::*> storage pool reassign -storage-pool SP2 -from-node node-b -to-node node-a -allocation-units 1
[Job 310] Job succeeded: storage pool reassign job for "SP2" completed successfully
```

```
cluster1::*> storage pool show-available-capacity -storage-pool SP2
```

Node	Storage Pool	Storage Type	SyncMirror Pool	Allocation Unit size	Unit Count	Total Usable Size
node-a	SP2	SSD	Pool0	744.9GB	3	2.18TB
node-b	SP2	SSD	Pool0	744.9GB	0	0B

2 entries were displayed.

storage pool show

Display details of storage pools

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage pool show` command displays information about SSD storage pools in the cluster. By default, the command displays information about all storage pools in the cluster. You can specify parameters to limit the output to a specific set of storage pools.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-storage-pool <storage pool name>] - Storage Pool Name

Selects the storage pools that match this parameter value.

[-storage-pool-uuid <UUID>] - UUID of Storage Pool

Selects the storage pools that match this parameter value.

[-nodes {<nodename>|local}, ...] - Nodes Sharing the Storage Pool

Selects the storage pools that match this parameter value.

In an HA pair, either node name may be specified.

[-disk-count <integer>] - Number of Disks in Storage Pool

Selects the storage pools that match this parameter value.

[-allocation-unit-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Allocation Unit Size

Selects the storage pools that match this parameter value.

Allocation units represent the unit of storage allocated to aggregates from this storage pool.

[-allocation-unit-data-size-raid4 {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Allocation Unit Data Size for RAID4

This parameter shows the amount of additional data capacity provided if an allocation unit from this storage pool was added to an aggregate with `-raidtype` as `raid4`.

`[-allocation-unit-data-size-raid-dp {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]]` - Allocation Unit Data Size for RAID-DP

This parameter shows the amount of additional data capacity provided if an allocation unit from this storage pool was added to an aggregate with `-raidtype` as `raid_dp`.

`[-allocation-unit-data-size-raid-tec {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]]` - Allocation Unit Data Size for RAID-TEC

This parameter shows the amount of additional data capacity provided if an allocation unit from this storage pool was added to an aggregate with `-raidtype` as `raid_tec`.

`[-storage-type <SSD>]` - Storage Type

Selects the storage pools that match this parameter value.

Only the `SSD` type is supported for this version of Data ONTAP.

`[-pool-usable-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]]` - Storage Pool Usable Size

Selects the storage pools that match this parameter value.

The `pool-usable-size` is the sum of the capacities of the allocation units that are assigned to nodes but not yet provisioned. The amount of `pool-usable-size` that is contributed to the cache or usable capacity of an aggregate depends upon the RAID type used when provisioning the allocation units.

`[-pool-total-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]]` - Storage Pool Total Size

Selects the storage pools that match this parameter value.

The `pool-total-size` is the sum of the capacities of allocation units belonging to this storage pool.

`[-is-healthy {true|false}]` - Is Pool Healthy?

Selects the storage pools that match this parameter value.

For storage pools with `is-healthy false`, the `unhealthy-reason` parameter provides more information.

`is-healthy` must be `true` to provision allocation units from a storage pool into an aggregate.

`[-pool-state <State of the Storage Pool>]` - State of the Storage Pool

Selects the storage pools that match this parameter value. Possible states are:

- `normal` - the storage pool is operating normally.
- `degraded` - the storage pool has one or more failed disks.
- `creating` - the storage pool is being created.
- `deleting` - the storage pool is being deleted.
- `reassigning` - allocation units are being reassigned from one node to another.
- `growing` - allocation units in the storage pool are expanding due to the addition of new capacity into the storage pool.

`[-unhealthy-reason <text>]` - Reason for Storage Pool Being Unhealthy

Selects the storage pools that match this parameter value.

The message provided gives additional details about why the storage pool is unhealthy.

`[-current-operation-job-id <integer>]` - Job ID of the Currently Running Operation

Selects the storage pools that match this parameter value.

Long-running operations associated with storage pools will be managed via jobs. For example, if you provision allocation units from a storage pool into an aggregate and the disks associated with the storage pool need to be zeroed, the operation will be completed via a job.

Examples

Display the storage pools in the cluster.

```
cluster1::> storage pool show
Storage Pool      Type  #Disks Nodes      Total Size
-----
LargeSP           SSD    10 noda-a,node-b  7.27TB
SmallSP           SSD     2 noda-a,node-b  1.45TB
2 entries were displayed.
```

The following example displays the details of a storage pool named SmallSP. Only one of its four allocation unit has been provisioned, so 75% of its size is available (usable).

```
cluster1::> storage pool show -storage-pool SmallSP

Storage Pool Name: SmallSP
UUID of Storage Pool: 60f2f1b9-e60f-11e3-a5e7-00a0981899a2
Nodes Sharing the Storage Pool: node-a, node-b
Number of Disks in Storage Pool: 2
Allocation Unit Size: 372.5GB
Storage Type: SSD
Storage Pool Usable Size: 1.09TB
Storage Pool Total Size: 1.45TB
Is Pool Healthy?: true
State of the Storage Pool: normal
Reason for storage pool being unhealthy: -
Job ID of the Currently Running Operation: -

Is Allocation Unit Broken?: false
```

storage pool show-aggregate

Display aggregates provisioned from storage pools

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage pool show-aggregate` command displays allocation information for SSD storage pools in the cluster. The command output depends upon the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If no parameters are specified, the command displays information about allocations of all storage pools in the cluster.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-storage-pool <storage pool name>] - Name of Storage Pool

Selects the storage pools that match this parameter value.

[-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Aggregate

Selects the storage pools that match this parameter value.

[-capacity {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Capacity

Selects the storage pools that match this parameter value.

Capacity includes space provided by data and parity portions of each allocation unit. Only the data portions of each allocation unit contribute to the cache or usable capacity of Flash Pool or All-Flash aggregates respectively.

[-allocated-unit-count <integer>] - Number of AU's Assigned to This Aggregate

Selects the storage pools that match this parameter value.

[-original-owner <text>] - Original Owner Name

Selects the storage pools that match this parameter value.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the storage pools that match this parameter value.

Examples

Display information about the aggregate or aggregates using a storage pool called *SP2*:

```
cluster1::> storage pool show-aggregate -storage-pool SP2 -instance

      Name of Storage Pool: SP2
      Aggregate: node2_flashpool_1
      Capacity: 744.9GB
Number of AU's Assigned to This Aggregate: 1
      Original Owner Name: node2
      Node: node2
```

storage pool show-available-capacity

Display available capacity of storage pools

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage pool show-available-capacity` command displays information about available capacity in SSD storage pools on each node in the cluster. The command output depends upon the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If no parameters are specified, the command displays information about available capacities in all shared pools in the cluster.

Storage pool available capacity is data storage space that has not yet been provisioned into Flash Pool or All-Flash aggregates. Allocation units might be provisioned into aggregates using the [“storage aggregate add-disks” on page 756](#) command and the `-storage-pool` parameter.

Note: All storage pool available capacity can be provisioned into aggregates. Available capacity within a storage pool is not used to protect against a disk failure. In the case of an SSD failure or predicted failure, Data ONTAP moves a suitable whole SSD spare disk from outside the storage pool into the storage pool and begins the recovery process (using either reconstruction or Rapid RAID Recovery, whichever is appropriate).

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-storage-pool <storage pool name>] - Name of Storage Pool

Selects the available capacities that match this parameter value.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the available capacities that match this parameter value.

[-allocation-unit-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Allocation Unit Size

Selects the available capacities that match this parameter value.

Allocation units are the units of storage capacity that are available to be provisioned into aggregates.

[-storage-type <SSD>] - Type of Storage Pool

Selects the available capacities that match this parameter value. Only the SSD type is supported for this version of Data ONTAP.

[-allocation-unit-count {<integer>}] - Number of Allocation Units Available

Selects the available capacities that match this parameter value.

Allocation units are the units of storage capacity that are available to be provisioned into aggregates.

Each allocation unit is one minimum unit of allocation (MUA) and its capacity is given as allocation-unit-size.

[-syncmirror-pool <text>] - Syncmirror Pool

Selects the available capacities that match this parameter value.

The SyncMirror pool of an allocation unit must match the SyncMirror pool of the disks of the aggregate when adding allocation units into an aggregate.

Mirroring of aggregates that are provisioned from SSD storage pools is not supported.

[-available-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Total Usable Available Size

Selects the available capacities that match this parameter value.

The available-size is the sum of the capacities of the allocation units that are assigned but not yet provisioned. The amount of available-size that is contributed to the cache or usable capacity of an aggregate depends upon the RAID type used when provisioning the allocation units.

Examples

In this example, two nodes of an HA pair share available capacity from two storage pools, *SP1* and *SP2*. There are a total of 5 allocation units that have not yet been provisioned.

```
cluster1::> storage pool show-available-capacity
```

Node	Storage Pool	Storage Type	SyncMirror Pool	Allocation Unit size	Unit Count	Total Usable Size
node-a	SP1	SSD	Pool0	558.7GB	1	558.7GB
node-b	SP1	SSD	Pool0	558.7GB	1	558.7GB
node-a	SP2	SSD	Pool0	744.9GB	2	1.45TB
node-b	SP2	SSD	Pool0	744.9GB	1	744.9GB

storage pool show-disks

Display disks in storage pools

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage pool show-disks` command displays information about disks in storage pools in the cluster. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If no parameters are specified, the command displays information about all disks in all storage pools in the cluster.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-storage-pool <storage pool name>] - Name of Storage Pool

Selects the storage pools that match this parameter value.

[-disk <disk path name>] - Name of the disk

Selects the storage pools with the disks that match this parameter value.

[-disk-type {ATA | BSAS | FCAL | FSAS | LUN | MSATA | SAS | SSD | VMDISK | SSD-NVM}] - Disk Type

Selects the storage pools with the disks that match this parameter value. Only the SSD type is supported for this version of Data ONTAP.

[-usable-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Disk Usable Size

Selects the storage pools with the disks that match this parameter value.

In this command, usable-size refers to the sum of the capacities of all of the partitions on the disk.

[-total-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Total Size

Selects the storage pools with the disks that match this parameter value.

[-node-list <nodename>, ...] - List of Nodes

Selects the storage pools with the disks that are visible to all of the specified nodes.

Examples

Show information about SSDs in a storage pool called SP2.

```
cluster1::> storage pool show-disks -storage-pool SP2
```

Storage Pool Name: SP2

Disk	Storage Type	Usable Size	Total Size
1.0.16	SSD	745.0GB	745.2GB
1.0.18	SSD	745.0GB	745.2GB
1.0.20	SSD	745.0GB	745.2GB
1.0.22	SSD	745.0GB	745.2GB

Storage Port Commands

Manage storage ports

The `storage port` command family manages the storage ports of the cluster. The command set allows you to view the current status of all storage ports. You can also enable, disable, reset, or rescan a given port or reset a device behind a port.

storage port disable

Disable a storage port

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage port disable` command disables a specified storage port.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Use this parameter to specify the node on which the port resides.

-port <text> - Port

Use this parameter to specify the port that needs to be disabled.

[-force [true]] - Force (privilege: advanced)

Use this optional parameter to force the disabling of the storage port. The parameter can be used to disable the specified port even if some devices can only be accessed using this port. Note that doing so might cause multiple device failures.

Examples

The following example disables port 0a on node node1:

```
cluster1::> storage port disable -node node1 -port 0a
```

storage port enable

Enable a storage port

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage port enable` command enables a specified storage port.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Use this parameter to specify the node on which the port resides.

-port <text> - Port

Use this parameter to specify the port that needs to be enabled.

Examples

The following example enables port 0a on node node1:

```
cluster1::> storage port enable -node node1 -port 0a
```

storage port rescan

Rescan a storage port

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage port rescan` command rescans a specified storage port.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Use this parameter to specify the node on which the port resides.

-port <text> - Port

Use this parameter to specify the port that needs to be rescanned.

Examples

The following example rescans port 0a on node node1:

```
cluster1::> storage port rescan -node node1 -port 0a
```

storage port reset

Reset a storage port

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage port reset` command resets a specified storage port.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - **Node**

Use this parameter to specify the node on which the port resides.

-port <text> - **Port**

Use this parameter to specify the port that needs to be reset.

Examples

The following example resets port 0a on node node1:

```
cluster1::> storage port reset -node node1 -port 0a
```

storage port reset-device

Reset a device behind a storage port

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage port reset-device` command resets a device behind a port. If the device is behind a SAS port, you need to specify the shelf name and bay ID where the device resides. If the device is behind a FC port, you need to specify the loop ID of the device.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - **Node**

Use this parameter to specify the node on which the port resides.

-port <text> - **Port**

Use this parameter to specify the port used to reset the device.

{ **-shelf-name** <text> - **Shelf Name**

Use this parameter to specify the shelf where the device resides.

-bay-id <integer> - **Bay ID**

Use this parameter to specify the bay where the device resides.

| **-loop-id** <integer>} - **Loop ID**

Use this parameter to specify the loop ID of the device.

Examples

The following example resets a device behind SAS port 0a on node node1:

```
cluster1::> storage port reset-device -node node1 -port 0a -shelf-name 1.0 -bay-id 10
```

The following example resets a device behind FC port 1b on node node1:

```
cluster1::> storage port reset-device -node node1 -port 1b -loop-id 20
```

storage port show

Show storage port information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage port show` command displays information about the storage ports in the cluster. If no parameters are specified, the default command displays the following information about the storage ports:

- Node
- Port
- Type
- Speed
- State
- Status

To display detailed profile information about a single storage port, use the `-node` and `-port` parameters.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

Displays the specified fields for all the storage ports, in column style output.

| [-errors]

Displays the following error status information about the storage ports which have errors:

- Error type
- Error severity
- Error description

| [-instance]

Displays expanded information about all the storage ports in the system. If a storage port is specified, then this parameter displays detailed information for that port only.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Displays detailed information about the storage ports on the specified node.

[-port <text>] - Port

Selects the ports with the specified port name.

[-port-type {Unknown|SAS|FC}] - Port Type

Selects the ports of the specified type.

[-port-speed {0|1|1.5|2|3|4|6|8|10|12|16|32}] - Port Speed

Selects the ports with the specified speed.

[-state {enabled|disabled}] - Port State

Selects the ports with the specified state.

[-status {unknown|online|online-degraded|offline|link-down}] - Port Status

Selects the ports with the specified operational status.

[-description <text>] - Description

Selects the ports with the specified description.

[-firmware-rev <text>] - Firmware Revision

Selects the ports with the specified firmware revision.

[-serial-number <text>] - Serial Number

Selects the ports with the specified serial number.

[-connection-mode {Unknown|Loop|Point-to-point}] - Connection Mode

Selects the ports with the specified connection mode.

[-wwnn <FC WWN>] - World Wide Node Name

Selects the ports with the specified World Wide Node Name.

[-wwpn <FC WWN>] - World Wide Port Name

Selects the ports with the specified World Wide Port Name.

[-board-name <text>] - Board Name

Selects the ports with the specified board name.

[-connector-capabilities <integer>, ...] - Connector Capabilities

Selects the ports with the specified list of connector capabilities.

[-wwn <FC WWN>] - Base World Wide Name

Selects the ports with the specified World Wide Name.

[-mfg-part-number <text>] - MFG Part Number

Selects the ports with the specified manufacturer part number.

[-nvdata-rev <text>] - NVDATA Revision

Selects the ports with the specified NVDATA revision.

[-part-number <text>] - Part Number

Selects the ports with the specified part number.

[-date-code <text>] - Date Code

Selects the ports with the specified date code.

[-cable-length <text>] - Cable Length

Selects the ports with the specified cable length.

[-cable-identifier <text>] - Cable Identifier

Selects the ports with the specified cable identifier.

[-cable-end-id {end_0|end_1}] - Cable End Identifier

Selects the ports with the specified cable end identifier.

[-connector-technology {active-copper|passive-copper|optical}] - Connector Technology

Selects the ports with the specified connector technology.

[-phy-id <integer>, ...] - Phy ID

Selects the ports that have phys with the specified phy ID.

[-phy-state {enabled|disabled}, ...] - Phy State

Selects the ports that have phys with the specified state.

[-phy-status {unknown|online|offline|speed-negotiation-failed|sata-oob-failed}, ...] - Phy Status

Selects the ports that have phys with the specified status.

[-phy-speed {0|1|1.5|2|3|4|6|8|10|12|16|32}, ...] - Phy Speed

Selects the ports that have phys with the specified speed.

[-error-type {unknown|online|online-degraded|offline|link-down}] - Error Type
Selects the ports with the specified error type.

[-error-severity {unknown|notice|warning|error|critical}] - Error Severity
Selects the ports with the specified error severity.

[-error-text <text>] - Error Text
Selects the ports with the specified error text.

[-corrective-action <text>] - Corrective Action
Selects the ports with the specified corrective action.

[-connector-type {QSFP|QSFP+|Mini-SAS HD|SFP}] - Connector Type
Selects the ports with the specified connector type.

[-connector-vendor <text>] - Connector Vendor
Selects the ports with the specified connector vendor.

[-connector-part-number <text>] - Connector Part Number
Selects the ports with the specified connector part number.

[-connector-serial-number <text>] - Connector Serial Number
Selects the ports with the specified connector serial number.

Examples

The following example displays information about all storage ports in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> storage port show
```

Node	Port	Type	Speed (Gb/s)	State	Status
node1					
	0a	SAS	0	disabled	offline
	0b	SAS	6	enabled	online
	1a	FC	0	disabled	offline
	1b	FC	2	enabled	online
node2					
	0a	SAS	6	enabled	online
	0b	SAS	6	enabled	online-degraded
	1a	FC	2	enabled	online
	1b	FC	2	enabled	online

The following example displays detailed information about port 0a on node node1:

```
cluster1::> storage port show -node node1 -port 0b
```

```
Node: node1
Port: 0b
Description: SAS Host Adapter 0b (PMC-Sierra PM8001 rev. C)
Firmware Revision: 01.12.06.00
Base WWN: 50:0a:09:80:00:82:47:b4
Connector Type: qsfp
Connector Vendor: Molex Inc.
Connector Part Number: 112-00177+A0
Connector Technology: passive_copper
Connector Serial Number: 017920547
Cable Length: 2m
Cable End Identifier: end_1
Cable Identifier: 500a09800082847f-500a0980008247b4
Port Speed: 6 Gb/s
Port State: enabled
Port Status: online
Phy State: [0] enabled, online, 6 Gb/s
           [1] enabled, online, 6 Gb/s
           [2] enabled, online, 6 Gb/s
           [3] enabled, online, 6 Gb/s
```

Storage raid-options Commands

The raid-options directory

The sub commands “[storage raid-options modify](#)” on page 978 and “[storage raid-options show](#)” on page 978 are used to change and view the configurable node RAID options. Following are the RAID options that can be configured:

`raid.background_disk_fw_update.enable`

This option determines the behavior of automatic disk firmware update. Valid values are *on* or *off*. The default value is *on*. If the option is set to *on*, firmware updates to spares and file-system disks are performed in a non-disruptive manner in the background. If the option is turned *off* automatic firmware update occur when the system is booted or a disk is inserted.

`raid.disk.copy.auto.enable`

This option determines the action taken when a disk reports a predictive failure. Valid values for this option are *on* or *off*. The default value for this option is *on*.

Sometimes, it is possible to predict that a disk will fail soon based on a pattern of recovered errors that have occurred on the disk. In such cases, the disk reports a predictive failure to Data ONTAP. If this option is set to *on*, Data ONTAP initiates Rapid RAID Recovery to copy data from the failing disk to a spare disk. When data is copied, the disk is marked failed and placed in the pool of broken disks. If a spare is not available, the node will continue to use the prefailed disk until the disk fails.

If the option is set to *off*, the disk is immediately marked as failed and placed in the pool of broken disks. A spare disk is selected and data from the missing disk is reconstructed from other disks in the RAID group. The disk does not fail if the RAID group is already degraded or is being reconstructed. This ensures that a disk failure does not lead to the failure of the entire RAID group.

`raid.disktype.enable`

This option is obsolete. Use options `raid.mix.hdd.disktype.capacity` and `raid.mix.hdd.disktype.performance` instead.

`raid.media_scrub.rate`

This option sets the rate of media scrub on an aggregate. Valid values for this option range from 300 to 3000 where a rate of 300 represents a media scrub of approximately 512 MB per hour, and 3000 represents a media scrub of approximately 5GB per hour. The default value for this option is 600, which is a rate of approximately 1GB per hour.

`raid.min_spare_count`

This option specifies the minimum number of spare drives required to avoid warnings about low spare drives. If every file-system drive has the minimum number of spare drives specified in `raid.min_spare_count` that are appropriate replacements, then no warning is displayed for low spares. This option can be set from 0 to 4. The default setting is 1. Setting this option to 0 means that no warnings will be displayed for low spares even if there are no spares available. This option can be set to 0 only on systems that have 16 or fewer attached drives and that are running with RAID-DP aggregates. A setting of 0 is not allowed on systems with RAID4 aggregates.

`raid.mirror_read_plex_pref`

This option specifies the plex preference when reading from a mirrored aggregate on a MetroCluster-configured system. There are three possible values:

- *local* indicates that all reads are handled by the local plex (plex consisting of disks from Pool0).
- *remote* indicates that all reads are handled by the remote plex (plex consisting of disks from Pool1).
- *alternate* indicates that the handling of read requests is shared between the two plexes.

This option is ignored if the system is not in a MetroCluster configuration. The option setting applies to all aggregates on the node.

`raid.mix.hdd.disktype.capacity`

Controls mixing of SATA, BSAS, FSAS and ATA disk types. The default value is *on*, which allows mixing.

When this option is set to *on*, SATA, BSAS, FSAS and ATA disk types are considered interchangeable for all aggregate operations, including aggregate creation, adding disks to an aggregate, and replacing disks within an existing aggregate, whether this is done by the administrator or automatically by Data ONTAP.

If you set this option to *off*, SATA, BSAS, FSAS and ATA disks cannot be combined within the same aggregate. If you have existing aggregates that combine those disk types, those aggregates will continue to function normally and accept any of those disk types.

Note: This option is ignored in [“storage aggregate create” on page 760](#) and [“storage aggregate add-disks” on page 756](#) commands, when either of `-disktype` or `-diskclass` parameters are used. It is better to use the `-disktype` or `-diskclass` parameter instead of relying on this option.

`raid.mix.hdd.disktype.performance`

Controls mixing of FCAL and SAS disk types. The default value is *off*, which prevents mixing.

If you set this option to *on*, FCAL and SAS disk types are considered interchangeable for all aggregate operations, including aggregate creation, adding disks to an aggregate, and replacing disks within an existing aggregate, whether this is done by the administrator or automatically by Data ONTAP.

When this option is set to *off*, FCAL and SAS disks cannot be combined within the same aggregate. If you have existing aggregates that combine those disk types, those aggregates will continue to function normally and accept either disk type.

Note: This option is ignored in [“storage aggregate create” on page 760](#) and [“storage aggregate add-disks” on page 756](#) commands, when either of `-disktype` or `-diskclass` parameter is used. It is better to use the `-disktype` or `-diskclass` parameter instead of relying on this option.

`raid.mix.disktype.solid_state`

Controls mixing of SSD and SSD-NVM disk types. The default value is *on*, which allows mixing.

If you set this option to *on*, SSD and SSD-NVM disk types are considered interchangeable for all aggregate operations, including aggregate creation, adding disks to an aggregate, and replacing disks within an existing aggregate, whether this is done by the administrator or automatically by Data ONTAP.

When this option is set to *off*, SSD and SSD-NVM disks cannot be combined within the same aggregate. If you have existing aggregates that combine those disk types, those aggregates will continue to function normally and accept either disk type.

Note: This option is ignored in “[storage aggregate create](#)” on page 760 and “[storage aggregate add-disks](#)” on page 756 commands, when either of `-disktype` or `-diskclass` parameter is used. It is better to use the `-disktype` or `-diskclass` parameter instead of relying on this option.

`raid.mix.hdd.rpm.capacity`

This option controls separation of capacity-based hard disk drives (ATA, SATA, BSAS, FSAS, MSATA) by uniform rotational speed (RPM). If you set this option to *off*, Data ONTAP always selects disks with the same RPM when creating new aggregates or when adding disks to existing aggregates using these disk types. If you set this option to *on*, Data ONTAP does not differentiate between these disk types based on rotational speed. For example, Data ONTAP might use both 5400 RPM and 7200 RPM disks in the same aggregate. The default value is *on*.

`raid.mix.hdd.rpm.performance`

This option controls separation of performance-based hard disk drives (SAS, FCAL) by uniform rotational speed (RPM). If you set this option to *off*, Data ONTAP always selects disks with the same RPM when creating new aggregates or when adding disks to existing aggregates using these disk types. If you set this option to *on*, Data ONTAP does not differentiate between these disk types based on rotational speed. For example, Data ONTAP might use both 10K RPM and 15K RPM disks in the same aggregate. The default value is *off*.

`raid.reconstruct.perf_impact`

This option sets the overall performance impact of RAID reconstruction. When the CPU and disk bandwidth are not consumed by serving clients, RAID reconstruction consumes as much bandwidth as it needs. If the serving of clients is already consuming most or all of the CPU and disk bandwidth, this option allows control over the CPU and disk bandwidth that can be taken away for reconstruction, and thereby enables control over the negative performance impact on the serving of clients. As the value of this option is increased, the speed of reconstruction also increase. The possible values *low*, *medium*, and *high*. The default value is *medium*. When mirror resync and reconstruction are running at the same time, the system does not distinguish between their separate resource consumption on shared resources (like CPU or a shared disk). In this case, the combined resource utilization of these operations is limited to the maximum resource entitlement for individual operations.

`raid.resync.num_concurrent_ios_per_rg`

This option changes the duration of a resync by modifying the number of concurrent resync I/Os in progress for each resync'ing raidgroup. The legacy, and default value, is *1*. As the value of this option is increased, the speed of resync is increased. This will have a negative performance impact on the serving of clients.

`raid.resync.perf_impact`

This option sets the overall performance impact of RAID mirror resync (whether started automatically by the system or implicitly by an operator-issued command). When the CPU and disk bandwidth are not consumed by serving clients, a resync operation consumes as much bandwidth as it needs. If the serving of clients is already consuming most or all of the CPU and disk bandwidth, this option allows control over the CPU and disk bandwidth that can be taken away for resync operations, and thereby enables control over the negative performance impact on the serving of clients. As the value of this option is increased, the speed of resync also increases. The possible values are *low*, *medium*, and *high*. The default value is *medium*. When RAID mirror resync and reconstruction are running at the same time, the system does not distinguish between their separate resource consumption on shared resources (like CPU or a shared disk). In this case, the combined resource utilization of these operations is limited to the maximum resource entitlement for individual operations.

`raid.rpm.ata.enable`

This option is obsolete. Use option `raid.mix.hdd.rpm.capacity` instead.

`raid.rpm.fcal.enable`

This option is obsolete. Use option `raid.mix.hdd.rpm.performance` instead.

`raid.scrub.perf_impact`

This option sets the overall performance impact of RAID scrubbing (whether started automatically or manually). When the CPU and disk bandwidth are not consumed by serving clients, scrubbing consumes as much bandwidth as it needs. If the serving of clients is already consuming most or all of the CPU and disk bandwidth, this option allows control over the CPU and disk bandwidth that can be taken away for scrubbing, and thereby enables control over the negative performance impact on the serving of clients. As the value of this option is increased, the speed of scrubbing also increases. The possible values for this option are *low*, *medium*, and *high*. The default value is *low*. When scrub and mirror verify are running at the same time, the system does not distinguish between their separate resource consumption on shared resources (like CPU or a shared disk). In this case, the combined resource utilization of these operations is limited to the maximum resource entitlement for individual operations.

`raid.scrub.schedule`

This option specifies the weekly schedule (day, time and duration) for scrubs started automatically. On a non-AFF system, the default schedule is daily at 1 a.m. for the duration of 4 hours except on Sunday when it is 12 hours. On an AFF system, the default schedule is weekly at 1 a.m. on Sunday for the duration of 6 hours. If an empty string ("") is specified as an argument, it will delete the previous scrub schedule and add the default schedule. One or more schedules can be specified using this option. The syntax is `duration[h|m]@weekday@start_time,[duration[h|m]@weekday@start_time,...]` where duration is the time period for which scrub operation is allowed to run, in hours or minutes ('h' or 'm' respectively).

Weekday is the day on which the scrub is scheduled to start. The valid values are `sun`, `mon`, `tue`, `wed`, `thu`, `fri`, `sat`.

`start_time` is the time when scrub is schedule to start. It is specified in 24 hour format. Only the hour (0-23) needs to be specified.

For example, options `raid.scrub.schedule 240m@tue@2,8h@sat@22` will cause scrub to start on every Tuesday at 2 a.m. for 240 minutes, and on every Saturday at 10 p.m. for 480 minutes.

`raid.timeout`

This option sets the time, in hours, that the system will run after a single disk failure in a RAID4 group or a two disk failure in a RAID-DP group has caused the system to go into degraded mode or double degraded mode respectively, or after NVRAM battery failure has occurred. The default is 24, the minimum acceptable value is 0 and the largest acceptable value is 4,294,967,295. If the `raid.timeout` option is specified when the system is in degraded mode or in double degraded mode, the timeout is set to the value specified and the timeout is restarted. If the value specified is 0, automatic system shutdown is disabled.

`raid.verify.perf_impact`

This option sets the overall performance impact of RAID mirror verify. When the CPU and disk bandwidth are not consumed by serving clients, a verify operation consumes as much bandwidth as it needs. If the serving of clients is already consuming most or all of the CPU and disk bandwidth, this option allows control over the CPU and disk bandwidth that can be taken away for verify, and thereby enables control over the negative performance impact on the serving of clients. As you increase the value of this option, the verify speed also increases. The possible values are *low*, *medium*, and *high*. The default value is *low*. When scrub and mirror

verify are running at the same time, the system does not distinguish between their separate resource consumption on shared resources (like CPU or a shared disk). In this case, the combined resource utilization of these operations is limited to the maximum resource entitlement for individual operations.

storage raid-options modify

Modify a RAID option

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage raid-options modify` command is used to modify the available RAID options for each node in a cluster. The options are described in the [“storage raid-options” on page 974](#) manual page.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

This parameter specifies the node on which the RAID option is to be modified.

-name <text> - Option Name

This parameter specifies the RAID option to be modified. To see the list of RAID options that can be modified, use the [“storage raid-options show” on page 978](#) command.

[-value <text>] - Option Value

This parameter specifies the value of the selected RAID option.

storage raid-options show

Display RAID options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage raid-options show` command displays information about all the RAID options in a cluster. The options are described in the [“storage raid-options” on page 974](#) manual page.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects information about all the RAID options on the specified node.

[-name <text>] - Option Name

Selects information about the RAID options that have the specified name.

[-value <text>] - Option Value

Selects information about all the RAID options that have the specified value.

[-constraint <text>] - Option Constraint

Selects information about all the RAID options that have the specified constraint. The 'constraint' field indicates the expected setting for a RAID option across both nodes of an HA pair. The possible values are:

- *none* - no constraint on the value of this RAID option; nodes can have different values

- *same_preferred* - the same value should be used on both nodes of an HA pair, otherwise the next takeover may not function correctly
- *same_required* - the same value must be used on both nodes of an HA pair, otherwise the next takeover will not function correctly
- *only_one* - the same value should be used on both nodes of an HA pair. If the values are different and a takeover is in progress, the value of the RAID option on the node that is taking over will be used
- *unknown* - no information about constraints for this RAID option

Examples

The following example shows the raid scrub settings for a node named node1:

```
cluster1::> storage raid-options show -node node1 -name raid.scrub*
Node      Option                               Value      Constraint
-----
node1     raid.scrub.perf_impact               low        only_one
node1     raid.scrub.schedule                 none
3 entries were displayed.
```

storage shelf commands

Manage storage shelves

storage shelf show

Display a list of storage shelves

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage shelf show` command displays information about all the storage shelves in the storage system. If no parameters are specified, the default command displays the following information about the storage shelves:

- Shelf Name
- Shelf ID
- Serial Number
- Model
- Module Type
- Status

To display detailed profile information about a single storage shelf, use the `-shelf` parameter.

Parameters

{ **[-fields** <fieldname>, ...]

Displays the specified fields for all the storage shelves, in column style output.

| **[-bay]**

Displays the following details about the disk bays in the storage shelf:

- The unique positional identifier of the disk bay
- Whether a disk drive is installed in the bay
- Bay type
- Operational status of the disk bay

| [-connectivity]

Displays the following details about the connectivity from the node to the storage shelf:

- Node name
- Initiator side switch port
- Target side switch port
- World wide port name
- Target Port Group Number (TPGN)

| [-cooling]

Displays the following details about the cooling elements and temperature sensors of the storage shelf:

- Element ID of the cooling fan
- The current speed of the cooling fan in revolutions per minute (rpm)
- Operational status of the cooling fan
- Sensor ID of the temperature sensor element
- Temperature at the sensor in degrees Celsius
- Whether the current temperature at the sensor is the ambient temperature
- Low critical threshold value for the temperature sensor
- Low warning threshold value for the temperature sensor
- High critical threshold value for the temperature sensor
- High warning threshold value for the temperature sensor
- Operational status for the temperature sensor

| [-errors]

Displays the following error status information about the storage shelves which have errors:

- Error type
- Error description

| [-module]

Displays the following details about the I/O modules attached to the storage shelf:

- Module ID
- Module Part number
- Serial number of the Enclosure Services Controller Electronics element
- Whether monitoring is enabled on this module
- Whether this module is the SAS expander master module
- Whether this module is the element reporting
- Version of the firmware installed on the module
- Latest firmware revision
- Number of times, since last boot, that this module has been swapped
- Operational status of the module

| [-port]

Displays the following details about the storage shelf ports:

- Expander phy element identifier
- SAS shelf port type
- World Wide Port Name of the SAS port

- Operational physical link rate of the SAS port in Gb/s
- Negotiated physical link rate of the SAS port in Gb/s
- Power status of the SAS port
- Status of the SAS port
- Fibre Channel shelf port ID
- Fibre Channel shelf port type
- Fibre Channel shelf port status

| [-power]

Displays the following details about the power supplies, voltage sensors and current sensors of the storage shelf:

- Power Supply Unit (PSU) number
- PSU type
- PSU part number
- PSU serial number
- PSU power rating in watts
- PSU crest factor
- Power drawn from the PSU in watts
- Whether the PSU can be reset via software control
- Whether the auto power reset of the PSU is enabled
- PSU firmware revision
- Operational status of the PSU
- Voltage sensor number
- Voltage detected by the voltage sensor, in volts (V)
- Operational status of the voltage sensor
- Current sensor number
- Current detected by the current sensor, in milliamps (mA)
- Operational status of the current sensor

| [-instance]

Displays expanded information about all the storage shelves in the system.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Displays information only about the storage shelves that are attached to the node you specify.

[-shelf <text>] - Shelf Name

Displays information only about the storage shelves that match the names you specify.

[-shelf-uid <text>] - Shelf UID

Displays information only about the storage shelf that matches the shelf UID you specify. Example:
50:05:0c:c0:02:10:64:26

[-stack-id {<integer>|-}] - Stack ID

Displays information only about the storage shelves that are attached to the stack that matches the stack ID you specify

[-shelf-id <text>] - Shelf ID

Displays information only about the storage shelves that match the shelf ID you specify.

[-module-type {unknown|atfcx|esh4|iom3|iom6|iom6e|iom12|iom12e|iom12f|psm3e}] - Shelf Module Type

Displays information only about the storage shelves that match the module-type you specify.

[-connection-type {unknown|fc|sas|nvme}] - Shelf Connection Type

Displays information only about the storage shelves that match the connection type you specify.

Example: FC or SAS.

[-is-local-attach {true|false}] - Is the Shelf Local to This Cluster?

Displays information only about the storage shelves that are local (TRUE) or remote (FALSE) to this cluster.

[-vendor <text>] - Shelf Vendor

Displays information only about the storage shelves that match the vendor you specify.

[-product-id <text>] - Shelf Product Identification

Displays information only about the storage shelves that match the product ID you specify.

[-serial-number <text>] - Shelf Serial Number

Displays information only about the storage shelf that matches the serial number you specify.

[-disk-count {<integer>|-}] - Disk Count

Displays information only about the storage shelves that have the disk count you specify.

[-state {unknown|no-status|init-required|online|offline|missing}] - Shelf State

Displays information only about the storage shelves that are in the state you specify.

[-op-status {unknown|normal|warning|error|critical|standby-power}] - Shelf Operational Status

Displays information only about the storage shelves that are currently operating under the status condition you specify.

[-bay-id {<integer>|-}, ...] - Bay ID

Displays information only about the storage shelves that have bays that match the bay ID you specify.

[-bay-type {unknown|single-disk|multi-lun}, ...] - Bay Type

Displays information only about the storage shelves that have bays that match the type of bay you specify.

[-bay-has-disk {true|false}, ...] - Bay Has Disk

Displays information only about the storage shelves that have bays with disk drives inserted in them (true) or empty bays (false).

[-bay-op-status {unknown|normal|error}, ...] - Bay Operational Status

Displays information only about the storage shelves that have bays that match the operational state you specify.

[-controller {<nodename>|local}, ...] - Controller Name

Displays information only about the storage shelves that are connected to the node you specify.

[-controller-uuid <text>, ...] - Controller UUID

Displays information only about the storage shelves that are connected to the node UUID you specify.

[-initiator <text>, ...] - Initiator

Displays information only about the storage shelves that are visible to the initiator you specify.

[-initiator-wwpn <text>, ...] - Initiator WWPN

Displays information only about the storage shelves that are visible to the initiator WWPN you specify.

[-initiator-side-switch-port <text>, ...] - Initiator Side Switch Port

Displays information only about the storage shelves that are visible to an initiator connected to the switch port you specify.

[-target-side-switch-port <text>, ...] - Target Side Switch Port

Displays information only about the storage shelves visible on target ports identified by the switch port to which they are connected.

[-target-port <text>, ...] - Target Port

Displays information only about the storage shelves visible on the specified target ports identified by their World Wide Port Name (WWPN).

[-tpgn {<integer>|-}, ...] - Target Port Group Number

Displays information only about the storage shelves that belong to the Target Port Group Name (TPGN) you specify.

[-port-speed {<integer>|-}, ...] - Port Speed

Displays information only about the storage shelves with ports that match the port speed you specify.

[-io-kbps {<integer>|-}, ...] - Kbytes/sec on Storage Shelf

Displays information only about the storage shelves visible to an initiator that has executed I/O at the throughput you specify.

[-iops {<integer>|-}, ...] - Number IOPS per Second on Storage Shelf

Displays information only about the storage shelves visible to an initiator that has executed the number of IOPs you specify.

[-current-sensor-id {<integer>|-}, ...] - Current Sensor ID

Displays information only about the storage shelves with current sensor that matches the current sensor ID you specify.

[-current-sensor-location <text>, ...] - Current Sensor Location

Displays information only about the storage shelves with current sensors installed at the location you specify.

[-current-sensor-reading {<integer>|-}, ...] - Current Sensor Reading

Displays information only about the storage shelves with current sensors that match the current reading you specify.

[-current-op-status {unknown|normal|over-current-critical|under-current-critical|not-supported|not-installed}, ...] - Operational Status

Displays information only about the storage shelves with current sensors that match the operational status you specify.

[-fan-id {<integer>|-}, ...] - Fan ID

Displays information only about the storage shelves with a cooling fans that match the fan IDs you specify.

[-fan-location <text>, ...] - Fan Location

Displays information only about the storage shelves with cooling fans installed.

[-fan-rpm {<integer>|-}, ...] - Fan Rotation Per Minute

Displays information only about the storage shelves with cooling fans that match the rpm you specify.

[-fan-op-status {unknown|normal|off|error|not-supported|not-installed}, ...] - Fan Operational Status

Displays information only about the storage shelves with cooling fans that match the operational status you specify.

[-module-id <text>, ...] - Module ID

Displays information only about the storage shelves with an I/O module that matches the module ID you specify.

[-module-location <text>, ...] - Module Location

Displays information only about the storage shelves with I/O modules in the specified shelf module slots.

[-module-part-number <text>, ...] - Module Part Number

Displays information only about the storage shelves with I/O modules that match the module part numbers you specify.

[-is-sas-master-module {true|false}, ...] - Is SAS Expander Master Module?

Displays information only about the storage shelves with a SAS master I/O module (true) or an I/O module that is not a SAS master (false). This parameter applies only to SAS shelves.

[-is-monitor-active {true|false}, ...] - Is Monitor Active?

Displays information only about the storage shelves whose monitoring is enabled (true) or disabled (false).

[-enclosure-type <text>, ...] - Module Enclosure Type

Displays information only about the storage shelves that match the enclosure types you specify.

[-es-serial-number <text>, ...] - ES Electronics Element Serial Number

Displays information only about the storage shelves with I/O modules that match the electronics serial numbers you specify.

[-module-fru-id <text>, ...] - Field Replaceable Unit ID

Displays information only about the storage shelves with I/O modules that match the field replaceable unit (FRU) IDs you specify.

[-module-is-reporting-element {true|false}, ...] - Is Reporting Element?

Displays information only about the storage shelves with element reporting I/O modules (true) or not (false).

[-module-fw-revision <text>, ...] - Firmware Revision

Displays information only about the storage shelves with I/O modules that match the firmware revision you specify.

[-module-latest-fw-revision <text>, ...] - Latest Firmware Revision

Displays information only about the storage shelves with I/O modules that match the latest firmware revision you specify.

[-module-fw-progress {not-available|ready|in-progress|failed}, ...] - Module Firmware Progress

Displays information only about the storage shelves with I/O modules that match the specified firmware update progress.

[-module-swap-count {<integer>|-}, ...] - Module Swap Count

Displays information only about the storage shelves whose I/O modules have been swapped the specified number of times.

[-module-op-status {unknown|normal|warning|error}, ...] - Module Operational Status

Displays information only about the storage shelves with I/O modules that match the operational status you specify.

[-sas-port-id <text>, ...] - Port ID

Displays information only about the storage shelves with SAS Ports that match the port IDs you specify.

[-sas-port-type {unknown|circle|square|sil|disk|in|out|unused|host|dcm|aux1|aux2|hi_ho|a_to_b|b_to_a}, ...] - Port Type

Displays information only about the storage shelves with SAS Ports that match the SAS port type you specify.

[-sas-port-wwpn <text>, ...] - Port World Wide Port Name

Displays information only about the storage shelves with SAS Ports that match the World Wide Port Names you specify.

[-sas-port-speed <text>, ...] - Port Speed

Displays information only about the storage shelves with SAS Ports that match the port speed you specify.

[-sas-negotiated-port-speed <text>, ...] - Negotiated Port Speed

Displays information only about the storage shelves with SAS Ports that match the negotiated port speed you specify.

[-sas-port-power-status <text>, ...] - Port Power Status

Displays information only about the storage shelves with SAS Ports that match the power status you specify.

[-sas-port-op-status {error|normal|off|unknown|byp-bad-term|bad-zone-recovery|byp_clk_thr|byp_comma_los|byp_crc_brst_thr|byp_data_timeout|byp_drv_fault|byp_drv_pcycle|byp_drv_pwr|byp_drv_self|byp_gen|byp_init|byp_lip_brst_thr|byp_lip_f8|byp_lip_rate_thr|byp_lipf7|byp_ltb|byp_man|byp_no_drive|byp_osc|byp_other_thr|byp_rec_los|byp_rport|byp_stall_thr|byp_wrd_brst_thr|byp_wrd_rate_thr|byp_xmit_fault|diag_transmit|inserted|loopback|status_unknown|warn_high_clk_delta|warn_high_crc_rate|warn_high_lip|warn_high_wrd_rate|term|phy_dis_clk_fault|phy_dis_crc_err|phy_dis_crc_err_burst|phy_dis_disparity|phy_dis_disparity_burst|phy_dis_emulate_reserve|phy_dis_inval_dword|phy_dis_inval_dword_burst|phy_dis_loss_dword|phy_dis_loss_dword_burst|phy_dis_man_smp|phy_dis_manual|phy_dis_mirrored|empty|phy_dis_phy_change|phy_dis_phy_change_burst|phy_dis_phy_reset|phy_dis_phy_reset_burst|phy_dis_phy_unused|phy_ena|phy_ena_not_attach|phy_ena_unknown|phy_unknown}, ...] - Port Operational Status

Displays information only about the storage shelves with SAS Ports that match the operational status you specify. Displays information only about the storage shelves with SAS Ports that match the operational status you specify.

[-sas-port-module-id {A|B}, ...] - Port Module ID

Displays information only about the storage shelves with SAS Ports that match the module ID you specify.

[-fc-port-id <text>, ...] - Fibre Channel Port ID

Displays information only about the storage shelves with FC Ports that match the port IDs you specify.

[-fc-port-mode {unknown|circle|square|sil|disk|in|out|unused|host|dcm|aux1|aux2|hi_ho|a_to_b|b_to_a}, ...] - Fibre Channel Port Mode

Displays information only about the storage shelves with FC Ports that match the port modes you specify.

[-fc-port-op-status {error|normal|off|unknown|byp-bad-term|bad-zone-recovery|byp_clk_thr|byp_comma_los|byp_crc_brst_thr|byp_data_timeout|byp_drv_fault|byp_drv_pcycle|byp_drv_pwr|byp_drv_self|byp_gen|byp_init|byp_lip_brst_thr|byp_lip_f8|byp_lip_rate_thr|byp_lipf7|byp_ltb|byp_man|byp_no_drive|byp_osc|byp_other_thr|byp_rec_los|byp_rport|byp_stall_thr|byp_wrd_brst_thr|byp_wrd_rate_thr|byp_xmit_fault|diag_transmit|inserted|loopback|status_unknown|warn_high_clk_delta|warn_high_crc_rate|warn_high_lip|warn_high_wrd_rate|term|phy_dis_clk_fault|phy_dis_crc_err|phy_dis_crc_err_burst|phy_dis_disparity|phy_dis_disparity_burst|phy_dis_emulate_reserve|phy_dis_inval_dword|phy_dis_inval_dword_burst|phy_dis_loss_dword|phy_dis_loss_dword_burst|phy_dis_man_smp|phy_dis_manual|phy_dis_mirrored|empty|phy_dis_phy_change|phy_dis_phy_change_burst|phy_dis_phy_reset|phy_dis_phy_reset_burst|phy_dis_phy_unused|phy_ena|phy_ena_not_attach|phy_ena_unknown|phy_unknown}, ...] - Fibre Channel Port Operational Status

Displays information only about the storage shelves with FC Ports that match the operational status you specify.

[-psu-id {<integer>|-}, ...] - Power Supply Unit ID

Displays information only about the storage shelves with power supply units (PSU) that match the unit IDs you specify.

[-psu-location <text>, ...] - Power Supply Unit Location

Displays information only about the storage shelves with PSUs that are located at the specified location inside the shelf.

[-psu-type <text>, ...] - Power Supply Unit Type

Displays information only about the storage shelves with PSUs that match the PSU types you specify.

[-psu-part-number <text>, ...] - Power Supply Unit Part Number

Displays information only about the storage shelves with PSUs that match the PSU part number you specify.

[-psu-serial-number <text>, ...] - Power Supply Unit Serial Number

Displays information only about the storage shelves with PSUs that match the PSU serial numbers you specify.

[-psu-reset-capable {true|false}, ...] - Power Supply Unit Reset Capability

Displays information only about the storage shelves with reset capable PSUs (true) or reset incapable PSUs (false).

[-psu-is-enabled {true|false}, ...] - Power Supply Unit Enable/Disable Status

Displays information only about the storage shelves with PSUs that are enabled (true) or disabled (false).

[-psu-fw-version <text>, ...] - Power Supply Unit Firmware Version

Displays information only about the storage shelves with PSUs that have the firmware version you specify.

[-psu-op-status {unknown|normal|error|dc-over-voltage|dc-under-voltage|dc-over-current|over-temperature-error|failed|off|not-supported|not-installed}, ...] - Operational Status

Displays information only about the storage shelves with PSUs that match the operational status you specify.

[-psu-power-rating {<integer>|-}, ...] - Power Supply Power Ratings In Watts

Displays information only about the storage shelves with PSUs that match the power rating you specify.

[-psu-crest-factor {<integer>|-}, ...] - Power Supply Crest Factor

Displays information only about the storage shelves with PSUs that match the crest factor value you specify.

[-psu-power-drawn {<integer>|-}, ...] - Power Drawn From PSU In Watts

Displays information only about the storage shelves with PSUs that match the drawn power you specify.

[-temp-sensor-id {<integer>|-}, ...] - Sensor Name

Displays information only about the storage shelves with temperature sensors that match the sensor IDs you specify.

[-temp-sensor-location <text>, ...] - Sensor Location

Displays information only about the storage shelves with temperature sensors that match the specified sensor locations inside the shelf.

[-temp-sensor-reading {<integer>|-}, ...] - Temperature Reading

Displays information only about the storage shelves with temperature sensors that match the temperature reading you specify.

[-temp-is-ambient {true|false}, ...] - Temperature Reading at Ambient Value

Displays information only about the storage shelves with temperature sensors whose current temperature reading is ambient (true) or not (false).

[-temp-high-critical-threshold {<integer>|-}, ...] - High Critical Threshold

Displays information only about the storage shelves with temperature sensors that match the high critical threshold you specify.

[-temp-high-warning-threshold {<integer>|-}, ...] - High Warning Threshold

Displays information only about the storage shelves with temperature sensors that match the high warning threshold you specify.

[-temp-low-warning-threshold {<integer>|-}, ...] - Low Warning Threshold

Displays information only about the storage shelves with temperature sensors that match the low warning threshold you specify.

[-temp-low-critical-threshold {<integer>|-}, ...] - Low Critical Threshold

Displays information only about the storage shelves with temperature sensors that match the low critical threshold you specify.

[-temp-op-status {unknown|normal|under-temperature|over-temperature|error|not-supported|not-installed}, ...] - Operational Status

Displays information only about the storage shelves with temperature sensors that match the operational status you specify.

[-voltage-sensor-id {<integer>|-}, ...] - Voltage Sensor ID

Displays information only about the storage shelves with voltage sensors that match the sensor IDs you specify.

[-voltage-sensor-location <text>, ...] - Voltage Sensor Location

Displays information only about the storage shelves with voltage sensors that match the specified sensor locations inside the shelf.

[-voltage-sensor-reading <text>, ...] - Voltage Current Reading

Displays information only about the storage shelves with voltage sensors that match the voltage reading you specify.

[-voltage-op-status {unknown|normal|over-voltage-critical|under-voltage-critical|not-supported|not-installed|not-recoverable}, ...] - Operational Status

Displays information only about the storage shelves with voltage sensors that match the operational status you specify.

[-error-type {unknown|acpp|bay|configuration|current|disk|internal|fan|module|port|power|temperature|voltage}, ...] - Error Type

Displays information only about the storage shelves with errors that match the error type you specify.

[-error-severity {unknown|notice|warning|error|critical}, ...] - Error Severity

Displays information only about the storage shelves with errors that match the error severity you specify.

Examples

The following example displays information about all storage shelves:

```
cluster1::> storage shelf show
```

Shelf Name	Shelf ID	Serial Number	Model	Module Type	Operational Status
1.1	1	6000832415	DS2246	IOM6	Critical
1.2	2	6000647652	DS2246	IOM6	Normal
1.3	3	6000003844	DS2246	IOM6	Normal
1.4	4	SHJ000000013A9E	DS4246	IOM6	Normal
1.5	5	SHJ000000013A84	DS4246	IOM6	Normal
1.6	6	6000005555	DS2246	IOM6	Normal

6 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::>
```

The following example displays expanded information about a storage shelf named 1.2:

```
cluster1::> storage shelf show -shelf 1.2 -instance
```

```
Shelf Name: 1.2
Stack ID: 1
Shelf ID: 2
Shelf UID: 50:0a:09:80:01:b9:75:41
Serial Number: 6000647652
Module Type: IOM6
Model: DS2246
Shelf Vendor: NETAPP
Disk Count: 12
Connection Type: SAS
Shelf State: Online
Status: Normal
```

Modules:

ID	Part No.	ES Serial No.	Monitor is Active	Is Master Element	Module is Reporting FW Update Progress	Latest FW Rev.	Swap FW Rev.	Operational Count	Module Status	Module Location
a	111-00190+A0	8006437891	true	false	false	not-available	0191	-	0 normal	rear of the shelf at the

```

b 111-00190+A0 8006435180      true      true      true      not-available 0191      -      0 normal      rear of the shelf at the t

```

Paths:

Controller	Initiator	Initiator Side	Switch Port	Target	Switch Port	Target Port	TPGN	Speed		
								Gb/s	I/O KB/s	IOPS
stsw-8020-01	0a	-		-		-		-	-	-
stsw-8020-01	2b	-		-		-		-	-	-
stsw-8020-02	0a	-		-		-		-	-	-
stsw-8020-02	2b	-		-		-		-	-	-

Power Supply Units:

ID	Type	Part#	Serial#	Power Rating	Crest Factor	Power Drawn	Reset Capable	PSU Enabled	Firmware	Operational Status	PSU Location
1	9C	114-00065+A1	XXT131052637	-	-	-	false	true	020F	normal	rear of the shelf at th
2	9C	114-00065+A1	XXT131052551	-	-	-	false	true	020F	normal	rear of the shelf at th

Voltage Sensors:

ID	Voltage (V)	Operational Status	Sensor Location
1	5.70	normal	rear of the shelf on the lower left power supply
2	12.300	normal	rear of the shelf on the lower left power supply
3	5.70	normal	rear of the shelf on the lower right power supply
4	12.180	normal	rear of the shelf on the lower right power supply

Current Sensors:

ID	Current (mA)	Operational Status	Sensor Location
1	0	normal	rear of the shelf on the lower left power supply
2	0	normal	rear of the shelf on the lower left power supply
3	0	normal	rear of the shelf on the lower right power supply
4	0	normal	rear of the shelf on the lower right power supply

Fans:

ID	Speed (RPM)	Operational Status	Fan Location
1	3000	normal	rear of the shelf on the lower left power supply
2	2970	normal	rear of the shelf on the lower left power supply
3	3000	normal	rear of the shelf on the lower right power supply
4	2970	normal	rear of the shelf on the lower right power supply

Temperature:

-- Thresholds °C --										
ID	Temp °C	Is Ambient	Low Crit	Low Warn	High Crit	High Warn	Operational Status	Sensor Location		
1	23	true	0	5	42	40	normal	front of the shelf on the left, on the OPS panel		
2	26	false	5	10	55	50	normal	inside of the shelf on the midplane		
3	24	false	5	10	55	50	normal	rear of the shelf on the lower left power supply		
4	39	false	5	10	70	65	normal	rear of the shelf on the lower left power supply		
5	25	false	5	10	55	50	normal	rear of the shelf on the lower right power supply		
6	36	false	5	10	70	65	normal	rear of the shelf on the lower right power supply		
7	25	false	5	10	60	55	normal	rear of the shelf at the top left, on shelf module A		
8	26	false	5	10	60	55	normal	rear of the shelf at the top right, on shelf module B		

SAS Ports:

					-- Port Speeds Gb/s --			Power Port	
Phy #	IOM	Port Type	WWPN		Operational	Negotiated	Status	Status	
0	A	Square	500a098004b063b0		6.0	-	-	Enabled	
1	A	Square	500a098004b063b0		6.0	-	-	Enabled	
2	A	Square	500a098004b063b0		6.0	-	-	Enabled	
3	A	Square	500a098004b063b0		6.0	-	-	Enabled	
4	A	Circle	500a09800569f03f		6.0	-	-	Enabled	
5	A	Circle	500a09800569f03f		6.0	-	-	Enabled	
6	A	Circle	500a09800569f03f		6.0	-	-	Enabled	
7	A	Circle	500a09800569f03f		6.0	-	-	Enabled	
8	A	Disk	500605ba00c1cb8d		6.0	6.0	on	Enabled	
9	A	Disk	500605ba00c1ea8d		6.0	6.0	on	Enabled	
10	A	Disk	500605ba00c1d111		6.0	6.0	on	Enabled	
11	A	Disk	500605ba00c1bc49		6.0	6.0	on	Enabled	

12	A	Disk	500605ba00c1cdfd	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
13	A	Disk	500605ba00c1c531	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
14	A	Disk	500605ba00c1eb05	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
15	A	Disk	500605ba00c1ec29	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
16	A	Disk	500605ba00c1bc29	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
17	A	Disk	500605ba00c1c471	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
18	A	Disk	500605ba00c039a9	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
19	A	Disk	500605ba00c1c4dd	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
20	A	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
21	A	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
22	A	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
23	A	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
24	A	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
25	A	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
26	A	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
27	A	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
28	A	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
29	A	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
30	A	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
31	A	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
32	A	SIL	-	-	-	-	Disabled
33	A	SIL	-	-	-	-	Disabled
34	A	SIL	-	-	-	-	Disabled
35	A	SIL	-	-	-	-	Disabled
0	B	Square	500a098004af9e30	6.0	-	-	Enabled
1	B	Square	500a098004af9e30	6.0	-	-	Enabled
2	B	Square	500a098004af9e30	6.0	-	-	Enabled
3	B	Square	500a098004af9e30	6.0	-	-	Enabled
4	B	Circle	500a098005688dbf	6.0	-	-	Enabled
5	B	Circle	500a098005688dbf	6.0	-	-	Enabled
6	B	Circle	500a098005688dbf	6.0	-	-	Enabled
7	B	Circle	500a098005688dbf	6.0	-	-	Enabled
8	B	Disk	500605ba00c1cb8e	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
9	B	Disk	500605ba00c1ea8e	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
10	B	Disk	500605ba00c1d112	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
11	B	Disk	500605ba00c1bc4a	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
12	B	Disk	500605ba00c1cdfc	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
13	B	Disk	500605ba00c1c532	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
14	B	Disk	500605ba00c1eb06	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
15	B	Disk	500605ba00c1ec2a	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
16	B	Disk	500605ba00c1bc2a	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
17	B	Disk	500605ba00c1c472	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
18	B	Disk	500605ba00c039aa	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
19	B	Disk	500605ba00c1c4de	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
20	B	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
21	B	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
22	B	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
23	B	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
24	B	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
25	B	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
26	B	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
27	B	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
28	B	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
29	B	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
30	B	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
31	B	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
32	B	SIL	-	-	-	-	Disabled
33	B	SIL	-	-	-	-	Disabled
34	B	SIL	-	-	-	-	Disabled
35	B	SIL	-	-	-	-	Disabled

FC Ports:

Port			
ID	Port	Type	Status
-	-	-	-

Bays:

Operational			
ID	Has Disk	Bay Type	Status
0	true	single-disk	normal
1	true	single-disk	normal
2	true	single-disk	normal

```

3 true single-disk normal
4 true single-disk normal
5 true single-disk normal
6 true single-disk normal
7 true single-disk normal
8 true single-disk normal
9 true single-disk normal
10 true single-disk normal
11 true single-disk normal
12 false single-disk normal
13 false single-disk normal
14 false single-disk normal
15 false single-disk normal
16 false single-disk normal
17 false single-disk normal
18 false single-disk normal
19 false single-disk normal
20 false single-disk normal
21 false single-disk normal
22 false single-disk normal
23 false single-disk normal

```

```
cluster1::>
```

The following example displays information about the power supplies, voltage sensors and current sensors of the storage shelf 1.1:

```
cluster1::> storage shelf show -shelf 1.1 -power
```

```

Shelf Name: 1.1
Stack ID: 1
Shelf ID: 1
Shelf UID: 50:0a:09:80:01:cb:d6:84
Serial Number: 6000832415
Module Type: IOM6
Model: DS2246
Shelf Vendor: NETAPP
Disk Count: 12
Connection Type: SAS
Shelf State: Online
Status: Normal

```

Power Supply Units:

ID	Type	Part#	Serial#	Power Rating	Crest Factor	Power Drawn	Reset Capable	PSU Enabled	Firmware	Operational Status
1	9C	114-00065+A1	XXT132835072	-	-	-	false	true	020F	normal
2	9C	114-00065+A1	XXT132835073	-	-	-	false	true	020F	normal

Voltage Sensors:

ID	Voltage (V)	Operational Status
1	5.70	normal
2	12.180	normal
3	5.70	normal
4	12.300	normal

Current Sensors:

ID	Current (mA)	Operational Status
1	0	normal
2	0	normal
3	3900	normal
4	0	normal

Errors:

```
-----
```

Critical condition is detected in storage shelf power supply unit "1". The unit might fail.
Critical over temperature failure for temperature sensor "1". Current temperature: "75" C ("167" F).

cluster1::>

The following example displays information about the cooling elements and temperature sensors inside the storage shelf 1.2:

```
cluster1::> storage shelf show -shelf 1.2 -cooling
```

Shelf Name: 1.2
Stack ID: 1
Shelf ID: 2
Shelf UID: 50:0a:09:80:01:b9:75:41
Serial Number: 6000647652
Module Type: IOM6
Model: DS2246
Shelf Vendor: NETAPP
Disk Count: 12
Connection Type: SAS
Shelf State: Online
Status: Normal

Fans:

ID	(RPM)	Status
1	3000	normal
2	3000	normal
3	3000	normal
4	2970	normal

Temperature:

-- Thresholds °C --							
ID	Temp	Is	Low	Low	High	High	Operational
	°C	Ambient	Crit	Warn	Crit	Warn	Status
1	23	true	0	5	42	40	normal
2	26	false	5	10	55	50	normal
3	24	false	5	10	55	50	normal
4	39	false	5	10	70	65	normal
5	25	false	5	10	55	50	normal
6	36	false	5	10	70	65	normal
7	25	false	5	10	60	55	normal
8	27	false	5	10	60	55	normal

Errors:

-

cluster1::>

The following example displays information about the connectivity from the node to the storage shelf 1.2:

```
cluster1::> storage shelf show -shelf 1.2 -connectivity
```

Shelf Name: 1.2
Stack ID: 1
Shelf ID: 2
Shelf UID: 50:0a:09:80:01:b9:75:41
Serial Number: 6000647652
Module Type: IOM6
Model: DS2246
Shelf Vendor: NETAPP
Disk Count: 12
Connection Type: SAS

Shelf State: Online
Status: Normal

Paths:

Controller	Initiator	Initiator Side Switch Port	Target Side Switch Port	Target Port	TPGN
stsw-8020-01	0a	-	-	-	-
stsw-8020-01	2b	-	-	-	-
stsw-8020-02	0a	-	-	-	-
stsw-8020-02	2b	-	-	-	-

Errors:

-

cluster1::>

The following example displays information about the disk bays of the storage shelf 1.2:

cluster1::> storage shelf show -shelf 1.2 -bay

Shelf Name: 1.2
Stack ID: 1
Shelf ID: 2
Shelf UID: 50:0a:09:80:01:b9:75:41
Serial Number: 6000647652
Module Type: IOM6
Model: DS2246
Shelf Vendor: NETAPP
Disk Count: 12
Connection Type: SAS
Shelf State: Online
Status: Normal

Bays:

Has ID Disk	Bay Type	Operational Status
0 true	single-disk	normal
1 true	single-disk	normal
2 true	single-disk	normal
3 true	single-disk	normal
4 true	single-disk	normal
5 true	single-disk	normal
6 true	single-disk	normal
7 true	single-disk	normal
8 true	single-disk	normal
9 true	single-disk	normal
10 true	single-disk	normal
11 true	single-disk	normal
12 false	single-disk	normal
13 false	single-disk	normal
14 false	single-disk	normal
15 false	single-disk	normal
16 false	single-disk	normal
17 false	single-disk	normal
18 false	single-disk	normal
19 false	single-disk	normal
20 false	single-disk	normal
21 false	single-disk	normal
22 false	single-disk	normal
23 false	single-disk	normal

Errors:

-


```
cluster1::>
```

The following example displays information about the ports of the storage shelf 1.2:

```
cluster1::> storage shelf show -shelf 1.2 -port
```

```
Shelf Name: 1.2
Stack ID: 1
Shelf ID: 2
Shelf UID: 50:0a:09:80:01:b9:75:41
Serial Number: 6000647652
Module Type: IOM6
Model: DS2246
Shelf Vendor: NETAPP
Disk Count: 12
Connection Type: SAS
Shelf State: Online
Status: Normal
```

SAS Ports:

Phy #	IOM	Port Type	WWPN	-- Port Speeds Gb/s --		Power	Port Status
				Operational	Negotiated	Status	
0	A	Square	500a098004b063b0	6.0	-	-	Enabled
1	A	Square	500a098004b063b0	6.0	-	-	Enabled
2	A	Square	500a098004b063b0	6.0	-	-	Enabled
3	A	Square	500a098004b063b0	6.0	-	-	Enabled
4	A	Circle	500a09800569f03f	6.0	-	-	Enabled
5	A	Circle	500a09800569f03f	6.0	-	-	Enabled
6	A	Circle	500a09800569f03f	6.0	-	-	Enabled
7	A	Circle	500a09800569f03f	6.0	-	-	Enabled
8	A	Disk	500605ba00c1cb8d	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
9	A	Disk	500605ba00c1ea8d	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
10	A	Disk	500605ba00c1d111	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
11	A	Disk	500605ba00c1bc49	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
12	A	Disk	500605ba00c1cdfd	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
13	A	Disk	500605ba00c1c531	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
14	A	Disk	500605ba00c1eb05	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
15	A	Disk	500605ba00c1ec29	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
16	A	Disk	500605ba00c1bc29	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
17	A	Disk	500605ba00c1c471	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
18	A	Disk	500605ba00c039a9	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
19	A	Disk	500605ba00c1c4dd	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
20	A	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
21	A	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
22	A	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
23	A	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
24	A	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
25	A	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
26	A	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
27	A	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
28	A	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
29	A	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
30	A	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
31	A	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
32	A	SIL	-	-	-	-	Disabled
33	A	SIL	-	-	-	-	Disabled
34	A	SIL	-	-	-	-	Disabled
35	A	SIL	-	-	-	-	Disabled
0	B	Square	500a098004af9e30	6.0	-	-	Enabled
1	B	Square	500a098004af9e30	6.0	-	-	Enabled
2	B	Square	500a098004af9e30	6.0	-	-	Enabled
3	B	Square	500a098004af9e30	6.0	-	-	Enabled
4	B	Circle	500a098005688dbf	6.0	-	-	Enabled
5	B	Circle	500a098005688dbf	6.0	-	-	Enabled
6	B	Circle	500a098005688dbf	6.0	-	-	Enabled
7	B	Circle	500a098005688dbf	6.0	-	-	Enabled
8	B	Disk	500605ba00c1cb8e	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
9	B	Disk	500605ba00c1ea8e	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
10	B	Disk	500605ba00c1d112	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
11	B	Disk	500605ba00c1bc4a	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled

12	B	Disk	500605ba00c1cdfe	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
13	B	Disk	500605ba00c1c532	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
14	B	Disk	500605ba00c1eb06	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
15	B	Disk	500605ba00c1ec2a	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
16	B	Disk	500605ba00c1bc2a	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
17	B	Disk	500605ba00c1c472	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
18	B	Disk	500605ba00c039aa	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
19	B	Disk	500605ba00c1c4de	6.0	6.0	on	Enabled
20	B	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
21	B	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
22	B	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
23	B	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
24	B	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
25	B	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
26	B	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
27	B	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
28	B	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
29	B	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
30	B	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
31	B	Disk	-	-	-	-	Empty
32	B	SIL	-	-	-	-	Disabled
33	B	SIL	-	-	-	-	Disabled
34	B	SIL	-	-	-	-	Disabled
35	B	SIL	-	-	-	-	Disabled

```

FC Ports:
      Port
ID Port Type Status
-----
- - - - -

```

```

Errors:
-----
-

```

```
cluster1::>
```

The following example displays error information about the storage shelves that have errors:

```

cluster1::> storage shelf show -errors

Shelf Name: 1.1
Shelf UID: 50:0a:09:80:01:cb:d6:84
Serial Number: 6000832415

Error Type      Description
-----
Power           Critical condition is detected in storage shelf power supply unit "1". The unit might fail.
Temperature     Critical over temperature failure for temperature sensor "1". Current temperature: "75" C ("167" F).

```

Storage ACP Commands

Manage alternate control path (ACP)

The `storage shelf acp` command family manages the alternate control path connectivity on the system. The command set allows you to view the current connectivity, and the ACP modules. You can also configure the connection or disable the connection across the cluster.

storage shelf acp configure

Configure alternate control path (ACP)

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Configure the ACP connectivity on the cluster.

Parameters

-is-enabled {true|false} - Is Enabled?

Configures the connectivity to the specified state.

[-subnet <IP Address>] - Subnet

Configures the connectivity to the specified subnet.

[-netmask <IP Address>] - Netmask

Configures the connectivity to the specified netmask.

[-channel {out-of-band|in-band}] - Channel

Configures the connectivity to the specified channel.

Examples

The following example configures out-of-band ACP connectivity on each node:

```
cluster1::> storage shelf acp configure -is-enabled true -channel out-of-band -subnet 192.168.0.1 -netmask 255.255.255.0
```

The following example configures in-band ACP connectivity on each node:

```
cluster1::> storage shelf acp configure -is-enabled true -channel in-band
```

The following example disables ACP connectivity on each node:

```
cluster1::> storage shelf acp configure -is-enabled false
```

storage shelf acp show

Show connectivity information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Displays information about the ACP connectivity on each node

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <field-name>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-errors]

If you specify the -errors parameter, the command displays detailed information about all modules with errors.

| [-instance]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[-is-enabled {true|false}] - Is Enabled?

Selects the nodes that are enabled or disabled.

[-port <text>] - Port

Selects the nodes that match the specified port on which ACP is configured.

[-address <IP Address>] - IP Address

Selects the nodes with the specified IP address.

[-subnet <IP Address>] - Subnet

Selects the nodes with the specified subnet.

[-netmask <IP Address>] - Netmask

Selects the nodes with the specified netmask.

[-connection-status {no-connectivity|partial-connectivity|full-connectivity|additional-connectivity|unknown-connectivity|not-available|connection-disabled}] - Connection Status

Selects the nodes with the specified connection status.

[-error-id <integer>] - Error ID

Selects the node with the specified error ID.

[-error-type {No-Error|Connection-Issue|Connection-Activity|Module-Error|Shelf-Error}] - Error Type

The error type, in case of a connection error.

[-error-severity {unknown|notice|warning|error|critical}] - Error Severity

The error severity, in case of a connection error.

[-error-text <text>] - Error Text

Selects the node with the specified error text.

[-corrective-action <text>] - Corrective Action

Selects the node with the specified corrective action.

[-channel {unknown|out-of-band|in-band}] - Channel

Selects the nodes that has channel configured out-of-band or in-band.

Examples

The following example displays ACP connectivity on each node:

```
cluster1::> storage shelf acp show
```

Node	Channel	Connectivity
stor-8020-1	in-band	active
stor-8020-2	in-band	active
stor-8060-1	out-of-band	full-connectivity
stor-8060-2	out-of-band	full-connectivity

4 entries were displayed.

The following example displays the -instance output of the storage acp show. More details on the connectivity and configuration can be seen [here](#).

```
cluster1::> storage shelf acp show -instance
```

```

      Node: stor-8020-1
    Channel: out-of-band
  Enable Status: enabled
      Port: e0P
    IP Address: 192.168.1.74
      Subnet: 192.168.0.1
     Netmask: 255.255.252.0
Connection Status: full-connectivity

      Node: stor-8020-1
    Channel: in-band
  Enable Status: enabled
Connection Status: active
2 entries were displayed.
```

storage shelf acp module commands

Display the modules connected to the cluster

storage shelf acp module show

Show modules connected to the cluster

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Displays information about the modules connected to each node

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <field-name>", ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify

| [-errors]

If you specify the -errors parameter, the command displays detailed information about all modules with errors.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the modules that match this parameter value.

[-mac-address <text>] - MAC Address

Selects the module that match the specified MAC address.

[-module-name <text>] - Module name

Selects the module that match the specified module name.

[-module-address <IP Address>] - IP Address

Selects the module that match the specified IP address.

[-protocol-version <text>] - Protocol Version

Selects the modules that match the specified protocol version.

[-firmware-version <text>] - Firmware Version

Selects the modules that match the specified firmware version.

[-acpa-id <integer>] - ACPA assigner ID

Selects the modules that match the specified ACPA ID.

[-shelf-serial-number <text>] - Shelf Serial Number

Selects the modules that match the specified shelf serial number.

[-iom-type {Unknown|iom3|iom6|iom6e|iom12|iom12e|iom12f}] - IOM Type

Selects the modules that match the specified IOM type (IOM3/IOM6/IOM6E).

[-last-contact <integer>] - Last Contact (secs)

Selects the modules that match the specified last contact.

[-state {unknown|initializing|discovery-complete|awaiting-inband|no-inband|active|awaiting-bootp|updating-firmware|connection-error|firmware-update-required|rebooting|fail|unsupported|degraded|shelf-off}] - Local Node State

Selects the modules that match the specified state.

[-stack-id {<integer>|-}] - Stack ID

Selects the modules that match the specified stack ID.

[-shelf-id <text>] - Shelf ID

Selects the modules that match the specified shelf ID.

[-adapter-name <text>] - Adapter Name

Selects the modules that match the specified adapter name.

[-error-id <integer>, ...] - Error ID

Selects the modules that match the specified error ID.

[-error-text <text>, ...] - Error Text

The error text, in case of a module error.

[-corrective-action <text>, ...] - Corrective Action

The corrective action, in case of a module error.

[-error-type {No-Error|Connection-Issue|Connection-Activity|Module-Error|Shelf-Error}, ...] - Error Type

Selects the modules that match the specified error type.

[-error-severity {unknown|notice|warning|error|critical}, ...] - Error Severity

Selects the modules that match the specified error severity.

[-power-cycle-count <integer>] - Power Cycle count

Number of times a shelf power cycle has been performed on a shelf

[-power-off-count <integer>] - Power Off count

Number of times a shelf power off has been performed on a shelf

[-power-on-count <integer>] - Power On count

Number of times a shelf power on has been performed on a shelf

[-expander-reset-count <integer>] - Expander reset count

Number of times an expander reset has been performed on a module

[-expander-power-cycle-count <integer>] - Expander power cycle count

Number of times an expander power cycle has been performed on a module

Examples

The following example displays the ACP modules connected to each node:

```
cluster1::> storage shelf acp module show
Node      Module Name      State
-----
stor-v4-1a-1b-01  1.10.A           Active
                1.10.B           Active
                1.254.B          Active
                1.254.A          Active

stor-v4-1a-1b-02  1.10.A           Active
                1.10.B           Active
                1.254.B          Active
                1.254.A          Active

8 entries were displayed.
```

The following example displays the -instance output of the storage shelf acp module show. More details on each module can be seen here.

```
cluster1::> storage shelf acp module show -instance

Node: stor-v4-1a-1b-01
Module Name: 1.10.A
Mac Address: 00:a0:98:19:53:ee
IOM Type: IOM6E
Shelf Serial Number: SHJMS000000001A
IP Address: 192.168.3.239
Protocol Version: 2.1.1.21
Assigner ID: 2.1.1.21
State: Active
Last Contact: 203
Power Cycle Count: 0
Power Off Count: 0
Power On Count: 0
```

Expander Reset Count: 0
Expander Power Cycle Count: 0

Node: stor-v4-1a-1b-01
Module Name: 1.10.B
Mac Address: 00:a0:98:19:55:16
IOM Type: IOM6E
Shelf Serial Number: SHJMS000000001A
IP Address: 192.168.1.23
Protocol Version: 2.1.1.21
Assigner ID: 2.1.1.21
State: Active
Last Contact: 206
Power Cycle Count: 0
Power Off Count: 0
Power On Count: 0
Expander Reset Count: 0
Expander Power Cycle Count: 0

Node: stor-v4-1a-1b-01
Module Name: 1.254.B
Mac Address: 00:a0:98:32:d6:ac
IOM Type: IOM6
Shelf Serial Number: 6000368103
IP Address: 192.168.2.173
Protocol Version: 1.2.2. 8
Assigner ID: 1.2.2. 8
State: Active
Last Contact: 215
Power Cycle Count: 0
Power Off Count: 0
Power On Count: 0
Expander Reset Count: 0
Expander Power Cycle Count: 0

Node: stor-v4-1a-1b-01
Module Name: 1.254.A
Mac Address: 00:a0:98:32:d6:dc
IOM Type: IOM6
Shelf Serial Number: 6000368103
IP Address: 192.168.2.221
Protocol Version: 1.2.2. 8
Assigner ID: 1.2.2. 8
State: Active
Last Contact: 218
Power Cycle Count: 0
Power Off Count: 0
Power On Count: 0
Expander Reset Count: 0
Expander Power Cycle Count: 0

Node: stor-v4-1a-1b-02
Module Name: 1.106.A
Mac Address: 00:a0:98:19:53:ee
IOM Type: IOM6E
Shelf Serial Number: SHJMS000000001A
IP Address: 192.168.3.239
Protocol Version: 2.1.1.21
Assigner ID: 2.1.1.21
State: Initializing
Last Contact: 206
Power Cycle Count: 0
Power Off Count: 0
Power On Count: 0
Expander Reset Count: 0
Expander Power Cycle Count: 0

Node: stor-v4-1a-1b-02
Module Name: 1.106.B
Mac Address: 00:a0:98:19:55:16
IOM Type: IOM6E
Shelf Serial Number: SHJMS000000001A
IP Address: 192.168.1.23
Protocol Version: 2.1.1.21
Assigner ID: 2.1.1.21

```
        State: Initializing
      Last Contact: 209
    Power Cycle Count: 0
    Power Off Count: 0
    Power On Count: 0
  Expander Reset Count: 0
Expander Power Cycle Count: 0
```

```
        Node: stor-v4-1a-1b-02
      Module Name: 1.10.B
      Mac Address: 00:a0:98:32:d6:ac
      IOM Type: IOM6
    Shelf Serial Number: 6000368103
      IP Address: 192.168.2.173
    Protocol Version: 1.2.2.8
      Assigner ID: 1.2.2.8
        State: Initializing
      Last Contact: 217
    Power Cycle Count: 0
    Power Off Count: 0
    Power On Count: 0
  Expander Reset Count: 0
Expander Power Cycle Count: 0
```

```
        Node: stor-v4-1a-1b-02
      Module Name: 1.10.A
      Mac Address: 00:a0:98:32:d6:dc
      IOM Type: IOM6
    Shelf Serial Number: 6000368103
      IP Address: 192.168.2.221
    Protocol Version: 1.2.2.8
      Assigner ID: 1.2.2.8
        State: Initializing
      Last Contact: 220
    Power Cycle Count: 0
    Power Off Count: 0
    Power On Count: 0
  Expander Reset Count: 0
Expander Power Cycle Count: 0
```

8 entries were displayed.

storage shelf drawer commands

The drawer directory

storage shelf drawer show

Display a list of drawers

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage shelf drawer show` command displays information for storage shelf drawers in the storage system. If no parameters are specified, the default command displays the following information for the drawers:

- Shelf Name
- Drawer Number
- Status
- Closed/Open
- Disk Count
- Firmware

To display detailed information for a single drawer, use the `-shelf` and `-drawer` parameters.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

Displays the specified fields for all drawers, in column style output.

| [-errors]

Displays the following error status information about the drawers that have errors:

- Status
- Error Description

| [-instance]

Displays expanded information for all drawers in the system. If a shelf and drawer are specified, then this parameter displays the same detailed information for the specified drawer as does the -shelf and -drawer parameters.

[-shelf <text>] - Shelf Name

Displays the drawers in the storage shelf that matches the specified shelf name.

[-drawer <integer>] - Drawer Number

Displays the drawers that match the specified drawer number.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node Name

Displays the drawers that are present for the specified node.

[-disk-count <integer>] - Drawer Disk Count

Displays the drawers that have the specified disk count.

[-part-number <text>] - Part Number

Displays the drawers that have the specified part number.

[-serial-number <text>] - Serial Number

Displays the drawer that matches the specified serial number.

[-is-closed {open|closed}] - Drawer is Closed?

Displays the drawers that are closed or open.

[-firmware-a <text>] - Firmware A

Displays the drawers for which module A has the specified firmware version.

[-firmware-b <text>] - Firmware B

Displays the drawers for which module B has the specified firmware version.

[-path-a {unknown|ok|degraded|none}] - Path A

Displays the drawers for which module A has the specified path status.

[-path-b {unknown|ok|degraded|none}] - Path B

Displays about drawers for which module B has the specified path status.

[-is-supported {yes|no}] - Drawer is Supported?

Displays the drawers that are supported (TRUE) or not supported (FALSE).

[-vendor <text>] - Vendor Name

Displays the drawers that match the specified vendor.

[-mfg-date <text>] - Mfg. Date

Displays the drawers that match the specified manufactured date.

[-fru-type <text>] - FRU Type

Displays the drawers that match the specified FRU type.

[-status-a {unknown|normal|warning|error|critical}] - Status A

Displays the drawers with module A currently operating under the specified status.

[-status-b {unknown|normal|warning|error|critical}] - Status B

Displays the drawers with module B currently operating under the specified status.

[-error <text>] - Error

Displays the drawers that match the specified error description.

Examples

The following example displays information about all drawers:

```
cluster1::> storage shelf drawer show
```

Shelf	Drawer	Status A/B	Drawer Closed?	Disk Count	Firmware A/B
2.5	1	normal/normal	closed	4	00000634/00000634
	2	normal/normal	closed	4	00000634/00000634
	3	normal/normal	closed	4	00000634/00000634
	4	normal/normal	closed	5	00000634/00000634
	5	normal/normal	closed	4	00000634/00000634

5 entries were displayed.
cluster1::>

The following example displays expanded information about drawer 1 in shelf 2.5:

```
cluster1::> storage shelf drawer show -shelf 2.5 -drawer 1
```

Shelf: 2.5
Drawer ID: 1
Part Number: 111-03071
Serial Number: 021604008153
Drawer is Closed?: closed
Disk Count: 4
Firmware A: 00000634
Firmware B: 00000634
Path A: ok
Path B: ok
Status A: normal
Status B: normal
Drawer is Supported?: yes
Vendor Name: NETAPP
Mfg. Date: 02/2016
FRU Type: SASDRWR
Error Description: -
cluster1::>

The following example displays error information about the drawers that have errors:

```
cluster1::> storage shelf drawer show -errors
```

Shelf	Drawer	Status A/B	Error Description
2.5	2	warning/warning	Drawer open.

cluster1::>

storage shelf drawer show-phy

Display a list of PHYs per drawer

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage shelf drawer show-phy` command displays information for drawer PHYs in the storage system. If no parameters are specified, the default command displays the following information about PHYs:

- Shelf Name
- Drawer Number
- PHY Number
- Type
- SAS Address
- State

To display detailed information about a single PHY, use the `-shelf`, `-drawer`, and `-phy` parameters.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

Displays the specified fields for all drawer PHYs, in column style output.

[-instance]

Displays expanded information for all drawer PHYs in the system. If a shelf, drawer, and PHY are specified, then this parameter displays the same detailed information for the PHY you specify as does the `-shelf`, `-drawer`, and `-phy` parameters.

[-shelf <text>] - Shelf Name

Displays the PHYs in the storage shelf that matches the specified shelf name.

[-drawer <integer>] - Drawer Number

Displays the PHYs in the drawers that match the specified drawer number.

[-phy <integer>] - PHY Number

Displays the PHYs that match the specified PHY number.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node Name

Displays the PHYs that are present for the specified node.

[-type {unknown|disk|virtual|input}] - Type

Displays the PHYs with the specified type.

[-physical-id <integer>] - Physical ID

Displays the PHYs that match the specified physical-id.

[-sas-address <text>] - Attached SAS Address

Displays the PHYs with the specified attached sas address.

[-state-a {unknown|enabled|disabled}] - State Module A

Displays the PHYs for which module A has the specified state.

[-state-b {unknown|enabled|disabled}] - State Module B

Displays the PHYs for which module B has the specified state.

[-status-a <Drawer PHY Status>] - Status Module A

Displays the PHYs with module A currently operating under the specified status.

[-status-b <Drawer PHY Status>] - Status Module B

Displays the PHYs with module B currently operating under the specified status.

Examples

The following example displays information about all drawer PHYs:

cluster1::> storage shelf drawer show-phy

Shelf	Drawer	PHY #	Type	SAS Address	PHY State A/B
2.5					
	1	0	disk	00c5005079183f85	enabled/enabled
		1	disk	-	enabled/enabled
		2	disk	-	enabled/enabled
		3	disk	00c50050e1183f85	enabled/enabled
		4	disk	-	enabled/enabled
		5	disk	-	enabled/enabled
		6	disk	00c50050dd183f85	enabled/enabled
		7	disk	-	enabled/enabled
		8	disk	-	enabled/enabled
		9	disk	00c500502d163f85	enabled/enabled
		10	disk	-	enabled/enabled
		11	disk	-	enabled/enabled
		12	input	80090a5045e46f06	enabled/enabled
		13	input	80090a5045e46f06	enabled/enabled
		14	input	80090a5045e46f06	enabled/enabled
		15	input	80090a5045e46f06	enabled/enabled
		16	virtual	8a090a503dd01b17	enabled/enabled
	2	0	disk	00c500503d0e3d85	enabled/enabled
		1	disk	-	enabled/enabled
		2	disk	-	enabled/enabled
		3	disk	00c50050e9173f85	enabled/enabled
		4	disk	-	enabled/enabled
		5	disk	-	enabled/enabled
		6	disk	00c50050a9163f85	enabled/enabled
		7	disk	-	enabled/enabled
		8	disk	-	enabled/enabled
		9	disk	00c5005021173f85	enabled/enabled
		10	disk	-	enabled/enabled
		11	disk	-	enabled/enabled
		12	input	80090a5045e46f06	enabled/enabled
		13	input	80090a5045e46f06	enabled/enabled
		14	input	80090a5045e46f06	enabled/enabled
		15	input	80090a5045e46f06	enabled/enabled
		16	virtual	8a090a503d90fd16	enabled/enabled
	3	0	disk	00c500503d163f85	enabled/enabled
		1	disk	-	enabled/enabled
		2	disk	-	enabled/enabled
		3	disk	00c50050bd163f85	enabled/enabled
		4	disk	-	enabled/enabled
		5	disk	-	enabled/enabled
		6	disk	00c50050c1d44085	enabled/enabled
		7	disk	-	enabled/enabled
		8	disk	-	enabled/enabled
		9	disk	00c50050f1d54085	enabled/enabled
		10	disk	-	enabled/enabled
		11	disk	-	enabled/enabled
		12	input	80090a5045e46f06	enabled/enabled
		13	input	80090a5045e46f06	enabled/enabled
		14	input	80090a5045e46f06	enabled/enabled
		15	input	80090a5045e46f06	enabled/enabled
		16	virtual	8a090a503d202a17	enabled/enabled
	4	0	disk	00c50050fdd54085	enabled/enabled
		1	disk	-	enabled/enabled
		2	disk	-	enabled/enabled
		3	disk	00c50050d9d44085	enabled/enabled
		4	disk	a0cc0050e5973712	enabled/enabled
		5	disk	-	enabled/enabled
		6	disk	00c500506dd34085	enabled/enabled
		7	disk	-	enabled/enabled
		8	disk	-	enabled/enabled
		9	disk	00c5005045d64085	enabled/enabled
		10	disk	-	enabled/enabled
		11	disk	-	enabled/enabled
		12	input	80090a5045e46f06	enabled/enabled
		13	input	80090a5045e46f06	enabled/enabled

```

      14 input      80090a5045e46f06 enabled/enabled
      15 input      80090a5045e46f06 enabled/enabled
      16 virtual    8a090a503d100b17 enabled/enabled
5
      0 disk        00c50050c9d54085 enabled/enabled
      1 disk        - enabled/enabled
      2 disk        - enabled/enabled
      3 disk        00c50050f9d44085 enabled/enabled
      4 disk        - enabled/enabled
      5 disk        - enabled/enabled
      6 disk        00c5005081d34085 enabled/enabled
      7 disk        - enabled/enabled
      8 disk        - enabled/enabled
      9 disk        00c500505dd64085 enabled/enabled
     10 disk        - enabled/enabled
     11 disk        - enabled/enabled
     12 input      80090a5045e46f06 enabled/enabled
     13 input      80090a5045e46f06 enabled/enabled
     14 input      80090a5045e46f06 enabled/enabled
     15 input      80090a5045e46f06 enabled/enabled
     16 virtual    8a090a503df00a17 enabled/enabled
85 entries were displayed.
cluster1::>

```

The following example displays expanded information for PHY 0 of drawer 1 in shelf 2.5:

```

cluster1::> storage shelf drawer show-phy -shelf 2.5 -drawer 1 -phy 0

Shelf: 2.5
Drawer ID: 1
PHY Number: 0
Type: disk
Physical ID: 1
SAS Address: 00c5005079183f85
State A: enabled
State B: enabled
Status A: enabled-12gbs
Status B: enabled-12gbs

cluster1::>

```

storage shelf drawer show-slot

Display a map between bay number and drawer/slot number

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage shelf drawer show-slot` command maps each drawer and slot number to the corresponding bay number.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

Displays the specified fields in column style output.

| [-instance]

Displays all slot information.

[-shelf <text>] - Shelf Name

Displays the slots in the shelf that matches the specified shelf name.

[-bay <integer>] - Bay Number

Displays the slots that have the specified bay number.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node Name

Displays the slots that are present for the specified node.

[-drawer <integer>] - Drawer Number

Displays the slots in the drawers that match the specified drawer number.

[-slot <integer>] - Slot Number

Displays the slots that match the specified slot number.

[-is-installed {yes|no}] - Is Disk Installed

Displays the slots that have a disk installed.

Examples

The following example displays the mapping from drawer and slot number to bay number:

```
cluster1::> storage shelf drawer show-slot
```

Shelf	Drawer	Slot	Bay	Installed?
2.5				
	1			
		0	0	yes
		1	1	no
		2	2	no
		3	3	yes
		4	4	no
		5	5	no
		6	6	yes
		7	7	no
		8	8	no
		9	9	yes
		10	10	no
		11	11	no
	2			
		0	12	yes
		1	13	no
		2	14	no
		3	15	yes
		4	16	no
		5	17	no
		6	18	yes
		7	19	no
		8	20	no
		9	21	yes
		10	22	no
		11	23	no
	3			
		0	24	yes
		1	25	no
		2	26	no
		3	27	yes
		4	28	no
		5	29	no
		6	30	yes
		7	31	no
		8	32	no
		9	33	yes
		10	34	no
		11	35	no
	4			
		0	36	yes
		1	37	no
		2	38	no
		3	39	yes
		4	40	yes
		5	41	no
		6	42	yes
		7	43	no
		8	44	no
		9	45	yes

```

10 46 no
11 47 no
5
0 48 yes
1 49 no
2 50 no
3 51 yes
4 52 no
5 53 no
6 54 yes
7 55 no
8 56 no
9 57 yes
10 58 no
11 59 no
60 entries were displayed.
cluster1::>

```

storage shelf firmware commands

The firmware directory

storage shelf firmware show-update-status

Display the Shelf Firmware Update (SFU) Status.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage shelf firmware show-update-status` command displays the state of the Shelf Firmware Update process.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node <nodename>] - Node

Selects the node that matches this parameter value.

[-update-status {running|idle}] - Disk Shelf Firmware Update Status

Selects the nodes whose SFU process status matches this parameter value. Possible values are:

- `running` - Disk shelf firmware update is in progress.
- `idle` - Disk shelf firmware update is not in progress.

[-in-progress-count <integer>] - Number of Shelves with Earlier Revisions Being Updated

Selects the nodes that matches the number of shelves the SFU process is updating to this parameter value. This specifies the number of shelves with earlier revisions that are being updated.

Examples

```

cluster1::*> storage shelf firmware show-update-status
      Update  In-Progress
Node   Status      Count
-----
cluster-n1  running      10
cluster-n2   idle         -
cluster-n3  running       7

```

storage shelf firmware update

Update Shelf Firmware

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage shelf firmware update` command updates the firmware on one or more shelves. You can download the latest firmware by using the “[storage firmware download](#)” on [page 941](#) command. You can specify a shelf whose firmware is to be updated by using the `-shelf` parameter. You can update the firmware on all the shelves by not providing the `-shelf` parameter. All the shelves of a specific module type can be updated by providing a value to the `-module-type` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-shelf <text>] - Shelf Name

This specifies the name of the shelf whose firmware is to be updated.

| [-module-type {atfcx|esh4|iom3|iom6|iom6e|iom12|iom12e}]] - Shelf Module Type

Update the firmware on the shelves that match the module-type you specify.

[-refresh [true]] - Refresh

Forces an update on the shelf with the highest revision of the applicable firmware, resulting in a refresh of the firmware image already present on the shelf.

Examples

The following example updates the firmware on all the shelves in the cluster:

```
cluster1::*> storage shelf firmware update
```

The following example updates the firmware on all shelves with the IOM6 module type:

```
cluster1::*> storage shelf firmware update -module-type IOM6
```

The following example updates the firmware on shelf 1.2:

```
cluster1::*> storage shelf firmware update -shelf 1.2
```

The following example refreshes the firmware on all shelves with the IOM6 module type:

```
cluster1::*> storage shelf firmware update -refresh -module-type IOM6
```

The following example refreshes the firmware on shelf 1.2:

```
cluster1::*> storage shelf firmware update -refresh -shelf 1.2
```

storage shelf location-led commands

Manage the shelf location led

storage shelf location-led modify

Modify the state of the shelf Location LED

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage shelf location-led modify` command modifies the on/off state of the shelf location LED.

Parameters

-shelf-name <text> - Shelf Name

This parameter specifies the shelf whose LED is to be turned on or turned off.

[-led-status {on|off}] - Location LED

This parameter specifies whether the shelf location LED needs to be turned on or turned off.

Examples

The following example turns on the shelf location LED of the specified shelf.

```
cluster1::> storage shelf location-led modify -node node1 -shelf-name 1.0 -led-status on
Info: Shelf locate request successful for shelf "1.0".
```

The following example turns off the shelf location LED of the specified shelf.

```
cluster1::> storage shelf location-led modify -node node1 -shelf-name 1.0 -led-status off
Info: Shelf locate request successful for shelf "1.0".
```

storage shelf location-led show

Display the Location LED status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage shelf location-led show` command displays the state of shelf location LED.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-shelf-name <text>] - Shelf Name

Selects the shelves whose shelf-name matches this parameter value.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node Name

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[-stack-id <integer>] - Stack ID

Selects the shelves whose stack-id matches this parameter value.

[-shelf-id <integer>] - Shelf ID

Selects the shelves whose shelf-id matches this parameter value.

[-led-status {on|off}] - Location LED

Shows the state of the shelf location LED.

Examples

The following example shows the state of the shelf location LED for each shelf.

```
cluster1::> storage shelf location-led show
Shelf Name Stack ID Shelf ID LED Status
-----
      8.2         8         2 off
      8.3         8         3 off
      6.0         6         0 unsupported
      8.1         8         1 off
```

4 entries were displayed.

storage switch commands

Storage switch monitoring commands

storage switch add

Add a back-end switch for monitoring

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage switch add` command enables you to add FC switches for SNMP monitoring in a MetroCluster configuration. Front end switches should not be added for monitoring and will result in a Monitor Status Error condition.

Parameters

-address <IP Address> - FC Switch Management IP Address

This parameter specifies the IP address of the back-end switch that is added for monitoring.

[-snmp-version {SNMPv1|SNMPv2c|SNMPv3}] - Supported SNMP Version

This parameter specifies the SNMP version that Data ONTAP uses to communicate with the back-end switch that is added for monitoring. The default SNMP version is SNMPv2c.

{ [-snmp-community <text>] - (DEPRECATED)-SNMPv2c Community or SNMPv3 Username

Note: This parameter is deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use `-snmp-community-or-username` instead.

This parameter specifies the SNMPv2c community set or SNMPv3 username on the switch that is added for monitoring.

[-snmp-community-or-username <text>] - SNMPv2c Community or SNMPv3 Username

This parameter specifies the SNMPv2c community set or SNMPv3 username on the switch that is added for monitoring.

[-veto-backend-fabric-check {true|false}] - Veto Back-end Fabric Check? (privilege: advanced)

If specified, the `storage switch add` command will not check if the switch is present in the MetroCluster's back-end fabric. By default, it does not let you add switches that are not present.

[-blades <integer>, ...] - Cisco Director Class Switch Blades to Monitor

This parameter specifies the blades to monitor on the back-end switch that is added for monitoring. It is only applicable to director-class switches.

Examples

The following command adds a back-end switch with IP Address 10.226.197.34 for monitoring:

```
cluster1::> storage switch add -address 10.226.197.34 -snmp-community-or-username public

cluster1::> storage switch show
Switch      Symbolic      Vendor  Model      Switch WWN      Is      Monitor
Name        Name          Model   Model      WWN            Monitored Status
-----
Cisco_10.226.197.34
      mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-4
      Cisco    DS-C9148-16P-K9
      2000547fee78f088 true      ok
mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-1
      mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-1
```

```

        Cisco      -      -      false      -
mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-2
        mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-2
        Cisco      -      -      false      -
mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-3
        mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-3
        Cisco      -      -      false      -
4 entries were displayed.

cluster1::>

```

The following command adds a Cisco Director Class switch for monitoring. Data ONTAP uses SNMPv3 and 'snmpuser1' username to communicate with this switch.

```
cluster1::> storage switch add -address 10.228.56.208 -snmp-version SNMPv3 -snmp-community-or-username snmpuser1 -blades 3,4
```

storage switch modify

Modify information about a back-end switch's configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage switch modify` enables you to modify certain parameters for identifying and accessing the FC back-end switches added for monitoring in a MetroCluster configuration.

Parameters

-switch-name <text> - FC Switch Name

This parameter specifies the name of the switch.

[-snmp-version {SNMPv1|SNMPv2c|SNMPv3}] - SNMP Version

This parameter specifies the SNMP version that Data ONTAP uses to communicate with the switch.

[-switch-ipaddress <IP Address>] - Switch IP Address

This parameter specifies the IP address of the switch.

{ [-snmp-community <text>] - (DEPRECATED)-SNMPv2c Community or SNMPv3 Username

Note: This parameter is deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use `-snmp-community-or-username` instead.

This parameter specifies the SNMPv2c community set or SNMPv3 username on the switch.

| [-snmp-community-or-username <text>]} - SNMPv2c Community or SNMPv3 Username

This parameter specifies the SNMPv2c community set or SNMPv3 username on the switch.

[-blades <integer>, ...] - Director-Class Switch Blades to Monitor

This parameter specifies the blades to monitor on the switch. It is only applicable to director-class switches.

Examples

The following command modifies Cisco_10.226.197.34 switch SNMP community to 'public':

```
cluster1::> storage switch modify -switch-name Cisco_10.226.197.34 -switch-ipaddress 10.226.197.34 -snmp-community-or-username public
cluster1::>
```

The following command modifies the blades monitored on a director-class switch:

```
cluster1::> storage switch modify -switch-name Cisco_10.228.56.208 -blades 3,4
cluster1::>
```

The following command modifies Brocade 6505 switch SNMP version to SNMPv3 and SNMPv3 username to 'snmpuser1':

```
cluster1::> storage switch modify -switch-name Brocade6505 -switch-ipaddress 10.226.197.34 -snmp-version SNMPv3 -snmp-community-or-username snmpuser1
cluster1::>
```

storage switch refresh

Refresh storage switch info

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage switch refresh` command triggers a refresh of the SNMP data for the MetroCluster FC switches and FC-to-SAS bridges. It does not do anything if the refresh is already going on. The FC switches and FC-to-SAS bridges must have been previously added for monitoring by using the [“storage switch add” on page 1010](#) and [“storage bridge add” on page 845](#) commands respectively.

Examples

The following command triggers a refresh for the SNMP data:

```
cluster1::*> storage switch refresh
cluster1::*>
```

storage switch remove

Remove a back-end switch from monitoring

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage switch remove` enables you to remove FC back-end switches that were previously added for SNMP monitoring.

Parameters

-switch-name <text> - FC Switch Name

This parameter specifies the name of the back-end switch added for monitoring.

Examples

The following command removes 'Cisco_10.226.197.34' switch from monitoring:

```
cluster1::> storage switch show
      Symbolic
Switch  Name      Vendor  Model      Switch WWN      Is      Monitor
-----
Cisco_10.226.197.34
      mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-4
      Cisco      DS-C9148-16P-K9      2000547fee78f088  true      ok
mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-1
      mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-1
      Cisco      -      -      false      -
mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-2
      mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-2
      Cisco      -      -      false      -
mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-3
      mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-3
      Cisco      -      -      false      -
4 entries were displayed.
```

```

cluster1::> storage switch remove -switch-name Cisco_10.226.197.34

cluster1::> storage switch show

```

Switch	Symbolic Name	Vendor	Model	Switch WWN	Is Monitored	Monitor Status
mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-4	mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-4	Cisco	-	-	false	-
mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-1	mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-1	Cisco	-	-	false	-
mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-2	mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-2	Cisco	-	-	false	-
mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-3	mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-3	Cisco	-	-	false	-

```

4 entries were displayed

cluster1::>

```

storage switch show

Display switch information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage switch show` command displays information about all the storage switches in the MetroCluster configuration. The back-end switches must have been previously added for monitoring using the “[storage switch add](#)” on [page 1010](#) command. If no parameters are specified, the default command displays the following information about the storage switches:

- Switch
- Symbolic Name
- Vendor
- Model
- Switch WWN
- Is Monitored
- Monitor Status

To display detailed profile information about a single storage switch, use the `-switch-name` parameter.

Parameters

{ **[-fields** *<fieldname>*, ...]

Displays the specified fields for all the storage switches, in column style output.

| **[-connectivity]**

Displays the following details about the connectivity from the storage switch to connected entities:

- Port name
- Port operating mode
- Port world wide name
- Peer port world wide name
- Peer type

- Additional information about peer

Displays the following details about the connectivity from the node to the storage switch:

- Node name
- Adapter name
- Switch port name
- Switch port speed
- Adapter type

| **[-cooling]**

Displays the following details about the fans and temperature sensors on the storage switch:

- Fan name
- Fan speed in rotations per minute (RPM)
- Fan operational status
- Temperature sensor name
- Temperature sensor reading in Celsius (C)
- Temperature sensor status

| **[-error]**

Displays the errors related to the storage switch.

| **[-port]**

Displays the following details about the storage switch ports:

- Port name
- Port world wide name
- Port administrative status
- Port operational status
- Port operating mode
- Whether SFP is present in the port
- Port speed in gigabits per second (Gbps)
- Port BB credit
- Peer port world wide name

| **[-power]**

Displays the following details about the storage switch power supplies:

- Power supply name
- Power supply serial number
- Power supply operational status

| **[-san-config]**

Displays the following details about the Virtual Storage Area Networks (VSAN) and Zones of the storage switch:

- VSAN identifier
- VSAN name
- VSAN operational status
- Type of load balancing configured for the VSAN
- Where in-order-delivery set for the VSAN

- Whether the auto power reset of the PSU is enabled
- VAA member switch name and port
- Zone name
- VAA ID of the zone
- Zone member switch name and port
- Zone member port id
- Zone member port world wide name

| [-sfp]

Displays the following details about the storage switch ports Small Formfactor Pluggable (SFP):

- Port name
- Type of SFP
- SFP transmitter type
- SFP vendor
- SFP part number
- SFP serial number

| [-stats]

Displays the following details about the storage switch ports:

- Port name
- Frames received through the port (Rx Frames)
- Frames transmitted through the port (Tx Frames)
- Octets received through the port (Rx Octets)
- Octets transmitted through the port (Tx Octets)
- Port error frames

| [-instance]

Displays expanded information about all the storage switches in the system. If a storage switch is specified, then this parameter displays the same detailed information for the storage switch you specify as does the -switch-name parameter.

[-switch-name <text>] - FC Switch Name

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the name you specify.

[-switch-wwn <text>] - Switch World Wide Name

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the switch wwn you specify.

[-switch-symbolic-name <text>] - Switch Symbolic Name

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the switch symbolic name you specify.

[-switch-fabric-name <text>] - Fabric Name

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the switch fabric you specify.

[-domain-id <integer>] - Switch Domain ID

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the switch domain id you specify.

[-switch-role {unknown|primary|subordinate}] - Switch Role in Fabric

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the switch role you specify.

[-snmp-version {SNMPv1|SNMPv2c|SNMPv3}] - SNMP Version

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the switch SNMP version you specify.

[-switch-model <text>] - Switch Model

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the switch model you specify.

[-switch-vendor {unknown|Brocade|Cisco}] - Switch Vendor

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the switch vendor you specify.

[-fw-version <text>] - Switch Firmware Version

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the switch firmware version you specify.

[-serial-number <text>] - Switch Serial Number

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the switch serial number you specify.

[-switch-ipaddress <IP Address>] - Switch IP Address

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the switch IP address you specify.

[-switch-status {unknown|ok|error}] - Switch Status

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the switch status you specify.

[-snmp-community <text>] - (DEPRECATED)-SNMPv2c Community or SNMPv3 Username

Note: This parameter is deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use `-snmp-community-or-username` instead.

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the switch SNMPv2c community or SNMPv3 username you specify.

[-snmp-community-or-username <text>] - SNMPv2c Community or SNMPv3 Username

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the switch SNMPv2c community or SNMPv3 username you specify.

[-profile-data-last-successful-refresh-timestamp {MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [{+|-}hh:mm]]] - Switch Profile Data Last Successful Refresh Timestamp

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the profile data last successful refresh timestamp you specify.

[-is-monitoring-enabled {true|false}] - Is Monitoring Enabled for Switch

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the switch monitoring value you specify.

[-blades <integer>, ...] - Director-Class Switch Blades to Monitor

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the blade value you specify.

[-engine-id <Hex String>] - Engine ID of SNMPv3 Capable Switch

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the SNMPv3 engine-id you specify.

[-psu-name-list <text>, ...] - Switch Power Supply Name List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the power supply units with the names you specify.

[-psu-serial-number-list <text>, ...] - Switch Power Supply Serial Number List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the power supply units with the serial numbers you specify.

[-psu-status-list {unknown|normal|warning|faulty|not-present}, ...] - Switch Power Supply Status List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the power supply units with the statuses you specify.

[-psu-data-last-successful-refresh-timestamp {MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [{+|-}hh:mm]]] - Switch Power Supply Data Last Successful Refresh Timestamp

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the power supply unit data last successful refresh timestamp you specify.

[-temp-sensor-name-list <text>, ...] - Switch Temperature Sensor Name List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the temperature sensors with the names you specify. Displays information only about the storage switches that have the temperature sensors

with the names you specify. Displays information only about the storage switches that have the temperature sensors with the names you specify.

[-temp-sensor-reading-list <integer>, ...] - Switch Temperature Sensor Reading (C) List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the temperature sensors with the readings you specify.

[-temp-sensor-status-list {unknown|normal|warning|critical}, ...] - Switch Temperature Sensor Status List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the temperature sensors with the statuses you specify.

[-temp-data-last-successful-refresh-timestamp {MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [{+|-}hh:mm]]] - Switch Temperature Sensor Data Last Successful Refresh Timestamp

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the temperature sensor data last successful refresh timestamp you specify.

[-fan-name-list <text>, ...] - Switch Fan Name List

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the fans with the names you specify.

[-fan-rpm-list <integer>, ...] - Switch Fan Speed (RPM) List

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the fans with the RPM speeds you specify.

[-fan-status-list {unknown|operational|failed|not-operational|not-present}, ...] - Switch Fan Operational Status List

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the fans with the statuses you specify.

[-fan-data-last-successful-refresh-timestamp {MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [{+|-}hh:mm]]] - Switch Fan Data Last Successful Refresh Timestamp

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the fan data last successful refresh timestamp you specify.

[-vsan-index-list <integer>, ...] - Switch VSAN Index List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the VSANs with the indexes you specify.

[-vsan-name-list <text>, ...] - Switch VSAN Name List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the VSANs with the names you specify.

[-vsan-oper-status-list {up|down}, ...] - Switch VSAN Operational Status List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the VSANs with the operational statuses you specify.

[-vsan-load-balancing-type-list {src-id-dest-id|src-id-dest-id-ox-id}, ...] - Switch VSAN Load balancing Type List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the VSANs with the load balancing types you specify.

[-is-vsan-iod-list {true|false}, ...] - Is In-order Delivery Set for VSAN List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the VSANs with the IOD setting you specify.

[-vsan-data-last-successful-refresh-timestamp {MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [{+|-}hh:mm]]] - Switch VSAN Data Last Successful Refresh Timestamp

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the VSAN data last successful refresh timestamp you specify.

[-member-switch-name-list <text>, ...] - Member Switch List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the VSANs with the member switch names you specify.

[-member-switch-port-name-list <text>, ...] - Member Switch Port Name List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the VSANs with the member switch port names you specify.

[-vsan-id-list <integer>, ...] - Zone VSAN ID List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the VSANs with the IDs you specify.

[-zone-name-list <text>, ...] - Switch Zone Name List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the zones with the names you specify.

[-zone-member-sw-domain-id-list <integer>, ...] - Zone Member Switch Port Domain ID List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the zones with the member switch domain ids you specify.

[-zone-member-port-name-list <text>, ...] - Zone Member Port List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the zones with the port names you specify.

[-zone-member-port-wwn-list <text>, ...] - Zone Member WWPN List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the zones with the port WWNs you specify.

[-zone-member-port-switch-name-list <text>, ...] - Zone Member Switch WWN List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the zones with the member port hosting switch names you specify.

[-zone-data-last-successful-refresh-timestamp {MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [{+|-}hh:mm]] - Switch Zone Data Last Successful Refresh Timestamp

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the zone data last successful refresh timestamp you specify.

[-zone-member-wwn-list <text>, ...] - Zone Member WWN List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the zones with the member WWNs you specify.

[-zone-member-port-id-list <text>, ...] - Zone Member Port ID List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the zones with the member port ids you specify.

[-port-wwn-list <text>, ...] - Switch Port World Wide Name (WWPN) List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the ports with the WWNs you specify.

[-port-name-list <text>, ...] - Switch Port Name List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the ports with the names you specify.

[-port-admin-status-list {unknown|enabled|disabled}, ...] - Switch Port Admin Status List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the ports with administrative statuses you specify.

[-port-oper-status-list {unknown|online|offline}, ...] - Switch Port Operational Status List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the ports with operational statuses you specify.

[-port-mode-list {unknown|auto|F-port|FL-port|E-port|TE-port|U-port|G-port}, ...] - Switch Port Mode List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the ports with the operating modes you specify.

[-port-oper-speed-list <integer>, ...] - Switch Port Current Speed (in Gbits/sec) List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the ports with the operational speeds you specify.

[-port-bb-credit-list <integer>, ...] - Switch Port BB Credit List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the ports with the BB credits you specify.

[-port-sfp-present-list {true|false}, ...] - Switch Port Is SFP Present List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the ports with the SFP present values you specify.

[-port-peer-wwpn-list <text>, ...] - Switch Port Peer WWPN List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the ports with the peer port WWPNs you specify.

[-port-data-last-successful-refresh-timestamp {MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [{+|-}hh:mm]]] - Switch Port Data Last Successful Refresh Timestamp

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the port data last successful refresh timestamp you specify.

[-port-stat-name-list <text>, ...] - Switch Port Name List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the ports with the names you specify.

[-port-tx-frames-list <integer>, ...] - Switch Port Transmitted Frame Count List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the ports with the transmitted frames values you specify.

[-port-rx-frames-list <integer>, ...] - Switch Port Received Frame Count List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the ports with the received frames values you specify.

[-port-tx-octets-list <integer>, ...] - Switch Port Total Transmitted Octets List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the ports with the transmitted octets values you specify.

[-port-rx-octets-list <integer>, ...] - Switch Port Total Received Octets List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the ports with the received octets values you specify.

[-port-frame-error-list <integer>, ...] - Switch Port Frame Error Count List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the ports with the error frame values you specify.

[-port-stat-data-last-successful-refresh-timestamp {MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [{+|-}hh:mm]]] - Switch Port Stat Data Last Update Timestamp

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the port statistics data last successful refresh timestamp you specify.

[-sfp-port-name-list <text>, ...] - Switch Port Name List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the ports with the names you specify.

[-sfp-type-list {unknown|other|gbic|embedded|glm|gbic-with-serial-id|gbic-without-serial-id|sfp-with-serial-id|sfp-without-serial-id|x2p|x2-short|x2-medium|x2-tall|xpak-short|xpak-medium|xpak-tall|xenpak|sfp-dw-dm|qsfp|x2-dw-dm|gbic-not-installed|small-form-factor}, ...] - Switch Port SFP Type List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the ports with the SFP types you specify.

[-sfp-tx-type-list {unknown|long-wave-laser|short-wave-laser|long-wave-laser-cost-reduced|electrical|ten-gig-base-sr|ten-gig-base-lr|ten-gig-base-er|ten-gig-base-lx4|ten-gig-base-sw|ten-gig-base-lw|ten-gig-base-ew}, ...] - Switch Port SFP Transmitter Type List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the ports with the SFP transmitter types you specify.

[-sfp-vendor-list <text>, ...] - Switch Port SFP Vendor List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the ports with the SFP vendors you specify.

[-sfp-part-number-list <text>, ...] - Switch Port SFP Part Number List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the ports with the SFP part numbers you specify.

[-sfp-serial-number-list <text>, ...] - Switch Port SFP Serial Number List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the ports with the SFP serial numbers you specify.

[-sfp-data-last-successful-refresh-timestamp {MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [{+|-}hh:mm]] - Switch Port SFP Data Last Successful Refresh Timestamp

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the port SFP data last successful refresh timestamp you specify.

[-switch-error-text-list <text>, ...] - Switch Error Text List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the errors you specify.

[-conn-switch-port-name-list <text>, ...] - Switch Port Name List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the ports with the names you specify.

[-conn-switch-port-mode-list {unknown|auto|F-port|FL-port|E-port|TE-port|U-port|G-port}, ...] - Switch Port Operating Mode List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the ports with the operating modes you specify.

[-conn-switch-port-wwn-list <text>, ...] - Switch Port WWN List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the ports with the WWNs you specify.

[-conn-switch-port-peer-port-wwn-list <text>, ...] - Switch Port Peer Port WWN List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the ports with the peer port WWNs you specify.

[-conn-switch-port-peer-info-list <text>, ...] - Switch Port Peer Host & Port Name List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the ports with the peer information values you specify.

[-conn-data-last-successful-refresh-timestamp {MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [{+|-}hh:mm]] - Switch Connectivity Data Last Successful Refresh Timestamp

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the switch connectivity data last successful refresh timestamp you specify.

[-conn-switch-port-peer-type-list {unknown|bridge|switch|fcp-adapter|fcvi-adapter}, ...] - Switch Port Peer Type List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the ports connected to the peer types you specify.

[-switch-port-name-list <text>, ...] - Switch Port Name List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the ports with the names you specify.

[-switch-port-speed-list <integer>, ...] - Switch Port Speed (in Gbps) List

Displays information only about the storage switches that have the ports with the speeds you specify.

[-node-name-list <nodename>, ...] - Node Name List

Displays information only about the storage switches that are connected to the nodes you specify.

[-adapter-name-list <text>, ...] - Node Adapter Name List

Displays information only about the storage switches that are connected to the adapters you specify.

[-adapter-port-name-list <text>, ...] - Node Adapter Port Name List

Displays information only about the storage switches that are connected to the adapter ports you specify.

[-adapter-type-list {unknown|FCP-Initiator|FC-VI|FCP-Target}, ...] - Node Adapter Type List

Displays information only about the storage switches that are connected to the types of adapters you specify.

[-path-data-last-successful-refresh-timestamp {MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [{+|-}hh:mm]] - Switch Path Data Last Successful Refresh Timestamp

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the node to switch path data last successful refresh timestamp you specify.

[-name-list <text>, ...] - Switch Name List

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the names you specify.

[-domain-id-list <integer>, ...] - Switch Domain ID List

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the domain ids you specify.

[-wwn-list <text>, ...] - Switch WWN List

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the switch WWNs you specify.

[-role-list {unknown|primary|subordinate}, ...] - Switch Role in Fabric List

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the switch roles you specify.

[-address-list <IP Address>, ...] - Switch IP Address List

Displays information only about the storage switches that match the switch IP addresses you specify.

Examples

The following example displays information about all storage switches:

```
cluster::>storage switch show
Switch      Symbolic      Vendor  Model      Switch WWN      Is      Monitor
            Name              DS-C9148-16P-K9  Monitored Status
-----
Cisco_10.226.197.34
            mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-4
            Cisco
            2000547fee78f088 true      ok
Cisco_10.226.197.35
            mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-3
            Cisco
            2000547fee78f0f0 true      ok
Cisco_10.226.197.36
            mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-2
            Cisco
            2000547fee78efb0 true      ok
Cisco_10.226.197.37
            mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-1
            Cisco
            2000547fee78f0d8 true      ok
4 entries were displayed.
cluster::>
```

The following example displays connectivity (switch to peer and node to switch) information about all storage switches:

```
cluster::> storage switch show -connectivity
Switch Name: Cisco_10.226.197.36
Switch WWN: 2000547fee78efb0
Fabric WWN: 2001547fee78efb1
Vendor: Cisco
Model: DS-C9148-16P-K9
Errors: -
Last Update Time: 7/31/2014 14:16:42 -04:00

Connectivity:
Port Name Port Mode Port WWN      Peer Port WWN      Peer Type      Peer Info
-----
fc1/1      F-port    2001547fee78efb0  2100001086607d34  unknown       unknown
fc1/3      F-port    2003547fee78efb0  21000024ff3dd9cb  unknown       unknown
fc1/4      F-port    2004547fee78efb0  21000024ff3dda8d  unknown       unknown
fc1/5      F-port    2005547fee78efb0  500a0980009af880  unknown       unknown
fc1/6      F-port    2006547fee78efb0  500a0981009af370  unknown       unknown
```

fc1/11	TE-port	200b547fee78efb0	200b547fee78f088	switch	Cisco_10.226.197.34:fc1/11
fc1/12	TE-port	200c547fee78efb0	200c547fee78f088	switch	Cisco_10.226.197.34:fc1/12
fc1/13	F-port	200d547fee78efb0	2100001086609e22	unknown	unknown
fc1/15	F-port	200f547fee78efb0	21000024ff3dd91b	unknown	unknown
fc1/16	F-port	2010547fee78efb0	21000024ff3dbef5	unknown	unknown
fc1/17	F-port	2011547fee78efb0	500a0981009afda0	unknown	unknown
fc1/18	F-port	2012547fee78efb0	500a0981009a9160	unknown	unknown
fc1/25	F-port	2019547fee78efb0	21000010866037e8	bridge	ATTO_10.226.197.17:1
fc1/27	F-port	201b547fee78efb0	21000024ff3dd9d3	fcvi-adapter	dpg-mcc-3240-15-a1:fcvi_device_1
fc1/28	F-port	201c547fee78efb0	21000024ff3dbe3d	fcvi-adapter	dpg-mcc-3240-15-a2:fcvi_device_1
fc1/29	F-port	201d547fee78efb0	500a0980009ae0a0	fcv-adapter	dpg-mcc-3240-15-a2:0c
fc1/30	F-port	201e547fee78efb0	500a0981009aef40	fcv-adapter	dpg-mcc-3240-15-a1:0d

Last Update Time: 7/31/2014 14:26:48 -04:00

Path:

Node	Adapter	Switch Port	Switch Port Speed Adapter Type
dpg-mcc-3240-15-a1	0d	fc1/30	4Gbps FCP-Initiator
dpg-mcc-3240-15-a1	fcvi_device_1	fc1/27	8Gbps FC-VI
dpg-mcc-3240-15-a2	0c	fc1/29	4Gbps FCP-Initiator
dpg-mcc-3240-15-a2	fcvi_device_1	fc1/28	8Gbps FC-VI

The following command displays cooling (temperature sensors and fans) information about all storage switches:

```
cluster::>storage switch show -cooling
```

```
Switch Name: Cisco_10.226.197.34
Switch WWN: 2000547fee78f088
Fabric WWN: 2001547fee78efb1
Vendor: Cisco
Model: DS-C9148-16P-K9
Errors: -
```

Last Update Time: 7/31/2014 14:26:58 -04:00

Fans:

Fan	RPM	Status
Fan Module-1	-	operational
Fan Module-2		operational
Fan Module-3		operational
Fan Module-4		operational

Last Update Time: 7/31/2014 14:27:10 -04:00

Temperature Sensors:

Sensor	Temp (C)	Status
module-1 Outlet	27	normal
module-1 Outlet	29	normal
module-1 Intake	26	normal
module-1 Intake	28	normal

The following command displays the error information about all storage switches:

```
cluster::> storage switch show -error
```

```
Switch Name: Cisco_10.226.197.34
Switch WWN: 2000547fee78f088
```

```
-----
Cisco_10.226.197.34(2000547fee78f088): Switch is Unreachable over Management Network.
```

```

Switch Name: Cisco_10.226.197.35
Switch WWN: 2000547fee78f0f0
-----
Cisco_10.226.197.35(2000547fee78f0f0): Switch is Unreachable over Management Network.

Switch Name: Cisco_10.226.197.36
Switch WWN: 2000547fee78efb0
-----
Cisco_10.226.197.36(2000547fee78efb0): Switch is Unreachable over Management Network.

Switch Name: Cisco_10.226.197.37
Switch WWN: 2000547fee78f0d8
-----
Cisco_10.226.197.37(2000547fee78f0d8): Switch is Unreachable over Management Network.

4 entries were displayed.

```

The following command displays the detailed information about all the storage switches:

```

cluster::> storage switch show -instance

Switch Name: Cisco_10.226.197.34
Switch Domain: -
Switch Role: -
Switch WWN: 2000547fee78f088
Fabric WWN: 2001547fee78efb1
Vendor: Cisco
Model: DS-C9148-16P-K9
Firmware Version: 6.2(1)
Management IP: 10.226.197.34
Errors: Cisco_10.226.197.34(2000547fee78f088): Switch is Unreachable over Management Network.
Last Update Time: 7/31/2014 14:41:28 -04:00

Fabric:

```

Switch Name	Domain WWN	Role	IP Address
Cisco_10.226.197.34	0 2000547fee78f088	unknown	10.226.197.34
Cisco_10.226.197.36	0 2000547fee78efb0	unknown	10.226.197.36

The following command displays port information about all storage switches:

```

cluster::> storage switch show -port

Switch Name: Cisco_10.226.197.34
Switch WWN: 2000547fee78f088
Fabric WWN: 2001547fee78efb1
Vendor: Cisco
Model: DS-C9148-16P-K9
Errors: -
Last Update Time: 7/31/2014 14:26:58 -04:00

Ports:

```

Port Name	Port	Admin WWN	Oper Status	Port Mode	SFP Present	Speed (Gbps)	BB Credit	PeerPortWWN
fc1/1	2001547fee78f088	enabled	online	F-port	true	8	1	2100001086608b76
fc1/2	2002547fee78f088	enabled	offline	auto	true	0	1	
fc1/3	2003547fee78f088	enabled	online	F-port	true	8	1	21000024ff48edd9
fc1/4	2004547fee78f088	enabled	online	F-port	true	8	1	21000024ff3dd981
fc1/5	2005547fee78f088							

fc1/6	enabled	online	F-port	true	4	1	500a098001057f98
	2006547fee78f088						
fc1/7	enabled	online	F-port	true	4	1	500a098101069778
	2007547fee78f088						
fc1/8	enabled	offline	auto	true	0	1	
	2008547fee78f088						
fc1/9	enabled	offline	auto	true	0	1	
	2009547fee78f088						
fc1/10	enabled	offline	auto	true	0	1	
	200a547fee78f088						
fc1/11	enabled	offline	auto	true	0	32	
	200b547fee78f088						
fc1/12	enabled	offline	TE-port	true	8	32	200b547fee78efb0
	200c547fee78f088						
fc1/13	enabled	offline	TE-port	true	8	32	200c547fee78efb0
	200d547fee78f088						
fc1/14	enabled	online	F-port	true	8	32	2100001086609c2e
	200e547fee78f088						
fc1/15	enabled	offline	auto	true	0	32	
	200f547fee78f088						
fc1/16	enabled	offline	auto	true	0	32	
	2010547fee78f088						
fc1/17	enabled	offline	auto	true	0	32	
	2011547fee78f088						
fc1/18	enabled	offline	auto	true	0	32	
	2012547fee78f088						
fc1/19	enabled	offline	auto	true	0	32	
	2013547fee78f088						
fc1/20	enabled	offline	auto	true	0	32	
	2014547fee78f088						
fc1/21	enabled	offline	auto	true	0	1	
	2015547fee78f088						
fc1/22	enabled	offline	auto	true	0	1	
	2016547fee78f088						
fc1/23	enabled	offline	auto	true	0	32	
	2017547fee78f088						
fc1/24	enabled	offline	auto	true	0	32	
	2018547fee78f088						
fc1/25	enabled	offline	auto	true	0	32	
	2019547fee78f088						
fc1/26	enabled	online	F-port	true	8	32	2100001086609c06
	201a547fee78f088						
fc1/27	enabled	offline	auto	true	0	32	
	201b547fee78f088						
fc1/28	enabled	online	F-port	true	8	32	21000024ff48ea93
	201c547fee78f088						
fc1/29	enabled	online	F-port	true	8	32	21000024ff48eacf
	201d547fee78f088						
fc1/30	enabled	online	F-port	true	4	32	500a098101484340
	201e547fee78f088						
fc1/31	enabled	online	F-port	true	4	32	500a09810147e700
	201f547fee78f088						
fc1/32	enabled	offline	auto	true	0	32	
	2020547fee78f088						
fc1/33	enabled	offline	auto	true	0	1	
	2021547fee78f088						
fc1/34	enabled	offline	auto	true	0	1	
	2022547fee78f088						
fc1/35	enabled	offline	auto	true	0	32	
	2023547fee78f088						
fc1/36	enabled	offline	auto	true	0	32	
	2024547fee78f088						
fc1/37	enabled	offline	auto	true	0	32	
	2025547fee78f088						
fc1/38	enabled	offline	auto	true	0	32	
	2026547fee78f088						
fc1/39	enabled	offline	auto	true	0	32	
	2027547fee78f088						
fc1/40	enabled	offline	auto	true	0	32	
	2028547fee78f088						
fc1/41	enabled	offline	auto	true	0	32	
	2029547fee78f088						
fc1/42	enabled	offline	auto	true	0	32	
	202a547fee78f088						

fc1/43	202b547fee78f088	enabled	offline auto	true	0	32
fc1/44	202c547fee78f088	enabled	offline auto	true	0	32
fc1/45	202d547fee78f088	enabled	offline auto	true	0	32
fc1/46	202e547fee78f088	enabled	offline auto	true	0	32
fc1/47	202f547fee78f088	enabled	offline auto	true	0	32
fc1/48	2030547fee78f088	enabled	offline auto	true	0	0
port-channel 1	2401547fee78f088	enabled	offline auto	true	0	0
port-channel 2	2402547fee78f088	enabled	offline auto	true	0	0
port-channel 3	2403547fee78f088	enabled	offline auto	true	0	0
port-channel 4	2404547fee78f088	enabled	offline auto	true	0	0
port-channel 5	2405547fee78f088	enabled	offline auto	true	0	0
port-channel 6	2406547fee78f088	enabled	offline auto	true	0	0
port-channel 7	2407547fee78f088	enabled	offline auto	true	0	0
port-channel 8	2408547fee78f088	enabled	offline auto	true	0	0
port-channel 9	2409547fee78f088	enabled	offline auto	true	0	0
port-channel 10	240a547fee78f088	enabled	offline auto	true	0	0
port-channel 11	240b547fee78f088	enabled	offline auto	true	0	0
port-channel 12	240c547fee78f088	enabled	offline auto	true	0	0
sup-fc0	enabled	online	unknown	true	1	0

The following command displays power supply unit information about all storage switches:

```
cluster::> storage switch show -power

Switch Name: Cisco_10.226.197.34
Switch WWN: 2000547fee78f088
Fabric WWN: 2001547fee78efb1
Vendor: Cisco
Model: DS-C9148-16P-K9
Errors: -
Last Update Time: 7/31/2014 14:41:49 -04:00

Power Supplies:

Power Supply    Serial Number Status
-----
300.00W 110v AC PAC15494TBZ    normal
300.00W 110v AC PAC15494T4D    normal
```

The following command displays san configuration (VSANs and Zones) information about all storage switches:

```
cluster::> storage switch show -san-config
```

```
Switch Name: Cisco_10.226.197.34
Switch WWN: 2000547fee78f088
Fabric WWN: 2001547fee78efb1
Vendor: Cisco
Model: DS-C9148-16P-K9
Errors: -
Last Update Time: 7/31/2014 14:41:49 -04:00
VSAN Configuration:
```

VSAN ID	Vsan Name	Oper Status	Load Balancing	isIOD
1	VSAN0001	up	src-id-dest-id	true
2	dpg_13_storage	up	src-id-dest-id-ox-id	true
3	dpg_13_fcvi	down	src-id-dest-id-ox-id	true
10	dpg_mcc_13_fab1_fcvi	up	src-id-dest-id	true
20	dpg_mcc_13_fab1_storage	up	src-id-dest-id-ox-id	true
30	dpg_mcc_13_fab2_fcvi	up	src-id-dest-id	true
40	VSAN0040	up	src-id-dest-id	true
70	dpg_mcc_14_fcvi	up	src-id-dest-id	true
80	dpg_mcc_14_storage	up	src-id-dest-id-ox-id	true
110	dpg_mcc_15_fcvi	up	src-id-dest-id-ox-id	true
120	dpg_mcc_15_storage	up	src-id-dest-id-ox-id	true
4094	isolated_vsan	down	src-id-dest-id-ox-id	true

VSAN Membership:

VSAN ID	Switch Name	Switch Port Name
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/2
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/7
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/8
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/9
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/10
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/11
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/12
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/14
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/19
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/20
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/21
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/22
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/23
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/24
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/31
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/32
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/33
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/34
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/35
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/36
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/37
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/38
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/39
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/40
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/41
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/42
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/43
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/44
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/45
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/46
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/47
1	Cisco_10.226.197.34	fc1/48

```

1 Cisco_10.226.197.34 port-channel 1
1 Cisco_10.226.197.34 port-channel 2
1 Cisco_10.226.197.34 port-channel 3
1 Cisco_10.226.197.34 port-channel 4
1 Cisco_10.226.197.34 port-channel 5
1 Cisco_10.226.197.34 port-channel 6
1 Cisco_10.226.197.34 port-channel 7
1 Cisco_10.226.197.34 port-channel 8
1 Cisco_10.226.197.34 port-channel 9
1 Cisco_10.226.197.34 port-channel 10
1 Cisco_10.226.197.34 port-channel 11
1 Cisco_10.226.197.34 port-channel 12
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/2
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/7
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/8
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/9
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/10
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/11
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/12
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/14
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/19
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/20
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/21
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/22
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/23
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/24
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/26
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/31
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/32
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/33
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/34
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/35
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/36
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/37
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/38
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/39
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/40
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/41
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/42
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/43
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/44
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/45
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/46
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/47
1 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/48
30 Cisco_10.226.197.34 fc1/3
30 Cisco_10.226.197.34 fc1/4
30 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/3
30 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/4
40 Cisco_10.226.197.34 fc1/1
40 Cisco_10.226.197.34 fc1/5
40 Cisco_10.226.197.34 fc1/6
40 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/1
40 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/5
40 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/6
70 Cisco_10.226.197.34 fc1/15
70 Cisco_10.226.197.34 fc1/16
70 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/15
70 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/16
80 Cisco_10.226.197.34 fc1/13
80 Cisco_10.226.197.34 fc1/17
80 Cisco_10.226.197.34 fc1/18
80 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/13
80 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/17
80 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/18
110 Cisco_10.226.197.34 fc1/26
110 Cisco_10.226.197.34 fc1/27
110 Cisco_10.226.197.34 fc1/28
120 Cisco_10.226.197.34 fc1/25
120 Cisco_10.226.197.34 fc1/29
120 Cisco_10.226.197.34 fc1/30
120 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/25
120 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/29
120 Cisco_10.226.197.36 fc1/30

```

Last Update Time: 7/31/2014 14:45:40 -04:00

Zone Configuration:

Member	Member	Member
Zone Name	VSAN ID	Switch Name
dpg_mcc_fcvi	30	Cisco_10.226.197.36
\$default_zone\$	30	Cisco_10.226.197.36
dpg_mcc_storage	40	Cisco_10.226.197.36
\$default_zone\$	40	Cisco_10.226.197.36
dpg_mcc_14_fcvi	70	Cisco_10.226.197.36
\$default_zone\$	70	Cisco_10.226.197.36
dpg_mcc_14_storage	80	Cisco_10.226.197.34
\$default_zone\$	80	Cisco_10.226.197.34
dpg_mcc_15_fcvi	110	Cisco_10.226.197.36
\$default_zone\$	110	Cisco_10.226.197.36
dpg_mcc_15_storage	120	Cisco_10.226.197.34
\$default_zone\$	120	Cisco_10.226.197.34

The following command displays port SFP information about all storage switches:

```
cluster::> storage switch show -sfp
```

```
Switch Name: Cisco_10.226.197.34
Switch WWN: 2000547fee78f088
Fabric WWN: 2001547fee78efb1
Vendor: Cisco
Model: DS-C9148-16P-K9
Errors: -
```

Last Update Time: 7/31/2014 14:41:49 -04:00

SFP:

Port Name	Type	Tx Type	Vendor	Part Number	Serial Number
fc1/1	sfp-with-serial-id	short-wave-laser	CISCO-FINISAR	FTLF8528P2BCV-CS	FNS160629J9
fc1/2	unknown	unknown			
fc1/3	sfp-with-serial-id	short-wave-laser	CISCO-FINISAR	FTLF8528P2BCV-CS	FNS160629H3
fc1/4	sfp-with-serial-id	short-wave-laser	CISCO-FINISAR	FTLF8528P2BCV-CS	FNS160629QH
fc1/5	sfp-with-serial-id	short-wave-laser	CISCO-FINISAR	FTLF8528P2BCV-CS	FNS160628EA

fc1/6	sfp-with-serial-id		short-wave-laser CISCO-FINISAR	FTLF8528P2BCV-CS FNS160629QT
fc1/7	unknown	unknown		
fc1/8	unknown	unknown		
fc1/9	unknown	unknown		
fc1/10	unknown	unknown		
fc1/11	sfp-with-serial-id		short-wave-laser CISCO-FINISAR	FTLF8528P2BCV-CS FNS160629GP
fc1/12	sfp-with-serial-id		short-wave-laser CISCO-FINISAR	FTLF8528P2BCV-CS FNS16061X71
fc1/13	sfp-with-serial-id		short-wave-laser CISCO-FINISAR	FTLF8528P2BCV-CS FNS160629P8
fc1/14	unknown	unknown		
fc1/15	sfp-with-serial-id		short-wave-laser CISCO-FINISAR	FTLF8528P2BCV-CS FNS160629JP
fc1/16	sfp-with-serial-id		short-wave-laser CISCO-FINISAR	FTLF8528P2BCV-CS FNS160628D2
fc1/17	sfp-with-serial-id		short-wave-laser CISCO-FINISAR	FTLF8528P2BCV-CS FNS160629NG
fc1/18	sfp-with-serial-id		short-wave-laser CISCO-FINISAR	FTLF8528P2BCV-CS FNS160629R1
fc1/19	unknown	unknown		
fc1/20	unknown	unknown		
fc1/21	unknown	unknown		
fc1/22	unknown	unknown		
fc1/23	sfp-with-serial-id		short-wave-laser CISCO-FINISAR	FTLF8528P2BCV-CS FNS160629NC
fc1/24	sfp-with-serial-id		short-wave-laser CISCO-FINISAR	FTLF8528P2BCV-CS FNS160628CX
fc1/25	sfp-with-serial-id		short-wave-laser CISCO-FINISAR	FTLF8528P2BCV-CS FNS160629NZ
fc1/26	unknown	unknown		
fc1/27	sfp-with-serial-id		short-wave-laser CISCO-FINISAR	FTLF8528P2BCV-CS FNS16061XB0
fc1/28	sfp-with-serial-id		short-wave-laser CISCO-FINISAR	FTLF8528P2BCV-CS FNS16061XA6
fc1/29	sfp-with-serial-id		short-wave-laser CISCO-FINISAR	FTLF8528P2BCV-CS FNS16061XA0
fc1/30	sfp-with-serial-id		short-wave-laser CISCO-FINISAR	FTLF8528P2BCV-CS FNS16061X9S
fc1/31	unknown	unknown		
fc1/32	unknown	unknown		
fc1/33	sfp-with-serial-id		short-wave-laser CISCO-FINISAR	FTLF8528P2BCV-CS

```

                                FNS16061NL7
fc1/34      unknown      unknown
fc1/35      sfp-with-serial-id
                                short-wave-laser CISCO-FINISAR
                                FTLF8528P2BCV-CS
                                FNS160629M8
fc1/36      sfp-with-serial-id
                                short-wave-laser CISCO-FINISAR
                                FTLF8528P2BCV-CS
                                FNS160629KH
fc1/37      unknown      unknown
fc1/38      unknown      unknown
fc1/39      unknown      unknown
fc1/40      unknown      unknown
fc1/41      unknown      unknown
fc1/42      unknown      unknown
fc1/43      unknown      unknown
fc1/44      unknown      unknown
fc1/45      unknown      unknown
fc1/46      unknown      unknown
fc1/47      unknown      unknown
fc1/48      unknown      unknown
port-channel 1
            unknown      unknown
port-channel 2
            unknown      unknown
port-channel 3
            unknown      unknown
port-channel 4
            unknown      unknown
port-channel 5
            unknown      unknown
port-channel 6
            unknown      unknown
port-channel 7
            unknown      unknown
port-channel 8
            unknown      unknown
port-channel 9
            unknown      unknown
port-channel 10
            unknown      unknown
port-channel 11
            unknown      unknown
port-channel 12
            unknown      unknown
sup-fc0

```

The following command displays port statistics information about all storage switches:

```

cluster::> storage switch show -stats

Switch Name: Cisco_10.226.197.34
Switch WWN: 2000547fee78f088
Fabric WWN: 2001547fee78efb1
Vendor: Cisco
Model: DS-C9148-16P-K9
Errors: -
Last Update Time: 7/31/2014 14:41:49 -04:00

Port Statistics:

```

Port Name	Rx Frames	Rx Octets	Tx Frames	Tx Octets	Error Frames
fc1/1	2116207233	3710682580	3906335374	859905888	0
fc1/2	1	208	1	208	0
fc1/3	3238899002	903116292	3079548736	4014304952	0
fc1/4	1888758418	1643379900	2434821325	2997002344	0
fc1/5	3719731908	1808138824	1878240211	3421335100	0
fc1/6	2644430347	1042009564	249190625	2003353056	0
fc1/7	1	228	1	228	0

fc1/8	1	156	1	156	0
fc1/9	1	148	1	148	0
fc1/10	1	224	1	224	0
fc1/11	3617142898	4129927136	39089396	2595464620	0
fc1/12	473603889	1560909460	2797562521	2833496016	0
fc1/13	1852255936	1091902804	180309704	1769859928	0
fc1/14	1	140	1	140	0
fc1/15	4997082	3519688264	4283938	3370856432	0
fc1/16	4995287	3519577592	4282173	3370732136	0
fc1/17	55146756	178045212	1733567096	3030415436	0
fc1/18	63005788	4287094736	1726651844	2640371212	0
fc1/19	1	200	1	200	0
fc1/20	1	104	1	104	0
fc1/21	1	108	1	108	0
fc1/22	1	108	1	108	0
fc1/23	1	164	1	164	0
fc1/24	1	216	1	216	0
fc1/25	2810698819	1611009260	471527156	1900246656	0
fc1/26	1	104	1	104	0
fc1/27	4165019838	887421780	3848122102	2581891136	0
fc1/28	58607737	1015197080	101621078	3482734024	0
fc1/29	4266270960	222242144	3766674764	2400640552	0
fc1/30	3984658378	1443835508	152597387	678837848	0
fc1/31	1	220	1	220	0
fc1/32	1	120	1	120	0
fc1/33	1	132	1	132	0
fc1/34	1	144	1	144	0
fc1/35	1	160	1	160	0
fc1/36	1	104	1	104	0
fc1/37	1	148	1	148	0
fc1/38	1	184	1	184	0
fc1/39	1	160	1	160	0
fc1/40	1	136	1	136	0
fc1/41	1	196	1	196	0
fc1/42	1	128	1	128	0
fc1/43	1	168	1	168	0
fc1/44	1	212	1	212	0
fc1/45	1	136	1	136	0
fc1/46	1	224	1	224	0
fc1/47	1	104	1	104	0
fc1/48	1	104	1	104	0

storage tape commands

Manage tape devices

storage tape offline

Take a tape drive offline

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command takes the specified tape drive offline.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - **Node**

Use this parameter to specify the node to which the tape drive is attached.

{ -name <text> - **Tape Drive Device Name**

Use this parameter to specify the device name of the tape drive that needs to be taken offline. The format of the device -name name includes a prefix to specify how the tape cartridge is handled and a suffix to describe the density of the tape. The prefix suggests 'r', 'nr' or 'ur' for rewind, no rewind, or unload/reload and a suffix shows density of 'l', 'm', 'h' or 'a'. For example, a tape device name for this operation might have the form "nrst8m" where 'nr' is the 'no rewind' prefix, 'st8' is the alias-name and 'm'

is the tape density. You can use the 'storage tape show -device-names' command to find more information about device names of tape drives attached to a node.

| -device-id <text> - Tape Drive Device ID

Use this parameter to specify the device ID of the tape drive that needs to be taken offline.

Examples

The following example takes the tape drive with device name 'nrst8m' offline. This tape drive is attached to cluster1-01.

```
cluster1::> storage tape offline -node cluster1-01 -name nrst8m
```

storage tape online

Bring a tape drive online

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command brings a specified tape drive online.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Use this parameter to specify the node to which the tape drive is attached.

{ -device-id <text> - Tape Drive Device ID

Use this parameter to specify the device ID of the tape drive that needs to be brought online.

| -name <text> - Tape Drive Device Name

Use this parameter to specify the device name of the tape drive that needs to be brought online. The format of the device -name name includes a prefix to specify how the tape cartridge is handled and a suffix to describe the density of the tape. The prefix suggests 'r', 'nr' or 'ur' for rewind, no rewind, or unload/reload and a suffix shows density of 'l', 'm', 'h' or 'a'. For example, a tape device name for this operation might have the form "nrst8m" where 'nr' is the 'no rewind' prefix, 'st8' is the alias-name and 'm' is the tape density. You can use the 'storage tape show -device-names' command to find more information about device names of tape drives attached to a node.

Examples

The following example brings the tape drive with device id sw4:2.126L4 attached to the node, cluster1-01, online.

```
cluster1::> storage tape online -node cluster1-01 -device-id sw4:2.126L4
```

storage tape position

Modify a tape drive cartridge position

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command changes the tape drive cartridge position.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Use this parameter to specify the node to which the tape drive is attached.

-name <text> - Tape Drive Device Name

Use this parameter to specify the device name of the tape drive whose cartridge position needs to be changed. The format of the device `-name` includes a prefix to specify how the tape cartridge is handled and a suffix to describe the density of the tape. The prefix suggests 'r', 'nr' or 'ur' for rewind, no rewind, or unload/reload and a suffix shows density of 'l', 'm', 'h' or 'a'. For example, a tape device name for this operation might have the form "nrst8m" where 'nr' is the 'no rewind' prefix, 'st8' is the alias-name and 'm' is the tape density. You can use the 'storage tape show -device-names' command to find more information about device names of tape drives attached to a node.

-operation {weof|fsf|bsf|fsr|bsr|rewind|erase|eom} - Tape Position Operation

Use this parameter to specify the tape positioning operation. The possible values for `-operation` are:

- weof - Write end-of-file marks
- fsf - Forward space end-of-file marks
- bsf - Backward space end-of-file marks
- fsr - Forward space records
- bsr - Backward space records
- rewind - Rewind the tape
- erase - Erase then entire tape media from current position
- eom - Position the tape at end of data (end of media if full)

[-count <integer>] - Count for Positioning

Use this parameter to specify the count for a tape positioning operation. You can specify this parameter only with the following operations: weof, fsf, bsf, fsr, and bsr. The default value of this parameter is one.

Examples

The following example specifies a rewind operation on a tape device. Note the `-count` parameter does not need to be specified for this type of operation.

```
cluster1::> storage tape position -node cluster1-01 -name nrst8m -operation rewind
```

The following example specifies an fsf (forward space filemark) operation on a tape device. Note the `-count` parameter specifies 5 forward space filemarks for this operation.

```
cluster1::> storage tape position -node cluster1-01 -name nrst1a -operation fsf -count 5
```

The following example specifies an eom (end-of-media) operation on a tape device. The 'eom' positions a tape at end of data (end of media if full). Note the `-count` parameter does not need to be specified for this type of operation.

```
cluster1::> storage tape position -node cluster1-01 -name rst0h -operation eom
```

storage tape reset

Reset a tape drive

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command resets a specified tape drive.

Parameters**-node {<nodename>|local} - Node**

Use this parameter to specify the node to which the tape drive is attached.

-device-id <text> - Tape Drive Device ID

Use this parameter to specify the device ID of the tape drive is to be reset.

Examples

The following example resets the tape drive with device ID sw4:2.126L3 attached to the node, cluster1-01.

```
cluster1::> storage tape reset -node cluster1-01 -device-id sw4:2.126L3
```

storage tape show

Display information about tape drives and media changers

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage tape show` command displays information about tape drives and media changers attached to the cluster. Where it appears in the remainder of this document "device" may refer to either a tape drive or a media changer. By default, this command displays the following information about all tape drives and media changers:

- Node to which the tape drive/media changer is attached
- Device ID of the tape drive/media changer
- Description of the tape drive/media changer
- Type of device: tape drive or media changer
- Functional status of the tape drive/media changer

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-alias]**

Displays the tape drive/media changer alias with the following details:

- Node to which tape drive/media changer is attached
- Device ID of the tape drive/media changer
- Alias name of the tape drive/media changer
- Alias mapping for tape drive/media changer

| **[-connectivity]**

Displays the connectivity from the node to the tape drive/media changer with the following details:

- Node to which tape drive/media changer is attached
- Device ID of the tape drive/media changer
- Tape drive/media changer description
- Type of device: tape drive or media changer
- Interface type for the tape drive/media changer
- World Wide Node Name of tape drive/media changer
- World Wide Port Name of tape drive/media changer
- Serial Number of tape drive/media changer
- Tape drive/media changer errors
- Initiator port which hosts the tape drive/media changer

- Alias name of the tape drive/media changer
- Operational state of tape drive/media changer
- Functional status of tape drive/media changer

| [-device-names]

Displays the tape drive names for used tape positioning using the following details: rewind, no rewind, unload/reload and density

- Node to which tape drive/media changer is attached
- Device ID of the tape drive/media changer
- Tape drive/media changer description
- Device Names that include Rewind, no Rewind, Unload/Reload

| [-status]

Displays the status of tape drive/media changer with the following details:

- Device ID of the tape drive/media changer
- Tape drive/media changer description
- World Wide Node Name of tape drive/media changer
- World Wide Port Name of tape drive/media changer
- Serial Number of tape drive/media changer
- Alias name of the tape drive/media changer
- Format used for tape cartridge mounted by tape drive
- Tape drive/media changer errors
- Node to which tape drive/media changer is attached
- Operational state of tape drive/media changer
- File number following last tape drive I/O operation
- Block number following last tape drive I/O operation
- Residual count following last tape drive I/O operation

| [-instance]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-device-id <text>] - Device ID

Selects the tape drive/media changer with the specified device ID.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Displays detailed information about tape drives or media changers on the specified node.

[-device-type <text>] - Device Type

Selects the devices with the specified type of tape drive or media changer.

[-description <text>] - Description

Selects the tape drives/media changers with the specified description.

[-alias-name <text>] - Alias Name

Selects the tape drive/media changer with the specified alias name.

[-alias-mapping <text>] - Alias Mapping

Selects the tape drive/media changer with the specified alias mapping.

[-wwnn <text>] - World Wide Node Name

Selects the tape drives/media changers with the specified World Wide Node Name.

[-wwpn <text>] - World Wide Port Name

Selects the tape drive/media changer with the specified World Wide Port Name.

[-serial-number <text>] - Serial Number

Selects the tape drive/media changer with the specified serial number.

[-functional-status {unknown|normal|error}] - Functional Status

Selects the tape drives/media changers with the specified functional status of the device.

[-device-if-type {unknown|fibre-channel|SAS|pSCSI}] - Device Interface Type

Selects the tape drives/media changers with the specified interface type.

[-device-state {unknown|available|ready-write-enabled|ready-write-protected|offline|in-use|error|reserved-by-another-host|normal}] - Operational State of Device

Selects the tape drives/media changers with the specified operational state.

[-format <text>, ...] - Tape Cartridge Format

Selects the tape drives with the specified tape format.

[-error <text>] - Tape Error

Selects the tape drives/media changers with the specified error string.

[-initiator <text>] - Initiator Port

Selects the tape drives/media changers with the specified initiator port.

[-file-number <integer>] - File Number

Selects the tape drives/media changers with the specified file number. The file number is the number of file marks between the beginning of media and current logical position. File number gets modified on write file mark, and forward or backward space file operations. A value of -1 indicates unknown position on the tape media or tape not loaded in the tape drive.

[-block-number <integer>] - Block Number

Selects the tape drives/media changers with the specified block number. The block number is the number of logical blocks between the beginning of tape media or the prior file mark and the current logical position on the tape media. Block number gets modified on writes, reads, and forward or backward space over records (blocks). The block number also gets reset to zero when a file mark is crossed or another file mark is written that designates a new file. If the tape is back spaced to a prior file mark, the block number might be zeroed. A value of -1 indicates unknown position on the tape media or that a tape not loaded in the tape drive.

[-residual-count <integer>] - Residual Count of Last I/O Operation

Selects the tape drives with the specified residual count.

[-device-name-r <text>, ...] - Device Name for Rewind

Selects the tape drives with the specified device name for rewind.

[-device-name-nr <text>, ...] - Device Name for No Rewind

Selects the tape drives with the specified device name for no rewind.

[-device-name-ur <text>, ...] - Device Name for Unload Reload

Selects the tape drives with the specified device name for unload/reload.

[-resv-type {off|persistent|scsi}] - Reservation Type for device

Selects the tape drives with the specified type.

Examples

The following example displays information about all tape drives and media changers attached to the cluster:

```
cluster1::> storage tape show
```

Node: cluster1-01			
Device ID	Device Type	Description	Status
sw4:10.11	tape drive	HP LT0-3	error

```

Node: cluster1-01
Device ID      Device Type      Description      Status
-----
sw4:10.11L1    media changer    PX70-TL         normal

```

The following example displays detailed information about a tape drive named sw4:10.11

```
cluster1::> storage tape show -device-id sw4:10.11
```

```

Node: cluster1-01
Device ID      Device Type      Description      Status
-----
sw4:10.11      tape drive       HP LT0-3        error

```

storage tape show-errors

Display tape drive errors

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage tape show-errors` command displays error information about tape drives attached to the cluster. By default, this command displays the following information about all tape drives:

- Node to which the tape drive is attached
- Device ID of the tape drive
- Type of device(tape drive)
- Description of the tape drive
- Alias name of the tape drive
- Tape drive errors

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Displays detailed information about tape drives on the specified node.

[-device-id <text>] - Device ID

Selects the tape drive with the specified device ID.

[-device-type <text>] - Device Type

Selects the devices with the specified type of tape drive.

[-description <text>] - Description

Selects the tape drives with the specified description.

[-alias-name <text>] - Alias Name

Selects the tape drive with the specified alias name.

[-wwnn <text>] - World Wide Node Name

Selects the tape drives with the specified World Wide Node Name.

[-wwpn <text>] - World Wide Port Name

Selects the tape drive with the specified World Wide Port Name.

[-serial-number <text>] - Serial Number

Selects the tape drive with the specified serial number.

[-error <text>] - Tape Drive Error Description

Selects the tape drives with the specified error string.

[-initiator <text>] - Initiator Port

Selects the tape drives with the specified initiator port.

Examples

The following example shows error information for all tape drives attached to cluster1.

```
cluster1::> storage tape show-errors
      Node: node1
      Device ID: 0d.125
      Device Type: tape drive
      Description: Hewlett-Packard LTO-5
      Alias: st0

      Errors: hardware error; repair or replace tape drive

      Node: node1
      Device ID: 2d.0
      Device Type: tape drive
      Description: IBM LTO-6 ULT3580
      Alias: st2

      Errors: -
```

The following example shows error information for tape drive sw4:2.126L1 attached to the node, node1.

```
cluster1::> storage tape show-errors -device-id sw4:2.126L1 -node node1

      Node: node1
      Device ID: sw4:2.126L1
      Device Type: tape drive
      Description: Hewlett-Packard LTO-3
      Alias: st3

      Errors: -
```

storage tape show-media-changer

Display information about media changers

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This `storage tape show-media-changer` command displays information about media changers attached to the cluster. By default, this command displays the following information about all media changers:

- Device ID of media changer
- Description of media changer
- World Wide Node Name of media changer
- World Wide Port Name of media changer
- Serial number of media changer
- Media changer errors
- Node to which the media changer is attached

- Initiator port which hosts the media changer
- Alias name of media changer
- Operational state of media changer
- Functional status of media changer

Parameters

[-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-device-id <text>] - Device ID

Selects the media changer with the specified device ID.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Displays detailed information about media changers on the specified node.

[-description <text>] - Description

Selects the media changers with the specified description.

[-alias-name <text>] - Alias Name

Selects the media changer with the specified alias name.

[-wwnn <text>] - World Wide Node Name

Selects the media changers with the specified World Wide Node Name.

[-wwpn <text>] - World Wide Port Name

>Selects the media changer with the specified World Wide Port Name.

[-serial-number <text>] - Serial Number

Selects the media changer with the specified serial number.

[-device-if-type {unknown|fibre-channel|SAS|pSCSI}] - Device If Type

Selects the media changers with the specified interface type.

[-device-state {unknown|available|ready-write-enabled|ready-write-protected|offline|in-use|error|reserved-by-another-host|normal}] - Operational State of Device

Selects the media changers with the specified operational state.

[-error <text>] - Media Changer Error Description

Selects the media changers with the specified error string.

[-initiator <text>] - Initiator Port

Selects the media changers with the specified initiator port.

Examples

The following example displays information about all media changers attached to the cluster:

```
cluster1::> storage tape show-media-changer
```

```
Media Changer: sw4:10.1111
```

```
Description: PX70-TL
```

```
WWNN: 2:00a:000e11:10b919
```

```
WWPN: 2:00b:000e11:10b919
```

```
Serial Number: 00FRU7800000_LL1
```

```
Errors: -
```

```
Paths:
```

Node	Initiator	Alias	Device State	Status

```
cluster1-01          2b          mc0          in-use          normal
```

```
Media Changer: sw4:12.4L1
```

```
Description: NEO-TL
```

```
WWNN: 2:001:000e11:10b919
```

```
WWPN: 2:002:000e11:10b919
```

```
Serial Number: 00FRU7800000_LL0
```

```
Errors: -
```

```
Paths:
```

Node	Initiator	Alias	Device State	Status
cluster1-01	5a	mc1	available	normal

storage tape show-supported-status

Displays the qualification and supported status of tape drives

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the supported and qualification status of all tape drives recognized by Data ONTAP attached to a node in the cluster. This includes nonqualified tape drives. Such tape drives do not have a Tape Configuration File (TCF) on the storage system. A nonqualified tape drive can be used if the tape drive emulates a qualified tape drive or if the appropriate TCF for the nonqualified tape drive is downloaded from the Lenovo Support Site to the storage system.

Parameters

[-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the tape drives that match this parameter value.

[-tape-drive <text>] - Tape Drive Name

Selects the tape drives that match this parameter value.

[-is-supported {true|false}] - Tape Drive Supported

Selects the tape drives that match this parameter value.

[-status <text>] - Supported Status

Selects the tape drives that match this parameter value.

Examples

The following example displays support and qualification status of tape drives recognized by Data ONTAP. The command also identifies tape drives attached to the node that are nonqualified (not supported).

```
cluster1::> storage tape show-supported-status
```

```
Node: Node1
```

Tape Drive	Is Supported	Support Status
sw4:2.126L6	false	Nonqualified tape drive
Hewlett-Packard C1533A	true	Qualified
Hewlett-Packard C1553A	true	Qualified
Hewlett-Packard Ultrium 1	true	Qualified
Sony SDX-300C	true	Qualified

Sony SDX-500C	true	Qualified
StorageTek T9840C	true	Dynamically Qualified
StorageTek T9840D	true	Dynamically Qualified
Tandberg LTO-2 HH	true	Dynamically Qualified

The following example displays support and qualification status of tape drives selected by tape-drive. The command identifies the supported status of the selected tape drive.

```
cluster1::> storage tape show-supported-status -tape-drive "Sony SDX-300C"
```

Node: Node1

Tape Drives	Is Supported	Support Status
Sony SDX-300C	true	Qualified

storage tape show-tape-drive

Display information about tape drives

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This `storage tape show-tape-drive` command displays information about tape drives attached to the cluster. By default, this command displays the following information about all tape drives:

- Device ID of tape drive
- Description of tape drive
- World Wide Node Name of tape drive
- World Wide Port Name of tape drive
- Serial Number of tape drive
- Tape drive errors
- Node to which the tape drive is attached
- Initiator port which hosts the tape drive
- Alias name of tape drive
- Operational state of tape drive
- Functional status of tape drive

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-device-id <text>] - Device ID

Selects the tape drive with the specified device ID.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Displays detailed information about tape drives on the specified node.

[-description <text>] - Description

Selects the tape drives with the specified description.

[-alias-name <text>] - Alias Name

Selects the tape drive with the specified alias name.

[-wwnn <text>] - World Wide Node Name

Selects the tape drives with the specified World Wide Node Name.

[-wwpn <text>] - World Wide Port Name

Selects the tape drive with the specified World Wide Port Name.

[-serial-number <text>] - Serial Number

Selects the tape drive with the specified serial number.

[-device-if-type {unknown|fibre-channel|SAS|pSCSI}] - Device If Type

Selects the tape drives with the specified interface type.

[-device-state {unknown|available|ready-write-enabled|ready-write-protected|offline|in-use|error|reserved-by-another-host|normal}] - Operational State of Device

Selects the tape drives with the specified operational state.

[-error <text>] - Tape Drive Error Description

Selects the tape drives with the specified error string.

[-initiator <text>] - Initiator Port

Selects the tape drives with the specified initiator port.

[-resv-type {off|persistent|scsi}] - Reservation type for device

Selects the tape drives with the specified type.

Examples

The following example displays information about all tape drives attached to the cluster:

```
cluster1::> storage tape show-tape-drive
```

```
Tape Drive: sw4:11.126
Description: StorageTek T10000C
  WWNN: 5:001:04f000:b39ec8
  WWPN: 5:001:04f000:b39ec9
Serial Number: 576004000041
```

Errors: -

Node	Initiator	Alias	Device State	Status
cluster1-01	2a	st0	ready-write-enabled	normal

```
Tape Drive: sw4:12.4
Description: HP LT0-3
  WWNN: 2:001:000e11:10b919
  WWPN: 2:002:000e11:10b919
Serial Number: 1068000371
```

Errors: -

Node	Initiator	Alias	Device State	Status
cluster1-01	0b	st1	ready-write-enabled	normal

storage tape trace

Enable/disable tape trace operations

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command enables or disables diagnostic tape trace operations for all tape drives attached to the node you have specified.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Use this parameter to specify the node on which the tape trace feature is enabled or disabled.

[-is-trace-enabled {true|false}] - Tape Trace Enabled or Disabled

Use this parameter to enable or disable the tape trace feature. By default, the tape trace feature is enabled.

Examples

The following example enables tape trace operation on the node, cluster1-01.

```
cluster1::> storage tape trace -node cluster1-01 -is-trace-enabled true
```

storage tape alias commands

Manage tape device aliases

storage tape alias clear

Clear alias names

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command clears alias names for a tape drive or media changer.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Use this parameter to specify the node to which the tape drive is attached.

{ -name <text> - Alias Name That Is to Be Cleared

Use this parameter to specify the alias name that is to be cleared. You can use the 'storage tape show -alias' command to find more information about alias names of tape drives and media changers attached to a node. The *-clear-scope* and *-name* parameters are mutually exclusive. If you specify the *-name* parameter, a single alias name is cleared.

| -clear-scope {tape|media-changer|all}} - Scope of Alias Clear Operation

Use this parameter to specify the scope of the alias clear operation. The *-clear-scope* and *-name* parameters are mutually exclusive. If you specify the *-clear-scope* parameter, multiple aliases are cleared depending upon the value of the parameter.

The possible values for *-clear-scope* are as follows:

- *tape* - Clear all tape drive aliases
- *media-changer* - Clear all media-changer aliases
- *all* - Clear both tape drive and media-changer aliases

Examples

The following example clears an alias name 'st3' attached to the node, cluster1-01.

```
cluster1::> storage tape alias clear -node cluster1-01 -name st3
```

The following example clears all tape drive alias names attached to the node, cluster1-01.

```
cluster1::> storage tape alias clear -node cluster1-01 -clear-scope tape
```

The following example clears all media changer alias names attached to the node, cluster1-01.

```
cluster1::> storage tape alias clear -node cluster1-01 -clear-scope media-changer
```

The following example clears both tape and media changer alias names attached to the node, cluster1-01.

```
cluster1::> storage tape alias clear -node cluster1-01 -clear-scope all
```

storage tape alias set

Set an alias name for tape drive or media changer

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command sets an alias name for a tape drive or media changer.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - **Node**

Use this parameter to specify the node to which the tape drive is attached.

-name <text> - **Alias Name for Tape Drive or Media Changer**

Use this parameter to specify the alias name for tape drive or media changer. For a tape drive alias name, the format is 'st' followed by one or more digits. For a media changer alias name, the format is 'mc' followed by one or more digits.

-mapping <text> - **Mapping for Alias Name**

Use this parameter to specify the mapping for an alias name. Use the format 'SN[<serial-number>]'. Valid mapping for serial numbers are in the format 'SN[<serial-number>]' where the <serial-number> is from 2 to 90 characters long and includes the following characters: 0-9, a-z, and A-Z.

Examples

The following example sets an alias name 'st3' for a tape drive with serial number SN[123456]L4 attached to the node, node1.

```
cluster1::storage tape alias> set -node node1 -name st3 -mapping SN[123456]L4.
```

The following example sets an alias name 'mc1' for a media changer with serial number SN[65432] attached to the node, node1.

```
cluster1::storage tape alias> set -node node1 -name mc1 -mapping SN[65432].
```

storage tape alias show

Displays aliases of all tape drives and media changers

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays aliases of all tape drives and media changers attached to every node in the cluster.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

Examples

The following example shows the aliases of all tape drives and media changers attached to every node in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> storage tape alias show
```

Node: node1

Alias	Mapping
-----	-----
mc0	SN[00FRU7800000_LL0]L1
mc1	SN[00FRU7800000_LL1]L1
mc2	SN[aa6a64c69360a0980248c8]
mc3	SN[c940abe8b0c3a0980248c8]
mc4	SN[fba082e6b335a0980248c8]L5
st0	SN[HU19487T7N]
st1	SN[1068000230]
st10	SN[fba0c508b335a0980248c8]L7

Node: node2

Alias	Mapping
-----	-----
mc1	SN[c940982fc48c8]
st3	SN[ST456HT8N]L3
st2	SN[HG68000230]L2
st11	SN[aba673980248c8]L7

storage tape config-file commands

Manage tape configuration files

storage tape config-file delete

Delete a tape config file

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `storage tape config-file delete` command deletes the specified tape drive configuration file from all nodes that are currently part of the cluster.

Parameters

-filename <text> - Config File Filename

This parameter specifies the name of the tape configuration file that will be deleted from all nodes that are currently part of the cluster.

Examples

The following example deletes the specified tape drive configuration files on every node that is currently part of the cluster:

```
cluster1::> storage tape config-file delete -filename XYZ_LTO-6.TCF
```

storage tape config-file get

Get a tape drive configuration file

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage tape config-file get` command uploads a specified tape drive configuration file to each node that is currently part of the cluster.

Parameters

-url <text> - Config File URL

This parameter specifies the URL that provides the location of the package to be fetched. Standard URL schemes, including HTTP and TFTP, are accepted.

Examples

The following example uploads the specified tape drive configuration file to each node that is currently part of the cluster:

```
cluster1::> storage tape config-file get -url http://example.com/~tapeconfigfile/XYZ_LT0-6.TCF
```

storage tape config-file show

Display the list of tape drive configuration files on the given node

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage tape config-file show` command lists the tape drive configuration files loaded onto each node in the cluster.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects information about tape drive configuration files for the specified node.

[-config-file <text>] - Tape Config File

Selects information about the tape drive configuration file specified.

Examples

The following example lists the tape drive config files loaded onto each node in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> storage tape config-file show
```

```
Node: node1
```

```
Tape Config Files
```

```
-----  
CERTANCE_LT02_ULTRIUM.TCF  
CERTANCE_LT03_ULTRIUM.TCF  
HP_LT09.TCF  
HP_LT02.TCF  
HP_LT03_ULTRIUM.TCF
```

HP_LT04_ULTRIUM.TCF
HP_LT05_ULTRIUM.TCF
HP_LT06_ULTRIUM.TCF
IBM_3592.TCF
IBM_3592E05.TCF
IBM_5038_sdf kjl.TCF
IBM_LT02_ULT3580.TCF
IBM_LT02_ULTRIUM.TCF

storage tape library commands

View connectivity of tape libraries in cluster

storage tape library config commands

View configuration of tape LUNs attached to tape libraries

storage tape library config show

Display connectivity to back-end storage tape libraries.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays information such as how the storage tape libraries connect to the cluster, LUN groups, number of LUNs, WWPN, and switch port information. Use this command to verify the cluster's storage tape library configuration or to assist in troubleshooting.

Parameters

[-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

[-switch]

If you specify this parameter, switch port information is shown.

[-instance]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Controller Name

The name of the clustered node for which information is being displayed.

[-group <integer>] - LUN Group

A LUN group is a set of LUNs that shares the same path set.

[-target-wwpn <text>] - Library Target Ports

The World Wide Port Name of a storage tape library port.

[-initiator <text>] - Initiator

The host bus adapter that the clustered node uses to connect to storage tape libraries.

[-array-name <array name>] - Library Name

Name of the storage tape library that is connected to the clustered node.

[-target-side-switch-port <text>] - Target Side Switch Port

This identifies the switch port that connects to the tape library's target port.

[-initiator-side-switch-port <text>] - Initiator Side Switch Port

This identifies the switch port that connects to the node's initiator port.

[-lun-count <integer>] - Number of LUNS

This is a command-line switch (-lun-count) used to restrict what LUN groups are displayed in the output.

Examples

The following example displays the storage tape library configuration information.

```
cluster1::> storage tape library config show
Node      LUN  LUN
          Group Count      Library Name      Library Target Port Initiator
-----
cluster1-01      0      2      TAPE_LIB_1      50050763124b4d6f      3d

cluster1::>
```

storage tape library path commands

View connectivity of tape libraries in cluster

storage tape library path show

Display a list of Tape Libraries on the given path

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays path information for a tape library and has the following parameters by default:

- Node name
- Initiator port
- Target port
- TPGN (Target Port Group Number)
- Port speeds
- Path I/O in Kbytes/sec
- IOPs

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**
fields used to be used in this display

| **[-detail]**
Using this option displays the following:

- Target IOPs
- Target LUNs
- Path IOPs
- Path errors
- Path quality
- Path LUNs
- Initiator IOPs
- Initiator LUNs

| **[-instance]**
If you specify the *-instance* parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Controller name

The name of the clustered node for which information is being displayed.

[-array-name <array name>] - Library Name

Name of the storage tape library that is connected to the cluster.

[-target-wwpn <text>] - Target Port

Target World Wide Port Name. Port on the storage tape library that is being used.

[-initiator <text>] - Initiator Port

Initiator port that the clustered node uses.

[-initiator-side-switch-port <text>] - Initiator Side Switch Port

Switch port connected to the clustered node.

[-tpgn <integer>] - Target Port Group Number

TPGN refers to the target port group to which the target port belongs. A target port group is a set of target ports which share the same LUN access characteristics and failover behaviors.

[-port-speed <text>] - Port Speed

Port Speed of the specified port.

[-path-io-kbps <integer>] - Kbytes of I/O per second on Path(Rolling Average)

Rolling average of Kbytes of I/O per second on the library path.

[-path-iops <integer>] - Number of I/O per second on Path(Rolling Average)

Rolling average of I/O per second on the library path.

[-initiator-io-kbps <integer>] - Kbytes of I/O per second on Initiator(Rolling Average)

Rolling average of Kbytes of I/O per second on the initiator port.

[-initiator-iops <integer>] - Number of I/O per second on Initiator(Rolling Average)

>Rolling average of I/O per second on the initiator port.

[-target-io-kbps <integer>] - Kbytes of I/O per second to Target(Rolling Average)

Rolling average of Kbytes of I/O per second on the target port.

[-target-iops <integer>] - Number of I/O per second to Target(Rolling Average)

Rolling average of I/O per second on the target port.

[-target-side-switch-port <text>] - Target Side Switch Port

Switch port connected to the tape library.

[-path-link-errors <integer>] - Link Error count on path

Fibre Channel link error count.

[-path-quality <integer>] - Percentage of weighted error threshold

A number representing the threshold of errors that is allowed on the path. Path quality is a weighted error value. When the error weight of a path exceeds the threshold, I/O is routed to a different path.

[-path-lun-in-use-count <integer>] - Number of LUNs in the in-use state on this path

Number of LUNs on this path.

[-initiator-lun-in-use-count <integer>] - Number of LUNs in the in-use state on this initiator

Number of LUNs on this initiator.

[-target-lun-in-use-count <integer>] - Number of LUNs in the in-use state on this target

Number of LUNs on this target.

Examples

The following example displays the path information for a storage tape library

```
cluster1::> storage tape library path show
Node      Initiator  Target Port      TPGN   Speed      (KB/s)      IOPs
-----
cluster1-01      3d      50050763124b4d6f      61   4 Gb/s      0           0
cluster1-01
```

cluster1-01	0b	510a09800000412d	35	4 Gb/S	0	0
	0b	510a09820000412d	1	4 Gb/S	0	0

3 entries were displayed.

storage tape library path show-by-initiator

Display a list of LUNs on the given tape library

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays path information for every initiator port connected to a tape library. The output is similar to the storage library path show command but the output is listed by initiator.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

fields used to be used in this display

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Controller name

The name of the clustered node for which information is being displayed.

[-initiator <text>] - Initiator Port

Initiator port that the clustered node uses.

[-target-wwpn <text>] - Target Port

Target World Wide Port Name. Port on the storage tape library that is being used.

[-initiator-side-switch-port <text>] - Initiator Side Switch Port

Switch port connected to the clustered node.

[-target-side-switch-port <text>] - Target Side Switch Port

Switch port connected to the tape library.

[-array-name <array name>] - Library Name

Name of the storage tape library that is connected to the cluster.

[-tpgn <integer>] - Target Port Group Number

TPGN refers to the target port group to which the target port belongs. A target port group is a set of target ports which share the same LUN access characteristics and failover behaviors.

[-port-speed <text>] - Port Speed

Port Speed of the specified port.

[-path-io-kbps <integer>] - Kbytes of I/O per second on Path (Rolling Average)

Rolling average of Kbytes of I/O per second on the library path.

[-path-iops <integer>] - Number of I/O per second on Path (Rolling Average)

Rolling average of I/O per second on the library path.

[-initiator-io-kbps <integer>] - Kbytes of I/O per second on Initiator (Rolling Average)

Rolling average of Kbytes of I/O per second on the initiator port.

[-initiator-iops <integer>] - Number of I/O per second on Initiator (Rolling Average)

>Rolling average of I/O per second on the initiator port.

[-target-io-kbps <integer>] - Kbytes of I/O per second to Target (Rolling Average)

Rolling average of Kbytes of I/O per second on the target port.

[-target-iops <integer>] - Number of I/O per second to Target (Rolling Average)

Rolling average of I/O per second on the target port.

Examples

The following example displays the path information by initiator for a storage tape library.

```
cluster1::> storage tape library path show-by-initiator
```

```
Node: cluster1-01
```

Initiator	Initiator I/O (KB/s)	Initiator Side Switch Port	Path I/O (KB/s)	Target Side Switch Port	Target I/O (KB/s)	Target Port	Library Name
0b	0	sw_tape:6	0	sw_tape:0	0	510a09800000412d	TAPE_LIB_1
3d	0	N/A	0	sw_tape:1	0	510a09820000412d	TAPE_LIB_1
3				N/A	0	50050763124b4d6f	TAPE_LIB_2

3 entries were displayed.

storage tape load-balance commands

Manage tape load balance

storage tape load-balance modify

Modify the tape load balance configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage tape load-balance modify` command modifies the tape load balance setting for a specified node in the cluster.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

This parameter specifies the node on which the tape load balance setting is to be modified.

[-is-enabled {true|false}] - Is Tape Load Balance Enabled

This parameter specifies whether tape load balancing is enabled on the node. The default setting is false.

Examples

The following example modifies the tape load balance setting on node1 in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> storage tape load-balance modify -node node1 -is-enabled true
```

storage tape load-balance show

Displays the tape load balance configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `storage tape load-balance show` command displays tape load balance settings for each node in the cluster.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

`[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node`

Selects information about tape load balancing for the specified node.

`[-is-enabled {true|false}] - Is Tape Load Balance Enabled`

Selects information about load balance configuration as specified by enabled or disabled setting.

Examples

The following example shows the load balance setting for each node in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> storage tape load-balance show
```

Node	Enabled
node1	false
node2	false

2 entries were displayed.

Chapter 26. System Commands

The system directory

The `system` commands enable you to monitor and control cluster nodes.

system cluster-switch commands

cluster switch health monitor directory

system cluster-switch create

Add information about a cluster switch or management switch

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system cluster-switch create` command adds information about a cluster switch or management switch. The cluster switch health monitor uses this information to monitor the health of the switch.

Use this command if ONTAP cannot automatically discover a cluster or management switch. ONTAP relies on the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) to discover the switches. CDP is always enabled on all cluster ports of a node by default, disabled on all non-cluster ports of a node. If the CDP is also enabled on your cluster switches, they will be automatically discovered.

If you want ONTAP to discover and monitor management switches, the CDP must be enabled on non-cluster ports. To verify whether the CDP is enabled or disabled, use the command [“system node run” on page 1151](#) `-node <node_name> -command options cdpd.enable`.

Use the [“system cluster-switch show” on page 1055](#) command to identify switches that the cluster switch health monitor is monitoring.

Parameters

-device <text> - Device Name

Specifies the device name of the switch that you want to monitor. Data ONTAP uses the device name of the switch to identify the SNMP agent with which it wants to communicate.

-address <IP Address> - IP Address

Specifies the IP address of switch's management interface.

-snmp-version {SNMPv1|SNMPv2c|SNMPv3} - SNMP Version

Specifies the SNMP version that Data ONTAP uses to communicate with the switch. The default is SNMPv2c.

{ -community <text> - DEPRECATED-Community String or SNMPv3 Username

Note: This parameter is deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use `-community-or-username` instead.

Specifies the community string for SNMPv2 authentication or SNMPv3 user name for SNMPv3 security. The default community string for SNMPv2 authentication is `cshm1!`.

| -community-or-username <text> } - Community String or SNMPv3 Username

Specifies the community string for SNMPv2 authentication or SNMPv3 user name for SNMPv3 security. The default community string for SNMPv2 authentication is `cshm1!`.

-model {*NX5010|NX5020|CAT2960|OTHER|NX5596|CN1610|CN1601|NX3132|NX5548|NX3132V|OT9332|NX3132XL|NX3232C*} - **Model Number**

Specifies the model number of the switch. You should not set this parameter to OTHER. Data ONTAP does not monitor switches that match this value. Data ONTAP sets this parameter to OTHER if a switch that it automatically discovers is not supported for health monitoring.

-type {*cluster-network|management-network*} - **Switch Network**

Specifies the switch type.

[-is-monitoring-enabled-admin {*true|false*}] - **Enable Switch Monitoring**

Specifies the switch admin monitoring status.

Examples

```
cluster1::> system cluster-switch create -device SwitchA -address 1.2.3.4 -snmp-version SNMPv2c -community-or-username cshm1! -model NX5596
Creates a new switch configuration for a switch named SwitchA.
```

```
cluster2::> system cluster-switch create -device SwitchB -address 5.6.7.8 -snmp-version SNMPv3 -community-or-username snmpv3u1 -model CN1601
```

system cluster-switch delete

Delete information about a cluster switch or management switch

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system cluster-switch delete` command disables switch health monitoring for a cluster or management switch.

Parameters

-device <*text*> - **Device Name**

Specifies the name of the switch.

[-force [*true*]] - **Force Delete (privilege: advanced)**

Specifies if force delete or not.

Examples

```
cluster1::> system cluster-switch delete -device SwitchA
Disables monitoring for the switch named SwitchA.
cluster1::> system cluster-switch delete -device SwitchA -force
```

system cluster-switch modify

Modify information about a switch's configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system cluster-switch modify` command modifies information about a cluster switch or management switch. The cluster switch health monitor uses this information to monitor the switch.

Parameters

-device <*text*> - **Device Name**

Specifies the device name of switch that you want to monitor.

[-address <*IP Address*>] - **IP Address**

Specifies the IP address of switch's management interface.

[-snmp-version {*SNMPv1|SNMPv2c|SNMPv3*}] - **SNMP Version**

Specifies the SNMP version that Data ONTAP uses to communicate with the switch. The default is SNMPv2c.

{ **[`-community` <text>]** - **DEPRECATED-Community String or SNMPv3 Username**

Note: This parameter is deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use `-community-or-username` instead.

Specifies the community string for SNMPv2 authentication or SNMPv3 username for SNMPv3 security.

| **[`-community-or-username` <text>]]** - **Community String or SNMPv3 Username**

Specifies the community string for SNMPv2 authentication or SNMPv3 username for SNMPv3 security.

[`-type` {*cluster-network*|*management-network*}] - **Switch Network**

Specifies the switch type.

[`-is-monitoring-enabled-admin` {*true*|*false*}] - **Enable Switch Monitoring**

Specifies the switch admin monitoring status.

Examples

```
cluster1::> system cluster-switch modify -device SwitchA -address 2.3.4.5
```

Modifies the IP address for the switch named SwitchA.

```
cluster1::> system cluster-switch modify -device SwitchB -snmp-version SNMPv3 -community-or-username snmpv3u1
```

system cluster-switch prepare-to-downgrade

Remove unsupported switches in preparation for downgrade

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system cluster-switch prepare-to-downgrade` command changes switch information, so that it is compatible with older versions of ONTAP. When executed, it removes cluster switch entries that are not supported in versions earlier than ONTAP 9.1.

Examples

system cluster-switch show

Display the configuration for cluster and management switches

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system cluster-switch show` command displays configuration details for the monitored cluster switches and management switches.

Parameters

{ **[`-fields` <fieldname>, ...]**

Selects the fields that have the specified name.

| **[`-snmp-config`]**

Displays the following information about a switch:

- Device Name
- SNMPv2c Community String or SNMPv3 Username

- SNMP Version

[-status]

Displays the following status information about a switch:

- Is Discovered
- SNMPv2c Community String or SNMPv3 Username
- Model Number
- Switch Network
- Software Version
- Reason For Not Monitoring
- Source Of Switch Version
- Is Monitored ?

[-instance]

Selects detailed information for all the switches.

[-device <text>] - Device Name

Selects the switches that match the specified device name.

[-address <IP Address>] - IP Address

Selects the switches that match the specified IP address.

[-snmp-version {SNMPv1|SNMPv2c|SNMPv3}] - SNMP Version

Selects the switches that match the specified SNMP version.

[-is-discovered {true|false}] - Is Discovered

Selects the switches that match the specified discovery setting.

[-community <text>] - DEPRECATED-Community String or SNMPv3 Username

Note: This parameter is deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use `-community-or-username` instead.

Selects the switches that match the specified SNMPv2c community string or SNMPv3 username.

[-community-or-username <text>] - Community String or SNMPv3 Username

Selects the switches that match the specified SNMPv2c community string or SNMPv3 username.

[-model {NX5010|NX5020|CAT2960|OTHER|NX5596|CN1610|CN1601|NX3132|NX5548|NX3132V|OT9332|NX3132XL|NX3232C}] - Model Number

Selects the switches that match the specified model number.

[-type {cluster-network|management-network}] - Switch Network

Selects the switches that match the specified switch type.

[-sw-version <text>] - Software Version

Selects the switches that match the specified software version.

[-reason <text>] - Reason For Not Monitoring

Selects the switches that match the specified reason.

[-version-source <text>] - Source Of Switch Version

Selects the switches that match the specified version source (for example, from SNMP, CDP or ISDP).

[-is-monitoring-enabled-operational {true|false}] - Is Monitored ?

Selects the switches that match the specified operational monitoring status.

[-serial-number <text>] - Serial Number of the Device

Selects the switches that match the specified serial number.

Examples

```
cluster1::> system cluster-switch show
Switch                Type                Address                Model
-----
cn1610-143--234      cluster-network    10.238.143.234      CN1610
  Serial Number: 20211200007
  Is Monitored: true
  Reason:
  Software Version: 1.1.0.1
  Version Source: ISDP

cn1601--143-230      management-network 10.238.143.230      CN1601
  Serial Number: 20210200019
  Is Monitored: false
  Reason: Monitoring Disabled by Default
  Software Version: 1.1.0.1
  Version Source: ISDP

cn1601--143-232      management-network 10.238.143.232      CN1601
  Serial Number: 20210200017
  Is Monitored: false
  Reason: Monitoring Disabled by Default
  Software Version: 1.1.0.1
  Version Source: ISDP

cn1610-143--231      cluster-network    10.238.143.231      CN1610
  Serial Number: 20211200002
  Is Monitored: true
  Reason:
  Software Version: 1.1.0.1
  Version Source: ISDP
```

The example above displays the configuration of all cluster switches and management switches.

```
cluster1::> system cluster-switch show -snmp-config
Switch                SNMPv2c Community
or SNMPv3 Username    SNMP Version
-----
SwitchA                public                SNMPv2c
```

system cluster-switch show-all

Displays the list of switches that were added and deleted

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system cluster-switch show-all` command displays configuration details for discovered monitored cluster switches and management switches, including switches that are user-deleted. From the list of deleted switches, you can delete a switch permanently from the database to re-enable automatic discovery of that switch.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

Selects the fields that have the specified name.

| [-instance]}

Selects detailed information for all the switches.

[-device <text>] - Device Name

Selects the switches that match the specified device name.

[-address <IP Address>] - IP Address

Selects the switches that match the specified IP address.

[-snmp-version {SNMPv1|SNMPv2c|SNMPv3}] - SNMP Version

Selects the switches that match the specified SNMP version.

[-community <text>] - DEPRECATED-Community String or SNMPv3 Username

Note: This parameter is deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use `-community-or-username` instead.

Selects the switches that match the specified community string or SNMPv3 username.

[-community-or-username <text>] - Community String or SNMPv3 Username

Selects the switches that match the specified community string or SNMPv3 username.

[-discovered {true|false}] - Is Discovered

Selects the switches that match the specified discovery setting.

[-model {NX5010|NX5020|CAT2960|OTHER|NX5596|CN1610|CN1601|NX3132|NX5548|NX3132V|OT9332|NX3132XL|NX3232C}] - Model Number

Selects the switches that match the specified model number.

[-type {cluster-network|management-network}] - Switch Network

Selects the switches that match the specified switch type.

[-sw-version <text>] - Software Version

Selects the switches that match the specified software version.

[-is-monitoring-enabled-operational {true|false}] - Switch Monitoring Status

Selects the switches that match the specified operational monitoring status.

[-reason <text>] - Reason For Not Monitoring

Selects the switches that match the specified reason.

[-version-source <text>] - Source Of Switch Version

Selects the switches that match the specified version source (for example, from SNMP, CDP or ISDP).

[-serial-number <text>] - Serial Number of the Device

Selects the switches that match the specified serial number.

Examples

```
cluster1::> system cluster-switch show-all
Switch                Type                Address        Model
-----
SwitchA               cluster           1.2.3.4        Nexus5010

    Is Monitored: yes
      Reason:
Software Version: Cisco IOS 4.1N1
Version Source: CDP
```

system cluster-switch log commands

The log directory

system cluster-switch log collect

Collect cluster switch log

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system cluster-switch log collect` command initiates the collection of a cluster switch log for the specified cluster switch.

Parameters

-device <text> - Switch Name

Specifies the cluster switch device for which the log collection is being made.

Examples

```
cluster1::> system cluster-switch log collect -device cluster-sw1
```

system cluster-switch log disable-collection

Disable cluster switch log collection

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system cluster-switch log disable-collection` command disables the collection of cluster switch logs.

Examples

```
cluster1::> system cluster-switch log disable-collection
```

system cluster-switch log enable-collection

Enable cluster switch log collection

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system cluster-switch log enable-collection` command enables the collection of cluster switch logs.

Examples

```
cluster1::> system cluster-switch log enable-collection
```

system cluster-switch log modify

Modify the cluster switch log request

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system cluster-switch log modify` command modifies the log request of the specified cluster switch.

Parameters

-device <text> - Switch Name

Specifies the cluster switch device for which the log request is being made. Note, that the device must be one of the devices listed as a cluster switch from the `system cluster-switch show` command. The full device name from the `system cluster-switch show` command must be used.

[-log-request {true|false}] - Requested Log

Specifies the initiation of a switch log retrieval for the specified cluster switch if set to true.

Examples

```
cluster1::> system cluster-switch log modify -device switch-name01(Switch---SN) -log-request true
```

system cluster-switch log setup-password

Obtain cluster switch admin passwords

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system cluster-switch log setup-password` command allows the user to enable the cluster switch health monitor to setup access to certain cluster switches so that the switch logs can be collected.

Examples

```
cluster1::> system cluster-switch log setup-password
Enter the switch name: (use full name from system cluster-switch show)
Enter the password: (Enter admin password of switch)
Enter the password again: (Enter admin password of switch)
cluster1::>
```

system cluster-switch log show

Displays cluster switch log information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system cluster-switch log show` command displays the status and requests for cluster switch logs.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

Specifies an instance of the cluster switch devices log status.

[-device <text>] - Switch Name

Specifies the name of the cluster switch device to display log status on.

[-log-request {true|false}] - Requested Log

Specifies the state of the log request for a cluster switch device. Values: true, false.

[-log-status <text>] - Log Status

Specifies the status of the log request for a cluster switch device.

[-log-timestamp <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Log Timestamp

Specifies the completion timestamp of the log request for a cluster switch device.

[-idx <integer>] - Index

Specifies the index of the cluster switch device.

[-filename <text>] - Filename

Specifies the full filename of the cluster switch log.

[-filenode <text>] - File Node

Specifies the name of the controller on which the cluster switch log resides.

Examples

```
cluster1::> system cluster-switch log show
```

Log Collection Enabled: true

Index	Switch	Log Timestamp	Status
1	switch-name01(Switch---SN)	-	-
2	switch-name02(Switch---SN)	-	-

system cluster-switch polling-interval commands

The polling-interval directory

system cluster-switch polling-interval modify

Modify the polling interval for monitoring cluster and management switch health

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system cluster-switch polling-interval modify` command modifies the interval in which the cluster switch health monitor polls cluster and management switches.

Parameters

[-polling-interval <integer>] - Polling Interval

Specifies the interval in which the health monitor polls switches. The interval is in minutes. The default value is 5. The allowed range of values is 2 to 120.

Examples

```
cluster1::> system cluster-switch polling-interval modify -polling-interval 41
```

system cluster-switch polling-interval show

Display the polling interval for monitoring cluster and management switch health

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system cluster-switch polling-interval show` command displays the polling interval used by the health monitor.

Examples

```
cluster1::> system cluster-switch polling-interval show
Polling Interval (in minutes): 40
```

system cluster-switch threshold commands

The threshold directory

system cluster-switch threshold show

Display the cluster switch health monitor alert thresholds

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system cluster-switch threshold show` command displays thresholds used by health monitor alerts.

Examples

```
cluster1::> system cluster-switch threshold show
Per 0.10% values: 1 = 0.10%, 5 = 0.50%
In Errors Threshold (%) Out Errors Threshold (%)
-----
                        1                        1
```

system chassis commands

Chassis health monitor directory

system chassis show

Display all the chassis in the cluster

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system chassis show` command displays information about all the chassis in the cluster. By default, the command displays the following information about all the chassis in the cluster:

- Chassis ID
- Status
- List of nodes in the chassis

To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

Selects the fields that you specify.

| **[-instance]**

Displays detailed information about all the chassis in the cluster.

[-chassis-id <text>] - Chassis ID

Selects information about the specified chassis.

[-member-nodes {<nodename>|local}, ...] - List of Nodes in the Chassis

Selects information about the chassis with the specified member node list.

[-num-nodes <integer>] - Number of Nodes in the Chassis

Selects information about the chassis with the specified number of nodes.

[-status {ok|ok-with-suppressed|degraded|unreachable|unknown}] - Status

Selects information about the chassis with the specified status.

Examples

The following example displays information about all the chassis in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system chassis show

Chassis ID          Status          List of Nodes
-----
4591227214          ok              node1,node2
```

```
4591227000          ok          node1,node2
```

The following example displays detailed information about a specific chassis:

```
cluster1::> system chassis show -chassis-id 4591227214 -instance
```

```
                Chassis ID: 4591227214
List of Nodes in the Chassis: node1,node2
Number of Nodes in the Chassis: 2
                Status: ok
```

system chassis fru commands

The fru directory

system chassis fru show

Display the FRUs in the cluster

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system chassis fru show` command displays information about all the major chassis specific FRUs in the cluster. By default, the command displays the following information about all the FRUs in the cluster:

- Chassis ID
- FRU name
- FRU type
- FRU state
- Nodes sharing the FRU

To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

Selects the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]}

Displays detailed information about FRUs.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Specifies the primary node name in the cluster on which Chassis health monitor is running.

[-serial-number <text>] - FRU Serial Number

Selects information about the FRU with the specified serial number.

[-fru-name <text>] - FRU Name

Selects information about the FRU with the specified FRU name.

[-type {controller|psu|fan|dimm|bootmedia|ioxm|nvram|nvdim}] - FRU Type

Selects information about all the FRUs with the specified FRU type.

[-name <text>] - FRU ID

Selects information about the FRU with the specified FRU unique name.

[-state <text>] - FRU State

Selects information about all the FRUs with the specified state.

[-status {ok|ok-with-suppressed|degraded|unreachable|unknown}] - Status

Selects information about all the FRUs with the specified status.

[-display-name <text>] - Display Name for the FRU

Selects information about all the FRUs with the specified FRU display name.

[-monitor {node-connect|system-connect|system|controller|chassis|cluster-switch|example}] - Monitor Name

Selects information about all the FRUs with the specified monitor name.

[-model <text>] - Model Type

Selects information about all the FRUs with the specified FRU model.

[-shared {shared|not_shared}] - Shared Resource

Selects information about all the FRUs with the specified sharing type.

[-chassis-id <text>] - Chassis ID

Selects information about all the FRUs in the specified chassis.

[-additional-info <text>] - Additional Information About the FRU

Selects information about all the FRUs with the specified additional information.

[-connected-nodes {<nodename>|local}, ...] - List of Nodes Sharing the FRU

Selects information about all the FRUs with the specified node list.

[-num-nodes <integer>] - Number of Nodes Sharing the FRU

Selects information about all the FRUs with the specified number of connected nodes.

Examples

The following example displays information about all major chassis specific FRUs in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system chassis fru show
```

Chassis ID	FRU	Type	State	Nodes Sharing the FRU
4591227214	node1	controller	ok	node1
4591227214	node2	controller	ok	node2
4591227214	PSU1 FRU	psu	GOOD	node1,node2
4591227214	PSU2 FRU	psu	GOOD	node1,node2

The following example displays detailed information about a specific FRU:

```
cluster1::> system chassis fru show -instance -fru-name "PSU1 FRU"
```

```

Node: node1
FRU Serial Number: XXT122737891
FRU Name: PSU1 FRU
FRU Type: psu
FRU Name: XXT122737891
FRU State: GOOD
Status: ok
Display Name for the FRU: PSU1 FRU
Monitor Name: chassis
Model Type: none
Shared Resource: shared
Chassis ID: 4591227214
Additional Information About the FRU: Part Number: 114-00065+A0
Revision: 020F
Manufacturer: NetApp
FRU Name: PSU
List of Nodes Sharing the FRU: node1,node2
Number of Nodes Sharing the FRU: 2
```

system controller commands

Controller health monitor directory

system controller show

Display the controller information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller show` command displays information about all the controllers in the cluster. These commands are available for 80xx, 25xx and later systems. Earlier models are not supported. By default, the command displays the following information about all the controllers in the cluster:

- Controller name
- System ID
- System serial number
- Controller model name
- Health monitor status

To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

Selects the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]]

Displays detailed information about all the controllers in the cluster.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects information about the specified controller.

[-system-id <text>] - System ID

Selects information about the controller with the specified System ID.

[-model <text>] - Model Name

Selects information about the controllers with the specified model name.

[-part-number <text>] - Part Number

Selects information about the controllers with the specified part number.

[-revision <text>] - Revision

Selects information about the controllers with the specified revision.

[-serial-number <text>] - Serial Number

Selects information about the controller with the specified system serial number.

[-controller-type <text>] - Controller Type

Selects information about the controllers with the specified controller type.

[-status {ok|ok-with-suppressed|degraded|unreachable|unknown}] - Status

Selects information about the controllers with the specified health monitor status.

[-chassis-id <text>] - Chassis ID

Selects information about the controllers with the specified chassis ID.

Examples

The below example displays information about all controllers in the cluster.

```
cluster1::> system controller show
Controller Name      System ID      Serial Number    Model    Status
-----
node1                140733730268652  700001456939    FAS2520  ok
node2                140733730268667  700001456941    FAS2520  ok
2 entries were displayed.
```

The example below displays detailed information about specified controller in the cluster.

```
cluster1::> system controller show -instance -node node1
Node: node1
System ID: 140733730268652
Model Name: FAS2520
Part Number: 111-01316
Revision: 21
Serial Number: 700001456939
Controller Type: none
Status: ok
Chassis ID: 4591227214
```

system controller bootmedia commands

The bootmedia directory

system controller bootmedia show

Display the Boot Media Device Health Status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller bootmedia show` command displays details of the bootmedia devices present in all the nodes in a cluster. These commands are available for 80xx, 25xx and later systems. Earlier models are not supported. By default, the command displays the following information about the bootmedia:

- Node name
- Display name
- Vendor ID
- Device ID
- Memory size
- Bootmedia state
- Health monitor status

To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

Selects the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]}

Displays detailed information for all the bootmedia devices.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the bootmedia device that is present on the specified node.

[-serial-num <text>] - Serial Number

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified serial number.

[-vendor-id <Hex Integer>] - Vendor ID

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified vendor ID.

[-device-id <Hex Integer>] - Device ID

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified device ID.

[-display-name <text>] - Display Name

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified display name.

[-unique-name <text>] - Unique Name

Selects the bootmedia device with the specified unique name.

[-monitor {node-connect|system-connect|system|controller|chassis|cluster-switch|example}] - Health Monitor Name

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified health monitor.

[-usbmon-status {present|not-present}] - Bootmedia Health Monitor

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified USBMON status.

[-device-state {good|warn|bad}] - Bootmedia State

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified device state.

[-size <integer>] - Max Memory Size (MB)

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified memory size.

[-health {ok|ok-with-suppressed|degraded|unreachable|unknown}] - Status

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified health monitor status.

Examples

The following example displays the information of the bootmedia devices present in all the nodes in a cluster:

```
cluster1::> system controller bootmedia show
```

Node	Display Name	Vendor ID	Device ID	Size (MB)	Bootmedia State	Status
node1	Micron Technology 0x655	634	655	1929	good	ok
node2	Micron Technology 0x655	634	655	1929	good	ok

The example below displays the detailed information about the bootmedia present in a node.

```
cluster1::> system controller bootmedia show -instance -node node1
```

```

Node: node1
Vendor ID: 634
Device ID: 655
Display Name: Micron Technology 0x655
Unique Name: Micron Technology 0x655 (ad.0)
Health Monitor Name: controller
USBMON Health Monitor: present
Bootmedia State: good
Max memory size(in MB): 1929
Status: ok
```

system controller bootmedia show-serial-number

Display the Boot Media Device serial number

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller bootmedia show-serial-number` command displays the Boot Media Device serial number. These commands are available for 80xx, 25xx and later systems. Earlier models are not supported. By default, the command displays the following information about the bootmedia:

- Node name
- Display name
- Serial Number

- Size
- Bootmedia state
- Status

To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

Selects the fields that you specify.

[-instance]}

Displays detailed information for all the bootmedia devices.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the bootmedia device that is present on the specified node.

[-serial-num <text>] - Serial Number

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified serial number.

[-vendor-id <Hex Integer>] - Vendor ID

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified vendor ID.

[-device-id <Hex Integer>] - Device ID

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified device ID.

[-display-name <text>] - Display Name

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified display name.

[-unique-name <text>] - Unique Name

Selects the bootmedia device with the specified unique name.

[-monitor {node-connect|system-connect|system|controller|chassis|cluster-switch|example}] - Health Monitor Name

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified health monitor.

[-usbmon-status {present|not-present}] - Bootmedia Health Monitor

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified USBMON status.

[-device-state {good|warn|bad}] - Bootmedia State

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified device state.

[-size <integer>] - Max Memory Size (MB)

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified memory size.

[-health {ok|ok-with-suppressed|degraded|unreachable|unknown}] - Status

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified health monitor status.

Examples

The following example displays the information of the bootmedia devices present in all the nodes in a cluster:

```
cluster1::> system controller bootmedia show-serial-number
```

Node	Display Name	Serial Number	(MB) State	Status
or-12-01	BootMedia/SAMSUNG	S2J4NXAGA08186	122104 good	ok
	MZVLV128HCGR-00000			
	BootMedia-2/SAMSUNG	S2J4NXAGA08198	122104 good	ok
	MZVLV128HCGR-00000			

2 entries were displayed.

The following example displays the detailed information about the bootmedia present in a node:

```
cluster1::> system controller bootmedia show-serial-number -instance -node node1
```

```
Node: node1
Vendor ID: 8086
```

```
Device ID: 8d02
Display Name: TOSHIBA THNSNJ060GMCU
Unique Name: /dev/ad4s1 (TOSHIBA THNSNJ060GMCU)
Health Monitor Name: controller
Bootmedia Health Monitor: present
Bootmedia State: good
Max memory size(in MB): 16367
Status: ok
Serial number: Y4IS104FTNEW
```

system controller clus-flap-threshold commands

The clus-flap-threshold directory

system controller clus-flap-threshold show

Display the controller cluster port flap threshold

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller clus-flap-threshold show` command allows the display of the threshold for link flapping counts for all nodes. This threshold would be the number of times the cluster port links for a given node can flap (go down) within a polling period before triggering an alert.

system controller config commands

Configuration information directory

system controller config show

Display System Configuration Information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller config show` command displays system configuration information for the devices present in the controller. To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[-device <text>] - Device

Selects the configuration information that matches the specified device.

[-slot <integer>] - Slot Number

Selects the configuration information that matches the specified slot.

[-subslot <integer>] - Subslot Number

Selects the configuration information that matches the specified subslot.

[-info <text>] - Device Info

Selects the configuration information that matches the specified device information.

Examples

The following example displays configuration information for slot 1 of the controller:

```
cluster1::> system controller config show -slot 1

Node: node1

Sub- Device/
Slot slot Information
-----
1  - NVRAM10 HSL
    Device Name:      Interconnect HBA: Generic OFED Provider
    Port Name:        ib1a
    Default GUID:     fe80:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0104
    Base LID:         0x104
    Active MTU:       8192
    Data Rate:        0 Gb/s (8X)
    Link State:       DOWN
    QSFP Vendor:      Amphenol
    QSFP Part Number: 112-00436+A0
    QSFP Type:        Passive Copper 1m ID:00
    QSFP Serial Number: APF16130066875
    QSFP Vendor:      Amphenol
    QSFP Part Number: 112-00436+A0
    QSFP Type:        Passive Copper 1m ID:00
    QSFP Serial Number: APF16130066857

cluster1::>
```

system controller config show-errors

Display configuration errors

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller config show-errors` displays configuration errors.

- node
- description

To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

Selects the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]}

Displays detailed information for all the PCI devices.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Displays configuration errors on the specified node.

[-verbose [true]] - Verbose Output?

The `-verbose` parameter enables verbose mode, resulting in the display of more detailed output.

[-description <text>] - Error Description

Displays the node with the specified configuration error.

Examples

The example below displays configuration errors on all the nodes in the cluster.

```
cluster1::> system controller config show-errors

Configuration Info and Errors for Node: cluster1-01
```

```

-----
Chelsio T320E 2x10G NIC card (PN X1008A) in slot 1 is not supported on model FAS3210
Configuration Info and Errors for Node: cluster1-02
-----
PCI-E Dual 10/100/1000 Ethernet G20 card (PN X1039A) in slot 2 is not supported on model FAS3210

cluster1::>

cluster1::> system controller config show-errors -verbose

Configuration Info and Errors for Node: cluster1-01
-----
sysconfig: Card in slot 2 (7-1275-0008-46848) is not supported.
sysconfig: slot 12 OK: X2067: Proprietary embedded SAS HBA

cluster1::>

```

system controller config pci commands

PCI device information directory

system controller config pci show-add-on-devices

Display PCI devices in expansion slots

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller config pci show-add-on-devices` command displays information about the PCIe devices in I/O expansion slots. The command displays the following information about the PCIe devices:

- Node
- Model
- Type
- Slot
- Device
- Vendor
- Sub-device ID

To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

Selects the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]}

Displays detailed information about PCI devices.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the PCI devices that are present in the specified node.

[-model <text>] - Model String

Selects the PCI devices that are present on the system with the specified model name.

[-type <integer>] - Device Type

Selects the PCI devices with the specified device type.

[-slot-and-sub <text>] - PCI Slot Number

Selects the PCI devices present in the specified slot or slot-subslot combination.

[-device <text>] - Device

Selects the PCI devices with the specified device ID.

[-vendor <text>] - Vendor Number

Selects the PCI devices with the specified vendor ID.

[-sub-device-id <integer>] - Sub Device ID

Selects the PCI devices with the specified sub-device ID.

Examples

The example below displays information about PCI devices found in I/O expansion slots of all the nodes in the cluster.

```
cluster1::> system controller config pci show-add-on-devices
Node           Model           Slot Type Device  Vendor Sub-Device ID
-----
cluster1-01    FAS6240
               6      7  0x2532 0x1077      10
               5      1  0x1527 0x8086       0
               2      7  0x6732 0x15B3       0
               3      1  0x8030 0x1077       0
               1      2  0x8001 0x11F8       0
               15     1  0x10FB 0x8086       0
               13     1  0x150E 0x8086       1
               7      1  0x1528 0x8086       0
cluster1-02    FAS6240
               6      7  0x2532 0x1077      10
               5      1  0x1527 0x8086       0
               2      7  0x6732 0x15B3       0
               3      1  0x8030 0x1077       0
               1      2  0x8001 0x11F8       0
               15     1  0x10FB 0x8086       0
               13     1  0x150E 0x8086       1
               7      1  0x1528 0x8086       0
```

16 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::>
```

system controller config pci show-hierarchy

Display PCI hierarchy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller config pci show-hierarchy` command displays the PCI Hierarchy of all PCI devices found in a controller. The command displays the following information about the PCI devices:

- Node
- Level
- Device
- Link Capability
- Link Status

To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

Selects the fields that you specify.

| **[-instance]**

Displays detailed information for PCI devices.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Displays the PCI hierarchy of the specified node.

[-level <integer>] - PCI Device Level

Displays the PCI devices that match the specified level within the PCI hierarchy.

[-pci-device <text>] - PCI Device

Displays the PCI devices that match the specified device description.

[-link-cap <text>] - Link Capability

Displays the PCI devices that match the specified link capability.

[-link-status <text>] - Link Status

Displays the PCI devices that match the specified link status.

Examples

The example below displays the PCI hierarchy for all of the nodes in the cluster.

```
cluster1:> system controller config pci show-hierarchy
PCI Hierarchy

Node: cluster1-01

Level Device      Link
-----
1   Br[3721](0,3,0): PCI Device 8086:3721 on Controller
    LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(3),L1(6),Port(68))
    LinkStatus(LkSp(2),LkWd(4),DLAct),
2   Dv[8001](1,0,0): PMC SAS adapter on Controller
    LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(8),ASPM(3),L0(3),L1(6),Port(68))
    LinkStatus(LkSp(2),LkWd(4),SCLk),
1   Br[3722](0,4,0): PCI Device 8086:3722 on Controller
    LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(3),L1(6),Port(68))
    LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(4),DLAct),
2   Dv[6274](2,0,0): PCI Device 15b3:6274 on Controller
    LinkCap(MaxLkSp(1),MaxLkWd(8),ASPM(1),L0(7),L1(7),Port(68))
    LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(4)),
1   Br[3723](0,5,0): PCI Device 8086:3723 on Controller
    LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(3),L1(6),Port(68))
    LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(0)),
1   Br[3b42](0,28,0): PCI Device 8086:3b42 on Controller
    LinkCap(MaxLkSp(1),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(4),L1(6),Port(68))
    LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(4),SCLk,DLAct),
2   Dv[150e](4,0,0): Intel 1G NIC on Controller
    LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(6),L1(6),Port(68))
    LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(4),SCLk),
2   Dv[150e](4,0,1): Intel 1G NIC on Controller
    LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(6),L1(6),Port(68))
    LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(4),SCLk),
2   Dv[150e](4,0,2): Intel 1G NIC on Controller
    LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(6),L1(6),Port(68))
    LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(4),SCLk),
2   Dv[150e](4,0,3): Intel 1G NIC on Controller
    LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(6),L1(6),Port(68))
    LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(4),SCLk),
1   Br[3b4a](0,28,4): PCI Device 8086:3b4a on Controller
    LinkCap(MaxLkSp(1),MaxLkWd(1),ASPM(3),L0(4),L1(6),Port(68))
    LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(1),SCLk,DLAct),
2   Dv[10d3](5,0,0): Intel 1G NIC on Controller
    LinkCap(MaxLkSp(1),MaxLkWd(1),ASPM(3),L0(1),L1(6),Port(68))
    LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(1),SCLk),
1   Br[3b4e](0,28,6): PCI Device 8086:3b4e on Controller
    LinkCap(MaxLkSp(1),MaxLkWd(1),ASPM(3),L0(4),L1(6),Port(68))
    LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(1),SCLk,DLAct),
2   Dv[10d3](7,0,0): Intel 1G NIC on Controller
    LinkCap(MaxLkSp(1),MaxLkWd(1),ASPM(3),L0(1),L1(6),Port(68))
    LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(1),SCLk),

Node: cluster1-02

Level Device      Link
-----
1   Br[3721](0,3,0): PCI Device 8086:3721 on Controller
```

```

LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(3),L1(6),Port(68))
LinkStatus(LkSp(2),LkWd(4),DLAct),
2   Dv[8001](1,0,0): PMC SAS adapter on Controller
LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(8),ASPM(3),L0(3),L1(6),Port(68))
LinkStatus(LkSp(2),LkWd(4),SCLk),
1   Br[3722](0,4,0): PCI Device 8086:3722 on Controller
LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(3),L1(6),Port(68))
LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(4),DLAct),
2   Dv[6274](2,0,0): PCI Device 15b3:6274 on Controller
LinkCap(MaxLkSp(1),MaxLkWd(8),ASPM(1),L0(7),L1(7),Port(68))
LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(4)),
1   Br[3723](0,5,0): PCI Device 8086:3723 on Controller
LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(3),L1(6),Port(68))
LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(0)),
1   Br[3b42](0,28,0): PCI Device 8086:3b42 on Controller
LinkCap(MaxLkSp(1),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(4),L1(6),Port(68))
LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(4),SCLk,DLAct),
2   Dv[150e](4,0,0): Intel 1G NIC on Controller
LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(6),L1(6),Port(68))
LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(4),SCLk),
2   Dv[150e](4,0,1): Intel 1G NIC on Controller
LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(6),L1(6),Port(68))
LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(4),SCLk),
2   Dv[150e](4,0,2): Intel 1G NIC on Controller
LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(6),L1(6),Port(68))
LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(4),SCLk),
2   Dv[150e](4,0,3): Intel 1G NIC on Controller
LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(6),L1(6),Port(68))
LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(4),SCLk),
1   Br[3b4a](0,28,4): PCI Device 8086:3b4a on Controller
LinkCap(MaxLkSp(1),MaxLkWd(1),ASPM(3),L0(4),L1(6),Port(68))
LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(1),SCLk,DLAct),
2   Dv[10d3](5,0,0): Intel 1G NIC on Controller
LinkCap(MaxLkSp(1),MaxLkWd(1),ASPM(3),L0(1),L1(6),Port(68))
LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(1),SCLk),
1   Br[3b4e](0,28,6): PCI Device 8086:3b4e on Controller
LinkCap(MaxLkSp(1),MaxLkWd(1),ASPM(3),L0(4),L1(6),Port(68))
LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(1),SCLk,DLAct),
2   Dv[10d3](7,0,0): Intel 1G NIC on Controller
LinkCap(MaxLkSp(1),MaxLkWd(1),ASPM(3),L0(1),L1(6),Port(68))
LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(1),SCLk),
28 entries were displayed.
cluster:>

```

system controller environment commands

The environment directory

system controller environment show

Display the FRUs in the controller

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller environment show` displays information about all environment FRUs in the cluster. These commands are available for 80xx, 25xx and later systems. Earlier models are not supported. By default, the command displays the following information about the environment FRUs in the cluster:

- Node
- FRU name
- FRU state

To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ **[-fields** <fieldname>, ...]

Selects the fields that you specify.

[-instance]

Displays detailed information about the environment FRUs.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects information about all the environment FRUs that the specified node owns.

[-serial-number <text>] - FRU Serial Number

Selects information about all the environment FRUs with the specified serial number.

[-fru-name <text>] - FRU Name

Selects information about the environment FRU with the specified FRU name.

[-type {controller|psu|fan|dimm|bootmedia|ioxm|nvram|nvdimm}] - FRU Type

Selects information about all the environment FRUs with the specified FRU type.

[-name <text>] - Name

Selects information about all the environment FRUs with the specified unique name.

[-state <text>] - FRU State

Selects information about all the environment FRUs with the specified FRU state.

[-status {ok|ok-with-suppressed|degraded|unreachable|unknown}] - Status

Selects information about all the environment FRUs with the specified health monitor status.

[-display-name <text>] - Display Name for the FRU

Selects information about all the environment FRUs with the specified display name.

[-monitor {node-connect|system-connect|system|controller|chassis|cluster-switch|example}] - Monitor Name

Selects information about all the environment FRUs with the specified monitor.

[-model <text>] - Model Type

Selects information about all the environment FRUs with the specified FRU model.

[-shared {shared|not_shared}] - Shared Resource

Selects information about all the environment FRUs with the specified sharing type.

[-chassis-id <text>] - Chassis ID

Selects information about all the environment FRUs in the specified chassis.

[-additional-info <text>] - Additional Information About the FRU

Selects information about all the environment FRU with specified additional information.

[-seq-state-cnt <integer>] - Count of Same State

Selects information about all the environment FRU with specified sequential state count.

Examples

The following example displays information about all major environment FRUs in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system controller environment show
```

Node	FRU Name	State
node1	PSU1 FRU	GOOD
node1	PSU2 FRU	GOOD
node2	PSU1 FRU	GOOD
node2	PSU2 FRU	GOOD

The following example displays detailed information about a specific environment FRU:

```
cluster1::> system controller environment show -node node1 -fru-name "PSU1 FRU" -instance
```

```

Node: node1
FRU Serial Number: XXT122737891
FRU Name: PSU1 FRU
FRU Type: psu
Name: XXT122737891
FRU State: GOOD
Status: ok
Display Name for the FRU: PSU1 FRU
Monitor Name: controller
Model Type: none
Shared Resource: shared
Chassis ID: 4591227214
Additional Information About the FRU: Part Number: 114-00065+A0
Revision: 020F
Manufacturer: NetApp
FRU Name: PSU

```

system controller flash-cache commands

The flash-cache directory

system controller flash-cache show

Display the Flash Cache device status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller flash-cache show` command displays the current Flash Cache device information.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching node is displayed.

[-slot <integer>] - Slot

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching slot is displayed.

[-subslot <integer>] - Subslot

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching subslot is displayed.

[-slot-string <text>] - Slot String

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching slot is displayed. Format can be slot or slot-subslot.

[-device-state {ok|erasing|erased|failed|removed|online|offline_failed|degraded|offline_threshold}] - Device State

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching device-state is displayed.

[-model-number <text>] - Model Number

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching model-number is displayed.

[-part-number <text>] - Part Number

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching part-number is displayed.

[-serial-number <text>] - Serial Number

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching serial-number is displayed.

[-firmware-version <text>] - Firmware Version

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching firmware-version is displayed.

[-hardware-revision <text>] - Hardware Revision

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching hardware-revision is displayed.

[-capacity <integer>] - Capacity

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching capacity is displayed.

[-last-change-time <integer>] - Time Last State Change

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching last-change-time is displayed.

[-service-time <integer>] - Service Time

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching service-time is displayed.

[-percent-online <integer>] - Percent Online

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching percent-online is displayed.

[-average-erase-cycle-count <integer>] - Avg Erase Cycle Count

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching average-erase-cycle-count is displayed.

[-threshold-profile <text>] - Threshold Profile

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching threshold-profile is displayed.

Examples

The following example displays the current state of all Flash Cache devices:

```
cluster1::> system controller flash-cache show
```

Node	Slot	Model Number	Part Number	Serial Number	Firmware Version	Capacity (GB)	Device State
node1	6-1	X9172A	119-00209	A22P7061550000004	NA00	4096	ok
	6-2	X9170A	119-00207	A22P5061550000135	NA00	1024	ok
node2	6-1	X9172A	119-00209	A22P7061550000007	NA00	4096	ok
	6-2	X9170A	119-00207	A22P5061550000091	NA00	1024	ok

4 entries were displayed.

system controller flash-cache secure-erase commands

The secure-erase directory

system controller flash-cache secure-erase run

Perform a secure-erase operation on the targeted devices

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller flash-cache secure-erase run` command securely erases the given Flash Cache device.

Parameters**-node {<nodename>|local} - Node**

Selects the node of the specified Flash Cache devices.

-slot <text> - Slot

Selects the slot or slot-subslot of the specified Flash Cache devices.

Examples

The following example securely erases the selected Flash Cache device:

```
cluster1::> system controller flash-cache secure-erase -node node1 -slot 0-1
```

system controller flash-cache secure-erase show

Display the Flash Cache card status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller flash-cache secure-erase show` command displays the current Flash Cache device secure-erase status.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching node is displayed.

[-slot <text>] - Slot

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching slot is displayed. Slot can have a format of slot or slot-subslot.

[-device-state {ok|erasing|erased|failed|removed}] - Device State

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching device-state is displayed.

Examples

The following example displays the current state of all the Flash Cache devices:

```
cluster1::> system controller flash-cache secure-erase show
Node      Slot Device State
-----
node1
    6-1   ok
    6-2   erasing
node2
    6-1   erased
    6-2   ok
4 entries were displayed.
```

system controller fru commands

The fru directory

system controller fru show

Display Information About the FRUs in the Controller

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller fru show` command displays information about all the controller specific Field Replaceable Units (FRUs) in the cluster. These commands are available for 80xx, 25xx and later systems. Earlier models are not supported. By default, the command displays the following information about all the FRUs in the cluster:

- Node
- FRU name
- Health monitor subsystem

- Health monitor status

To display more details, use the -instance parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

Selects the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]}

Displays detailed information about the controller specific FRUs in the cluster.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects information about the FRUs in the specified node.

[-subsystem <Subsystem>] - Subsystem

Selects information about the FRUs of the specified subsystem.

[-serial-number <text>] - FRU Serial Number

Selects information about the FRU with the specified serial number.

[-fru-name <text>] - Name of the FRU

Selects information about the FRU with the specified FRU name.

[-type {controller|psu|fan|dimm|bootmedia|ioxm|nvram|nvdimm}] - FRU Type

Selects information about the FRU with the specified FRU type.

[-name <text>] - FRU Name

Selects information about the FRU with the specified unique name.

[-state <text>] - FRU State

Selects information about the FRU with the specified state.

[-status {ok|ok-with-suppressed|degraded|unreachable|unknown}] - Status

Selects information about the FRU with the specified health monitor status.

[-display-name <text>] - Display Name for the Fru

Selects information about the FRU with the specified display name.

[-monitor {node-connect|system-connect|system|controller|chassis|cluster-switch|example}] - Monitor Name

Selects information about the FRU with the specified health monitor type.

[-model <text>] - Model Type

Selects information about the FRU with the specified model.

[-chassis-id <text>] - Chassis ID

Selects information about the FRU with the specified chassis ID.

[-location <text>] - Location of the FRU

Selects information about the FRU with the specified FRU location.

[-additional-info <text>] - Additional Information About the FRU

Selects information about the FRU with the specified additional information.

Examples

The example below displays information about all controller specific FRUs in the cluster.

```
cluster1::> system controller fru show
```

Node	FRU Name	Subsystem	Status
node1	PSU1 FRU	Environment	ok
node1	PSU2 FRU	Environment	ok
node1	DIMM-NV1	Memory	ok
node1	DIMM-1	Memory	ok
node1	Micron Technology 0x655 (ad.0) Motherboard		ok

```

node2          PSU1 FRU          Environment      ok
node2          PSU2 FRU          Environment      ok
node2          DIMM-NV1          Memory          ok
node2          DIMM-1            Memory          ok
node2          Micron Technology 0x655 (ad.0) Motherboard  ok
10 entries were displayed.

```

The example below displays information about the specific FRU.

```

cluster1::> system controller fru show -instance -serial-number AD-01-1306-2EA01E9A
Node: node1
Subsystem: Memory
FRU Serial Number: AD-01-1306-2EA01E9A
Name of the FRU: DIMM-1
FRU Type: dimm
FRU Name: DIMM-1
FRU State: ok
Status: ok
Display Name for the Fru: DIMM-1
Monitor Name: controller
Model Type: none
Chassis ID: 4591227214
Location of the FRU: Memory Slot: 1
Additional Information About the FRU: Part No: HMT82GV7MMR4A-H9

```

system controller fru show-manufacturing-info

Display manufacturing information of FRUs

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller fru show-manufacturing-info` command displays manufacturing information for field replaceable units (FRUs) installed in the system. The information includes FRU-description, serial number, part number, and revision number. To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

Displays detailed information about the installed FRUs in the system.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects a specific node's installed FRUs.

[-system-sn <text>] - System Serial Number

Selects information about installed FRUs with the specified system serial number.

[-model-name <text>] - Model Name

Selects information about installed FRUs with the specified model name.

[-system-id <text>] - System ID

Selects information about installed FRUs with the specified system ID.

[-kernel-version <text>] - Kernel Version

Selects information about installed FRUs with the specified kernel version.

[-firmware-release <text>] - Firmware Release

Selects information about installed FRUs with the specified firmware release.

[-description <text>] - FRU Description

Selects information about installed FRUs with the specified FRU description.

[-fru-subtype <text>] - FRU Sub-type

Selects information about the FRU with the specified FRU subtype.

[-serial-number <text>] - FRU Serial Number

Selects information about the FRU with the specified serial number.

[-part-number <text>] - FRU Part Number

Selects information about the FRU with the specified part number.

[-revision <text>] - FRU Revision of Part Number

Selects information about the FRU with the specified revision.

[-manufacturer <text>] - FRU Manufacturer

Selects information about the FRU with the specified manufacturer.

[-manufacture-date <text>] - FRU Manufacturing Date

Selects information about the FRU with the specified manufacture date.

[-product-id <text>] - FRU Product Identifier

Selects information about the FRU with the specified product ID.

[-firmware-version <text>] - FRU Firmware Version

Selects information about the FRU with the specified firmware version.

Examples

The following example displays all installed FRUs in the system:

```
cluster1::> system controller fru show-manufacturing-info

Node: platsw-lodi-1-01
System Serial Number: 791541000047
Model Name: FAS9040
System ID: 0537024373
Firmware release: 10.0X18
Kernel Version: NetApp Release sysMman_3887886_1608151712: Mon Aug 15
15:54:00 PDT 2016
```

FRU Description	FRU Serial Number	FRU Part Number	FRU Rev.
Mother Board	031537000390	111-02419	40
Chassis	031536000252	111-02392	40
DIMM-1	CE-01-1510-02A8DC73	SHB722G4LML23P2-SB	-
DIMM-3	CE-01-1510-02A8DCCC	SHB722G4LML23P2-SB	-
DIMM-8	CE-01-1510-02A8DE54	SHB722G4LML23P2-SB	-
DIMM-9	CE-01-1510-02A8DE1C	SHB722G4LML23P2-SB	-
DIMM-11	CE-01-1510-02A8DF42	SHB722G4LML23P2-SB	-
DIMM-16	CE-01-1510-02A8DD9B	SHB722G4LML23P2-SB	-
FAN1	031534001263	441-00058	40
FAN2	031534001292	441-00058	40
FAN3	031534001213	441-00058	40
PSU1	PSD092153200591	114-00146	40
PSU3	PSD092153200700	114-00146	40
mSATA boot0	1439100B02C3	-	MU03
1/10 Gigabit Ethernet Controller IX4-T	031538000121	111-02399	40
QLogic 8324 10-Gigabit Ethernet Controller	031535000664	111-02397	40
NVRAM10	031537000846	111-02394	40
NVRAM10 BATT	31534000932	NetApp, Inc.	111-02591
NVRAM10 DIMM	CE-01-1510-02A8DC03	SHB722G4LML23P2-SB	-
PMC-Sierra PM8072 (111-02396)	031537000246	111-02396	41
PMC-Sierra PM8072 (111-02396)	031537000246	111-02396	41
PMC-Sierra PM8072 (111-02396)	031537000246	111-02396	41
PMC-Sierra PM8072 (111-02396)	031537000246	111-02396	41
PMC-Sierra PM8072 (111-02396)	031537000179	111-02396	41
Disk Serial Number	PNHH1J0B	X421_HCOBD450A10	-
Disk Serial Number	PNHH2BKB	X421_HCOBD450A10	-
Disk Serial Number	PNHJP28B	X421_HCOBD450A10	-
Disk Serial Number	PNHG6SKB	X421_HCOBD450A10	-
Disk Serial Number	PNHKJYTB	X421_HCOBD450A10	-
Disk Serial Number	PNHSVMEY	X421_HCOBD450A10	-
Disk Serial Number	PNHT8KWY	X421_HCOBD450A10	-
Disk Serial Number	PNHSVL0Y	X421_HCOBD450A10	-
Disk Serial Number	PNHG5RHB	X421_HCOBD450A10	-
Disk Serial Number	PNHEXLWB	X421_HCOBD450A10	-
Disk Serial Number	PNHT8LJY	X421_HCOBD450A10	-

Disk Serial Number	PNHVKZY	X421_HC0BD450A10	-
PMC-Sierra PM8072 (111-02396) 031537000179		111-02396	41
PMC-Sierra PM8072 (111-02396) 031537000179		111-02396	41
PMC-Sierra PM8072 (111-02396) 031537000179		111-02396	41
DS2246	6000113106	0190	-
DS2246-Pwr-Supply	XXT111825308	114-00065+A0	9C
DS2246-Pwr-Supply	XXT111825314	114-00065+A0	9C
DS2246-MODULE	8000675532	111-00690+A3	23
DS2246-MODULE	8000751790	111-00690+A3	23
DS2246-CABLE	512130075	112-00430+A0	-
DS2246-CABLE	-	-	-
DS2246-CABLE	512130118	112-00430+A0	-
DS2246-CABLE	-	-	-

49 entries were displayed.

system controller fru led commands

FRU LED Commands

system controller fru led disable-all

Turn off all the LEDs Data Ontap has lit

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller fru led disable-all` command turns off all the controller and IOXM FRU fault LEDs.

A FRU (Field Replaceable Unit) is any piece of the system that is designed to be easily and safely replaced by a field technician.

Both the controller and IOXM FRUs have a number of internal FRUs for which there are corresponding fault LEDs. In addition, there is a summary FRU fault LED on the external face-plate of both the controller and IOXM; labeled with a "!". A summary fault LED will be on when any of the internal FRU fault LEDs are on. Only the controller and IOXM internal FRU fault LEDs can be controlled by the end-user. The summary fault LEDs are turned on and off based on the simple policy described above. If you want to turn off the summary fault LED, you must turn off all internal FRU fault LEDs.

All FRU fault LEDs are amber in color. However, not all amber LEDs in the system are FRU fault LEDs. Externally visible fault LEDs are labeled with a "!" and internal FRU fault LEDs remain on, even when the controller or IOXM is removed from the chassis. In addition, internal FRU fault LEDs will remain on until explicitly turned off by the end-user, even after a FRU has been replaced.

FRUs are identified by a FRU ID and slot tuple. FRU IDs include: DIMMs, cards in PCI slots, boot media devices, NV batteries and coin cell batteries. For each FRU ID, the FRUs are numbered 1 through N, where N is the number of FRUs of that particular type that exist in the controller or IOXM. Both controller and IOXM have a FRU map label for use in physically locating internal FRUs. The FRU ID/slot tuple used by the [“system controller fru led show” on page 1084](#) command matches that specified on the FRU map label.

Examples

Turn off all FRU fault LEDs.

```
cluster1::*> system controller fru led disable-all
14 entries were modified.
```

system controller fru led enable-all

Light all the LEDs

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller fru led enable-all` command turns on all the controller and IOXM FRU fault LEDs.

A FRU (Field Replaceable Unit) is any piece of the system that is designed to be easily and safely replaced by a field technician.

Both the controller and IOXM FRUs have a number of internal FRUs for which there are corresponding fault LEDs. In addition, there is a summary FRU fault LED on the external face-plate of both the controller and IOXM; labeled with a "!". A summary fault LED will be on when any of the internal FRU fault LEDs are on. Only the controller and IOXM internal FRU fault LEDs can be controlled by the end-user. The summary fault LEDs are turned on and off based on the simple policy described above. If you want to turn off the summary fault LED, you must turn off all internal FRU fault LEDs.

All FRU fault LEDs are amber in color. However, not all amber LEDs in the system are FRU fault LEDs. Externally visible fault LEDs are labeled with a "!" and internal FRU fault LEDs remain on, even when the controller or IOXM is removed from the chassis. In addition, internal FRU fault LEDs will remain on until explicitly turned off by the end-user, even after a FRU has been replaced.

FRUs are identified by a FRU ID and slot tuple. FRU IDs include: DIMMs, cards in PCI slots, boot media devices, NV batteries and coin cell batteries. For each FRU ID, the FRUs are numbered 1 through N, where N is the number of FRUs of that particular type that exist in the controller or IOXM. Both controller and IOXM have a FRU map label for use in physically locating internal FRUs. The FRU ID/slot tuple used by the ["system controller fru led show" on page 1084](#) command matches that specified on the FRU map label.

Examples

Turn on all FRU fault LEDs.

```
cluster1::*> system controller fru led enable-all  
14 entries were modified.
```

system controller fru led modify

Modify the status of FRU LEDs

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller fru led modify` command modifies the current state of the controller and IOXM FRU fault LEDs.

A FRU (Field Replaceable Unit) is any piece of the system that is designed to be easily and safely replaced by a field technician.

Both the controller and IOXM FRUs have a number of internal FRUs for which there are corresponding fault LEDs. In addition, there is a summary FRU fault LED on the external face-plate of both the controller and IOXM; labeled with a "!". A summary fault LED will be on when any of the internal FRU fault LEDs are on. Only the controller and IOXM internal FRU fault LEDs can be controlled by the end-user. The summary fault LEDs are turned on and off based on the simple policy described above. If you want to turn off the summary fault LED, you must turn off all internal FRU fault LEDs.

All FRU fault LEDs are amber in color. However, not all amber LEDs in the system are FRU fault LEDs. Externally visible fault LEDs are labeled with a "!" and internal FRU fault LEDs remain on, even when the controller or IOXM is removed from the chassis. In addition, internal FRU fault LEDs will remain on until explicitly turned off by the end-user, even after a FRU has been replaced.

FRUs are identified by a FRU ID and slot tuple. FRU IDs include: DIMMs, cards in PCI slots, boot media devices, NV batteries and coin cell batteries. For each FRU ID, the FRUs are numbered 1 through N, where N is the number of FRUs of that particular type that exist in the controller or IOXM. Both controller and IOXM have a FRU map label for use in physically locating internal FRUs. The FRU ID/slot tuple used by the [“system controller fru led show” on page 1084](#) command matches that specified on the FRU map label.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Selects FRU fault LEDs on the specified nodes.

-fru-id <FRU LED key> - FRU ID

Selects the FRU fault LEDs that match the specified FRU type.

-fru-slot <integer> - FRU Slot

Selects the FRU fault LEDs that match the specified slot.

[-fru-state {on|off|unknown}] - FRU State

Specifies the target state for the FRU fault LED.

Examples

Turn off DIMM 3's FRU fault LED.

```
cluster1::> system controller fru led modify -node node1 -fru-id dimm -fru-slot 3 -fru-state on
```

The example below turns on all PCI FRU fault LEDs.

```
cluster1::> system controller fru led modify -node node1 -fru-id pci -fru-slot * -fru-state on
```

system controller fru led show

Display the status of FRU LEDs

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller fru led show` command displays information about the current state of the controller and IOXM FRU fault LEDs.

A FRU (Field Replaceable Unit) is any piece of the system that is designed to be easily and safely replaced by a field technician.

Both the controller and IOXM FRUs have a number of internal FRUs for which there are corresponding fault LEDs. In addition, there is a summary FRU fault LED on the external face-plate of both the controller and IOXM; labeled with a "!". A summary fault LED will be on when any of the internal FRU fault LEDs are on.

All FRU fault LEDs are amber in color. However, not all amber LEDs in the system are FRU fault LEDs. Externally visible fault LEDs are labeled with a "!" and internal FRU fault LEDs remain on, even when the controller or IOXM is removed from the chassis.

FRUs are identified by a FRU ID and slot tuple. FRU IDs include: DIMMs, cards in PCI slots, boot media devices, NV batteries and coin cell batteries. For each FRU ID, the FRUs are numbered 1 through N, where N is the number of FRUs of that particular type that exist in the controller or IOXM. Both controller and IOXM have a FRU map label for use in physically locating internal FRUs. The FRU ID/slot tuple used by the `system controller fru led show` command matches that specified on the FRU map label.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects FRU fault LEDs on the specified nodes.

[-fru-id <FRU LED key>] - FRU ID

Selects the FRU fault LEDs that match the specified FRU type.

[-fru-slot <integer>] - FRU Slot

Selects the FRU fault LEDs that match the specified slot.

[-fru-bay <text>] - FRU Bay

Selects the FRU fault LEDs that match the specified bay.

[-fru-state {on|off|unknown}] - FRU State

Selects the FRU fault LEDs that match the specified status.

[-lit-by <text>] - Lit By

Selects the FRU fault LEDs that were lit by the specified source.

Examples

List the current state of all FRU fault LEDs.

```
cluster1::*> system controller fru led show
Node          FRU Type   Bay Slot State Lit By
-----
host1
controller    A 1      on   SP
ioxm          B 1      off  -
pci           - 1      off  -
pci           - 2      off  -
pci           - 3      off  -
pci           - 4      off  -
pci           - 5      off  -
pci           - 6      off  -
dimm-nv       - 1      off  -
dimm-nv       - 2      off  -
dimm          - 1      off  -
dimm          - 2      off  -
dimm          - 3      off  -
dimm          - 4      off  -
identify      - 1      off  -
```

5 entries were displayed.

The example below displays the status of only a specific FRU.

```
cluster1::*> system controller fru led show -node host1 -fru-id controller -fru-slot 1
Node          FRU Type   Bay Slot State Lit By
-----
host1
controller    A 1      off  -
```

system controller ioxm commands

The `ioxm` directory

system controller ioxm show

Displays IOXM Device Health Status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller ioxm show` command displays the details of the IO expansion modules (IOXMs) that are connected to the nodes in a cluster. These commands are available for 80xx, 25xx and later systems.

Earlier models are not supported. By default, the command displays the following information about the IOXMs:

- Node name
- Display name
- Is IOXM present?
- Power status
- Health monitor status

To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

Selects the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]}

Displays detailed information for all the IOXMs.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the IOXM that is connected to the specified node.

[-chassis-config {c-i|c-c|c-b}] - Controller-IOXM or Controller-Controller or Controller-Blank

Selects the IOXMs with the specified chassis configuration.

[-is-present {present|not-present}] - IOXM Presence

Selects the IOXMs that are connected and detected (`present`) or connected but not detected (`not-present`).

[-power {good|bad}] - Power to IOXM

Selects the IOXMs with the specified power state.

[-display-name <text>] - Display Name

Selects the IOXMs with the specified display name.

[-unique-name <text>] - Unique Name

Selects the IOXM with the specified unique name.

[-monitor {node-connect|system-connect|system|controller|chassis|cluster-switch|example}] - Health Monitor Name

Selects the IOXMs with the specified health monitor.

[-status {ok|ok-with-suppressed|degraded|unreachable|unknown}] - IOXM Health

Selects the IOXMs with the specified health monitor status.

Examples

The example below displays the information of all the IOXMs that are connected to the nodes in a cluster.

```
cluster1::> system controller ioxm show
```

Node	Display Name	Is-Present?	Power	Status
node1	IOXM	present	good	ok
node2	IOXM	present	good	ok

The example below displays detailed information of an IOXM that is connected to a node.

```
cluster1::> system controller ioxm show -instance -node node1
```

```
Node: node1
Controller-IOXM or Controller-Controller or Controller-Blank: c-i
IOXM Presence: present
Power to IOXM: good
Display Name: node1/IOXM
Unique Name: 8006459930
Health Monitor Name: controller
IOXM Health: ok
```

system controller location-led commands

The location-led directory

system controller location-led modify

Modify the location LED state of a controller

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller location-led modify` command modifies the current state of the location LED. When lit, the location LED can help you find the controller in the data center.

There is a blue location LED on every controller and on the front of the chassis. When you turn on the location LED for either controller, the chassis location LED automatically turns on. When both controller location LEDs are off, the chassis location LED automatically turns off.

After the location LED is turned on, it stays illuminated for 30 minutes and then automatically shuts off.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Selects the location LED on the specified filers.

[-state {on|off}] - LED State

Modifies the state of the location LED on the filer.

Examples

The following example turns on the location LED:

```
cluster1::*> system controller location-led modify -node node1 -state on
```

Turn off Location LED.

```
cluster1::*> system controller location-led modify -node node1 -state off
```

system controller location-led show

Display the location LED state on controllers

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller location-led show` command shows the current state of the location LED. When lit, the location LED can help you find the controller in the data center.

There is a blue location LED on every controller and on the front of the chassis. When you turn on the location LED for either controller, the chassis location LED automatically turns on. When both controller location LEDs are off, the chassis location LED automatically turns off.

After the location LED is turned on, it stays illuminated for 30 minutes and then automatically shuts off.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the location LED on the specified filers.

[-state {on|off}] - LED State

Displays the location LED's status.

Examples

The following example lists the current state of the location LED:

```
cluster1::*> system controller location-led show
Node      Location LED State
-----
node1     Off
node2     Off
```

system controller memory commands

The memory directory

system controller memory dimm commands

The dimm directory

system controller memory dimm show

Display the Memory DIMM Table

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller memory dimm show` command displays information about the DIMMs in all the nodes in the cluster. These commands are available for 80xx, 25xx and later systems. Earlier models are not supported. By default, the command displays the following information about all the DIMMs in the cluster:

- Node
- DIMM name
- Uncorrectable ECC error count
- Correctable ECC error count
- CPU socket
- Channel
- Slot number
- Health monitor status

To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

Selects the fields that you specify.

| **[-instance]**

Displays detailed information about the DIMMs in all the controllers in the cluster.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects information about the DIMMs in the specified node.

[-pds-id <integer>] - DIMM ID

Selects information about the DIMMs with the specified DIMM ID.

[-slotname <text>] - Slot Name

Selects information about the DIMMs with the specified slot name.

[-socket <integer>] - CPU Socket

Selects information about the DIMMs with the specified socket ID.

[-channel <integer>] - Channel

Selects information about the DIMMs with the specified channel number.

[-slot-no <integer>] - Slot Number on a Channel

Selects information about the DIMMs with the specified slot number.

[-serial <text>] - Serial Number

Selects information about the DIMMs with the specified serial number.

[-part-no <text>] - Part Number

Selects information about the DIMMs with the specified part number.

[-cecc-count <integer>] - Correctable ECC Error Count

Selects information about the DIMMs with the specified correctable ECC error count.

[-uecc-count <integer>] - Uncorrectable ECC Error Count

Selects information about the DIMMs with the specified uncorrectable ECC error count.

[-monitor {node-connect|system-connect|system|controller|chassis|cluster-switch|example}] - Health Monitor Name

Selects information about the DIMMs with the specified health monitor.

[-status {ok|ok-with-suppressed|degraded|unreachable|unknown}] - Status

Selects information about the DIMMs with the specified health monitor status.

[-name <text>] - Unique Name of DIMM

Selects information about the DIMMs with the specified unique name.

[-display-name <text>] - Display Name for the DIMM

Selects information about the DIMMs with the specified display name.

Examples

The example below displays information about the DIMMs in all the nodes in the cluster.

```
cluster1::> system controller memory dimm show
Node      DIMM      UECC      CECC      CPU      Slot
Name      Count     Count    Socket   Channel  Number  Status
-----
node1     DIMM-1      0         0         0         0         0  ok
node1     DIMM-NV1    0         0         0         1         1  ok
node2     DIMM-1      1         0         0         0         0  ok
node3     DIMM-NV1    0         0         0         1         1  ok
4 entries were displayed.
```

The example below displays detailed information about a specific DIMM in a specific controller.

```
cluster1::> system controller memory dimm show -instance -node node1 -pds-id 1
Node: node1
DIMM ID: 1
Slot Name: DIMM-1
CPU Socket: 0
Channel: 0
Slot Number on a Channel: 0
Serial Number: AD-01-1306-2EA01E9A
Part Number: HMT82GV7MMR4A-H9
Correctable ECC Error Count: 0
Uncorrectable ECC Error Count: 0
Health Monitor Name: controller
Status: ok
Unique Name of DIMM: DIMM-1
Display Name for the DIMM: DIMM-1
```

system controller nvram-bb-threshold commands

The nvram-bb-threshold directory

system controller nvram-bb-threshold show

Display the controller NVRAM bad block threshold

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller nvram-bb-threshold show` command displays the threshold for the NVRAM bad block counts for a node.

system controller pci commands

The pci directory

system controller pci show

Display the PCI Device Table

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller pci show` command displays details of the PCI devices present in all of the nodes in a cluster. These commands are available for 80xx, 25xx and later systems. Earlier models are not supported. By default, the command displays the following information about the PCI devices:

- Node name
- Display name
- Correctable error count
- Functional link width
- Functional link speed
- Health monitor status

To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

[`-fields <fieldname>, ...`]

Selects the fields that you specify.

[`-instance`]

Displays detailed information for all of the PCI devices.

[`-node {<nodename>|local}`] - Node

Selects the PCI devices that are present in the specified node.

[`-bus-number <integer>`] - Bus Number

Selects the PCI devices with the specified bus number.

[`-device-number <integer>`] - Device Number

Selects the PCI devices with the specified device number.

[`-function-number <integer>`] - Function Number

Selects the PCI devices with the specified function number.

[`-slot-number <integer>`] - Slot Info

Selects the PCI devices with the specified slot number.

[`-monitor {node-connect|system-connect|system|controller|chassis|cluster-switch|example}`] - Health Monitor Name

Selects the PCI devices monitored by the specified health monitor.

[-vendor-id <Hex Integer>] - Vendor ID

Selects the PCI devices with the specified vendor ID.

[-device-id <Hex Integer>] - Device ID

Selects the PCI devices with the specified device ID.

[-physical-link-width <integer>] - Physical Link Width

Selects the PCI devices with the specified physical link width.

[-functional-link-width <integer>] - Functional Link Width

Selects the PCI devices with the specified functional link width.

[-physical-link-speed <text>] - Physical Link Speed(GT/s)

Selects the PCI devices with the specified physical link speed.

[-functional-link-speed <text>] - Functional Link Speed(GT/s)

Selects the PCI devices with the specified functional link speed.

[-unique-name <text>] - Unique Name

Selects the PCI devices with the specified unique name.

[-corr-err-count <integer>] - Correctable Error Count

Selects the PCI devices with the specified correctable error count.

[-health {ok|ok-with-suppressed|degraded|unreachable|unknown}] - Status

Selects the PCI devices with the specified health monitor status.

[-display-name <text>] - Display Name

Selects the PCI devices with the specified display name.

[-cerr-diff <integer>] - Correctable Error Difference

Selects the PCI devices with the specified difference in correctable error count.

Examples

The example below displays the information about the PCIe devices present in all of the nodes in the cluster.

```
cluster1::> system controller pci show
```

Node	Display Name	Correctable Error Count	Functional Link Width	Functional Link Speed	Status
cluster1-01	Ontap PCI Device 0	0	4	5GT/s	ok
cluster1-02	Ontap PCI Device 4	0	4	5GT/s	ok

The example below displays detailed information about a PCIe device in a node.

```
cluster1::> system controller pcie show -instance -node cluster1-01 -bus-number 1
```

```
Node: cluster1-01
  Bus Number: 1
  Device Number: 0
  Function Number: 0
  Slot Info: 0
  Health Monitor Name: controller
    Vendor ID: 11f8
    Device ID: 8001
  Physical Link Width: 4
  Functional Link Width: 4
  Physical Link Speed(GT/s): 5GT/s
  Functional Link Speed(GT/s): 5GT/s
    Unique Name: ontap0@pci0:1:0:0
  Correctable Error Count: 0
    Status: ok
    Display Name: Ontap PCI Device 0
  Correctable Error Difference: 0
```

system controller pcicerr commands

The pcicerr directory

system controller pcicerr threshold commands

The threshold directory

system controller pcicerr threshold modify

Modify the Node PCIe error alert threshold

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller pcicerr threshold modify` command modifies node-wide PCIe correctable error threshold counts in the cluster.

Parameters

[-pcie-cerr-threshold <integer>] - Corr. Error Limit

The PCIe error threshold count that would trigger an alert if exceeded.

[-nvram-bb-threshold <integer>] - NVRAM Bad Block limit

The NVRAM bad block threshold count that would trigger an alert if exceeded.

Examples

The example below displays the information about setting node-wide PCIe error threshold count in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system controller threshold modify -pcie-cerr-threshold 100
```

system controller pcicerr threshold show

Display the Node PCIe error alert threshold

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller pcicerr threshold show` command displays information about node-wide PCIe correctable error threshold counts in the cluster.

Examples

The example below displays the information about node-wide PCIe error threshold count in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system controller pcicerr threshold show
```

```
PCIe Error Threshold
-----
                        200
```

system controller platform-capability commands

The platform-capability directory

system controller platform-capability show

Display platform capabilities

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller platform-capability show` command displays information about all platform capabilities for each controller in the cluster. By default, the command displays the following information about all controllers in the cluster:

- Controller Name
- Capability ID
- Capability Supported?
- Capability Name

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

Displays detailed information about all controllers in the cluster.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects information about the specified controller.

[-capability-id <integer>] - Capability ID

Selects the desired capability ID.

[-supported <text>] - Supported?

Selects the desired capability support state (true or false).

[-name <text>] - Capability Name

Selects the desired capability name.

Examples

The following example displays platform capability information for the controller:

```
cluster1::> system controller platform-capability show
Node          Capability ID Supported? Capability Name
-----
or-099-diag-01
              0          false    CAP_CMCI_ENABLED
              1          false    CAP_HA_CONFIG_ONLY
              2           true    CAP_SUPPORT_CARD_FRU
              3           true    CAP_SCORPIO_EN
              4          false    CAP_NVD_EN
              5          false    CAP_ENABLE_HPET
              6          false    CAP_VERIFY_ACPI_TABLE
7 entries were displayed.
```

system controller service-event commands

The service-event directory

system controller service-event delete

Manually clear a selected service event

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller service-event delete` command removes the service event from the list and extinguishes all related FRU attention LEDs.

In some cases, where the underlying fault condition remains, the service event might be reported again, causing it to reappear in the list. In such cases, it is necessary to remedy the underlying fault condition in order to clear the service event.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Selects service events on the specified nodes.

-event-id <integer> - Service Event ID

Selects the service events that match the specified event identifier. Together with the node, this field uniquely identifies the row to delete. Use the [“system controller service-event show” on page 1094](#) command to find the event identifier for the service event to delete.

Examples

The following example lists the currently active service events. Then, using the listed Service Event ID, the service event is deleted:

```
cluster1::> system controller service-event show
```

Node	ID	Event Location	Event Description
plata4-1a	1	DIMM in slot 1 on Controller A	Uncorrectable ECC

```
cluster1::> system controller service-event delete -event-id 1
```

system controller service-event show

Display the active service events causing attention LEDs to be lit

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller service-event show` command displays one or more events that have been detected by the system for which a physical service action might be required. Physical service actions sometimes involve replacing or re-seating misbehaving FRUs. In such cases FRU attention LEDs will be illuminated to assist in physically locating the FRU in need of attention. When the FRU in question is contained within another FRU, both the inner and outer FRU attention LEDs will be lit. It creates a path of LEDs that starts at the chassis level and leads to the FRU in question. For example, if a DIMM is missing from the controller motherboard, the storage OS will detect this and log a service event whose location is the DIMM slot on the controller. The DIMM slot LED, controller LED and chassis LED will all be lit to create a path of LEDs to follow.

FRU Attention LEDs that are not visible from outside of the system (e.g. those on the controller motherboard such as DIMMs, boot device etc.) will remain on for a few minutes, even after power is removed from the containing FRU. As such, when the controller is removed from the chassis, a DIMM slot FRU attention LED will remain on, helping to locate the FRU in need of attention.

Generally, service events are cleared automatically when the issue is resolved. The corresponding FRU attention LEDs are extinguished accordingly. In cases where the service event request is caused by an environmental issue, it might be necessary to manually remove the service event from the list. This can be done using the [“system controller service-event delete” on page 1093](#) command.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects service events on the specified nodes.

[-event-id <integer>] - Service Event ID

Selects the service events that match the specified event identifier. Together with the node, this field uniquely identifies the row for use with the [“system controller service-event delete” on page 1093](#) command

[-event-loc <text>] - Location

Selects the service events that match the specified event location.

[-event-desc <text>] - Description

Selects the service events that match the specified event description.

[-event-timestamp <text>] - Timestamp

The time that the event occurred, recorded by the Service Processor

Examples

The following example lists the currently active service events.

```
cluster1::> system controller service-event show
```

Node	ID	Event Location	Event Description
plata4-1a	1	DIMM in slot 1 on Controller A	Uncorrectable ECC

system controller slot commands

Manage slot configuration and operation

system controller slot module commands

Manage module configuration and operation

system controller slot module insert

Add a module on the controller

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller slot module insert` command adds a module on the controller.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Selects the PCIe modules that are present in the specified node.

-slot <text> - Slot Number

Selects the PCIe modules present in the specified slot or slot-subslot combination.

Examples

The following example adds a module in the local node:

```
p2i030:: system controller slot module insert -node local -slot 1
```

```
Warning: IO_CARRIER_NIANTIC_NIC module in slot 1 of node p2i030 will be powered  
on and initialized.
```

```
Do you want to continue? [y|n]: y
```

```
The module has been successfully powered on, initialized and placed into service.
```

```
p2i030::
```

system controller slot module replace

Power off a module on the controller for replacement

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller slot module replace` command powers off a module on the controller for replacement.

Parameters

-node <nodename>|/local} - Node

Selects the PCIe modules that are present in the specified node.

-slot <text> - Slot Number

Selects the PCIe modules present in the specified slot or slot-subslot combination.

Examples

The following example powers off a module in the local node:

```
p2i030:: system controller slot module replace -node local -slot 1
```

```
Warning: IO_CARRIER_NIANTIC_NIC module in slot 1 of node p2i030 will be powered  
off for replacement.
```

```
Do you want to continue? [y|n]: y
```

```
The module has been successfully powered off. It can now be safely replaced. After the replacement module is inserted, use the "system contro
```

```
p2i030::
```

system controller slot module show

Display hotplug status of a module on the controller

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller slot module show` command displays hotplug status of a module on the controller. The command displays the following information about the PCIe modules:

- Node
- Slot
- Module
- Status

To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node <nodename>|/local}] - Node

Selects the PCIe modules that are present in the specified node.

[-slot <text>] - Slot Number

Selects the PCIe modules present in the specified slot or slot-subslot combination.

[-status <text>] - Module Status

Selects hotplug status for PCIe modules.

[-card <text>] - Module Name

Selects module name for PCIe modules.

Examples

The following example displays hotplug status of PCI modules found in the local node:

```
::> system controller slot module show -node local
Node          Slot    Module                               Status
-----
localhost     1      IO_CARRIER_NIANTIC_NIC             powered-on
localhost     2      IO_4X_10GBIT_INTL_NIC               powered-on
localhost     3      IO_4X_12Gb_PMC_SAS                  powered-on
localhost     4      IO_4X_10GBE_16GFC_QLGC_CNA         powered-on
localhost     5      IO_4X_12Gb_PMC_SAS                  powered-on
localhost     6      NVRAM10                             hotplug-not-supported
localhost     6-1    empty                               empty
localhost     6-2    empty                               empty
localhost     7      IO_4X_12Gb_PMC_SAS                  powered-on
localhost     8      IO_4X_10GBIT_INTL_NIC               powered-on
localhost     9      IO_4X_12Gb_PMC_SAS                  powered-on
localhost    10      IO_4X_12Gb_PMC_SAS                  powered-on
localhost    11      IO_4X_12Gb_PMC_SAS                  powered-on
13 entries were displayed.

::>
```

system controller sp commands

The sp directory

system controller sp config commands

The config directory

system controller sp config show

Display the Service Processor Config Table

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller sp config show` command displays the following configuration information of the service processor for all nodes in the cluster:

- Node name
- Service processor status
- Service processor firmware version
- Booted firmware version
- Service processor configuration status
- Physical Ethernet link status of service processor
- Health monitor status

To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter. These commands are available for 80xx, 25xx and later systems. Earlier models are not supported.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

Selects the field that you specify.

[-instance]

Displays detailed configuration information of the service processor.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Use this parameter to list the service processor configuration of the specific node.

[-version <text>] - Firmware Version

Selects the service processor configuration with the specified firmware version.

[-boot-version {primary|backup}] - Booted Version

Selects the service processor configuration with the specified version of the currently booted partition.

[-monitor {node-connect|system-connect|system|controller|chassis|cluster-switch|example}] - Health Monitor Name

Selects the service processor configuration with the specified monitor name.

[-sp-status {online|offline|sp-daemon-offline|node-offline|degraded|rebooting|unknown|updating}] - SP Status

Selects the service processor configuration with the specified status of service processor.

[-sp-config {true|false}] - Auto Update Configured

Selects information about the service processor with the specified configuration status of the service processor.

[-status {ok|ok-with-suppressed|degraded|unreachable|unknown}] - Status

Selects the service processor configuration information with the specified service processor status.

[-link-status {up|down|disabled|unknown}] - Public Link Status

Selects the service processor configuration with the specified physical ethernet link status.

[-name <text>] - Display Name

Selects the service processor configuration with the specified unique name.

Examples

The example below displays configuration of the service processor in all the nodes in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system controller sp config show
      Firmware  Booted   Auto Update  SP      Link
Node  Version   Version   Configured  Status  Status  Status
-----
node1  2.2.2       primary   true        online  up       ok
node2  2.2.2       primary   true        online  up       ok
```

The example below displays configuration of the service processor of a particular node in detail:

```
cluster1::> system controller sp config show -instance -node node1
      Node: node1
      Firmware Version: 2.2.2
      Booted Version: primary
      Health Monitor Name: controller
      SP Status: online
      Auto Update Configured: true
      Status: ok
      Public Link Status: up
      Display Name: SP Config
```

system controller sp upgrade commands

The upgrade directory

system controller sp upgrade show

Display the Service Processor Upgrade Table

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller sp upgrade show` command displays the following information about the service processor firmware of all the nodes in the cluster:

- Node name
- Is new firmware available?
- Is autoupdate enabled?
- Status of autoupdate
- Health monitor status

To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter. These commands are available for 80xx, 25xx and later systems. Earlier models are not supported.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

Selects the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]]

Displays detailed upgrade information of the service processor.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Use this parameter to list the upgrade information of the service processor on the specified node.

[-new-fw-avail {true|false}] - New Firmware Available

Selects the information of the service processors which have new firmware available.

[-new-fw-version <text>] - New Firmware Version

Selects the information about service processors with the specified firmware version.

[-auto-update {true|false}] - Auto Update

Selects the information about service processors with the specified state.

[-auto-update-stat {installed|corrupt|updating|auto-updating|none}] - Auto Update Status

Selects the information about service processors with the specified auto update status.

[-auto-update-sttime <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Auto Update Start Time

Selects the information about service processors with the specified start time.

[-auto-update-entime <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Auto Update End Time

Selects the information about service processors with the specified end time.

[-auto-update-per <integer>] - Auto Update Percent Done

Selects the information about service processors with the specified auto update percentage completed.

[-auto-update-maxret <integer>] - Auto Update Maximum Retries

Selects the information about service processors with the specified maximum number of retries.

[-auto-update-curret <integer>] - Auto Update Current Retries

Selects the information about service processors with the specified number of current retries.

[-auto-update-prevstat {failed|passed}] - Previous AutoUpdate Status

Selects the information about service processors with the specified automatic update status.

[-monitor {node-connect|system-connect|system|controller|chassis|cluster-switch|example}] - Health Monitor Name

Selects the information about service processors with the specified monitor name.

[-status {ok|ok-with-suppressed|degraded|unreachable|unknown}] - Status

Selects the information about service processors with the specified health monitor status.

[-name <text>] - Display Name

Selects the information about service processors with the specified display name.

Examples

The example below displays service processor upgrade information for all nodes in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system controller sp upgrade show
New   Firmware      Auto Update  Auto Update
Node  Available        Feature     Status      Status
-----
node1 false           true        installed   ok
node2 false           true        installed   ok
2 entries were displayed.
```

The example below displays the detailed service processor upgrade information for a specific node:

```
cluster1::> system controller sp upgrade show -instance -node node1
Node: node1
New Firmware Available: false
New Firmware Version: Not Applicable
Auto Update: true
Auto Update Status: installed
Auto Update Start Time: Thu Oct 20 20:06:03 2012 Etc/UTC
Auto Update End Time: Thu Oct 20 20:09:19 2012 Etc/UTC
Auto Update Percent Done: 0
Auto Update Maximum Retries: 5
Auto Update Current Retries: 0
Previous AutoUpdate Status: passed
Health Monitor Name: controller
Status: ok
Display Name: SP Upgrade
```

system configuration commands

Manage configuration backup and recovery

system configuration backup commands

Configuration Backup

system configuration backup copy

Copy a configuration backup

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system configuration backup copy` command copies a configuration backup from one node in the cluster to another node in the cluster.

Use the [“system configuration backup show” on page 1103](#) command to display configuration backups to copy.

Parameters

-from-node {<nodename>|local} - Source Node

Use this parameter to specify the name of the source node where the configuration backup currently exists.

-backup <text> - Backup Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the configuration backup file to copy.

-to-node {<nodename>|local} - Destination Node

Use this parameter to specify the name of the destination node where the configuration backup copy is created.

Examples

The following example copies the configuration backup file `node1.special.7z` from the node `node1` to the node `node2`.

```
cluster1:*> system configuration backup copy -from-node node1 -backup node1.special.7z -to-node node2
[Job 295] Job is queued: Copy backup job.
```

system configuration backup create

Create a configuration backup

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system configuration backup create` command creates a new configuration backup file.

Parameters**-node {<nodename>|local} - Node**

Use this parameter to specify the node on which to create the backup file.

[-backup-name <text>] - Backup Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the backup file to create. The backup name cannot contain a space or any of the following characters: `* ? /`

[-backup-type {node|cluster}] - Backup Type

Use this parameter to specify the type of backup file to create.

Examples

The following example creates a new cluster configuration backup file called `node1.special.7z` on the node `node1`.

```
cluster1:*> system configuration backup create -node node1 -backup-name node1.special.7z -backup-type cluster
[Job 194] Job is queued: Cluster Backup OnDemand Job.
```

system configuration backup delete

Delete a configuration backup

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system configuration backup delete` command deletes a saved configuration backup.

Use the [“system configuration backup show” on page 1103](#) command to display saved configuration backups.

Parameters**-node {<nodename>|local} - Node**

Use this parameter to specify the name of the source node where the configuration backup currently exists.

-backup <text> - Backup Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the configuration backup file to delete.

Examples

The following example shows how to delete the configuration backup file `node1.special.7z` from the node `node1`.

```
cluster1::*> system configuration backup delete -node node1 -backup node1.special.7z
```

system configuration backup download

Download a configuration backup

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system configuration backup download` command copies a configuration backup from a source URL to a node in the cluster.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Use this parameter to specify the name of the node to which the configuration backup is downloaded.

-source <text> - Source URL

Use this parameter to specify the source URL of the configuration backup to download.

[-backup-name <text>] - Backup Name

Use this parameter to specify a new local file name for the downloaded configuration backup.

Examples

The following example shows how to download a configuration backup file from a URL to a file named `exampleconfig.download.7z` on the node `node2`.

```
cluster1::*> system configuration backup download -node node2 -source http://www.example.com/config/download/nodeconfig.7z -backup-name exam
```

system configuration backup rename

Rename a configuration backup

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system configuration backup rename` command changes the file name of a configuration backup file.

Use the [“system configuration backup show” on page 1103](#) command to display configuration backups to rename.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Use this parameter to specify the name of the source node where the configuration backup currently exists.

-backup <text> - Backup Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the configuration backup file to rename.

-new-name <text> - New Name

Use this parameter to specify a new name for the configuration backup file.

Examples

The following example renames the saved configuration file `download.config.7z` on the node `node1` to `test.config.7z`.

```
cluster1::*> system configuration backup rename -node node1 -backup download.config.7z -new-name test.config.7z
```

system configuration backup show

Show configuration backup information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system configuration backup show` command displays information about saved configuration backups.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects configuration backups that are saved on the node you specify.

[-backup <text>] - Backup Name

Selects configuration backups that have the backup name you specify.

[-backup-type {node|cluster}] - Backup Type

Selects configuration backups of the type you specify.

[-time <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - Backup Creation Time

Selects configuration backups that were saved on the date and time you specify.

[-cluster-name <text>] - Cluster Name

Selects configuration backups that were saved in the cluster that has the name you specify.

[-cluster-uuid <UUID>] - Cluster UUID

Selects configuration backups that were saved in the cluster that has the UUID you specify.

[-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Size of Backup

Selects configuration backups that have the file size you specify.

[-nodes-in-backup {<nodename>|local}, ...] - Nodes In Backup

Selects configuration backups that include the configuration of the nodes you specify.

[-version <text>] - Software Version

Selects configuration backups that have the software version you specify.

[-is-auto {true|false}] - Backup Created from Schedule (true or false)

A value of `true` selects configuration backups that were created from a schedule. A value of `false` selects configuration backups that were created manually.

[-schedule <text>] - Name of Backup Schedule

Selects configuration backups that were created by the schedule you specify.

Examples

The following example shows typical output for this command.

```
cluster1::* system configuration backup show
Node      Backup Tarball                                Time                Size
-----
node1     cluster1.8hour.2011-02-22.18_15_00.7z        02/22 18:15:00      7.78MB
node1     cluster1.8hour.2011-02-23.02_15_00.7z        02/23 02:15:00      7.98MB
node1     cluster1.8hour.2011-02-23.10_15_00.7z        02/23 10:15:00      7.72MB
node1     cluster1.daily.2011-02-22.00_10_00.7z        02/22 00:10:00      7.19MB
node1     cluster1.daily.2011-02-23.00_10_00.7z        02/23 00:10:00      7.99MB
Press [space] to page down, [return] for next line, or 'q' to quit... q
```

5 entries were displayed.

system configuration backup upload

Upload a configuration backup

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system configuration backup upload` command copies a configuration backup from a node in the cluster to a remote URL.

Parameters

-node <nodename>|local} - Node

Use this parameter to specify the name of the node from which the configuration backup is uploaded.

-backup <text> - Backup Name

Use this parameter to specify the file name of the configuration backup to upload.

-destination <text> - Destination URL

Use this parameter to specify the destination URL of the configuration backup.

Examples

The following example show how to upload the configuration backup file `testconfig.7z` from the node `node2` to a remote URL.

```
cluster1::*> system configuration backup upload -node node2 -backup testconfig.7z -destination ftp://www.example.com/config/uploads/testconfig.7z
```

system configuration backup settings commands

The settings directory

system configuration backup settings modify

Modify configuration backup settings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system configuration backup settings modify` command changes settings for configuration backup.

Parameters

[-destination <text>] - Backup Destination URL

Use this parameter to specify the destination URL for uploads of configuration backups. Use the value "" to remove the destination URL.

[-username <text>] - Username for Destination

Use this parameter to specify the user name to use to log in to the destination system and perform the upload. Use the [“system configuration backup settings set-password” on page 1105](#) command to change the password used with this user name.

[-numbackups1 <integer>] - Number of Backups to Keep for Schedule 1

Use this parameter to specify the number of backups created by backup schedule 1 to keep on the destination system. If the number of backups exceeds this number, the oldest backup is removed.

[-numbackups2 <integer>] - Number of Backups to Keep for Schedule 2

Use this parameter to specify the number of backups created by backup schedule 2 to keep on the destination system. If the number of backups exceeds this number, the oldest backup is removed.

[-numbackups3 <integer>] - Number of Backups to Keep for Schedule 3

Use this parameter to specify the number of backups created by backup schedule 3 to keep on the destination system. If the number of backups exceeds this number, the oldest backup is removed.

Examples

The following example shows how to set the destination URL and user name used for uploads of configuration backups.

```
cluster1:*> system configuration backup settings modify -destination ftp://www.example.com/config/uploads/ -username admin
```

system configuration backup settings set-password

Modify password for destination URL

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system configuration backup settings set-password` command sets the password used for uploads of configuration backups. This password is used along with the username you specify using the [“system configuration backup settings modify” on page 1104](#) command to log in to the system and perform the upload. Enter the command without parameters. The command prompts you for a password, and for a confirmation of that password. Enter the same password at both prompts. The password is not displayed.

Use the [“system configuration backup settings show” on page 1105](#) command to display the destination URL for configuration backups. Use the [“system configuration backup settings modify” on page 1104](#) command to change the destination URL and remote username for configuration backups.

Examples

The following example shows successful execution of this command.

```
cluster1:*> system configuration backup settings set-password
```

```
Enter the password:
Confirm the password:
```

system configuration backup settings show

Show configuration backup settings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system configuration backup settings show` command displays current settings for configuration backup. These settings apply to backups created automatically by schedules. By default, the command displays the URL to which configuration backups are uploaded, and the user name on the remote system used to perform the upload.

Use the [“system configuration backup settings set-password” on page 1105](#) command to change the password used with the user name on the destination. Use the [“system configuration backup settings modify” on page 1104](#) command to change the destination URL and username for uploads of configuration backups, and to change the number of backups to keep for each schedule.

Parameters

[-instance]

Use this parameter to display detailed information about configuration backup settings, including the number of backups to keep for each backup schedule.

Examples

The following example displays basic backup settings information.

```
cluster1:*> system configuration backup settings show
```

Backup Destination URL	Username
-----	-----
ftp://www.example.com/config/uploads/	jdoe

The following example shows detailed output using the *-instance* parameter.

```
cluster1::*> system configuration backup settings show -instance
Backup Destination URL: ftp://www.example.com/config/uploads/
Username for Destination: admin
Schedule 1: 8hour
Number of Backups to Keep for Schedule 1: 2
Schedule 2: daily
Number of Backups to Keep for Schedule 2: 2
Schedule 3: weekly
Number of Backups to Keep for Schedule 3: 2
```

system configuration recovery commands

Configuration Recovery

system configuration recovery cluster commands

The cluster directory

system configuration recovery cluster modify

Modify cluster recovery status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system configuration recovery cluster modify` command modifies the cluster recovery status. This command should be used to end the cluster recovery after all recovery procedures are applied.

Parameters

[-recovery-status {complete|in-progress|not-in-recovery}] - Cluster Recovery Status

Use this parameter with the value `complete` to set the cluster recovery status after the cluster has been recreated and all of the nodes have been rejoined to it. This enables each node to resume normal system operations. The `in-progress` and `not-in-recovery` values are not applicable to this command.

Examples

The following example modifies the cluster recovery status.

```
source::> system configuration recovery cluster modify -recovery-status complete
```

system configuration recovery cluster recreate

Recreate cluster

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system configuration recovery cluster recreate` command re-creates a cluster, using either the current node or a configuration backup as a configuration template. After you re-create the cluster, rejoin nodes to the cluster using the [“system configuration recovery cluster rejoin” on page 1107](#) command.

Parameters

-from {node|backup} - From Node or Backup

Use this parameter with the value `node` to re-create the cluster using the current node as a configuration template. Use this parameter with the value `backup` to re-create the cluster using a configuration backup as a configuration template.

[-backup <text>] - Backup Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of a configuration backup file to use as a configuration template. If you specified the `-from` parameter with the value `backup`, you must use this parameter and specify a backup name. Use the [“system configuration backup show” on page 1103](#) command to view available configuration backup files.

Examples

The following example shows how to re-create a cluster using the node `node1` as a configuration template.

```
cluster1:*> system configuration recovery cluster recreate -from node
```

The following example shows how to re-create a cluster using the configuration backup `siteconfig.backup.7z` as a configuration template.

```
cluster1:*> system configuration recovery cluster recreate -from backup -backup siteconfig.backup.7z
```

system configuration recovery cluster rejoin

Rejoin a cluster

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system configuration recovery cluster rejoin` command rejoins a node to a new cluster created earlier using the [“system configuration recovery cluster recreate” on page 1106](#) command. Only use this command to recover a node from a disaster. Because this synchronization can overwrite critical cluster information, and will restart the node you specify, you are required to confirm this command before it executes.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node to Rejoin

Use this parameter to specify the node to rejoin to the cluster.

Examples

This example shows how to rejoin the node `node2` to the cluster.

```
cluster1:*> system configuration recovery cluster rejoin -node node2
```

```
Warning: This command will rejoin node "node2" into the local cluster,
         potentially overwriting critical cluster configuration files. This
         command should only be used to recover from a disaster. Do not perform
         any other recovery operations while this operation is in progress.
         This command will cause node "node2" to reboot.
```

```
Do you want to continue? [y/n]: y
```

system configuration recovery cluster show

Show cluster recovery status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system configuration recovery cluster show` command displays the cluster recovery status. Cluster recovery status is "not-in-recovery" under normal operations, and it becomes "in-progress" if a new cluster is created using the [“system configuration recovery cluster recreate” on page 1106](#) command with the `-from backup` parameter. When cluster recovery status is "in-progress", wait until the output of the "Is Recovery Status Persisted" field is true before using the [“system configuration recovery cluster rejoin” on page 1107](#) command to recover other nodes in the cluster.

Examples

The following example displays the cluster recovery status.

```
source::> system configuration recovery cluster show
Recovery Status: in-progress
Is Recovery Status Persisted: true
```

system configuration recovery cluster sync

Sync a node with cluster configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system configuration recovery cluster sync` command synchronizes a node with the cluster configuration. Only use this command to recover a node from a disaster. Because this synchronization can overwrite critical cluster information, and will restart the node you specify, you are required to confirm this command before it executes.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node to Synchronize

Use this parameter to specify the name of the node to synchronize with the cluster.

Examples

The following example shows the synchronization of the node `node2` to the cluster configuration.

```
cluster1::* system configuration recovery cluster sync -node node2
```

```
Warning: This command will synchronize node "node2" with the cluster
configuration, potentially overwriting critical cluster configuration
files on the node. This feature should only be used to recover from a
disaster. Do not perform any other recovery operations while this
operation is in progress. This command will cause all the cluster
applications on node "node2" to restart, interrupting administrative
CLI and Web interface on that node.
```

```
Do you want to continue? [y/n]: y
```

```
All cluster applications on node "node2" will be restarted. Verify that the cluster applications go online.
```

system configuration recovery node commands

The node directory

system configuration recovery node restore

Restore node configuration from a backup

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system configuration recovery node restore` command restores the configuration of the local node from a configuration backup file.

Use the [“system configuration backup show” on page 1103](#) command to view available configuration backup files.

Parameters

-backup <text> - Backup Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of a configuration backup file to use as the configuration template.

[-nodename-in-backup <text>] - Use Backup Identified by this Nodename

Use this parameter to specify a node within the configuration backup file to use as a configuration template. Only specify this parameter if you are specifying a name other than the name of the local node.

`[-force [true]] - Force Restore Operation`

Use this parameter with the value `true` to force the restore operation and overwrite the current configuration of the local node. This overrides all compatibility checks between the node and the configuration backup. The configuration in the backup is installed even if it is not compatible with the node's software and hardware.

Use this parameter with the value `false` to be warned of the specific dangers of restoring and be prompted for confirmation before executing the command. This value also assures that the command performs compatibility checks between configuration stored in the backup and the software and hardware of the node. The default is `false`.

Examples

The following example shows how to restore the configuration of the local node from the configuration backup of `node3` that is stored in the configuration backup file `example.backup.7z`.

```
cluster1::* system configuration recovery node restore -backup example.backup.7z
Warning: This command overwrites local configuration files with files contained
         in the specified backup file. Use this command only to recover from a
         disaster that resulted in the loss of the local configuration files.
         The node will reboot after restoring the local configuration.
Do you want to continue? [y]n: y
```

system feature-usage commands

Display feature information

system feature-usage show-history

Display Feature Usage History

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Display feature usage information in the cluster on a per-node and per-week basis.

Parameters

`{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]`

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

`| [-instance ]]`

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

`[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node`

Displays feature usage information for the specified node name.

`[-serial-number <Node Serial Number>] - Node Serial Number`

Displays feature usage information for the specified serial number.

`[-feature-name <Managed Feature>] - Feature Name`

Displays feature usage information for the specified feature name.

`[-week-number <Sequence Number>] - Week Number`

Displays feature usage information for the specified week number.

`[-usage-status {not-used|configured|in-use|not-available}] - Usage Status`

Displays feature usage information that matches the specified usage status.

[-date-collected <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Collection Date

Displays feature usage information that is collected on the day matching the specified date.

[-owner <text>] - Owner

Displays feature usage information for the specified owner name.

[-feature-message <text>] - Feature Message

Displays feature usage information that contains the specified feature message.

Examples

The following example displays a usage output filtered by the serial number and feature name:

```
cluster1::> system feature-usage show-history -serial-number 1-81-000000000000001122334455 -feature-name NFS
Node Serial Number: 1-81-000000000000001122334455
Feature Name: NFS
Owner: node1
Week # Usage Status      Date Collected      Feature Message
-----
    4 in-use             01/22/13  10:00:00
    3 in-use             01/15/13  10:00:00
    2 not-used           01/08/13  10:00:00
    1 configured         01/01/13  10:00:00
```

4 entries were displayed.

system feature-usage show-summary

Display Feature Usage Summary

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Display usage summary information about features in the cluster on a per-node basis. The summary information includes counter information such as the number of weeks the feature was in use and the last date and time the feature was used. Additional information can also be displayed by using the *-instance* parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the *-fields <fieldname>, ...* parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use *'-fields ?'* to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the *-instance* parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-serial-number <Node Serial Number>] - Node Serial Number

Displays usage summary information for the specified serial number.

[-feature-name <Managed Feature>] - Feature Name

Displays usage summary information for the specified feature name.

[-weeks-in-use <integer>] - Weeks In-Use

Displays usage summary information for features matching the number of weeks in use.

[-last-used <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Date last used

Displays usage summary information for features last used on the specified date.

[-owner <text>] - Owner

Displays usage summary information for the specified owner name.

[-weeks-not-used <integer>] - Weeks Not Used

Displays usage summary information for features matching the number of weeks not in use.

[-weeks-configured <integer>] - Weeks Configured

Displays usage summary information for features matching the number of weeks that the feature was in configuration.

[-weeks-not-available <integer>] - Weeks Data Not Available

Displays usage summary information for features matching the number of weeks when usage data was not available.

Examples

The following example displays a usage summary output for a cluster of two nodes:

```
cluster1::> system feature-usage show-summary
Node Serial Number: 1-81-0000000000000001122334455
Owner: node1
Feature Name  Weeks In Use      Date Last Used
-----
CIFS          10 1/1/2013 23:27:49
NFS           15 1/8/2013 23:48:03

Node Serial Number: 1-81-0000000000000001122334466
Owner: node2
Feature Name  Weeks In Use      Date Last Used
-----
CIFS          10 1/1/2013 23:26:38
NFS           20 1/8/2013 23:46:48
4 entries were displayed.
```

system fru-check commands

The fru-check directory

system fru-check show

Display Information About the FRUs in the Controller

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system fru-check show` command checks and displays the results of quick diagnostic tests done for certain FRUs of each controller in the cluster. The tests are not intended to be exhaustive, but simply to do a quick check of certain FRUs especially after replacement.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

Selects the fields that have the specified name.

| [-instance]}

Selects detailed information (if available) for all the FRUs.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the FRUs that belong to the node that has the specified name.

[-serial-number <text>] - FRU Serial Number

Selects the FRU matching the specified serial number.

[-fru-name <text>] - FRU Name

Selects the FRU matching the specified fru-name.

[-fru-type {controller|dimm|bootmedia|nvram|nvdimm}] - FRU Type

Selects the FRUs of the specified type.

[-fru-status {pass|fail|unknown}] - Status

Selects the FRUs whose FRU check status matches that specified. "pass" indicates the FRU is operational. "fail" indicates the FRU is not operating correctly. "unknown" indicates a failure to obtain FRU information during the check.

[-display-name <text>] - Display Name

Selects the FRU matching the specified display name.

[-location <text>] - Location

Selects the FRUs whose location matches that specified. Example: Memory Slot: 1

[-additional-info <text>] - Additional Info

Selects the FRUs whose additional information matches that specified. Example: Part No: 69003140-I00-NTA-T

[-reason <text>] - Details

Selects the FRUs whose failure reason matches that specified.

system ha commands

The ha directory

High-Availability interconnect device nic reset

Manage high-availability interconnect

The [“system ha interconnect status” on page 1122](#) directory displays the interconnect device nic reset configuration information.

High-Availability interconnect basic configuration information

The config directory

The `system ha interconnect config` directory displays the interconnect device basic configuration information.

system ha interconnect config show

Display the high-availability interconnect configuration information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system ha interconnect config show` command displays the high-availability interconnect device basic configuration information.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>,...` parameter, the command displays only the fields that you specify.

| **[-instance]**

Use this parameter to display all the fields from all nodes in cluster.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Use this parameter to display all the fields from the specified node in the cluster.

[-transport <text>] - Interconnect Type

Selects the nodes that match this HA interconnect transport type.

[-local-sysid <integer>] - Local System ID

Selects the nodes that match this local system unique identifier.

[-partner-sysid <integer>] - Partner System ID

Selects the nodes that match this partner system unique identifier.

[-initiator {local|partner}] - Connection Initiator

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value is the initiator of the connection request.

[-port-name <text>, ...] - Port

Selects the nodes that match this port name.

[-ipaddress <text>, ...] - IP Address

Selects the nodes that match this IP address.

[-interface {backplane|external}] - Interface

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. *external* means the HA interconnect links between partner nodes are connected externally. *backplane* means the HA interconnect links between partner nodes are connected over the backplane.

Examples

The following example displays the HA interconnect configuration information on FAS8000 series nodes in the cluster:

```
cluster1::*> system ha interconnect config show
```

```
Node: ic-f8040-01
Interconnect Type: Infiniband (Mellanox ConnectX)
Local System ID: 536875713
Partner System ID: 536875678
Connection Initiator: local
Interface: backplane
```

Port	IP Address	Flags
ib0a	192.0.3.236	0x0
ib0b	192.0.3.237	0x0

```
Node: ic-f8040-02
Interconnect Type: Infiniband (Mellanox ConnectX)
Local System ID: 536875678
Partner System ID: 536875713
Connection Initiator: partner
Interface: backplane
```

Port	IP Address	Flags
ib0a	192.0.3.96	0x0
ib0b	192.0.3.97	0x0

2 entries were displayed.

The following example displays the HA interconnect configuration information on FAS2500 series nodes in the cluster:

```
cluster1::*> system ha interconnect config show
```

```
Node: ic-f2554-03
Interconnect Type: Infiniband (Mellanox Sinai)
Local System ID: 1781036608
Partner System ID: 1780360209
Connection Initiator: local
Interface: backplane
```

Port	IP Address	Flags

```

-----
ib0a  ib0a  -

Node: ic-f2554-04
Interconnect Type: Infiniband (Mellanox Sinai)
Local System ID: 1780360209
Partner System ID: 1781036608
Connection Initiator: partner
Interface: backplane

Port  IP Address  Flags
----  -
ib0a  ib0a  -

2 entries were displayed.

```

High-Availability interconnect device link operation

The link directory

The `system ha interconnect link` directory toggles the interconnect links.

system ha interconnect link off

Turn off the interconnect link

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system ha interconnect link off` command turns off the specified link on the high-availability interconnect device. For the nodes in the cluster with two external high-availability interconnect links, you must specify the link number (0-based) to turn off the specified link. For the nodes in the cluster with interconnect links over the backplane, you must specify the link number 1 to turn off the link.

Parameters

-node <nodename> - Node

This mandatory parameter specifies the node on which the interconnect link is to be turned off. The value "local" specifies the current node.

-link {0|1} - Link

This mandatory parameter specifies the interconnect link number (0-based) to turn off.

Examples

The following example displays output of the command on the nodes with a single interconnect link or nodes with interconnect links over the backplane:

```

cluster1::*> system ha interconnect link off -node ic-f3250-02 -link 0
Error: command failed: Invalid link value 0. Specify 1.
cluster1::*> system ha interconnect link off -node ic-f3250-02 -link 1

```

The following example displays output of the command on the nodes with two interconnect links connected externally:

```

cluster1::*> system ha interconnect link off -node ic-f3250-02 -link 0
cluster1::*> system ha interconnect link off -node ic-f3250-02 -link 1

```

system ha interconnect link on

Turn on the interconnect link

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system ha interconnect link on` command turns on the specified link on the high-availability interconnect device. For the nodes in the cluster with two external high-availability interconnect links, you must specify the link number (0-based) to turn on the specified link. For the nodes in the cluster with interconnect links over the backplane, you must specify the link number 1 to turn on the link.

Parameters

-node <nodename> - Node

This mandatory parameter specifies the node on which the interconnect link is to be turned on. The value "local" specifies the current node.

-link {0|1} - Link

This mandatory parameter specifies the interconnect link number (0-based) to turn on.

Examples

The following example displays output of the command on the nodes with a single interconnect link or nodes with interconnect links over the backplane:

```
cluster1::*> system ha interconnect link on -node ic-f3250-02 -link 0
Error: command failed: Invalid link value 0. Specify 1.
cluster1::*> system ha interconnect link on -node ic-f3250-02 -link 1
```

The following example displays output of the command on the nodes with two interconnect links connected externally:

```
cluster1::*> system ha interconnect link on -node ic-f3250-02 -link 0
cluster1::*> system ha interconnect link on -node ic-f3250-02 -link 1
```

High-Availability interconnect device port information

The port directory

The `system ha interconnect port` directory displays the interconnect device port information.

system ha interconnect port show

Display the high-availability interconnect device port information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system ha interconnect port show` command displays the high-availability interconnect device port physical layer and link layer status information.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>,... parameter, the command displays only the fields that you specify.

[-instance]}

Use this parameter to display all the fields from all nodes in the cluster.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Use this parameter to display all the fields from the specified node in the cluster.

[-link-monitor {on|off}] - Link Monitor Detection

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[-port <integer>, ...] - Port Number

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[-phy-layer-state {invalid|sleep|polling|disabled|port-configuration-testing|linkup|link-error-recovery|phytest|reserved}, ...] - Physical Layer State

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[-link-layer-state {invalid|down|initialize|armed|active|reserved}, ...] - Link Layer State

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[-phy-link-up-count <integer>, ...] - Physical Link Up Count

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value is total number of times the link on a given port is transitioned up.

[-phy-link-down-count <integer>, ...] - Physical Link Down Count

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value is total number of times the link on a given port is transitioned down.

[-is-active-link {true|false}, ...] - Is the Link Active

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value *true* means the interconnect data channels are established on this link.

Examples

The following example displays the HA interconnect device port information on FAS8000 series nodes in the cluster:

```
cluster1::*> system ha interconnect port show
```

Node	Link Monitor	Port	Physical Layer State	Link Layer State	Physical Link Up	Physical Link Down	Active Link
ic-f8040-01	on		0 linkup	active	1	0	true
			1 linkup	active	1	0	false
ic-f8040-02	on		0 linkup	active	1	0	true
			1 linkup	active	1	0	false

2 entries were displayed.

High-Availability interconnect device scatter-gather list statistics

The statistics directory

The “[system ha interconnect statistics show-scatter-gather-list](#)” on page 1116 directory displays the interconnect device scatter-gather list statistics.

system ha interconnect statistics show-scatter-gather-list

Display the high-availability interconnect scatter-gather list entry statistics

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system ha interconnect statistics show-scatter-gather-list` command displays the high-availability interconnect device scatter-gather list entry statistics. Out of all possible 32 entries in a scatter-gather list, the command displays only the entries that have valid data.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>,...` parameter, the command displays only the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]}

Use this parameter to display all the fields from all nodes in cluster.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Use this parameter to display all the fields from the specified node in the cluster.

[-sge <integer>, ...] - Scatter-Gather Entry

Selects the nodes that match this scatter-gather element index value.

[-total-count <integer>, ...] - Total Count

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value is the total number of times a particular scatter-gather list element is used.

[-total-size <integer>, ...] - Total Size

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value is the total number of bytes written by the high-availability interconnect device using a particular scatter-gather list element.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> system ha interconnect statistics show-scatter-gather-list
Node: ic-f8040-01
```

Entry	Count	Size
1	410925	77344493
2	988	1246987
3	72	747325
4	93264	1527155579
8	9	294912
9	9	294912

```
Node: ic-f8040-02
```

Entry	Count	Size
1	1544405	310004390
2	6217	16779908
3	1222	12003411
4	338606	5543436659
6	2	41980
7	2	46136
8	18	589824
9	18	589824

2 entries were displayed.

High-Availability interconnect device performance statistics

The performance directory

The `system ha interconnect statistics performance` displays the high-availability interconnect device performance statistics.

system ha interconnect statistics performance show

Display the high-availability interconnect device performance statistics

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system ha interconnect statistics performance show` command displays the high-availability interconnect device performance statistics.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>,...` parameter, the command displays only the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]}

Use this parameter to display all the fields from all nodes in cluster.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Use this parameter to display all the fields from the specified node in the cluster.

[-elapsed <integer>] - Elapsed Time (secs)

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. Displays the total elapsed time between statistics collection start time to end time. During the initialization stage, statistics collection starts when the partner node is up and ready. After the initialization stage, the statistics collection start time is reset after every execution of this command. This means that after the initialization stage, elapsed time represents the time between current command execution and previous command execution.

[-qmax-wait <integer>] - Maximum Queue Wait Count

Selects the nodes that match this wait value. The queue maximum wait value is the total number of times the interconnect device waited to post requests on the send queue.

[-qmax-wait-time <integer>] - Average Queue Wait Time (usecs)

Selects the nodes that match this average wait time value. The queue maximum wait time is the average amount of time the interconnect device waited to post requests on the send queue.

[-qmax-timeout <integer>] - Maximum Queue Timeouts

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The queue maximum timeout value is the total number of times the interconnect device timed out waiting to post requests on the send queue.

[-preempt-timeout <integer>] - Preempt Timeouts

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The timeout value is the total number of times polling on the given transfer ID is preempted.

[-nonpreempt-timeout <integer>] - Non-Preempt Timeouts

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The timeout value is the total number of times polling on the given transfer ID stopped due to interconnect device read/write timeout.

[-notify-timeout <integer>] - Notify Timeouts

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The timeout value is the total number of times data transfer on the HA interconnect timed out.

[-avg-rnv-msgs-time <integer>] - Remote NV Messages Average Time (usecs)

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value is the average time between remote NV messages.

[-rnv-transfers <integer>] - Total Remote NV Transfers

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value is the total number of remote NV transfers attempted.

[-avg-rnv-transfer-size <integer>] - Remote NV Average Transfer Size

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value is the average remote NV message transfer size.

[-avg-rnv-transfer-time <integer>] - Remote NV Transfers Average Time (usecs)

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value is the average transfer time taken by remote NV messages.

[-ic-waits <integer>] - Total Count of IC waits for Given ID

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value is the total number of times the interconnect device waits until the transfer of a given ID is successful.

[-ic-waitdone-time <integer>] - Average IC Waitdone Time (usecs)

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value is the average time the interconnect device spent waiting for the IDs to be transferred successfully.

[-ic-isdone <integer>] - Total IC isdone Checks

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value is the total number of times the interconnect client checked for the completion of a given transfer ID.

[-ic-isdone-pass <integer>] - Total IC isdone Checks Success

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value is the total number of times the check for the completion of a given transfer ID is successful.

[-ic-isdone-fail <integer>] - Total IC isdone Checks Failed

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value is the total number of times the check for the completion of a given transfer ID is not successful.

[-ic-small-writes <integer>] - IC Small Writes

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value is the total number of <4K size writes performed by the interconnect device.

[-ic-4k-writes <integer>] - IC 4K Writes

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value is the total number of 4K size writes performed by the interconnect device.

[-ic-8k-writes <integer>] - IC 8K Writes

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value is the total number of 8K size writes performed by the interconnect device.

[-ic-16k-writes <integer>] - IC 16K+ Writes

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value is the total number of 16K or more size writes performed by the interconnect device.

[-ic-xorder-writes <integer>] - IC XORDER Writes

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value is the total number of out-of-order writes performed by the interconnect device.

[-ic-xorder-reads <integer>] - IC XORDER Reads

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value is the total number of out-of-order reads performed by the interconnect device.

[-rdma-read <integer>] - RDMA Reads Count

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value is the total number of RDMA reads performed by the interconnect device.

[-rdma-read-waitdone-time <integer>] - Average IC Waitdone RDMA-READ Time (usecs)

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value is the average time the interconnect device spent polling for transfer IDs on the RDMA-read channel.

[-avg-mbytes-second <text>] - Average MegaBytes Transferred per second

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value is the average megabytes (MB) transferred per second.

[-avg-bytes-transfer <integer>] - Average Bytes per Transfer

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value is the average amount of bytes sent per transfer.

[-total-transfers <integer>] - Total Transfers

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value is the total number of transfers made through the interconnect device.

[-avg-nvlog-sync-time <integer>] - Average Time for NVLOG Sync (msecs)

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value is the average time taken to sync NVLOG between HA partner nodes.

[-max-nvlog-sync-time <integer>] - Maximum Time for NVLOG Sync (msecs)

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value is the maximum time taken to sync NVLOG between HA partner nodes.

[-max-sgl-length <integer>] - Maximum Scatter-Gather Elements in a List

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value is the maximum length of the scatter-gather list supported by the interconnect device.

[-ic-recq-waits <integer>] - Total Receive Queue Waits to Post Buffer

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value is the total number of times the interconnect device waited to post an empty buffer into the receive queue.

[-avg-recq-wait-time <integer>] - Average Time Receive Queue Waited (usecs)

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value is the average amount of time the interconnect device waited to post an empty buffer into the receive queue.

Examples

The following example displays the HA interconnect device performance statistics for FAS8000 series nodes in the cluster:

```
cluster1::*> system ha interconnect statistics performance show
                                     Node: ic-f8040-01
                                     Elapsed Time (secs): 6
                                     Maximum Queue Wait Count: 33
                                     Average Queue Wait Time (usecs): 30
Remote NV Messages Average Time (usecs): 1437
Total Remote NV Transfers: 9297
Remote NV Average Transfer Size: 348
Remote NV Transfers Average Time (usecs): 680
Total IC waits for Given ID: 159
Average IC Waitdone Time (usecs): 5
Total IC isdone Checks: 608
Total IC isdone Checks Success: 608
Total IC isdone Checks Failed: 0
IC Small Writes: 10129
IC 4K Writes: 10
IC 8K Writes: 54
IC 16K+ Writes: 92
IC XORDER Writes: 4855
IC XORDER Reads: 0
RDMA Read Count: 172
Average IC Waitdone RDMA-READ Time (usecs): 0
Average MB/s: 0.98114
Average Bytes per Transfer: 180
Total Transfers: 20720
Average Time for NVLOG Sync (msecs): 1409
Maximum Time for NVLOG Sync (msecs): 1409
Maximum Scatter-Gather Elements in a List: 32
Total Receive Queue Waits to Post Buffer: 0

                                     Node: ic-f8040-02
                                     Elapsed Time (secs): 12
                                     Maximum Queue Wait Count: 29
                                     Average Queue Wait Time (usecs): 68
```



```

Remote NV Messages Average Time (usecs): 1386
    Total Remote NV Transfers: 19190
Remote NV Average Transfer Size: 375
Remote NV Transfers Average Time (usecs): 670
    Total IC waits for Given ID: 304
Average IC Waitdone Time (usecs): 5
    Total IC isdone Checks: 1409
    Total IC isdone Checks Success: 1409
    Total IC isdone Checks Failed: 0
        IC Small Writes: 20964
        IC 4K Writes: 5
        IC 8K Writes: 99
        IC 16K+ Writes: 229
        IC XORDER Writes: 10261
        IC XORDER Reads: 0
        RDMA Read Count: 337
Average IC Waitdone RDMA-READ Time (usecs): 0
    Average MB/s: 0.57080
    Average Bytes per Transfer: 187
    Total Transfers: 42883
Average Time for NVLOG Sync (msecs): 1009
Maximum Time for NVLOG Sync (msecs): 1009
Maximum Scatter-Gather Elements in a List: 32
Total Receive Queue Waits to Post Buffer: 0

```

2 entries were displayed

The following example displays the HA interconnect device performance statistics for FAS2500 series nodes in the cluster:

```

cluster1::*> system ha interconnect statistics performance show
Node: ic-f2554-03

```

```

    Elapsed Time (secs): 253
    Maximum Queue Wait Count: 11
    Average Queue Wait Time (usecs): 6837
    Maximum Queue Timeouts: 0
    Preempt Timeouts: 0
    Non-Preempt Timeouts: 0
    Notify Timeouts: 0
Remote NV Messages Average Time (usecs): 3343
    Total Remote NV Transfers: 59643
Remote NV Average Transfer Size: 8715
Remote NV Transfers Average Time (usecs): 4258
    Total IC waits for Given ID: 180
Average IC Waitdone Time (usecs): 3187
    Total IC isdone Checks: 499981
    Total IC isdone Checks Success: 59922
    Total IC isdone Checks Failed: 440059
        IC Small Writes: 98722
        IC 4K Writes: 5747
        IC 8K Writes: 7719
        IC 16K+ Writes: 25793
        IC XORDER Writes: 66735
        IC XORDER Reads: 0
        RDMA Read Count: 574
Average IC Waitdone RDMA-READ Time (usecs): 229
    Average MB/s: 2.1207
    Average Bytes per Transfer: 4680
    Total Transfers: 138302
Average Time for NVLOG Sync (msecs): 1236
Maximum Time for NVLOG Sync (msecs): 1236
Maximum Scatter-Gather Elements in a List: 27

```

```

Node: ic-f2554-04
    Elapsed Time (secs): 257
    Maximum Queue Wait Count: 7
    Average Queue Wait Time (usecs): 10172
    Maximum Queue Timeouts: 0
    Preempt Timeouts: 0
    Non-Preempt Timeouts: 0
    Notify Timeouts: 0

```

```

Remote NV Messages Average Time (usecs): 4237
    Total Remote NV Transfers: 47134
Remote NV Average Transfer Size: 9559
Remote NV Transfers Average Time (usecs): 5463
    Total IC waits for Given ID: 178
Average IC Waitdone Time (usecs): 1890
    Total IC isdone Checks: 393191
    Total IC isdone Checks Success: 47382
    Total IC isdone Checks Failed: 345809
        IC Small Writes: 78369
        IC 4K Writes: 3815
        IC 8K Writes: 6005
        IC 16K+ Writes: 22993
        IC XORDER Writes: 53529
        IC XORDER Reads: 0
        RDMA Read Count: 524
Average IC Waitdone RDMA-READ Time (usecs): 62
    Average MB/s: 2.3682
    Average Bytes per Transfer: 5143
    Total Transfers: 111501
    Average Time for NVLOG Sync (msecs): 822
    Maximum Time for NVLOG Sync (msecs): 822
Maximum Scatter-Gather Elements in a List: 27

```

2 entries were displayed.

High-Availability interconnect device status information

The status directory

The `system ha interconnect status` directory displays the interconnect device status information. At instance level, these commands displays detailed information about the interconnect device.

system ha interconnect status show

Display the high-availability interconnect connection status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system ha interconnect status show` command displays the high-availability interconnect connection status. Connection status information displayed by this command varies by controller model. For nodes with two HA interconnect links over the backplane or connected externally, this command displays the following information:

- Node
- Link status on the first port
- Link status on the second port
- Is the link on first port active?
- Is the link on second port active?
- Interconnect RDMA status

For nodes with a single HA interconnect link, this command displays following the information:

- Node
- Link status
- Interconnect RDMA status

Running the command with the `-instance` or `-node` parameter displays detailed information about the interconnect device and its ports.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>,...` parameter, the command displays only the fields that you specify.

[-instance]

Use this parameter to display all the fields for the specified node or all the nodes.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Use this parameter to display all the fields for the specified node.

[-link-status {up|down}] - Link Status

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value *up* means link is online.

[-link0-status {up|down}] - Link 0 Status

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value *up* means link is online.

[-link1-status {up|down}] - Link 1 Status

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value *up* means link is online.

[-ic-rdma {up|down}] - IC RDMA Connection

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value *up* means active interconnect connection with its partner.

[-is-link0-active {true|false}] - Is Link 0 Active

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value *true* means the interconnect data channels are established on this link.

[-is-link1-active {true|false}] - Is Link 1 Active

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value *true* means the interconnect data channels are established on this link.

[-slot <integer>] - Slot Number

Selects the nodes that match this PCI slot number.

[-driver-name <text>] - Driver Name

Selects the nodes that match this interconnect device driver name.

[-firmware <text>] - Firmware Revision

Selects the nodes that match this firmware version.

[-version <text>] - Version Number

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[-device-type <text>] - Device Type

Selects the nodes that match this interconnect device type.

[-serial-number <text>] - Serial Number

Selects the nodes that match this interconnect device serial number.

[-debug-firmware {yes|no}] - Debug Firmware

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[-command-revision <integer>] - Command Revision

Selects the nodes that match this interconnect device command revision.

[-hardware-revision <integer>] - Hardware Revision

Selects the nodes that match this interconnect device hardware revision.

[-port1 <integer>] - Port Number 1

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[-port1-port-name <text>] - Port Name

Selects the nodes that match this port name.

[-port1-gid <text>] - Global Identifier

Selects the nodes that match this global identifier value.

[-port1-base-lid <text>] - Base Local Identifier

Selects the nodes that match this base local identifier value.

[-port1-rm-lid <text>] - Remote Local Identifier

Selects the nodes that match this remote local identifier value.

[-port1-mtu <integer>] - Maximum Transmission Unit

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[-port1-data-rate <text>] - Data Rate

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[-port1-link-info <text>] - Link Information

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[-port1-qsfp-vendor <text>] - QSFP Vendor

Selects the nodes that match this QSFP (Quad Small Form-factor Pluggable) vendor name.

[-port1-qsfp-part-number <text>] - QSFP Part Number

Selects the nodes that match this QSFP (Quad Small Form-factor Pluggable) part-number.

[-port1-qsfp-type <text>] - QSFP Type

Selects the nodes that match this QSFP (Quad Small Form-factor Pluggable) type.

[-port1-qsfp-serial-number <text>] - QSFP Serial Number

Selects the nodes that match this QSFP (Quad Small Form-factor Pluggable) serial number.

[-port2 <integer>] - Port Number 2

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[-port2-port-name <text>] - Port Name

Selects the nodes that match this port name.

[-port2-gid <text>] - Global Identifier

Selects the nodes that match this global identifier value.

[-port2-base-lid <text>] - Base Local Identifier

Selects the nodes that match this base local identifier value.

[-port2-rm-lid <text>] - Remote Local Identifier

Selects the nodes that match this remote local identifier value.

[-port2-mtu <integer>] - Maximum Transmission Unit

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[-port2-data-rate <text>] - Data Rate

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[-port2-link-info <text>] - Link Information

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[-port2-qsfp-vendor <text>] - QSFP Vendor

Selects the nodes that match this QSFP (Quad Small Form-factor Pluggable) vendor name.

[-port2-qsfp-part-number <text>] - QSFP Part Number

Selects the nodes that match this QSFP (Quad Small Form-factor Pluggable) part number.

[-port2-qsfp-type <text>] - QSFP Type

Selects the nodes that match this QSFP (Quad Small Form-factor Pluggable) type.

[-port2-qsfp-serial-number <text>] - QSFP Serial Number

Selects the nodes that match this QSFP (Quad Small Form-factor Pluggable) serial number.

Examples

The following example displays status information about the HA interconnect connection on FAS8000 series nodes with two HA interconnect links in the cluster:

```
cluster1::*> system ha interconnect status show
```

```
      Node: ic-f8040-01
      Link 0 Status: up
      Link 1 Status: up
      Is Link 0 Active: true
      Is Link 1 Active: false
      IC RDMA Connection: up
```

```
      Node: ic-f8040-02
      Link 0 Status: up
      Link 1 Status: up
      Is Link 0 Active: true
      Is Link 1 Active: false
      IC RDMA Connection: up
```

```
2 entries were displayed.
```

The following example displays status information about the HA interconnect connection on FAS2500 series nodes with a single HA interconnect link in the cluster:

```
cluster1::*> system ha interconnect status show
```

```
      Node: ic-f2554-01
      Link Status: up
      IC RDMA Connection: up
```

```
      Node: ic-f2554-02
      Link Status: up
      IC RDMA Connection: up
```

```
2 entries were displayed.
```

The following example displays detailed information about the HA interconnect link when parameters like `-instance`, `-node` are used with the `system ha interconnect status show` command

```
cluster1::*> system ha interconnect status show -instance -node ic-f8040-01
```

```
      Node: ic-f8040-01
      Link 0 Status: up
      Link 1 Status: up
      Is Link 0 Active: true
      Is Link 1 Active: false
      IC RDMA Connection: up
      Slot: 0
      Driver Name: IB Host Adapter i0 (Mellanox ConnectX MT27518 rev. 0)
      Firmware: 2.11.534
      Debug Firmware: no
```

```
Interconnect Port 0 :
```

```
      Port Name: ib0a
      GID: fe80:0000:0000:0000:00a0:9800:0030:33ec
      Base LID: 0x3ec
      MTU: 4096
      Data Rate: 40 Gb/s (4X) QDR
      Link Information: ACTIVE
```

```
Interconnect Port 1 :
```

```
      Port Name: ib0b
      GID: fe80:0000:0000:0000:00a0:9800:0030:33ed
      Base LID: 0x3ed
      MTU: 4096
      Data Rate: 40 Gb/s (4X) QDR
```

system health commands

System Health Management and Diagnosis commands

system health alert commands

The alert directory

system health alert delete

Delete system health alert

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system health alert delete` command deletes all the alerts on the cluster with the specified input parameters.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - **Node**

Use this parameter to delete alerts generated on a cluster only on the node you specify.

-monitor <hm_type> - **Monitor**

Use this parameter to delete alerts generated on a cluster only on the monitor you specify.

-alert-id <text> - **Alert ID**

Use this parameter to delete alerts generated on a cluster only on the alert ID you specify.

-alerting-resource <text> - **Alerting Resource**

Use this parameter to delete alerts generated on a cluster on the alerting resource you specify.

Examples

This example shows how to delete an alert with the specified alert-id:

```
cluster1::> system health alert delete -alert-id DualPathToDiskShelf_Alert -alerting-resource *
```

system health alert modify

Modify system health alert

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system health alert modify` command suppresses alerts generated on the cluster and sets the acknowledgement state for an alert.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - **Node**

Use this parameter to specify the node on which you want to change the state.

-monitor <hm_type> - **Monitor**

Use this parameter to specify the monitor name on which you want to change the state.

-alert-id <text> - Alert ID

Use this parameter to specify the alert ID on which you want to change the state.

-alerting-resource <text> - Alerting Resource

Use this parameter to specify the alerting resource name on which you want to change the state.

[-acknowledge {true|false}] - Acknowledge

Use this parameter to set the acknowledgement state to true or false.

[-suppress {true|false}] - Suppress

Use this parameter to set the suppress state to true or false.

[-acknowledger <text>] - Acknowledger

Use this parameter to set the acknowledger as the filter for setting state.

[-suppressor <text>] - Suppressor

Use this parameter to set the suppressor as the filter for setting state.

Examples

This example modifies the alert field states on the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system health alert modify -node * -alert-id DualPathToDiskShelf_Alert -suppress true
```

system health alert show

View system health alerts

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system health alert show` command displays information about all the alerts generated on the system. Using `-instance` will add detailed information.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

Selects the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]}

Displays the following additional information about each alert:

- Node name
- Resource name
- Severity of the alert
- Time of alert generation
- Suppress state of the alert
- Acknowledge state of the alert
- Probable cause for the alert
- Possible effect due to the alert
- Recommended corrective actions to follow

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the alerts generated for the specified node.

[-monitor <hm_type>] - Monitor

Selects the alerts with the specified monitor name.

[-alert-id <text>] - Alert ID

Selects the alerts with the specified alert ID.

[-alerting-resource <text>] - Alerting Resource

Selects the alerts with the specified alerting resource name.

[-subsystem <hm_subsystem>] - Subsystem

Selects the alerts generated on the monitoring subsystem.

[-indication-time <Date>] - Indication Time

Selects the alerts with the specified indicated time.

[-perceived-severity <hm_perceived_sev>] - Perceived Severity

Selects the alerts with the perceived severity level.

[-probable-cause <hm_probable_cause>] - Probable Cause

Selects the alerts that contain the specified probable cause.

[-probable-cause-description <text>] - Description

Selects the alerts containing the specified probable cause description.

[-corrective-actions <text>] - Corrective Actions

Selects the alerts with the specified recommended corrective action.

[-possible-effect <text>] - Possible Effect

Selects the alerts with the specified possible effect.

[-acknowledge {true|false}] - Acknowledge

Selects the alerts with the specified acknowledgement status.

[-suppress {true|false}] - Suppress

Selects the alerts with the specified suppressor field status of true or false.

[-policy <text>] - Policy

Selects the alerts with the specified policy name.

[-acknowledger <text>] - Acknowledger

Selects the alerts with the specified acknowledger field.

[-suppressor <text>] - Suppressor

Selects the alerts with the specified suppressor field.

[-additional-info <text>, ...] - Additional Information

Selects the alerts with the specified additional information.

[-alerting-resource-name <text>] - Alerting Resource Name

Selects the alerts with the specified alerting resource name.

[-tags <hm_alert_type>, ...] - Additional Alert Tags

Selects the alerts with the specified keywords.

Examples

The example below displays information about all the alerts generated in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system health alert show

Node: node1
Resource: Shelf ID 2
Severity: Major
Suppress: false
Acknowledge: false
Tags: quality-of-service, nondisruptive-upgrade
Probable Cause: Disk shelf 2 does not have two paths to controller
node1.
Possible Effect: Access to disk shelf 2 via controller node1 will be
lost with a single hardware component failure (e.g.
cable, HBA, or IOM failure).
```


Corrective Actions: 1. Halt controller node1 and all controllers attached to disk shelf 2.
 2. Connect disk shelf 2 to controller node1 via two paths following the rules in the Universal SAS and ACP Cabling Guide.
 3. Reboot the halted controllers.
 4. Contact support personnel if the alert persists.

The example below displays additional information about a specific alert generated in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system health alert show -monitor node-connect -alert-id DualPathToDiskShelf_Alert -instance

Node: node1
Monitor: node-connect
Alert ID: DualPathToDiskShelf_Alert
Alerting Resource: 50:05:0c:c1:02:00:0f:02
Subsystem: SAS-connect
Indication Time: Mon Mar 21 10:26:38 2011
Perceived Severity: Major
Probable Cause: Connection_establishment_error
Description: Disk shelf 2 does not have two paths to controller node1.
Corrective Actions: 1. Halt controller node1 and all controllers attached to disk shelf 2.
                   2. Connect disk shelf 2 to controller node1 via two paths following the rules in the Universal SAS and ACP Cabling Guide.
                   3. Reboot the halted controllers.
                   4. Contact support personnel if the alert persists.
Possible Effect: Access to disk shelf 2 via controller node1 will be lost with a single hardware component failure (e.g. cable, HBA, or
Acknowledge: false
Suppress: false
Policy: DualPathToDiskShelf_Policy
Acknowledger: -
Suppressor: -
Additional Information: Shelf uuid: 50:05:0c:c1:02:00:0f:02
                      Shelf id: 2
                      Shelf Name: 4d.shelf2
                      Number of Paths: 1
                      Number of Disks: 6
                      Adapter connected to IOMA:
                      Adapter connected to IOMB: 4d
Alerting Resource Name: Shelf ID 2
Additional Alert Tags: quality-of-service, nondisruptive-upgrade
```

system health alert definition commands

The definition directory

system health alert definition show

Display system health alert definition

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system health alert definition show` command displays information about the various alerts defined in the system health monitor policy file. Using `-instance` will display additional details.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

Selects the fields that you specify.

| **[-instance]**

Use this parameter to display additional information on each alert definition.

- Node name
- Monitor name
- Subsystem identifier
- Alert ID

- Severity of the alert
- Probable cause
- Probable cause description
- Possible effect due the error state
- Recommended corrective actions to be followed
- Any additional information
- Additional alert tags

[-node <nodename>|local]] - Node

Selects the alert definitions for the specified node.

[-monitor <hm_type>] - Monitor

Selects the alert definitions with the specified monitor name.

[-alert-id <text>] - Class of Alert

Selects the alert definitions with the specified alert identifier.

[-perceived-severity <hm_perceived_sev>] - Severity of Alert

Selects the alert definitions with the specified perceived severity.

[-probable-cause <hm_probable_cause>] - Probable Cause

Selects the alert definitions with the specified probable cause of the alert.

[-probable-cause-description <text>] - Probable Cause Description

Selects the alert definitions with the specified probable cause description.

[-possible-effect <text>] - Possible Effect

Selects the alert definitions with the specified possible effect.

[-corrective-actions <text>] - Corrective Actions

Selects the alert definitions with the specified corrective action.

[-subsystem <hm_subsystem>] - Subsystem Name

Selects the alert definitions with the specified subsystem.

[-additional-information <text>] - Additional Relevant Data

Selects the alert definitions with the specified additional information.

[-tags <hm_alert_type>, ...] - Additional Alert Tags

Selects the alert definitions with the specified keywords.

Examples

The example below displays information about all the definitions in the alert definition file:

```
cluster1::> system health alert definition show
Node      Monitor      Subsystem      Alert ID
-----
node-01    system-connect  SAS-connect    DualControllerNonHa_
                        Severity: Major
                        Probable Cause: Configuration_error
Probable Cause Description: Disk shelf $(sschm_shelf_info.id) is connected to
                        two controllers
                        $(sschm_shelf_info.connected-nodes)) that are
                        not an HA pair.
Possible Effect: Access to disk shelf $(sschm_shelf_info.id) may
                        be lost with a single controller failure.
Corrective Actions: 1. Halt all controllers that are connected to disk shelf $(sschm_shelf_info.id).
                        2. Connect disk shelf $(sschm_shelf_info.id) to both HA controllers following the rules in the Universal SAS and AD
                        3. Reboot the halted controllers.
                        4. Contact support personnel if the alert persists.
Additional Info: -
                        Tags: quality_of_service, nondisruptive-upgrade
```

The example below displays detailed information about the definitions in the alert definition file:

```
cluster1::> system health alert definition show -instance
```

```
Node: krivC-01
Monitor: system-connect
Class of Alert: DualControllerNonHa_Alert
Severity of Alert: Major
Probable Cause: Configuration_error
Probable Cause Description: Disk shelf $(sschm_shelf_info.id) is connected to two controllers ($(sschm_shelf_info.connected-nodes)) that are n
Possible Effect: Access to disk shelf $(sschm_shelf_info.id) may be lost with a single controller failure.
Corrective Actions: 1. Halt all controllers that are connected to disk shelf $(sschm_shelf_info.id).
2. Connect disk shelf $(sschm_shelf_info.id) to both HA controllers following the rules in the Universal SAS and ACP Cabling Guide.
3. Reboot the halted controllers.
4. Contact support personnel if the alert persists.
Subsystem Name: SAS-connect
Additional Relevant Data: -
Additional Alert Tags: quality_of_service, nondisruptive-upgrade
```

system health autosupport commands

The autosupport directory

system health autosupport trigger commands

The trigger directory

system health autosupport trigger history commands

The history directory

system health autosupport trigger history show

View system health alert history

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system health autosupport trigger history show` command displays all the alert triggers in the cluster that generated the AutoSupport messages. The following fields are displayed in the output:

- Node name
- Monitor name
- Subsystem
- Alert identifier
- Alerting resource
- Severity
- If an AutoSupport has been sent due to this alert

Parameters

`{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]`

Use this parameter to display only the fields you specify.

`| [-instance ]]`

Use this parameter to display additional information about all of the alerts that were generated.

`[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node`

Use this parameter to display AutoSupport trigger history on the specified node.

[-monitor <hm_type>] - Monitor

Use this parameter to display AutoSupport trigger history with the specified monitor name.

[-alert-id <text>] - Alert ID

Use this parameter to display the AutoSupport message that was triggered by the specified alert ID.

[-alerting-resource <text>] - Alerting Resource

Use this parameter to display the AutoSupport message that was triggered by the specified alerting resource.

[-subsystem <hm_subsystem>] - Subsystem

Use this parameter to display the AutoSupport message that was triggered by the specified subsystem.

[-indication-time <Date>] - Indication Time

Use this parameter to display the AutoSupport message that was triggered at the indicated time.

[-perceived-severity <hm_perceived_sev>] - Perceived Severity

Use this parameter to display the AutoSupport message that was triggered by alerts with the specified perceived severity.

[-autosupport-triggered {true|false}] - AutoSupport Triggered

Use this parameter to display the alerts that generated AutoSupport messages.

[-probable-cause <hm_probable_cause>] - Probable Cause

Use this parameter to display the alerts that were generated with the specified probable cause.

[-corrective-actions <text>] - Corrective Actions

Use this parameter to display the AutoSupport alerts with the specified corrective actions.

[-asup-enable {true|false}] - Enable Asup for This Alert

Use this parameter to enable or disable an AutoSupport message for this alert.

[-alert-clear-time <Date>] - Alert Clear Time

Use this parameter to display the alerts that were cleared at a given time.

Examples

This example displays information about the AutoSupport trigger history

```
cluster1::> system health autosupport trigger history show
Node      Monitor      Subsystem      Alert ID
-----
node1     node-connect  SAS-connect    DualPathToDiskShelf_
                        Alert
Resource: 50:05:0c:c1:02:00:0f:02
Severity: Major
AutoSupport sent: true
```

This example displays info about the autosupport trigger history in detail

```
cluster1::> system health autosupport trigger history show -instance
Node: node1
Monitor: node-connect
Alert ID: DualPathToDiskShelf_Alert
Alerting Resource: 50:05:0c:c1:02:00:0f:02
Subsystem: SAS-connect
Indication Time: Thu Mar 17 11:59:09 2011
Perceived Severity: Major
AutoSupport Triggered: true
Probable Cause: Connection_establishment_error
Corrective Actions: 1. Halt controller node1 and all controllers attached to disk shelf 2.
2. Connect disk shelf 2 to controller node1 via two paths following the rules in the Universal SAS and ACP Cabling Guide.
3. Reboot the halted controllers.
4. Contact support personnel if the alert persists.
Enable asup for this alert: true
```

system health config commands

The config directory

system health config show

Display system health configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system health config show` command displays the configuration and status of each health monitor in the cluster. The command shows a health status for each health monitor. The health status is an aggregation of the subsystem health for each subsystem that the health monitor monitors. For example, if a health monitor monitors two subsystems and the health status of one subsystem is "ok" and the other is "degraded", the health status for the health monitor is "degraded".

Parameters

[-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Use this parameter to list the health monitors present on the specified node.

[-monitor <hm_type>] - Monitor

Use this parameter to display the health monitors with the specified monitor name.

[-subsystem <hm_subsystem>, ...] - Subsystem

Selects the health monitors with the specified subsystems.

[-health {ok|ok-with-suppressed|degraded|unreachable|unknown}] - Health

Selects the health monitors with the specified health status.

[-mon-version <text>] - Monitor Version

Selects the health monitors with the specified monitor version.

[-pol-version <text>] - Policy File Version

Selects the health monitors with the specified health monitor policy version.

[-context {Node |Cluster}] - Context

Selects the health monitors with the specified running context.

[-aggregator <hm_type>] - Aggregator

Selects the health monitors with the specified aggregator.

[-resources <text>, ...] - Resource

Selects the health monitors with the specified resource name.

[-init-state {Invalid|Initailizing|Initialized|Starting_Discovery|Starting_Re-Discovery|Discovery_Done_Partially|Discovery_Done}] - Subsystem Initialization Status

Selects the health monitors with the specified subsystem initialization state.

[-sub-pol-versions <text>] - Subordinate Policy Versions

Selects the health monitors with the specified subordinate policy version.

Examples

The example below displays information about health monitor configuration:

```
cluster1::> system health config show
Node      Monitor      Subsystem      Health
-----
node1     node-connect   SAS-connect    degraded
node1     system-connect SAS-connect    degraded
node1     system        SAS-connect    degraded
```

The example below displays detailed information about health monitor configuration:

```
cluster1::> system health config show -instance
Node: node1
Monitor: node-connect
Subsystem: SAS-connect
Health: degraded
Monitor Version: 1.0
Policy File Version: 1.0
Context: node_context
Aggregator: system-connect
Resource: SasAdapter, SasDisk, SasShelf
Subsystem Initialization Status: initialized
Subordinate Policy Versions: 1.0 SAS, 1.0 SAS multiple adapters
```

system health policy commands

The policy directory

system health policy definition commands

The definition directory

system health policy definition modify

Modify system health policy definition

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system health policy definition modify` enables or disables health monitoring policies based on input parameters the user provides.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Use this parameter to specify the node on which you want to enable or disable the policy.

-monitor <hm_type> - Monitor

Use this parameter to specify the monitor name for which you want to be enable or disable the policy.

-policy-id <text> - Policy

Use this parameter to specify the policy identifier that you want to enable or disable.

[-enable {true|false}] - Policy Status

Use this parameter with the value "true" to enable the policy. Set the value to "false" to disable the policy.

[-asup-enable {true|false}] - Enable AutoSupport for This Alert

Use this parameter to enable or disable an AutoSupport message for this alert.

Examples

This example modifies policy state on the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system health policy definition modify -node node1
            -policy-id ControllerToShelfIomA_Policy -enable false -monitor *
```

system health policy definition show

Display system health policy definitions

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system health policy definition show` command lists the health monitor policy definitions as described by the health monitor policy file. The command displays the following fields:

- Node name
- Monitor name
- Policy name
- Policy rule expression
- Expression for joining two tables
- Policy status
- Alert identifier
- Responsible resource name

Parameters

[-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects policy definitions for the specified node.

[-monitor <hm_type>] - Monitor

Selects policy definitions with the specified monitor name.

[-policy-id <text>] - Policy

Selects policy definitions with the specified policy identifier.

[-rule-expression <ArithExpr>] - Rule Expression

Selects policy definitions with the specified rule of expression.

[-where <ArithExpr>] - Variable Equivalence

Selects rules that match the provided expression. This expression is part of the alert definition. It is shown for reference only and cannot be changed.

[-enable {true|false}] - Policy Status

Use this parameter with the value set to "true" to select policy definitions that are enabled. Set the value to "false" to select policy definitions that are disabled.

[-alert-id <text>] - Alert ID

Selects all policy definitions of the specified alert identifier.

[-responsible-resource-info <text>] - Table and ID of Resource at Fault

Selects all policy definitions with the specified responsible resource.

[-asup-enable {true|false}] - Enable AutoSupport for This Alert

Selects policy definitions for which AutoSupport messages are either enabled or disabled.

Examples

The example below displays information about all the policy definitions present in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system health policy definition show
Node      Monitor      Policy
-----
node1     node-connect    ControllerToShelfIomA_Policy
Policy Rule Expression: nschm_shelf_info.num-paths == 2 &&
                        nschm_shelf_info.iomb-adapter == NULL
      Where: -
      Enable: true
      Alert ID: ControllerToShelfIomA_Alert
      Number of Alerts: -
      Responsible Resource: nschm_shelf_info.name
```

The example below displays detailed information about all the policy definitions present in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system health policy definition show -instance

      Node: node1
      Monitor: node-connect
      Policy: ControllerToShelfIomA_Policy
      Rule Expression: nschm_shelf_info.num-paths == 2 && nschm_shelf_info.iomb-adapter == NULL
      Variable Equivalence: -
      Policy Status: true
      Alert ID: ControllerToShelfIomA_Alert
      Table and ID of Resource at Fault: nschm_shelf_info.name
```

system health status commands

The status directory

system health status show

Display system health monitoring status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system health status show` command displays the health monitor status. The possible states are:

- ok
- ok-with-suppressed
- degraded
- unreachable

Examples

This example displays information about health monitoring status:

```
cluster1::> system health status show
Status
-----
degraded
```


system health subsystem commands

The subsystem directory

system health subsystem show

Display the health of subsystems

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system health subsystem show` command displays the health status of each subsystem for which health monitoring is available. This command aggregates subsystem health status from each node in the cluster. A subsystem's health status changes to "degraded" when a health monitor raises an alert. You can use the ["system health alert show" on page 1127](#) command to display information about generated alerts.

Parameters

[-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-subsystem <hm_subsystem>] - Subsystem

Selects the specified subsystem.

[-health {ok|ok-with-suppressed|degraded|unreachable|unknown}] - Health

Selects subsystems that have the specified health status.

[-init-state {Invalid|Initailizing|Initialized|Starting_Discovery|Starting_Re-Discovery|Discovery_Done_Partially|Discovery_Done}] - Initialization State

Selects subsystems that have the specified initialization state.

[-outstanding-alert-count <integer>] - Number of Outstanding Alerts

Selects subsystems that have the specified number of outstanding alerts.

[-suppressed-alert-count <integer>] - Number of Suppressed Alerts

Selects subsystems that have the specified number of suppressed alerts.

[-node {<nodename>|local}, ...] - Node

Selects subsystems for the specified node.

[-refresh-interval <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>, ...] - Subsystem Refresh Interval

The refresh interval is in minutes. A value of zero disables the sub-system refresh until a reboot or restart of the subsystem process.

Examples

The example below displays the health status of each subsystem:

```
cluster1::> system health subsystem show
Subsystem      Health
-----
SAS-connect    degraded
Switch-Health  OK
CIFS-NDO       OK
```

The example below displays detailed information about the health status of each subsystem:

```
cluster1::> system health subsystem show -instance

Subsystem: SAS-connect
```

```

Health: degraded
  Initialization State: initialized
Number of Outstanding Alerts: 0
Number of Suppressed Alerts: 0
    Node: node1,node2
Subsystem Refresh Interval: 30m, 30m

Subsystem: Switch-Health
Health: ok
  Initialization State: initialized
Number of Outstanding Alerts: 0
Number of Suppressed Alerts: 0
    Node: node1
Subsystem Refresh Interval: 5m

Subsystem: CIFS-NDO
Health: OK
  Initialization State: initialized
Number of Outstanding Alerts: 0
Number of Suppressed Alerts: 0
    Node: node1
Subsystem Refresh Interval: 5m

```

system license commands

Manage licenses

system license add

Add one or more licenses

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command adds a license to a cluster. To add a license you must specify a valid license key, which you can obtain from your sales representative.

Parameters

-license-code <License Code V2>, ... - **License Code V2**

This parameter specifies the key of the license that is to be added to the cluster. The parameter accepts a list of 28 digit upper-case alphanumeric character keys.

Examples

The following example adds a list of licenses with the keys AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA and BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB to the cluster

```
cluster1::> system license add -license-code AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA, BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB
```

system license clean-up

Remove unnecessary licenses

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command manages licenses in the cluster that have no effect, and so can be removed. Licenses that have expired or are not affiliated with any controller in the cluster are deleted by this command.

Parameters

[-unused *[true]*] - Remove unused licenses

If you use this parameter, the command removes licenses in the cluster that are not affiliated with any controller in the cluster.

[-expired *[true]*] - Remove expired licenses

If you use this parameter, the command removes licenses in the cluster that have expired.

[-simulate | -n *[true]*] - Simulate Only

If you use this parameter, the command will not remove the licenses. Instead it will display the licenses that will be removed if this parameter was not provided.

Examples

The following example simulates and displays the licenses that can be cleaned up:

```
cluster1::> system license clean-up -n -unused -expired
Serial number: 1-80-000011
Owner: cluster1
Package          Reason
-----
SnapLock         Demo License has expired
SnapProtectApps  Demo License has expired

Serial number: 1-81-00000000000000004062522917
Owner: none
Package          Reason
-----
NFS              Serial number is not used by any node in the cluster
CIFS             Serial number is not used by any node in the cluster
```

The following example deletes the expired licenses:

```
cluster1::> system license clean-up -expired
2 demo licenses deleted.
```

The following example deletes the unused licenses:

```
cluster1::> system license clean-up -unused
2 unused licenses deleted.
```

system license delete

Delete a license

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command deletes a license from a cluster.

Parameters

-serial-number *<text>* - Serial Number

This parameter specifies the serial number of the license that is to be deleted from the cluster. If this parameter is not provided, the default value is the serial number of the cluster.

-package *<Licensable Package>* - Package

This parameter specifies the name of the package that is to be deleted from the cluster.

Examples

The following example deletes a license named CIFS and serial number 1-81-0000000000000000000123456 from the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system license delete -serial-number 1-81-00000000000000000000123456 -package CIFS
```

system license show

Display licenses

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system license show` command displays the information about licenses in the system.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-serial-number <text>] - Serial Number

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about the licenses that matches the serial number you specify.

[-package <Licensable Package>] - Package

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about the specified package.

[-owner <text>] - Owner

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about the packages that matches the owner name you specify.

[-expiration <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Expiration

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about the licenses that have the expiration date you specify.

[-description <text>] - Description

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about the licenses that matches the description you specify.

[-type {license|site|demo|subscr|capacity}] - Type

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about the licenses that have the license type you specify.

[-legacy {yes|no}] - Legacy

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about the licenses that matches the legacy field you specify.

[-customer-id <text>] - Customer ID

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about the licenses that have the customer-id you specify.

Examples

The following example displays default information about all licensed packages in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system license show
Serial Number: 1-80-123456
Owner: cluster1
Package      Type      Description      Expiration
-----
Base         site      Cluster Base License  -
NFS          site      NFS License       -
iSCSI        site      iSCSI License      -
```

```

Serial Number: 1-81-0000000000000001122334455
Owner: node1
Package      Type      Description      Expiration
-----
NFS           license NFS License      -
SnapRestore   license SnapRestore License -
5 entries were displayed.

```

system license show-status

Display license status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the status of all Data ONTAP licenses.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-status {not-compliant|eval|partially-installed|valid|not-installed|not-applicable}] - Current state

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about licenses that match the given status.

[-license <Licensable Package>] - License

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about licenses that match the given license.

[-scope {site|cluster|node}] - License Scope

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about licenses that match the given scope.

[-detailed-status <text>, ...] - Detailed Status

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about licenses that match the given detailed-status.

Examples

The following example displays the license status of the cluster:

```

cluster1::> system license show-status
Status      License      Scope      Detailed Status
-----
partially-installed
      CIFS      node      License missing on: Node2-Cluster1.
      SnapRestore node      License missing on: Node2-Cluster1.
valid
      FCP      node      -
      FabricPool cluster The system is using 1TB, and can use up to 25TB.
not-installed
      NFS      -      -
      iSCSI     -      -
      SnapMirror -      -
      FlexClone -      -
      SnapVault -      -
      SnapLock  -      -
      SnapManagerSuite -      -
      SnapProtectApps -      -
      V_StorageAttach -      -

```

Insight_Balance	-	-
OCShift	-	-
TPM	-	-
VE	-	-
DP_Optimized	-	-
not-applicable		
Cloud	-	-
Select	-	-

20 entries were displayed.

system license capacity commands

(DEPRECATED)-The capacity directory

system license capacity show

(DEPRECATED)-Show license capacity status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Note: This command is deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use the "["system license show-status" on page 1141](#)" command.

The `system license capacity show` command displays the information about the licenses in the system that are specifically related to storage capacity limits.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-serial-number <Node Serial Number>] - Serial Number

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about the capacity-related licenses that matches the serial number you specify.

[-package <Licensable Package>] - Package

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about the package you specify.

[-owner <text>] - Owner

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about the capacity-related licenses that have the owner you specify.

[-max-capacity {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]]] - Maximum Capacity

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about the capacity-related licenses that have the maximum amount of attached storage capacity you specify.

[-current-capacity {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]]] - Current Capacity

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about the capacity-related licenses that apply to the node with the current attached capacity you specify.

[-expiration <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Expiration Date

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about the capacity-related licenses that have the expiration date you specify.

[-reported-state {evaluation|warning|missing|enforcement|installed}] - Reported State

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about the capacity-related licenses that have the reported state you specify.

[`-node {<nodename>|local}`]] - Node Name

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about the capacity-related licenses that apply to the node you specify.

Examples

The following example displays information about all capacity-related licensed packages in the cluster, for a hypothetical cluster of four nodes:

Note that for some nodes below, the maximum capacity is displayed as "-" (meaning "unlimited"). This happens when there is no capacity license for the node - the node is operating with a limited-time temporary capacity license.

```
cluster1::> system license capacity show
```

```
Node:          node1
Serial Number: 1-81-00000000000001234567890123456
                Max  Current
Package          Capacity Capacity Expiration
-----
Select          2TB   15.81GB 4/11/2016 00:00:00
```

```
Node:          node2
Serial Number: 1-81-000000000000000000000123456788
                Max  Current
Package          Capacity Capacity Expiration
-----
Select          -    10.40TB 4/11/2016 00:00:00
```

```
Node:          node3
Serial Number: 1-81-000000000000000000000123456789
                Max  Current
Package          Capacity Capacity Expiration
-----
Select          -    10.40TB 4/11/2016 00:00:00
```

```
Node:          node4
Serial Number: 1-81-00000000000001234567890123456
                Max  Current
Package          Capacity Capacity Expiration
-----
Select          2TB   15.81GB 4/11/2016 00:00:00
```

system license entitlement-risk commands

The entitlement-risk directory

system license entitlement-risk show

Display Cluster License Entitlement Risk

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays information about license entitlement risk of the cluster for each license package. The command displays license package name, entitlement risk, corrective action to reduce the entitlement risk for each package, and the names and serial numbers for the nodes that do not have a node-locked license for a given package. If command is used with the "-detail" parameter, the output displays the names and serial numbers for all nodes in the cluster instead of only the nodes missing a node-locked license. It also displays whether each node has a license and if the features corresponding to the package are used in the past week.

License entitlement risk does not apply to base license. If a node has a site or a valid demo license for the given package, the entitlement risk will be shown as "medium" and the nodes missing a node-locked license will be displayed. The corrective action, if the cluster has a site license for the given package is, "Verify all controllers are entitled". If the entitlement risk is high, the corrective action is "Acquire node-locked license". For the low entitlement risk and if the cluster is unlicensed for a given package, the corrective action is "None". If the license entitlement risk cannot be computed because of infrastructure issues, the entitlement risk is shown as "unknown" and the corrective action is displayed as "Verify system health".

For more information regarding license entitlement risk, see <https://datacentersupport.lenovo.com/>.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

With this parameter, you can specify which fields should be displayed by the command. License package names and node serial numbers are always displayed.

[-detail]

If you use this parameter, the command displays the license package name, entitlement risk, corrective action, all nodes' names, their serial numbers, whether a node-locked license is present and whether a given license package has been in use in the past week for each node in the cluster.

[-instance]

If this parameter is used, the command displays values for all fields for each license package and each node in the cluster individually.

[-package <Licensable Package>] - Package Name

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only for the specified license package.

[-serial-number <text>] - Node Serial Number

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only for the node with the specified serial number. The displayed entitlement risk and corrective action apply to the entire cluster.

[-node-name <text>] - Node Name

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only for the node with the specified name. The displayed entitlement risk and corrective action apply to the entire cluster.

[-risk {high|medium|low|unlicensed|unknown}] - Entitlement Risk

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only for the license packages that have the specified license entitlement risk.

[-action <text>] - Corrective Action

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only for the license packages which need the specified corrective action to reduce entitlement risk.

[-is-licensed {true|false}] - Is Node-Locked License Present

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only for the license packages for which at least one node in the cluster has a node-locked license. It also displays the nodes in the cluster which do not have a node-locked license.

[-in-use {true|false}] - Usage Status

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only for the license packages with corresponding features in use.

[-missing-serial-numbers <text>, ...] - Serial Numbers Missing a Node-Locked License

If you use this parameter, the command displays the packages for which the node with the specified serial number does not have a node-locked license.

[-missing-node-names <text>, ...] - Node Names Missing a Node-Locked License

If you use this parameter, the command displays all the packages for which the node with the specified name does not have a node-locked license.

[-action-code {*acquire-license|adjust-capacity|verify-entitlement|verify-system-health|none*}] - Corrective Action Code

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only for the license packages which need specified corrective action code to reduce entitlement risk. This parameter is same as the parameter "action".

Examples

The following example displays the information for license package NFS. NFS is unlicensed in the cluster and no action is necessary to reduce the entitlement risk. The nodes, cluster1-01 and cluster1-02, are missing a node-locked license. The serial numbers for both nodes are also displayed.

```
cluster1:~# system license entitlement-risk show
Package                               Entitlement Risk Corrective Action
-----
NFS                                   unlicensed          None
                                   Nodes Without a Node-Locked License
cluster1-01                          1-81-0000000000000004073806282
cluster1-02                          1-81-0000000000000004073806283
```

The following example displays the information for license package CIFS. The cluster has high entitlement risk for CIFS. The command displays serial numbers for all nodes in the cluster. Both nodes are missing a node-locked CIFS license. Node with serial number 1-81-0000000000000004073806282 has used CIFS feature in the past week, and the node with serial number 1-81-0000000000000004073806283 has not used this feature in the past week.

Package	Entitlement Risk	Corrective Action
CIFS	high	Acquire a node-locked license
		Serial Numbers Licensed Usage
		1-81-0000000000000004073806282 false true
		1-81-0000000000000004073806283 false false

system license status commands

(DEPRECATED)-Display license status

system license status show

(DEPRECATED)-Display license status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Note: This command is deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use the "[system license show-status](#)" on page 1141" command.

This command displays the list of licensable packages in the system and their current licensing status.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[`-instance`]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[`-package` <Licensable Package>] - Package Name

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about the specified package.

[`-method` {*none*|*license*|*site*|*demo*|*subscr*|*capacity*}] - Licensed Method

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about the packages with the specified licensed method.

[`-expiration` <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Expiration Date

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about the licenses that have the expiration date you specify.

[`-description` <text>] - Description

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about the licenses that match the description you specify.

[`-status-details` <text>] - Additional Information About Status

This option displays additional information regarding the cluster-level license status for license methods.

Examples

The following example displays the license status of the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system license status show
Package           Licensed Method  Expiration           Status Details
-----
Base              site            -                    -
NFS               site            -                    -
CIFS              demo            12/7/2015 00:00:00   Demo expires on given date
iSCSI             none            -                    -
FCP              none            -                    -
SnapRestore       none            -                    -
SnapMirror        none            -                    -
FlexClone         none            -                    -
SnapVault         none            -                    -
SnapLock          none            -                    -
SnapManagerSuite  none            -                    -
SnapProtectApps   none            -                    -
V_StorageAttach   none            -                    -
SnapLock_Enterprise
none              -                -                    -
Insight_Balance   none            -                    -
OCShift           none            -                    -
Cloud             subscr          12/15/2015 00:00:00   Subscription expires on given date
17 entries were displayed.
```

system node commands

The system node directory

system node halt

Shut down a node

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node halt` command stops all activity on a node. You may supply a reason for the shutdown, which will be stored in the audit log. You may also keep partner nodes from performing storage takeover during the shutdown.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Use this mandatory parameter to specify the node that you want to shut down. The value `local` specifies the current node.

[-reason <text>] - Reason for Shutdown

Use this parameter to enter a brief note to indicate the reason for the restart, which will be stored in the audit log. Providing this information assists support personnel with troubleshooting efforts.

[-inhibit-takeover | -f [true]] - Disallow Storage Takeover by Partner

This parameter optionally forces the shutdown and prevents storage failover. In a two-node MetroCluster configuration, this parameter prevents automatic unplanned switchover.

Note: If `-inhibit-takeover` is set to `true`, the default behavior as seen with command [“storage failover show” on page 913](#) -fields `onreboot` is ignored.

If you enter this command without using this parameter, its effective value is `false` and storage takeover is allowed. If you enter this parameter without a value, it is automatically set to `true` and storage takeover is disabled during reboot.

[-dump | -d [true]] - Create a Core Dump

If this parameter is set to `true`, it forces a dump of the kernel core when halting the node.

[-skip-lif-migration-before-shutdown [true]] - Skip Migrating LIFs Away from Node Prior to Shutdown

If this parameter is specified, LIF migration prior to the shutdown will be skipped. However if LIFs on this node are configured for failover, those LIFs may still failover after the shutdown has occurred. The default is to migrate LIFs prior to the shutdown. In the default case, the command attempts to synchronously migrate data and cluster management LIFs away from the node prior to shutdown. If the migration fails or times out, the shutdown will be aborted.

[-ignore-quorum-warnings [true]] - Skip Quorum Check Before Shutdown

If this parameter is specified, quorum checks will be skipped prior to the shutdown. The operation will continue even if there is a possible data outage due to a quorum issue.

Examples

The following example shuts down the node named `cluster1` for hardware maintenance:

```
cluster1::> system halt -node cluster1 -reason 'hardware maintenance'
```

system node migrate-root

Start the root aggregate migration on a node

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system node migrate-root` command migrates the root aggregate of a node to a different set of disks. You need to specify the node name and the list of disks on which the new root aggregate will be created. The command starts a job that backs up the node configuration, creates a new aggregate, set it as new root aggregate, restores the node configuration and restores the names of original aggregate and volume. The job might take as long as a few hours depending on time it takes for zeroing the disks, rebooting the node and restoring the node configuration.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Specifies the node that owns the root aggregate that you wish to migrate. The value `local` specifies the current node.

{ -disklist <disk path name>, ... - List of Disks for New Root Aggregate

Specifies the list of disks on which the new root aggregate will be created. All disks must be spares and owned by the same node. Minimum number of disks required is dependent on the RAID type.

-raid-type {raid_tec|raid_dp|raid4} - RAID Type for the New Root Aggregate

Specifies the RAID type of the root aggregate. The default value is *raid-dp*.

| -resume [true]} - Resume a Failed Migrate Operation

Resumes a failed migrate-root operation if the new_root aggregate is created and the old root aggregate is in the retracted state.

Examples

The command in the following example starts the root aggregate migration on node node1:

```
cluster1::> system node migrate-root -node node1 -disklist 1.11.8,1.11.9,1.11.10,1.11.11,1.11.12 -raid-type raid-dp
```

system node modify

Modify node attributes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node modify` command sets the attributes of a node.

The owner, location, and asset tag attributes are informational only, and do not affect the operation of the node or the cluster. The cluster eligibility attribute marks a node as eligible to participate in a cluster. The epsilon attribute marks a node as the tie-breaker vote if the cluster has an even number of nodes.

Any field of type <text> may be set to any text value. However, if the value contains spaces or other special characters, you must enter it using double-quotes as shown in the example below.

Use the [“system node show” on page 1153](#) command to display the field values that this command modifies.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

This mandatory parameter specifies which node will have its attributes modified. The value "local" specifies the current node.

[-owner <text>] - Owner

This optional text string identifies the node's owner. Fill it in as needed for your organization.

[-location <text>] - Location

Use this text string to identify the physical location of the node. This text string is optional; fill it in as needed for your organization.

[-assettag <text>] - Asset Tag

If your organization uses asset tags to track equipment, you can use this text string to store that tag's value.

[-eligibility {true|false}] - Eligibility (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies whether the node is eligible to participate in a cluster. If you modify another node's eligibility to false, it will no longer be visible from other nodes in the cluster. If you modify the local node's eligibility to false, the node will no longer be active in the cluster and you will not be able to see any cluster nodes from it.

[-epsilon {true|false}] - Epsilon (privilege: advanced)

If specified as true for a node, this value designates the specified node as epsilon for this cluster. In a cluster, only one node can be designated as epsilon at any given time. A node can be designated as Epsilon to add weight to its voting in a cluster with an even number of nodes.

`[-skip-quorum-check-before-eligible [true]] - Skip Quorum Check Before Setting Node Eligible`
(privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, quorum checks will be skipped prior to setting a node eligible. When setting a node to eligible, the operation will continue even if there is a possible data outage due to a quorum issue.

`[-skip-quorum-check-before-ineligible [true]] - Skip Quorum Check Before Setting Node Ineligible`
(privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, quorum checks will be skipped prior to setting a node ineligible. When setting a node to ineligible, the operation will continue even if there is a possible data outage due to a quorum issue.

`[-is-diff-svcs {true|false}] - Differentiated Services`

If set to true this means that the specified node and its HA partner is part of differentiated services storage infrastructure. The default value for this setting is false.

Examples

The following example modifies the attributes of a node named node0. The node's owner is set to "IT" and its location to "Data Center 2."

```
cluster1::> system node modify -node node0 -owner "IT" -location "Data Center 2"
```

system node reboot

Reboot a node

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node reboot` command restarts a node. You can supply a reason for the reboot, which is stored in the audit log. You can also keep partner nodes from performing storage takeover during the reboot and instruct the rebooted node to create a core dump.

Parameters

`-node {<nodename>|local}` - Node

Specifies the node that is to be restarted. The value "local" specifies the current node.

`[-inhibit-takeover | -f [true]] - Disallow Storage Takeover by Partner`

If set to true, this parameter specifies that the node's failover partner is not allowed to take over for the node when the node is rebooted. In a two-node MetroCluster configuration, this parameter prevents automatic unplanned switchover. If you enter this command without using this parameter, its effective value is false and storage takeover is allowed. If you enter this parameter without a value, it is automatically set to true and storage takeover is disabled during reboot.

`[-reason <text>] - Reason for Reboot`

Use this parameter to enter a brief note to indicate the reason for the restart, which will be stored in the audit log. Providing this information assists support personnel with troubleshooting efforts.

`[-dump | -d [true]] - Create a Core Dump`

If you would like the node to create a core dump before restarting, specify the true value with this parameter. If you enter this command without using this parameter, its effective value is false and the node doesn't create a core dump. If you enter this parameter without a value, it is automatically set to true and the node creates a core dump.

`[-skip-lif-migration-before-reboot [true]] - Skip Migrating LIFs Away from Node Prior to Reboot`

If this parameter is specified, LIF migration prior to the reboot will be skipped. However if LIFs on this node are configured for failover, those LIFs may still failover after the reboot has occurred. The default is to migrate LIFs prior to the reboot. In the default case, the command attempts to synchronously migrate data and cluster management LIFs away from the node prior to reboot. If the migration fails or times out, the reboot will be aborted.

`[-ignore-quorum-warnings [true]] - Skip Quorum Check Before Reboot`

If this parameter is specified, quorum checks will be skipped prior to the reboot. The operation will continue even if there is a possible data outage due to a quorum issue.

Examples

The command in the following example restarts the node named `cluster1` for a software upgrade:

```
cluster1::> system node reboot -node cluster1 -reason "software upgrade"
```

system node rename

Rename a node

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node rename` command changes a node's name. Both the node to be modified and the new name of that node must be specified with the following parameters. This command is best executed from the node that is being renamed, using the `-node local` parameter.

Use the [“system node show” on page 1153](#) command to display the names of all the nodes in the current cluster.

Parameters

`-node {<nodename>|local}` - Node

This parameter specifies which node you are renaming. The value `local` specifies the current node.

`-newname <text>` - New Name

Use this parameter to specify the new name of the node.

- The name must contain only the following characters: A-Z, a-z, 0-9, "-" or "_".
- The first character must be one of the following characters: A-Z or a-z.
- The last character must be one of the following characters: A-Z, a-z or 0-9.
- The maximum supported length is 47 characters.
- The system reserves the following names: "all", "cluster", "local" and "localhost".

Examples

The following example changes the name of the node named `node3` to `node4`.

```
cluster1::> system node rename -node node3 -newname node4
```

system node restore-backup

Restore the original backup configuration to the HA target node

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system node restore-backup` command restores the backup configuration file that is stored on the partner node to the specified target node in an HA pair. The backup configuration file is restored after Data ONTAP has been installed on the target node.

The backup configuration file is stored on the HA partner node while the target node is down. After the target node has been installed, the partner node sends this backup configuration file to the target node through the management network by using the `system node restore-backup` command to restore the original configuration. This procedure is commonly used when replacing the target node's boot device.

The target IP address should be the address of the target node used for netboot installation.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Specifies the partner node that sends the backup configuration file to the target node. The value "local" specifies the current node.

-target-address <Remote InetAddress> - HA Partner IP Address

Specifies the IP address for the target node.

system node revert-to

Revert a node to a previous release of Data ONTAP

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system node revert-to` command reverts a node's cluster configuration to the given version. After the `system node revert-to` command has finished, the `revert_to` command must be run from the nodeshell. The `revert_to` command reverts the filesystem on individual nodes to the target release. Before running `revert -to` in the cluster shell, the target release must be installed on the node.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Specifies the node that is to be reverted. The value `local` specifies the current node.

-version <revert version> - Data ONTAP Version

Specifies the version of Data ONTAP to which the node is to be reverted.

[-check-only [true]] - Capability Check

If set to `true`, this parameter specifies that the cluster configuration revert should perform checks to verify all of the preconditions necessary for `revert-to` to complete successfully. Setting the parameter to `true` does not run through the actual revert process. By default this option is set to `false`.

Examples

The command in the following example reverts cluster configuration of a node named `node1` to Data ONTAP version 9.3

```
cluster1:::> system node revert-to -node node1 -version 9.3
```

system node run

Run interactive or non-interactive commands in the nodeshell

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Use the `system node run` command to run certain commands from the nodeshell CLI on a specific node in the cluster. You can run a single nodeshell command from the clustershell that returns immediately, or you can start an interactive nodeshell session from which you can run multiple nodeshell commands.

Nodeshell commands are useful for root volume management and system troubleshooting. Commands that are available through the nodeshell are scoped to a single node in the cluster. That is, they affect only the node specified by the value of the `-node` parameter and do not operate on other nodes in the cluster. To see a list of available nodeshell commands, type `'?'` at the interactive nodeshell prompt. For more information on the meanings and usage of the available commands, use the `man` command in the nodeshell.

Only one interactive nodeshell session at a time can be run on a single node. Up to 24 concurrent, non-interactive sessions can be run at a time on a node.

When running the nodeshell interactively, exit the nodeshell and return to the clustershell by using the `exit` command. If the nodeshell does not respond to commands, terminate the nodeshell process and return to the clustershell by pressing Ctrl-D.

The `system node run` command is not available from the GUI interface.

Note: An alternate way to invoke the `system node run` command is by typing the `run` as a single word.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Use this parameter to specify the name of the node on which you want to run the nodeshell command. If you specify only this parameter, the command starts an interactive nodeshell session that lasts indefinitely. You can exit the nodeshell to the clustershell by pressing Ctrl-D or by typing the `exit` command.

{ [-command <text>, ...] - Command to Run

This optionally specifies the name of a single nodeshell command to run on the specified node. To see a list of available nodeshell commands, type `'?'` at an interactive nodeshell prompt.

| [-reset [true]] - Reset Existing Connection

If this parameter is specified with the `true` value, it terminates any existing interactive nodeshell session on the specified node. The default value is `false`.

Examples

The following example runs the nodeshell command `sysconfig -V` on a node named `node1`:

```
cluster1::> system node run -node node1 -command sysconfig -V
volume node1_aggr0 (1 RAID group):
  group 0: 3 disks
```

The following example starts a nodeshell session on a node named `node2` and then runs the nodeshell `sysconfig -V` command. The system remains in the nodeshell after running the `sysconfig -V` command.

```
cluster1::> run -node node2
Type 'exit' or 'Ctrl-D' to return to the CLI
node2> sysconfig -V
volume node2_aggr0 (1 RAID group):
  group 0: 3 disks
node2>
```

The following example starts a nodeshell session on a node named `node1` and then runs two nodeshell commands, `aggr status` first and `vol status` second. Use quotation marks and semicolons when executing multiple nodeshell commands with a single `run` command.


```
cluster1::> run -node node1 -command "aggr status; vol status"
      Aggr State      Status      Options
      aggr0 online    raid_dp, aggr  root
                        parity uninit'd!
                        32-bit
      aggr1 online    raid_dp, aggr
                        parity uninit'd!
                        32-bit
      Volume State    Status      Options
      vol0 online     raid_dp, flex  root, nvfail=on
                        parity uninit'd!
      root_vs0 online  raid_dp, flex  create_ucose=on,
                        cluster      convert_ucose=on,
                        parity uninit'd! maxdirsiz=102400
```

system node run-console

Access the console of a node

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command allows you to access the console of any remote node on the same cluster. The remote access is helpful in situations where the node cannot be booted up or has network issues. This command establishes an SSH session with the Service Processor of a remote node and accesses that node's console over the serial channel. This command works even if Data ONTAP is not booted up on the remote node. You can get back to the original node by pressing Ctrl+D. This command works only on SSH sessions and not on physical console sessions.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

This parameter specifies the node whose physical console you want to access.

Examples

The following example accesses the console of node2 in the same cluster.

```
cluster1::> system node run-console -node node2
Pressing Ctrl-D will end this session and any further sessions you might open on top of this session.
Type Ctrl-D.
SP-login: admin
Password:
*****
* This is an SP console session. Output from the      *
* serial console is also mirrored on this session.   *
*****
node2::>
node2::> Connection to 192.168.1.202 closed.

cluster1::>
```

system node show

Display the list of nodes in the cluster

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node show` command displays information about the nodes in a cluster. You can limit output to specific types of information and specific nodes in the cluster, or filter output by specific field values.

To see a list of values that are in use for a particular field, use the `-fields` parameter of this command with the list of field names you wish to view. Use the [“system node modify” on page 1148](#) command to change some of the field values that this command displays.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-inventory]

Use this parameter to display inventory information such as serial numbers, asset tags, system identifiers, and model numbers.

| [-messages]

Use this parameter to display system messages for each node.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects information for node names that match this parameter value.

[-owner <text>] - Owner

Selects nodes that have owner values that match this parameter value.

[-location <text>] - Location

Selects nodes at specific physical locations that match this parameter value.

[-model <text>] - Model

Selects nodes that have model numbers that match this parameter value.

[-serialnumber <text>] - Serial Number

Selects nodes that have serial numbers that match this parameter value.

[-assettag <text>] - Asset Tag

Selects nodes that have asset tags that match this parameter value.

[-uptime {<seconds>|<d> days <hh>:<mm>[:<ss>]}] - Uptime

Selects nodes that have uptimes that match this parameter value. This parameter is most useful when used with a range indicator such as less than or greater than, as in:

```
show -uptime >"30 days 00:00"
```

[-nvramid <nvramid>] - NVRAM System ID

Selects nodes that have NVRAM system IDs that match this parameter value.

[-systemid <text>] - System ID

Selects nodes that have system IDs that match this parameter value.

[-vendor <text>] - Vendor

Selects nodes that have vendor names that match this parameter value.

[-health {true|false}] - Health

Selects nodes that have health values that match this parameter value. Specify `true` to display healthy nodes, and `false` to display unhealthy nodes.

[-eligibility {true|false}] - Eligibility

Selects nodes that have voting eligibility values that match this parameter value.

[-epsilon {true|false}] - Epsilon (privilege: advanced)

Selects nodes that have epsilon holding designations that match this parameter value. This is useful to find out which node, if any, in the current cluster has been designated as epsilon. Specify *true* to display the node holding epsilon, and *false* to display nodes not holding epsilon.

[-uuid <UUID>] - UUID (privilege: advanced)

Selects nodes that have the specified universal unique identifiers that match this parameter value.

[-is-diff-svcs {true|false}] - Differentiated Services

If *true*, the corresponding node is considered to be part of differentiated services storage infrastructure.

[-is-all-flash-optimized {true|false}] - All-Flash Optimized

Selects nodes that have "All-Flash Optimized" personality values that match this parameter value.

Specify *true* to display nodes which support only SSD drives, and *false* to display nodes which support all kinds of drives.

Examples

```
cluster1::> system node show
Node Health Eligibility Uptime Model Owner Location
-----
node0 true true 89 days 23:47 MODELXX IT Data Center 2
node1 true true 15 days 22:37 MODELXX Data Center 2
node2 true true 15 days 23:00 MODELXX Data Center 2
node3 true true 15 days 22:37 MODELXX Data Center 2
4 entries were displayed.
```

This example displays the locations and model numbers of all nodes that are in physical locations that have names beginning with "Lab":

```
cluster1::> system node show -location lab* -fields location, model
node location model
-----
node5 Lab 1 MODELXX
node7 Lab 3 MODELXX
node9 Lab 5 MODELXX
cluster1::> system node show
Node Health Eligibility Uptime Model Owner Location
-----
node0 true true 89 days 23:47 MODELXX IT Data Center 2
node1 true true 15 days 22:37 MODELXX Data Center 2
node2 true true 15 days 23:00 MODELXX Data Center 2
node3 true true 15 days 22:37 MODELXX Data Center 2
4 entries were displayed.
```

This example displays the locations and model numbers of all nodes that are in physical locations that have names beginning with "Lab":

```
cluster1::> system node show -location lab* -fields location, model
node location model
-----
node5 Lab 1 MODELXX
node7 Lab 3 MODELXX
node9 Lab 5 MODELXX
```

system node show-discovered

Display all nodes discovered on the local network

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node show-discovered` command displays information about all the detectable nodes on the local cluster network. This includes both nodes in a cluster and nodes that do not belong to a cluster. You can filter the output to show only nodes that do not belong to a cluster or nodes that are in a cluster.

To see a list of values that are in use for a particular field, use the `-fields` parameter of this command with the list of field names you wish to view.

Parameters

[`-fields <fieldname>, ...`]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

[`-instance`]

If the `-instance` parameter is specified, the command displays detailed information about each node.

[`-node <text>`] - Node Name

This parameter specifies the name of a node for which information is to be displayed. If this parameter is not specified, the command displays information about all discovered nodes.

[`-is-in-cluster {true|false}`] - Is in a Cluster

If this parameter is set to `false`, the command lists only nodes that do not belong to a cluster.

[`-cluster-uuid <UUID>`] - Cluster UUID

Displays information about nodes belonging to the cluster that has the UUID you specify.

[`-cluster-name <text>`] - Cluster Name

Displays information about nodes belonging to the cluster that has the name you specify.

[`-serial-number <text>`] - Node Serial Number

Displays information about the node that has the serial number you specify.

[`-addresses <IP Address>, ...`] - Cluster IP Addresses

Displays information about the node that has the cluster IP addresses you specify.

[`-netmask <IP Address>`] - Cluster Address Mask

Displays information about the nodes that have the netmask address you specify.

[`-nvramid <nvramid>`] - Node NVRAM ID

Displays information about the node that has the NVRAM ID you specify.

[`-partner-nvramid <nvramid>`] - Partner NVRAM ID

Displays information about the node that has an HA partner with the NVRAM ID you specify.

[`-model <text>`] - Model

Displays the nodes that have the specified model number.

[`-version <text>`] - Software Version

Displays the nodes that have the specified version of Data ONTAP.

Examples

The following example displays information about all discovered nodes in the cluster network:

```
cluster1::> system node show-discovered
```

Node	Cluster	Addresses	NVRAM ID	Partner NVRAM
4069114-60-0	-	169.254.232.178	4069114600	-
4069114-60-2	-	169.254.79.38	4069114602	-
4069114-60-3	-	169.254.195.76	4069114603	-
cluster1-01	cluster1	169.254.140.39	4069114628	4069114629
cluster1-02	cluster1	169.254.138.137	4069114629	4069114628

system node show-memory-errors

Display Memory Errors on DIMMs

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

`system node show-memory-errors` prints the history of memory (storage controller's RAM) errors since boot. This command can be useful in diagnosing memory problems or determining which DIMM, if any, might need replacement. Some correctable ECC errors are to be expected under normal operation, but many occurring on a particular DIMM might indicate a problem. All the fields are read only and can be used to filter the output. The maximum number of physical address and timestamps reported is 160.

Parameters

[-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-verbose]

The `-verbose` parameter enables verbose mode, resulting in the display of more detailed output.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

When provided, the `-node` parameter specifies the nodes for which the memory error statistics are to be displayed. When the `-node` is not provided, the command is applied to all the nodes in the cluster.

[-id <integer>] - DIMM ID

This parameter refers to the DIMM ID. It can be used to look at the correctable ECC error count on a specific DIMM.

[-name <text>] - DIMM Name

This parameter specifies the DIMM name for which the memory error statistics are to be displayed.

[-cecc <integer>] - Correctable ECC Error Count

This parameter can be used to get all the DIMMs with the specified correctable ECC error count.

[-merr {true|false}] - Multiple Errors on Same Address

Use this parameter with the values `true` to specify whether the error was seen multiple times on the same physical address. It can also be used to look at all the DIMMs with multiple errors on same address.

[-timestamp <text>, ...] - Error Time

This specifies the time at which the error was seen on the DIMM.

[-addr <text>, ...] - Error Address

This specifies the physical address on which the error was seen.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> system node show-memory-errors
Correctable ECC Memory Errors:
```

```
Node: localhost
```

DIMM Name	CECC Count	Multiple Err Same Address
DIMM-1	0	false
DIMM-2	0	false
DIMM-3	0	false
DIMM-4	0	false
DIMM-5	4	true
DIMM-6	1	false
DIMM-7	1	false
DIMM-8	0	false

8 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::*> system node show-memory-errors -verbose
Correctable ECC Memory Errors:
```

Node: localhost

DIMM Name	CECC Count	Multiple Err Same	Address	Timestamp	Physical Address
DIMM-1	0	false		-	-
DIMM-2	0	false		-	-
DIMM-3	0	false		-	-
DIMM-4	0	false		-	-
DIMM-5	4	true		12/02/2013 08:17:43	0xD640
				12/02/2013 08:17:57	0x3F7FF800
				12/02/2013 08:18:03	0x11743D000
				12/02/2013 08:18:37	0x11743D000
DIMM-6	1	false		12/02/2013 08:17:53	0x87EC0
DIMM-7	1	false		12/02/2013 08:17:51	0x13DED8900
DIMM-8	0	false		-	-

8 entries were displayed.

system node autosupport commands

Manage AutoSupport service

system node autosupport invoke

Generate and send an AutoSupport message

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node autosupport invoke` command sends an AutoSupport message from a node.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Use this parameter to specify the node from which the AutoSupport message is sent.

[-message <text>] - Message Included in the AutoSupport Subject

Use this parameter to specify text sent in the subject line of the AutoSupport message. This parameter is not available when the `-type` parameter is set to `performance`.

-type {test|performance|all} - Type of AutoSupport Collection to Issue

Use this parameter to specify the type of AutoSupport collection to issue. There is no default; you must specify a `-type`.

- `test` - The message contains basic information about the node. When the AutoSupport message is received by technical support, an e-mail confirmation is sent to the system owner of record. This enables you to confirm that the message is being received by technical support.
- `all` - The message contains all collected information about the node.
- `performance` - The message contains only performance information about the node. This parameter has effect only if performance AutoSupport messages are enabled, which is controlled by the `-perf` parameter of the [“system node autosupport modify” on page 1161](#) command.

[-uri <text>] - Alternate Destination for This AutoSupport

Use this parameter to send the AutoSupport message to the destination you specify instead of the configured destination. Only `file`, `mailto`, `http`, and `https` protocols are supported. If this parameter is omitted, the message is sent to the all of the recipients defined by the [“system node autosupport modify” on page 1161](#) command.

[-force [true]] - Generate and Send Even if Disabled

Use this parameter to generate and send the message even if AutoSupport is disabled on the node.

Examples

The following example sends a test AutoSupport message from a node named node0 with the text "Testing ASUP":

```
cluster1::> system node autosupport invoke -node node0 -type test -message "Testing ASUP"
```

system node autosupport invoke-core-upload

Generate and send an AutoSupport message with an existing core file.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node autosupport invoke-core-upload` command sends two AutoSupport messages. The first AutoSupport message contains the content relevant to this core upload. This AutoSupport message has subject line with prefix "CORE INFO:". The second Autosupport message contains the core file specified by the "-core-filename" option. This AutoSupport message has subject line with prefix "CORE UPLOAD:". The command requires that the specified file be present while the AutoSupport message is being transmitted.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Use this parameter to specify the node from which the AutoSupport message is sent. Defaults to localhost.

[-message <text>] - Message Included in the AutoSupport Subject

Use this parameter to specify the text in the subject line of the AutoSupport message.

[-uri <text>] - Alternate Destination for This AutoSupport

Use this parameter to send the AutoSupport message to an alternate destination. Only "http" and "https" protocols are supported. If this parameter is omitted, the message is sent to all the recipients defined by the ["system node autosupport modify" on page 1161](#) command.

[-force [true]] - Generate and Send Even if Disabled

Use this parameter to generate and send the AutoSupport message even if AutoSupport is disabled on the node.

[-case-number <text>] - Case Number for This Core Upload

Use this parameter to specify the optional case number to be associated with this AutoSupport message.

-core-filename <text> - The Existing Core Filename to Upload

Use this parameter to specify the core file to be included in the AutoSupport message. Use the ["system node coredump show" on page 1182](#) command to list the core files by name.

Examples

Use this command to list the core files from a node:

```
cluster1::> system node coredump show -node local
Node:Type Core Name                               Saved Panic Time
-----
node:kernel
      core.4073000068.2013-09-11.15_05_01.nz      true  9/11/2013 15:05:01
```

Use this command to invoke an AutoSupport message with the corefile core.4073000068.2013-09-11.15_05_01.nz:

```
cluster1::> system node autosupport invoke-core-upload -core-filename core.4073000068.2013-09-11.15_05_01.nz -node local
```

system node autosupport invoke-performance-archive

Generate and send an AutoSupport message with performance archives.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node autosupport invoke-performance-archive` command sends an AutoSupport message with the performance archives from a node. The command requires that the performance archives in the specified date range be present while the AutoSupport message is being transmitted.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Use this parameter to specify the node from which the AutoSupport message is sent. The default setting is localhost.

[-message <text>] - Message Included in the AutoSupport Subject

Use this parameter to specify the text in the subject line of the AutoSupport message.

[-uri <text>] - Alternate Destination for This AutoSupport

Use this parameter to send the AutoSupport message to an alternate destination. Only "file," "http," and "https" protocols are supported. If this parameter is omitted, the message is sent to the all of the recipients defined by the `system node autosupport modify` command.

[-force [true]] - Generate and Send Even if Disabled

Use this parameter to generate and send the AutoSupport message even if AutoSupport is disabled on the node.

[-case-number <text>] - Case Number for This Performance Archive Upload

Use this parameter to specify the optional case number to be associated with this AutoSupport message.

-start-date <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS> - Start Date for Performance Archive Dataset

Use this parameter to specify the start date for the files in the performance archive dataset to be included in the AutoSupport message.

{ -end-date <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS> - End Date for Performance Archive Dataset

Use this parameter to specify the end date for the files in the performance archive dataset to be included in the AutoSupport message. The end date should be within six hours of the start date.

| -duration <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]> - Duration of Performance Archive Dataset

Use this parameter with start-date to specify the duration of the performance archive dataset to be included in the AutoSupport message. The maximum duration limit is six hours from the start date.

Examples

Use this command to invoke an AutoSupport message to include the performance archives in the given date range:

```
cluster1::> system node autosupport invoke-performance-archive -node local -start-date 9/12/2013 19:37:24 -end-date 9/12/2013 22:37:24
cluster1::> system node autosupport invoke-performance-archive -node local -start-date 11/21/2013 13:42:09 -duration 6h
```

system node autosupport invoke-splog

Generate and send an AutoSupport message with collected service-processor log files

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node autosupport invoke-splog` command sends an AutoSupport message with the Service Processor log files from a specified node in the cluster.

Parameters

-remote-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Use this parameter to specify the node from which Service Processor log files are to be collected.

[-log-sequence <integer>] - Log File Sequence Number

Use this parameter to specify the sequence number of the Service Processor log files to be collected. If this parameter is omitted, the latest Service Processor log files are collected.

[-uri <text>] - Alternate Destination for This AutoSupport

Use this parameter to send the AutoSupport message to an alternate destination. Only "file," "http," and "https" protocols are supported. If this parameter is omitted, the message is sent to all of the recipients defined by the ["system node autosupport modify" on page 1161](#) command.

[-force [true]] - Generate and Send Even if Disabled

Use this parameter to generate and send the AutoSupport message even if AutoSupport is disabled on the node.

Examples

Use this command to invoke an AutoSupport message to include the Service Processor log files collected from node cluster1-02.

```
cluster1::> system node autosupport invoke-splog -remote-node cluster1-02
[Job 777] Job succeeded: Log files from the service processor have been
transferred to "/mroot/etc/log/sp/ondemand" on node cluster1-01, and
AutoSupport message has been triggered.
```

```
cluster1::>
```

system node autosupport modify

Modify AutoSupport configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node autosupport modify` command modifies the AutoSupport configuration of a node.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Use this parameter to specify the node being configured.

[-state {enable|disable}] - State

Use this parameter to specify whether AutoSupport is enabled or disabled on the node. The default setting is *enable*. When AutoSupport is disabled, messages are not sent to anyone, including the vendor's technical support, your internal support organization, or partners.

[-mail-hosts <text>, ...] - SMTP Mail Hosts

Use this parameter to specify up to five SMTP mail hosts through which the node sends AutoSupport messages. This parameter is required if you specify e-mail addresses in the *-to*, *-noteto*, or *-partner-address* parameters or if you specify *smtp* in the *-transport* parameter. Separate multiple mail hosts with commas with no spaces in between. The AutoSupport delivery engine attempts to use these hosts for delivery in the order that you specify.

You can optionally specify a port value for each mail server. A port value can be specified on none, all, or some of the mail hosts. The port specification for a mail host consists of a colon (":") and a decimal value between 1 and 65335, and follows the mailhost name (for example, *mymailhost.example.com:5678*). The default port value is 25.

Also, you can optionally prepend a user name and password combination for authentication to each mail server. The format of the username and password pair is *user1:pw1@mymailhost.example.com*. The username and password can be specified on none, all, or some of the mail hosts.

The default value for this parameter is *mailhost*.

[-from <mail address>] - From Address

Use this parameter to specify the e-mail address from which the node sends AutoSupport messages. The default is Postmaster@xxx where xxx is the name of the system.

[-to <mail address>, ...] - List of To Addresses

Use this parameter to specify up to five e-mail addresses to receive AutoSupport messages that are most relevant for your internal organization. Separate multiple addresses with commas with no spaces in between. For this parameter to have effect, the -mail-hosts parameter must be configured correctly. Individual trigger events can change the default usage of this parameter using the -to parameter of the [“system node autosupport trigger modify” on page 1178](#) command. By default, no list is defined.

[-noteto <mail address>, ...] - (DEPRECATED) List of Noteto Addresses

Note: This parameter has been deprecated and might be removed in a future version of Data ONTAP.

Use this parameter to specify up to five addresses to receive a short-note version of AutoSupport messages that are most relevant for your internal organization. Short-note e-mails contain only the subject line of the AutoSupport message, which is easier to view on a mobile device. For this parameter to have effect, the -mail-hosts parameter must be configured correctly. Individual trigger events can change the default usage of this parameter using the -noteto parameter of the [“system node autosupport trigger modify” on page 1178](#) command. By default, no list is defined.

[-partner-address <mail address>, ...] - List of Partner Addresses

Use this parameter to specify up to five e-mail addresses to receive all AutoSupport messages including periodic messages. This parameter is typically used for support partners. For this parameter to have effect, the -mail-hosts parameter must be configured correctly. By default, no list is defined.

[-support {enable|disable}] - Send AutoSupport Messages to Vendor Support

Use this parameter to specify whether to send all AutoSupport messages to your vendor's technical support. (Destination information is pre-defined and does not require configuration.) When -state is enabled and -support is disabled, messages are sent to the addresses specified in the -to, -noteto, or -partner-address parameters but are not sent to your vendor's technical support. The default is enable.

[-transport {smtp|http|https}] - Protocol to Contact Support

Use this parameter to specify the protocol used to deliver AutoSupport messages to your vendor's technical support. This parameter applies only when the -support parameter is set to enable. If you specify http or https and your network uses a proxy, you must also set the -proxy-url parameter. If you specify smtp, you must also configure the -mail-hosts parameter.

[-proxy-url <text>] - Support Proxy URL

Use this parameter to specify an HTTP or HTTPS proxy if the -transport parameter is set to HTTP or HTTPS and your organization uses a proxy. Enter the URL without an http:// or https:// prefix. If authentication is required, use the format "[username]@[host][:[port]]". You will be prompted for the password. The default is an empty string. To specify a proxy that contains a question mark, press ESC followed by the "?". This field can be cleared by setting the value to an empty string using two double quotes ("").

[-hostname-subj {true|false}] - Hostname Subject

Use this parameter to specify whether the hostname of the node is included in the subject line of the AutoSupport message. The default is false. This parameter applies only if the -remove-private-data parameter is true.

[-nht {true|false}] - NHT Enable

Use this parameter to specify whether NHT disk drive health data is sent to technical support and addresses specified in the -partner-address parameter when disk drives fail. The default is true.

[-perf {true|false}] - Performance Data Enable

Use this parameter to specify whether performance data is sent to technical support and addresses specified in the -partner-address parameter. The default is true.

[-retry-interval <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Retry Interval

Use this parameter to specify the amount of time to delay before trying to send an AutoSupport message again after a sending failure. Values may end with "s", "m", or "h" to indicate seconds, minutes, or hours, respectively. The minimum interval is 30 seconds and the maximum is 1 day. The default is 4 minutes.

[-retry-count <integer>] - Retry Count

Use this parameter to specify the number of times to try resending mail before dropping it. The minimum number is 5 and the maximum is 30. The default is 15 times.

[-reminder {true|false}] - Reminder Enable

Use this parameter to enable or disable a reminder message that is sent when AutoSupport is not configured to send messages to technical support. This reminder is logged as an EMS event called "autosupport.general.reminder" every 24 hours. The default is `true`.

[-max-http-size <[integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]]] - Maximum HTTP Size

Use this parameter to specify the maximum file size (in bytes by default, but can also be specified in KB, MB, TB or PB) for HTTP and HTTPS transfers. This parameter applies only to messages sent to technical support and only if the `-transport` parameter is set to HTTP or HTTPS. Setting the value to 0 disables the delivery size budget. The default is 50 MB and the minimum supported size is 2 MB.

If the size of the AutoSupport message exceeds this value, AutoSupport will deliver as much of the message as possible. You can use the "system node autosupport manifest show" command to identify the sections of the message that AutoSupport sent. AutoSupport collects and sends the content in order of priority. The priority is predefined for each AutoSupport message. To identify the collection order for an AutoSupport trigger, use the "system node autosupport trigger show" command with the `-instance` parameter.

[-max-smtp-size <[integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]]] - Maximum SMTP Size

Use this parameter to specify the maximum file size (in bytes by default, but can also be specified in KB, MB, TB or PB) for SMTP (e-mail) transfers. This parameter applies to messages sent to the addresses specified in the `-to`, `-noteto`, and `-partner-address` parameters. If the `-transport` parameter is set to `smtp`, this parameter also applies to messages sent to the vendor's technical support. Setting the value to 0 disables the delivery size budget. The default is 5 MB and the minimum supported size is 2 MB.

If the size of the AutoSupport message exceeds this value, AutoSupport will deliver as much of the message as possible. You can use the "system node autosupport manifest show" command to identify the sections of the message that AutoSupport sent. AutoSupport collects and sends the content in order of priority. The priority is predefined for each AutoSupport message. To identify the collection order for an AutoSupport trigger, use the "system node autosupport trigger show" command with the `-instance` parameter.

[-remove-private-data {true|false}] - Remove Sensitive Data

Use this parameter with the value `true` to remove, encode, or mask sensitive data from AutoSupport attachments and headers. Use this feature to eliminate private data from all AutoSupport messages.

Eliminated data might include: IP addresses, MAC addresses, URIs, DNS names, e-mail addresses, port numbers, node names, Vserver names, cluster names, aggregate names, volume names, junction paths, policy names, user IDs, group IDs, LUNs, NVMe namespaces and qtree names.

The default is `false`.

Note: Changing this value from `false` to `true` deletes the AutoSupport history and all files associated with it.

[-validate-digital-certificate {true|false}] - Validate Digital Certificate Received

Use this parameter with the value `true` to force the node to validate digital certificates that it receives. The default is `true`. When this value is `true` the certificate might be validated by OCSP. The OCSP

validation for these certificates is controlled by `security config ocsf enable -app autosupport` and `security config ocsf disable -app autosupport`.

`[-ondemand-state {enable|disable}] - AutoSupport OnDemand State (privilege: advanced)`

Use this parameter to specify whether the AutoSupport OnDemand feature is enabled or disabled on the node. The default is `enable`. When AutoSupport OnDemand is enabled, support personnel can remotely trigger new AutoSupport messages, re-send existing AutoSupport messages and decline the delivery of unwanted AutoSupport messages. When this option is disabled, this node will not respond to any AutoSupport OnDemand requests from support personnel.

`[-ondemand-remote-diagnostics-state {enable|disable}] - AutoSupport OnDemand Remote Diagnostics State (privilege: advanced)`

Use this parameter to specify whether the AutoSupport OnDemand Remote Diagnostics feature is enabled or disabled on the node. The default is `enable`. When AutoSupport OnDemand Remote Diagnostics is enabled, support personnel can remotely trigger new AutoSupport messages on this node to gather information during troubleshooting scenarios. When this option is disabled, support personnel will still be able to re-send existing AutoSupport messages that may not have been transmitted correctly.

Examples

The following example enables AutoSupport on a node named `node3` with the following settings:

- SMTP mail host named `smtp.example.com`.
- E-mail "from" address of `alerts@node3.example.com`
- E-mail "to" address of `support@example.com`
- AutoSupport messages sent to support personnel
- HTTPS set as transport protocol
- Short-note address of `pda@example.com`
- If sending fails, the system will wait 23 minutes before retrying.

```
cluster1::> system node autosupport modify -node node3 -state enable -mail-hosts smtp.example.com -from alerts@node3.example.com -to support
```

The following examples show how to modify AutoSupport URLs when using IPv6 address literals:

```
cluster1::> system node autosupport modify -node node1 -mail-hosts [2620:10a:4002:6004::bbbb]:25
cluster1::> system node autosupport modify -node node1 -proxy-url username:password@[2620:10a:4002:6004::bbbb]:8080
```

system node autosupport show

Display AutoSupport configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node autosupport show` command displays the AutoSupport configuration of one or more nodes.

Parameters

`{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]`

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

`[-config]`

Use this parameter to display the retry interval, retry count, throttle, and reminder settings of all nodes in the cluster.

| [-nht-performance]

Use this parameter to display NHT and performance information about all nodes in the cluster.

| [-recent]

Use this parameter to display the subject and time of the last AutoSupport message generated by each node in the cluster.

| [-support-http]

Use this parameter to display whether HTTP support is enabled for each node in the cluster, and identify the transport protocol and the support proxy URL used by each node.

| [-support-smtp]

Use this parameter to display whether SMTP (e-mail) support is enabled for each node in the cluster, and identify the transport protocol and the "to" mail address used by each node.

| [-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Use this parameter to display detailed information about the node you specify.

[-state {enable|disable}] - State

Use this parameter to display information only about nodes that have the AutoSupport state you specify.

[-mail-hosts <text>, ...] - SMTP Mail Hosts

Use this parameter to display information only about nodes that use the mail hosts you specify.

[-from <mail address>] - From Address

Use this parameter to display information only about nodes that have the "from" e-mail address you specify.

[-to <mail address>, ...] - List of To Addresses

Use this parameter to display information only about nodes that have the "to" e-mail addresses you specify.

[-noteto <mail address>, ...] - (DEPRECATED) List of Noteto Addresses

Note: This parameter has been deprecated and might be removed in a future version of Data ONTAP.

Use this parameter to display information only about nodes that send short-note e-mail messages to the e-mail addresses you specify. Short-note e-mails contain only the subject line of the AutoSupport message, which is easier to view on a mobile device.

[-partner-address <mail address>, ...] - List of Partner Addresses

Use this parameter to display information only about nodes that have the "partner-address" e-mail addresses you specify. These addresses are not subject to the delivery limitations configured for the "-to" addresses of AutoSupport triggers.

[-support {enable|disable}] - Send AutoSupport Messages to Vendor Support

Use this parameter with the value "enable" to display information only about nodes that send AutoSupport messages to your vendor's technical support. Use this parameter with the value "disable" to display information only about nodes that do not send AutoSupport messages to your vendor's technical support.

[-transport {smtp|http|https}] - Protocol to Contact Support

Use this parameter to display information only about nodes that use the protocol you specify to send AutoSupport messages.

[-url <text>] - Support URL for HTTP/HTTPS

Use this parameter to display information only about nodes that use the URL you specify to send messages through HTTP and HTTPS POST operations.

[-put-url <text>] - Support URL for HTTP/S PUT

Use this parameter to display information only about nodes that use the URL you specify to send messages through HTTP PUT operations.

[-proxy-url <text>] - Support Proxy URL

Use this parameter to display information only about nodes that use the proxy URL you specify.

[-support-address <mail address>, ...] - Support Address

Use this parameter to display information only about nodes that use the external support address you specify.

[-hostname-subj {true|false}] - Hostname Subject

Use this parameter to display information only about nodes that include their hostname in the "Subject:" line of AutoSupport messages. If the parameter "remove-private-data" is false, this parameter has no effect.

[-nht {true|false}] - NHT Enable

Use this parameter with the value "true" to display information only about nodes that send NHT disk drive data. Use this parameter with the value "false" to display information only about nodes that do not send NHT data.

[-perf {true|false}] - Performance Data Enable

Use this parameter with the value "true" to display information only about nodes that send periodic performance AutoSupport messages. Use this parameter with the value "false" to display information only about nodes that do not send periodic performance messages.

[-retry-interval <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Retry Interval

Use this parameter to display information only about nodes that use the retry interval you specify.

[-retry-count <integer>] - Retry Count

Use this parameter to display information only about nodes that use the retry count you specify.

[-reminder {true|false}] - Reminder Enable

Use this parameter with the value "true" to display information only about nodes that send messages reminding administrators to enable AutoSupport if AutoSupport is not enabled. Use this parameter with the value "false" to display information only about nodes that do not send reminder messages.

[-last-subject <text>] - Last Subject Sent

Use this parameter to display information only about nodes whose last AutoSupport message had the "Subject:" line you specify.

[-last-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Last Time Sent

Use this parameter to display information only about nodes whose last AutoSupport message was sent at the date and time you specify. Specify the date and time in the format "MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS".

[-max-http-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Maximum HTTP Size

Use this parameter to display information only about nodes that limit the maximum size of HTTP transfers to the file size you specify.

[-max-smtp-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Maximum SMTP Size

Use this parameter to display information only about nodes that limit the maximum size of SMTP (e-mail) transfers to the file size you specify.

[-remove-private-data {true|false}] - Remove Sensitive Data

Use this parameter with the value "true" to display information only about nodes that remove sensitive data from AutoSupport messages. Use this parameter with the value "false" to display information only about nodes that do not remove sensitive data.

[-validate-digital-certificate {true|false}] - Validate Digital Certificate Received

Use this parameter with the value "true" to display information only about nodes that validate digital certificates they receive. Use this parameter with the value "false" to display information only about nodes that do not validate digital certificates.

[-ondemand-state {enable|disable}] - AutoSupport OnDemand State (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to display information only about nodes that have the AutoSupport OnDemand state you specify.

[-ondemand-remote-diagnostics-state {enable|disable}] - AutoSupport OnDemand Remote Diagnostics State (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to display information only about nodes that have the AutoSupport OnDemand Remote Diagnostics state you specify.

[-ondemand-server-url <text>] - AutoSupport OnDemand Server URL

Use this parameter to display information only about nodes that have the AutoSupport OnDemand Server URL you specify.

Examples

The following example displays the AutoSupport configuration for a node named node3:

```
cluster1::> system node autosupport show -node node3
Node: node3
State: enable
SMTP Mail Hosts: smtp.example.com
From Address: alerts@node3.example.com
List of To Addresses: support@example.com
List of Noteto Addresses: -
List of Partner Addresses: partner@node4.example.com
Send AutoSupport Messages to Vendor Support: enable
Protocol to Contact Support: https
Support Proxy URL: support.proxy.example.com
Hostname Subject: true
NHT Enable: true
Performance Data Enable: true
Retry Interval: 4m
Retry Count: 15
Reminder Enable: true
The Transmission Window: 1h
Last Subject Sent: WEEKLY
Last Time Sent: 3/11/2011 06:00:03
Maximum HTTP Size: 50MB
Maximum SMTP Size: 5MB
Remove Sensitive Data: false
Validate Digital Certificate Received: true
Continue Local Collection while Disabled: true
```

system node autosupport check commands

Check AutoSupport connectivity and configuration

system node autosupport check show

Display overall status of AutoSupport subsystem

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node autosupport status check show` command displays the overall status of the AutoSupport subsystem.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node <nodename>] - Node

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. This parameter specifies the node whose status is being displayed.

[-http-status {ok|warning|failed|not-run}] - Overall Status of AutoSupport HTTP/HTTPS Destinations

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. This parameter specifies whether connectivity to the AutoSupport HTTP destination was established.

[-aod-status {ok|warning|failed|not-run}] - Overall Status of AutoSupport OnDemand Server

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. This parameter specifies the detailed description of the connectivity status to the AutoSupport OnDemand Server.

[-smtp-status {ok|warning|failed|not-run}] - Overall Status of AutoSupport SMTP Destinations

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. This parameter specifies whether connectivity to the AutoSupport mailhost was established.

[-config-status {ok|warning|failed|not-run}] - Overall Status of AutoSupport Configuration

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. This parameter specifies whether the AutoSupport configuration check succeeded or not.

[-warning-text <text>] - Conditional Warning Message

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. This parameter specifies how to get more details regarding the status of the AutoSupport subsystem, in case of any errors.

Examples

The following example displays the overall status of the AutoSupport subsystem on a node named node2:

```
cluster1::> system node autosupport check show -node node2
```

Node	On Demand			
	HTTP/HTTPS	Server	SMTP	Configuration
node2	ok	ok	ok	ok

system node autosupport check show-details

Display detailed status of AutoSupport subsystem

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node autosupport check show-details` command displays the detailed status of the AutoSupport subsystem. This includes verifying connectivity to your vendor's AutoSupport destinations by sending test messages and providing a list of possible errors in your AutoSupport configuration settings.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node <nodename>] - Node

Selects the check results that match this parameter value. This parameter specifies the node whose status is being displayed.

[-check-type <Type of AutoSupport Check>] - AutoSupport Check Type

Selects the check results that match this parameter value. This parameter specifies the type of AutoSupport check being performed.

[-status {ok|warning|failed|not-run}] - Status of the Check

Selects the check results that match this parameter value. This parameter specifies the result of this AutoSupport check.

[-error-detail <text>] - Detailed Description of Error

Selects the check results that match this parameter value. This parameter specifies the detailed error message for this AutoSupport check.

[-corrective-action <text>] - Corrective Action

Selects the check results that match this parameter value. This parameter specifies a description of how to correct any errors seen as part of this AutoSupport Check

Examples

The following example displays the detailed status of the AutoSupport subsystem for a node named node2:

```
cluster1::> system node autosupport check show-details -node node2
Node: node2
```

```
Category: http-https
  Component: http-put-destination
    Status: ok
    Detail: Successfully connected to "support.netapp.com/put".

  Component: http-post-destination
    Status: ok
    Detail: Successfully connected to "support.netapp.com/post".

Category: smtp
  Component: mail-server
    Status: ok
    Detail: Successfully connected to "mailhost.netapp.com".

  Component: mail-server
    Status: ok
    Detail: Successfully connected to "sendmail.domain.com".

  Component: mail-server
    Status: ok
    Detail: Successfully connected to "qmail.domain.com".

Category: on-demand
  Component: ondemand-server
    Status: ok
    Detail: Successfully connected to "support.netapp.com/aods".

Category: configuration
  Component: configuration
    Status: ok
    Detail: No configuration issues found.
```

system node autosupport destinations commands

The AutoSupport Destinations directory

system node autosupport destinations show

Display a summary of the current AutoSupport destinations

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node autosupport destinations show` command displays a list of all message destinations used by AutoSupport. The command provides you with a quick summary of all addresses and URLs that receive AutoSupport messages from all nodes in the cluster.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

`[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node`

Use this parameter to display only destinations that receive AutoSupport messages from the node you specify.

`[-destinations <text>, ...] - Destinations`

Use this parameter to display only destination lists for nodes that send AutoSupport messages to the destinations you specify.

Examples

This example displays all of the destinations in use by the current cluster. Each node uses the same destination for HTTP POST, HTTP PUT, and e-mail notifications.

```
cluster1::> system node autosupport destinations show
```

```
Node
-----
Destinations
-----
node1
https://asuppost.example.com/cgi-bin/asup.cgi
https://asupput.example.com/cgi-bin/asup.cgi
support@example.com

node2
https://asuppost.example.com/cgi-bin/asup.cgi
https://asupput.example.com/cgi-bin/asup.cgi
support@example.com
```

system node autosupport history commands

The AutoSupport History Directory

system node autosupport history cancel

Cancel an AutoSupport Transmission.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node autosupport history cancel` command cancels an active AutoSupport transmission. This command is used to pause or abandon a long running delivery of an AutoSupport message. The cancelled AutoSupport message remains available for retransmission using the [“system node autosupport history retransmit” on page 1171](#) command.

Parameters

`-node {<nodename>|local}` - Node

Use this parameter to specify the node on which to cancel the AutoSupport message. The default setting is localhost.

`-seq-num <Sequence Number>` - AutoSupport Sequence Number

Use this parameter to specify the sequence number of the AutoSupport message you want to cancel.

`[-destination {smtp|http|noteto|retransmit}] - Destination for This AutoSupport`

Use this parameter to specify the destination type for the AutoSupport message you want to cancel.

Examples

Use this command to cancel the AutoSupport message delivery with seq-num 10 to all destinations.

```
cluster1::> system node autosupport history cancel -node local -seq-num 10
```

Use this command to cancel the AutoSupport message delivery with seq-num 10 via HTTP only.

```
cluster1::> system node autosupport history cancel -node local -seq-num 10 -destination http
```

system node autosupport history retransmit

Selectively retransmit a previously collected AutoSupport.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node autosupport history retransmit` command retransmits a locally stored AutoSupport message.

Support personnel might ask you to run this command to retransmit an AutoSupport message. You might also retransmit an AutoSupport message if you run the “[system node autosupport history show](#)” on [page 1171](#) command and notice that a message was not delivered.

If you retransmit an AutoSupport message, and if support already received that message, the support system will not create a duplicate case. If, on the other hand, support did not receive that message, then the AutoSupport system will analyze the message and create a case, if necessary.

Use the “[system node autosupport history show](#)” on [page 1171](#) command to display the 50 most recent AutoSupport messages, which are available for retransmission.

Parameters

-node <nodename>/local - Node

Use this parameter to specify the node from which the AutoSupport message is sent.

-seq-num <Sequence Number> - AutoSupport Sequence Number

Use this parameter to specify the sequence number of the AutoSupport message to retransmit.

-uri <text> - Destination to Send this AutoSupport

Use this parameter to specify the HTTP, HTTPS, FILE, or MAILTO uniform resource indicator (URI) to which the AutoSupport message is sent.

[-size-limit <integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Transmit Size Limit for this AutoSupport.

Use this parameter to specify a size limit for the retransmitted AutoSupport message. If the message information exceeds this limit, it will be trimmed to fit the limit you specify. Omit the size limit or set it to 0 to disable it, which is useful to retransmit an AutoSupport message that was truncated by a mail or Web server due to the default size limits.

Examples

The following example retransmits the AutoSupport message with sequence number 45 on the node "node1" to a support address by e-mail.

```
cluster1::> system node autosupport history retransmit -node node1 -seq-num 45 -uri mailto:support@example.com
```

system node autosupport history show

Display recent AutoSupport messages

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node autosupport history show` command displays information about the 50 most recent AutoSupport messages sent by nodes in the cluster. By default, it displays the following information:

- AutoSupport sequence number
- Destination type, such as smtp
- Status of delivery, such as sent-successful
- Attempt count

- Time of last update

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-delivery]

Use this parameter to display destination information about each AutoSupport message.

| [-detail]

Use this parameter to display trigger and subject information about each AutoSupport message.

| [-instance]}

Use this parameter to display the following detailed information about all entries:

- Trigger event
- Subject of the message
- Delivery URI
- Last error
- Compressed Size
- Decompressed Size
- Total Collection Time (in ms)

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Use this parameter to display only AutoSupport messages sent from the node you specify.

[-seq-num <Sequence Number>] - AutoSupport Sequence Number

Use this parameter to display only AutoSupport messages with the sequence number you specify. Sequence numbers are unique to a node. Use this parameter with the -node parameter to display information about an individual message.

[-destination {smtp|http|noteto|retransmit}] - Destination for This AutoSupport

Use this parameter to display only AutoSupport messages that were sent to the destination type you specify.

[-trigger <Message Name>] - Trigger Event

Use this parameter to display only AutoSupport messages that match the trigger event you specify.

[-last-update <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Time of Last Update

Use this parameter to display only AutoSupport messages that were updated most recently at the time you specify. Specify time in "MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS" format.

[-status <AutoSupport general status>] - Status of Delivery

Use this parameter to display only AutoSupport messages with the status you specify. Possible statuses are:

- initializing - The AutoSupport message request is being processed.
- collection-failed - The AutoSupport collection failed. View the 'Last Error' field of this message for more information.
- collection-in-progress - The AutoSupport collection is in progress.
- queued - The AutoSupport message is queued for delivery.
- transmitting - The AutoSupport message transmission is in progress.
- sent-successful - The AutoSupport message was sent successfully.
- ignore - The AutoSupport message was processed successfully, but the trigger event is not configured for delivery to the current destination type.

- re-queued - The AutoSupport message transmission failed, has been re-queued, and will be retried.
- transmission-failed - The AutoSupport message transmission failed, and the retry limit was exceeded.
- ondemand-ignore - The AutoSupport message was processed successfully, but the AutoSupport On Demand server chose to ignore it.

[-attempt-count <integer>] - Delivery Attempts

Use this parameter to display only AutoSupport messages that the system has attempted to send the number of times you specify. This parameter is most useful when given a range, such as ">5".

[-subject <text>] - AutoSupport Subject

Use this parameter to display only AutoSupport messages of the type you specify.

[-uri <text>] - Delivery URI

Use this parameter to display only AutoSupport messages sent to the destination URI you specify.

[-error <text>] - Last Error

Use this parameter to display only AutoSupport messages that failed with the "Last Error" description you specify.

[-generated-on <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Time of Generation

Use this parameter to display only AutoSupport messages that were generated (collected) at a particular time.

[-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - AutoSupport Compressed Size

Use this parameter to display only AutoSupport messages of the compressed size you specify.

[-percent-complete <integer>] - Percent Complete

Use this parameter to display the percentage completed for any active (incomplete) AutoSupport message.

[-upload-rate {<integer>[Bps|KBps|MBps|GBps]|unlimited}] - Rate of Upload

Use this parameter to display the rate in bytes per second that upload is using currently, otherwise zero when not active.

[-time-remaining [<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Time Remaining for Upload

Use this parameter to display the estimated time for the transmission of the AutoSupport message to complete.

[-decompressed-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - AutoSupport Decompressed Size

Use this parameter to display only AutoSupport messages of the decompressed size you specify.

[-total-time <integer>] - Total Collection Time (ms)

Use this parameter to display only AutoSupport messages of total collection time you specify. A value is only shown when the collection has completed.

Examples

The following example shows the first three results output by the history command. Note that "q" was pressed at the prompt.

```
cluster1:: system node autosupport history show -node node1
```

Node	Seq Num	Destination	Status	Attempt Count	Last Update
node1	56	smtp	ignore	1	11/18/2010 01:10:01
		http	re-queued	2	11/18/2010 02:50:07
		noteto	transmitting	1	11/18/2010 01:10:01
	55	smtp	ignore	1	11/18/2010 00:53:59
		http	sent-successful	3	11/18/2010 01:50:03
		noteto	sent-successful	1	11/18/2010 00:53:59
	54	smtp	ignore	1	11/17/2010 12:18:58
		http	sent-successful	4	11/17/2010 16:07:22
		noteto	sent-successful	1	11/17/2010 12:18:58

Press [space] to page down, [return] for next line, or 'q' to quit... q
9 entries were displayed.

system node autosupport history show-upload-details

Display upload details of recent AutoSupport messages

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node autosupport history show-upload-details` command displays upload details of the 50 most recent AutoSupport messages sent by nodes in the cluster. By default, it displays the following information:

- AutoSupport Sequence Number
- Destination
- Compressed Size
- Percentage Complete
- Rate of upload
- Time Remaining

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

Use this parameter to display the following detailed information about all entries:

- AutoSupport Sequence Number
- Destination
- Compressed Size
- Percentage Complete
- Rate of Upload
- Time Remaining

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Use this parameter to display details of AutoSupport messages sent from the node you specify.

[-seq-num <Sequence Number>] - AutoSupport Sequence Number

Use this parameter to display details of AutoSupport messages with the sequence number you specify. Sequence numbers are unique to a node. Use this parameter with the `-node` parameter to display information about an individual message.

[-destination {smtp|http|noteto|retransmit}] - Destination for this AutoSupport

Use this parameter to display details of AutoSupport messages that were sent to the destination type you specify.

[-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Autosupport Compressed Size

Use this parameter to display details of AutoSupport messages of the compressed size you specify.

[-percent-complete <integer>] - Percent Complete

Use this parameter to display the percentage completed for any active (incomplete) AutoSupport message.

[-upload-rate {<integer>[Bps|KBps|MBps|GBps]|unlimited}] - Rate of Upload

Use this parameter to display the rate in bytes per second that upload is using currently, otherwise zero when not active.

[-time-remaining <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Time remaining for Upload

Use this parameter to display the estimated time for the transmission of the AutoSupport message to complete.

Examples

The following example shows the first three results output by the history show-upload-details command.

Note that "q" was pressed at the prompt.

```
cluster1:: system node autosupport history show-upload-details -node node1
Node      Seq      Destination Size      Percent      Rate      Time
          Num                                     Complete
-----
node1
          13
            smtp      755.9KB      100      142.88KBps      0s
            http      755.8KB      80      125.97KBps      10s
            noteto      -      -      -      -
          12
            smtp      -      -      -      -
            http      316.4KB      100      158.22KBps      0s
            noteto      201B      100      201Bps      0s
          11
            smtp      -      -      -      -
            http      626.1MB      100      649.56KBps      0s
            noteto      -      -      -      -
```

Press [space] to page down, [return] for next line, or 'q' to quit... q
9 entries were displayed.

system node autosupport manifest commands

The AutoSupport Manifest directory

system node autosupport manifest show

Display AutoSupport content manifest

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node autosupport manifest show` command reports what information is contained in AutoSupport messages. The name and size of each file collected for the message is reported, along with any errors.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-content]**

Use this parameter to display detailed information about the content of the files contained in the report.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Use this parameter to display information about only AutoSupport messages sent from the node you specify.

[-seq-num <Sequence Number>] - AutoSupport Sequence Number

Use this parameter to display information about only AutoSupport message content with the sequence number you specify. Sequence numbers are unique to a node. Use this parameter with the `-node` parameter to display information about an individual message.

[-prio-num <integer>] - Priority Order of Collection

Use this parameter to display information about only AutoSupport message content with the collection priority you specify. Content is collected in order, by priority number.

[-subsys <subsys1,subsys2,...>] - Subsystem

Use this parameter to display information about only AutoSupport message content collected by the AutoSupport subsystem you specify.

[-cmd-tgt <Execution domain of AutoSupport content>] - Execution Domain for Command

Use this parameter to display information about only AutoSupport message content produced in the execution domain you specify.

[-body-file <text>] - The AutoSupport Content Filename for this Data

Use this parameter to display information about only AutoSupport message content stored in the body file with the file name you specify.

[-cmd <text>] - Actual Data Being Collected

Use this parameter to display information about only AutoSupport message content produced by the D-Blade command, BSD command, file, or XML table you specify.

[-query <text>] - Table Query for XML Collection

Use this parameter to display information about only AutoSupport message content produced by the table query you specify.

[-size-collected {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Number of Bytes Collected

Use this parameter to display information about only AutoSupport message content collected in files with the file size you specify.

[-time-collected <integer>] - Collection Time for this Data Item (ms)

Use this parameter to display information about only AutoSupport message content collected in the amount of time you specify, in milliseconds.

[-status <AutoSupport manifest collection status>] - Status of this Data Item

Use this parameter to display information about only AutoSupport message content with the collection status you specify. Possible statuses are:

- `requested` - The AutoSupport request has been added to the queue and is waiting processing by the collector.
- `working` - The AutoSupport collector is actively gathering the needed data.
- `file-not-found` - AutoSupport data collection failed because a necessary file is missing.
- `no-such-table` - The AutoSupport collector was unable to find the requested SMF table.
- `collection-truncated-size-limit` - AutoSupport data was truncated due to size limits, but partial data is available.
- `collection-truncated-file-size-limit` - AutoSupport data for a particular data item or file was truncated due to file size limits, but partial data is available.
- `collection-skipped-size-limit` - AutoSupport data was skipped due to size limits, and no data is available.
- `collection-truncated-time-limit` - AutoSupport data was truncated due to time limits, but partial data is available.
- `collection-skipped-time-limit` - AutoSupport data was skipped due to time limits, and no data is available.
- `delivery-skipped-size-limit` - AutoSupport data was skipped at delivery time due to size limits.

- **general-error** - AutoSupport data collection failed. Additional information (if any) is in the Error String field.
- **completed** - AutoSupport data collection is complete, and the AutoSupport message is ready for delivery.
- **content-not-collected-preccheck** - AutoSupport content was not collected due to pre-check function violation.
- **content-not-collected-privacy** - AutoSupport content was not collected because the operation is disabled in privacy mode.
- **content-empty** - AutoSupport content was collected successfully, but the output was empty.
- **collection-aborted** - AutoSupport data collection was aborted.

[-error <text>] - Textual Description of Error

Use this parameter to display information about only AutoSupport message content with the error text you specify. If data collection has failed, the error text contains a description of the failure. If data collection completes successfully, this field is empty.

[-content-type <Type of AutoSupport content>] - AutoSupport Content Type for this Data

Use this parameter to display information about only AutoSupport message content of the type you specify. Types supported are:

- **basic** - Configuration data about this subsystem
- **troubleshooting** - Detailed diagnostic data about this subsystem

[-orig-size-collected {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Initial Number of Bytes Collected

Use this parameter to display information about only AutoSupport message content collected in files with the original file size you specify.

[-size-compressed {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Compressed Size

Use this parameter to display information about only AutoSupport message content collected in files with the compressed file size you specify.

Examples

This example displays the content of AutoSupport message number 372 on the node "node1".

```
cluster1::> system node autosupport manifest show -node node1 -seq-num 372
```

Node	Sequence	AutoSupport Body Filename	Collected Size	Status	Error
node1	372	SYSCONFIG-A.txt	1.73KB	completed	
		OPTIONS.txt	29.44KB	completed	
		software_image.xml	7.56KB	completed	
		CLUSTER-INFO.xml	3.64KB	completed	
		autosupport.xml	12.29KB	completed	
		autosupport_budget.xml	7.01KB	completed	
		autosupport_history.xml	46.52KB	completed	
		X-HEADER-DATA.TXT	717.00B	completed	
		SYSTEM-SERIAL-NUMBER.TXT	35.00B	completed	
		cluster_licenses.xml	3.29KB	completed	
		cm_hourly_stats.gz	151.4KB	completed	
		boottimes.xml	56.86KB	completed	
		rdb_txn_latency_stats_hrly.xml	39.31KB	completed	
		rdb_voting_latency_stats_hrly.xml	3.43KB	completed	

14 entries were displayed.

This example shows how you can use parameters to limit output to specific fields of a specific AutoSupport message. This is helpful when troubleshooting.

```
cluster1::> system node autosupport manifest show -node node5 -seq-num 842 -fields body-file,status,size-collected,time-collected,cmd,cmd-tgt,
node      seq-num prio-num subsys      cmd-tgt body-file      cmd      size-collected time-collected status
-----
node5     842     0      mandatory dblade  SYSCONFIG-A.txt  "sysconfig -a"  16.44KB      256      completed
node5     842     1      mandatory dblade  OPTIONS.txt      options        29.67KB      3542     completed
node5     842     2      mandatory smf_table software_image.xml software_image  8.68KB      33      completed
node5     842     3      mandatory smf_table CLUSTER-INFO.xml asup_cluster_info  4.75KB      7      completed
node5     842     4      mandatory smf_table autosupport.xml autosupport      12.32KB      10     completed
node5     842     5      mandatory smf_table autosupport_budget.xml autosupport_budget  7.03KB      29     completed
node5     842     6      mandatory smf_table autosupport_history.xml autosupport_history  62.77KB      329    completed
node5     842     7      mandatory custom_fx X-HEADER-DATA.TXT "Custom function" 720.00B      3      completed
node5     842     8      mandatory custom_fx SYSTEM-SERIAL-NUMBER.TXT "Custom function" 31.00B      2      completed
node5     842     9      mandatory smf_table cluster_licenses.xml cluster_licenses  5.62KB      9      completed
node5     842    10      log_files custom_fx log_files.xml "Custom function" 13.07KB      4      completed
node5     842    11      log_files custom_fx EMS-LOG-FILE.gz "Custom function" 25.33KB      24     completed
node5     842    12      log_files dblade_file EMS-LOG-FILE-PARTNER.gz /etc/log/ems - - content-not-collected-precheck
node5     842    13      log_files dblade_file MESSAGES.gz /etc/log/messages 35.40KB      42     completed
node5     842    14      log_files dblade_file MESSAGES-PARTNER.gz /etc/log/messages - - content-not-collected-precheck
14 entries were displayed.
```

system node autosupport trigger commands

The AutoSupport Trigger directory

system node autosupport trigger modify

Modify AutoSupport trigger configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Use the `system node autosupport trigger modify` command to enable and disable AutoSupport messages for individual triggers, and to specify additional subsystem reports to include if an individual trigger sends an AutoSupport message.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Use this parameter to specify the node whose AutoSupport trigger configuration is modified.

-autosupport-message <Autosupport Message> - EMS Message

Use this parameter to specify the AutoSupport trigger to modify. AutoSupport triggers are EMS messages whose names begin with "callhome.". However, for the purposes of this command, "callhome." is implied, does not need to be entered, and will not be displayed in command output.

[-to {<enabled|disabled>}] - Deliver to AutoSupport -to Addresses

Use this parameter with the value "enabled" to enable sending AutoSupport messages to the configured "to" addresses.

[-noteto {<enabled|disabled>}] - (DEPRECATED) Deliver to AutoSupport -noteto Addresses

Note: This parameter has been deprecated and might be removed in a future version of Data ONTAP.

Use this parameter with the value "enabled" to enable sending short notes to the configured "noteto" addresses.

[-basic-additional <subsys1,subsys2,...>, ...] - Additional Subsystems Reporting Basic Info

Use this parameter to include *basic* content from the additional subsystems you specify. Content is collected from these subsystems in addition to the default list of subsystems.

[-troubleshooting-additional <subsys1,subsys2,...>, ...] - Additional Subsystems Reporting Troubleshooting Info

Use this parameter to include *troubleshooting* content from the additional subsystems you specify. Content is collected from these subsystems in addition to the default list of subsystems.

[-suppress {true|false}] - Suppress all occurrences of this trigger

Use this parameter with the value "true" to suppress the collection when the AutoSupport message is triggered.

Examples

The following example enables messages to the configured "to" addresses from the `battery.low` trigger on the node `node1`.

```
cluster1::> system node autosupport trigger modify -node node1 -autosupport-message battery.low -to enabled
```

system node autosupport trigger show

Display AutoSupport trigger configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node autosupport trigger show` command displays what system events trigger AutoSupport messages. When a trigger event occurs, the node may send an AutoSupport message to a predefined destination, and a short note to another destination. The full AutoSupport message contains detail for troubleshooting. The short message is meant for short pager or SMS text messages.

Use the [“system node autosupport destinations show” on page 1169](#) command to view available destinations.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-basic]

Use this parameter to display which subsystem information is included as *basic* content when the AutoSupport message is triggered.

| [-troubleshooting]

Use this parameter to display which subsystem information is included as *troubleshooting* content when the AutoSupport message is triggered.

| [-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Use this parameter to display AutoSupport triggers only on the node you specify.

[-autosupport-message <Autosupport Message>] - EMS Message

Use this parameter to display only AutoSupport triggers with the name you specify. AutoSupport triggers are EMS messages whose names begin with "callhome.". However, for the purposes of this command, "callhome." is implied, does not need to be entered, and will not be displayed in command output.

[-to {enabled|disabled}] - Deliver to AutoSupport -to Addresses

Use this parameter with the value "enabled" to display only AutoSupport messages that send full messages to the "to" address when triggered. Use this parameter with the value "disabled" to display only AutoSupport messages that do not send full messages.

[-noteto {enabled|disabled}] - (DEPRECATED) Deliver to AutoSupport -noteto Addresses

Note: This parameter has been deprecated and might be removed in a future version of Data ONTAP.

Use this parameter with the value "enabled" to display only AutoSupport messages that send short notes to the "noteto" address when triggered. Use this parameter with the value "disabled" to display only AutoSupport messages that do not send short notes.

[-basic-default <subsys1,subsys2,...>, ...] - Default Subsystems Reporting Basic Info

Use this parameter to display only AutoSupport triggers that include in their messages, by default, *basic* content from the subsystems you specify.

[-troubleshooting-default <subsys1,subsys2,...>, ...] - Default Subsystems Reporting Troubleshooting Info

Use this parameter to display only AutoSupport triggers that include in their messages, by default, *troubleshooting* content from the subsystems you specify.

[-additional-content <Type of AutoSupport content>, ...] - Additional Content Flag

Use this parameter to display only AutoSupport triggers that have been configured to include additional *basic* or *troubleshooting* content.

[-basic-additional <subsys1,subsys2,...>, ...] - Additional Subsystems Reporting Basic Info

Use this parameter to display only AutoSupport triggers that have been configured to include additional *basic* content from the subsystems you specify.

[-troubleshooting-additional <subsys1,subsys2,...>, ...] - Additional Subsystems Reporting Troubleshooting Info

Use this parameter to display only AutoSupport triggers that have been configured to include additional *troubleshooting* content from the subsystems you specify.

[-suppress {true|false}] - Suppress all occurrences of this trigger

Use this parameter with the value "true" to display only AutoSupport messages that have been suppressed.

Examples

This example shows the first page of output from the command. Note that "q" was pressed at the prompt to quit.

```
cluster1:: system node autosupport trigger show
```

Node	AutoSupport Message	To	Note To	Additional Content
node1	aggr.offline	enabled	enabled	-
node1	aggr.restricted	disabled	enabled	-
node1	aggr.wafliron	disabled	enabled	-
node1	bad.ram	disabled	disabled	-
node1	battery.failure	enabled	enabled	-
node1	battery.low	disabled	disabled	-
node1	battery.notice	enabled	enabled	-
node1	battery.overchg	enabled	enabled	-
node1	battery.overtemp	enabled	enabled	-
node1	battery.warning	enabled	enabled	-
node1	bmc.bus	disabled	disabled	-
node1	bmc.hb.stop	disabled	disabled	-
node1	bmc.post	disabled	disabled	-
node1	bootfs.chkdisk	enabled	enabled	-
node1	c.fan	enabled	enabled	-
node1	c.fan.fru.degraded	disabled	disabled	-
node1	c.fan.fru.fault	disabled	enabled	-
node1	c.fan.fru.rm	disabled	enabled	-
node1	c.fan.fru.shut	enabled	enabled	-
node1	ch.ps.degraded	disabled	disabled	-

Press [space] to page down, [return] for next line, or 'q' to quit... q
20 entries were displayed.

system node coredump commands

Manage coredumps

system node coredump delete

Delete a coredump

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node coredump delete` command deletes a specified core dump. If the command is issued while the specified core dump is being saved, the command prompts you before stopping the save operation and deleting the core dump.

Parameters

-node <nodename>|local - Node That Owns the Coredump

This specifies the node from which core files are to be deleted.

[-type {kernel|ancillary-kernel-segment|application}] - Coredump Type

This specifies the type of core file to be deleted. If the type is `kernel`, the specified kernel core file will be deleted. If the type is `application`, the specified application core file will be deleted.

-corename <text> - Coredump Name

This specifies the core file that is to be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes a core dump named `core.101268397.2010-05-30.19_37_31.nz` from a node named `node0`:

```
cluster1::> system node coredump delete -node node0 -corename core.101268397.2010-05-30.19_37_31.nz
```

system node coredump delete-all

Delete all coredumps owned by a node

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node coredump delete-all` command deletes either all unsaved core dumps or all saved core files on a node. You can specify whether saved core files or unsaved core dumps are deleted by using the optional `-saved` parameter. If the command is issued while a core dump is being saved, the command prompts you before stopping the save operation and deleting the core dump.

Parameters

-node <nodename> - Node That Owns the Coredump

This specifies the node from which core files or core dumps are to be deleted.

[-type {unsaved-kernel|saved-kernel|kernel|application|all}] - Type of Core to delete

This parameter specifies the type of core file to be deleted. If the type is `unsaved`, all unsaved core dumps will be deleted. If the type is `saved`, all saved core files will be deleted. If the type is `kernel`, all kernel core files and kernel core dumps will be deleted. If the type is `application`, all application core files will be deleted. If the type is `all`, all core files will be deleted. The default setting is to delete only unsaved kernel core dumps and core files.

Examples

The following example deletes all unsaved kernel core dumps on a node named `node0`:

```
cluster1::> system node coredump delete-all -node node0
```

system node coredump save

Save an unsaved kernel coredump

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node coredump save` command saves a specified core dump. If the node has already attempted to save the core dump by the value specified by the `-save-attempts` parameter, the command prompts you before continuing. The `-save-attempts` parameter is set by invoking the command [“system node coredump config modify” on page 1189](#). A saved core dump can be uploaded to a remote site for support analysis; see the [“system node coredump upload” on page 1188](#) command man page for more information.

Parameters

-node <nodename>|local - Node That Owns the Coredump

This specifies the node on which the core dump is located.

-corename <text> - Coredump Name

This specifies the core dump that is to be saved.

Examples

The following example saves a core dump named `core.101268397.2010-05-30.19_37_31.nz` on a node named `node0`:

```
cluster1::> system node coredump save -node node0 -corename core.101268397.2010-05-30.19_37_31.nz
```

system node coredump save-all

Save all unsaved kernel coredumps owned by a node

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node coredump save-all` saves all unsaved core dumps on a specified node. If the node has already attempted to save the core dump by the value set by the `-save-attempts` parameter, the command prompts you before continuing. The `save-attempts` parameter is set by invoking the command `system node coredump config modify`.

Parameters

-node <nodename> - Node That Owns the Coredump

This specifies the node on which unsaved core dumps are to be saved.

Examples

The following example saves all unsaved core dumps on a node named `node0`:

```
cluster1::> system node coredump save-all -node node0
```

system node coredump show

Display a list of coredumps

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node coredump show` command displays basic information about core dumps, such as the core dump name, time of panic that triggered the core dump and whether the core file is saved. You can specify optional parameters to display information that matches only those parameters. For example, to display the list of kernel core files, run the command with `-type kernel`.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-system]

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the following information:

- Node name
- Core dump name
- Core dump ID
- Node that panicked and generated the core
- System ID of the node that panicked and generated the core
- Version of the core

| [-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node That Owns the Coredump

If you specify both this parameter and the `-corename` parameter, the command displays detailed information about the specified core. If you specify this parameter by itself, the command displays information about the core files on the specified node.

[-type {kernel|ancillary-kernel-segment|application}] - Coredump Type

This parameter specifies the type of core files to be displayed. If the type is `kernel` and the system supports segmented core files, the command displays information about primary kernel core segment files. If the type is `kernel` and the system does not support segmented core files, the command displays information about full core files. If the type is `ancillary-kernel-segment`, the command displays information about ancillary kernel core segment files. If the type is `application`, the command displays information about application core files. If no type is specified, the command displays information about core files of type `kernel` or `application`.

[-corename <text>] - Coredump Name

If you specify both this parameter and the `-node` parameter, the command displays detailed information about the specified core. If you specify this parameter by itself, the command displays information about the core files that match the specified name.

[-panic-node <text>] - Node That Generated Core

If you specify this parameter with a node name, the command displays information only about the core files that were generated when the specified node panicked.

[-panic-systemid <integer>] - System ID of Node That Generated Core

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the core files that were generated when the node with the specified system ID panicked.

[-version <text>] - Data ONTAP Version of Core

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the core files that match the specified version.

[-panic-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Time of Panic That Generated Core

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the core files that were generated by a panic at the specified time. Specify time in the format of `MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [+ HH:MM]`. You can use `[+ HH:MM]` to specify the time range within which all core files triggered by a panic are displayed. `[+ HH:MM]` is relative to UTC.

[-panic-string <text>] - Panic String

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the core files that match the specified panic string.

[-is-saved {true|false}] - Saved Core

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the core dumps that are or are not saved yet to a core file.

[-is-partial {true|false}] - Partial Core

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the core dumps that are or are not partially saved.

[-save-attempts <integer>] - Number of Attempts to Save Core

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the core dumps that have the specified number of successful or failed save attempts.

[-space-needed {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Space Needed To Save Core

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the core dumps that need the specified amount of disk space to save into a core file.

[-size <text>] - Size of Core (bytes)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the saved core files that are of the specified size.

[-md5-data-chksum <text>] - MD5 Checksum of the Compressed Data of Core

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the saved core files that have the specified MD5 checksum for compressed data of the core.

[-ancillary-segment-directory <text>] - Directory Holding Ancillary Kernel Core Segments

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the saved core files that have the specified ancillary segment directory.

Examples

The following examples display information about the core files:

```
cluster1::> system node coredump show
Node   Core Name                               Saved  Panic Time
-----
node0
  core.101182345.2010-02-01.14_19_08.nz    false  2/1/2010 09:19:08
    Partial Core: false
    Number of Attempts to Save Core: 2
    Space Needed To Save Core: 4.45GB
node1
  core.101268397.2010-05-30.19_37_31.nz    true   5/30/2010 15:37:31
node2
  core.101270930.2010-09-06.18_40_03.nz    true   9/6/2010 14:40:03
node3
  core.101271326.2010-09-06.19_06_18.nz    true   9/6/2010 15:06:18
  core.101271326.2010-09-06.19_09_49.nz    true   9/6/2010 15:09:49
4 entries were displayed.
cluster1::> system node coredump show -panic-time 9/6/2010 15:00:00+3:00
Node   Core Name                               Saved  Panic Time
-----
node3
  core.101271326.2010-09-06.19_06_18.nz    true   9/6/2010 15:06:18
  core.101271326.2010-09-06.19_09_49.nz    true   9/6/2010 15:09:49
2 entries were displayed.
```

system node coredump status

Display kernel coredump status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node coredump status` command displays status information about core dumps. The command output depends on the parameters specified with the command. If a core dump is in the process of being saved into a core file, the command also displays its name, the total number of blocks that are to be saved, and the current number of blocks that are already saved.

You can specify additional parameters to display only information that matches those parameters. For example, to display coredump status information about the local node, run the command with the parameter `-node local`.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-disks]

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the following information:

- Node name
- Total number of disks
- Number of spare disks
- Number of disks used
- Number of disks with partial cores

| [-spraycore]

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the following information:

- Node name
- Whether spray cores are supported
- Number of spray-core disks
- Number of spray-core blocks
- Number of disks needed for spray core
- Estimated number of blocks needed for spray core

| [-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the following information:

- Node name
- State of the core-dump process
- Space available on the internal file system
- Name of the core being saved, if applicable
- Total number of blocks in the core being saved, if applicable
- Number of blocks currently saved, if applicable
- Type of core dump
- Number of unsaved complete cores on the node
- Number of unsaved partial cores on the node
- Whether spray cores are supported on the node
- Whether any spare disks are available on the node
- Number of disks that have cores
- Number of unsaved cores
- Number of disks that have partial cores
- Number of partial cores
- Number of unused spray-core disks

- Number of spray-core blocks
- Number of disks available for core dumps
- Estimated number of blocks needed for spray core
- Number of disks needed for spray core

[-state <text>] - State

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the nodes that are in the specified core dump state. Possible values include: nocore, idle, init, saving, and waitdump.

[-space-available {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Space Available On Internal Filesystem

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the nodes that have the specified amount of available space, in bytes, on their internal file systems.

[-corename <text>] - Name of Core Being Saved

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the node that is currently saving the specified core file name.

[-total-blocks <integer>] - Total Number of Blocks in Core Being Saved

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the nodes that have the specified number of blocks in the core dump being saved.

[-blocks-saved <integer>] - Number of Blocks saved

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the nodes that have the specified number of blocks saved.

[-type <text>] - Type of Core Dump

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the nodes that have the specified core dump type. Possible values include zipped, sprayed, and spare.

[-spraycore-supported {true|false}] - Spray Core Supported on Node

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the nodes that do or do not support the spray method of dumping core.

[-spares-available {true|false}] - Spare Disk(s) Available on Node

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the nodes that do or do not have spare disks available.

[-disks-used <integer>] - Number of Disks with Cores

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the nodes that have the specified number of disks that contain core dumps.

[-unsaved-cores <integer>] - Number of Unsaved Complete Cores

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the nodes that have the specified number of complete core dumps that are not yet saved into a core file.

[-partial-disks <integer>] - Number of Disks with Partial Cores

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the nodes that have the specified number of disks with partial core dumps.

[-partial-cores <integer>] - Number of Unsaved Partial Cores

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the nodes that have the specified number of partial core dumps that are not yet saved into a core file.

[-spraycore-disks <integer>] - Number of Unused Spray Core Disks

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the nodes that have the specified number of unused spray-core disks.

[-spraycore-blocks <integer>] - Number of Spray Core Blocks

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the nodes that have the specified number of spray-core blocks.

[-numdisks <integer>] - Total Number of Disks Available for Core Dump

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the nodes that have the specified total number of disks available for core dump.

[-blocks-needed <integer>] - Estimated Number of Blocks Needed for Spray Core

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the nodes that have the specified number of estimated blocks needed for the spray method of dumping core.

[-disks-needed <integer>] - Number of Disks Needed for Spray Core

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the nodes that have the specified number of disks needed for the spray method of dumping core.

[-space-needed {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Space Needed to Save All Unsaved Cores

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the nodes that require the specified amount of disk space to save all unsaved core dumps.

[-min-free {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Minimum Free Bytes on Root Filesystem

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the nodes that need to have the specified number of bytes available on the root filesystem after a core dump is saved.

Examples

The following example displays core dump information about the node named node0:

```
cluster1::> system node coredump status -node node0 -instance
```

```

                                Node: node0
                                State: idle
    Space Available On Internal Filesystem: 132.1GB
    Name of Core Being Saved: -
Total Number of Blocks in Core Being Saved: -
    Number of Blocks saved: -
                                Type of core dump: spray
    Number of Unsaved Complete Cores: 0
    Number of Unsaved Partial Cores: 1
    Space Needed To Save All Unsaved Cores: 4.81GB
    Minimum Free Bytes On Internal Filesystem: 250MB
```

system node coredump trigger

Make the node dump system core and reset

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command triggers a Non-maskable Interrupt (NMI) on the specified node via the Service Processor of that node, causing a dirty shutdown of the node. This operation forces a dump of the kernel core when halting the node. LIF migration or storage takeover occurs as normal in a dirty shutdown. This command is different from the -dump parameter of the [“system node shutdown” on page 1146](#), [“system node halt” on page 1146](#), or [“system node reboot” on page 1149](#) command in that this command uses a control flow through the Service Processor of the remote node, whereas the -dump parameter uses a communication channel between Data ONTAP running on the nodes. This command is helpful in cases where Data ONTAP on the remote node is hung or does not respond for some reason. If the panic node reboots back up, then the generated coredump can be seen by using the [“system node coredump show” on page 1182](#) command. This command works for a single node only and the full name of the node must be entered exactly.

Parameters**-node {<nodename>|local} - Node**

This parameter specifies the node for which you want to trigger a coredump.

Examples

The following example triggers a NMI via the Service Processor and causes node2 to panic and generate a coredump. Once node2 reboots back up, the command [“system node coredump show” on page 1182](#) can be used to display the generated coredump.

```
cluster1:: set advanced

Warning: These advanced commands are potentially dangerous; use them only when
        directed to do so by NetApp personnel.
Do you want to continue? [y|n]: y

cluster1::* system node coredump trigger -node node2

Warning: The Service Processor is about to perform an operation that will cause
        a dirty shutdown of node "node2". This operation can
        cause data loss. Before using this command, ensure that the cluster
        will have enough remaining nodes to stay in quorum. To reboot or halt
        a node gracefully, use the "system node reboot" or "system node halt"
        command instead. Do you want to continue? [yes|no]: yes

Warning: This operation will reboot the current node. You will lose this login
        session. Do you want to continue? [y|n]: y

cluster1::*
cluster1:: system coredump show
Node:Type Core Name                               Saved Panic Time
-----
node2:kernel
        core.1786429481.2013-10-04.11_18_37.nz      false 10/4/2013 11:18:37
        Partial Core: false
        Number of Attempts to Save Core: 0
        Space Needed To Save Core: 3.60GB
1 entries were displayed.

cluster1::
```

system node coredump upload

(DEPRECATED)-Upload a coredump to a remote site

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Attention: This command is deprecated and might be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use "[“system node autosupport invoke-core-upload” on page 1159](#)" instead.

The `system node coredump upload` command uploads a saved core file to a specified URL. You should use this command only at the direction of technical support.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node That Owns the Coredump

This specifies the node on which the core file is located.

[-type {kernel|ancillary-kernel-segment|application}] - Coredump Type

This specifies the type of core files to be uploaded. If the type is kernel, kernel core files will be uploaded. If the type is application, application core file will be uploaded.

-corename <text> - Coredump Name

This specifies the name of the core file that is to be uploaded.

[-location <text>] - URL for Coredump Upload Directory

This specifies the URL to which the core file is to be uploaded. If this parameter is not specified, the command uploads the core file to the location specified by the `-upload-location` parameter of the [“system node coredump config modify” on page 1189](#) command. The following protocols are supported: ftp and http. (By default, the location is set to `ftp://ftp.netapp.com/to-ntap/`)

[-casenum <integer>] - Case Number

This specifies the support case number that will be prefixed to the core file name at the destination. The case number is critical information for quick and automated processing of the received core file.

Examples

The following example uploads a core file named core.07142005145732.2010-10-05.19_03_41.nz on a node named node0 to the default location. The support case number is 2001234567.

```
cluster1::> system node coredump upload -node node0 -corename core.07142005145732.2010-10-05.19_03_41.nz -casenum 2001234567
```

system node coredump config commands

Manage the coredump configuration

system node coredump config modify

Modify coredump configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node coredump config modify` command modifies the cluster's core dump configuration.

Parameters**-node {<nodename>|local} - Node**

This parameter specifies the node whose coredump configuration you want to modify.

[-sparsecore-enabled {true|false}] - Enable Sparse Cores

If you set this parameter to true, the command enables sparse cores. A sparse core omits all memory buffers that contain only user data.

[-min-free {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Minimum Free Bytes On Root Filesystem

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the number of bytes that need to be made available in the root file system after saving the core dump. If the minimum number of bytes cannot be guaranteed, core dumps are not generated. The default setting is 250 MB.

[-coredump-attempts <integer>] - Maximum Number Of Attempts to Dump Core

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the maximum number of times the system will attempt to generate a core dump when encountering repeated disk failures. The default setting is 2.

[-save-attempts <integer>] - Maximum Number Attempts to Save Core

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the maximum number of times the system will attempt to save a core dump. The default setting is 2.

[-save-onstartup {true|false}] - Enable Auto Save of Coredumps on Startup

If you set this parameter to true, the system will automatically start saving the core dump after reboot.

[-upload-location <text>] - URL for Coredump Upload Directory

Attention: This option is deprecated and might be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use the `-uri` parameter of the "[system node autosupport invoke-core-upload](#)" on page 1159" command instead.

If you specify this parameter, the system uploads the core dumps to the specified URL. The following protocols are supported: ftp and http. (The default setting is ftp://ftp.netapp.com/to-ntap/.)

Examples

The following example sets the maximum number of core dump attempts to 5 and the maximum number of save attempts to 5:

```
cluster1::> system node coredump config modify -coredump-attempts 5 -save-attempts 5
```

system node coredump config show

Display coredump configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node coredump config show` command displays basic information about a cluster's core dump configuration, such as whether sparse cores are enabled, minimum number of free bytes on the root volume file system that need to be available after saving the core files, maximum number of times the process attempts to generate a core dump when encountering repeated disk failures, maximum number of times the process attempts to save a core dump, the URL to which core dumps are uploaded, and whether core dumps are automatically saved when a node restarts.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the coredump configuration information of the specified node.

[-sparsecore-enabled {true|false}] - Enable Sparse Cores

If you specify this parameter, the command displays only the coredump information that matches the specified sparse core setting. A sparse core omits all memory buffers that contain only user data.

[-min-free {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Minimum Free Bytes On Root Filesystem

If you specify this parameter, the command displays only the core dump information that matches the specified number of bytes that need to be made available in the root file system after saving the core dump.

[-coredump-attempts <integer>] - Maximum Number Of Attempts to Dump Core

If you specify this parameter, the command displays only the core dump information that matches the specified maximum number of times the system will attempt to generate a core dump when encountering repeated disk failures.

[-save-attempts <integer>] - Maximum Number Attempts to Save Core

If you specify this parameter, the command displays only the coredump information that matches the maximum number of times the system will attempt to save a core dump.

[-save-onstartup {true|false}] - Enable Auto Save of Coredumps on Startup

If you specify this parameter, the command displays only the coredump information that matches the specified configuration of whether the system will automatically start saving the core dump after reboot.

[-upload-location <text>] - URL for Coredump Upload Directory

Attention: This option is deprecated and might be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use the `-uri` parameter of the "[system node autosupport invoke-core-upload](#)" on page 1159" command instead.

If you specify this parameter, the command displays only the core dump information that matches the specified URL where core dumps are uploaded.

Examples

The following example displays information about the cluster's core dump configuration:

```
cluster1::> system node coredump config show
```

Node	Sparse Core Enabled	Min Free Bytes	Max Dump Attempts	Max Save Attempts	On Startup Enabled	Coredump Location
node0	true	250MB	2	2	true	ftp://ftp.example.com/to-example/
node1	true	250MB	2	2	true	ftp://ftp.example.com/to-example/
node2	true	250MB	2	2	true	ftp://ftp.example.com/to-example/
node3	true	250MB	2	2	true	ftp://ftp.example.com/to-example/

4 entries were displayed.

system node coredump external-device commands

Manage coredumps saved on an external device

system node coredump external-device save

Save a coredump to an external USB device

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system node coredump external-device save` command saves a specified core dump to an external USB device plugged into the port specified by the `-device` parameter.

External USB device requirements:

- A device formatted as FAT32 can be used to save a core dump smaller than 4GB.
- To save a core dump larger than 4GB, format the device with the ext2 filesystem with the `largefile` flag set. This can be done using the following command on a Linux host: `mkfs.ext2 -T largefile <device_name>`
- The command [“system node coredump show” on page 1182](#) can be used to determine the size of the core dump.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node That Owns the Coredump

This specifies the node on which the core dump is located.

-device {usb0|usb1} - Device

This specifies the port on the node to which the external USB device is connected, for example: `usb0`.

-corename <text> - Coredump Name

This specifies the core dump that is to be saved.

Examples

The following example saves a core dump named `core.101268397.2010-05-30.19_37_31.nz` on `node1` to an external USB device in port `usb0`:

```
cluster1::> system node coredump external-device save -node node1 -device usb0 -corename core.101268397.2010-05-30.19_37_31.nz
```

system node coredump external-device show

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system node coredump external-device show` command displays basic information about files on an external USB device, such as the filename and size.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node That Owns the Coredump

This parameter selects the node that has files that are to be displayed on the external USB device.

[-device {usb0|usb1}] - Device

This parameter specifies the name of the external device, for example: usb0.

[-corename <text>] - Coredump Name

This parameter specifies the core dump file for which the information is displayed.

[-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Size of Core

If specified, the command displays information only about the core files that are of the specified size.

Examples

The following example displays information about core files stored on external USB devices:

```
cluster1::> system node coredump external-device show
Node           Device  Coredump Name
-----
node1          usb0    core.537051938.2017-10-26.23_52_15.nz
                        Size: 13074695581 bytes (12.18) GB
```

system node coredump reports commands

Manage application core reports

system node coredump reports delete

Delete an application core report

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node coredump reports delete` command deletes the specified application core report.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node That Owns the Coredump

This specifies the node from which reports are to be deleted.

-reportname <text> - Report Name

This specifies the report that is to be deleted.

Examples

The following example shows how a report named `notifyd.1894.80335005.2011-03-25.09_59_43.ucore` report is deleted from a node named `node0`:

```
cluster1::> system node coredump reports delete -node node0 -reportname notifyd.1894.80335005.2011-03-25.09_59_43.ucore.report
```

system node coredump reports show

Display a list of application core reports

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node coredump reports show` command displays basic information about application core reports, such as the report name and time of the panic that triggered the application core dump. You can specify optional parameters to display information that matches only those parameters. For example, to display the list of reports in the local node, run the command with `-node local`.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node That Owns the Coredump

Selects information about all the reports on the specified node. If you specify both this parameter and the `-reportname` parameter, the command displays detailed information about the specified report.

[-reportname <text>] - Report Name

Selects information about the reports that match the specified name. If you specify both this parameter and the `-node` parameter, the command displays detailed information about the specified report.

[-panic-node <text>] - Node That Generated Core

Selects information about the reports that were generated by the specified node.

[-panic-systemid <integer>] - System ID of Node That Generated Core

Selects information about the reports that were generated by the node with the specified system ID.

[-version <text>] - Data ONTAP Version of Core

Selects information about the reports that match the specified version.

[-panic-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Time of Panic That Generated Core

Selects information about the reports that were generated by a panic at the specified time. Specify time in the format of `MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [+ HH:MM]`. You can use `[+ HH:MM]` to specify the time range within which all core files triggered by a panic are displayed. `[+ HH:MM]` is relative to UTC.

[-panic-string <text>] - Panic String

Selects information about the reports that match the specified panic string.

Examples

The following example displays information about the reports:

```
cluster1::> system node coredump reports show
Node      Report Name                                     Panic Time
-----
node0notifd.1894.80335005.2011-03-25.09_59_43.ucore.report3/25/2011 09:59:43
```

system node coredump reports upload

(DEPRECATED)-Upload an application core report to a remote site

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Attention: This command is deprecated and might be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. See core report information in the SmartSoft tool.

The `system node coredump reports upload` command uploads an application report to a specified URL. You should use this command only at the direction of technical support.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node That Owns the Coredump

This specifies the node on which the report is located.

-reportname <text> - Report Name

This specifies the name of the report that is to be uploaded.

[-location <text>] - URL for Coredump Upload Directory

This specifies the URL to which the report is to be uploaded. The following protocols are supported: ftp and http. (By default, the location is set to ftp://ftp.netapp.com/to-ntap/)

[-casenum <integer>] - Case Number

This specifies the support case number that is be prefixed to the core file name at the destination. The case number is critical information for quick and automated processing of the received core file.

Examples

The following example shows how a report named notifyd.1894.80335005.2011-03-25.09_59_43.ucore.bz2 is uploaded on a node named node0 to the default location. The support case number is 2001234567.

```
cluster1::> system node coredump reports upload -node node0 -corename notifyd.1894.80335005.2011-03-25.09_59_43.ucore.bz2 -casenum 2001234567
```

system node coredump segment commands

Manage Core Segments

system node coredump segment delete

Delete a core segment

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command deletes a core segment.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

This specifies the node on which to delete the core segments.

-segment <text> - Core Segment

This specifies the core segment to delete. The pathname is relative to the coredump directory. If a directory is specified, all core segment files within it are deleted. If the directory is empty, it is deleted.

[-owner-node <text>] - Node That Owns the Core Segment File

This specifies the node that owns the core segment. Use this parameter only in takeover mode to delete a partner's coredump segment.

Examples

This deletes all core segments in the directory, *core.151708240.2012-01-11.05_56_52*.

```
cluster1::> system node coredump segment delete -node node1 -segment core.151708240.2012-01-11.05_56_52
```

system node coredump segment delete-all

Delete all core segments on a node

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command deletes all the core segments on a node.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

This specifies the node on which to delete the core segments.

Examples

This deletes all the core segments for *node1*.

```
cluster1::> system node coredump segment delete-all -node node1
```

system node coredump segment show

Display a list of core segments

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the following information about core segments:

- name of the core segment directory
- time of the panic that generated the core segment
- total number of core segment files
- core segment file name

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

Displays the following details:

- Core segment file name
- Node that owns the core segment file
- System ID of the node that generated the core
- MD5 checksum of the compressed data of the core segment file
- Name of the core segment
- Total number of core segments for the core file
- Timestamp of the panic that triggered the core segment

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects information about the core segments on the specified node.

[-segment <text>] - Core Segment

Selects information about the specified core segment. If segment is a directory, the command displays the information for the first core segment file. If segment is a file, the command displays the file information.

[-owner-node <text>] - Node That Owns the Core Segment File

Selects information about the core segments owned by the specified node. This parameter should only be used in takeover mode to display information about the partner's core segments.

[-panic-system-id <integer>] - System ID of Node That Generated Core

Selects information about the core segments that were generated when the node with the specified system ID panicked.

[-md5-data-chksum <text>] - Md5 Checksum of the Compressed Data of the Core Segment

Selects information about the core segments whose data segment's MD5 checksum matches the specified checksum.

[-segment-name <text>] - Name of the Core Segment

Selects information about the core segments with the specified name.

[-total-segment-count <integer>] - Number of Segments Generated

Selects information about the core segments with the specified name.

[-panic-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Time of Panic That Generated Core

Selects information about the core segments that were generated by a panic at the specified time.

[-size <text>] - Size of Core Segment (bytes)

Selects information about the core segments that are of the specified size.

[-panic-string <text>] - Panic String of Panic That Generated Core

Selects information about the core segments that match the specified panic string.

Examples

The example below displays the core segments on *node1*.

```
cluster1::> system node coredump segment show -node node1
Node: node1

Segment Directory: core.118049106.2012-01-05.17_11_11
Panic Time: 1/5/2012 12:11:11
Number of Segments: 2
Segment File Name:
    core.118049106.2012-01-05.17_11_11.nvram.nz
    core.118049106.2012-01-05.17_11_11.ontap.nz

2 entries were displayed.
```

The example below displays detailed information a specific core segment file on *node1*.

```
cluster1::> system node coredump segment show -node node1 -segment core.118049106.2012-01-05.17_11_11.ontap.nz -instance

Node: node1
Core Segment: core.118049106.2012-01-05.17_11_11.ontap.nz
Node That Owns the Core Segment File: node1
System ID of Node That Generated Core: 118049106
Md5 Checksum of the Compressed Data of the Core Segment: 1a936d805dcd4fd5f1180fa6464fdee4
Name of the Core Segment: ontap
Number of Segments Generated: 2
Time of Panic That Generated Core: 1/5/2012 12:11:11
```

system node environment commands

Display fan and temperature information

system node environment sensors commands

Display environment sensors

system node environment sensors show

Display the sensor table

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node environment sensors show` command displays the following information:

- Node name
- Sensor name

- Sensor state
- Sensor value
- Sensor units
- Critically Low threshold for the sensor
- Warning Low threshold for sensor
- Warning High threshold for sensor
- Critically High threshold for the sensor
- FRU name (detailed view only)

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|/local}] - Node

Selects information about the sensors on the specified node. If this parameter is specified with the -name parameter, the command displays information only about the specified sensor.

[-name <text>] - Sensor Name

Selects information about the sensors that have the specified name. If this parameter is specified with the -node parameter, the command displays information only about the specified sensor.

[-fru <text>] - FRU

Selects information about the sensors associated with the specified Field Replaceable Unit (FRU).

[-type {fan|thermal|voltage|current|battery-life|discrete|fru|nvram|counter|minutes|percent|agent|unknown}] - Sensor Type

Selects information about the sensors that have the specified sensor type. Possible values vary among platforms but may include *fan*, *temperature*, *thermal* and *voltage*.

[-units <text>] - Value Units

Selects information about the sensors that have readings displayed in the specified units of measure. Possible values vary among platforms but may include *RPM*, *C* and *mV*.

[-state {normal|warn-low|warn-high|crit-low|crit-high|disabled|uninitialized|init-failed|not-available|invalid|retry|bad|not-present|failed|ignored|fault|unknown}] - Sensor State

Selects information about the sensors that have the specified state. Possible values vary among platforms but may include *normal*, *warn_lo*, *warn_hi*, *crit_lo*, *crit_hi* and *failed*.

[-discrete-state {normal|warn-low|warn-high|crit-low|crit-high|disabled|uninitialized|init-failed|not-available|invalid|retry|bad|not-present|failed|ignored|fault|unknown}] - Discrete Sensor State

Selects information about the discrete-valued sensors that are in the specified state. A discrete-valued sensor has a set of possible discrete values rather than a range of possible values. For example, a presence sensor which has the discrete values PRESENT and NOT_PRESENT is a discrete-valued sensor. Possible values vary among platforms but may include *normal* and *failed*.

[-value <integer>] - Last Sensor Value

Selects information about the sensors that have the specified sensor value.

[-discrete-value <text>] - Discrete Sensor Value

Selects information about the discrete-valued sensors that have the specified discrete value. Possible values vary among sensors but may include *PRESENT*, *NOT_PRESENT*, *ON*, *OFF*, *OK* and *FAULT*.

[-crit-low <integer>] - Critical Low Threshold

Selects information about the sensors that have the specified critically low threshold.

[-warn-low <integer>] - Warning Low Threshold

Selects information about the sensors that have the specified warning-low threshold.

[-warn-hi <integer>] - Warning Hi Threshold

Selects information about the sensors that have the specified warning-high threshold.

[-crit-hi <integer>] - Critical Hi Threshold

Selects information about the sensors that have the specified critically high threshold.

[-inactive {true|false}] - Show Inactive Sensors

Specify *true* to include inactive sensors in the output. By default, only sensors with the value *false* are shown.

[-hidden {true|false}] - Show Hidden Sensors

Specify *true* to include hidden sensors in the output. By default, only sensors with the value *false* are shown.

Examples

The following example displays information about all sensors on a cluster named cluster1:

```
cluster1::> system node environment sensors show
```

Node	Sensor	State	Value/Units	Crit-Low	Warn-Low	Warn-Hi	Crit-Hi

mynode							
	Partner IO Pre						
		NOT_PRESENT					
	Partner Ctrl Pre						
		PRESENT					
	PSU2 Over Curr						
		OK					
	PSU2 Over Volt						
		OK					
	PSU2 Over Temp						
		OK					
	PSU2 Fault						
		OK					
	PSU2 DC OK						
		OK					
	PSU2 Input OK						
		OK					
	PSU2 ON						
		ON					
	PSU2 Fan2 Fault						
		OK					

Node	Sensor	State	Value/Units	Crit-Low	Warn-Low	Warn-Hi	Crit-Hi

mynode							
	PSU2 Fan2 Speed	normal	15400 RPM	3000	3500	-	25500
	PSU2 Fan1 Fault						
		OK					
	PSU2 Fan1 Speed	normal	15700 RPM	3000	3500	-	25500
	PSU2 Curr	normal	28000 mA	-	-	-	-
	PSU2 Temp	normal	29 C	0	5	51	61
	PSU2 Present						
		PRESENT					
	PSU1 Over Curr						
		OK					
	PSU1 Over Volt						
		OK					
	PSU1 Over Temp						
		OK					

Node	Sensor	State	Value/Units	Crit-Low	Warn-Low	Warn-Hi	Crit-Hi

mynode							
	PSU1 Fault						
		OK					

PSU1 DC OK				OK			
PSU1 Input OK				OK			
PSU1 ON				ON			
PSU1 Fan2 Fault				OK			
PSU1 Fan2 Speed	normal	15600 RPM	3000	3500	-	25500	
PSU1 Fan1 Fault				OK			
PSU1 Fan1 Speed	normal	16200 RPM	3000	3500	-	25500	
PSU1 Curr	normal	27000 mA	-	-	-	-	
PSU1 Temp	normal	28 C	0	5	51	61	

Node	Sensor	State	Value/Units	Crit-Low	Warn-Low	Warn-Hi	Crit-Hi

mynode							
	PSU1 Present		PRESENT				
	Battery 3.3V	normal	3400 mV	3025	3100	3500	3575
	AUX 3.3V	normal	3328 mV	3024	3104	3504	3568
	STBY 12V	normal	12152 mV	10478	10602	13392	13516
	STBY 5V	normal	4979 mV	4602	4696	5310	5404
	STBY 3.3V	normal	3375 mV	3025	3100	3500	3575
	12V	normal	12152 mV	10478	10726	13268	13516
	5V	normal	5003 mV	4602	4696	5310	5404
	3.3V	normal	3375 mV	3025	3100	3500	3575

[...]

system node external-cache commands

The external-cache directory

system node external-cache modify

Modify external cache settings.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node external-cache modify` command can be used to modify the following attributes of external-cache for a node:

- is-enabled
- is-rewarm-enabled
- is-mbuf-inserts-enabled
- pcs-size
- is-hya-enabled

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

This specifies the node on which the modifications need to be made.

[-is-enabled {true|false}] - Is Enabled

Enables external-cache module (Flash Cache Family) on the storage system. Valid values for this option are true and false. If external-cache hardware is present, then this option will enable external-cache functionality in WAFL. If no hardware is present, this option will enable external-cache pcs (Predictive Cache Statistics). The default value for this option is false.

[-is-rewarm-enabled {true|false}] - Is rewarm on

Specifies whether an external-cache module should attempt to preserve data across reboots. Valid values for this option are true and false. This option applies only to cache hardware with persistent media. It does not apply to Predictive Cache Statistics (PCS). Enabling this option will marginally increase the duration of system boot and shutdown, but it will reduce or eliminate the time required for cache warming. The default value for this option is determined by the cache hardware type. The option is disabled by default.

[-is-mbuf-inserts-enabled {true|false}] - Is Mbuf inserts on

Specifies whether the external-cache module allows insert of mbuf data as part of a network write. In rare cases, inserting mbuf data may cause excessive CPU usage. We provide this workaround to disable the behavior, if necessary. Do not change the value of this option unless directed to do so by technical support. The data from the mbuf network writes can still be stored in the external cache, but only after a subsequent disk read of that data.

[-pcs-size <integer>] - PCS size

Controls the size of the cache emulated by external-cache PCS. Valid values for this option are integers between 16 and 16383. This option is only used when PCS is enabled. The default value for this option is chosen automatically based on the amount of memory in the controller, and the upper limit is further restricted on controllers with smaller amounts of memory.

[-is-hya-enabled {true|false}] - Is hya caching enabled

Specifies whether the external-cache module allows caching of blocks targeted for hybrid aggregates. This option is set to true by default when the external-cache is enabled.

Examples

```
cluster::> system node external-cache modify -node node1 -is-enabled true
```

system node external-cache show

Display external cache settings.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node external-cache show` command displays external-cache information for each of the nodes available.

Parameters**{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

Valid values for this option are {node|is-enabled|is-rewarm-enabled|is-mbuf-inserts-enabled|pcs-size|is-hya-enabled}. Specifying the value will display all entries that correspond to it.

| [-instance]}

This option does not need an input value. Specifying this option will display the information about all the entries.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Specify this parameter to display external-cache parameters that match the specified node.

[-is-enabled {true|false}] - Is Enabled

Valid values for this option are true and false. Specifying the value will display all entries that correspond to it.

[-is-rewarm-enabled {true|false}] - Is rewarm on

Valid values for this option are true and false. Specifying the value will display all entries that correspond to it.

[-is-mbuf-inserts-enabled {true|false}] - Is Mbuf inserts on

Valid values for this option are true and false. Specifying the value will display all entries that correspond to it.

[-pcs-size <integer>] - PCS size

Valid values for this option are integers between 16 and 16383. Specifying the value will display all entries that correspond to it.

[-is-hya-enabled {true|false}] - Is hya caching enabled

Valid values for this option are true and false. Specifying the value will display all entries that correspond to it.

Examples

```
cluster1::> system node external-cache show -node node1
```

```
Node: node1
Is Enabled: false
Is rewarm on: false
Is Mbuf inserts on: true
PCS size: 256
Is hya caching enabled: true
```

system node firmware commands

The system node firmware directory

system node firmware download

Download motherboard firmware and system diagnostics

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system node firmware download` command downloads new system firmware to the boot device. A reboot followed by the 'update_flash' command at the firmware prompt is required for the firmware to take effect.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

This specifies the node or nodes on which the firmware is to be updated.

-package <text> - Package URL

This parameter specifies the URL that provides the location of the package to be fetched. Standard URL schemes, including HTTP, FTP and FILE, are accepted. The FILE URL scheme can be used to specify location of the package to be fetched from an external device connected to the storage controller. Currently, only USB mass storage devices are supported. The USB device is specified as `file://usb0/<filename>`. Typically, the file name is `image.tgz`. The package must be present in the root directory of the USB mass storage device.

Examples

The following example downloads firmware to node-01 from a web server:

```
cluster1::*> system node firmware download -node node-01 -package
```

system node hardware commands

The system node hardware directory

system node hardware nvram-encryption commands

Manage the encryption key when copying NVRAM data to flash device

Commands to configure the encryption feature of NVRAM device.

system node hardware nvram-encryption modify

Configure NVRAM device encryption

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node hardware nvram-encryption modify` command configures the encryption feature for the NVRAM or NVMEM data that is destaged to non-volatile flash storage.

Note: This feature might be restricted in some countries due to local regulations concerning encrypted data.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Specifies the node containing the NVRAM or NVMEM subsystem.

[-is-enabled {true|false}] - Is Encryption Enabled

Specifies whether the NVRAM or NVMEM encryption is disabled or enabled.

Examples

The following commands enable or disable the NVRAM encryption:

```
cluster1::> system node hardware nvram-encryption modify -node node1 -is-enabled false
cluster1::> system node hardware nvram-encryption modify -node node1 -is-enabled true
```

system node hardware nvram-encryption show

Show NVRAM device encryption information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node hardware nvram-encryption show` command displays the configuration of the encryption feature for the NVRAM or NVMEM data that is destaged to non-volatile flash storage.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the NVRAM encryption configuration on the specified node.

[-nvram-device-name <text>] - NVRAM Device Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the NVRAM encryption configuration for the specified NVRAM device. Current platforms only support one device - NVRAM.0.

[-is-supported {true|false}] - Is Encryption Support

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the NVRAM encryption configuration for platforms that support it.

[-is-enabled {true|false}] - Is Encryption Enabled

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the NVRAM encryption configuration for the NVRAM or NVMEM devices where the device has the specified enabled value.

[-key-id <text>] - Key ID of the Encryption Key

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the NVRAM encryption configuration with the specified encryption Key ID used to encrypt the NVRAM or NVMEM data on flash storage.

Examples

The following example displays information about the NVRAM encryption configuration on all nodes of the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system node hardware nvram-encryption show
Node: node1
NVRAM-Device: NVRAM.0
Supported: true
Enabled: true
Key-ID: 0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
Node: node2
NVRAM-Device: NVRAM.0
Supported: true
Enabled: true
Key-ID: 0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
2 entries are displayed.
```

system node hardware tape commands

Manage tape related devices

system node hardware tape drive commands

The drive directory

system node hardware tape drive show

Displays information about tape drives

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the following information about tape drives:

- Node to which the tape drive is attached
- Device ID of the tape drive
- Description of the tape drive
- NDMP path of the tape drive

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the **-fields <fieldname>, ...** parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use **'-fields ?'** to display the fields to specify.

[*-instance*]}

If you specify the *-instance* parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[*-node* {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Displays detailed information about tape drives on the specified node.

[*-device-id* <text>] - Device ID

Selects information about the tape drive that has the specified device ID.

[*-description* <text>] - Description

Selects information about the tape drive or drives that have the specified description.

[*-wwn* <text>] - World Wide Name

Selects information about the tape drive that has the specified worldwide name.

[*-serial-number* <text>] - Serial Number

Selects information about the tape drive that has the specified serial number.

[*-ndmp-path* <text>, ...] - NDMP Path

Selects information about the tape drive or drives that have the specified NDMP path.

Examples

The following example displays information about all tape drives in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system node hardware tape drive show
Node   Device Id Drive Description      NDMP Path
-----
cluster1
  brocade-247-198:3.126L1      nrst0l nrst0m nrst0h nrst0a
                                IBM LTO 4 ULTRIUM      rst0l rst0m rst0h rst0a
                                urst0l urst0m urst0h urst0a
  brocade-247-198:3.126L2      nrst1l nrst1m nrst1h nrst1a
                                IBM LTO 4 ULTRIUM      rst1l rst1m rst1h rst1a
                                urst1l urst1m urst1h urst1a
  brocade-247-198:3.126L3      nrst2l nrst2m nrst2h nrst2a
                                IBM LTO 4 ULTRIUM      rst2l rst2m rst2h rst2a
                                urst2l urst2m urst2h urst2a
  brocade-247-198:3.126L4      nrst3l nrst3m nrst3h nrst3a
                                IBM LTO 4 ULTRIUM      rst3l rst3m rst3h rst3a
                                urst3l urst3m urst3h urst3a
  brocade-247-198:3.126L6      nrst5l nrst5m nrst5h nrst5a
                                SONY SDX-400C         rst5l rst5m rst5h rst5a
                                urst5l urst5m urst5h urst5a

5 entries were displayed.
```

system node hardware tape library commands

The library directory

system node hardware tape library show

Display information about tape libraries

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the following information about tape libraries:

- Node to which the tape library is attached
- Device ID of the tape library
- Description of the tape library
- NDMP path of the tape library

Parameters

{ [*-fields* <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[`-instance`]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[`-node <nodename>|local`]] - Node

Displays detailed information about tape libraries on the specified node.

[`-device-id <text>`] - Device ID

Selects information about the tape library that has the specified device ID.

[`-description <text>`] - Description

Selects information about the tape library or libraries that have the specified description.

[`-wwn <text>`] - World Wide Name

Selects information about the tape library that has the specified worldwide name.

[`-serial-number <text>`] - Serial Number

Selects information about the tape library that has the specified serial number.

[`-ndmp-path <text>`] - NDMP Path

Selects information about the tape library or libraries that have the specified NDMP path.

Examples

The following example displays information about all tape libraries attached to the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system node hardware tape library show
Node   Device Id Drive Description   NDMP Path
-----
cluster1-00
      0b.125L1 HP      MSL G3      mc1
           Series
      0c.125L1 HP      MSL G3      mc0
           Series
2 entries were displayed.
```

system node hardware unified-connect commands

Manage Fibre Channel and converged networking adapters

Commands used for managing Fibre Channel and converged networking adapters.

system node hardware unified-connect modify

Modify the Fibre Channel and converged networking adapter configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node hardware unified-connect modify` command changes the adapter configuration. Any changes to the adapter mode or type will require a reboot for the changes to take effect. The adapter must also be offline before you can make any changes.

The adapter argument is in the form `Xy` where `X` is an integer and `y` is a letter. For example: `4a`

For a target adapter, use the [“network fcp adapter modify” on page 326](#) command to bring the adapter offline.

For an initiator adapter, use the `system node run local storage disable adapter` command to take the adapter offline.

The `-mode` parameter refers to the mode of the adapter and can be either *fc* or *cna*.

The `-type` parameter refers to the FC-4 type of the adapter and can be *initiator*, *target*, or *fcvi*.

The `-force` parameter suppresses confirmation prompts.

Note: The adapter type *fcvi* is supported only on platforms with FCVI adapters.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - **Node**
Specifies the node of the adapter.

-adapter <text> - **Adapter**
Specifies the adapter.

[-mode | -m {fc|cna}] - **Configured Mode**
Specifies the mode.

[-type | -t {initiator|target|fcvi}] - **Configured Type**
Specifies the FC-4 type.

[-force | -f [true]] - **Force**
Suppresses warnings and confirmation prompts.

Examples

```
cluster1::> system node hardware unified-connect modify -node node1 -adapter 0d -mode cna
```

system node hardware unified-connect show

Displays information about Fibre Channel and converged networking adapters

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command manages Fibre Channel and converged networking adapters used by the storage subsystem. Use the command to show the current mode and FC-4 type of adapters or the capabilities of adapters.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]
If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-capability]
If this parameter is specified, the command displays the capabilities of the adapters.

| [-instance]}
If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - **Node**
If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about Fibre Channel and converged networking adapters on the specified node.

[-adapter <text>] - **Adapter**
If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the specified adapter.

[-current-mode {fc|cna}] - **Current Mode**
If this parameter is specified, the command displays adapters configured to the specified mode.

[-current-type {initiator|target|fcvi}] - **Current Type**
If this parameter is specified, the command displays adapters configured to the specified FC-4 type.

[-pending-mode {fc|cna}] - **Pending Mode**

If this parameter is specified, the command displays adapters configured to the specified mode on the next reboot.

[-pending-type {initiator|target|fcvi}] - Pending Type

If this parameter is specified, the command displays adapters configured to the specified FC-4 on the next reboot.

[-status-admin <text>] - Administrative Status

If this parameter is specified, the command displays adapters with the specified status.

[-supported-modes {fc|cna}, ...] - Supported Modes

The list of modes that the adapter supports.

[-supported-fc-types {initiator|target|fcvi}, ...] - Supported FC Types

The list of FC-4 types the adapter supports when configured into fc mode.

[-supported-cna-types {initiator|target|fcvi}, ...] - Supported CNA Types

The list of FC-4 types the adapter supports when configured into cna mode.

Examples

The following example displays information about all Fibre Channel and converged networking adapters in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system node hardware unified-connect show
Node      Adapter  Current Mode  Current Type  Pending Mode  Pending Type  Admin Status
-----
node1     0c       fc         initiator -          -          online
node1     0d       fc         initiator -          -          online
node1     3a       fc         target   -          -          online
node1     3b       fc         target   -          -          online
node1     4a       cna        target   -          -          online
node1     4b       cna        target   -          -          online
node1     6a       fc         target   -          -          online
node1     6b       fc         target   -          -          online
node2     0c       fc         initiator -          -          online
node2     0d       fc         initiator -          -          online
node2     3a       fc         target   -          -          online
node2     3b       fc         target   -          -          online
node2     4a       cna        target   -          -          online
node2     4b       cna        target   -          -          online
node2     6a       cna        target   -          -          online
node2     6b       cna        target   -          -          online
16 entries were displayed.
```

system node image commands

Manage software images

system node image abort-operation

Abort software image 'update' or 'get' operation

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system node image abort-operation` command aborts software installation ("update") or download ("get") operation on the specified node.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

This specifies the node on which to abort the operation.

Examples

The following example aborts the software installation operation on a node named *node1*.

```
cluster1::> system node image abort-operation -node node1
```

system node image get

Fetch a file from a URL

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command fetches a file from the specified URL and stores it in the /mroot/etc/software directory.

Parameters

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

This parameter specifies the node that fetches and stores the package.

-package <text> - Package URL

This parameter specifies the URL that provides the location of the package to be fetched. Standard URL schemes, including HTTP, FTP and FILE, are accepted. The FILE URL scheme can be used to specify the location of the package to be fetched from an external device connected to the storage controller. Currently, only USB mass storage devices are supported. The USB device is specified as *file://usb0/<filename>*. Typically, the file name is *image.tgz*. The package must be present in the root directory of the USB mass storage device.

[-replace-package [true]] - Replace the Local File

Specifies whether an existing package is deleted and replaced with a new package. If you enter this command without using this parameter, its effective value is false and an existing package is not replaced with the new one. If you enter this parameter without a value, it is set to true and an existing package is replaced with the new one.

[-rename-package <text>] - Rename the File

Use this parameter to enter a package name that is different than the file name in the URL.

[-background [true]] - Run in the background

This parameter allows the operation to run in the background. The progress of the operation can be checked with the command `system image show-update-progress`. If this command is entered without using this parameter, its effective value is false and the operation runs in the foreground. If this parameter is used without a value, it is set to true.

Examples

```
system image get http://example.com/image.tgz -rename-package image2.tgz -replace-package
```

system node image modify

Modify software image configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system node image modify` command sets the default software image on a specified node. The default software image is the image that is run when the node is started. A node holds two software images; when you set one as the default image, the other image is automatically unset as the default. Conversely, if you unset a software image as the default, the other image is automatically set as the default.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

This specifies the node on which the software image is located.

-image {image1|image2|remote} - Image Name

This specifies the software image that is to be set or unset as the default.

[-isdefault {true|false}] - Is Default Image

This optionally specifies whether the specified image is the default.

Examples

The following example sets the software image named image2 as the default image on a node named node0.

```
node::> system node image modify -node node0 -image image2 -isdefault true
Default Image Changed.
```

system node image show

Display software image information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system node image show` command displays information about software images. By default, the command displays the following information:

- Node name
- Image name
- Whether the image is the default image
- Whether the image is the current image
- Software version
- Installation date

To display detailed information about a specific software image, run the command with the `-node` and `-image` parameters. The detailed view adds information about the kernel image path, and the root file system image path.

You can specify additional parameters to select specific information. For example, to display information only about software images that are currently running, run the command with the `-iscurrent true` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects information about the software images on the specified node. If this parameter and the `-image` parameter are both used, the command displays detailed information about the specified software image.

[-image {image1|image2|remote}] - Image Name

Selects information about the software images that match the specified name. If this parameter and the `-node` parameter are specified, the command displays detailed information about the specified software image.

[-isdefault {true|false}] - Is Default Image

Selects information about the software images with the specified default setting.

[-iscurrent {true|false}] - Is Current Image

Selects information about the software images that have the specified currency value.

[-kernel-path <text>] - Kernel Image Path

Selects information about the software images that have the specified kernel image path.

[-rootfs-path <text>] - Root Filesystem Image Path

Selects information about the software images that have the specified root file system image path.

[-version <text>] - Software Version

Selects information about the software images that have the specified root file system image path.

[-installdate <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Install Date

Selects information about the software image that have the specified installation date. Specify the date in the format MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [+ HH:MM].

Examples

The following example displays information about the software images on a node named node1:

```
cluster1::> system node image show -node node1
           Is      Is      Install
Node  Image Default Current Version  Date
-----
node1
      image1 true      true      8.0      8/20/2009 17:42:42
      image2 false     false     8.0      6/26/2009 17:44:50
2 entries were displayed.
```

system node image show-update-progress

Show progress information for a currently running update

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system node image show-update-progress` command displays the progress of a software-image update initiated by using the “[system node image update](#)” on [page 1210](#) command. The command displays progress until the update completes; you can also interrupt it by pressing Ctrl-C.

Parameters**-node {<nodename>|local} - Node**

This optionally specifies the name of a node whose image-update progress is to be displayed.

[-follow [true]] - Follow the Progress in the Foreground

Do use not use background processing for this command. If you do not use this parameter, the value is *true*.

Examples

The following example displays image-update progress:

```
node::> system node image show-update-progress

ERROR: command failed: There is no update/install in progress
```

system node image update

Perform software image upgrade/downgrade

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system node image update` command downloads the software image from a specified location and updates the alternate software image (that is, the image that is not currently running on the node). By default, validation of the software image is not performed. Use the `"-validate-only"` parameter to validate the software image first, before performing the update on the cluster nodes.

At the advanced privilege level, you can specify whether to disable version-compatibility checking.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

This specifies the node on which the software image is located.

-package <text> - Package URL

This specifies the location from which the software image is to be downloaded. The location can be specified in any of the following ways:

- As an HTTP URL in the form `http://host_name[:port]/path_to_file`. For instance, `http://example.com/downloads/image.tgz`. The management utility prompts you for a user name and password before beginning the download.

Note: If you use HTTP to transfer software images, be aware that the management utility does not check whether the Web server is password protected; if it is not, press Enter at the prompt for user name and password.

- As an FTP URL in the form `ftp://host_name[:port]/path_to_file`. For instance, `ftp://example.com/downloads/image.tgz`. If required, the management utility prompts you for a user name and password before beginning the download.
- As a filename of a package left behind by a previous installation, or a package fetched using [“system node image get” on page 1208](#). For example, `image.tgz`. Available packages can be displayed using [“system node image package show” on page 1212](#).
- As a path to a package in a mounted file system in the form `file://localhost/path_to_file`. For example, `file://localhost/mroot/etc/software/image.tgz`.
- The FILE URL scheme can be used to specify the location of the package to be fetched from an external device connected to the storage controller. Currently, only USB mass storage devices are supported. The USB device is specified as `file://usb0/<filename>`. Typically, the file name is `image.tgz`. The package must be present in the root directory of the USB mass storage device.

[-replace {image1|image2}] - Image to Replace

This optionally specifies the image that is to be replaced when the node is booted from the network.

[-setdefault [true]] - Set Newly Updated Image as Default

This optionally specifies whether to set the newly updated image as the default image (that is, the image that runs the next time the node is restarted). Note that for this parameter to work correctly, the cluster must be in quorum when the image is updated.

[-replace-package [true]] - Replace the Local File

Specifies whether an existing package is deleted and replaced with a new package. If this command is entered without using this parameter, its effective value is false and an existing package is not replaced with the new one. If this parameter is used without a value, it is set to true and an existing package is replaced with the new one.

[-rename-package <text>] - Rename the File

Use this parameter to enter a package name that is different than the file name in the URL.

[-background [true]] - Run in the Background

This parameter will allow the operation to run in the background. The progress of the operation can be checked with the command [“system node image show-update-progress” on page 1210](#). If this

command is entered without using this parameter, its effective value is false and the operation will run in the foreground. If this parameter is used without a value, it is set to true.

[-validate-only *[true]*] - Validate the Package before Installation

Use this parameter to validate the package. Validation consists of verifying whether there is enough space on the system to install the package, verifying the checksum for each component within the package and so on. Validation usually takes from 30 to 60 minutes. If you specify this parameter, the package will be validated only, not installed.

Examples

The following example updates the software image on a node named node0 from a software package located at ftp://ftp.example.com/downloads/image.tgz:

```
node::> system node image update -node node0 -package ftp://ftp.example.com/downloads/image.tgz -setdefault true
```

system node image package commands

The package directory

system node image package delete

Delete a software package

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The delete command will delete the specified software package.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

The package will be deleted from the repository belonging to the node specified with this parameter. The local node is used as the default if this parameter is omitted.

-package <text> - Package File Name

This parameter specifies the package to be deleted.

Examples

```
::> system image package delete image.tgz
1 entry was deleted.
```

system node image package show

Display software package information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The package show command displays details of the software packages residing on the storage controller.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects which node's packages are displayed. The local node is the default if this parameter is omitted.

[-package <text>] - Package File Name

This parameter specifies which package's information will be displayed.

Examples

```
cluster1::> system image package show
  Package
Node Repository Package File Name
-----
node-01
  mroot
           image.tgz
1 entries were displayed.
```

system node image package external-device commands

The external-device directory

system node image package external-device delete

Delete file on external device

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The delete command deletes the specified file on the external device.

Parameters**-node {<nodename>|local} - Node**

The file is deleted from the external device of the node specified with this parameter. If this parameter is omitted, then the local node is used as the default node.

-package <text> - File Name

This parameter specifies the file to be deleted.

-device {usb0|usb1} - Device

This parameter specifies the name of the external device. Currently, only usb0 is supported.

Examples

```
::> system image package external delete -package image.tgz
```

system node image package external-device show

Display file listing on external device

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The external-device show command displays files residing on the external storage device.

Parameters**{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

This parameter selects the node that has files that are to be displayed on the external storage device. If this parameter is omitted, then the local node is the default node.

[-package <text>] - File Name

This parameter specifies the file for which the information is displayed.

[-device {usb0|usb1}] - Device

This parameter specifies the name of the external device. Currently, only `usb0` is supported.

Examples

```
cluster1::> system image package external-device show
Node           Device      Package File Name
-----
node-01        usb0        image.tgz
node-01        usb0        netboot.tgz
2 entries were displayed.
```

system node internal-switch commands

Manage onboard switches

system node internal-switch show

Display onboard switch attributes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node internal-switch show` command is used to display the internal switch state information and the link status.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]}

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Use this parameter to specify the node the switch resides on.

[-switch-id <integer>] - Switch

Use this parameter to specify the switch id. For example, 1.

[-port-id <integer>] - Port

Use this parameter to specify the port id. For example, 0.

[-port-name <text>] - Port Name

Use this parameter to specify the port name. For example, `e0M`.

[-auto-admin <Auto-negotiation setting>] - Auto-Negotiation Administrative

Use this parameter to show the auto-negotiation administrative setting. `'enable'` or `'disable'`.

[-auto-op <Auto-negotiation setting>] - Auto-Negotiation Operational

Use this parameter to show the auto-negotiation operational setting. 'unknown', 'complete', 'incomplete', 'failed' or 'disabled'.

[-duplex-admin <Duplex>] - Duplex Mode Administrative

Use this parameter to show the duplex mode administrative setting. 'half' or 'full'.

[-duplex-op <Duplex>] - Duplex Mode Operational

Use this parameter to show the duplex mode operational setting. 'half' or 'full'.

[-speed-admin <Link speed>] - Speed Administrative

Use this parameter to show the speed administrative setting. '10', '100' or '1000'.

[-speed-op <Link speed>] - Speed Operational

Use this parameter to show the speed operational setting. '10', '100' or '1000'.

[-link <Link Status>] - Link State

Use this parameter to show the link state, 'up' or 'down'.

[-up-admin <Link Status>] - Up Administrative

Use this parameter to show the up administrative setting, 'up' or 'down'.

[-fc-op <Flow control>] - Flow Control Operational

Use this parameter to show the flow control operational setting, 'full', 'send', 'receive' or 'none'.

Examples

The example shows the attributes of the internal switch 0 on the node Node1.

```
cluster1::> system node internal-switch show -node Node1 -switch-id 0
```

Port	Role	Link	Auto-Negot Admin/Oper	Duplex Admin/Oper	Speed(Mbps) Admin/Oper
Node: Node1, Switch: 0					
0	sw-wrench	up	enable/complete	full/full	1000/1000
1	sw-locked-wrench	down	enable/incomplete	full/half	100/10
2	sw-e0M	up	enable/complete	full/full	1000/1000
3	sw-e0P	down	enable/incomplete	full/half	100/10
4	sw-midplane-1	down	enable/incomplete	full/half	100/10
5	sw-expander-1	up	enable/unknown	full/full	100/100
6	sw-sp-1	up	enable/unknown	full/full	100/100

7 entries were displayed.

system node internal-switch dump commands

Dump onboard switch info

system node internal-switch dump stat

Display onboard switch port statistics counter

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node internal-switch dump stat` command is used to display the counter information of the internal switch ports.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node <nodename>] - Node

Use this parameter to specify the node the switch resides on.

[-switch-id <integer>] - Switch

Use this parameter to specify the switch id. For example, 1.

[-port-id <integer>] - Port

Use this parameter to specify the port id. For example, 0.

[-stat-id <text>] - Counter Name

Use this parameter to specify the counter name.

[-valued <integer>] - Counter Value

Use this parameter to show the value of specified counter.

[-port-name <text>] - Port Name

Use this parameter to specify the port name. For example, e0M.

Examples

The following example shows partial counter information of the internal switch 0 on Node1

```
cluster1::> system node internal-switch dump stat -node Node1 -switch-id 0
Port  Port Name      Counter      Value
-----
Node: Node1      , Switch: 0
0      sw-wrench      1024ToMaxOctets  22480201
0      sw-wrench      128To255Octets  119552
0      sw-wrench      256To511Octets  345587
0      sw-wrench      512To1023Octets 1250437
0      sw-wrench      640Octets       803025
```

system node nfs commands

The nfs directory

system node nfs usage commands

Manage node usage settings

system node nfs usage show

Show NFS usage in the local node

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system node nfs usage show` command displays the NFS usage information in the local node. The display output shows the number of RPC calls received per protocol on the local node. Usage is collected whenever there is any NFS traffic. These values are not persistent and will reset when the node reboots. This command is used in conjunction with the `system node nfs usage reset` command in the NFS licensing callback.

Examples

The following example displays the NFS usage information that does not have any NFS usage.

```
::*> system node nfs usage show
Node: raghasri-vsims
v3: 0
v4: 0
```


The following example displays the NFS usage information with v3 usage.

```
::*> system node nfs usage show
Node: raghasri-vsim5
v3: 5
v4: 0
```

The following example displays the NFS usage information with v4 usage.

```
::*> system node nfs usage show
Node: raghasri-vsim5
v3: 0
v4: 14
```

system node power commands

The power directory

system node power on

Power nodes on

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command switches on the power of the main controller of the specified node. This command works for a single node only and the full name of the node must be entered exactly.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

This parameter specifies the node whose power you want to switch on.

Examples

The following example switches on the power of node2.

```
cluster1:: set advanced

Warning: These advanced commands are potentially dangerous; use them only when
        directed to do so by NetApp personnel.
Do you want to continue? [y|n]: y

cluster1:*
cluster1:* system node power on -node node2

cluster1:*
```

system node power show

Display the current power status of the nodes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the power status of the main controller in each node across the cluster.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

This optional parameter specifies the name of a node for which information is to be displayed. If this parameter is not specified, the command displays information about all nodes in the cluster.

[-status {on|off}] - Current Power Status

If the `-status` parameter is specified, the command only lists information about the node with the power status value you enter.

Examples

The following example displays power status of all the nodes in cluster1.

```
cluster1::> system node power show
```

Node	Status
node1	on
node2	on

2 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::>
```

system node root-mount commands

The root-mount directory

system node root-mount create

Create a mount from one node to another node's root volume.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node root-mount create` command produces a root-mount from one node in the cluster to another node's root volume. The root-mount is marked for immediate creation by a background task. Use the [“system node root-mount show” on page 1219](#) command to view the current status of root-mount or verify task completion.

Parameters

-node <nodename> - Owner of the Root-mount

The node name where the root-mount will be created.

-root-node <nodename> - Root-mount Destination Node

The node name that the root-mount will access.

Examples

The following example shows the creation of a root-mount from `cluster1::nodeA` to `cluster1::nodeB` and the verification of the successful completion.

```
cluster1::> system node root-mount show
This table is currently empty.
```

```
cluster1::> system node root-mount create -node nodeA -root-node nodeB
```

```
cluster1::> system node root-mount show
Node      Root Node      State      Last Error
-----
nodeA     nodeB            ready
```

system node root-mount delete

Delete a mount from one node to another node's root volume.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node root-mount delete` command removes a root-mount from one node in the cluster to another node's root volume. The root-mount is marked for immediate deletion by a background task. Use the [“system node root-mount show” on page 1219](#) command to view the current status of root-mount or verify task completion.

Parameters

-node <nodename> - Owner of the Root-mount

The node which has the mount.

-root-node <nodename> - Root-mount Destination Node

The node accessed by the mount.

Examples

This example shows the deletion of a root-mount from *cluster1::nodeA* to *cluster1::nodeB* and the verification of the command's successful completion.

```
cluster1::> system node root-mount show
Node      Root Node      State      Last Error
-----
nodeA     NodeB            ready

cluster1::> system node root-mount delete -node nodeA -root-node nodeB

cluster1::> system node root-mount show
This table is currently empty.
```

system node root-mount show

Show the existing mounts from any node to another node's root volume.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node root-mount show` command displays the status of current root-mounts from any node to another node's root volume. These root-mounts are used by cluster services to access data on other nodes in the cluster. These root-mounts are not pre-created, but are created as they are needed. They can also be manually created or deleted.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node <nodename>] - Owner of the Root-mount

Selects information about root-mounts that exist on the specified node.

[-root-node <nodename>] - Root-mount Destination Node

Selects information about root-mounts that connect to the specified node.

[-create-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Mount Creation Time

Selects information about root-mounts that were created at the specified time.

[-state <Mount State>] - State of the Root-Mount

Selects information about root-mounts that have the specified state. The states are:

- *unknown*: The state of the root-mount is being determined.
- *initializing*: A root-mount was found and needstesting to determine the correct state.
- *mount-requested*: The root-mount has been requested, but is not ready.
- *mounting*: The root-mount is being created, but is not ready.
- *ready*: The root-mount is ready to be used.
- *not-responding*: The root-mount exists but is not responding.
- *does-not-exist*: No root-mount is possible to this node's root volume.
- *ha-busy*: The root-mount is busy pending completion of an HA event.
- *clean-up-requested*: The root-mount is being deleted.
- *cleaning-up*: The root-mount is being deleted.
- *create-error*: The root-mount could not be created.

[-last-error <text>] - Last Error

Selects information about root-mounts that have the specified last-error value.

Examples

The following example shows the default state of the root-mounts on a cluster that is not using root-node services:

```
cluster1::> system node root-mount show
This table is currently empty.
```

The following example displays the root-mounts that exist for a cluster that has *nodeA* mounted to *nodeB*, and *nodeB* mounted to *nodeA*:

```
cluster1::> system node root-mount show
```

Node	Root Node	State	Last Error
nodeA	nodeB	ready	
nodeB	nodeA	ready	

2 entries were displayed.

system node upgrade-revert commands

The upgrade-revert directory

system node upgrade-revert show

Display upgrade/revert node status.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system node upgrade-revert show` command displays information about the status of upgrades or reversions. If an upgrade has failed, this command enables you to determine which phase of the upgrade contains the failed upgrade task and the reason for the failure.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Use this parameter to display status information only about upgrades or reversions that are slated to occur on the nodes you specify.

[-upgrade-version <integer>] - Cluster Upgrade Version

Selects status information about upgrades or reversions that are to the version number you specify.

[-startup-phase {pre-root|pre-apps|post-apps}] - Startup Phase

Selects status information about upgrades or reversions that are slated to occur during the startup phase you specify. Startup phases are:

- `pre-root` - Upgrade is applied before `mroot` is mounted
- `pre-apps` - Upgrade is applied before other cluster apps are started
- `post-apps` - Upgrade is applied after all RDB apps are online

[-status <Upgrade/Revert Execution Status>] - Execution Status

Selects status information about upgrades or reversions that have the execution status you specify. Execution statuses are:

- `prepared` - Ready to upgrade
- `applied` - Successful upgrade
- `reverted` - Successful reversion
- `failed` - Unsuccessful upgrade or reversion
- `aborted` - Unsuccessful upgrade or reversion
- `skipped` - Upgrade or reversion was skipped for that phase
- `locked` - Upgrading or reverting

[-status-msg <text>] - Status Message

Selects status information about upgrades or reversions that have the status message you specify. The status message displays the current status of the phase with which it appears.

[-direction {upgrade|revert}] - Upgrade/Revert Direction

Use this parameter with the value `upgrade` to select status information about upgrades. Use this parameter with the value `revert` to select status information about reversions.

[-node-status {reverting|complete|not-needed|aborted|failed|waiting|in-progress|stopped}] - Node Status

Selects status information about upgrades or reversions that have the status you specify on nodes where they are slated to occur. Node statuses are:

- `aborted` - Upgrade process aborted. Contact support personnel.
- `failed` - Upgrade process failed. Contact support personnel.
- `stopped` - Upgrade process stopped due to node or management application restart. Use the [“system node upgrade-revert upgrade” on page 1222](#) command to complete the upgrade manually.
- `complete` - Upgrade process completed successfully.
- `waiting` - Upgrade process is waiting the replication database to come online or for applications to be stable. If the RDB is not online, check network connectivity using [“cluster show” on page 57](#) and [“cluster ping-cluster” on page 51](#) to ensure that all nodes are healthy and in communication.

[-node-status-msg <text>] - Node Status Message

Selects status information about upgrades or reversions that have the node status message you specify. The node status message displays the upgrade or reversion status of the node with which it appears. If the upgrade or reversion fails, this message provides information that helps to diagnose the cause of the failure.

Examples

The following example shows typical output for a cluster with two nodes. Status messages for each phase display information about the tasks in that phase.

```
cluster1::*> system node upgrade-revert show
```

```
Node: node1                                Status: complete
```

```
Status Message: The upgrade is complete.
```

Vers	Phase	Status	Upgrade Phase Status Message
200	pre-root	applied	No upgrade is required for this phase.
200	pre-apps	applied	Upgrade successful.
200	post-apps	applied	Upgrade successful.

```
Node: node2                                Status: complete
```

```
Status Message: The upgrade is complete.
```

Vers	Phase	Status	Upgrade Phase Status Message
200	pre-root	applied	No upgrade is required for this phase.
200	pre-apps	applied	Upgrade successful.
200	post-apps	applied	Upgrade successful.

6 entries were displayed.

system node upgrade-revert upgrade

Run the upgrade at a specific phase.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system node upgrade-revert upgrade` command manually executes an upgrade. Use this command to execute an upgrade after issues that caused an upgrade failure are resolved. If the upgrade is successful, no messages display.

Before the command executes upgrades, it checks the configuration of the nodes in the cluster. If no upgrades are needed, the command displays a message and does not execute any upgrades.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Specifies the node that is to be upgraded. The value `local` specifies the current node.

Examples

This example shows command output of a node named `node0` if node configuration is current.

```
cluster1::*> system node upgrade-revert upgrade -node node0
The node configuration is up-to-date. No upgrade is needed.
```

system node virtual-machine commands

Configure Data ONTAP virtual machine settings

The `system node virtual-machine` commands enable virtual machine and hypervisor management.

system node virtual-machine hypervisor commands

View and configure hypervisor information

The `system node virtual-machine hypervisor` commands enable you to view and manage information about the hypervisor on which Data ONTAP resides.

system node virtual-machine hypervisor modify-credentials

Modify hypervisor IP address and its credentials

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node virtual-machine hypervisor modify-credentials` command is used to set the *IP address* of the hypervisor on which the node is running or vSphere credentials (i.e. `-new-username` or `-new-password`).

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Name of the Data ONTAP node running in a virtual machine. It is a required field and the node must exist in the cluster.

[-new-server <text>] - New Hypervisor IP Address

New vSphere server controlling this virtual machine. It can be either an IP address or (if name resolution is enabled) a hostname.

[-new-username <text>] - New Hypervisor Username

New vSphere username for the `-new-server` specified above.

[-new-password <text>] - New Hypervisor Password

New vSphere password for the `-new-server` specified above.

Examples

The following example sets the IP address and the credentials of the vSphere server on which the node is running.

```
cluster1::> system node virtual-machine hypervisor modify-credentials
-node node1 -new-server 192.168.0.1 -new-username admin -new-password pass123
```

system node virtual-machine hypervisor show

Display hypervisor information about Data ONTAP-v nodes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node virtual-machine hypervisor show` command displays information for each hypervisor that is hosting a Data ONTAP virtual machine. The output contains the hypervisor-specific information, such as host name and IP address, as well as network configuration details. The command only scans hypervisors on which Data ONTAP virtual machines are installed. To filter command output, specify any number of optional fields listed below.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[`-instance`]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[`-node <nodename>|local`]] - Node

The name of the Data ONTAP node running in a virtual machine for which information is to be displayed. If this optional parameter is not specified, the command displays information about all nodes in the cluster.

[`-vm-uuid <UUID>`]] - UUID of the Virtual Machine

The hypervisor-supplied unique ID for this virtual machine. This optional parameter selects information about the hypervisor on which the Data ONTAP virtual machine is running with the specified UUID. Since UUID is unique per host, an alternative and easier way is to use `-node` to filter out the same information.

[`-vmhost-bios-release-date <text>`]] - Release Date for the Hypervisor BIOS

The release date for the currently running hypervisor BIOS. This optional parameter selects information about the hypervisors that have the specified BIOS release date.

[`-vmhost-bios-version <text>`]] - Current BIOS Version of the Hypervisor Physical Chassis

The current BIOS version of the hypervisor physical chassis. This optional parameter selects information about the hypervisors that are running with the specified BIOS version.

[`-vmhost-boot-time <text>`]] - Time When Hypervisor was Last Booted

The time when the hypervisor was last booted. This optional parameter selects information about the hypervisors which were last booted at the specified boot time.

[`-vmhost-cpu-clock-rate <integer>`]] - Speed of the Hypervisor CPU Cores (MHz)

The speed of the hypervisor CPU cores. This optional parameter selects information about the hypervisors that are running with the specified CPU clock rate.

[`-vmhost-cpu-core-count <integer>`]] - Number of Physical CPU Cores on the Hypervisor

The number of physical CPU cores on the hypervisor. Physical CPU cores are the processors contained by a CPU package. This optional parameter selects information about the hypervisors that are running with the specified CPU cores.

[`-vmhost-cpu-socket-count <integer>`]] - Number of Physical CPU Packages on the Hypervisor

The number of physical CPU packages on the hypervisor. Physical CPU packages are chips that contain one or more processors. Processors contained by a package are also known as CPU cores. For example, one dual-core package is comprised of one chip that contains two CPU cores. This optional parameter selects information about the hypervisors that are running with the specified CPU sockets.

[`-vmhost-cpu-thread-count <integer>`]] - Number of Physical CPU Threads on the Hypervisor

The number of physical CPU threads on the hypervisor. This optional parameter selects information about the hypervisors that are running with the specified CPU threads.

[`-vmhost-gateway <text>`]] - Default Gateway for the Hypervisor

The default gateway for the hypervisor. This optional parameter selects information about the hypervisors with the specified gateway address.

[`-vmhost-hardware-vendor <text>`]] - Hardware Vendor of the Hypervisor

The name of hypervisor hardware manufacturer. This optional parameter selects information about the hypervisors with the specified hardware vendor.

[`-vmhost-hypervisor <text>`]] - Complete Product Name, including the Version Information for the Hypervisor

The complete product name, including the version information for the hypervisor. This optional parameter selects information about the hypervisors that are running with the specified hypervisor version.

[`-vmhost-ip-address <text>`]] - Primary IP Address Assigned to the Hypervisor

The primary IP address assigned to the hypervisor. This optional parameter selects information about the hypervisors with the specified IP address.

[-vmhost-memory <integer>] - Physical Memory Size of the Hypervisor (Bytes)

The physical memory size of the hypervisor in bytes. This optional parameter selects information about the hypervisors that are running with the specified physical memory.

[-vmhost-model <text>] - Hypervisor Manufacturer-Supplied Hardware Model Name

The hypervisor manufacturer-supplied hardware model name. This optional parameter selects information about the hypervisors with the specified hardware model.

[-vmhost-name <text>] - Hostname of the Hypervisor

The host name assigned to the hypervisor. This optional parameter selects information about the hypervisor with the specified host name.

[-vmhost-netmask <text>] - Subnet Mask Address for the Hypervisor

The subnet mask address for the hypervisor. This optional parameter selects information about the hypervisors with the specified netmask address.

[-vmhost-processor-id <text>] - Processor ID of the Hypervisor

The processor ID of the hypervisor. This optional parameter selects information about the hypervisors with the specified processor ID.

[-vmhost-processor-type <text>] - CPU Model of the Hypervisor

The CPU model of the hypervisor. This optional parameter selects information about the hypervisors that are running with the specified processor type.

[-vmhost-software-vendor <text>] - Name of the Virtual Machine Software Manufacturer

The name of the virtual machine software manufacturer. This optional parameter selects information about the hypervisors with the specified software vendor.

[-vmhost-uuid <UUID>] - UUID of the Hypervisor

A unique ID for the hypervisor. This optional parameter selects information about the hypervisor with the specified UUID.

[-vmhost-error <text>] - Error in case Hypervisor Info Retrieval Fails

Displays a list of nodes on which the hypervisor has received the specified error. This parameter is most useful when entered with wildcards.

[-vm-custom-max-capacity <integer>] - Maximum Storage Capacity of the Virtual Machine (in TB)

The maximum system capacity (in TB) that can be configured on the VM. This optional parameter selects information about the node's storage capacity.

Examples

The following example shows typical output from the `system node virtual-machine hypervisor show` command for the Data ONTAP virtual machines running in the cluster.

```
cluster1::> system node virtual-machine hypervisor show

Virtual Machine Info
-----
      Node:  node1
      VM UUID: 123abcde-4f5g-6h78-i9j0-k12l3m4567np

Hypervisor Info
-----
Hardware Vendor: VMware, Inc.
      Model:  VMware Virtual Platform
Software Vendor: Unknown
      Hypervisor: VMware ESX 4.1.0 build-12345
      Host Name:  myesx.example.com
Last Boot Time:  2014-01-01T01:23:45.678901-23:45
      Host UUID: 00000000-0000-0000-0000-0012a3456789
```

```

        BIOS Version: S1234.5.6.7.8.901234567890
    BIOS Release Date: 2013-01-01T00:00:00Z
        CPU Packages: 2
            CPU Cores: 12
            CPU Threads: 24
        Processor ID: 0000:0000:0000:0010:0010:0100:1100:0010
    Processor Type: Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU X5670 @ 2.93GHz
        CPU MHz: 2925
        Memory Size: 4227858432
    IPv4 Configuration: IP Address: 192.168.0.1
                        Netmask: 255.255.255.0
                        Gateway: 192.165.0.1

```

Virtual Machine Info

```

        Node: node2
    VM UUID: 123abcde-4f5g-6h78-i9j0-k98l7m6543yz

```

Hypervisor Info

```

    Hardware Vendor: VMware, Inc.
        Model: VMware Virtual Platform
    Software Vendor: Unknown

```

```

    Error: ServerFaultCode:
           InvalidLoginFault type='InvalidLogin'

```

2 entries were displayed.

system node virtual-machine hypervisor show-credentials

Display hypervisor IP address and its credentials

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node virtual-machine hypervisor show-credentials` command displays the current vSphere authentication information (except the password). This consists of the vSphere server and username. The vSphere password is not displayed for security reasons. vSphere authentication information is required to use ([“system node virtual-machine hypervisor show” on page 1223](#) -node <node>, [“system node virtual-machine instance show-system-disks” on page 1229](#) -node <node> and storage disk show -virtual-machine-disk-info -node <node>) to be able to gather information about the physical host machine. It also attempts to verify the current vSphere authentication information with the vSphere host. If the check succeeds and the credentials are correct, the command displays the following information. If you want to see details about a single node, use the -node parameter.

- Node
- Hypervisor name or IP Address
- vSphere Username
- Credentials Correct?: *true*

If the check fails or credentials are incorrect, the command displays an additional *Error*.

- Node
- Hypervisor name or IP Address
- vSphere Username
- Credentials Correct?: *false*
- Error:

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|/local}] - Node

This optional parameter represents the name of the Data ONTAP node running in a virtual machine for which information is to be displayed. If this parameter is not specified, the command displays information about all nodes in the cluster.

[-server <text>] - Hypervisor IP Address or Hostname

Use this parameter to only display the Data ONTAP nodes in the cluster whose vSphere server matches this value.

[-username <text>] - Hypervisor Username

Use this parameter to only display the Data ONTAP nodes in the cluster whose vSphere username matches this value.

[-are-credentials-correct {true|false}] - Credentials Correct?

Get a list of Data ONTAP nodes running with either incorrect (false) or correct (true) vSphere credentials.

[-error <text>] - Error

Get a list of nodes with the specified error. This parameter is most useful when entered with wildcards.

Examples

The following example shows the vSphere server and vSphere username. It also displays whether the server address or its credentials are correct and displays an error if they are not.

```
cluster1::> system node virtual-machine hypervisor show-credentials
      Node: node1
Hypervisor IP Address: 192.168.0.1
      vSphere Username: administrator
      Credentials Correct?: true

      Node: node2
Hypervisor IP Address:
      vSphere Username: admin
      Credentials Correct?: false
Error: [13166] could not find IP addr for host.
Correct the vSphere credentials with the
"system node virtual-machine hypervisor modify-credentials -node" command.

2 entries were displayed.
```

system node virtual-machine instance commands

View virtual machine instance information

The `system node virtual-machine instance` commands enable virtual machine instance management.

system node virtual-machine instance show

Display virtual machine instance information per node

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node virtual-machine instance show` command displays virtual machine information. With this information you can determine the relationship between a Data ONTAP *node* and its associated virtual machine instance running within a cloud provider. Several other details about the virtual machine can be extracted as well, such as the cloud provider account ID to which it belongs. To filter command output, specify any number of optional fields listed below.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

This optional parameter represents the name of the Data ONTAP node running in a virtual machine for which information is to be displayed. If this parameter is not specified, the command displays information about all nodes in the cluster.

[-instance-id <text>] - ID of This Instance

A cloud provider-supplied unique instance ID for this virtual machine, for example "i-a9d42f89" or "db00a7755a5e4e8a8fe4b19bc3b330c3.1".

[-account-id <text>] - ID of This Account

The cloud provider-associated account ID for this virtual machine. This parameter is usually associated with a cloud provider login ID and password.

[-image-id <text>] - ID Of the Image in Use on This Instance

The image ID installed on this virtual machine instance. It identifies a pre-defined template of a computing device's software environment. It contains the operating system and can also include application software, such as database servers, middleware, and web servers. In this case, the ID refers to an image that contains everything required to run Data ONTAP in the cloud.

[-instance-type <text>] - Specifies System Attributes and Use Cost

A specification (as defined by the cloud provider) that defines the memory, CPU, storage capacity and usage cost for a virtual machine instance. Some instance types are designed for standard applications, whereas others are designed for CPU-intensive or memory-intensive applications and so on.

[-region <text>] - Set of Resources in the Same Geographic Area

A named set of resources in the same geographical area. For example "us-east-1" might be the name for a collection of compute and storage resources on the eastern coast of the United States. Typically, a region contains multiple availability zones.

[-version <text>] - Version of This VM Instance Information

The version of the Instance Metadata or Agent Wire Protocol as defined by the cloud provider.

[-availability-zone <text>] - Distinct Location within a Region

A distinct location within a *region* that is insulated from failures in other availability zones. It provides low-latency network connectivity to other availability zones in the same region.

[-primary-ip <text>] - Primary IP Address Assigned to this Instance

The primary IP address assigned to this virtual machine instance.

[-deployment-id <text>] - Deployment ID of This Instance

A cloud provider-supplied unique deployment ID for this virtual machine, for example "2831c724-97ca-4395-b8d3-a65c2a65b502".

[-fault-domain <integer>] - Fault Domain of This Instance

A cloud provider-assigned numerical fault domain ID for this virtual machine within an Availability Set.

[-update-domain <integer>] - Update Domain of This Instance

A cloud provider-assigned numerical update domain ID for this virtual machine within an Availability Set.

[-provider <text>] - Provider on which this instance is running.

The provider on which this instance is running.

Examples

The following examples illustrate typical output from the `system node virtual-machine instance show` command for a virtual machine running in a cloud provider environment.

```
cluster1::> system node virtual-machine instance show
```

```
Node: node1
Instance ID: i-b9c42e97
Account ID: 751083215869
Image ID: ami-7fb4a1c6
Instance Type: m3.xlarge
Region: us-east-1
Version: 2010-08-31
Availability Zone: us-east-1d
Primary IP: 192.168.0.1
Provider: AWS
```

```
cluster1::> system node virtual-machine instance show
```

```
Node: node1
Instance ID: 2831c724-97ca-4395-b8d3-a65c2a65b502_cloudontap-vm
Deployment ID: 2831c724-97ca-4395-b8d3-a65c2a65b502
Version: 2012-11-30
Availability Set: Fault Domain: 0
Update Domain: 0
Primary IP: 192.168.0.1
Provider: Azure
```

system node virtual-machine instance show-system-disks

Display information about Data ONTAP-v system disks

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system node virtual-machine instance show-system-disks` command displays the system disks information of the Data ONTAP node running on the virtual machine. There are three types of Data ONTAP-v system disks - boot, core and log. The details contain the physical properties of the disk and its backing information (e.g. backing store name, iSCSI Lun UUID, etc). To filter command output, specify any number of optional fields listed below.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node Name

The name of the Data ONTAP node running in a virtual machine for which information is to be displayed. If this optional parameter is not specified, the command displays information about all nodes in the cluster.

[-vmdisk-type <text>] - Type of the System Disk

The type of the system disk, for example "Boot", "Core" or "Log". This optional parameter selects the information about the system disk with the specified type.

[-vmdisk-name <text>] - Data ONTAP Supplied Name of the System Disk

The Data ONTAP-supplied name of the system disk. This optional parameter selects the information about the system disk with the specified name.

[-vmdisk-serial-number <text>] - Data ONTAP Supplied Serial Number of the System Disk

The Data ONTAP-supplied serial number of the system disk. This optional parameter selects the information about system disk with the specified serial number.

[-vmdisk-capacity {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Size of the System Disk

The size of the system disk. This optional parameter selects the information about system disks with the specified size.

[-vmdisk-area-name <text>] - Name of the System Disk Backing Store

The name of the disk backing store. A backing store represents a storage location for virtual machine files. It can be a VMFS volume, a directory on network-attached storage, or a local file system path. This optional parameter selects the information about the system disks that reside on the specified backing store.

[-vmdisk-file-name <text>] - File Name of the System Disk Used By the Hypervisor

The file name of the virtual disk used by the hypervisor. Each Data ONTAP disk is mapped to a unique VM disk file. This optional parameter selects the information about the system disk mapped to the specified file name.

[-vmdisk-backing-store-type <text>] - Type of the System Disk Backing Store

The type of the disk backing store. It can be a VMFS volume, a directory on network-attached storage, or a local file system path. This optional parameter selects the information about the system disks that are backed by the specified type.

[-vmdisk-backing-store-capacity {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Size of the System Disk Backing Store

The size of the disk backing store. This optional parameter selects the information about the system disks that are backed by stores with the specified capacity.

[-vmdisk-backing-store-nas-path <text>] - Full Path to the Backing Store for NAS

The full path to the backing store for network-attached storage. This optional parameter selects the information about the system disks with the specified NAS path.

[-vmdisk-backing-adapter-pci <text>] - Backing Adapter PCI Device ID

The backing adapter PCI device ID for the virtual disk. This optional parameter selects the information about the system disks that have the specified ID as their backing adapter PCI ID.

[-vmdisk-backing-adapter-device <text>] - Name of the Backing Adapter Device

The name of the backing adapter device. This optional parameter selects the information about the system disks that have the specified name as their backing adapter device name.

[-vmdisk-backing-adapter-model <text>] - Type of the Backing Adapter Model

The type of the backing adapter model. This optional parameter selects the information about the system disks that have the specified type as their backing adapter model type.

[-vmdisk-backing-adapter-driver <text>] - Backing Adapter Driver Name of the Initiator

The backing adapter driver name of the initiator. This optional parameter selects the information about the system disks that have the specified name as their initiator's backing adapter driver name.

[-vmdisk-backing-target-iscsi-name <text>] - iSCSI Name of the System Disk Backing Target

The iSCSI name of the disk backing target. This field is valid only for iSCSI connections. This optional parameter selects the information about the system disks that have the specified name as their backing device iSCSI target name.

[-vmdisk-backing-target-iscsi-address <text>] - iSCSI IP Address of the System Disk Backing Target

The iSCSI IP address of the disk backing target. This field is valid only for iSCSI connections. This optional parameter selects the information about the system disks that have the specified IP as their backing device iSCSI target IP address.

[-vmdisk-backing-device-address <text>] - SCSI Device Name (target-id:lun-id) for the Backing Disk

The SCSI device name for the backing disk. It takes the form target-id:lun-id, for example "2:1". This optional parameter selects the information about the system disks that have the specified backing device address.

[-vmdisk-backing-device-uuid <text>] - Hypervisor-Assigned Unique ID of the Backing Device

The hypervisor-assigned unique ID of the backing device (disk or LUN). This optional parameter selects the information about system disks that are backed by a device with the specified UUID.

[-vmdisk-backing-device-partition <integer>] - Backing Disk Partition Number for the VM Disk File

The backing disk partition number where the corresponding VM disk file resides. This optional parameter selects the information about the system disks that reside on the specified partition number on any disk.

[-vmdisk-backing-device-capacity {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Size of the Backing Device (Disk or LUN)

The size of the backing device (disk or LUN) in bytes. This optional parameter selects the information about the system disks that have backing devices with the specified capacity.

Examples

The following example shows typical output from the `system node virtual-machine instance show-system-disks` command for the Data ONTAP node running on a virtual machine.

```
cluster1::> system node virtual-machine instance show-system-disks
  Disk Disk  Disk   Store
Node Type Name  Capacity Name   VM Disk File Name
-----
node1
  Boot ad0    1.032 GB store1 store1/node1/DataONTAP.vmdk
  Core ad1    1.505 GB store2 store2/node1/DataONTAP-var.vmdk
  Log  ad2    5.001 GB store3 store3/node1/DataONTAP-nvram.vmdk
```

```
Warning: Unable to list entries on node node2. Failed to connect
         to the vSphere server. Reason: Either the server hostname
         or IP address is not set or there are network issues.
         Correct the vSphere credentials using the "system node
         virtual-machine hypervisor modify-credentials" command.
3 entries were displayed.
```

system script commands

Capture CLI session to a file for later upload. Analogous to the unix `'script'` command

system script delete

Delete saved CLI session logs

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system script delete` command deletes files that contain CLI session records. Use the [“system script show” on page 1232](#) command to display saved CLI sessions.

Parameters

-username <text> - Log Owner Username

Use this parameter to specify the name of the user whose CLI session record files are deleted. The default is the username is that of the logged in user.

-filename <text> - Log Filename

Use this parameter to specify the names of CLI session record files to delete.

Examples

The following example shows how to delete the files named `sessionlog2` and `sessionlog3`.

```
cluster1::> system script delete -filename sessionlog2,sessionlog3
```

The following example deletes all saved script files.

```
cluster1::> system script delete *
```

system script show

Display saved CLI session logs

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system script show` command displays information about files that contain records of CLI sessions.

For security reasons, the command normally displays only the script files created by the logged in user. Administrative users can display all log files using the `-user` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-user]

Use this parameter to display all script files created by all users, along with the username associated with each file.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-username <text>] - Log Owner Username

Use this parameter to display information only about files saved by the user you specify. The default username is that of the logged in user.

[-filename <text>] - Log Filename

Use this parameter to display information only about files that have the file name you specify.

[-size-limit {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Logfile Size Limit

Use this parameter to display information only about files that have the size limit you specify.

[-state <State of CLI session log>] - Current State

Use this parameter to display information only about files that have the state you specify. Valid values for this parameter are `open-and-logging`, `file-full`, and `file-closed`.

[-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Current Logfile Size

Use this parameter to display information only about files that are the size you specify.

[-mtime <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Last Modification Time

Use this parameter to display information only about files that were last modified at the date and time you specify.

[-this-session {yes|no}] - Session is Logging

Use this parameter with the value `yes` to display information only about files that are recording the current CLI session. Use this parameter with the value `no` to display information only about files that are not recording the current CLI session.

Examples

The following example displays typical system script information.

```
cluster1::> system script show
This
-----
FileName      Sess State      Size  Last Mod Date
-----
sessionlog1    no  file-closed    435B   12/2/2008 10:51:12
sessionlog2    yes open-and-logging 193B   12/2/2008 10:51:29
2 entries were displayed.
```

system script start

Start logging all CLI I/O to session log

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system script start` command starts creating a record of your CLI session. The record is stored in a file. Use the [“system script show” on page 1232](#) `-this-session yes` command to display files that are recording the current CLI session. Use the [“system script stop” on page 1233](#) command to stop recording the current CLI session.

Parameters

-filename <text> - Filename to Log To

Use this parameter to specify the file name to which the CLI session record is saved.

-size-limit {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]} - Logfile Size Limit Max:2GB

Use this parameter to specify the maximum size of the file that contains the CLI session record. When the file size reaches this limit, recording stops. The default file size limit is 1 MB. The maximum file size limit is 2 GB.

Examples

The following example shows how to start creating a record of the CLI session in a file named `sessionlog3`. The size limit of this file is 20 MB.

```
cluster1::> system script start -filename sessionlog3 -size-limit 20MB
```

system script stop

Stops logging CLI I/O

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system script stop` command stops creating a record of your CLI session, if you started creating the record by using the [“system script start” on page 1233](#) command. Use the [“system script show” on page 1232](#) `-this-session yes` command to display files that are recording the current CLI session.

Examples

The following example shows how to stop creating a record of your CLI session.

```
cluster1::> system script stop
```

system script upload

Upload the selected CLI session log

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system script upload` command uploads a CLI session record file to a remote location. Specify the remote location using an FTP or HTTP URI. Use the [“system script show” on page 1232](#) command to display saved CLI sessions. Use the [“system script start” on page 1233](#) command to record a CLI session and save it to a file.

Parameters

-username <text> - Username If Not Your Own

Use this parameter to specify the name of the user who owns the file to upload. By default, this is the user who is logged in.

-filename <text> - Filename to Log To

Use this parameter to specify the name of a file to be uploaded.

-destination {(ftp|http)://(hostname|IPv4 Address|['IPv6 Address'])...} - URI to Send File To

Use this parameter to specify the FTP or HTTP destination of the file.

Examples

The following example shows how to upload the file named `sessionlog3` to the destination `ftp://now.example.com/cli_sessions`.

```
cluster1::> system script upload -filename sessionlog3 -destination ftp://now.example.com/cli_sessions
```

system service-processor commands

Display and configure the Service Processor

system service-processor reboot-sp

Reboot the Service Processor on a node

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system service-processor reboot-sp` command reboots the Service Processor of the specified node.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

This parameter specifies the node whose Service Processor is to be rebooted.

[-image {primary|backup}] - Image to Boot with After Reboot

This parameter specifies the image that the Service Processor uses after the reboot. By default, the primary image is used. Avoid booting the SP from the backup image. Booting from the backup image is reserved for troubleshooting and recovery purposes only. It might require that the SP automatic firmware update be disabled, which is not a recommended setting. You should contact technical support before attempting to boot the SP from the backup image.

Examples

The following command reboots the Service Processor of node "node1" into the primary image.

```
cluster1:: system service-processor reboot-sp -node node1 -image primary
```

NOTE : If your console connection is through the SP, it will be disconnected.
Do you want to reboot the SP ? [y|n]: y

```
cluster1::
```

The following command reboots the Service Processors of all nodes. Since -image is not specified, the Service Processors will boot into the primary image.

```
cluster1:: system service-processor reboot-sp -node *
```

NOTE : If your console connection is through the SP, it will be disconnected.
Do you want to reboot the SP ? [y|n]: y
2 entries were acted on.

```
cluster1::
```

system service-processor show

Display the Service Processor information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system service-processor show` command displays information about the Service Processor of each node in a cluster. You can limit output to specific types of information and specific nodes in the cluster, or filter output by specific field values.

In case a node is offline or its Service Processor management daemon is down, the command displays the last known IP address of its Service Processor. Only the IP address is displayed in such cases.

Parameters

[-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects information for the Service Processor of the specified node.

[-type {SP|NONE|BMC}] - Type of Device

Selects information for the Service Processors of the specified type.

[-status {online|offline|sp-daemon-offline|node-offline|degraded|rebooting|unknown|updating}] - Status

Selects information for the Service Processors whose status matches the specified value.

[-ip-configured {true|false}] - Is Network Configured

Selects information for the Service Processors whose network is configured (true) or not configured (false).

[-address <IP Address>, ...] - Public IP Address

Selects information for the Service Processors that use the specified IP address or addresses.

[-mac <MAC Address>] - MAC Address

Selects information for the Service Processors that use the specified MAC address.

[-fw-version <text>] - Firmware Version

Selects information for the Service Processors that are running the specified firmware version.

[-part-num <text>] - Part Number

Selects information for the Service Processors that have the specified part number.

[-serial-num <text>] - Serial Number

Selects information for the Service Processors that have the specified serial number.

[-dev-rev <text>] - Device Revision

Selects information for the Service Processors that have the specified device revision.

[-autoupdate-enabled {true|false}] - Is Firmware Autoupdate Enabled

Selects information for the Service Processors that have the specified status for firmware automatic update.

Examples

The following example displays basic information for the Service Processors of all the nodes.

```
cluster1::> system service-processor show
Node      Type Status      IP      Firmware
Configured Version  IP Address
-----
node1     SP  online      true     2.2X5    192.168.1.201
node2     SP  online      true     2.2X5    192.168.1.202
2 entries were displayed.

cluster1::>
```

The following example displays all available information for the Service Processors of all the nodes.

```
cluster1::> system service-processor show -instance

Node: node1
Type of Device: SP
Status: online
Is Network Configured: true
Public IP Address: 192.168.1.201
MAC Address: ab:cd:ef:fe:ed:01
Firmware Version: 2.2X5
Part Number: Not Applicable
Serial Number: Not Applicable
Device Revision: Not Applicable
Is Firmware Autoupdate Enabled: true

Node: node2
Type of Device: SP
Status: online
Is Network Configured: true
Public IP Address: 192.168.1.202
MAC Address: ab:cd:ef:fe:ed:02
Firmware Version: 2.2X5
Part Number: Not Applicable
Serial Number: Not Applicable
Device Revision: Not Applicable
Is Firmware Autoupdate Enabled: true
2 entries were displayed.

cluster1::>
```

The following example displays only the type, status and firmware version for the Service Processors of all the nodes.

```
cluster1::> system service-processor show -fields type,status,fw-version
node      type status fw-version
-----
node1     SP  online 2.2X5
node2     SP  online 2.2X5
2 entries were displayed.

cluster1::>
```

system service-processor api-service commands

Display and configure the Service Processor API service

system service-processor api-service modify

Modify service processor API service configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system service-processor api-service modify` command modifies SP API service configuration. The SP API is a secure network API that enables Data ONTAP to communicate with the Service Processor over the network.

Parameters

[-is-enabled {true|false}] - Is SP API Service Enabled

This parameter enables or disables the API service of the Service Processor. When the API service is disabled, features like network-based firmware updates and network-based down filer log collection will not be available, and the slower serial-interface will be used for firmware updates and down filer log collections.

[-port <integer>] - SP API Service Port

This parameter specifies the port number on the Service Processor used for the API service. By default, port 50000 is used.

Examples

The following example modifies the port number used for the SP API service and then disables the SP API service.

```
cluster1::*>system service-processor api-service modify -port 50001

cluster1::*>system service-processor api-service show
Service Processor API service configuration
is-enabled: true
port: 50001

cluster1::*>system service-processor api-service modify -is-enabled false

cluster1::*>system service-processor api-service show
Service Processor API service configuration
is-enabled: false
port: 50001
```

system service-processor api-service renew-certificates

Renew SSL and SSH certificates used for secure communication with Service Processor API service

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system service-processor api-service renew-certificates` command renews the internal SSL and SSH certificates used for secure communication with the Service Processor API service. If the parameter `-renew-all` is not specified, only host certificates are renewed.

Parameters

[-renew-all {true|false}] - Renew CA Certificates Also

This parameter specifies the type of certificates that needs to be renewed. If this parameter is set to false, only the host certificates (that is, the client and server certificates) are renewed. If this parameter is set to true, the root-ca certificate is renewed along with the host certificates.

Examples

The following example renews the host certificates and the root-ca certificates. The second command renews only the host certificates.

```
cluster1::*>system service-processor api-service renew-certificates -renew-all true
cluster1::*>system service-processor api-service renew-certificates
```

system service-processor api-service show

Display service processor API service configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system service-processor api-service show` command displays the Service Processor API service configuration.

Examples

The following example displays the SP API service configuration:

```
cluster1::*>system service-processor api-service show
  Service Processor API service configuration
is-enabled: true
  port: 50000
```

system service-processor image commands

Service Processor Firmware Image commands

system service-processor image modify

Enable/Disable automatic firmware update

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system service-processor image modify` command enables or disables automatic firmware update on the Service Processor of specified node or nodes.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

The parameter specifies the node on which automatic Service Processor firmware update is to be enabled or disabled.

[-autoupdate {true|false}] - Firmware Autoupdate

Setting this parameter to `true` enables automatic firmware update. Setting this parameter to `false` disables automatic firmware update. This is a mandatory parameter.

Examples

The following command enables automatic firmware update for the Service Processor on the local node.

```
cluster1::> system service-processor image modify -node local -autoupdate true
```

The following command enables automatic firmware update for the Service Processors on all the nodes.

```
cluster1::> system service-processor image modify -node * -autoupdate true
2 entries were modified.
```

system service-processor image show

Display the details of currently installed Service Processor firmware image

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system service-processor image show` command displays information about the currently installed firmware images on the Service Processor of each node in a cluster. You can limit output to specific types of information and specific nodes in the cluster, or filter output by specific field values.

Parameters

[-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects firmware image information for the Service Processor of the specified node.

[-image {primary|backup}] - Image

Selects firmware image information for the Service Processors that are running the primary or backup image as specified.

[-type {SP|NONE|BMC}] - Type

Selects firmware image information for the Service Processors of the specified type.

[-status {installed|corrupt|updating|auto-updating|none}] - Image Status

Selects firmware image information for the Service Processors whose image status matches the specified value.

[-is-current {true|false}] - Is Image Current

Selects firmware image information for the SP whose current image matches the specified status. This parameter indicates the partition (primary or backup) that the SP is currently booted from, not whether the installed firmware version is most current.

[-version <text>] - Firmware Version

Selects firmware image information for the Service Processors running the specified firmware version.

[-autoupdate {true|false}] - Firmware Autoupdate

Selects firmware image information for the Service Processors whose automatic update matches the specified configuration.

[-last-update-status {failed|passed}] - Last Update Status

Selects firmware image information for the Service Processors whose last update is of the specified status.

Examples

The following command displays basic firmware information for the Service Processors of all the nodes.

```
cluster1::> system service-processor image show
```

Node	Type	Image	Status	Is Current	Version
node1	SP	primary	installed	true	2.2X8
		backup	installed	false	2.2X5
node2	SP	primary	installed	true	2.2X8
		backup	installed	false	2.2X5

4 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::>
```

The following command displays all available firmware information for the Service Processors of all the nodes.

```
cluster1::> system service-processor image show -instance
```

```

      Node: node1
      Image: primary
      Type: SP
      Image Status: installed
      Is Image Current: true
      Firmware Version: 2.2X8
      Firmware Autoupdate: true
      Last Update Status: passed

      Node: node1
      Image: backup
      Type: SP
      Image Status: installed
      Is Image Current: false
      Firmware Version: 2.2X5
      Firmware Autoupdate: true
      Last Update Status: passed

      Node: node2
      Image: primary
      Type: SP
      Image Status: installed
      Is Image Current: true
      Firmware Version: 2.2X8
      Firmware Autoupdate: true
      Last Update Status: passed

      Node: node2
      Image: backup
      Type: SP
      Image Status: installed
      Is Image Current: false
      Firmware Version: 2.2X5
      Firmware Autoupdate: true
      Last Update Status: passed
4 entries were displayed.
cluster1::>
```

system service-processor image update

Update Service Processor firmware

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system service-processor image update` command installs a new firmware version on the Service Processor of specified node in a cluster. If this command fails, it will display and log an appropriate error message and abort. No automatic command retries will be performed. This command also specifies which firmware image is to be installed on the Service Processor and how.

You can use the command [“system service-processor image update-progress show” on page 1241](#) to check the progress of the update.

The following parameter combinations are not supported for this command:

- `-update-type differential` with `-clear-logs true`
- `-baseline true` with `-package <text>`

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

This parameter specifies the node whose Service Processor's firmware is to be updated.

[-package <text>] - Firmware Package

This parameter specifies the package that will be installed. You can find the package file in the SP Update Repository field of the [“system node image package show” on page 1212](#) command. If you do not specify this parameter, the Service Processor is updated to the most recent version of the firmware that is available in the update repository. You must specify this parameter if `baseline` is false or omitted.

[-baseline {true|false}] - Install Baseline

If you set this parameter to true, the command installs the Service Processor firmware version that is bundled with the currently running release of Data ONTAP. This is a safety mechanism that allows you to revert the SP firmware to the version that was qualified and bundled with the currently running version of Data ONTAP on your system. If not specified, this parameter defaults to false.

[-clear-logs {true|false}] - Clear Logs After Update

If you set this parameter to `true`, the command resets log settings to factory default and clears contents of all logs maintained by the Service Processor, including:

- Event logs
- IPMI logs
- Forensics logs

Examples

The following command reverts the firmware on the Service Processor of the local node to the version that was packaged with the currently running release of Data ONTAP. A complete install will be performed, clearing all logs maintained by the Service Processor. The second command displays the status of the in-progress firmware install.

```
cluster1::> system service-processor image update -node local -update-type full -baseline true -clear-logs true
```

```
cluster1::>
```

```
cluster1::> system service-processor image update-progress show
```

Node	In Progress	Start Time	Percent Done	End Time
node1	yes	8/28/2012 20:00:34	99	-
node2	no	-	0	-

2 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::>
```

system service-processor image update-progress commands

The update-progress directory

system service-processor image update-progress show

Display status for the latest Service Processor firmware update

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system service-processor image update-progress show` command displays the progress information of firmware updates on the Service Processor of the specified nodes. The "in-progress" field displays "no" if no update is in progress. This command does not display the progress of an SP firmware update that is triggered from the SP CLI.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

This parameter displays the status of Service Processor firmware update for the specified node.

[-start-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Latest SP Firmware Update Start Timestamp

This parameter displays the status of the Service Processor whose firmware update start time matches the specified value.

[-percent-done <integer>] - Latest SP Firmware Update Percentage Done

This parameter displays the status of the Service Processor whose update completion percentage matches the specified value.

[-end-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Latest SP Firmware Update End Timestamp

This parameter displays the status of the Service Processor whose firmware update end time matches the specified value.

[-in-progress {yes|no}] - Is Update in Progress

This parameter displays the update status of the Service Processor that matches the specified in-progress status.

Examples

The following example starts a firmware update on the local node and then uses the command `system service-processor image update-progress show` to display progress of firmware updates on Service Processors of all nodes in the system.

```
cluster1::> system service-processor image update -node local -update-type full -baseline true -clear-logs true
```

```
cluster1::>
```

```
cluster1::> system node service-processor image update-progress show
```

Node	In Progress	Start Time	Percent Done	End Time
node1	yes	8/28/2012 20:00:34	99	-
node2	no	-	0	-

2 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::>
```

system service-processor log commands

Service Processor Logs

system service-processor log show-allocations

Display the Service Processor log allocation map

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system service-processor log show-allocations` command displays the allocation map of the Service Processor logs collected in the cluster. The Service Processor logs of a node are archived in the `mroot` directory of the collecting node. This command displays the sequence numbers for the Service Processor log files that reside in each collecting node.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the sequence numbers of Service Processor log files that the specified node has collected.

[-remote-node <text>] - Remote Node

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the sequence numbers of Service Processor log files that have been collected from the specified remote node.

[-seqList <integer>, ...] - Log File Sequence Numbers

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about Service Processor log files with the specified sequence number.

Examples

The following example displays the allocation map of the Service Processor log files in the cluster.

```
cluster1::> system service-processor log show-allocation
Node           From Which Node      Log File Sequence
-----
cluster1-01
                cluster1-01      10, 11, 12, 13, 15
                cluster1-02      14, 15, 16, 17
cluster1-02
                cluster1-01      14
                cluster1-02      11, 12, 13
4 entries were displayed.
cluster1::>
```

system service-processor network commands

Display and configure the Service Processor Network

system service-processor network modify

Modify the network configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system service-processor network modify` command modifies the network configuration of the Service Processor of specified node or nodes in a cluster.

If the SP automatic network configuration has been enabled, the `system service-processor network modify` command allows you to only enable or disable the SP IPv4 or Ipv6 network interface.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

This parameter specifies the node whose Service Processor's network configuration is to be modified.

-address-family {IPv4|IPv6} - Address Family

This parameter specifies whether the IPv4 or the IPv6 configuration is to be modified.

[-enable {true|false}] - Interface Enabled

This parameter enables or disables the underlying network interface for the specified address-family. This is a mandatory parameter.

[-dhcp {v4|none}] - DHCP Status

If this parameter is set to v4, the Service Processor uses network configuration from the DHCP server. Otherwise, the Service Processor uses the network address you specify. If this parameter is not set to v4 or is not specified, you must specify the IP address, netmask, prefix-length, and gateway in the command. DHCP is not supported for IPv6 configuration.

[-ip-address <IP Address>] - IP Address

This parameter specifies the public IP address for the Service Processor. You must specify this parameter when the `-dhcp` parameter is not set to v4.

[-netmask <IP Address>] - Netmask

This parameter specifies the netmask for a Service Processor that uses an IPv4 address. This parameter has no effect if the IP address family is set to IPv6. You must specify this parameter when DHCP is not v4 and the address family is IPv4.

[-prefix-length <integer>] - Prefix Length of Subnet Mask

This parameter specifies the network prefix-length of the Service Processor if the address family is set to IPv6. The parameter has no effect when the address family is set to IPv4. You must specify this parameter when DHCP is not set to v4 and when the address family is set to IPv6.

[-gateway <IP Address>] - Gateway IP Address

This parameter specifies network gateway of the Service Processor. You must specify this parameter when DHCP is not set to v4.

Examples

The following example enables the network interface for IPv4 on the Service Processor of the local node. It first displays the current network configuration information of the local node to show the network interface is initially disabled, and then enables it with IP address 192.168.1.202, netmask as 255.255.255.0 and gateway as 192.168.1.1. It displays the interim state with SP Network Setup Status field showing "in-progress". It finally displays the network configuration again to confirm the specified values took effect.

```
cluster1::> system service-processor network show -instance -node local
```

```

    Node: node2
    Address Family: IPv4
    Interface Enabled: false
    Type of Device: SP
        Status: online
    Link Status: disabled
    DHCP Status: -
    IP Address: -
    MAC Address: ab:cd:ef:fe:ed:02
    Netmask: -
    Prefix Length of Subnet Mask: -
    Router Assigned IP Address: -
    Link Local IP Address: -
    Gateway IP Address: -
    Time Last Updated: Fri Jun 13 16:29:55 GMT 2014
    Subnet Name: -
    Enable IPv6 Router Assigned Address: -
```

```
SP Network Setup Status: succeeded
SP Network Setup Failure Reason: -
```

```
Node: node2
Address Family: IPv6
Interface Enabled: false
Type of Device: SP
Status: online
Link Status: disabled
DHCP Status: none
IP Address: -
MAC Address: ab:cd:ef:fe:ed:02
Netmask: -
Prefix Length of Subnet Mask: -
Router Assigned IP Address: -
Link Local IP Address: -
Gateway IP Address: -
Time Last Updated: Fri Jun 13 16:29:55 GMT 2014
Subnet Name: -
Enable IPv6 Router Assigned Address: -
SP Network Setup Status: not-setup
SP Network Setup Failure Reason: -
2 entries were displayed.
```

```
cluster1::>
```

```
cluster1::> system service-processor network modify -node local -address-family IPv4 -enable true -ip-address 192.168.1.202 -netmask 255.255.255.0
```

```
cluster1::>
cluster1::> system service-processor network show -instance -node local
```

```
Node: node2
Address Family: IPv4
Interface Enabled: false
Type of Device: SP
Status: online
Link Status: disabled
DHCP Status: -
IP Address: -
MAC Address: ab:cd:ef:fe:ed:02
Netmask: -
Prefix Length of Subnet Mask: -
Router Assigned IP Address: -
Link Local IP Address: -
Gateway IP Address: -
Time Last Updated: Fri Jun 13 16:29:55 GMT 2014
Subnet Name: -
Enable IPv6 Router Assigned Address: -
SP Network Setup Status: in-progress
SP Network Setup Failure Reason: -
```

```
Node: node2
Address Family: IPv6
Interface Enabled: false
Type of Device: SP
Status: online
Link Status: disabled
DHCP Status: none
IP Address: -
MAC Address: ab:cd:ef:fe:ed:02
```

```
cluster1::> system service-processor network show -instance -node local
```

```
Node: node2
Address Family: IPv4
Interface Enabled: true
Type of Device: SP
Status: online
Link Status: up
DHCP Status: none
IP Address: 192.168.1.202
MAC Address: ab:cd:ef:fe:ed:02
```

```

Netmask: 255.255.255.0
Prefix Length of Subnet Mask: -
Router Assigned IP Address: -
Link Local IP Address: -
Gateway IP Address: 192.168.1.1
Time Last Updated: Fri Jun 13 16:29:55 GMT 2014
Subnet Name: -
Enable IPv6 Router Assigned Address: -
SP Network Setup Status: succeeded
SP Network Setup Failure Reason: -

Node: node2
Address Family: IPv6
Interface Enabled: false
Type of Device: SP
Status: online
Link Status: disabled
DHCP Status: none
IP Address: -
MAC Address: ab:cd:ef:fe:ed:02
Netmask: -
Prefix Length of Subnet Mask: -
Router Assigned IP Address: -
Link Local IP Address: -
Gateway IP Address: -
Time Last Updated: Fri Jun 13 16:29:55 GMT 2014
Subnet Name: -
Enable IPv6 Router Assigned Address: -
SP Network Setup Status: not-setup
SP Network Setup Failure Reason: -
2 entries were displayed.

cluster1::>

```

system service-processor network show

Display the network configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system service-processor network show` command displays the network configuration of the Service Processor of each node in a cluster. You can limit output to specific types of information and specific nodes in the cluster, or filter output by specific field values.

In case a node is offline or its Service Processor management daemon is down, the command displays the last known IP address of its Service Processor. Only the IP address is displayed in such cases.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects network configuration information for the Service Processor of the specified node.

[-address-family {IPv4|IPv6}] - Address Family

Selects network configuration information for the Service Processors that have the specified IP address family.

[-enable {true|false}] - Interface Enabled

Selects network configuration information for the Service Processors whose network interface for the given address-family is enabled or disabled as specified.

[-type {SP|NONE|BMC}] - Type of Device

Selects network configuration information for the Service Processors of the specified type.

[-status {online|offline|sp-daemon-offline|node-offline|degraded|rebooting|unknown|updating}] - Status

Selects network configuration information for the Service Processors whose status matches the specified value.

[-link-status {up|down|disabled|unknown}] - Link Status

Selects network configuration information for the Service Processors whose link status matches the specified value.

[-dhcp {v4|none}] - DHCP Status

Selects network configuration information for the Service Processors whose DHCP status matches the specified value.

[-ip-address <IP Address>] - IP Address

Selects network configuration information for the Service Processors that use the specified IP address.

[-mac <MAC Address>] - MAC Address

Selects network configuration information for the Service Processors that use the specified MAC address.

[-netmask <IP Address>] - Netmask

This parameter displays information only for the Service Processors that use the specified netmask.

[-prefix-length <integer>] - Prefix Length of Subnet Mask

Selects network configuration information for the Service Processors whose prefix length of subnet mask matches the specified value.

[-router-ip <IP Address>] - Router Assigned IP Address

Selects network configuration information for the Service Processors whose router-assigned IP address matches the specified value.

[-link-local-ip <IP Address>] - Link Local IP Address

Selects network configuration information for the Service Processors whose link local IP address matches the specified value.

[-gateway <IP Address>] - Gateway IP Address

Selects network configuration information for the Service Processors whose gateway IP address matches the specified value.

[-time-last-updated <text>] - Time Last Updated

Selects network information for the Service Processors that have the specified time stamp showing when configuration was last updated.

[-subnet-name <text>] - Subnet Name

Selects network information for the Service Processors that use the specified subnet-name for SP automatic configuration.

[-is-ipv6-ra-enabled {true|false}] - Enable IPv6 Router Assigned Address

Selects network information for the Service Processors that have the specified status for IPv6 router-assigned address.

[-setup-status {not-setup|succeeded|in-progress|failed}] - SP Network Setup Status

Selects network information for the Service Processors that have the specified status for network interface setup.

[-setup-failure-reason {success|subnet-out-of-address|invalid-subnet|other-error}] - SP Network Setup Failure Reason

Selects network information for the Service Processors that have the specified reason for network interface setup failure.

Examples

The following example displays basic network configuration information for the Service Processors of all the nodes.

```
cluster1::> system service-processor network show
```

Node	Status	Address Type	Link State	IP Address
node1	online	IPv4	up	192.168.1.201
DHCP: v4 MAC Address: ab:cd:ef:fe:ed:01 Network Gateway: 192.168.1.1 Network Mask (IPv4 only): 255.255.255.0 Prefix Length (IPv6 only): - IPv6 RA Enabled: - Subnet Name: - SP Network Setup Status: succeeded				
node1	online	IPv6	disabled	-
DHCP: none MAC Address: ab:cd:ef:fe:ed:01 Network Gateway: - Network Mask (IPv4 only): - Prefix Length (IPv6 only): - IPv6 RA Enabled: - Subnet Name: - SP Network Setup Status: not-setup				
node2	online	IPv4	up	192.168.1.202
DHCP: v4 MAC Address: ab:cd:ef:fe:ed:02 Network Gateway: 192.168.1.1 Network Mask (IPv4 only): 255.255.255.0 Prefix Length (IPv6 only): - IPv6 RA Enabled: - Subnet Name: - SP Network Setup Status: succeeded				
node2	online	IPv6	disabled	-
DHCP: none MAC Address: ab:cd:ef:fe:ed:02 Network Gateway: - Network Mask (IPv4 only): - Prefix Length (IPv6 only): - IPv6 RA Enabled: - Subnet Name: - SP Network Setup Status: not-setup				

4 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::>
```

The following example displays all available network configuration information for the Service Processors of all the nodes.

```
cluster1::> system service-processor network show -instance
```

```

      Node: node1
    Address Family: IPv4
Interface Enabled: true
  Type of Device: SP

```



```

        Status: online
        Link Status: up
        DHCP Status: v4
        IP Address: 192.168.1.201
        MAC Address: ab:cd:ef:fe:ed:01
        Netmask: 255.255.255.0
Prefix Length of Subnet Mask: -
Router Assigned IP Address: -
Link Local IP Address: -
Gateway IP Address: 192.168.1.1
Time Last Updated: Fri Jun 13 17:03:59 GMT 2014
Subnet Name: -
Enable IPv6 Router Assigned Address: -
SP Network Setup Status: succeeded
SP Network Setup Failure Reason: -

```

```

        Node: node1
        Address Family: IPv6
Interface Enabled: false
Type of Device: SP
        Status: online
        Link Status: disabled
        DHCP Status: none
        IP Address: -
        MAC Address: ab:cd:ef:fe:ed:01
        Netmask: -
Prefix Length of Subnet Mask: -
Router Assigned IP Address: -
Link Local IP Address: -
Gateway IP Address: -
Time Last Updated: Fri Jun 13 17:03:59 GMT 2014
Subnet Name: -
Enable IPv6 Router Assigned Address: -
SP Network Setup Status: not-setup
SP Network Setup Failure Reason: -

```

```

        Node: node2
        Address Family: IPv4
Interface Enabled: true
Type of Device: SP
        Status: online
        Link Status: up
        DHCP Status: v4
        IP Address: 192.168.1.202
        MAC Address: ab:cd:ef:fe:ed:02
        Netmask: 255.255.255.0
Prefix Length of Subnet Mask: -
Router Assigned IP Address: -
Link Local IP Address: -
Gateway IP Address: 192.168.1.1
Time Last Updated: Fri Jun 13 17:03:59 GMT 2014
Subnet Name: -
Enable IPv6 Router Assigned Address: -
SP Network Setup Status: succeeded
SP Network Setup Failure Reason: -

```

```

        Node: node2
        Address Family: IPv6
Interface Enabled: false
Type of Device: SP
        Status: online
        Link Status: disabled
        DHCP Status: none
        IP Address: -
        MAC Address: ab:cd:ef:fe:ed:02
        Netmask: -
Prefix Length of Subnet Mask: -
Router Assigned IP Address: -
Link Local IP Address: -
Gateway IP Address: -
Time Last Updated: Fri Jun 13 17:03:59 GMT 2014
Subnet Name: -
Enable IPv6 Router Assigned Address: -
SP Network Setup Status: not-setup
SP Network Setup Failure Reason: -

```

4 entries were displayed.

cluster1::>

system service-processor network auto-configuration commands

Manage Service Processor Auto-Configuration Resource

system service-processor network auto-configuration disable

Disable Service Processor Auto-Configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system service-processor network auto-configuration disable` command disables the SP's use of subnet resource for the automatic configuration of its networking port. This command is a cluster-wide configuration. When you disable the SP automatic network configuration, all SPs in the cluster will be configured to use IPv4 DHCP. Any addresses previously allocated from the subnet to the SP will be released. If the SP fails to obtain an IPv4 IP address from the DHCP server, an EMS message warns you about the failure. The IPv6 interface will be disabled.

Parameters

-address-family {IPv4|IPv6} - Subnet Address Family

This parameter specifies whether the IPv4 or the IPv6 automatic configuration is to be disabled for the SP.

Examples

The following example disables the automatic configuration for IPv4 on the SP. It first displays the current network configuration and then disables the SP IPv4 automatic network configuration.

```
cluster1::>system service-processor network show
```

Node	Status	Family	Link State	IP Address

node1	online	IPv4	up	192.168.1.2
	DHCP: none			
		MAC Address: ab:cd:ef:fe:ed:01		
		Network Gateway: 192.168.1.1		
		Network Mask (IPv4 only): 255.255.255.0		
		Prefix Length (IPv6 only): -		
		IPv6 RA Enabled: -		
		Subnet Name: ipv4_test		
		SP Network Setup Status: succeeded		

```
cluster1::>system service-processor network auto-configuration disable -address-family Ipv4
```

```
cluster1::>system service-processor network auto-configuration show
```

Cluster Name	SP IPv4 Subnet Name	SP IPv6 Subnet Name

cluster1	-	-

```
cluster1::>system service-processor network show
```

Node	Status	Family	Link State	IP Address

node1	online	IPv4	up	192.168.1.184
		DHCP: v4		
		MAC Address: ab:cd:ef:fe:ed:01		

```

Network Gateway: 192.168.1.1
Network Mask (IPv4 only): 255.255.255.0
Prefix Length (IPv6 only): -
IPv6 RA Enabled: -
Subnet Name: -
SP Network Setup Status: succeeded

```

system service-processor network auto-configuration enable

Enable Service Processor Auto-Configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system service-processor network auto-configuration enable` command enables the automatic network configuration for the SP. This is a cluster-wide configuration. Every node in the cluster will use the specified subnet to allocate IP address, subnet mask and gateway address for the SP configuration. When the SP automatic network configuration is enabled, you do not need to manually manage the SP network of individual nodes. A node that subsequently joins the cluster uses the specified subnet to configure its SP network automatically.

Prior to running this command, the subnet you want to use for the SP automatic network configuration must already be defined in the cluster and must have no resource conflicts with the SP network interface.

Parameters

-address-family {IPv4|IPv6} - Subnet Address Family

This parameter specifies whether the IPv4 or the IPv6 automatic configuration is to be enabled for the SP.

-subnet-name <text> - Subnet Name

This parameter specifies the network subnet that the SP will use for automatic network configuration.

Examples

The following example enables the automatic network configuration for IPv4 on the SP. It first displays the current SP network configuration, displays available network subnet in the cluster, and then enable the SP to use the subnet for IPv4 automatic configuration.

```
cluster1::>system service-processor network show
```

Node	Status	Address Family	Link State	IP Address
node1	online	IPv4	up	192.168.1.201

```

DHCP: v4
MAC Address: ab:cd:ef:fe:ed:01
Network Gateway: 192.168.1.1
Network Mask (IPv4 only): 255.255.255.0
Prefix Length (IPv6 only): -
IPv6 RA Enabled: -
Subnet Name: -
SP Network Setup Status: succeeded

```

```
cluster1::> network subnet show
```

```

IPspace: Default
Subnet
Name      Subnet      Broadcast Domain  Gateway  Avail/Total  Ranges
-----
ipv4_test 192.168.1.0/24 Default  192.168.1.1      3/5      192.168.1.2-192.168.1.6

```

```
cluster1::>system service-processor network auto-configuration enable -address-family ipv4 -subnet-name ipv4_test
```

```
cluster1::system service-processor network> show
```

Node	Status	Address Family	Link State	IP Address

node1	online	IPv4	up	192.168.1.2
DHCP: none				
MAC Address: ab:cd:ef:fe:ed:01				
Network Gateway: 192.168.1.1				
Network Mask (IPv4 only): 255.255.255.0				
Prefix Length (IPv6 only): -				
IPv6 RA Enabled: -				
Subnet Name: ipv4_test				
SP Network Setup Status: succeeded				

system service-processor network auto-configuration show

Display Service Processor Auto-Configuration Setup

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system service-processor network auto-configuration show` command displays the names of the IPv4 and IPv6 network subnet objects configured in the cluster that the SP uses for automatic configuration.

Examples

The following example shows that the SP is configured to use the "ipv4_test" IPv4 subnet in the cluster for the SP automatic network configuration.

```
cluster1::>system service-processor network auto-configuration show
Cluster Name      SP IPv4 Subnet Name      SP IPv6 Subnet Name
-----
cluster1         ipv4_test -
```

system service-processor ssh commands

The ssh directory

system service-processor ssh add-allowed-addresses

Add IP addresses to the list that is allowed to access the Service Processor

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system service-processor ssh add-allowed-addresses` command grants IP addresses access to the Service Processor.

Parameters

-allowed-addresses <IP Address/Mask>, ... - Public IP Addresses

Use this parameter to specify one or more IP addresses with corresponding netmasks. The value should be specified in the format of address/netmask, for example, 10.98.150.10/24, fd20:8b1e:b255:c09b::/64. Use commas to separate multiple address/netmask pairs. If "0.0.0.0/0, ::/0" is specified in the parameter, any IP address is allowed to access the Service Processor.

Examples

The following examples grant the specified IP addresses access to the Service Processor and display the list of public IP addresses that are allowed to access the Service Processor.

```
cluster1:: system service-processor ssh show
Allowed Addresses: 0.0.0.0/0, ::/0

cluster1:: system service-processor ssh add-allowed-addresses -allowed-addresses 192.168.1.202/24, 192.168.10.201/24
Warning: The default "allow all" setting (0.0.0.0/0, ::/0) will be replaced
        with your changes. Do you want to continue? [y/n]: y

cluster1:: system service-processor ssh show
Allowed Addresses: 192.168.1.202/24, 192.168.10.201/24

The following example enables all IP addresses to access the Service Processor.
cluster1:: system service-processor ssh add-allowed-addresses -allowed-addresses 0.0.0.0/0, ::/0

cluster1:: system service-processor ssh show
Allowed Addresses: 0.0.0.0/0, ::/0

cluster1::
```

system service-processor ssh remove-allowed-addresses

Remove IP addresses from the list that is allowed to access the Service Processor

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system service-processor ssh remove-allowed-addresses` command blocks the specified IP address from accessing the Service Processor. If all IP addresses are removed from the access list, then the Service Processor is not accessible from any IP address.

Parameters

-allowed-addresses <IP Address/Mask>, ... - Public IP Addresses

Use this parameter to specify one or more IP addresses with corresponding netmasks. The value should be specified in the format of address/netmask, for example, 10.98.150.10/24, fd20:8b1e:b255:c09b::/64. Use commas to separate multiple address/netmask pairs.

Examples

The following example prevents the specified IP addresses from accessing the Service Processor. It also displays the list of public IP addresses that are allowed to access the Service Processor.

```
cluster1:: system service-processor ssh show
Allowed Addresses: 192.168.1.202/24, 192.168.10.201/24

cluster1:: system service-processor ssh remove-allowed-addresses -allowed-addresses 192.168.1.202/24, 192.168.10.201/24

Warning: If all IP addresses are removed from the allowed address list, all IP
        addresses will be denied access. To restore the "allow all" default,
        use the "system service-processor ssh add-allowed-addresses
        -allowed-addresses 0.0.0.0/0, ::/0" command. Do you want to continue?
        [y/n]: y

cluster1:: system service-processor ssh show
Allowed Addresses: -

cluster1::
```

system service-processor ssh show

Display SSH security information about the Service Processor

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system service-processor ssh show` command displays the IP addresses that are allowed to access the Service Processor by using SSH.

Examples

The following example displays SSH security information about the Service Processor.

```
cluster1::> system service-processor ssh show
Allowed Addresses: 0.0.0.0/0, ::/0

cluster1::>
```

system services commands

Manage system services

system services firewall commands

Manage local firewall configuration

system services firewall modify

Modify firewall status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system services firewall modify` command modifies a node's firewall configuration.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Use this parameter to specify the node on which to modify firewall configuration.

[-enabled {true|false}] - Service Enabled

Use this parameter to specify whether firewall protection is enabled ("*true*") or disabled ("*false*") for the node's network ports. The default setting is *true*.

[-logging {true|false}] - (DEPRECATED)-Enable Logging

Note: This parameter is deprecated and may be removed in a future version of Data ONTAP.

Use this parameter to specify whether logging is enabled ("*true*") or disabled ("*false*") for the firewall service. The default setting is *false*.

Examples

The following example enables firewall protection and logging for a node named `node1`:

```
cluster1::> system services firewall modify -node node1 -enabled true -logging true
```

system services firewall show

Show firewall status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system services firewall show` command displays firewall configuration and logging information. If the command is issued without any parameters, it displays information about all nodes in the cluster. You can also query specific nodes for their firewall information by running the command with the `-node` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects information about the firewall settings on the node you specify.

[-enabled {true|false}] - Service Enabled

Selects information about the nodes with the firewall enabled ("*true*") or disabled ("*false*").

[-logging {true|false}] - (DEPRECATED)-Enable Logging

Note: This parameter is deprecated and may be removed in a future version of Data ONTAP.

Selects information about the nodes with firewall logging enabled ("*true*") or disabled ("*false*").

Examples

The following example displays information about firewall configuration for all nodes in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system services firewall show
Node           Enabled Logging
-----
node0           true    false
node1           true    false
node2           true    false
node3           true    false
4 entries were displayed.
```

system services firewall policy commands

Manage firewall policy configuration

system services firewall policy clone

Clone an existing firewall policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system services firewall policy clone` command creates a new firewall policy that is an exact copy of an existing policy, but has a new name.

Parameters

-vserver <text> - Vserver owning the Policy

Use this parameter to specify the name of the Vserver owning the existing policy to copy.

-policy <text> - Firewall Policy to be Cloned

Use this parameter to specify the name of the existing policy to copy.

[-destination-vserver <text>] - Vserver owning the New Firewall Policy

Use this parameter to specify the name of the Vserver that will own the new policy to create.

-destination-policy <text> - Name of New Firewall Policy

Use this parameter to specify the name of the new policy to create.

Examples

This example creates a new firewall policy named "data2" on Vserver "vs0" from an existing firewall policy named "data" on Vserver "vs1".

```
cluster1::> system services firewall policy clone -vserver vs0 -policy data -destination-vserver vs1 -destination-policy data2
```

system services firewall policy create

Create a firewall policy entry for a network service

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system services firewall policy create` command creates a firewall policy entry with the specified name and network service. This command is used both to create the first network service associated with a new firewall policy, or to add to an existing firewall policy by associating another network service with an existing policy. You can optionally specify one or more IP addresses with corresponding netmasks that are allowed to use the firewall policy entry.

You can use the [“network interface modify” on page 338](#) command with the `-firewall-policy` parameter to put a firewall policy into effect for a given logical interface by modifying that logical interface to use the specified firewall policy.

Parameters**-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name**

Use this parameter to specify the name of the Vserver on which the policy is to be created.

-policy <textpolicy_name> - Policy

Use this parameter to specify the name of the policy that is to be created.

-service <service> - Service

Use this parameter to specify the network service that is associated with the policy. Possible values include:

- default - The default protocol or protocols for the port to which the firewall is applied
- http - The HTTP protocol
- https - The HTTPS protocol
- ntp - The NTP protocol
- rsh - The RSH protocol
- snmp - The SNMP protocol
- ssh - The SSH protocol
- telnet - The Telnet protocol

-allow-list <IP Address/Mask>, ... - Allowed IPs

Use this parameter to specify one or more IP addresses with corresponding netmasks that are to be allowed by this firewall policy. The correct format for this parameter is address/netmask, similar to "192.0.2.128/25". Multiple address/netmask pairs should be separated with commas. Use the value 0.0.0.0/0 for "any".

Examples

The following example creates a firewall policy named data that uses the SSH protocol and enables access from all IP addresses on the 192.0.2.128/25 subnet:

```
cluster1::> system services firewall policy create -policy data -service ssh -allow-list 192.0.2.128/25
```


The following example adds an entry to the firewall policy named data, associating the HTTPS protocol with that policy and enabling access from all IP addresses on the 192.0.2.128/25 subnet:

```
cluster1::> system services firewall policy create -policy data -service https -allow-list 192.0.2.128/25
```

system services firewall policy delete

Remove a service from a firewall policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system services firewall policy delete` command deletes a firewall policy. You cannot delete a policy that is being used by a logical interface. Use the [“network interface modify” on page 338](#) command with the `-firewall-policy` parameter to change a network interface's firewall policy.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver of the policy to delete.

-policy <textpolicy_name> - Policy

Use this parameter to specify the name of the policy to delete.

-service <service> - Service

Use this parameter to specify the policy's network service to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes a firewall policy that uses the Telnet protocol on the policy named data:

```
cluster1::> system services firewall policy delete -policy data -service telnet
```

Use wildcards to delete entire policies at once, or particular services from every policy. This example deletes the entire intercluster policy.

```
cluster1::> system services firewall policy delete -policy intercluster -service *
```

This example deletes the telnet service from every policy.

```
cluster1::> system services firewall policy delete -policy * -service telnet
```

system services firewall policy modify

Modify a firewall policy entry for a network service

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The [“system services firewall modify” on page 1254](#) command enables you to modify the list of IP addresses and netmasks associated with a firewall policy.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver of the policy to modify.

-policy <textpolicy_name> - Policy

Use this parameter to specify the name of the policy to modify.

-service <service> - Service

Use this parameter to specify the policy's network service to modify.

[-allow-list <IP Address/Mask>, ...] - Allowed IPs

Use this parameter to specify one or more IP addresses with corresponding netmasks that are allowed by this firewall policy. The correct format for this parameter is address/netmask, similar to "192.0.2.128/25". Multiple address/netmask pairs should be separated with commas. Use the value 0.0.0.0/0 for "any".

Examples

The following example modifies the firewall policy named data that uses the SSH protocol to enable access from all addresses on the 192.0.2.128 subnet:

```
cluster1::> system services firewall policy modify -policy data -service ssh -allow-list 192.0.2.128/25
```

system services firewall policy show

Show firewall policies

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system services firewall policy show` command displays information about firewall policies.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>,...` parameter, the command displays only the fields that you specify.

[-instance]}

Use this parameter to display all the fields for the specified policies.

[-vserver <vserver>] - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to display information only about the Vserver you specify.

[-policy <textpolicy_name>] - Policy

Use this parameter to display information about the policy you specify.

[-service <service>] - Service

Use this parameter to display information about the services you specify.

[-allow-list <IP Address/Mask>, ...] - Allowed IPs

Use this parameter to display information about the firewall policies that match the list of allowed IP addresses and netmasks you specify. The correct format for this parameter is address/netmask, similar to "192.0.2.128/25". Multiple address/netmask pairs should be separated with commas.

[-ipspace <text>] - IPspace

Use this parameter to display information only about the IPspace you specify.

Examples

The following example displays information about all firewall policies:

```
cluster1::> system services firewall policy show
Vserver Policy      Service      Allowed
-----
cluster1
  data
    dns          0.0.0.0/0, ::/0
    ndmp          0.0.0.0/0, ::/0
    ndmps         0.0.0.0/0, ::/0
cluster1
  intercluster
    ndmp          0.0.0.0/0, ::/0
    ndmps         0.0.0.0/0, ::/0
cluster1
  mgmt
    dns          0.0.0.0/0, ::/0
    http         0.0.0.0/0, ::/0
    https        0.0.0.0/0, ::/0
    ndmp         0.0.0.0/0, ::/0
```

```
ndmps      0.0.0.0/0, ::/0
ntp        0.0.0.0/0, ::/0
snmp       0.0.0.0/0, ::/0
ssh        0.0.0.0/0, ::/0
```

system services manager commands

Manage services in a cluster

system services manager install commands

Manage installed services

system services manager install show

Display a list of installed services

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system services manager install show` command displays information about installed services.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-service <text>] - Service

Selects information about installed services that have the name you specify.

[-version <service version>] - Version

Selects information about installed services that have the version number you specify.

[-constituent <text>] - Constituent

Selects information about installed services that have the constituent process you specify.

[-nodes {<nodename>|local}, ...] - Nodes

Selects information about services that are installed on the nodes you specify.

[-description <text>] - Description

Selects information about installed services that match the description you specify.

Examples

The following example shows typical output from a two-node cluster.

```
cluster1::> system services manager install show
Service      Version Constituent Nodes
-----
diagnosis
              1.0      schmd      node1, node2
              1.0      shmd       node1, node2
2 entries were displayed.
```

system services manager policy commands

Manage service policies

system services manager policy add

Add a new service policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system services manager policy add` command adds a new service policy to the services manager. Policies determine which versions of a service can run on the nodes of the cluster.

Parameters

-service <text> - Service

Use this parameter to specify the name of the service for which to add a policy.

-version <service version> - Version

Use this parameter to specify the minimum version number of the service to run.

Examples

This example adds a service manager policy for version 1.0 of the diagnosis service.

```
cluster1::> system services manager policy add -service diagnosis -version 1.0
```

system services manager policy remove

Remove a service policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system services manager policy remove` command removes a policy from the services manager. Policies determine which versions of a service can run on the nodes of the cluster.

Parameters

-service <text> - Service

Use this parameter to specify the name of the service from which to remove a policy.

-version <service version> - Version

Use this parameter to specify the version number that is configured by the policy to remove.

Examples

The following example shows the removal of the service policy for version 1.0 of the diagnosis service.

```
cluster1::> system services manager policy remove -service diagnosis -version 1.0
```

system services manager policy setstate

Enable/disable a service policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system services manager policy setstate` command enables or disables services manager policies. Use the [“system services manager policy show” on page 1261](#) command to display information about configured policies.

Parameters

-service <text> - Service

Use this parameter to set the state of the policy you specify.

-version <service version> - Version

Use this parameter to set the state of the policy with the version number you specify.

-state {on|off} - State

Use this parameter with the value "on" to enable the policy. Use this parameter with the value "off" to disable the policy.

Examples

The following example sets the policy for version 1.0 of the diagnosis service to off.

```
cluster1::> system services manager policy setstate -service diagnosis -version 1.0 -state off
```

system services manager policy show

Display service policies

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system services manager policy show` command displays information about policies that determine which versions of a service can run on the nodes of the cluster.

Use the [“system services manager status show” on page 1262](#) command to view information about services that are configured to run in the cluster.

Parameters

[-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-service <text>] - Service

Selects policies that apply to the service you specify.

[-version <service version>] - Version

Selects policies that have the version number you specify.

[-constituent <text>] - Constituent

Selects policies that have the constituent process you specify.

[-state {on|off}] - State

Use this parameter with the value "on" to select information about policies that are currently active. Use this parameter with the value "off" to select information about policies that are not currently active.

[-num-active <integer>] - Number Active

Selects policies that have the number of active (running) instances you specify.

[-target-nodes <service affinity>, ...] - Target Nodes

Selects policies that are configured to run on the nodes you specify.

[-tag <UUID>] - Tag (privilege: advanced)

Selects policies that have the UUID you specify. Use this parameter with the `-fields` parameter to display a list of the UUIDs of configured services.

Examples

The following example shows typical output for this command.

```
cluster1::> system services manager policy show
Service      Version State Constituent Number Target
                  Active Nodes
-----
diagnosis    1.0    on    schmd      1    any
              1.0    on    shmd       1    any
2 entries were displayed.
```

system services manager status commands

Display service status

system services manager status show

Display the status of a service

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system services manager status show` command displays the status of system services that are configured to run in the cluster.

System services run on the nodes of the cluster based on policies. Policies determine which versions of a service can run on the nodes of the cluster. Use the [“system services manager policy show” on page 1261](#) command to view existing policies.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `-fields ?` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-service <text>] - Service

Selects information about services that match the service name you specify.

[-version <service version>] - Version

Selects information about services that are configured to run the version number you specify. The configured version is the minimum version that is allowed to run in the cluster according to a policy. Use the [“system services manager policy show” on page 1261](#) command to view information about service policies.

[-constituent <text>] - Constituent

Selects information about services that have the constituent process you specify.

[-actual-version <service version>] - Actual Version

Selects information about services that are running the version number you specify. This number can be higher than the configured version if a more recent version is installed on the node that is running the service.

[-node <nodename>] - Node

Selects information about services that the services manager has assigned to run on the nodes you specify. If the service state is "running", the service is running on these nodes.

[-state <svc_state>] - State

Selects information about services that are in the state you specify.

[-is-running {true|false}] - Is Running

Use this parameter with the value "true" to select information about services that are currently running. Use this parameter with the value "false" to select information about services that are not currently running.

Examples

The example below shows typical output for a simple cluster.

```
cluster1::> system services manager status show
Service          Version Constituent Actual  Node      State
                  Version
-----
```

```
diagnosis
      1.0    schmd      1.0    cluster1-01    running
      1.0    shmd      1.0    cluster1-01    running
2 entries were displayed.
```

system services ndmp commands

Manage NDMP services

These commands can be used to view or modify the configurations of NDMP service across all the nodes in the cluster. These commands are not supported on Infinite Volumes.

system services ndmp kill

Kill the specified NDMP session

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system services ndmp kill` command is used to terminate a specific NDMP session on a particular node in the cluster. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

<integer> - Session Identifier
Session ID of the NDMP session.

Examples

The following example shows how a specific NDMP session on the node named node1 can be terminated:

```
cluster1::> system services ndmp kill 4323 -node node1
```

system services ndmp kill-all

Kill all NDMP sessions

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system services ndmp kill-all` command is used to terminate all NDMP sessions on a particular node in the cluster. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node
Node on which all NDMP sessions needs to be terminated.

Examples

The following example shows how all NDMP sessions on the node named node1 can be terminated:

```
cluster1::> system services ndmp kill-all -node node1
```

system services ndmp modify

(DEPRECATED)-Modify NDMP service configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Note: This node-scoped NDMP command is deprecated. Node-scoped NDMP functionality may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use the Vserver-aware "[vserver services ndmp modify](#)" on [page 2024](#)" command.

The `system services ndmp modify` command allows you to modify the NDMP configurations for a node in the cluster. One or more of the following configurations can be modified:

- Enable/disable NDMP service
- Enable/disable sending the NDMP password in clear text. Note that MD5 authentication mode is always enabled.
- NDMP user ID

This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

This specifies the node whose NDMP configuration is to be modified.

[-enable {true|false}] - NDMP Service Enabled

This optionally specifies whether NDMP is enabled on the node. The default setting is `true`.

[-clear-text {true|false}] - Allow Clear Text Password

This optionally specifies whether the NDMP password can be sent in clear text. The default setting is `true`.

[-user-id <text>] - NDMP User ID

This optionally specifies the ID of the NDMP user.

Examples

The following example modifies the NDMP configuration on a node named `node1`. The configuration enables NDMP, disables sending the password in clear text, and specifies an NDMP user named `ndmp`:

```
cluster1::> system services ndmp modify -node node1 -enable true
-clear-text false -user-id ndmp
```

system services ndmp off

(DEPRECATED)-Disable NDMP service

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Note: This node-scoped NDMP command is deprecated. Node-scoped NDMP functionality may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use the Vserver-aware "[vserver services ndmp off](#)" on [page 2029](#)" command.

The `system services ndmp off` command is used to disable the NDMP service on any node in the cluster. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

The specific node on which NDMP service is to be disabled.

Examples

The following example is used to turn off the NDMP service on node named `node1`:

```
cluster1::> system services ndmp off -node node1
```


system services ndmp on

(DEPRECATED)-Enable NDMP service

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Note: This node-scoped NDMP command is deprecated. Node-scoped NDMP functionality may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use the Vserver-aware " [vserver services ndmp on](#) " on page 2029" command.

The `system services ndmp on` command is used to enable the NDMP service across any node in the cluster. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

The specific node on which the NDMP service is to be enabled.

Examples

The following example is used to turn on the NDMP service on node named node1:

```
cluster1::> system services ndmp on -node node1
```

system services ndmp password

(DEPRECATED)-Change the NDMP password for the node

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Note: This node-scoped NDMP command is deprecated. Node-scoped NDMP functionality may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use the Vserver-aware " [vserver services ndmp generate-password](#) " on page 2022" command.

The `system services ndmp password` command is used to change the NDMP password for a node in the cluster. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

The specific node for which the password is to be changed.

Examples

The following example is used to change the NDMP password for the node named node1:

```
cluster1::> system services ndmp password -node node1
```

```
Please enter password:
```

```
Confirm password:
```

system services ndmp probe

Display list of NDMP sessions

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system services ndmp probe` command displays diagnostic information about all the NDMP sessions in the cluster. The following fields are displayed for each of the sessions:

- Node
- Session identifier
- NDMP version
- Session authorized
- Data state
- Data operation
- Data server halt reason
- Data server connect type
- Data server connect address
- Data server connect port
- Data bytes processed
- Mover state
- Mover mode
- Mover pause reason
- Mover halt reason
- Mover record size
- Mover record number
- Mover bytes moved
- Mover seek position
- Mover bytes left to read
- Mover window offset
- Mover window length
- Mover position
- Mover SetRecordSize flag
- Mover SetWindow flag
- Mover connect type
- Mover connect address
- Mover connect port
- Effective host
- NDMP client address
- NDMP client port
- SCSI device ID
- SCSI hostadapter
- SCSI target ID
- SCSI LUN ID
- Tape device
- Tape mode
- Is Secure Control Connection
- Data Backup Mode
- Data Path
- NDMP Source Address

This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

[-node <nodename>|local] - Node

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the sessions running on the specified node only. Node should be a valid node name.

[-session-id <integer>] - Session Identifier

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the specified session.

[-ndmp-version <integer>] - NDMP Version

This parameter refers to the NDMP protocol version being used in the session.

[-session-authorized {true|false}] - Session Authorized

This parameter indicates whether an NDMP session is authenticated or not.

[-data-state <component state>] - Data State

This parameter identifies the current state of the data server's state machine.

[-data-operation <data operation>] - Data Operation

This parameter identifies the data server's current operation.

[-data-halt-reason <halt reason>] - Data Server Halt Reason

This parameter identifies the event that caused the data server state machine to enter the HALTED state.

[-data-con-addr-type <address type>] - Data Server Connect Type

This parameter specifies the type of data connection established by the data server. The data connection can be established locally within a given system or between remote networked systems.

[-data-con-addr <text>] - Data Server Connect Address

This parameter specifies the connection endpoint information for the data server's data connection.

[-data-con-port <integer>] - Data Server Connect Port

This parameter specifies the TCP/IP port that the data server will use when establishing a data connection.

[-data-bytes-processed <integer>] - Data Bytes Processed

This parameter represents the cumulative number of data stream bytes transferred between the backup or recovery method and the data connection during the current data operation.

[-mover-state <component state>] - Mover State

This parameter identifies the current state of the NDMP tape server's mover state machine.

[-mover-mode <mover mode>] - Mover Mode

This parameter identifies the direction of the mover data transfer.

[-mover-pause-reason <pause reason>] - Mover Pause Reason

This parameter identifies the event that caused the mover state machine to enter the PAUSED state.

[-mover-halt-reason <halt reason>] - Mover Halt Reason

This parameter identifies the event that caused the mover state machine to enter the HALTED state.

[-mover-record-size <integer>] - Mover Record Size

This parameter represents the current mover record size in bytes.

[-mover-record-num <integer>] - Mover Record Number

This parameter represents the last tape record processed by the mover.

[-mover-bytes-moved <integer>] - Mover Bytes Moved

This parameter represents the cumulative number of data stream bytes written to the data connection or the number of data stream bytes read from the data connection and written to the tape subsystem, depending on the mode of mover operation.

[-mover-*seek-position* <integer>] - Mover Seek Position

This parameter represents the data stream offset of the first byte the DMA requested the mover to transfer to the data connection during a mover read operation.

[-mover-bytes-left-to-read <integer>] - Mover Bytes Left to Read

This parameter represents the number of data bytes remaining to be transferred to the data connection to satisfy the current NDMP_MOVER_READ request.

[-mover-window-offset <integer>] - Mover Window Offset

This parameter represents the absolute offset of the first byte of the mover window within the overall data stream.

[-mover-window-length <integer>] - Mover Window Length

This parameter represents the length of the current mover window in bytes.

[-mover-position <integer>] - Mover Position

This parameter can be used to list only those sessions, whose mover position matches a specific value. Mover-position should be an integer.

[-mover-setrecordsize-flag {true|false}] - Mover SetRecordSize Flag

This parameter is used by the DMA to establish the record size used for mover-initiated tape read and write operations.

[-mover-setwindow-flag {true|false}] - Mover SetWindow Flag

This parameter represents whether a mover window has been set or not. A mover window represents the portion of the overall backup stream that is accessible to the mover without intervening DMA tape manipulation.

[-mover-con-addr-type <address type>] - Mover Connect Type

This parameter specifies the type of data connection established by the mover. The data connection can be established locally within a given system or between remote networked systems.

[-mover-con-addr <text>] - Mover Connect Address

This parameter specifies the endpoint address or addresses that the mover will use when establishing a data connection.

[-mover-con-port <integer>] - Mover Connect Port

This parameter specifies the TCP/IP port that the mover will use when establishing a data connection.

[-eff-host <host type>] - Effective Host

This parameter indicates the host context in which the NDMP session runs. The valid values are: PRIMARY or PARTNER.

[-client-addr <text>] - NDMP Client Address

This parameter specifies the client's IP address.

[-client-port <integer>] - NDMP Client Port

This parameter specifies the client's port number.

[-spt-device-id <text>] - SCSI Device ID

This parameter specifies the SCSI device ID.

[-spt-ha <integer>] - SCSI Host Adapter

This parameter specifies the SCSI host adapter.

[-spt-scsi-id <integer>] - SCSI Target ID

This parameter specifies the SCSI target.

[-spt-scsi-lun <integer>] - SCSI LUN ID

This parameter specifies the SCSI LUN ID.

[-tape-device <text>] - Tape Device

This parameter specifies the name to identify the tape device.

[-tape-mode <mover mode>] - Tape Mode

This parameter specifies the mode in which tapes are opened.

[-is-secure-control-connection {true|false}] - Is Secure Control Connection

This parameter specifies whether the control connection is secure or not.

[-data-backup-mode <text>] - Data Backup Mode

This parameter specifies whether the mode of data backup is Dump or SMTape.

[-data-path <text>] - Data Path

This parameter specifies the path of data being backed up.

[-source-addr <text>] - NDMP Source Address

This parameter specifies the control connection IP address of the NDMP session.

Examples

The following example displays diagnostic information about all the sessions in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system services ndmp probe

      Node: cluster1-01
      Session identifier: 4952
      NDMP version: 4
      Session authorized: true
      Data state: IDLE
      Data operation: NOACTION
      Data server halt reason: NA
      Data server connect type: LOCAL
....
...

      Node: cluster1-02
      Session identifier: 5289
      NDMP version: 4
      Session authorized: true
      Data state: IDLE
      Data operation: NOACTION
      Data server halt reason: NA
      Data server connect type: LOCAL
....
...
```

The following example displays diagnostic information of sessions running on the node cluster1-01 only:

```
cluster1::> system services ndmp probe -node cluster1-01

      Node: cluster1-01
      Session identifier: 4952
      NDMP version: 4
      Session authorized: true
      Data state: IDLE
      Data operation: NOACTION
      Data server halt reason: NA
      Data server connect type: LOCAL
....
...
```

system services ndmp show

(DEPRECATED)-Display NDMP service configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Note: This node-scoped NDMP command is deprecated. Node-scoped NDMP functionality may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use the Vserver-aware "[vserver services ndmp show](#)" on [page 2034](#)" command.

The `system services ndmp show` command displays the following information about the NDMP configuration across all the nodes in the cluster:

- Node name
- Whether NDMP is enabled on the node
- Whether sending the NDMP password in clear text is enabled on the node
- NDMP user ID

A combination of parameters can be optionally supplied to filter the results based on specific criteria. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If this parameter is specified, the command displays only the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]}

If this parameter is specified, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-node {<nodename>|/local}] - Node

Selects information about the specified node.

[-enable {true|false}] - NDMP Service Enabled

Selects information about the nodes where NDMP is enabled/disabled.

[-clear-text {true|false}] - Allow Clear Text Password

Selects information about the nodes whose clear-text setting matches the specified value.

[-user-id <text>] - NDMP User ID

Selects information about the nodes that have the specified NDMP user ID.

Examples

The following example displays information about the NDMP configuration of all nodes in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system services ndmp show
Node      Enabled  Clear Text  User ID
-----
node0      true     true        ndmp
node1      true     true        ndmp
node2      true     true        ndmp
node3      true     true        ndmp
4 entries were displayed.
```

system services ndmp status

Display list of NDMP sessions

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system services ndmp status` command lists all the NDMP sessions in the cluster. By default it lists the following details about the active sessions:

- Node
- Session ID

A combination of parameters can be optionally supplied so as to list only those sessions which match specific conditions. A short description of each of the parameter is provided in the parameters section. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

This optional parameter specifies which all additional fields to display. Any combination of the following fields are valid:

- ndmp-version
- session-authorized
- data-state
- data-operation
- data-halt-reason
- data-con-addr-type
- data-con-addr
- data-con-port
- data-bytes-processed
- mover-state
- mover-mode
- mover-pause-reason
- mover-halt-reason
- mover-record-size
- mover-record-num
- mover-bytes-moved
- mover-seek-position
- mover-bytes-left-to-read
- mover-window-offset
- mover-window-length
- mover-position
- mover-setrecordsize-flag
- mover-setwindow-flag
- mover-con-addr-type
- mover-con-addr
- mover-con-port
- eff-host
- client-addr
- client-port
- spt-device-id
- spt-ha
- spt-scsi-id
- spt-scsi-lun
- tape-device

- tape-modes
- is-secure-control-connection
- data-backup-mode
- data-path
- source-addr

[-instance]

If this parameter is specified, the command displays detailed information about all the active sessions.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the sessions running on the specified node only. Node should be a valid node name.

[-session-id <integer>] - Session Identifier

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about specific NDMP session. A session-id is a number used to identify a particular NDMP session.

[-ndmp-version <integer>] - NDMP Version

This parameter refers to the NDMP protocol version being used in the session.

[-session-authorized {true|false}] - Session Authorized

This field indicates whether an NDMP session is authenticated or not.

[-data-state <component state>] - Data State

This field identifies the current state of the data server's state machine.

[-data-operation <data operation>] - Data Operation

This field identifies the data server's current operation.

[-data-halt-reason <halt reason>] - Data Server Halt Reason

This field identifies the event that caused the data server state machine to enter the HALTED state.

[-data-con-addr-type <address type>] - Data Server Connect Type

This field specifies the type of data connection established by the data server. The data connection can be established locally within a given system or between remote networked systems.

[-data-con-addr <text>] - Data Server Connect Address

This specifies the connection endpoint information for the data server's data connection.

[-data-con-port <integer>] - Data Server Connect Port

This specifies the TCP/IP port that the data server will use when establishing a data connection.

[-data-bytes-processed <integer>] - Data Bytes Processed

This field represents the cumulative number of data stream bytes transferred between the backup or recovery method and the data connection during the current data operation.

[-mover-state <component state>] - Mover State

This parameter identifies the current state of the NDMP tape server's mover state machine.

[-mover-mode <mover mode>] - Mover Mode

This parameter identifies the direction of the mover data transfer.

[-mover-pause-reason <pause reason>] - Mover Pause Reason

This parameter identifies the event that caused the mover state machine to enter the PAUSED state.

[-mover-halt-reason <halt reason>] - Mover Halt Reason

This integer field identifies the event that caused the mover state machine to enter the HALTED state.

[-mover-record-size <integer>] - Mover Record Size

This field represents the current mover record size in bytes.

[-mover-record-num <integer>] - Mover Record Number

This field represents the last tape record processed by the mover.

[-mover-bytes-moved <integer>] - Mover Bytes Moved

This field represents the cumulative number of data stream bytes written to the data connection or the number of data stream bytes read from the data connection and written to the tape subsystem, depending on the mode of mover operation.

[-mover-seek-position <integer>] - Mover Seek Position

This field represents the data stream offset of the first byte the DMA requested the mover to transfer to the data connection during a mover read operation.

[-mover-bytes-left-to-read <integer>] - Mover Bytes Left to Read

This field represents the number of data bytes remaining to be transferred to the data connection to satisfy the current NDMP_MOVER_READ request.

[-mover-window-offset <integer>] - Mover Window Offset

This field represents the absolute offset of the first byte of the mover window within the overall data stream.

[-mover-window-length <integer>] - Mover Window Length

This field represents the length of the current mover window in bytes.

[-mover-position <integer>] - Mover Position

This parameter can be used to list only those sessions, whose mover position matches a specific value. Mover-position should be an integer.

[-mover-setrecordsize-flag {true|false}] - Mover SetRecordSize Flag

This field is used by the DMA to establish the record size used for mover-initiated tape read and write operations.

[-mover-setwindow-flag {true|false}] - Mover SetWindow Flag

This flag represents whether a mover window has been set or not. A mover window represents the portion of the overall backup stream that is accessible to the mover without intervening DMA tape manipulation.

[-mover-con-addr-type <address type>] - Mover Connect Type

This field specifies the type of data connection established by the mover. The data connection can be established locally within a given system or between remote networked systems.

[-mover-con-addr <text>] - Mover Connect Address

This specifies the endpoint address or addresses that the mover will use when establishing a data connection.

[-mover-con-port <integer>] - Mover Connect Port

This specifies the TCP/IP port that the mover will use when establishing a data connection.

[-eff-host <host type>] - Effective Host

This field indicates the host context in which the NDMP session runs. The valid values are: PRIMARY or PARTNER.

[-client-addr <text>] - NDMP Client Address

This parameter specifies the client's IP address.

[-client-port <integer>] - NDMP Client Port

This parameter specifies the client's port number.

[-spt-device-id <text>] - SCSI Device ID

This parameter specifies the SCSI device ID.

[-spt-ha <integer>] - SCSI Host Adapter

This parameter specifies the SCSI host adapter.

[-spt-scsi-id <integer>] - SCSI Target ID

This parameter specifies the SCSI target.

[-spt-scsi-lun <integer>] - SCSI LUN ID

This parameter specifies the SCSI LUN ID.

[-tape-device <text>] - Tape Device

This parameter specifies the name to identify the tape device.

[-tape-mode <mover mode>] - Tape Mode

This parameter specifies the mode in which tapes are opened.

[-is-secure-control-connection {true|false}] - Is Secure Control Connection

This parameter specifies whether the control connection is secure or not.

[-data-backup-mode <text>] - Data Backup Mode

This parameter specifies whether the mode of data backup is Dump or SMTape.

[-data-path <text>] - Data Path

This parameter specifies the path of data being backed up.

[-source-addr <text>] - NDMP Source Address

This parameter specifies the control connection IP address of the NDMP session.

Examples

The following example displays all the NDMP sessions on the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system services ndmp status
              Session
Node         Id
-----
node-01      17479
node-01      19769
node-02      21118
3 entries were displayed.
```

The following example shows how to display only the sessions running on node-01:

```
cluster1::> system services ndmp status -node node-01
              Session
Node         Id
-----
node-01      17479
node-01      19769
2 entries were displayed.
```

system services ndmp log commands

The log directory

system services ndmp log start

(DEPRECATED)-Start logging for the specified NDMP session

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

Note: This node-scoped NDMP command is deprecated. Node-scoped NDMP functionality may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use the Vserver-aware "[vserver services ndmp log start](#)" on [page 2044](#)" command.

This command is used to start logging on an active NDMP session on a node. You can start logging two different kinds of sessions. The NDMP *server* session manages all NDMP tasks on the node. If you want to

log information regarding the NDMP server, use *server* with the `-session-id` parameter to enable logging. If you want to log information about a particular NDMP session, for example a restore operation, then determine the session ID for the session using the "system services ndmp status" command and use that ID with the `-session-id` parameter to enable logging.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

This parameter specifies the node.

-session-id {<integer>|server} - Session Identifier

This parameter specifies the NDMP session-id on which logging needs to be started. The session-id is associated with a unique NDMP session. Specify *server* to start logging on the NDMP server session.

-filter <text> - Level Filter

Use this parameter to specify the filter for a particular session ID. This parameter controls the NDMP modules for which logging is to be enabled. This parameter can take five values. They are as follow : *all*, *none*, *normal*, *backend* or "*filter-expression*". The default value for this is *none*.

- *all* turns on logging for all modules.
- *none* disables logging for all modules.
- *normal* is a short cut parameter that enables logging for all modules except *verbose* and *io_loop*. The equivalent filter string is *all-verbose-io_loop*
- *backend* is a short cut parameter that enables logging for all modules except *verbose*, *io_loop*, *ndmps* and *ndmpp*. The equivalent filter string is *all-verbose-io_loop-ndmps-ndmpp*
- (*filter-expression*) is a combination of one or more modules for which logs needs to be enabled. Multiple module names can be combined using following operators :
 - - to remove the given module from the list of specified modules in the filter string. For example the filter *all-ndmpp* will enable logging for all modules but not *ndmpp*.
 - ^ to add the given module or modules to the list of modules specified in the filter string. For example the filter *ndmpp^mover^data* will enable logging for *ndmpp*, *mover* and *data*.

The possible module names and a brief description is given below:

+-----+ Modules Description +-----+	
verbose	verbose message
io	I/O process loop
io_loop	I/O process loop verbose messages
ndmps	NDMP service
ndmpp	NDMP Protocol
rpc	General RPC service
fdc_rpc	RPC to FC driver service
auth	Authentication
mover	NDMP MOVER (tape I/O)
data	NDMP DATA (backup/restore)
scsi	NDMP SCSI (robot/tape ops)
bkup_rpc	RPC to Backup service client
bkup_rpc_s	RPC to Backup service server
cleaner	Backup/Mover session cleaner
conf	Debug configure/reconfigure
dblade	Dblade specific messages
timer	NDMP server timeout messages
vldb	VLDB service
smf	SMF Gateway messages
vol	VOL OPS service

sv	SnapVault NDMP extension	
common	NDMP common state	
ext	NDMP extensions messages	
sm	SnapMirror NDMP extension	
ndmprpc	NDMP Mhost RPC server	
+-----+-----+		

Examples

The following example shows how to start logging on a specific NDMP session 33522, running on the node cluster1-01 with filter normal.

```
cluster1::*> system services ndmp log start -node cluster1-01 -session-id 33522 -filter normal
```

The following example shows how to start logging on the NDMP server session, on the node cluster1-01 with filter all.

```
cluster1::*> system services ndmp log start -session-id server -filter all -node cluster1-01
```

system services ndmp log stop

(DEPRECATED)-Stop logging for the specified NDMP session

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

Note: This node-scoped NDMP command is deprecated. Node-scoped NDMP functionality may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use the Vserver-aware " [vserver services ndmp log stop](#) " on [page 2046](#)" command.

This command is used to stop logging on an active NDMP session on a node. The NDMP *server* session manages all NDMP tasks on the node. If you want to stop logging information regarding the NDMP server, use *server* with the *-session-id* parameter to disable logging. If you want to stop logging information about a particular NDMP session, for example a restore operation, then determine the session ID for the session using the "system services ndmp status" command and use that ID with the *-session-id* parameter to disable logging.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

This parameter specifies the node.

-session-id {<integer>|server} - Session Identifier

This parameter specifies the NDMP session-id on which logging needs to be stopped. The session-id is associated with a unique NDMP session. Specify *server* to stop logging on the NDMP server session.

Examples

The following example shows how to stop logging on a specific NDMP session 35512, running on node cluster1-01.

```
cluster1::*> system services ndmp log stop -session-id 35512 -node cluster1-01
```

The following example shows how to stop logging on the NDMP server session, running on node cluster1-01.

```
cluster1::*> system services ndmp log stop -session-id server -node cluster1-01
```

system services ndmp node-scope-mode commands

The node-scope-mode directory

Note: These node-scoped NDMP commands are deprecated. Node-scoped NDMP functionality may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use the Vserver-aware " ["vserver services ndmp" on page 2022](#)" commands.

system services ndmp node-scope-mode off

(DEPRECATED)-Disable NDMP node-scope-mode

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Note: This node-scoped NDMP command is deprecated. Node-scoped NDMP functionality may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use the Vserver-aware " ["vserver services ndmp" on page 2022](#)" command.

This command puts NDMP server in Vserver-aware mode. The Vserver-aware commands are available under ["vserver services ndmp" on page 2022](#).

Examples

The following example shows how to disable the node-scope-mode of NDMP server.

```
cluster1::> system services ndmp node-scope-mode off
NDMP node-scope-mode is disabled.
```

system services ndmp node-scope-mode on

(DEPRECATED)-Enable NDMP node-scope-mode

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Note: This node-scoped NDMP command is deprecated. Node-scoped NDMP functionality may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use the Vserver-aware " ["vserver services ndmp" on page 2022](#)" command.

This command puts the NDMP server in the node-scope-mode. In the node-scope-mode, NDMP server has the following behavior:

- All NDMP operations are restricted to resources on the node
- Vserver-aware NDMP commands are disabled
- NDMP authentication falls back to DATA ONTAP 8.1 NDMP authentication scheme

Examples

The following example enables node-scope-mode of operation :

```
cluster1::> system services ndmp node-scope-mode on
NDMP node-scope-mode is enabled.
```

system services ndmp node-scope-mode status

(DEPRECATED)-Status of NDMP node-scope-mode

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Note: This node-scoped NDMP command is deprecated. Node-scoped NDMP functionality may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use the Vserver-aware " [vserver services ndmp](#) on page 2022" command.

This command displays whether the NDMP server is operating in node-scope-mode or not.

- NDMP node-scope-mode is disabled - NDMP server is Vserver-aware
- NDMP node-scope-mode is enabled - NDMP server is node scoped

Examples

The following example shows how to check the status of NDMP server in a cluster

```
cluster1::> system services ndmp node-scope-mode status
NDMP node-scope-mode is disabled.
```

system services ndmp service commands

The service directory

system services ndmp service modify

Modify NDMP service configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system services ndmp service modify` command allows you to modify the NDMP service configurations for a node in the cluster. The following configuration can be modified:

- NDMP Common Sessions

This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

This specifies the node whose NDMP configuration is to be modified.

[-common-sessions <integer>] - NDMP Common Sessions

This optional parameter specifies the number of extra common NDMP sessions supported, in addition to the number of backup and restore sessions supported for a platform. The default value is 4 for all platforms. The number of backup and restore sessions are platform dependent.

CAUTION:

Increasing this parameter can make the storage system unresponsive.

Examples

The following example modifies the NDMP configuration on a node named node1. The configuration sets the NDMP Common Sessions to 16:

```
cluster1::> system services ndmp modify -node node1
-common-sessions 16
```

system services ndmp service show

Display NDMP service configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system services ndmp service show` command displays the following information about the NDMP service configuration across all the nodes in the cluster:

- Node name
- NDMP Common Sessions

A combination of parameters can be optionally supplied to filter the results based on specific criteria. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects information about the specified node.

[-common-sessions <integer>] - NDMP Common Sessions

Selects information about the nodes that have the specified number of NDMP common sessions.

Examples

The following example displays information about the NDMP configuration of all nodes in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system services ndmp service show
Node           Common Sessions
-----
node0           16
node1           16
node2           16
node3           16
4 entries were displayed.
```

system services ndmp service start

Start the NDMP service

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system services ndmp service start` command starts the NDMP service daemon for a node. This is different from the [“system services ndmp on” on page 1265](#) command. The [“system services ndmp on” on page 1265](#) command enables the daemon to accept NDMP requests. The NDMP service daemon starts automatically on a node when it boots up. Use this command to start the NDMP service daemon that has been stopped by the [“system services ndmp service stop” on page 1280](#) command. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

The node on which the NDMP service needs to be started.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> system services ndmp service start -node node0
```

system services ndmp service stop

Stop the NDMP service

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system services ndmp service stop` command stops the NDMP service daemon on a node. This is a disruptive command and should not be used in normal scenarios. Processing of active sessions continues but the ability to view or kill sessions is lost. This is different from the [“system services ndmp off” on page 1264](#) command. The [“system services ndmp off” on page 1264](#) command disables new NDMP connections on the node but does not stop the NDMP service daemon. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

The node on which the NDMP service needs to be stopped.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> system services ndmp service stop -node node0
```

system services ndmp service terminate

Terminate all NDMP sessions

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system services ndmp service terminate` command terminates all active sessions on the node. This command forcefully terminates all NDMP sessions without an opportunity for a graceful shutdown. Use [“system services ndmp kill-all” on page 1263](#) for a clean termination of all active sessions on a node. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

The node on which the NDMP sessions need to be terminated

Examples

```
cluster1::*> system services ndmp service terminate -node node0
```

Manage Web Protocols

Manage web protocols

These commands manage the availability of web protocols (HTTP/HTTPS) in the cluster, including the port and encryption configurations for those protocols.

system services web modify

Modify the cluster-level configuration of web protocols

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command modifies the overall availability of web services in the cluster, including the core protocol configurations for those services. In a pre-root or unclustered scenario, its scope applies to the local node.

Parameters

[-external {true|false}] - External Web Services

Defines whether remote clients can access HTTP or HTTPS service content. Along with the [“system services firewall” on page 1254](#) configuration, this parameter controls the visibility for client connections. The default value for this parameter after installation is 'true', which exports web protocols for remote access. If no value is provided during modification, its behavior does not change.

[-per-address-limit <integer>] - Per Address Limit (privilege: advanced)

Limits the number of connections that can be processed concurrently from the same remote address. If more connections are accepted, those in excess of the limit are delayed and processed after the number of connections being processed drops below the limit. The default value is 96.

[-http-enabled {true|false}] - HTTP Enabled (privilege: advanced)

Defines whether HTTP is enabled. The default value for this parameter is *false*.

Examples

The following command changes the maximum size of the wait queue:

```
cluster1::> system services web modify -wait-queue-capacity 256
```

system services web show

Display the cluster-level configuration of web protocols

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the overall availability of web services in the cluster, including the core protocol configurations for those services. In a pre-root or unclustered scenario, its output applies to the local node. The following information explains the External Web Services and Status attributes, two features of web services' availability.

The External Web Services field indicates whether remote clients are allowed to access the HTTP or HTTPS service content. Along with the [“system services firewall” on page 1254](#) configuration, the External Web Services field indicates the visibility for client connections.

The Status field describes the aggregated operational state of cluster-level web services as retrieved from the [“system services web node” on page 1282](#) command. The Status field does not reflect whether the protocols are externally visible, but whether the server processes are running correctly. For detailed information about individual servers, use the [“system services web node show” on page 1282](#) command. The following are the possible values for the Status in node configuration or availability:

- online, all web services are consistently configured and working correctly.
- partial, one or more nodes' web services are unavailable due to an error condition.
- mixed, the nodes in the cluster do not share the same web services configuration. This situation might occur if individual nodes were reconfigured with the [“system services web node” on page 1282](#) command.
- offline, all of the nodes' web services are unavailable due to an error condition.
- unclustered, the current node is not part of an active cluster.

The HTTP Enabled field indicates whether HTTP is enabled.

The per-address-limit field is the limit of the number of connections that can be processed concurrently from the same remote address. If more connections are accepted, those in excess of the limit are delayed and processed after the number of connections being processed drops below the limit.

Examples

The following example displays the availability of web services for the cluster.

```
cluster1::> system services web show
External Web Services: true
                    Status: online
    HTTP Protocol Port: 80
    HTTPS Protocol Port: 443
        HTTP Enabled: true
```

Manage Node Web Servers

Manage the nodes' web servers

These commands manage the availability of web protocols (HTTP/HTTPSs) on specific nodes in the cluster, including the port and encryption configurations for those protocols.

system services web node show

Display the status of the web servers at the node level

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays operational configuration for the web server processes on the nodes in the cluster. This output is aggregated to produce the content for the [“system services web show” on page 1281](#) command.

Parameters

[**-fields** <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. Identifies the node where the web server process is being executed.

[-external {true|false}] - External Web Services

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. Defines whether remote clients can access the HTTP or HTTPS service content. Along with the [“system services firewall” on page 1254](#) command configuration, this parameter controls the visibility for client connections. The default value for this parameter after installation is *true*, which exports web protocols for remote access.

[-http-port <integer>] - HTTP Port

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. Defines the HTTP port for the node-level web services.

[-https-port <integer>] - HTTPS Port

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. Defines the encrypted HTTP (HTTPS) port for the node-level web services.

[-http-enabled {true|false}] - HTTP Enabled

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. Defines whether HTTP is enabled.

[-per-address-limit <integer>] - Per Address Limit (privilege: advanced)

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. Limits the number of connections that can be processed concurrently from the same remote address. If more connections are accepted, those in

excess of the limit are delayed and processed after the number of connections being processed drops below the limit.

[-status {offline|partial|mixed|online|unclustered}] - Protocol Status

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. Describes the operational state of node-level web services. This parameter does not reflect whether protocols are externally visible, but whether the server processes are running correctly. The following are the possible values that describe the service availability:

- online, indicates that web services are working correctly.
- offline, indicates that web services are unavailable due to an error condition.
- unclustered, indicates that the current node is not part of an active cluster.

[-total-hits <integer>] - Total HTTP Requests

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. Indicates the total number of requests serviced by the web server.

[-total-bytes <integer>] - Total Bytes Served

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. Indicates the total number of bytes returned by the web server.

Examples

The following example displays the status of web servers for nodes in the cluster.

```
cluster1::system services web node> show
Node      HTTP External HTTP Port HTTP Port Status Total HTTP Requests Total Bytes Served
-----
node1     true  true   80   443 online      5      1362
node2     true  true   80   443 online      5      1362
2 entries were displayed.
```

SMTape Commands

Manage SMTape operations

smtape commands description

system smtape abort

Abort an active SMTape session

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command aborts the backup or restore operations based on the session identifier. You can perform SMTape operations using the [“system smtape backup” on page 1284](#) or [“system smtape restore” on page 1286](#) commands. A unique session identifier is assigned for each new SMTape operation. This command aborts sessions that are in active and waiting states.

Parameters

-session <Sequence Number> - Session Identifier

Use this parameter to specify the session identifier for a backup or restore session.

Examples

Abort the SMTape session with the session identifier 20

```
cluster1::> system smtape abort -session 20
```

Abort posted to session 20.

system smtape backup

Backup a volume to tape devices

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command performs a baseline backup of a specified volume path to a tape device. You can use the command `system hardware tape drive show` to view the list of tape devices in the cluster. You must specify a Snapshot copy name to perform an SMTape backup operation. The Snapshot copy name specified is used as the base Snapshot copy. A new unique session ID is assigned for this SMTape operation and the status of the session can be monitored using the command [“system smtape status” on page 1288](#). This session ID can be subsequently used to perform other operations such as to find the SMTape status, abort an SMTape operation, and continue an SMTape operation.

The volume and tape device must reside on the same node in the cluster. You must retain the base Snapshot copy created during this backup operation in order to use this Snapshot copy to re-establish a SnapMirror relationship upon a restore.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver name on which the volume is located. You need not specify this parameter if only one cluster Vserver exists.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the volume that needs to be backed up to tape.

-backup-snapshot <snapshot name> - Snapshot Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the Snapshot copy while performing an SMTape backup operation.

-tape </node_name/tape_device> - Tape Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the tape device which is used for this SMTape operation. The format of the tape device name is `/node_name/tape_device`, where `node_name` is the name of the cluster node owning the tape and `tape_device` is the name of the tape device.

[-tape-block-size <integer>] - Tape Record Size in KB

Use this parameter to specify the tape record size in KB for backup and restore operations. The tape record size is in multiples of 4KB, ranging from 4KB to 256KB. The default tape record size is 240KB unless it is specified.

Examples

The following example will start the backup of a volume *datavol* in a Vserver *vserver0* to a tape *rst0a*. Both the volume and tape reside on the same node *cluster1-01*. The Snapshot copy to be backed up is *datavol_snapshot* and the tape record size has the value of 256KB.

```
cluster1::> system smtape backup -vserver vserver0 -volume datavol  
-backup-snapshot datavol_snapshot -tape /cluster1-01/rst0a  
-tape-block-size 256
```

Session 21 created successfully

The following example will start the backup of a volume *datavol* in a Vserver *vserver0* to a tape *rst0a*. The volume *datavol* is in a Vserver *vserver0*. Both the volume and tape reside on the same node *cluster1-01*. The Snapshot copy to be backed up is *datavol_snapshot* and the tape record size has the default value of 240KB.

```
cluster1::> system smtape backup -vserver vserver0 -volume datavol
-backup-snapshot datavol_snapshot -tape /cluster1-01/nrst0l
```

Session 22 created successfully

system smtape break

Make a restored volume read-write

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command breaks the relationship between the tape backup of a volume and a restored volume, changing the restored volume from read-only to read/write.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver name on which the volume is located. You need not specify this parameter if only one cluster Vserver exists.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the read-only volume that needs to be made read/writeable after a restore.

Examples

Make the read-only volume *datavol* on Vserver *vserver0* writeable after a restore.

```
cluster1::> system smtape break -vserver vserver0 -volume datavol
[Job 84] Job succeeded: SnapMirror Break Succeeded
```

system smtape continue

Continue SMTape session waiting at the end of tape

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command continues the SMTape backup and restore operations using the specified tape device. You can use this command when an SMTape operation has reached the end of current tape and is in the wait state to write to or read from a new tape.

If a tape device is not specified, the original tape device will be used.

User has to make sure that the correct tape media is inserted in the device and positioned appropriately before issuing this command.

Parameters

[-tape </node_name/tape_device>] - Tape Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the tape device which is used for this SMTape operation. The format of the tape device name is */node_name/tape_device*, where *node_name* is the name of the cluster node owning the tape and *tape_device* is the name of the tape device.

-session <Sequence Number> - Session Identifier

Use this parameter to specify the session identifier for the SMTape backup or restore operations.

Examples

Continues an SMTape session having session ID *20* on tape device *rst0a* on the node *node1* in the cluster.

```
cluster1::> system smtape continue -session 20 -tape /node1/rst0a
continue on session 20 succeeded
```

The following example continues session *40* on the same tape device that was being used by the session.

```
cluster1::> system smtape continue -session 40
continue on session 40 succeeded
```

system smtape restore

Restore a volume from tape devices

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command performs restore of a backup image created using the command [“system smtape backup” on page 1284](#) in the specified tape device to a destination volume path. A new unique session ID is assigned for this operation; the status of the session can be monitored using the command [“system smtape status” on page 1288](#). It is required that the volume and tape device reside in the same cluster node. The volume must be of type DP (Data Protection) and should be placed in the restricted mode prior to a restore. Any existing data on the volume will get overwritten upon a restore. The volume will remain as read-only and of type DP after the restore. You can use the command [“system smtape break” on page 1285](#) to get read/write permissions on the volume. Restore to an Infinite Volume is not supported. Restore can be done to a non-root DP volume.

Parameters**-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name**

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver name on which the volume is located. You need not specify this parameter if only one cluster Vserver exists.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

Use this parameter to specify the volume name on which the tape content will be restored.

-tape </node_name/tape_device> - Tape Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the tape device which is used for this SMTape operation. The format of the tape device name is */node_name/tape_device*, where *node_name* is the name of the cluster node owning the tape and *tape_device* is the name of the tape device.

[-tape-block-size <integer>] - Tape Record Size in KB

Use this parameter to specify the tape record size in KB for backup and restore operations. The tape record size is in multiples of 4KB, ranging from 4KB to 256KB. The default tape record size is 240KB unless it is specified. Use the same record size which was used during the backup. If the tape record size is different from the tape record size that was used at the time of backup then `system smtape restore` will fail.

Examples

The following example will start the restore to a volume *datavol* from a tape *rst0a*. The volume *datavol* is in a Vserver *vserver0*. Both *vserver0* and *rst0a* reside on the same node *cluster1-01*.

```
cluster1::> system smtape restore -vserver vserver0 -volume datavol
-tape /cluster1-01/rst0a -tape-block-size 256
```

Session 2 created successfully

The following example will start the restore to a volume *datavol* from a tape *rst0a*. The volume *datavol* is in a Vserver *vserver0*. Both *vserver0* and *rst0a* reside on the same node *cluster1-01*. The default tape record size of 240KB was used during backup.

```
cluster1::> system smtape restore -vserver vserver0 -volume datavol  
-tape /cluster1-01/rst0a
```

Session 5 created successfully

system smtape showheader

Display SMTape header

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the image header of a tape. The tape must have a valid backup of data. The following information about the backup is displayed:

- Tape Number - the tape number if the backup spans multiple tape devices.
- WAFL Version - WAFL version of the storage system when the volume was backed up on tape.
- Backup Set ID - a unique backup set ID for the baseline backup.
- Source Storage System - the source storage system where the volume resided when the backup was performed.
- Source Volume - the source volume that was backed up to tape.
- Source Volume Capacity - the capacity of the source volume that was backed up to tape.
- Source Volume Used Size - the used size of the source volume that was backed up to tape.
- Source Snapshot - name of the Snapshot copy used for the backup.
- Volume Type - type of the volume.
- Is SIS Volume - this field is true if the backed up volume was a SIS volume.
- Backup Version - the SMTape backup version.
- Backup Sequence No - the backup sequence number.
- Backup Mode - this field describes the backup mode.
- Time of Backup - the time at which the backup was performed.
- Time of Previous Backup - the time at which the previous backup was performed; this information is displayed only if the previous backup was an incremental backup.
- Volume Total Inodes - number of inodes of the backed up volume.
- Volume Used Inodes - number of used inodes of the backed up volume.
- Number of Snapshots - number of Snapshot copies present in this backup.
- Snapshot ID - is the Snapshot ID of the backup Snapshot.
- Snapshot Time - time at which the backup Snapshot copy was created.
- Snapshot Name - name of the Snapshot copy which was backed up to tape.

Parameters

-tape </node_name/tape_device> - **Tape Name**

Use this parameter to specify the name of the tape device which is used for this SMTape operation. The format of the tape device name is `/node_name/tape_device`, where `node_name` is the name of the cluster node owning the tape and `tape_device` is the name of the tape device.

[-tape-block-size <integer>] - Tape Record Size in KB

Use this parameter to specify the tape record size in KB for backup and restore operations. The tape record size is in multiples of 4KB, ranging from 4KB to 256KB. The default tape record size is 240KB unless it is specified.

Examples

The following example reads the image header from the tape `nrst0l` residing on the node `cluster1-01` and displays relevant tape header information.

```
cluster1::> system smtape showheader -tape /cluster1-01/nrst0l
-tape-block-size 240

Tape record size in KB: 240
  Tape Number: 1
  WAFL Version: 23577
  Backup Set ID: 7d0c9a15-8e20-11e1-8741-123478563412
Source Storage System: cluster1-01
Source Volume: /vs1/srcvol
Source Volume Capacity: 400.00MB
Source Volume Used Size: 0.00
Source Snapshot: mysnap
  Volume Type: Flex
  Is SISVolume: no
  Backup Version: 1:3
Backup Sequence No: 0
  Backup Mode: dw-data
  Time of Backup: 4/24/2012 15:16:38
Time of Previous Backup: 0/0/0 00:00:00
Volume Total Inodes: 12789
Volume Used Inodes: 100
Number of Snapshots: 1
  Snapshot ID: 1
  Snapshot Time: 4/24/2012 15:16:10
  Snapshot Name: mysnap
```

system smtape status commands

The status directory

system smtape status clear

Clear SMTape sessions

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command clears SMTape sessions which are completed, failed or Unknown state.

Parameters

[-session <Sequence Number>] - Session Identifier

Use this parameter to clear the SMTape sessions with the specified session identifier.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node Name

Use this parameter to clear the SMTape sessions related to the specified node.

[-type {backup|restore}] - Operation Type

Use this parameter to clear the SMTape sessions of the specified operation type. These can be either backup or restore sessions.

[-status {COMPLETED|FAILED|UNKNOWN}] - Session Status

Use this parameter to clear the SMTape sessions which have the status as specified in the parameter.

[-path <text>] - Path Name

Use this parameter to clear the SMTape sessions which have path as specified in the parameter.

[-device <text>] - Device Name

Use this parameter to clear the SMTape sessions on a specific tape device.

[-backup-snapshot <snapshot name>] - Snapshot Name

Use this parameter to clear the SMTape sessions using the Snapshot copy name as specified in the parameter.

[-tape-block-size <integer>] - Tape Block Size

Use this parameter to clear the SMTape sessions with the tape block size as specified in the parameter.

Examples

The following example clears all the completed SMTape sessions in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system smtape status clear  
5 sessions are purged.
```

The SMTape sessions on the node *node1* in the cluster are cleared.

```
cluster1::> system smtape status clear -node node1  
3 sessions are purged.
```

system smtape status show

Show status of SMTape sessions

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command lists the status of all SMTape sessions in the cluster. By default, this command lists the following information:

- Session
- Type
- Status
- Progress
- Path
- Device
- Node

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

Use this parameter to display additional fields about each session apart from the default entries. This parameter is optional. Any combination of the following fields is valid:

- Session
- Node
- Type
- Status

- Path
- Device
- Progress
- Start-time
- End-time
- Update-time
- Backup-snapshot
- Tape-block-size
- Error

| [-instance]}

Displays detailed information about the specified sessions.

[-session <Sequence Number>] - Session Identifier

Selects information about a specific SMTape session. A Session Identifier is a number that is used to identify a particular SMTape session.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node Name

Selects information about sessions related to the specified node.

[-type {backup|restore}] - Operation Type

Selects information about SMTape sessions of the specified operation type.

[-status {COMPLETED|FAILED|ACTIVE|WAITING|ABORTING|UNKNOWN}] - Session Status

Selects information about SMTape sessions having the specified status in the parameter.

[-path <text>] - Path Name

Selects information about SMTape sessions on a volume which is at the specified path name. This is the logical path of the volume and you must specify the path name in the following format: /vserver_name/volume_name.

[-device <text>] - Device Name

Selects information about the SMTape sessions on the specified tape device. You must specify the tape device name in the following format: /node_name/tape_device.

[-progress {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Bytes Transferred

Selects information about SMTape sessions in which the number of data bytes transferred in a particular session matches with the number specified in this parameter.

[-start-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Start Time

Selects information about SMTape sessions whose starting time matches the specified starting time.

[-end-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - End Time

Selects information about SMTape sessions whose ending time matches the specified ending time.

[-backup-snapshot <snapshot name>] - Snapshot Name

Selects information about SMTape sessions that use a particular Snapshot copy name which matches the specified Snapshot copy name in the parameter in backup or restore operations.

[-tape-block-size <integer>] - Tape Block Size

Selects information about SMTape sessions that use a particular tape block size which matches the specified tape block size parameter in backup or restore operations.

[-error <text>] - Error Description

Selects information about SMTape sessions that have a particular error description which matches the specified error description in the parameter.

Examples

Displays default entries about the five SMTape sessions.

```
cluster1::> system smtape status show
```

Session	Type	Status	Progress	Path	Device	Node
5	Backup	COMPLETED	50MB	/vsrvr1/vol1	/cls1-01/nrst0l	cluster1-01
4	Restore	FAILED	0B	/vsrvr1/vol3	/cls1-02/nrst2l	cluster1-02
3	Backup	COMPLETED	50MB	/vsrvr1/vol3	/cls1-01/nrst0l	cluster1-01
2	Backup	COMPLETED	50MB	/vsrvr1/vol2	/cls1-03/nrst0m	cluster1-03
1	Backup	COMPLETED	50KB	/vsrvr1/vol5	/cls1-01/nrst0n	cluster1-01

5 entries were displayed.

The following example shows the output with the `-instance` argument.

```
cluster1::> system smtape status show -instance
```

```
Session Identifier: 1
  Node Name: node1
  Operation Type: Backup
    Status: COMPLETED
    Path Name: /vs1/vol1
    Device Name: /node1/rst0a
  Bytes Transferred: 2048
    Start Time: 1/4/2012 14:26:24
    End Time: 1/4/2012 14:29:45
    Last updated: 1/4/2012 14:29:45
    Snapshot Name: vol1.snapshot
    Tape Block Size: 240
    Error Description: None
```

system status commands

System Status service

Display the ONTAP system status.

system status show

Display System Status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system status show` command displays information about the status of objects in Data ONTAP. You can limit output to specific types of information and specific status in Data ONTAP, or filter output by specific field values.

To see a list of values that are in use for a particular field, use the `-fields` parameter of this command with the list of field names you wish to view.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-internal-name <text>] - Internal Full Name

Selects status of objects that match this parameter value.

[-name <text>] - Name

Selects status of objects that match this parameter value.

[-vserver-id <text>] - Vserver ID

Selects status of objects that match this parameter value.

[-cluster-id <text>] - Cluster ID

Selects status of objects that match this parameter value.

[-is-cluster-scope {true|false}] - Cluster Scope

Selects status of objects that match this parameter value.

[-status <text>] - Status Value

Use this parameter to display the status.

[-update-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Update Time

Use this parameter to display the status last update time.

Examples

```
cluster1::> system status show
Cluster:tfarrellnscluster-1
Node:tfarrell-vsim1
Hypervisor system name:vsimesxrtp060.gdl.englab.netapp.com
Version:5.5.0
Cpu count:20
Cpu version:CPU Pkg/ID/Node: 0/0/0 Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2680 v2 @ 2.80GH
Cpu count (virtual):40
ONTAP guests:5
Total guests:7
Memory configured:255.9GB
Memory used:52.08GB
Physical Interface count:2
Storage controller:LSI Logic / Symbios Logic 2004 iMR ROMB
Storage configured:20GB
Virtual Interface count:3
Guest name:tfarrell_vsim_nsc1
  Memory configured:16GB
  Cpu count:4
Virtual Interface:vmk0
  adminStatus:up
  Mtu size:1500
  operStatus:up
  speed:unlimited
Virtual Interface:vmk1
  adminStatus:up
  Mtu size:9000
  operStatus:up
  speed:unlimited
Virtual Interface:vmk2
  adminStatus:up
  Mtu size:9000
  operStatus:up
  speed:unlimited
Physical NIC:vmnic0
  adminStatus:up
  Mtu size:9000
  operStatus:up
  speed:9.77GBps
Physical NIC:vmnic1
  adminStatus:up
  Mtu size:9000
  operStatus:up
  speed:9.77GBps
System up time:468:11:40
Traps:
  1.3.6.1.4.1.6876.50.101.0:TRAPv1 SNMPv1 'public' enterprise=1.3.6.1.4.1.6876.4.1 agent_addr=10.226.10.220 generic_trap=6 specific_trap=4 tim
[0]: 1.3.6.1.4.1.6876.50.101.0=INTEGER 4
[1]: 1.3.6.1.4.1.6876.50.102.0=OCTET STRING 78: 2f 76 6d 66 73 2f 76 6f 6c 75 6d 65 73 2f 32 34 64 35 38 39 61 65 2d 36 34 33 62 31 35 38 6
[2]: 1.3.6.1.4.1.6876.2.1.2.2815=OCTET STRING 18: 76 73 69 6d 73 79 73 5f 76 73 69 6d 5f 76 73 69 6d 31
```

```
1.3.6.1.4.1.6876.50.101.0:TRAPv1 SNMPv1 'public' enterprise=1.3.6.1.4.1.6876.4.1 agent_addr=10.226.10.40 generic_trap=6 specific_trap=4 t
[0]: 1.3.6.1.4.1.6876.50.101.0=INTEGER 4
[1]: 1.3.6.1.4.1.6876.50.102.0=OCTET STRING 79: 2f 76 6d 66 73 2f 76 6f 6c 75 6d 65 73 2f 61 37 63 31 66 37 61 61 2d 39 65 39 63 63 34 6
[2]: 1.3.6.1.4.1.6876.2.1.1.2.2093=OCTET STRING 18: 74 66 61 72 72 65 6c 6c 5f 76 73 69 6d 5f 6e 73 63 31
47 entries were displayed.
```

system snmp commands

The snmp directory

Manage cluster-wide SNMP settings. SetRequest PDU is not supported. There is no default community for the SNMP agent. SNMPv3 users are created using "security login create" CLI.

system snmp authtrap

Enables or disables SNMP authentication traps

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Use this command to either enable or disable the standard SNMP authentication failure traps.

Parameters

[-authtrap <integer>] - Enables SNMP Authentication Trap

Enter the value of 1 to enable SNMP authentication failure traps. By default, SNMP authentication trap is disabled and the value is 0.

Examples

The following example demonstrates how to set the SNMP authtrap.

```
cluster1::> system snmp authtrap -authtrap 1
```

```
cluster1::> system snmp show
contact:
    private
location:
    NB
authtrap:
    1
init:
    0
traphosts:
    -
community:
    - -
```

system snmp contact

Displays or modifies contact details

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Sets the contact name as the System.sysContact.0 MIB-II variable.

Parameters

[-contact <text>] - Contact

Specifies the contact name. Without any value specified, this command displays current setting of contact name.

Examples

The following example sets the contact name for SNMP.

```
cluster1::> system snmp contact -contact private

cluster1::> system snmp show
contact:
    private
location:
    NB
authtrap:
    1
init:
    0
traphosts:
    -
community:
    - -
```

system snmp enable-snmpv3

Enables SNMPv3 cluster-wide

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system snmp enable-snmpv3` command enables SNMPv3 server on the entire cluster. When this command is run, SNMP users and SNMP traphosts that are non-compliant to FIPS will be deleted automatically, since cluster FIPS mode is enabled. Any SNMPv1 user, SNMPv2c user or SNMPv3 user (with none or MD5 as authentication protocol or none or DES as encryption protocol or both) is non-compliant to FIPS. Any SNMPv1 traphost or SNMPv3 traphost (configured with an SNMPv3 user non-compliant to FIPS) is non-compliant to FIPS.

Examples

The following command enables SNMPv3 server on the entire cluster, within a cluster named cluster1:

```
cluster1:: set -privilege advanced

Warning: These advanced commands are potentially dangerous; use them only when
        directed to do so by NetApp personnel.
Do you want to continue? [y/n]: y

cluster1::* system snmp enable-snmpv3

Warning: If you enable SNMPv3 using this command, any SNMP users and
        SNMP traphosts that are non-compliant to FIPS will be
        deleted automatically, since cluster FIPS mode is enabled.
        Any SNMPv1 user, SNMPv2c user or SNMPv3 user (with none or
        MD5 as authentication protocol or none or DES as encryption
        protocol or both) is non-compliant to FIPS. Any SNMPv1
        traphost or SNMPv3 traphost (configured with an SNMPv3 user
        non-compliant to FIPS) is non-compliant to FIPS.
Do you want to continue? [y/n]: y

1 entry was modified.

cluster1::*
```

system snmp init

Enables or disables SNMP traps

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Initializes or disables sending of traps by the SNMP daemon from the cluster.

Parameters

[-init <integer>] - Initialize Traps

Use the value of 1 to initialize SNMP daemon to send traps or use a value of 0 to stop sending traps from the cluster. If no value is specified, this command displays the current setting of init. Traps are enabled by default.

Examples

The following command initializes SNMP daemon to send traps.

```
cluster1::> system snmp init -init 1

cluster1::> system snmp show
contact:
    private
location:
    NB
authtrap:
    1
init:
    1
traphosts:
    -
community:
    -
```

system snmp location

Displays or modifies location information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Sets the location name as the System.sysLocation.0 MIB-II variable.

Parameters

[-location <text>] - Location

Specifies the location details. If no value is specified, this command displays the current setting of location.

Examples

This command sets the location name.

```
cluster1::> system snmp location -location NB

cluster1::> system snmp show
contact:
    private
location:
    NB
authtrap:
    1
init:
    1
traphosts:
    -
community:
    -
```

system snmp prepare-to-downgrade

Change SNMP configuration to the default settings for releases earlier than Data ONTAP 9.3.0

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system snmp prepare-to-downgrade` command prepares the SNMP subsystem for a downgrade or a revert. More specifically, it prepares the SNMPv3 client feature for a downgrade or a revert. It deletes all storage switches that were explicitly added for monitoring and are using SNMPv3 as the underlying protocol. It also deletes any cluster switches that are using SNMPv3 for monitoring. Finally, it deletes any remote switch SNMPv3 users configured in ONTAP.

Examples

The following command prepares the SNMP subsystem for a downgrade or a revert, within a cluster named `cluster1`:

```
cluster1::> system snmp prepare-to-downgrade
```

system snmp show

Displays SNMP settings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Lists the current values of all the SNMP parameters.

Examples

The example below shows a typical command display.

```
cluster1::> system snmp show
contact:
    private
location:
    NB
authtrap:
    1
init:
    1
traphosts:
    xxx.example.com(192.168.xxx.xxx)
community:
    -
```

system snmp community commands

The community directory

Adds, deletes and displays communities.

system snmp community add

Adds a new community with the specified access control type

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system snmp community add` command adds communities with the specified access control type. Only read-only communities are supported. There is no limit for the number of communities supported.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver to which the community will be added. If no Vserver is specified, the community is added to the admin Vserver.

-community-name <text> - Community

This parameter specifies the name of the community.

-type <ctype> - access type

This parameter specifies 'ro' for read-only community.

Examples

The following example adds the read-only community name 'private'.

```
cluster1::> system snmp community add -type ro
-community-name private

cluster1::> system snmp community show
ro private
```

system snmp community delete

Deletes community with the specified access control type

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system snmp community delete` command deletes communities with the specified access control type. Only read-only communities are supported.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver from which you wish to delete the community. If no Vserver is specified, the community is deleted from the admin Vserver.

-community-name <text> - Community

Specify the name of the community.

-type <ctype> - access type

Specify 'ro' for a read-only community.

Examples

The following example deletes the read-only community 'private':

```
cluster1::> system snmp community delete -type ro
-community-name private

cluster1::> system snmp community show
This table is currently empty.
```

system snmp community show

Displays communities

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Displays the current list of SNMP communities.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

Selects the Vserver to which the SNMP community belongs

[-community-name <text>] - Community

Selects the SNMP v1/v2c community string

[-access <ctype>] - access

Selects the access type of the SNMP v1/v2c community. Read-only (ro) is the only access type supported

Examples

```
cluster1::> system snmp community show
```

```
cluster1  
ro private
```

system snmp traphost commands

The traphost directory

Adds, deletes and displays SNMP managers.

system snmp traphost add

Add a new traphost

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Adds the SNMP manager who receives the SNMP trap PDUs. The SNMP manager can be a hostname or IP address. There is no limit on the number of traphosts supported.

Parameters

-peer-address <Remote InetAddress> - Remote IP Address

Specifies the IP address or hostname of the traphost. If the USM user is associated, then the SNMPv3 traps are generated for this traphost using the associated USM user's authentication and privacy credentials. If no USM user is associated, then the SNMP v1/v2c traps are generated for this traphost. For the SNMP v1/v2c traps, the default community string is 'public', when no community is defined. When the community strings are defined, then the first community string is chosen for the SNMP v1/v2c traps.

[-usm-username <text>] - USM User Name

Specifies a predefined SNMPv3 USM user. The SNMPv3 traps are generated using this USM user's authentication and privacy credentials for the traphost identified by the `peer-address` parameter.

Examples

In the following example, the command adds a hostname 'yyy.example.com' for the SNMPv3 traps:

```
cluster1::> system snmp traphost add -peer-address yyy.example.com -usm-username MyUsmUser

cluster1::> system snmp traphost show
      yyy.example.com(yyy.example.com)(192.168.xxx.xxx)    USM User: MyUsmUser
```

In the following example, the command adds a hostname 'xxx.example.com' for the SNMP v1/v2c traps:

```
cluster1::> system snmp traphost add xxx.example.com

cluster1::> system snmp traphost show
      yyy.example.com(yyy.example.com)(192.168.xxx.xxx)    USM User: MyUsmUser
      xxx.example.com(yyy.example.com)(xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx)    Community: public
```

system snmp traphost delete

Delete a traphost

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Deletes the SNMP manager, who receives the SNMP trap PDUs. The SNMP manager can be a hostname or IP address. There is no limit on the number of traphosts supported.

Parameters

-peer-address <Remote InetAddress> - Remote IP Address

Specifies the IP address or hostname of the traphost. If the USM user is associated, then specify the USM user to delete the traphost.

[-usm-username <text>] - USM User Name

Specifies the USM user associated with traphost.

Examples

In the following example, the command deletes the SNMPv3 traphost 'yyy.example.com' associated with the USM user:

```
cluster1::> system snmp traphost delete -peer-address yyy.example.com -usm-username MyUsmUser
```

In the following example, the command deletes the SNMP v1/v2c traphost 'xxx.example.com' associated with a community string:

```
cluster1::> system snmp traphost delete -peer-address xxx.example.com
```

system snmp traphost show

Displays traphosts

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Displays list of the SNMP v1/v2c and SNMP v3 managers, that receive trap PDUs.

Examples

In the following example, the command displays all the host names or IP addresses that have been added until now:

```
cluster1::> system snmp traphost show
      yyy.example.com(yyy.example.com)(192.168.xxx.xxx)    USM User: MyUsmUser
      xxx.example.com(yyy.example.com)(xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx)    Community: public
```

system timeout commands

Manage the timeout value for CLI sessions

system timeout modify

Set the CLI inactivity timeout value

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system timeout modify` command sets the timeout value for CLI sessions. If there is no CLI activity during the length of the timeout interval, the logged in user is logged out. The default value is 30 minutes. To prevent CLI sessions from timing out, specify a value of 0 (zero).

Parameters

[-timeout <integer>] - Timeout (in minutes)

Use this parameter to specify the timeout value, in minutes.

Examples

The following example shows how to modify the timeout value for CLI sessions to be 10 minutes:

```
cluster1::> system timeout modify -timeout 10
```

The following example shows how to prevent CLI sessions from timing out:

```
cluster1::> system timeout modify -timeout 0
```

system timeout show

Display the CLI inactivity timeout value

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system timeout show` command displays the timeout value for CLI sessions. If there is no CLI activity during the length of the timeout interval, the logged in user is logged out. A timeout value of 0 minutes means that the CLI sessions never time out.

Examples

The following example displays the timeout value for CLI sessions:

```
cluster1::> system timeout show  
CLI session timeout: 15 minute(s)
```

Chapter 27. Template Commands

The Templates directory

The `template` commands enable you to manage Templates and their parameters.

template copy

Copy a template

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Use this command to copy an existing template. The copied template becomes a readwrite template and can be customized using template parameter family of commands.

Parameters

-name <template name> - Name of the template

This parameter specifies the name of the template.

-destination-name <template name> - Destination template

This parameter specifies the name of the destination template.

Examples

The following example copies template1 to template2. The template2 will be a readwrite template:

```
cluster1::> template copy -name template1 -destination-name template2
```

template delete

Delete an existing template

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Use this command to delete an existing template.

Parameters

-name <template name> - Name of the template

This parameter specifies the name of the template.

Examples

The following example deletes a template named template1 from the cluster:

```
cluster1::> template delete -name template1
```

template download

Download a template

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

Use this command to download a template from an external server to the cluster.

Parameters

-uri *{(ftp|http)://(hostname|IPv4 Address|'IPv6 Address')}...* - **URI of the template**

This parameter specifies the URI from which the template will be downloaded.

[-name <template name>] - **Name of the template**

This parameter specifies the name that will be assigned to the template in the cluster.

Examples

The following example downloads the template specified in the -uri parameter value and names the template as template1:

```
cluster1::> template download -uri http://www.example.com/netapp-templates/mysample -name template1
```

The following example downloads the template specified in the -uri parameter value:

```
cluster1::> template download -uri http://www.example.com/netapp-templates/template1
```

template provision

Provision Data ONTAP resources using the template

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The command `template provision` provisions ONTAP system based on the template that is passed as an input to the template parameter. A wizard is presented which will accept the required inputs.

Parameters

-name <template name> - **Name of the template**

This parameter specifies the name of the template

[-simulate {true|false}] - **Simulate**

If this parameter is specified, the provisioning is just simulated and there will be no changes done to the system.

Examples

The following example provisions a vservers with required protocols using template.

```
cluster-1::> template provision -name VserverEnvironmentSetup
Press Ctrl+C to abort.
*****
* Setup of vserver *
*****
Vserver Name: vs0
Vserver Language [C.UTF-8]:
Vserver Security Style [unix]:
Vserver IPspace [Default]:

*****
* Setup of network.interface *
*****
Enter number of instances for object network.interface: 2
(1/2)LIF Protocol: nfs
(1/2)IP Addr: 1.1.1.1
(1/2)NetMask: 255.255.255.0
```

```

(1/2)Node Name: node1-vsim1
(1/2)Port: e0c
(2/2)LIF Protocol: nfs
(2/2)IP Addr: 1.1.1.1
(2/2)NetMask: 255.255.255.0
(2/2)Node Name: node1-vsim1
(2/2)Port: e0c

*****
* Setup of network.routes *
*****
Enter number of instances for object network.routes: 1
(1/1)Gateway: 1.1.1.1

*****
* Setup of access.dns *
*****
Search Domain: netapp.com
DNS IP Addresses List: 1.1.1.1

*****
* Setup of security.nis *
*****
NIS Domains: netapp.com
NIS IP Address: 1.1.1.1

*****
* Setup of security *
*****
LDAP Client Config: ldapconfig
LDAP Server IP: 1.1.1.1
LDAP Base DN: dc=examplebasedn

*****
* Setup of protocols *
*****
Protocols to configure: nfs
[Job 15] Configuring vserver for vs0 (100%)

```

template rename

Rename a template

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Use this command to rename an existing template.

Parameters

-name <template name> - Name of the template

This parameter specifies the name of the template.

-new-name <template name> - New name of the template

This parameter specifies the template's new name.

Examples

The following example renames a template template1 as template2:

```
cluster1::> template rename -name template1 -new-name template2
```

template show

Display templates

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `template show` command displays information about templates. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If no parameters are specified, then the command displays the following information about all the templates:

- Template Name
- Permission (*readonly* or *readwrite*)

To display detailed information about a single template, run the command with the `-name` parameter. The detailed view provides all of the information in the previous list with the following additional information:

- Parent Template Name
- Description
- Version
- UUID of the Template

To display detailed information about all templates, run the command with the `-instance` parameter.

You can specify additional parameters to display information that matches only those parameters. For example, to display information only about templates with *readonly* permissions, run the command with the `-permission readonly` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

This parameter specifies the fields that need to be displayed.

| [-instance]}

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about all entries.

[-name <template name>] - Name of the template

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the detailed information about the template that matches the specified name.

[-permission <template_permission>] - Permission

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the template or templates that matches the specified permission.

[-parent-template <text>] - Parent template name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the template or templates that matches the specified parent template name.

[-description <text>] - Description

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the template or templates that matches the specified description.

[-version <text>] - Version

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the template or templates that matches the specified version.

[-uuid <UUID>] - UUID of the template

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the template or templates that matches the specified uuid.

Examples

The following example displays information about all templates in the cluster:


```
cluster1::> template show
Template                                     Permission
-----
template1                                   readonly
template2                                   readwrite
```

The following example displays detailed information about a template named template1:

```
cluster1::> template show -name template1
Name of the Template: template1
Permission: readonly
Parent Template Name: -
Description: Template to configure Vserver Environment
Version: 1.0
UUID of the Template: c8dfef58-b5c5-5697-a829-18d4ee0ba202
```

template show-permissions

Display Template Allowed and Disallowed System Objects

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The template show-permission command shows all the system objects that are allowed and disallowed for the current user.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-name <text>] - Name

If you specify this parameter, only permissions that match the specified name are displayed.

[-object-name <text>] - Object Name

If you specify this parameter, only permissions that match the specified object-name are displayed.

[-permission <text>] - Permission

If you specify this parameter, only permissions that match the specified permission are displayed.

[-command-name <text>] - Command Name

If you specify this parameter, only permissions that match the specified command-name are displayed.

Examples

The following example shows all the the allowed and disallowed system objects

```
cluster1::> template show-permissions
Template: VserverEnvironmentSetup
Object Name      Command Name      Permission
-----
access.dns       vservice dns create allowed
network.interface network interface create allowed
network.routes   network route create allowed
protocols.CIFS    vservice cifs create allowed
```

template upload

Upload an existing template to an external server

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

Use this command to upload an existing template on to an external server.

Parameters

-name <template name> - **Name of the template**

This parameter specifies the name of the template.

-uri {(ftp|http)://(hostname|IPv4 Address|['IPv6 Address'])*} - **URI to upload the template**

This parameter specifies the URI to which the template will be uploaded.

Examples

The following example uploads a template template1 on to an external server specified in the uri input parameter:

```
cluster1::*> template upload -name template1 -uri http://www.example.com/mytemplates/
```

Template Parameter Commands

The template parameter directory

The `template parameter` commands enable you to manage Parameters of Templates.

template parameter modify

Modify the template parameters

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `template parameter modify` command can be used to modify the following attributes of a template parameter:

- Default value of the parameter

Parameters

-template <template name> - **Name of the template**

Name of the template.

-name <text> - **Name of the parameter**

This parameter specifies the name of the parameter.

[-default-value <text>] - **Default value of the parameter**

This parameter specifies the default value of the parameter. This value is used by the [“template provision” on page 1302](#) command when it provisions the system using this template.

Examples

The following example modifies the default value of the parameter param1 in template template1 to value1:

```
cluster1::> template parameter modify -template template1 -parameter param1 -default-value value1
```

template parameter show

Display template parameters

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `template parameter show` command displays information about the parameters of a template. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If no parameters are specified, the command displays the following information about all the parameters of all the templates in the system:

- Name of the template
- Name of the parameter
- Permission (*readonly* or *readwrite*)
- Default Value for the parameter
- Readonly
- Description

To display detailed information about a single parameter of the template run the command with the `-name` parameter. The detailed view provides all of the information in the previous list with the following additional information:

- Recommended Value for the parameter
- Maximum Length
- Range Maximum
- Range Minimum
- Allowed Values

To display detailed information about all the parameters of the template, run the command with the `-instance` parameter

You can specify additional parameters to display information that matches only those parameters. For example, to display information about all the parameters of the templates with *readonly* permissions, run the command with the `-permission readonly` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

This parameter specifies the fields that need to be displayed.

| [-instance]}

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about all entries.

[-template <template name>] - Name of the template

Name of the template.

[-name <text>] - Name of the parameter

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the parameter of all the templates that matches the specified parameter name.

[-permission <text>] - Template permission

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the parameter or parameters of all the templates that matches the specified permission.

[-type <text>] - Type of the parameter

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the parameter or parameters of all the templates that matches the specified type.

[-description <text>] - Parameter description

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the parameter or parameters of all the templates that matches the specified description.

[-recommended-value <text>] - Recommended value of the parameter

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the parameter or parameters of all the templates that matches the specified recommended value.

[-default-value <text>] - Default value of the parameter

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the parameter or parameters of all the templates that matches the specified default value.

[-readonly {yes|no}] - Read-only parameter

If this parameter is specified with a value of true, then all the parameters that cannot be modified of all templates are displayed. If the value specified is false, then all the parameters that can be modified of all templates are displayed.

[-max-length <integer>] - Maximum length

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the parameter or parameters of all the templates that matches the specified maximum length.

[-range-max <integer>] - Maximum range

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the parameter or parameters of all the templates that matches the specified maximum range.

[-range-min <integer>] - Minimum range

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the parameter or parameters of all the templates that matches the specified minimum range.

[-allowed-vals <text>] - Allowed values

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the parameter or parameters of all the templates that matches the specified allowed values.

Examples

The following example displays information about all the parameters of all the templates in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> template parameter show
Template: template1
Permission: readonly
```

Parameter	Type	Default Value	Read Only	Description
parameter1	string	-	No	Parameter1
parameter2	IPAddress	-	No	Parameter2

Chapter 28. Volume Commands

Manage virtual storage, including volumes, snapshots, and mirrors

The `volume` commands enable you to manage volumes, mirrors, and Snapshot(tm) copies.

volume autosize

Set/Display the autosize settings of the flexible volume.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume autosize` command allows the user to specify the maximum size that a volume will automatically grow to when it is out of space or the minimum size that it will shrink to when the amount of used space is below a certain threshold. If only the volume/Vserver name is specified then the current settings are displayed. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This parameter can be used to specify the Vserver on which the volume is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This parameter specifies the volume for which the user wants to set or display the autosize configuration.

{ [-maximum-size <integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Maximum Autosize

This parameter allows the user to specify the maximum size to which a flexible volume can grow. The default for FlexVol volumes is 120% of the volume size. If the value of this parameter is invalidated by manually resizing the volume or is invalid when the autosize feature is enabled, the maximum size is reset to 120% of the volume size. The value for `-maximum-size` cannot be set larger than the platform-dependent maximum FlexVol volume size. If you specify a larger value, the value of `-maximum-size` is automatically reset to the supported maximum without returning an error. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-minimum-size <integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Minimum Autosize

This parameter specifies the minimum size to which the volume can automatically shrink. If the volume was created with the `grow_shrink` autosize mode enabled, then the default minimum size is equal to the initial volume size. If the value of the `-minimum-size` parameter is invalidated by a manual volume resize or is invalid when autosize is enabled, the minimum size is reset to the volume size. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-grow-threshold-percent <percent>] - Grow Threshold Used Space Percentage

This parameter specifies the used space threshold for the automatic growth of the volume. When the volume's used space becomes greater than this threshold, the volume will automatically grow unless it has reached the maximum autosize. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-shrink-threshold-percent <percent>] - Shrink Threshold Used Space Percentage

This parameter specifies the used space threshold for the automatic shrinking of the volume. When the amount of used space in the volume drops below this threshold, the volume will shrink unless it has reached the specified minimum size. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-mode {off|grow|grow_shrink}] - Autosize Mode

This parameter specifies the autosize mode for the volume. The supported autosize modes are:

- *off* - The volume will not grow or shrink in size in response to the amount of used space.
- *grow* - The volume will automatically grow when used space in the volume is above the grow threshold.
- *grow_shrink* - The volume will grow or shrink in size in response to the amount of used space.

By default, *-mode* is *off* for new FlexVol volumes, except for DP mirrors, for which the default value is *grow_shrink*. The *grow* and *grow_shrink* modes work together with Snapshot autodelete to automatically reclaim space when a volume is about to become full. The volume parameter *-space-mgmt-try-first* controls the order in which these two space reclamation policies are attempted. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[*-reset [true]*] - Autosize Reset

This option allows the user to reset the values of autosize, max-autosize, min-autosize, autosize-grow-threshold-percent, autosize-shrink-threshold-percent and autosize-mode to their default values based on the current size of the volume. For example, the max-autosize value will be set to 120% of the current size of the volume.

Examples

The following example sets the autosize settings on a volume named vol1. The maximum size to grow is 1TB and autogrow is enabled.

```
cluster1::> vol autosize vol1 -maximum-size 1t -mode grow
(volume autosize)
vol autosize: Flexible volume 'vs1:vol1' autosize settings UPDATED.
```

The following example shows the autosize settings on a volume named vol1. The maximum size to grow is 1TB and autogrow is enabled.

```
cluster1::> vol autosize vol1
(volume autosize)
Volume autosize is currently ON for volume 'vs1:vol1'.
The volume is set to grow to a maximum of 1t.
```

volume create

Create a new volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume create` command creates a volume on a specified Vserver and storage aggregates. You can optionally specify the following attributes for the new volume:

- Size
- State (online, offline, or restricted)
- Type (read-write or data-protection)
- Export policy
- User ID
- Group ID
- Security style (All volume types: UNIX mode bits, CIFS ACLs, or mixed NFS and CIFS permissions.)
- Default UNIX permissions for files on the volume
- Language

- Junction path
- Whether the junction path is active (advanced privilege level or higher only)
- Whether the volume is the root volume for its Vserver (advanced privilege level or higher only)
- Comment
- Whether autosizing is enabled for FlexVols
- Maximum size for autosizing FlexVols
- Minimum size for autosize
- Grow used space threshold percentage for autosize
- Shrink used space threshold percentage for autosize
- Whether autosizing is enabled for FlexVols
- Current mode of operation of volume autosize
- Maximum directory size (advanced privilege level or higher only)
- Space guarantee style (none or volume)
- Space SLO type (none, thick or semi-thick)
- Snapshot policy
- Snapshot reserve percentage
- Whether the volume create operation runs as a foreground or background process
- Caching policy
- Encrypt
- Cache retention priority
- Efficiency policy
- Tiering minimum cooling days

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located. If only one data Vserver exists, you do not need to specify this parameter.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the name of the volume that is to be created. A volume's name must start with an alphabetic character (a to z or A to Z) and be 197 or fewer characters in length for FlexGroups, and 203 or fewer characters in length for all other volume types. Volume names must be unique within a Vserver.

{ -aggregate <aggregate name> - Aggregate Name

This specifies the storage aggregate on which the volume is to be created. This parameter only applies to FlexVol volumes.

| -aggr-list <aggregate name>, ... - List of Aggregates for FlexGroup Constituents

Specifies an array of names of aggregates to be used for FlexGroup constituents. Each entry in the list will create a constituent on the specified aggregate. An aggregate may be specified multiple times to have multiple constituents created on it. This parameter only applies to FlexGroups.

[-aggr-list-multiplier <integer>] - Aggregate List Repeat Count

Specifies the number of times to iterate over the aggregates listed with the -aggr-list parameter when creating a FlexGroup. The aggregate list will be repeated the specified number of times. Example:

```
-aggr-list aggr1,aggr2 -aggr-list-multiplier 2
```

will cause four constituents to be created in the order *aggr1*, *aggr2*, *aggr1*, *aggr2*.

The default value is 4.

This parameter only applies to FlexGroups

| -auto-provision-as <FlexGroup>] - Automatically Provision as Volume of Type

Use this parameter to automatically select existing aggregates for provisioning FlexGroup volumes. Note that the fastest aggregate type with at least one aggregate on each node of the cluster will be selected. When auto provisioning a FlexGroup volume, the size of the FlexGroup volume should be a minimum of 800 GB per node.

This parameter only applies to FlexGroups.

[-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]]] - Volume Size

This optionally specifies the size of the volume. The size is specified as a number followed by a unit designation: k (kilobytes), m (megabytes), g (gigabytes), or t (terabytes). If the unit designation is not specified, bytes are used as the unit, and the specified number is rounded up to the nearest 4 KB. The minimum size for a FlexVol volume is 20 MB. The minimum size for a FlexGroup volume is 200 MB per constituent. However, the recommended size for a FlexGroup volume is a minimum of 100 GB per constituent. For all volumes, the default size is set to the minimum size. The volume's maximum size is limited by the platform maximum. If the volume's guarantee is set to `volume`, the volume's maximum size can also be limited by the available space in the hosting aggregates. Volumes can be increased and decreased in size with the [“volume modify” on page 1321](#) command. The maximum number of files a volume is configured for is listed under "Total Files" when running the command [“volume show” on page 1334](#) - instance.

[-state {online|restricted|offline|force-online|force-offline|mixed}] - Volume State

This optionally specifies the volume's state. A restricted volume does not provide client access to data but is available for administrative operations.

Note: The *mixed* state applies to FlexGroups only and cannot be specified as a target state.

[-policy <text>] - Export Policy

This optionally specifies the ID number of the export policy associated with the volume. For information on export policies, see the documentation for the [“vserver export-policy create” on page 1665](#) command. FlexGroups do not support policies that allow NFSv4 protocol access.

[-user <user name>] - User ID

This optionally specifies the name or ID of the user that is set as the owner of the volume's root.

[-group <group name>] - Group ID

This optionally specifies the name or ID of the group that is set as the owner of the volume's root.

[-security-style <security style>] - Security Style

This optionally specifies the security style for the volume. Possible values include *unix* (for UNIX mode bits), *ntfs* (for CIFS ACLs), *mixed* (for mixed NFS and CIFS permissions) and *unified* (for mixed NFS and CIFS permissions with unified ACLs). Regardless of the security style, both NFS and CIFS clients can read from and write to the volume.

[-unix-permissions <unix perm>] - UNIX Permissions

This optionally specifies the default UNIX permissions for files on the volume. Specify UNIX permissions either as a four-digit octal value (for example, 0700) or in the style of the UNIX `ls` command (for example, `-rwxr-x---`). For information on UNIX permissions, see the UNIX or Linux documentation. The default setting is 0755 or `---rwxr-xr-x`.

[-junction-path <junction path>] - Junction Path

This optionally specifies the volume's junction path. The junction path name is case insensitive and must be unique within a Vserver's namespace.

[-junction-active {true|false}] - Junction Active (privilege: advanced)

This optionally specifies whether the volume's junction path is active. The default setting is `true`. If the junction path is inactive, the volume does not appear in the Vserver's namespace. This parameter is available only at the advanced privilege level and higher.

`[-vsroot {true|false}] - Vserver Root Volume (privilege: advanced)`

This optionally specifies whether the volume is the root volume of its Vserver. The default setting is `false`. If this parameter is set to `true`, the default size of the newly created volume is 1GB. This parameter is not supported on FlexGroups.

`[-comment <text>] - Comment`

This optionally specifies a comment for the volume.

`[-max-autosize {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Maximum Autosize`

This parameter allows the user to specify the maximum size to which a volume can grow. The default for volumes is 120% of the volume size. If the value of this parameter is invalidated by manually resizing the volume, the maximum size is reset to 120% of the volume size. The value for `-max-autosize` cannot be set larger than the platform-dependent maximum volume size. If you specify a larger value, the value of `-max-autosize` is automatically reset to the supported maximum without returning an error.

`[-min-autosize {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Minimum Autosize`

This parameter specifies the minimum size to which the volume can automatically shrink. If the volume was created with the `grow_shrink` autosize mode enabled, then the default minimum size is equal to the initial volume size. If the value of the `-min-autosize` parameter is invalidated by a manual volume resize, the minimum size is reset to the volume size.

`[-autosize-grow-threshold-percent <percent>] - Autosize Grow Threshold Percentage`

This parameter specifies the used space threshold for the automatic growth of the volume. When the volume's used space becomes greater than this threshold, the volume will automatically grow unless it has reached the maximum autosize.

`[-autosize-shrink-threshold-percent <percent>] - Autosize Shrink Threshold Percentage`

This parameter specifies the used space threshold for the automatic shrinking of the volume. When the amount of used space in the volume drops below this threshold, the volume will shrink unless it has reached the specified minimum size.

`[-autosize-mode {off|grow|grow_shrink}] - Autosize Mode`

This parameter specifies the autosize mode for the volume. The supported autosize modes are:

- `off` - The volume will not grow or shrink in size in response to the amount of used space.
- `grow` - The volume will automatically grow when used space in the volume is above the grow threshold.
- `grow_shrink` - The volume will grow or shrink in size in response to the amount of used space.

By default, `-autosize-mode` is `off` for new volumes, except for data protection mirrors, for which the default value is `grow_shrink`. The `grow` and `grow_shrink` modes work together with Snapshot autodelete to automatically reclaim space when a volume is about to become full. The volume parameter `-space-mgmt - try - first` controls the order in which these two space reclamation policies are attempted.

`[-maxdir-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Maximum Directory Size (privilege: advanced)`

This optionally specifies the maximum directory size. The default maximum directory size is model-dependent and optimized for the size of system memory.

`{ [-space-slo {none|thick|semi-thick}] - Space SLO`

This optionally specifies the Service Level Objective for space management (the space SLO setting) for the volume. The space SLO value is used to enforce volume settings so that sufficient space is set aside to meet the space SLO. The default setting is `none`. There are three supported values: `none`, `thick` and `semi-thick`.

- *none*: The value of *none* does not provide any guarantee for overwrites or enforce any restrictions. It should be used if the admin plans to manually manage space consumption in the volume and aggregate, and out of space errors.
- *thick*: The value of *thick* guarantees that the hole fills and overwrites to space-reserved files in this volume will always succeed by reserving space. To meet this space SLO, the following volume-level settings are automatically set and cannot be modified:
 - Space Guarantee: *volume* - The entire size of the volume is preallocated in the aggregate. Changing the volume's *space-guarantee* type is not supported.
 - Fractional Reserve: *100* - 100% of the space required for overwrites is reserved. Changing the volume's *fractional-reserve* setting is not supported.
- *semi-thick*: The value of *semi-thick* is a best-effort attempt to ensure that overwrites succeed by restricting the use of features that share blocks and auto-deleting backups and Snapshot copies in the volume. To meet this space SLO, the following volume-level settings are automatically set and cannot be modified:
 - Space Guarantee: *volume* - The entire size of the volume is preallocated in the aggregate. Changing the volume's *space-guarantee* type is not supported.
 - Fractional Reserve: *0* - No space will be reserved for overwrites by default. However, changing the volume's *fractional-reserve* setting is supported. Changing the setting to 100 means that 100% of the space required for overwrites is reserved.
 - Snapshot Autodelete: *enabled* - Automatic deletion of Snapshot copies is enabled to reclaim space. To ensure that the overwrites can be accommodated when the volume reaches threshold capacity, the following volume snapshot autodelete parameters are set automatically to the specified values and cannot be modified:
 - *enabled*: *true*
 - *commitment*: *destroy*
 - *trigger*: *volume*
 - *defer-delete*: *none*
 - *destroy-list*: *vol_clone, lun_clone, file_clone, cifs_share*

In addition, with a value of *semi-thick*, the following technologies are not supported for the volume:

- File Clones with autodelete disabled: Only full file clones of files, LUNs or NVMe namespaces that can be autodeleted can be created in the volume. The use of *autodelete* for file clone create is required.
- Partial File Clones: Only full file clones of files or LUNs that can be autodeleted can be created in the volume. The use of *range* for file clone create is not supported.
- Volume Efficiency: Enabling volume efficiency is not supported to allow autodeletion of Snapshot copies.

[*-space-guarantee* | *-s* {*none*|*volume*}] - Space Guarantee Style

This optionally specifies the space guarantee style for the volume. A value of *volume* reserves space on the aggregates for the entire volume. A value of *none* reserves no space on the aggregates, meaning that writes can fail if an aggregate runs out of space. Because CIFS does not handle out-of-space conditions, do not use the value *none* if the volume is accessible to CIFS clients. The default setting for the volumes on All Flash FAS systems is *none*, otherwise the default setting is *volume*. The *file* setting is no longer supported.

[*-type* {*RW*|*DP*}] - Volume Type

This optionally specifies the volume's type, either read-write (RW) or data-protection (DP). If you do not specify a value for this parameter, a RW volume is created by default.

[*-percent-snapshot-space* <*percent*>] - Space Reserved for Snapshot Copies

This optionally specifies the amount of space that is reserved in the volume for Snapshot copies. The default setting is 5 percent, except for data protection mirrors for which the default is 0 percent.

[-snapshot-policy <snapshot policy>] - Snapshot Policy

This optionally specifies the Snapshot policy for the volume. The default is the Snapshot policy for all volumes on the Vserver, as specified by the `-snapshot-policy` parameter of the [“vserver create” on page 1514](#) and [“vserver modify” on page 1516](#) commands. The schedules associated with the `snapshot-policy` for a FlexGroup cannot have an interval shorter than 30 minutes.

[-language <Language code>] - Language

This optionally specifies the language encoding setting for the volume. By default, the volume inherits the Vserver language encoding setting.

Note: You cannot modify the language encoding setting of a volume.

[-foreground {true|false}] - Foreground Process

This specifies whether the operation runs in the foreground. The default setting is `true` (the operation runs in the foreground). When set to `true`, the command will not return until the operation completes. This parameter applies only to FlexGroups. For FlexVol volumes, the command always runs in the foreground.

[-nvfail {on|off}] - NVFAIL Option

Setting this optional parameter to `true` causes the volume to set the `in-nvfailed-state` flag to `true`, if committed writes to the volume are lost due to a failure. The `in-nvfailed-state` flag fences the volume from further data access and prevents possible corruption of the application data. Without specifying a value, this parameter is automatically set to `false`.

[-storage-service <storage service name>] - Storage Service Name (privilege: advanced)

This parameter is no longer supported.

[-unreachable-attr-action {return-generated|wait}] - Action When Attributes Are Not Reachable (privilege: advanced)

This parameter is no longer supported.

[-namespace-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Namespace Aggregate (privilege: advanced)

This parameter is no longer supported.

[-max-namespace-constituent-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Maximum Size of Namespace Constituent (privilege: advanced)

This parameter is no longer supported.

[-ns-mirror-aggr-list <aggregate name>, ...] - List of Aggregates for Namespace Mirrors (privilege: advanced)

This parameter is no longer supported.

[-data-aggr-list <aggregate name>, ...] - List of Aggregates for Data Constituents (privilege: advanced)

This parameter is no longer supported.

[-max-data-constituent-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Maximum Size of Each Data Constituent (privilege: advanced)

This parameter is no longer supported.

{ [-qos-policy-group <text>] - QoS Policy Group Name

This optional parameter specifies which QoS policy group to apply to the volume. This policy group defines measurable service level objectives (SLOs) that do not adjust based on the volume allocated space or used space. If you do not assign a policy group to a volume, the system will not monitor and control the traffic to it.

| [-qos-adaptive-policy-group <text>] - QoS Adaptive Policy Group Name

This optional parameter specifies which QoS adaptive policy group to apply to the volume. This policy group defines measurable service level objectives (SLOs) and Service Level Agreements (SLAs) that

adjust based on the volume allocated space or used space. This parameter is not supported on FlexGroups.

[-caching-policy <text>] - Caching Policy Name

This optionally specifies the caching policy to apply to the volume. A caching policy defines how the system caches this volume's data in a Flash Pool aggregate or Flash Cache modules. If a caching policy is not assigned to this volume, the system uses *auto* as the default caching policy.

Both metadata and user data are eligible for caching. Metadata consists of directories, indirect blocks and system metafiles. They are eligible for read caching only. When a random write pattern is detected on user data, the first such write is eligible for read caching while all subsequent overwrites are eligible for write caching. The available caching policies are:

- none - Does not cache any user data or metadata blocks.
- auto - Read caches all metadata and randomly read user data blocks, and write caches all randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- meta - Read caches only metadata blocks.
- random_read - Read caches all metadata and randomly read user data blocks.
- random_read_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read and randomly written user data blocks.
- all_read - Read caches all metadata, randomly read and sequentially read user data blocks.
- all_read_random_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, sequentially read and randomly written user data.
- all - Read caches all data blocks read and written. It does not do any write caching.
- noread-random_write - Write caches all randomly overwritten user data blocks. It does not do any read caching.
- meta-random_write - Read caches all metadata and write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- random_read_write-random_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read and randomly written user data blocks. It also write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- all_read-random_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read and sequentially read user data blocks. It also write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- all_read_random_write-random_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, sequentially read and randomly written user data. It also write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- all-random_write - Read caches all data blocks read and written. It also write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.

Note that in a caching-policy name, a hyphen (-) separates read and write policies. Default caching-policy is *auto*.

[-cache-retention-priority {normal|low|high}] - Cache Retention Priority (privilege: advanced)

This optionally specifies the cache retention priority to apply to the volume. A cache retention priority defines how long the blocks of a volume will be cached in flash pool once they become cold. If a cache retention priority is not assigned to this volume, the system uses the default policy. This parameter is available only at the advanced privilege level and higher.

The available cache retention priority are:

- low - Cache the cold blocks for the lowest time.
- normal - Cache the cold blocks for the default time.
- high - Cache the cold blocks for the highest time.

`[-is-autobalance-eligible {true|false}]` - Is Eligible for Auto Balance Aggregate (privilege: advanced)

If the Auto Balance feature is enabled, this parameter specifies whether the volume might be considered for system workload balancing. When set to *true*, the Auto Balance Aggregate feature might recommend moving this volume to another aggregate. The default value is *true*.

`[-max-constituent-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]]` - Maximum size of a FlexGroup Constituent (privilege: advanced)

This optionally specifies the maximum size of a FlexGroup constituent. The default value is determined by checking the maximum FlexVol size setting on all nodes used by the FlexGroup. The smallest value found is selected as the default for the `-max-constituent-size` for the FlexGroup. This parameter applies to FlexGroups only.

`[-efficiency-policy <efficiency policy>]` - Storage Efficiency Policy (privilege: advanced)

This optionally specifies which storage efficiency policy to apply to the volume. This parameter is applicable only for All-Flash FAS. This parameter is not supported on data protection volumes on any platform. To disable compression on the volume in All-Flash FAS, use the value *none*. The default value is *inline-only*.

`[-vserver-dr-protection {protected|unprotected}]` - Vserver DR Protection

This optionally specifies whether the volume should be protected by Vserver level SnapMirror. This parameter is applicable only if the Vserver is the source of a Vserver level SnapMirror relationship. The default value for a volume of type "RW" is *protected*.

`[-encrypt [true]]` - Enable Encryption

This parameter allows the user to create an encrypted volume. When it is set to *true*, a new key is generated, and the volume will be encrypted using the generated key. By default, volume created is not encrypted.

`[-tiering-policy {snapshot-only|auto|none|backup}]` - Volume Tiering Policy

This optional parameter specifies the tiering policy to apply to the volume. This policy determines whether the user data blocks of a volume in a FabricPool will be tiered to the capacity tier when they become cold. FabricPool combines flash (performance tier) with an object store (external capacity tier) into a single aggregate. If a tiering policy is not assigned to this volume, then 'snapshot-only' is assigned as the default policy. Temperature of a volume block increases if it is accessed frequently and decreases when it is not.

The available tiering policies are:

- *snapshot-only* - This policy allows tiering of only the volume Snapshot copies not associated with the active file system. The default minimum cooling period is 2 days. The `-tiering-minimum-cooling-days` parameter can be used to override the default.
- *auto* - This policy allows tiering of both snapshot and active file system user data to the capacity tier. The default cooling period is 31 days. The `-tiering-minimum-cooling-days` parameter can be used to override the default.
- *none* - Volume blocks will not be tiered to the capacity tier.
- *backup* - On DP volumes this policy allows all transferred user data blocks to start in the capacity tier.

`[-tiering-minimum-cooling-days <integer>]` - Volume Tiering Minimum Cooling Days (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the minimum number of days that user data blocks of the volume must be cooled before they can be considered cold and tiered out to the capacity tier. This parameter is only used for tiering purpose and does not affect the reporting of inactive data. The value specified should be greater than the frequency that applications in the volume shift between different sets of data. Valid values are between 2 and 63. You cannot set this parameter on 'none' or 'backup' volume tiering policy. The default value for this option is tied to the volume's tiering-policy. See the tiering-policy section of this man page for corresponding default values. If the tiering policy on the volume gets changed, then this option will be reset to the default value corresponding to the new tiering policy.

Examples

Specifies the number of times to iterate over the aggregates listed with the `-aggr-list` parameter when creating a FlexGroup. The aggregate list will be repeated the specified number of times. Example:

```
-aggr-list aggr1,aggr2 -aggr-list-multiplier 2
```

The following example creates a new volume named `user_jdoe` on a Vserver named `vs0` and a storage aggregate named `aggr1`. Upon its creation, the volume is placed in the online state. It uses the export policy named `default_expolicy`. The owner of the volume's root is a user named `jdoe` whose primary group is named `dev`. The volume's junction path is `/user/jdoe`. The volume is 250 GB in size, space for the entire volume is reserved on the aggregate, and the create operation runs in the background.

```
cluster1::> volume create -vserver vs0 -volume user_jdoe -aggregate aggr1
               -state online -policy default_expolicy -user jdoe -group dev
               -junction-path /user/jdoe -size 250g -space-guarantee volume
               -percent-snapshot-space 20 -foreground false
```

The following example creates a new volume named `vol_cached` on a Vserver named `vs0` and a Flash Pool storage aggregate named `aggr1`. The newly created volume is placed online and uses `auto` as the caching policy.

```
cluster1::> volume create -vserver vs0 -volume vol_cached -aggregate aggr1
               -state online -caching-policy auto
```

The following example creates a new FlexGroup named `media_vol` on a Vserver named `vs0` with four constituents on aggregates `aggr1` and `aggr2`. Upon its creation, the volume is placed in the online state. The volume's junction path is `/media`. The volume is 200 TB in size, no space for the volume is reserved on the aggregates, and the create operation runs in the background.

```
cluster1::> volume create -vserver vs0 -volume media_vol
               -aggr-list aggr1,aggr1,aggr2,aggr2 -junction-path /media -size 200TB
               -space-guarantee none -foreground false
```

The following example creates a new FlexGroup volume named `fg` on a Vserver named `vs0` on aggregates selected by Data ONTAP.

```
cluster1::> volume create -vserver vs0 -volume fg -auto-provision-as flexgroup
```

volume delete

Delete an existing volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume delete` command deletes the specified volumes. Before deleting a volume, the user is prompted to confirm the operation unless the `-force` flag is specified. If this volume was associated with a policy group the underlying qos workload is deleted.

Notes:

- If there is a qtree or quota policy associated with a volume, it is deleted when you delete the volume.
- A volume must be offline (see [“volume offline” on page 1331](#)) to be deleted.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the name of the Vserver from which the volume is to be deleted. If only one data Vserver exists, you do not need to specify this parameter.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the name of the volume that is to be deleted.

[-force [true]] - Force Delete (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the user is not prompted to confirm each deletion operation. In addition, the operation is run only on the local node, and several potential errors are ignored. By default, this setting is false. This parameter is available only at the advanced privilege level and higher.

`[-foreground {true|false}] - Foreground Process`

This specifies whether the operation runs in the foreground. The default setting is `true` (the operation runs in the foreground). When set to `true`, the command will not return until the operation completes.

Examples

The following example deletes a volume named `vol1_old` from a Vserver named `vs0`:

```
cluster1::> volume delete -vserver vs0 -volume vol1_old
```

volume expand

Expand the size of a volume by adding constituents

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume expand` command allows the user to increase the size of a FlexGroup by adding constituents. The size of the new constituents is determined by the size of the smallest existing constituent. This command only applies to FlexGroups.

Parameters

`-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name`

This parameter can be used to specify the Vserver on which the volume is located.

`-volume <volume name> - Volume Name`

This parameter specifies the volume for which the user wants to expand.

`-aggr-list <aggregate name>, ... - List of Aggregates for FlexGroup Constituents`

Specifies an array of names of aggregates to be used for new FlexGroup constituents. Each entry in the list will create a constituent on the specified aggregate. An aggregate may be specified multiple times to have multiple constituents created on it.

`[-aggr-list-multiplier <integer>] - Aggregate List Repeat Count`

Specifies the number of times to iterate over the aggregates listed with the `-aggr-list` parameter when expanding a FlexGroup. The aggregate list will be repeated the specified number of times. Example:

```
-aggr-list aggr1,aggr2 -aggr-list-multiplier 2
```

will cause four constituents to be created in the order *aggr1*, *aggr2*, *aggr1*, *aggr2*. The default value is 1.

`[-foreground {true|false}] - Foreground Process`

If `false` is specified for this parameter, the command runs as a job in the background. If `true` is specified, the command will not return until the operation is complete. The default value is `true`.

Examples

Specifies the number of times to iterate over the aggregates listed with the `-aggr-list` parameter when expanding a FlexGroup. The aggregate list will be repeated the specified number of times. Example:

```
-aggr-list aggr1,aggr2 -aggr-list-multiplier 2
```

The following example increases the size of a FlexGroup by adding 3 constituents:

```
cluster1:: volume show -vserver vs1 -volume flexgroup -fields size
vserver volume      size
-----
vs1      flexgroup 180TB
```

```
cluster1:: volume expand -vserver vs1 -volume flexgroup -aggr-list aggr1,aggr2,aggr3
```

Warning: The following number of constituents of size 20TB will be added to FlexGroup "flexgroup": 3. Expanding the FlexGroup will cause the state of

```
all Snapshot copies to be set to "partial". Partial Snapshot copies
cannot be restored.
Do you want to continue? [y|n]: y
[Job 52] Job succeeded: Successful
```

```
cluster1:: volume show -vserver vs1 -volume flexgroup -fields size
vserver volume      size
-----
vs1      flexgroup 240TB
```

The following example increase the size of a FlexGroup by adding 6 constituents using the `-aggr-list-multiplier`:

```
cluster1:: volume show -vserver vs1 -volume flexgroup -fields size
vserver volume      size
-----
vs1      flexgroup 240TB

cluster1:: volume expand -vserver vs1 -volume flexgroup -aggr-list aggr1,aggr2 -aggr-list-multiplier 3

Warning: The following number of constituents of size 20TB will be added to
FlexGroup "flexgroup": 6. Expanding the FlexGroup will cause the state of
all Snapshot copies to be set to "partial". Partial Snapshot copies
cannot be restored.
Do you want to continue? [y|n]: y
[Job 53] Job succeeded: Successful

cluster1:: volume show -vserver vs1 -volume flexgroup -fields size
vserver volume      size
-----
vs1      flexgroup 360TB
```

volume make-vsroot

Designate a non-root volume as a root volume of the Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `volume make-vsroot` command promotes a non-root volume of the Vserver to be the Vserver's root volume. The Vserver's root volume must be a FlexVol volume with a size of atleast 1 GB.

For instance, if you run this command on a volume named *user* that is located on a Vserver named *vs0*, the volume *user* is made the root volume of the Vserver *vs0*.

If you run this command on a Vserver with Infinite Volume, you must create a new root volume. You cannot promote an existing non-root volume to be the root volume of the Vserver with Infinite Volume. When the command executes, the new root volume is created on the aggregate specified by the *aggregate* parameter, and the old root volume is deleted.

This command is available only at the advanced privilege level and higher.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver on which a non-root volume is to be made the root volume.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the non-root volume that is to be made the root volume of its Vserver. For Vservers with FlexVol volume this must be an existing FlexVol volume. For Vservers with Infinite Volume this must be a non-existent volume that will be created during the execution of the command. Using a SnapLock volume as the root volume for a Vserver is not supported.

[*-aggregate <aggregate name>*] - Aggregate Name

This specifies the aggregate that the new root volume will be created on for Vservers with Infinite Volume. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with FlexVol volumes.

Examples

The following example makes a volume named *root_vs0_backup* the root volume of its Vserver with FlexVol volumes, which is named *vs0*.

```
node::> volume make-vsroot -vserver vs0 -volume root_vs0_backup
```

The following example makes a volume named *root_vs1* the root volume of the Vserver with Infinite Volume *vs1*.

```
node::> volume make-vsroot -vserver vs1 -volume root_vs1 -aggregate aggr1
```

volume modify

Modify volume attributes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume modify` command can be used to modify the following attributes of a volume:

- Size
- State (online, offline, restricted, force-online or force-offline)
- Export policy
- User ID
- Group ID
- Security style (All volume types: UNIX mode bits, CIFS ACLs, or mixed NFS and CIFS permissions. Only Infinite Volumes can use unified.)
- Default UNIX permissions for files on the volume
- Whether the junction path is active
- Comment
- Volume nearly full threshold percent
- Volume full threshold percent
- Maximum size for autosizing
- Minimum size for autosize
- Grow used space threshold percentage for autosize
- Shrink used space threshold percentage for autosize
- Whether autosizing is enabled
- Current mode of operation of volume autosize
- Reset the autosize values to their defaults
- Total number of files for user-visible data permitted on the volume
- Space guarantee style (none or volume)
- Space SLO type (none, thick or semi-thick)
- Snapshot policy
- Use logical space reporting
- Use logical space enforcement
- Convert ucode

- Caching policy
- Cache retention priority
- Tiering minimum cooling days

You can use the [“volume move” on page 1428](#) command to change a volume's aggregate or node. You can use the [“volume rename” on page 1333](#) command to change a volume's name. You can use the [“volume make-vsroot” on page 1320](#) command to make a volume the root volume of its Vserver.

You can change additional volume attributes by using this command at the advanced privilege level and higher.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located. If only one data Vserver exists, you do not need to specify this parameter. Although node Vservers are not displayed when using <Tab> completion, this parameter supports node Vservers for modifying the root volume of the specified node Vserver.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the volume that is to be modified.

[-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Volume Size

This optionally specifies the new size of the volume. The size is specified as a number followed by a unit designation: k (kilobytes), m (megabytes), g (gigabytes), or t (terabytes). If the unit designation is not specified, bytes are used as the unit, and the specified number is rounded up to the nearest 4 KB. A relative rather than absolute size change can be specified by adding + or - before the given size: for example, specifying +30m adds 30 megabytes to the volume's current size. The minimum size for a volume is 20 MB (the default setting). The volume's maximum size is limited by the platform maximum. If the volume's guarantee is set to *volume*, the volume's maximum size can also be limited by the available space in the hosting aggregate. If the volume's guarantee is currently disabled, its size cannot be increased. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes that are managed by storage services.

[-state {online|restricted|offline|force-online|force-offline|mixed}] - Volume State

This optionally specifies the volume's state. A restricted volume does not provide client access to data but is available for administrative operations.

Note: The *mixed* state applies to Infinite Volumes only and cannot be specified as a target state.

[-policy <text>] - Export Policy

This optionally specifies the ID number of the export policy associated with the volume. For information on export policy, see the documentation for the [“vserver export-policy create” on page 1665](#) command. FlexGroups do not support export policies that allow NFSv4 protocol access.

[-user <user name>] - User ID

This optionally specifies the name or ID of the user that is set as the owner of the volume's root.

[-group <group name>] - Group ID

This optionally specifies the name or ID of the group that is set as the owner of the volume's root.

[-security-style <security style>] - Security Style

This optionally specifies the security style for the volume. Possible values include *unix* (for UNIX mode bits), *ntfs* (for CIFS ACLs), *mixed* (for mixed NFS and CIFS permissions) and *unified* (for mixed NFS and CIFS permissions with unified ACLs). Regardless of the security style, both NFS and CIFS clients can read from and write to the volume. The *unified* security style can only be used on Infinite Volumes.

[-unix-permissions <unix perm>] - UNIX Permissions

This optionally specifies the default UNIX permissions for files on the volume. Specify UNIX permissions either as a four-digit octal value (for example, 0700) or in the style of the UNIX *ls* command (for example,

-rwxr-x---). For information on UNIX permissions, see the UNIX or Linux documentation. The default setting is 0755 or -rwxr-xr-x.

[-junction-active {true|false}] - Junction Active (privilege: advanced)

This optionally specifies whether the volume's junction path is active. The default setting is `true`. If the junction is inactive, the volume does not appear in the Vserver's namespace.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

This optionally specifies a comment for the volume.

[-space-nearly-full-threshold-percent <percent>] - Volume Nearly Full Threshold Percent

This optionally specifies the percentage at which the volume is considered nearly full, and above which an EMS warning will be generated. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes. The default value is 95%. The maximum value for this option is 99%. Setting this threshold to 0 disables the volume nearly full space alerts.

[-space-full-threshold-percent <percent>] - Volume Full Threshold Percent

This optionally specifies the percentage at which the volume is considered full, and above which a critical EMS error will be generated. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes. The default value is 98%. The maximum value for this option is 100%. Setting this threshold to 0 disables the volume full space alerts.

{ [-max-autosize <integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Maximum Autosize

This parameter allows the user to specify the maximum size to which a volume can grow. The default for volumes is 120% of the volume size. If the value of this parameter is invalidated by manually resizing the volume, the maximum size is reset to 120% of the volume size. The value for `-max-autosize` cannot be set larger than the platform-dependent maximum volume size. If you specify a larger value, the value of `-max-autosize` is automatically reset to the supported maximum without returning an error. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-min-autosize <integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Minimum Autosize

This parameter specifies the minimum size to which the volume can automatically shrink. If the volume was created with the `grow_shrink` autosize mode enabled, then the default minimum size is equal to the initial volume size. If the value of the `-min-autosize` parameter is invalidated by a manual volume resize, the minimum size is reset to the volume size. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-autosize-grow-threshold-percent <percent>] - Autosize Grow Threshold Percentage

This parameter specifies the used space threshold for the automatic growth of the volume. When the volume's used space becomes greater than this threshold, the volume will automatically grow unless it has reached the maximum autosize. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-autosize-shrink-threshold-percent <percent>] - Autosize Shrink Threshold Percentage

This parameter specifies the used space threshold for the automatic shrinking of the volume. When the amount of used space in the volume drops below this threshold, the volume will shrink unless it has reached the specified minimum size. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-autosize-mode {off|grow|grow_shrink}] - Autosize Mode

This parameter specifies the autosize mode for the volume. The supported autosize modes are:

- `off` - The volume will not grow or shrink in size in response to the amount of used space.
- `grow` - The volume will automatically grow when used space in the volume is above the grow threshold.
- `grow_shrink` - The volume will grow or shrink in size in response to the amount of used space.

By default, `-autosize-mode` is `off` for new volumes, except for DP mirrors, for which the default value is `grow_shrink`. The `grow` and `grow_shrink` modes work together with Snapshot autodelete to automatically reclaim space when a volume is about to become full. The volume parameter `-space-mgmt-try-first` controls the order in which these two space reclamation policies are attempted. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[`-autosize-reset` [*true*]] - Autosize Reset

This allows the user to reset the values of `autosize`, `max-autosize`, `min-autosize`, `autosize-grow-threshold-percent`, `autosize-shrink-threshold-percent` and `autosize-mode` to their default values. For example, the `max-autosize` value will be set to 120% of the current size of the volume. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[`-files` <*integer*>] - Total Files (for user-visible data)

This optionally specifies the total number of files for user-visible data permitted on the volume. This value can be raised or lowered. Raising the total number of files does not immediately cause additional disk space to be used to track files. Instead, as more files are created on the volume, the system dynamically increases the number of disk blocks that are used to track files. The space assigned to track files is never freed, and the `files` value cannot be decreased below the current number of files that can be tracked within the assigned space for the volume.

[`-maxdir-size` {<*integer*>[*KB*|*MB*|*GB*|*TB*|*PB*]}] - Maximum Directory Size (privilege: advanced)

This optionally specifies the maximum directory size. The default maximum directory size is model-dependent, and optimized for the size of system memory. You can increase it for a specific volume by using this option, but doing so could impact system performance. If you need to increase the maximum directory size, work with customer support. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

{ [`-space-slo` {*none*|*thick*|*semi-thick*}] - Space SLO

This optionally specifies the Service Level Objective for space management (the space SLO setting) for the volume. The space SLO value is used to enforce volume settings so that sufficient space is set aside to meet the space SLO. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes. The default setting is *none*. There are three supported values: *none*, *thick* and *semi-thick*.

- *none*: The value of *none* does not provide any guarantee for overwrites or enforce any restrictions. It should be used if the admin plans to manually manage space consumption in the volume and aggregate, and out of space errors.
- *thick*: The value of *thick* guarantees that the hole fills and overwrites to space-reserved files in this volume will always succeed by reserving space. To meet this space SLO, the following volume-level settings are automatically set and cannot be modified:
 - Space Guarantee: *volume* - The entire size of the volume is preallocated in the aggregate. Changing the volume's `space-guarantee` type is not supported.
 - Fractional Reserve: *100* - 100% of the space required for overwrites is reserved. Changing the volume's `fractional-reserve` setting is not supported.
- *semi-thick*: The value of *semi-thick* is a best-effort attempt to ensure that overwrites succeed by restricting the use of features that share blocks and auto-deleting backups and Snapshot copies in the volume. To meet this space SLO, the following volume-level settings are automatically set and cannot be modified:
 - Space Guarantee: *volume* - The entire size of the volume is preallocated in the aggregate. Changing the volume's `space-guarantee` type is not supported.
 - Fractional Reserve: *0* - No space will be reserved for overwrites by default. However, changing the volume's `fractional-reserve` setting is supported. Changing the setting to 100 means that 100% of the space required for overwrites is reserved.
 - Snapshot Autodelete: *enabled* - Automatic deletion of Snapshot copies is enabled to reclaim space. To ensure that the overwrites can be accommodated when the volume reaches threshold capacity, the following volume snapshot autodelete parameters are set automatically to the specified values and cannot be modified:
 - `enabled`: *true*
 - `commitment`: *destroy*
 - `trigger`: *volume*
 - `defer-delete`: *none*

- `destroy-list: vol_clone, lun_clone, file_clone, cifs_share`

In addition, with a value of *semi-thick*, the following technologies are not supported for the volume:

- File Clones with autodelete disabled: Only full file clones of files, LUNs or NVMe namespaces that can be autodeleted can be created in the volume. The use of `autodelete` for file clone create is required.
- Partial File Clones: Only full file clones of files or LUNs that can be autodeleted can be created in the volume. The use of `range` for file clone create is not supported.
- Volume Efficiency: Enabling volume efficiency is not supported to allow autodeletion of Snapshot copies.

[`-space-guarantee` | `-s {none|volume}`] - Space Guarantee Style

This option controls whether the volume is guaranteed some amount of space in the aggregate. The default setting for the volumes on All Flash FAS systems is *none*, otherwise the default setting is *volume*. The file setting is no longer supported. Volume guaranteed means that the entire size of the volume is preallocated. The *none* value means that no space is preallocated, even if the volume contains space-reserved files or LUNs; if the aggregate is full, space is not available even for space-reserved files and LUNs within the volume. Setting this parameter to *none* enables you to provision more storage than is physically present in the aggregate (thin provisioning). When you use thin provisioning for a volume, it can run out of space even if it has not yet consumed its nominal size and you should carefully monitor space utilization to avoid unexpected errors due to the volume running out of space. For flexible root volumes, to ensure that system files, log files, and cores can be saved, the space-guarantee must be *volume*. This is to ensure support of the appliance by customer support, if a problem occurs. Disk space is preallocated when the volume is brought online and, if not used, returned to the aggregate when the volume is brought offline. It is possible to bring a volume online even when the aggregate has insufficient free space to preallocate to the volume. In this case, no space is preallocated, just as if the *none* option had been selected. In this situation, the `vol` options and `vol status` command display the actual value of the space-guarantee option, but indicate that it is disabled. This parameter is not supported on FlexGroups or Infinite Volumes that are managed by storage services.

[`-fractional-reserve <percent>`] - Fractional Reserve

This option changes the amount of space reserved for overwrites of reserved objects (LUNs, files) in a volume. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes. The option is set to 100 by default with `guarantee` set to *volume*. A setting of 100 means that 100% of the required reserved space is actually reserved so the objects are fully protected for overwrites. The value is set to 0 by default with `guarantee` set to *none*. The value can be either 0 or 100 when `guarantee` is set to *volume* or *none*. Using a value of 0 indicates that no space will be reserved for overwrites. This returns the extra space to the available space for the volume, decreasing the total amount of space used. However, this does leave the protected objects in the volume vulnerable to out of space errors. If the percentage is set to 0%, the administrator must monitor the space usage on the volume and take corrective action.

[`-min-readahead {true|false}`] - Minimum Read Ahead (privilege: advanced)

This optionally specifies whether minimum readahead is used on the volume. The default setting is *false*.

[`-atime-update {true|false}`] - Access Time Update Enabled (privilege: advanced)

This optionally specifies whether the access time on inodes is updated when a file is read. The default setting is *true*.

[`-snapdir-access {true|false}`] - Snapshot Directory Access Enabled

This optionally specifies whether clients have access to `.snapshot` directories. The default setting is *true*.

[`-percent-snapshot-space <percent>`] - Space Reserved for Snapshot Copies

This optionally specifies the amount of space that is reserved on the volume for Snapshot copies. The default setting is 5 percent.

[`-snapshot-policy <snapshot policy>`] - Snapshot Policy

This optionally specifies the Snapshot policy for the volume. The default is the Snapshot policy for all volumes on the Vserver, as specified by the `-snapshot-policy` parameter of the [“vserver create”](#) on page

1514 and “[vserver modify](#)” on page 1516 commands. The schedules associated with the `snapshot-policy` for an Infinite Volume cannot have an interval shorter than hourly. When replacing a `snapshot-policy` on a volume, any existing Snapshot copies on the volume that do not match any of the prefixes of the new `snapshot-policy` will not be deleted. This is because the Snapshot scheduler will not clean up older Snapshot copies if the prefixes do not match. Once the new `snapshot-policy` takes effect, depending on the new retention count, any existing Snapshot copies that continue to use the same prefixes may be deleted. For example, if your existing `snapshot-policy` is setup to retain 150 weekly snapshot copies and you create a new `snapshot-policy` that uses the same prefixes but changes the retention count to 50 snapshot copies. Once the new `snapshot-policy` takes effect it will start deleting older snapshot copies until there are only 50 remaining.

`[-foreground {true|false}] - Foreground Process`

This specifies whether the operation runs in the foreground. The default setting is `true` (the operation runs in the foreground). When set to `true`, the command will not return until the operation completes. This parameter applies only to Infinite Volumes. For FlexVol volumes, the command always runs in the foreground.

`[-nvfail {on|off}] - NVFAIL Option`

Setting this optional parameter to `true` causes the volume to set the in-nvfailed-state flag to `true`, if committed writes to the volume are lost due to a failure. The in-nvfailed-state flag fences the volume from further data access and prevents possible corruption of the application data. Without specifying a value, this parameter is automatically set to `false`.

`[-in-nvfailed-state {true|false}] - Volume's NVFAIL State (privilege: advanced)`

This field is automatically set to `true` on a volume when committed writes to the volume are possibly lost due to a failure, and the volume has the nvfail option enabled. With this field set, the client access to the volume is fenced to protect against possible corruptions that result from accessing stale data. The administrator needs to take appropriate recovery actions to recover the volume from the possible data loss. After the recovery is completed, the administrator can clear this field and restore the client access to the volume. This field can be cleared using the CLI but it cannot be set.

`[-dr-force-nvfail {on|off}] - Force NVFAIL on MetroCluster Switchover`

Setting this optional parameter to `true` on a volume causes the MetroCluster switchover operation to set the in-nvfailed-state flag to `true` on that volume. The in-nvfailed-state flag prevents further data access to the volume. The default value is `false`. This parameter has no effect on a negotiated or an automatic switchover, and is not supported on FlexGroups or Infinite Volumes.

`[-filesystem-size-fixed {true|false}] - Is File System Size Fixed`

This option causes the file system to remain the same size and not grow or shrink when a SnapMirrored volume relationship is broken, or when a volume add is performed on it. It is automatically set to `true` when a volume becomes a SnapMirrored volume. It stays set to `true` after the `snapmirror break` command is issued for the volume. This allows a volume to be SnapMirrored back to the source without needing to add disks to the source volume. If the volume is a traditional volume and the size is larger than the file system size, setting this option to `false` forces the file system to grow to the size of the volume. If the volume is a flexible volume and the volume size is larger than the file system size, setting this option to `false` forces the volume size to equal the file system size. The default setting is `false`.

`[-extent-enabled {off|on|space-optimized}] - (DEPRECATED)-Extent Option`

Note: This parameter has been deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP.

Setting this option to `on` or `space-optimized` enables extents in the volume. This causes application writes to be written in the volume as a write of a larger group of related data blocks called an extent. Using extents may help workloads that perform many small random writes followed by large sequential reads. However, using extents may increase the amount of disk operations performed on the controller, so this option should only be used where this trade-off is desired. If the option is set to `space-optimized` then the reallocation update will not duplicate blocks from Snapshot copies into the active file system, and will result in conservative space utilization. Using `space-optimized` may be useful when the volume has Snapshot copies or is a SnapMirror source, when it can reduce the storage used in the volume and the

amount of data that SnapMirror needs to move on the next update. The `space-optimized` value can result in degraded read performance of Snapshot copies. The default value is `off`; extents are not used.

`[-space-mgmt-try-first {volume_grow|snap_delete}] - Primary Space Management Strategy`

A flexible volume can be configured to automatically reclaim space in case the volume is about to run out of space, by either increasing the size of the volume using `autogrow` or deleting Snapshot copies in the volume using `Snapshot autodelete`. If this option is set to `volume_grow` the system will try to first increase the size of volume before deleting Snapshot copies to reclaim space. If the option is set to `snap_delete` the system will first automatically delete Snapshot copies and in case of failure to reclaim space will try to grow the volume. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

`[-read-realloc {off|on|space-optimized}] - Read Reallocation Option`

Setting this option to `on` or `space-optimized` enables read reallocation in the volume. This results in the optimization of file layout by writing some blocks to a new location on disk. The layout is updated only after the blocks have been read because of a user read operation, and only when updating their layout will provide better read performance in the future. Using read reallocation may help workloads that perform a mixture of random writes and large sequential reads. If the option is set to `space-optimized` then the reallocation update will not duplicate blocks from Snapshot copies into the active file system, and will result in conservative space utilization. Using `space-optimized` may be useful when the volume has Snapshot copies or is a SnapMirror source, when it can reduce the storage used in the volume and the amount of data that snapmirror needs to move on the next update. The `space-optimized` value can result in degraded read performance of Snapshot copies. The default value is `off`.

`[-sched-snap-name {create-time|ordinal}] - Naming Scheme for Automatic Snapshot Copies`

This option specifies the naming convention for automatic Snapshot copies. If set to `create-time`, automatic Snapshot copies are named using the format `<schedule_name>.yyyy-mm-dd_hhmm`. Example: "hourly.2010-04-01_0831". If set to `ordinal`, only the latest automatic Snapshot copy is named using the format `<schedule_name>.<n>`. Example: "hourly.0". Older automatic Snapshot copies are named using the format `<schedule_name>.yyyy-mm-dd_hhmm`. Example: "hourly.2010-04-01_0831".

`[-storage-service <storage service name>] - Storage Service Name (privilege: advanced)`

The name of the storage service for the Infinite Volume. This parameter applies to Infinite Volumes only.

`[-unreachable-attr-action {return-generated|wait}] - Action When Attributes Are Not Reachable (privilege: advanced)`

This parameter specifies the information that an Infinite Volume returns when a client lists a directory that contains one or more files with inaccessible attributes, which can happen when a data constituent is not online. When this parameter is set to `return-generated`, the Infinite Volume returns default values for the attributes, which appear to the client as a file size of 0 and timestamps that are in the past. When this parameter is set to `wait`, the Infinite Volume returns a RETRY error, which may cause some clients to hang. When the inaccessible file attributes become available, the Infinite Volume returns them to the client. The default setting is `return-generated`. This parameter applies to Infinite Volumes only.

`[-namespace-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Namespace Aggregate (privilege: advanced)`

The name of the aggregate in which to create the Infinite Volume namespace constituent. If a name is not provided, Data ONTAP picks the aggregate assigned to the Vserver that has the most usable space. This parameter can only be specified for DP Infinite Volumes that do not have an existing namespace constituent. This parameter applies to Infinite Volumes only.

`[-max-namespace-constituent-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Maximum Size of Namespace Constituent (privilege: advanced)`

The maximum size of the namespace constituent. The default value is 10TB. This parameter applies to Infinite Volumes only.

`[-ns-mirror-aggr-list <aggregate name>, ...] - List of Aggregates for Namespace Mirrors (privilege: advanced)`

Specifies the aggregates that can be used to create Infinite Volume namespace mirror constituents. No other aggregate will be chosen for this purpose. Aggregates in this list will remain available for other uses in the Infinite Volume. This parameter applies to Infinite Volumes only.

`[-max-data-constituent-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]]` - Maximum Size of Each Data Constituent (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the maximum size of an Infinite Volume data constituent. The default value is determined by checking the maximum FlexVol size setting on all nodes used by the Infinite Volume. The smallest value found is selected as the default for the maximum constituent size. This parameter applies to Infinite Volumes only.

`{ [-qos-policy-group <text>] - QoS Policy Group Name`

This optional parameter specifies which QoS policy group to apply to the volume. This policy group defines measurable service level objectives (SLOs) that apply to the storage objects with which the policy group is associated. If you do not assign a policy group to a volume, the system will not monitor and control the traffic to it. To remove this volume from a policy group, enter the reserved keyword "none". This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

`| [-qos-adaptive-policy-group <text>]] - QoS Adaptive Policy Group Name`

This optional parameter specifies which QoS adaptive policy group to apply to the volume. This policy group defines measurable service level objectives (SLOs) and Service Level Agreements (SLAs) that adjust based on the volume allocated space or used space. To remove this volume from an adaptive policy group, enter the reserved keyword "none". This parameter is not supported on FlexGroups or Infinite Volumes.

`[-caching-policy <text>] - Caching Policy Name`

This parameter specifies the caching policy to apply to the volume. A caching policy defines how the system caches this volume's data in a Flash Pool aggregate or Flash Cache modules. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

Both metadata and user data are eligible for caching. Metadata consists of directories, indirect blocks and system metafiles. They are eligible for read caching only. When a random write pattern is detected on user data, the first such write is eligible for read caching while all subsequent overwrites are eligible for write caching. The available caching policies are:

- none - Does not cache any user data or metadata blocks.
- auto - Read caches all metadata and randomly read user data blocks, and write caches all randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- meta - Read caches only metadata blocks.
- random_read - Read caches all metadata and randomly read user data blocks.
- random_read_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read and randomly written user data blocks.
- all_read - Read caches all metadata, randomly read and sequentially read user data blocks.
- all_read_random_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, sequentially read and randomly written user data.
- all - Read caches all data blocks read and written. It does not do any write caching.
- noread-random_write - Write caches all randomly overwritten user data blocks. It does not do any read caching.
- meta-random_write - Read caches all metadata and write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- random_read_write-random_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read and randomly written user data blocks. It also write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- all_read-random_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read and sequentially read user data blocks. It also write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- all_read_random_write-random_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, sequentially read and randomly written user data. It also write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.

- `all-random_write` - Read caches all data blocks read and written. It also write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.

Note that in a caching-policy name, a hyphen (-) separates read and write policies. Default caching-policy is `auto`.

`[-cache-retention-priority {normal|low|high}]` - Cache Retention Priority (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the cache retention priority to apply to the volume. A cache retention priority defines how long the blocks of a volume will be cached in flash pool once they become cold. If a cache retention priority is not assigned to this volume, the system uses the default policy. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

The available cache retention priority are:

- `low` - Cache the cold blocks for the lowest time.
- `normal` - Cache the cold blocks for the default time.
- `high` - Cache the cold blocks for the highest time.

`[-is-autobalance-eligible {true|false}]` - Is Eligible for Auto Balance Aggregate (privilege: advanced)

If the Auto Balance feature is enabled, this parameter specifies whether the volume might be considered for system workload balancing. When set to `true`, the Auto Balance Aggregate feature might recommend moving this volume to another aggregate. The default value is `true`.

`[-max-constituent-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}]` - Maximum size of a FlexGroup Constituent (privilege: advanced)

This optionally specifies the maximum size of a FlexGroup constituent. The default value is determined by checking the maximum FlexVol size setting on all nodes used by the FlexGroup. The smallest value found is selected as the default for the `-max-constituent-size` for the FlexGroup. This parameter applies to FlexGroups only.

`[-vserver-dr-protection {protected|unprotected}]` - Vserver DR Protection

This optionally specifies whether the volume should be protected by Vserver level SnapMirror. This parameter is applicable only if the Vserver is the source of a Vserver level SnapMirror relationship. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

`[-is-space-reporting-logical {true|false}]` - Logical Space Reporting

This optionally specifies whether to report space logically on the volume. When space is reported logically, ONTAP reports the volume space such that all the physical space saved by the storage efficiency features are also as reported as used. This parameter is not supported on FlexGroups or Infinite Volumes. The default setting is `false`.

`[-tiering-policy {snapshot-only|auto|none|backup}]` - Volume Tiering Policy

This optional parameter specifies the tiering policy to apply to the volume. This policy determines whether the user data blocks of a volume in a FabricPool will be tiered to the capacity tier when they become cold. FabricPool combines flash (performance tier) with an object store (external capacity tier) into a single aggregate. Temperature of a volume block increases if it is accessed frequently and decreases when it is not.

The available tiering policies are:

- `snapshot-only` - This policy allows tiering of only the volume Snapshot copies not associated with the active file system. The default cooling period is 2 days. The `-tiering-minimum-cooling-days` parameter can be used to override the default.
- `auto` - This policy allows tiering of both snapshot and active file system user data to the capacity tier. The default cooling period is 31 days. The `-tiering-minimum-cooling-days` parameter can be used to override the default.
- `none` - Volume blocks will not be tiered to the capacity tier.

- backup - On DP volumes this policy allows all transferred user data blocks to start in the capacity tier.

[-tiering-minimum-cooling-days <integer>] - Volume Tiering Minimum Cooling Days (privilege: advanced)

The parameter specifies the minimum number of days that user data blocks of the volume must be cooled before they can be considered cold and tiered out to the capacity tier. This parameter is only used for tiering purpose and does not affect the reporting of inactive data. The value specified should be greater than the frequency that applications in the volume shift between different sets of data. Valid values are between 2 and 63. You cannot set this parameter on 'none' or 'backup' volume tiering policy.

Examples

The following example modifies a volume named vol4 on a Vserver named vs0. The volume's export policy is changed to default_expolicy and its size is changed to 500 GB.

```
cluster1::> volume modify -vserver vs0 -volume vol4 -policy default_expolicy -size 500g
```

The following example modifies a volume named vol2. It enables autogrow and sets the maximum autosize to 500g

```
cluster1::> volume modify -volume vol2 -autosize-mode grow -max-autosize 500g
```

The following example modifies a volume named vol2 to have a space guarantee of none.

```
cluster1::> volume modify -space-guarantee none -volume vol2
```

The following example modifies all volumes in Vserver vs0 to have a fractional reserve of 30%.

```
cluster1::> volume modify -fractional-reserve 30 -vserver vs0 *
```

The following example modifies a volume named vol2 to grow in size by 5 gigabytes

```
cluster1::> volume modify -volume vol2 -size +5g
```

The following example modifies a volume named vol2 to have a different caching policy. The volume must be on a Flash Pool aggregate.

```
cluster1::> volume modify -volume vol2 -caching-policy none
```

volume mount

Mount a volume on another volume with a junction-path

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume mount` command mounts a volume at a specified junction path.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the volume that is to be mounted.

-junction-path <junction path> - Junction Path Of The Mounting Volume

This specifies the junction path of the mounted volume. The junction path name is case insensitive and must be unique within a Vserver's namespace.

[-active {true|false}] - Activate Junction Path

This optionally specifies whether the mounted volume is accessible. The default setting is `false`. If the mounted path is not accessible, it does not appear in the Vserver's namespace.

[-policy-override {true|false}] - Override The Export Policy

This optionally specifies whether the parent volume's export policy overrides the mounted volume's export policy. The default setting is `false`.

Examples

The following example mounts a volume named `user_tsmith` on a Vserver named `vs0`. The junction path for the mounted volume is `/user/tsmith`. The mounted volume is accessible, and the mounted volume's export policy is not overridden by the parent volume's export policy.

```
node::> volume mount -vserver vs0 -volume user_tsmith
-junction-path /user/tsmith -active true -policy-override false
```

volume offline

Take an existing volume offline

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume offline` command takes the volume offline. If the volume is already in restricted or `iron_restricted` state, then it is already unavailable for data access, and much of the following description does not apply. The current root volume may not be taken offline. A number of operations being performed on the volume in question can prevent volume offline from succeeding for various lengths of time. If such operations are required, the command may take additional time to complete. If they do not, the command is aborted. The `-force` flag can be used to forcibly offline a volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the name of the Vserver from which the volume is to be taken offline. If only one data Vserver exists, you do not need to specify this parameter.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the name of the volume that is to be taken offline.

[-force | -f [true]] - Force Offline

This specifies whether the offline operation is forced. Using this option to force a volume offline can potentially disrupt access to other volumes. The default setting is `false`.

[-foreground {true|false}] - Foreground Process

This specifies whether the operation runs in the foreground. The default setting is `true` (the operation runs in the foreground). When set to `true`, the command will not return until the operation completes. This parameter applies only to Infinite Volumes. For FlexVol volumes, the command always runs in the foreground.

[-disable-luns-check [true]] - Disable Check for Existing LUNs

Taking the volume offline will make all associated LUNs and NVMe namespaces unavailable, which normally requires a user confirmation. If this parameter is specified, the command proceeds without a confirmation. The default setting is `false`.

Examples

The following example takes the volume named `vol1` offline:

```
cluster1::> volume offline vol1
Volume 'vs1:vol1' is now offline.
```

volume online

Bring an existing volume online

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume online` command brings the volume online. A volume can only be brought online if it is offline or restricted. If the volume is inconsistent but has not lost data, the user will be cautioned and prompted before bringing it online. It is advisable to run `wafli-iron` (or do a `snapmirror initialize` in case of a replica volume) prior to bringing an inconsistent volume online. Bringing an inconsistent volume online increases the risk of further file system corruption. If the containing aggregate cannot honor the space guarantees required by this volume, the volume online operation will fail. It is not advisable to use volumes with their space guarantees disabled. Lack of free space can lead to failure of writes which in turn can appear as data loss to some applications.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver from which the volume is to be brought online. If only one data Vserver exists, you do not need to specify this parameter.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This parameter specifies the name of the volume that is to be brought online.

[-force | -f [true]] - Force Online

When this parameter is used, the volume will be brought online even if there is not enough space available in the aggregate to honor the volume's space guarantee.

[-foreground {true|false}] - Foreground Process

This parameter specifies whether the operation runs in the foreground. The default setting is `true` (the operation runs in the foreground). When set to `true`, the command will not return until the operation completes. This parameter applies only to Infinite Volumes. For FlexVol volumes, the command always runs in the foreground.

Examples

The following example brings a volume named `vol1` online:

```
cluster1::> volume online vol1
Volume 'vs1:vol1' is now online.
```

volume rehost

Rehost a volume from one Vserver into another Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume rehost` command rehosts a volume from source Vserver onto destination Vserver. The volume name must be unique among the other volumes on the destination Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Source Vserver name

This specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

-volume <volume name> - Target volume name

This specifies the volume that is to be rehosted.

-destination-vserver <vserver name> - Destination Vserver name

This specifies the destination Vserver where the volume must be located post rehost operation.

{ [-force-unmap-luns {true|false}] - Unmap LUNs in volume

This specifies whether the rehost operation should unmap LUNs present on volume. The default setting is *false* (the rehost operation shall not unmap LUNs). When set to true, the command will unmap all mapped LUNs on the volume.

| [-auto-remap-luns {true|false}] - Automatic Remap of LUNs

This specifies whether the rehost operation should perform LUN mapping operation at the destination Vserver for the LUNs mapped on the volume at the source Vserver. The default setting is *false* (the rehost operation shall not map LUNs at the destination Vserver). When set to true, at the destination Vserver the command will create initiators groups along with the initiators (if present) with same name as that of source Vserver. Then the LUNs on the volume are mapped to initiator groups at the destination Vserver as mapped in source Vserver.

Examples

The following example rehosts a volume named vol3 on Vserver named vs1 to a destination Vserver named vs2:

```
cluster::> volume rehost -vserver vs1 -volume vol3 -destination-vserver vs2
```

volume rename

Rename an existing volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume rename` command renames a volume. The volume name must be unique among the other volumes on the same Vserver. The `volume rename` command is not supported for FlexGroups.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located. For a node's root volume, use the name of the node for this parameter.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the volume that is to be renamed.

-newname <volume name> - Volume New Name

This specifies the volume's new name. A volume's name must start with an alphabetic character (a to z or A to Z) and be 203 or fewer characters in length.

[-foreground {true|false}] - Foreground Process

This specifies whether the operation runs in the foreground. The default setting is *true* (the operation runs in the foreground). When set to true, the command will not return until the operation completes.

This parameter applies only to Infinite Volumes. For FlexVol volumes, the command always runs in the foreground.

Examples

The following example renames a volume named vol3_backup as vol3_save on a Vserver named vs0:

```
node::> volume rename -vserver vs0 -volume vol3_backup -newname vol3_save
```

volume restrict

Restrict an existing volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume restrict` command puts the volume in restricted state. If the volume is online, then it will be made unavailable for data access as described under [“volume offline” on page 1331](#).

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the name of the Vserver from which the volume is to be restricted. If only one data Vserver exists, you do not need to specify this parameter.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the name of the volume that is to be restricted.

[-foreground {true|false}] - Foreground Process

This specifies whether the operation runs in the foreground. The default setting is `true` (the operation runs in the foreground). When set to `true`, the command will not return until the operation completes.

This parameter applies only to Infinite Volumes. For FlexVol volumes, the command always runs in the foreground.

Examples

The following example restricts a volume named `vol1`:

```
cluster1::> volume restrict vol1
Volume 'vs1:vol1' is now restricted.
```

volume show

Display a list of volumes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume show` command displays information about volumes. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If no parameters are specified, the command displays the following information about all volumes:

- Vserver name
- Volume name
- Aggregate name
- State (online, offline, restricted, or mixed)
- Type (RW for read-write or DP for data-protection)
- Size
- Available size
- Percentage of space used

To display detailed information about a single volume, run the command with the `-vserver` and `-volume` parameters. The detailed view provides all of the information in the previous list and the following additional information:

- Name ordinal
- Volume data set ID
- Volume master data set ID
- Volume style (trad, flex or infinitevol)
- Whether the volume is a Cluster volume or Node volume

- Export policy name
- User ID
- Group ID
- Security style (unix, ntfs, mixed or unified)
- UNIX permissions
- Junction path
- Junction path source
- Whether the junction path is active
- Parent volume name
- Vserver root volume
- Comment
- Filesystem size
- Total user-visible size
- Used size
- Used percentage
- Volume nearly full threshold percent
- Volume full threshold percent
- Autosize enabled
- Maximum autosize
- Minimum autosize
- Autosize grow threshold percent
- Autosize shrink threshold percent
- Autosize mode
- Total files
- Files used
- Expected available size
- Over provisioned size
- Snapshot reserve available size
- Logical used size
- Logical used percent
- Logical available size
- Active filesystem logical used size
- Snapshot copy logical used size
- Use logical space reporting
- Use logical space enforcement
- Maximum directory size
- Space guarantee style
- Whether a space guarantee is in effect
- Space SLO type (none, thick or semi-thick)
- Whether space SLO is in effect
- Whether minimum readahead is enabled

- Whether access time update is enabled
- Whether Snapshot directory access is enabled
- Percentage of space reserved for Snapshot Copies
- Percentage of Snapshot copy space used
- Snapshot policy name
- Creation time
- If the filesystem size is fixed
- Overwrite reserve
- Fractional reserve
- Which space management strategy to try first
- Language
- Whether there's one data volume per member aggregate
- Concurrency level
- Optimization policy
- Whether the volume is a clone
- Volume UUID
- Whether failover is enabled
- Failover state
- (DEPRECATED)-Extent option
- Read reallocation option
- Consistency state
- Whether volume is quiesced on disk
- Whether volume is quiesced in memory
- Whether volume contains shared or compressed data
- Space saved by storage efficiency
- Percentage of space saved by storage efficiency
- Space saved by deduplication
- Percentage of space saved by deduplication
- Space shared by deduplication
- Space saved by compression
- Percentage of space saved by compression
- Volume Size Used by Snapshot Copies
- Caching policy
- FlexGroup master data set ID
- FlexGroup index
- FlexGroup UUID
- Maximum size of the FlexGroup constituent
- Whether the volume has FlexGroup enabled
- Whether a FlexGroup is Qtree enabled
- Whether the volume is the destination of a move that is currently in cutover
- List of the aggregates used by the FlexGroup

- List of the nodes used by the FlexGroup
- SnapLock Type
- Is in pre-commit phase of Copy-Free Transition
- Application that the volume belongs to
- Application UUID

To display detailed information about all volumes, run the command with the `-instance` parameter. Fields not supported by Infinite Volumes will display a value of "-".

You can specify additional parameters to display information that matches only those parameters. For example, to display information only about data-protection volumes, run the command with the `-type DP` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

This specifies the fields that need to be displayed. The fields `Vserver` and `policy` are the default fields (see example).

| [-encryption]

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the following information:

- Vserver name
- Volume name
- Aggregate name
- Volume state
- Encryption state

| [-junction]

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the following information:

- Vserver name
- Volume name
- Whether the volume's junction is active
- Junction path
- Junction path source (if the volume is a mirror)

| [-settings] (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the following information:

- Vserver name
- Volume name
- Whether minimum readahead is enabled on the volume
- Whether the access time is updated on inodes when a file on the volume is read
- Whether clients have access to `.snapshot` directories
- Whether automatic Snapshot copies are enabled on the volume

| [-instance]}

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about all entries.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver Name

If this parameter and the `-volume` parameter are specified, the command displays detailed information about the specified volume. If this parameter is specified by itself, the command displays information about volumes on the specified Vserver.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

If this parameter and the `-vserver` parameter are specified, the command displays detailed information about the specified volume. If this parameter is specified by itself, the command displays information about all volumes matching the specified name.

[-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Aggregate Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that are located on the specified storage aggregate. This field is displayed as "-" for FlexGroups.

[-aggr-list <aggregate name>, ...] - List of Aggregates for FlexGroup Constituents

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FlexGroup or FlexGroups that are located on the specified list of storage aggregates. This parameter applies to FlexGroups only.

[-size <integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Volume Size

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified size. Size is the maximum amount of space a volume can consume from its associated aggregate(s), including user data, metadata, Snapshot copies, and Snapshot reserve. Note that for volumes without a `-space-guarantee` of *volume*, the ability to fill the volume to this maximum size depends on the space available in the associated aggregate or aggregates.

[-name-ordinal <text>] - Name Ordinal (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, it denotes the ordinal assignment used in relation to this volume's name. Ordinals are used to disambiguate volumes that have the same base name on the same controller. A value of "0" indicates that the base volume name is unique on the controller. A value greater than zero indicates that the volume's base name is used by two or more volumes on the same controller, and that appending "(n)" to this volume's name uniquely identifies it on this controller.

[-dsid <integer>] - Volume Data Set ID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that match the specified data set ID. This field is displayed as "-" for FlexGroups.

[-msid <integer>] - Volume Master Data Set ID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that match the specified master data set ID.

[-state {online|restricted|offline|force-online|force-offline|mixed}] - Volume State

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified state. The *mixed* state only applies to FlexGroups and Infinite Volumes. If the state of a FlexGroup or Infinite Volume is *mixed*, that indicates that not all of the constituents are in the same state. If this is the case use the "volume show -is-constituent true" command to find out which constituents are not in the proper state.

[-volume-style {flex|infinitevol}] - Volume Style

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes that have the specified style. Possible values are *flex* for FlexVol volumes, and *infinitevol* for Infinite Volumes.

[-volume-style-extended {flexvol|infinitevol|infinitevol-constituent|flexgroup|flexgroup-constituent}] - Extended Volume Style

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes that are configured with the specified extended style. Possible values are *flexvol* for FlexVol volumes, *infinitevol* for Infinite Volumes, *infinitevol-constituent* for Infinite Volume constituents, *flexgroup* for FlexGroups and *flexgroup-constituent* for FlexGroup constituents.

[-is-cluster-volume {true|false}] - Is Cluster-Mode Volume

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about cluster volumes (true) or node root volumes and other node scoped volumes (false).

[-is-constituent {true|false}] - Is Constituent Volume

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about volumes that either are or are not constituents of a FlexGroup or Infinite Volume, depending on the value provided.

[-policy <text>] - Export Policy

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that use the specified export policy.

[-user <user name>] - User ID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes whose root is owned by the specified user.

[-group <group name>] - Group ID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes whose root is owned by the specified group.

[-security-style <security style>] - Security Style

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified security style (*unix* for UNIX mode bits, *ntfs* for CIFS ACLs, *mixed* for both styles or *unified* for Unified UNIX, NFS and CIFS permissions).

[-unix-permissions <unix perm>] - UNIX Permissions

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes whose default UNIX permissions match the specified permissions. Specify UNIX permissions either as a four-digit octal value (for example, 0700) or in the style of the UNIX *ls* command (for example, -rwxr-x---). For information on UNIX permissions, see the UNIX or Linux documentation.

[-junction-path <junction path>] - Junction Path

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified junction path.

[-junction-path-source {RW_volume|LS_mirror}] - Junction Path Source

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified junction path source.

[-junction-active {true|false}] - Junction Active

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes whose junction paths have the specified status.

[-junction-parent <volume name>] - Junction Parent Volume

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified parent volume.

[-vsroot {true|false}] - Vserver Root Volume (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that match the specified setting; that is, whether they are the root volumes for their Vservers.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that match the specified comment text.

[-available {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Available Size

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified available size. Available is the amount of free space currently available to be used by this volume. For a volume with a *-space-guarantee* of type *volume*, available is always *-total* minus *-used*. For volumes that do not have a *-space-guarantee* of type *volume*, available could be reduced if the volume's associated aggregate or aggregates are space constrained.

[-filesystem-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Filesystem Size

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified filesystem size. Filesystem size is the same as the volume's *-size* unless the volume is

or was a physical replica destination. In this case, the file system size corresponds to the `-size` of the source volume, until `-filesystem-size-fixed` is set to `false`.

`[-total {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]]` - Total User-Visible Size

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified total size. Total is the total space available for user data and file system metadata. It does not include the Snapshot reserve.

`[-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]]` - Used Size

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified used size. Used is the amount of space occupied by user data and file system metadata. It includes Snapshot spill (the amount of space by which Snapshot copies exceed Snapshot reserve). It does not include the Snapshot reserve.

`[-percent-used <percent>]` - Used Percentage

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified percentage of used space. This row is based on a value of used space that includes the space used by Snapshot copies or the Snapshot reserve (whichever is greater) in relation to the current volume size.

`[-space-nearly-full-threshold-percent <percent>]` - Volume Nearly Full Threshold Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified nearly full threshold percent.

`[-space-full-threshold-percent <percent>]` - Volume Full Threshold Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified full threshold percent.

`[-max-autosize {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]]` - Maximum Autosize

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified maximum automatic size.

`[-min-autosize {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]]` - Minimum Autosize

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified minimum automatic size. This field is displayed as "-" for FlexGroups.

`[-autosize-grow-threshold-percent <percent>]` - Autosize Grow Threshold Percentage

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified automatic grow used space threshold percentage. This field is displayed as "-" for FlexGroups.

`[-autosize-shrink-threshold-percent <percent>]` - Autosize Shrink Threshold Percentage

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified automatic shrink used space threshold percentage. This field is displayed as "-" for FlexGroups.

`[-autosize-mode {off|grow|grow_shrink}]` - Autosize Mode

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified automatic sizing mode setting. This field is displayed as "-" for FlexGroups.

`[-files <integer>]` - Total Files (for user-visible data)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified number of files.

`[-files-used <integer>]` - Files Used (for user-visible data)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified number of files used.

`[-maxdir-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]]` - Maximum Directory Size (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified maximum directory size.

[-space-guarantee-enabled {true|false}] - Space Guarantee in Effect

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified space-guarantee setting. If the value of `-space-guarantee` is *none*, the value of `-space-guarantee-enabled` is always *true*. In other words, because there is no guarantee, the guarantee is always in effect. If the value of `-space-guarantee` is *volume*, the value of `-space-guarantee-enabled` can be *true* or *false*, depending on whether the guaranteed amount of space was available when the volume was mounted.

[-is-space-slo-enabled {true|false}] - Space SLO in Effect

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have their `space-slo` setting in effect or not, depending on the value specified for this parameter. If the value of `space-slo` is *none*, the space SLO is always considered to be in effect. If the value of `space-slo` is *semi-thick* or *thick*, the space SLO may be in effect depending on whether the required amount of space was available when the volume was mounted.

[-space-slo {none|thick|semi-thick}] - Space SLO

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified `space-slo` setting. The space SLO setting is the Service Level Objective for space management for the volume.

[-space-guarantee | -s {none|volume}] - Space Guarantee Style

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified space guarantee style. If the value of `-space-guarantee` is *none*, the value of `-space-guarantee-enabled` is always *true*. In other words, because there is no guarantee, the guarantee is always in effect. If the value of `-space-guarantee` is *volume*, the value of `-space-guarantee-enabled` can be *true* or *false*, depending on whether the guaranteed amount of space was available when the volume was mounted.

[-fractional-reserve <percent>] - Fractional Reserve

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified `fractional-reserve` setting.

[-type {RW|DP}] - Volume Type

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes of the specified volume type (RW for read-write or DP for data-protection).

[-min-readahead {true|false}] - Minimum Read Ahead (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified `minimum-readahead` setting.

[-atime-update {true|false}] - Access Time Update Enabled (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified `access-time update` setting.

[-snapdir-access {true|false}] - Snapshot Directory Access Enabled

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified `Snapshot-copy access` setting.

[-percent-snapshot-space <percent>] - Space Reserved for Snapshot Copies

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified percentage of space reserved for Snapshot copies.

[-snapshot-space-used <percent_no_limit>] - Snapshot Reserve Used

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified used percentage of the reserve for Snapshot copies.

[-snapshot-policy <snapshot policy>] - Snapshot Policy

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that use the specified Snapshot policy.

[-create-time <Date>] - Creation Time

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified creation time.

[-language <Language code>] - Language

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that store data in the specified language. To determine the available languages, enter `volume show-language?` at the clustershell command prompt.

[-clone-volume {true|false}] - Clone Volume

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about volumes that are clones (true) or not clones (false).

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only the volume or volumes that are located on the specified storage system. This field is displayed as "-" for FlexGroups.

[-clone-parent-vserver <vserver name>] - Clone Parent Vserver Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes with a matching FlexClone parent Vserver name.

[-clone-parent-name <volume name>] - FlexClone Parent Volume

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes with a matching FlexClone parent volume name.

[-uuid <UUID>] - UUID of the Volume (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that match the specified UUID.

[-nvfail {on|off}] - NVFAIL Option

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about volumes for which failover is enabled (on) or disabled (off).

[-in-nvfailed-state {true|false}] - Volume's NVFAIL State

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about volumes which are in the failed over state (true) or not (false).

[-dr-force-nvfail {on|off}] - Force NVFAIL on MetroCluster Switchover

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about volumes for which dr-force-nvfail is enabled (on) or disabled (off).

[-filesystem-size-fixed {true|false}] - Is File System Size Fixed

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified `filesystem-size-fixed` setting.

[-extent-enabled {off|on|space-optimized}] - (DEPRECATED)-Extent Option

Note: This parameter has been deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP.

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about volumes that have extents enabled (on), not enabled (off) or space optimized (space-optimized).

[-overwrite-reserve {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Reserved Space for Overwrites

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified `overwrite-reserve` setting.

[-space-mgmt-try-first {volume_grow|snap_delete}] - Primary Space Management Strategy

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified `space-mgmt-try-first` setting. Possible values are `volume_grow` and `snap_delete`. This field is displayed as "-" for FlexGroups.

[-read-realloc {off|on|space-optimized}] - Read Reallocation Option

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about volumes that have read reallocation enabled (on), not enabled (off) or space optimized (space-optimized).

[-sched-snap-name {create-time|ordinal}] - Naming Scheme for Automatic Snapshot Copies

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified automatic Snapshot-copy naming convention.

[-is-inconsistent {true|false}] - Inconsistency in the File System

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about volumes that are inconsistent (true) or consistent (false) in the file system.

[-is-quieted-on-disk {true|false}] - Is Volume Quiesced (On-Disk)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about volumes that are quiesced (true) or not quiesced (false) on disk.

[-is-quieted-in-memory {true|false}] - Is Volume Quiesced (In-Memory)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about volumes that are quiesced (true) or not quiesced (false) in memory.

[-transition-state <state>] - Transition Operation State (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that match the specified transition state.

[-transition-behavior {data-move|data-protection|none}] - Transition Behavior (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that match the specified transition behavior. Possible values are:

- data-move: Volumes that are being moved from a system operating in 7-Mode.
- data-protection: Volumes that are being replicated from a system operating in 7-Mode for disaster recovery.
- none: Volumes that are not part of transition.

[-is-copied-for-transition {true|false}] - Copied for Transition (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that match the specified value based on whether the volume is copied for transition or not.

[-is-transitioned {true|false}] - Transitioned (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that match the specified value based on whether the volume is transitioned or not.

[-is-sis-volume {true|false}] - Volume Contains Shared or Compressed Data

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about those volumes that match the specified storage efficiency setting. Infinite Volumes will report the aggregated setting of their constituent data volumes as *true* or *false* if all constituents have the same setting, otherwise no value will be reported.

[-sis-space-saved {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Space Saved by Storage Efficiency

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about those volumes that have the specified amount of space saved by the storage efficiency technology.

[-sis-space-saved-percent <percent>] - Percentage Saved by Storage Efficiency

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about those volumes that have the specified percentage of space saved by the storage efficiency technology.

[-dedupe-space-saved {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Space Saved by Deduplication

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about those volumes that have the specified amount of space saved due to deduplication.

[-dedupe-space-saved-percent <percent>] - Percentage Saved by Deduplication

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about those volumes that have the specified percentage of space saved due to deduplication.

[-dedupe-space-shared {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Space Shared by Deduplication

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about those volumes that have the specified amount of shared space due to deduplication.

[-compression-space-saved <integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Space Saved by Compression

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about those volumes that have the specified amount of space saved due to compression.

[-compression-space-saved-percent <percent>] - Percentage Space Saved by Compression

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about those volumes that have the specified percentage of space saved due to compression.

[-size-used-by-snapshots <integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Volume Size Used by Snapshot Copies

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about those volumes that have the specified volume size used by Snapshot copies.

[-block-type {64-bit|extent|32-bit}] - Block Type

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about only the volumes with the specified indirect block format. Possible values are *32-bit* to display 32-bit volumes and *64-bit* to display 64-bit volumes.

[-is-moving {true|false}] - Is Volume Moving

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about volumes that are moving (true) or not moving (false).

[-hybrid-cache-eligibility {read|read-write}] - Flash Pool Caching Eligibility

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes with the specified Flash Pool caching attributes. Possible caching attributes are:

- 'read' ... Indicates that the volume cannot participate in write caching.
- 'read-write' ... Indicates that the volume can participate in read and write caching.

[-hybrid-cache-write-caching-ineligibility-reason <text>] - Flash Pool Write Caching Ineligibility Reason

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes which are ineligible to participate in write caching due to the specified reason.

[-is-managed-by-service {true|false}] - Managed By Storage Service

If this parameter is specified as *true*, only display volumes that are managed by storage services. This field is displayed as "-" for FlexGroups.

[-storage-service <storage service name>] - Storage Service Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about volumes that match the specified storage service.

[-enable-snapdiff {true|false}] - Create Namespace Mirror Constituents For SnapDiff Use

Setting this parameter displays information only about Infinite Volumes that either do or do not have namespace mirror constituents for SnapDiff use, depending on the value provided. This parameter applies to Infinite Volumes only.

[-unreachable-attr-action {return-generated|wait}] - Action When Attributes Are Not Reachable

This parameter specifies the information that an Infinite Volume returns when a client lists a directory that contains one or more files with inaccessible attributes. If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about volumes that match the specified action. This parameter is not supported for FlexVol volumes.

[-constituent-role <Constituent Roles>] - Constituent Volume Role

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the constituent volume or volumes that are of the specified role. This parameter applies to Infinite Volumes and FlexGroups only.

[-directory-bitwidth <integer>] - Directory Bit Width

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes with a directory bitwidth of the specified value. This parameter applies to Infinite Volumes only.

[-max-namespace-constituent-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Maximum Size of Namespace Constituent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about volumes that match the specified namespace constituent size.

[-max-data-constituent-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Maximum Size of Each Data Constituent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Infinite Volume or Infinite Volumes that have the specified maximum data constituent size. This parameter applies to Infinite Volumes only.

[-is-cft-precommit {true|false}] - Is in the precommit phase of Copy-Free Transition (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified with the true value, it displays information only about the volumes that are in the precommit phase of a Copy-Free Transition workflow.

[-qos-policy-group <text>] - QoS Policy Group Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about volumes that match the specified QoS policy group.

[-qos-adaptive-policy-group <text>] - QoS Adaptive Policy Group Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about volumes that match the specified QoS adaptive policy group.

[-caching-policy <text>] - Caching Policy Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the volumes that match the specified caching policy.

A caching policy defines how the system caches a volume's data in a Flash Pool aggregate. Both metadata and user data are eligible for caching. The available caching policies are:

- none - Does not cache any user data or metadata blocks.
- auto - Read caches all metadata and randomly read user data blocks, and write caches all randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- meta - Read caches only metadata blocks.
- random_read - Read caches all metadata and randomly read user data blocks.
- random_read_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read and randomly written user data blocks.
- all_read - Read caches all metadata, randomly read and sequentially read user data blocks.
- all_read_random_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, sequentially read, and randomly written user data.
- all - Read caches all data blocks read and written. It does not do any write caching.
- noread-random_write - Write caches all randomly overwritten user data blocks. It does not do any read caching.
- meta-random_write - Read caches all metadata and write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- random_read_write-random_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read and randomly written user data blocks. It also write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- all_read-random_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read and sequentially read user data blocks. It also write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- all_read_random_write-random_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, sequentially read, and randomly written user data. It also write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.

- `all-random_write` - Read caches all data blocks read and written. It also write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.

Note that in a caching-policy name, a hyphen (-) separates read and write policies. Default caching-policy is `auto`.

`[-cache-retention-priority {normal|low|high}]` - Cache Retention Priority (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the volumes that match the specified cache retention priority policy.

A cache retention priority defines how long the blocks of a volume will be cached in flash pool once they become cold. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes. The available cache retention priority are:

- `low` - Cache the cold blocks for the lowest time.
- `normal` - Cache the cold blocks for the default time.
- `high` - Cache the cold blocks for the highest time.

`[-is-volume-in-cutover {true|false}]` - Is Volume Move in Cutover Phase

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about volumes that are in the cutover phase (`true`) or not in the cutover phase (`false`) of a volume move. This field is displayed as "-" for FlexGroups.

`[-snapshot-count <integer>]` - Number of Snapshot Copies in the Volume

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes that have the specified number of Snapshot copies.

`[-vbn-bad-present {true|false}]` - VBN_BAD may be present in the active filesystem

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about volumes that may have VBN_BAD present in its active filesystem (`true`) or do not have VBN_BAD present in its active filesystem (`false`).

`[-is-autobalance-eligible {true|false}]` - Is Eligible for Auto Balance Aggregate (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that are eligible for consideration by the Auto Balance Aggregate feature.

`[-is-vol-on-hybrid-aggr {true|false}]` - Is Volume on a hybrid aggregate

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about volumes associated with a Flash Pool aggregate (`true`) or not (`false`). This field is displayed as "-" for FlexGroups.

`[-physical-used <integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]]` - Total Physical Used Size

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified physical used size. This differs from *total-used* space by the space that is reserved for future writes. The value includes blocks in use by Snapshot copies.

`[-physical-used-percent <percent_no_limit>]` - Physical Used Percentage

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified physical used percent based on volume size including the space reserved for Snapshot copies.

`[-flexgroup-msid <integer>]` - FlexGroup Master Data Set ID (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FlexGroup or FlexGroup constituents that have the specified FlexGroup master data-set ID. This parameter applies to FlexGroups and FlexGroup constituents only.

`[-flexgroup-index <integer>]` - FlexGroup Index (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FlexGroup constituents that have the specified FlexGroup index. This parameter applies to FlexGroup constituents only.

`[-flexgroup-uuid <UUID>]` - UUID of the FlexGroup (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FlexGroup or FlexGroup constituents that have the specified FlexGroup UUID. This parameter applies to FlexGroups and FlexGroup constituents only.

[-max-constituent-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Maximum size of a FlexGroup Constituent (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FlexGroup or FlexGroups that have the specified maximum constituent size. This parameter applies to FlexGroups only.

[-inofile-version <integer>] - Infile Version (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes whose inode files are at the specified version.

[-nodes {<nodename>|local}, ...] - List of Nodes

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FlexGroup or FlexGroups that are located on the specified list of storage systems. This parameter applies to FlexGroups only.

[-is-flexgroup {true|false}] - Is Volume a FlexGroup

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that are either FlexGroups or not, depending on the value provided.

[-is-flexgroup-qtree-enabled {true|false}] - Is FlexGroup Qtree Support Enabled (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the FlexGroups with Qtrees enabled or disabled, depending on the value provided.

[-is-move-destination-in-cutover {true|false}] - Is the Volume a Target of a Move Which Is Currently in Cutover (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays whether or not the volume is a move destination that is currently in cutover.

[-snaplock-type {non-snaplock|compliance|enterprise}] - SnapLock Type

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about volumes that match the specified snaplock-type.

[-vserver-dr-protection {protected|unprotected}] - Vserver DR Protection

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes having the specified Vserver Snapmirror protection. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-encrypt {true}] - Enable Encryption

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes that are encrypted.

[-is-encrypted {true|false}] - Is Volume Encrypted

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes that are encrypted (true) or not encrypted (false).

[-encryption-state {none|full|partial|converting_to_encrypted|converting_to_plaintext|rekeying}] - Volume Encryption State

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes that have the specified encryption state. The possible values are *none*, *full*, and *partial*. The value *partial* is used for FlexGroups, which indicates that some constituents are encrypted and some are not. If this parameter is specified, the command displays the encryption state of the volume.

[-key-id <text>] - Encryption Key ID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume whose encryption key-id matches the specified key-id.

[-application <text>] - Application

Selects the volumes that are part of an application that matches the parameter value.

[-single-instance-data-logging {off|on}] - Is SIDL enabled

If this parameter is specified, the command displays whether Single Instance Data Logging feature is enabled on the specified volume.

[-over-provisioned {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]]] - Over Provisioned Size

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified size not available in the aggregate. This applies only for a 'none' guaranteed volume when it's unused size exceeds available space in the aggregate. This value is always zero for 'volume' guaranteed volumes. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-snapshot-reserve-available {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]]] - Available Snapshot Reserve Size

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified size available for Snapshot copies within the Snapshot reserve. This value is zero if Snapshot spill is present. For 'none' guaranteed volumes, this may get reduced due to less available space in the aggregate. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-logical-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]]] - Logical Used Size

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified logical used size. This value includes all the space saved by the storage efficiency features along with the physically used space. This does not include Snapshot reserve but does consider Snapshot spill. This parameter is not supported on FlexGroups or Infinite Volumes.

[-logical-used-percent <percent_no_limit>] - Logical Used Percentage

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified logical used percentage. This parameter is not supported on FlexGroups or Infinite Volumes.

[-logical-available {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]]] - Logical Available Size

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified logical available size. This value is the amount of free space currently available considering space saved by the storage efficiency features as being used. This does not include Snapshot reserve. This parameter is not supported on FlexGroups or Infinite Volumes.

[-logical-used-by-afs {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]]] - Logical Size Used by Active Filesystem

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified logical size used by the active file system. This value differs from *logical-used* by the amount of Snapshot spill that exceeds Snapshot reserve. This parameter is not supported on FlexGroups or Infinite Volumes.

[-logical-used-by-snapshots {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]]] - Logical Size Used by All Snapshots

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified logical size used across all Snapshot copies. This value differs from *size-used-by-snapshots* by the space saved by the storage efficiency features across the Snapshot copies. This parameter is not supported on FlexGroups or Infinite Volumes.

[-is-space-reporting-logical {true|false}] - Logical Space Reporting

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes that have logical space reporting enabled or disabled as specified. When space is reported logically, ONTAP reports the volume space such that all the physical space saved by the storage efficiency features are also as reported as used. This parameter is not supported on FlexGroups or Infinite Volumes.

[-tiering-policy {snapshot-only|auto|none|backup}] - Volume Tiering Policy

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes whose tiering policy matches the specified value. Tiering policies determine whether the user data blocks of a volume in a FabricPool will be tiered to the capacity tier when they become cold. FabricPool combines flash (performance tier) with an object store (external capacity tier) into a single aggregate. Temperature of a volume block increases if it is accessed frequently and decreases when it is not.

The available tiering-policies are:

- snapshot-only - This policy allows tiering of only the volume Snapshot copies not associated with the active file system.
- auto - This policy allows tiering of both snapshot and active file system user data to the capacity tier.
- none - Volume blocks will not be tiered to the capacity tier.
- backup - On DP volumes this policy allows all transferred user data blocks to start in the capacity tier.

[-tiering-minimum-cooling-days <integer>] - Volume Tiering Minimum Cooling Days (privilege: advanced)

This parameter displays the minimum number of days that user data blocks of the volume must be cooled before they can be considered cold and tiered out to the capacity tier. If a value is not displayed then the system default is still being used and has not been overridden with this option. The default minimum cooling period for snapshot-only policy is 2 days and for auto policy is 31 days.

[-performance-tier-inactive-user-data {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Performance Tier Inactive User Data

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the amount of inactive user data stored in the performance tier that could be tiered out to a capacity tier if the volume is in a FabricPool and has the auto tiering policy. For more information see the tiering-policy parameter.

[-performance-tier-inactive-user-data-percent <percent>] - Performance Tier Inactive User Data Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the percentage of inactive user data in the performance tier.

Examples

The following example displays information about all volumes on the Vserver named vs1:

```
cluster1::> volume show -vserver vs1
```

Vserver	Volume	Aggregate	State	Type	Size	Available	Used%
vs1	vol1	aggr1	online	RW	2GB	1.9GB	5%
vs1	vol1_dr	aggr0_dp	online	DP	200GB	160.0GB	20%
vs1	vol2	aggr0	online	RW	150GB	110.3GB	26%
vs1	vol2_dr	aggr0_dp	online	DP	150GB	110.3GB	26%
vs1	vol3	aggr1	online	RW	150GB	120.0GB	20%
vs1	vol3_dr	aggr1_dp	online	DP	150GB	120.0GB	20%
vs1	vol4	aggr1	online	RW	200GB	159.8GB	20%
vs1	vol4_dr	aggr1_dp	online	DP	200GB	159.8GB	20%
vs1	vol5	aggr2	online	RW	200GB	102.3GB	48%
vs1	vol5_dr	aggr2_dp	online	DP	200GB	102.3GB	48%
vs1	vol6	aggr2	online	RW	150GB	117.2GB	21%
vs1	vol6_dr	aggr2_dp	online	DP	150GB	117.2GB	21%
vs1	vol7	aggr3	online	RW	150GB	118.5GB	20%
vs1	vol7_dr	aggr3_dp	online	DP	150GB	118.5GB	20%
vs1	vol8	aggr3	online	RW	150GB	90.03GB	39%
vs1	vol8_dr	aggr3_dp	online	DP	150GB	90.03GB	39%
vs1	vol9	aggr4	online	RW	150GB	43.67GB	70%
vs1	vol9_dr	aggr4_dp	online	DP	150GB	43.67GB	70%
vs1	vol10	aggr4	online	RW	150GB	108.7GB	27%
vs1	vol10_dr	aggr4_dp	online	DP	150GB	108.7GB	27%
vs1	vol11	aggr5	online	RW	250GB	45.65GB	81%
vs1	vol11_dr	aggr5_dp	online	DP	250GB	45.65GB	81%

22 entries were displayed.

The following example displays detailed information about a volume named vol1 on an SVM named vs1:

```
cluster1::*> volume show -vserver vs1 -volume vol1
```

```

Vserver Name: vs1
Volume Name: vol1
Aggregate Name: aggr1
Volume Size: 30MB
Volume Data Set ID: 1026
Volume Master Data Set ID: 2147484674

```

```

        Volume State: online
        Volume Type: RW
        Volume Style: flex
        Is Cluster Volume: true
        Is Constituent Volume: false
        Export Policy: default
        User ID: root
        Group ID: daemon
        Security Style: mixed
        Unix Permissions: ---rwx-----
        Junction Path: -
        Junction Path Source: -
        Junction Active: -
        Junction Parent Volume: -
        Comment:
        Available Size: 23.20MB
        Filesystem Size: 30MB
        Total User-Visible Size: 28.50MB
        Used Size: 5.30MB
        Used Percentage: 22%
        Volume Nearly Full Threshold Percent: 95%
        Volume Full Threshold Percent: 98%
        Maximum Autosize (for flexvols only): 8.40GB
        Minimum Autosize: 30MB
        Autosize Grow Threshold Percentage: 85%
        Autosize Shrink Threshold Percentage: 50%
        Autosize Mode: off
        Autosize Enabled (for flexvols only): false
        Total Files (for user-visible data): 217894
        Files Used (for user-visible data): 98
        Space Guarantee Style: volume
        Space Guarantee In Effect: true
        Snapshot Directory Access Enabled: true
        Space Reserved for Snapshot Copies: 5%
        Snapshot Reserve Used: 98%
        Snapshot Policy: default
        Creation Time: Mon Jul 08 10:54:32 2013
        Language: C.UTF-8
        Clone Volume: false
        Node name: cluster-1-01
        NVFAIL Option: off
        Force NVFAIL on MetroCluster Switchover: off
        Is File System Size Fixed: false
        Extent Option: off
        Reserved Space for Overwrites: 0B
        Fractional Reserve: 100%
        Primary Space Management Strategy: volume_grow
        Read Reallocation Option: space-optimized
        Inconsistency in the File System: false
        Is Volume Quiesced (On-Disk): false
        Is Volume Quiesced (In-Memory): false
        Transition Operation State: none
        Copied for Transition: false
        Transitioned: true
        Volume Contains Shared or Compressed Data: false
        Efficiency Policy: default
        UUID of the Efficiency Policy: b0f36cd7-e7bc-11e2-9994-123478563412
        Space Saved by Storage Efficiency: 0B
        Percentage Saved by Storage Efficiency: 0%
        Space Saved by Deduplication: 0B
        Percentage Saved by Deduplication: 0%
        Space Shared by Deduplication: 0B
        Space Saved by Compression: 0B
        Percentage Space Saved by Compression: 0%
        Volume Size Used by Snapshot Copies: 1.48MB
        Block Type: 64-bit
        Is Volume Moving: false
        Flash Pool Caching Eligibility: read-write
        Flash Pool Write Caching Ineligibility Reason: -
        Managed By Storage Service: -
        Enable Object Store: -
        Create Namespace Mirror Constituents For SnapDiff Use: -
        Constituent Volume Role: -
        Is cft precommit: false
        QoS Policy Group Name: -

```

```

        Caching Policy Name: auto
        Is Volume Move in Cutover Phase: false
        Number of Snapshot Copies in the Volume: 10
VBN_BAD may be present in the active filesystem: false
        Is Eligible for Auto Balance Aggregate: -
        Is Volume on a hybrid aggregate: false
        Total Physical Used Size: 4.55MB
        Physical Used Percentage: 14%
        FlexGroup Master Data Set ID: -
        FlexGroup Index: -
        UUID of the FlexGroup: -
        Maximum size of a FlexGroup Constituent: -
        Inofile Version: 3
        List of Nodes: -
        Is Volume Flexgroup: false
        SnapLock Type: -
        Vserver DR Protection: -
        Healthy: true
        Unhealthy Reason:
        Is Fenced for Protocol Access: false

```

volume show-footprint

Display a list of volumes and their data and metadata footprints in their associated aggregate.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume show-footprint` command displays information about the space used in associated aggregates by volumes and features enabled in volumes. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If no parameters are specified, the command displays the following information about all volumes. The `volume show-footprint` command is not supported for Infinite Volumes. However, the command displays information about Infinite Volume constituents as if the constituents were FlexVol volumes. If the associated aggregates have an object-store attached to them, then the command displays a more detailed split up of the space used in each tier. This additional information is useful to show per-tier space usage which can be used to estimate the space requirements and transfer duration when moving a volume to a different tier with “[volume move](#)” on [page 1428](#).

Parameters

[-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If this parameter and the `-volume` parameter are specified, the command displays detailed information about the specified volume. If this parameter is specified by itself, the command displays information about volumes on the specified Vserver.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

If this parameter and the `-vserver` parameter are specified, the command displays detailed information about the specified volume. If this parameter is specified by itself, the command displays information about all volumes matching the specified name.

[-volume-msid <integer>] - Volume MSID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume that has the specified MSID.

[-volume-dsid <integer>] - Volume DSID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume that has the specified DSID.

[-vserver-uuid <UUID>] - Vserver UUID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume on the vserver which has the specified UUID.

[-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Aggregate Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes that are associated with the specified aggregate.

[-aggregate-uuid <UUID>] - Aggregate UUID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes on the aggregate which have the specified UUID.

[-hostname <text>] - Hostname

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes that belong to the specified host.

[-tape-backup-metafiles-footprint {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Tape Backup Metadata Footprint

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes whose tape backup metafiles use the specified amount of space in the aggregate.

[-tape-backup-metafiles-footprint-percent <percent>] - Tape Backup Metadata Footprint Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes whose tape backup metafiles use the specified percentage of space in the aggregate.

[-dedupe-metafiles-footprint {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Deduplication Footprint

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes whose deduplication metafiles use the specified amount of space in the aggregate.

[-dedupe-metafiles-footprint-percent <percent>] - Deduplication Footprint Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes whose deduplication metafiles use the specified percentage of space in the aggregate.

[-dedupe-metafiles-temporary-footprint {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Temporary Deduplication Footprint

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes whose temporary deduplication metafiles use the specified amount of space in the aggregate.

[-dedupe-metafiles-temporary-footprint-percent <percent>] - Temporary Deduplication Footprint Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes whose temporary deduplication metafiles use the specified percentage of space in the aggregate.

[-cross-volume-dedupe-metafiles-footprint {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Cross Volume Deduplication Footprint

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes whose cross volume deduplication metafiles use the specified amount of space in the aggregate.

[-cross-volume-dedupe-metafiles-footprint-percent <percent>] - Cross Volume Deduplication Footprint Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes whose cross volume deduplication metafiles use the specified percentage of space in the aggregate.

[-cross-volume-dedupe-metafiles-temporary-footprint {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Cross Volume Temporary Deduplication Footprint

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes whose cross volume deduplication temporary metafiles use the specified amount of space in the aggregate.

[-cross-volume-dedupe-metafiles-temporary-footprint-percent <percent>] - Cross Volume Temporary Deduplication Footprint Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes whose cross volume deduplication temporary metafiles use the specified percentage of space in the aggregate.

[-volume-blocks-footprint {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Volume Data Footprint

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes whose data blocks use the specified amount of space in the aggregate.

This field is the total amount of data written to the volume. It includes data in the active file system in the volume as well as data that is consumed by volume Snapshot copies. This row only includes data and not reserved space, so when volumes have reserved files, the volume's total used in the [“volume show-space” on page 1356](#) command output can exceed the value in this row.

[-volume-blocks-footprint-percent <percent>] - Volume Data Footprint Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes whose data blocks use the specified percentage of space in the aggregate.

[-flexvol-metadata-footprint {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Flexible Volume Metadata Footprint

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes whose file system metadata uses the specified amount of space in the aggregate.

This field includes the space used or reserved in the aggregate for metadata associated with this volume.

[-flexvol-metadata-footprint-percent <percent>] - Flexible Volume Metadata Footprint Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes whose file system metadata uses the specified percentage of space in the aggregate.

[-delayed-free-footprint {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Delayed Free Blocks

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes whose delayed free blocks use the specified amount of space in the aggregate.

When Data ONTAP frees space in a volume, this space is not always immediately shown as free in the aggregate. This is because the operations to free the space in the aggregate are batched for increased performance. Blocks that are declared free in the FlexVol volume but which are not yet free in the aggregate are called "delayed free blocks" until the associated delayed free blocks are processed. For SnapMirror destinations, this row will have a value of 0 and will not be displayed.

[-delayed-free-footprint-percent <percent>] - Delayed Free Blocks Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes that have the specified amount of blocks waiting to be freed in the aggregate. This space is called "delayed free blocks".

[-snapmirror-destination-footprint {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - SnapMirror Destination Footprint

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes whose SnapMirror transfer uses the specified amount of space in the aggregate.

During a SnapMirror transfer, this row will include incoming SnapMirror data and SnapMirror-triggered delayed free blocks from previous SnapMirror transfers.

[-snapmirror-destination-footprint-percent <percent>] - SnapMirror Destination Footprint Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes whose SnapMirror transfer uses the specified percentage of space in the aggregate.

[-volume-guarantee-footprint {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Volume Guarantee

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes whose guarantees use the specified amount of space in the aggregate.

This field includes the amount of space reserved by this volume in the aggregate for future writes. The amount of space reserved depends on the guarantee type (the provisioning mode) of the volume. For a

"volume" guaranteed volume, this is the size of the volume minus the amount in the Volume Data Footprint row. For a "file" guaranteed volume, this is the sum of all of the space reserved for hole fills and overwrites in all of the space reserved files in the volume.

[-volume-guarantee-footprint-percent <percent>] - Volume Guarantee Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes whose guarantees use the specified percentage of space in the aggregate.

[-file-operation-metadata {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - File Operation Metadata

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes that have file operation metadata using the specified amount of space in the aggregate.

This metadata is used by file move and copy operations. Although it is not returned as free space once the operations are complete, it can be reused by future file operations.

[-file-operation-metadata-percent <percent>] - File Operation Metadata Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes that have file operation metadata using the specified percentage of space in the aggregate.

[-total-footprint {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Total Footprint

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes which use the specified amount of space in the aggregate. This field is the sum of the other rows in this table.

[-total-footprint-percent <percent>] - Total Footprint Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes which use the specified percentage of space in the aggregate.

[-aggregate-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Containing Aggregate Size

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes that are associated with an aggregate of the specified size.

[-bin0-name <text>] - Name for bin0

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about volumes whose associated aggregate has an object store attached to it with an active file system tier name matches the specified value.

[-volume-blocks-footprint-bin0 {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Volume Footprint for bin0

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about volumes whose space in use in the performance tier of the aggregate matches the specified value.

[-volume-blocks-footprint-bin0-percent <percent>] - Volume Footprint bin0 Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about volumes whose percentage space in use in the performance tier of the aggregate matches the specified value.

[-bin1-name <text>] - Name for bin1

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about volumes whose associated aggregate has an external capacity tier attached to it with a configuration name that matches the specified value.

[-volume-blocks-footprint-bin1 {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Volume Footprint for bin1

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about volumes whose space in use in the first external capacity tier bucket attached to the associated aggregate matches the specified value. This includes the space used by the blocks in the volume that are staged before being moved to the capacity tier.

[-volume-blocks-footprint-bin1-percent <percent>] - Volume Footprint bin1 Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about volumes whose percentage space in use in the first external capacity tier bucket attached to associated aggregate matches the specified value. This includes the space used by the blocks in the volume that are staged before being moved to the capacity tier.

Examples

The following example displays information about all volumes in the system.

```
cluster1::> volume show-footprint
```

```
Vserver : nodevs  
Volume  : vol0
```

Feature	Used	Used%
Volume Data Footprint	103.1MB	11%
Volume Guarantee	743.6MB	83%
Flexible Volume Metadata	4.84MB	1%
Delayed Frees	4.82MB	1%
Total Footprint	856.3MB	95%

```
Vserver : thevs  
Volume  : therootvol
```

Feature	Used	Used%
Volume Data Footprint	116KB	0%
Volume Guarantee	19.83MB	1%
Flexible Volume Metadata	208KB	0%
Delayed Frees	60KB	0%
Total Footprint	20.20MB	1%

```
Vserver : thevs  
Volume  : thevol
```

Feature	Used	Used%
Volume Data Footprint	128KB	0%
Volume Guarantee	2.00GB	76%
Flexible Volume Metadata	11.38MB	0%
Delayed Frees	428KB	0%
Total Footprint	2.01GB	76%

3 entries were displayed.

The following example displays information about all volumes in a system and highlights a scenario where the aggregates associated with volumes have an external capacity tier attached to them.

```
cluster-1::> vol show-footprint
```

```
Vserver : vsim1  
Volume  : vol0
```

Feature	Used	Used%
Volume Data Footprint	2.57GB	81%
Volume Guarantee	266.1MB	8%
Flexible Volume Metadata	16.23MB	0%
Delayed Frees	27.97MB	1%
Total Footprint	2.87GB	90%

```
Vserver : vs1  
Volume  : svm_root
```

Feature	Used	Used%

Volume Data Footprint	2.93MB	0%
Footprint in Performance Tier	2.99MB	100%
Footprint in my-store	0B	0%
Volume Guarantee	17.01MB	0%
Flexible Volume Metadata	208KB	0%
Delayed Frees	68KB	0%
Total Footprint	20.20MB	0%

Vserver : vs1
Volume : vol1

Feature	Used	Used%
Volume Data Footprint	1.61GB	17%
Footprint in Performance Tier	1.23GB	72%
Footprint in my-store	479.0MB	28%
Volume Guarantee	0B	0%
Flexible Volume Metadata	16.06MB	0%
Delayed Frees	82.98MB	1%
Total Footprint	1.71GB	18%

Vserver : vs1
Volume : vol2

Feature	Used	Used%
Volume Data Footprint	1.22GB	13%
Footprint in Performance Tier	823.3MB	65%
Footprint in ms1	440MB	35%
Volume Guarantee	0B	0%
Flexible Volume Metadata	16.06MB	0%
Delayed Frees	12MB	0%
Total Footprint	1.25GB	13%

4 entries were displayed.

volume show-space

Display space usage for volume(s)

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume show-space` command displays information about space usage within the volume. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If no parameters are specified, the command displays the following information about all volumes. The `volume show-space` command is not supported for Infinite Volumes; however, the command displays information about Infinite Volume constituents as if the constituents were FlexVol volumes.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If this parameter and the `-volume` parameter are specified, the command displays detailed information about the specified volume. If this parameter is specified by itself, the command displays information about volumes on the specified Vserver.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

If this parameter and the `-vserver` parameter are specified, the command displays detailed information about the specified volume. If this parameter is specified by itself, the command displays information about all volumes matching the specified name.

[-volume-msid <integer>] - Volume MSID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume that has the specified MSID.

[-volume-dsid <integer>] - Volume DSID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume that has the specified DSID.

[-vserver-uuid <UUID>] - Vserver UUID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume on the vserver which has the specified UUID.

[-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Aggregate Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes that are associated with the specified aggregate.

[-aggregate-uuid <UUID>] - Aggregate UUID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes on the aggregate which have the specified UUID.

[-hostname <text>] - Hostname

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes that belong to the specified host.

[-user-data {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - User Data

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified amount of space in use by user data in the volume.

This is the amount of data written to the volume via CIFS, NFS or SAN protocols plus the metadata (for example indirect blocks, directory blocks) directly associated with user files plus the space reserved in the volume for these files (hole and overwrite reserves). This is the same information displayed by running the Unix `du` command on the mount point.

[-user-data-percent <percent_no_limit>] - User Data Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified percentage of space in use by user data in the volume.

[-dedupe-metafiles {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Deduplication

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified amount of space in use by deduplication metafiles in the volume.

[-dedupe-metafiles-percent <percent>] - Deduplication Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified percentage of space in use by deduplication metafiles in the volume.

[-dedupe-metafiles-temporary {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Temporary Deduplication

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified amount of space in use by temporary deduplication metafiles in the volume.

[-dedupe-metafiles-temporary-percent <percent>] - Temporary Deduplication Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified percentage of space in use by temporary deduplication metafiles in the volume.

[-filesystem-metadata {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Filesystem Metadata

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified amount of space in use by file system metadata in the volume.

`[-filesystem-metadata-percent <percent>]` - Filesystem Metadata Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified percentage of space in use by file system metadata in the volume.

`[-snapmirror-metadata {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}]` - SnapMirror Metadata

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified amount of space in use by SnapMirror metafiles in the volume.

Between SnapMirror transfers, some metadata is maintained to support storage-efficient transfers. During transfers, some additional space is used temporarily. This space is used in all SnapMirror destination volumes.

`[-snapmirror-metadata-percent <percent>]` - SnapMirror Metadata Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified percentage of space in use by SnapMirror metafiles inside the volume.

`[-tape-backup-metadata {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}]` - Tape Backup Metadata

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified amount of space in use by tape backup metafiles in the volume.

`[-tape-backup-metadata-percent <percent>]` - Tape Backup Metadata Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified percentage of space in use by tape backup metafiles in the volume.

`[-quota-metafiles {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}]` - Quota Metadata

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified amount of space in use by quota metafiles.

`[-quota-metafiles-percent <percent>]` - Quota Metadata Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified percentage of space in use by quota metafiles.

`[-inodes {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}]` - Inodes

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified amount of space in use by the inode metafile in the volume.

This is the amount of space required to store inodes in the file system and is proportional to the maximum number of files ever created in the volume. The inode file is not compacted or truncated, so if a large number of files are created and then deleted, the inode file does not shrink.

`[-inodes-percent <percent>]` - Inodes Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified percentage of space in use by the inode metafile in the volume.

`[-inodes-upgrade {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}]` - Inodes Upgrade

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified amount of space in use by the inode subsystem for the purpose of upgrading.

This is the amount of space required to store upgrading inodes in the file system and is proportional to the size of the inode metafile. Once the upgrade is complete, the space used by 'inodes' will be replaced with the space used for upgrade.

`[-inodes-upgrade-percent <percent>]` - Inodes Upgrade Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified percentage of space in use for upgrading the inode metafile in the volume.

`[-snapshot-reserve {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}]` - Snapshot Reserve

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified amount of space in use by the Snapshot reserve in the volume.

`[-snapshot-reserve-percent <percent>]` - Snapshot Reserve Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified percentage of space in use by the Snapshot reserve in the volume.

[-snapshot-reserve-unusable {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Snapshot Reserve Unusable

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified amount of space reserved but unusable in the volume.

Snapshot reserve can be diminished under certain conditions to accomodate volume metadata. Creating space in the volume will make this space available.

[-snapshot-reserve-unusable-percent <integer>] - Snapshot Reserve Unusable Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified percentage of space reserved but unusable.

[-snapshot-spill {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Snapshot Spill

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified amount of space in use by their Snapshot spill.

If Snapshot used space exceeds the Snapshot reserve it is considered to spill out of the reserve. This space cannot be used by the active file system until Snapshots are deleted.

[-snapshot-spill-percent <percent>] - Snapshot Spill Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified percentage of space in use by the Snapshot spill.

[-performance-metadata {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Performance Metadata

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified amount of space in use for performance optimization in the volume.

[-performance-metadata-percent <percent>] - Performance Metadata Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified percentage of space in use for performance optimization in the volume.

[-total-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Total Used

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified amount of space in use by the volume, including the space used by the Snapshot reserve.

This is equivalent to the used field in the output of the [“volume show” on page 1334](#) command.

[-total-used-percent <percent_no_limit>] - Total Used Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified percentage of space in use by the volume, including the space used by the Snapshot reserve.

[-physical-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Total Physical Used Size

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified amount of physical space in use by the volume.

This differs from *total-used* space by the space that is reserved for future writes. The value includes blocks in use by Snapshot copies.

[-physical-used-percent <percent_no_limit>] - Physical Used Percentage

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified percentage of physical space in use in the volume based on volume size including the space reserved for Snapshot copies.

[-logical-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Logical Used Size

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified amount of logical space in use by the volume. This includes space saved by all the

storage efficiency features along with physical used space. This does not include Snapshot reserve but does consider Snapshot spill.

[-logical-used-percent <percent_no_limit>] - Logical Used Percent

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified percentage of logical space used in the volume.

[-logical-available {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Logical Available

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that have the specified amount of logical available space in the volume.

Examples

The following example shows how to display details for all volumes.

```
cluster1::> volume show-space
```

```
Vserver : nodevs
Volume  : vol0
```

Feature	Used	Used%
-----	-----	-----
User Data	163.4MB	3%
Filesystem Metadata	172KB	0%
Inodes	2.93MB	0%
Snapshot Reserve	292.9MB	5%
Total Used	459.4MB	8%
Total Physical Used	166.4MB	3%

```
Vserver : thevs
Volume  : rootvol
```

Feature	Used	Used%
-----	-----	-----
User Data	100KB	0%
Filesystem Metadata	76KB	0%
Inodes	24KB	0%
Snapshot Reserve	1MB	5%
Total Used	1.20MB	6%
Total Physical Used	200KB	1%

```
Vserver : vs1
Volume  : vol1
```

Feature	Used	Used%
-----	-----	-----
User Data	180.8MB	74%
Filesystem Metadata	280KB	0%
Inodes	12KB	0%
Snapshot Reserve	12.20MB	5%
Total Used	193.3MB	79%
Total Physical Used	192.9MB	79%

3 entries were displayed.

The following example shows all Volumes that have a snap reserve greater than 2 MB:

```
cluster1::> volume show-space -snapshot-reserve >2m
```


Vserver : nodevs
Volume : vol0

Feature	Used	Used%
-----	-----	-----
User Data	163.4MB	3%
Filesystem Metadata	172KB	0%
Inodes	2.93MB	0%
Snapshot Reserve	292.9MB	5%
Total Used	459.4MB	8%
Total Physical Used	166.4MB	3%

Vserver : vs1
Volume : vol1

Feature	Used	Used%
-----	-----	-----
User Data	180.8MB	74%
Filesystem Metadata	280KB	0%
Inodes	12KB	0%
Snapshot Reserve	12.20MB	5%
Total Used	193.3MB	79%
Total Physical Used	192.9MB	79%

2 entries were displayed.

volume size

Set/Display the size of the volume.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume size` command allows the user to set or display the volume size. If *new-size* is not specified then the current volume size is displayed.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This parameter can be used to specify the Vserver on which the volume is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This parameter specifies the volume for which the user wants to set or display the size.

[-new-size <text>] - [+|-]<New Size>

This optional parameter specifies the size of the volume. It can be used to set the volume size to a particular number or grow/shrink the size by a particular amount. The size is specified as a number (preceded with a sign for relative growth/shrinkage) followed by a unit designation: k (kilobytes), m (megabytes), g (gigabytes), or t (terabytes). If the unit designation is not specified, bytes are used as the unit, and the specified number is rounded up to the nearest 4 KB. The minimum size for a flexible volume is 20 MB, and the maximum size depends on hardware platform and free space in the containing aggregate. If the volume's space guarantee is currently disabled, its size cannot be increased. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes that are managed by storage services.

Examples

The following example shows the size of a volume called vol1.

```
cluster1::> vol size vol1
(volume size)
vol size: Flexible volume 'vs1:vol1' has size 2g.
The following example sets the size of a volume called vol1 to 1GB.

cluster1::> vol size vol1 1g
(volume size)
vol size: Flexible volume 'vs1:vol1' size set to 1g.
The following example increases the size of a volume called vol1 by 500MB.

cluster1::> vol size vol1 +500m
(volume size)
vol size: Flexible volume 'vs1:vol1' size set to 1.49g.
The following example decreases the size of a volume called vol1 by 250MB.

cluster1::> vol size vol1 -250m
(volume size)
vol size: Flexible volume 'vs1:vol1' size set to 1.24g.
```

volume transition-prepare-to-downgrade

Verifies that there are no volumes actively transitioning from 7-mode to clustered Data ONTAP, and configures the transition feature for downgrade.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `volume transition-prepare-to-downgrade` command is used to verify that a volume is not currently being transitioned from 7-Mode to clustered Data ONTAP. This check must be done before reverting or downgrading a node.

Examples

volume unmount

Unmount a volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume unmount` command unmounts a volume from its parent volume. The volume can be remounted at the same or a different location by using the [“volume mount” on page 1330](#) command.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name
This specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name
This specifies the volume that is to be unmounted.

Examples

The following example unmounts a volume named vol2 on a Vserver named vs0:

```
node::> volume unmount -vserver vs0 -volume vol2
```

volume aggregate commands

Manage Infinite Volume aggregate operations

volume aggregate vacate

(DEPRECATED)-Move all Infinite Volume constituents from one aggregate to another.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume aggregate vacate` command moves all constituents belonging to a given Infinite Volume from the source aggregate to the destination aggregate.

The `volume aggregate vacate` command is only supported for Infinite Volumes.

Note: Infinite Volumes are deprecated and support for them may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. If you are using Infinite Volumes it is recommended that you do not upgrade the cluster to a release that is later than Data ONTAP 9.3.0.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

The name of the Vserver that owns the volume.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

The name of the volume.

-source-aggregate <aggregate name> - Source Aggregate

The source aggregate from which all Infinite Volume constituents are being moved.

-destination-aggregate <aggregate name> - Destination Aggregate

The destination aggregate to which the Infinite Volume constituents are being moved.

[-foreground | -w {true|false}] - Foreground Process

This specifies whether the operation runs as a foreground process. If this parameter is not specified, the default setting is *false* (the operation runs in the background). When set to *true*, the command will not return until the process completes.

Examples

The following example moves all constituents of Infinite Volume `repo_vol` from `aggr1` to `aggr2`.

```
cluster1::> volume aggregate vacate -vserver vs0 -volume repo_vol -source-aggregate aggr1 -destination-aggregate aggr2
```

volume clone commands

Manage FlexClones

volume clone create

Create a FlexClone volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume clone create` command creates a FlexClone volume on the aggregate containing the specified parent volume. This command is only supported for flexible volumes. The maximum volume clone hierarchy depth is 500 and the default depth is 60. You can optionally specify the following attributes for the new FlexClone volume:

- Vserver on which the parent volume resides
- Name of the FlexClone parent snapshot

- Junction path where FlexClone volume should be mounted
- State of the junction path
- Space guarantee style (none, volume or file)
- Comment
- Whether the `volume clone create` command runs as a foreground or background process

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which the FlexClone volume is to be created. If only one data Vserver exists, you do not need to specify this parameter.

-flexclone <volume name> - FlexClone Volume

This parameter specifies the name of the FlexClone volume. The name must be unique within the hosting Vserver.

[-type {RW|DP}] - FlexClone Type

This parameter specifies the type of FlexClone volume. A read-only FlexClone volume is created if you specify the *type* as DP; otherwise a read-write FlexClone volume is created.

[-parent-vserver <vserver name>] - FlexClone Parent Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver to which the FlexClone parent volume belongs. If it is different from the Vserver on which the FlexClone volume is to be created, then the FlexClone volume inherits the export policies from the residing Vserver, and not from the FlexClone parent volume.

-parent-volume | -b <volume name> - FlexClone Parent Volume

This parameter specifies the name of parent volume from which the FlexClone clone volume is derived.

[-parent-snapshot <snapshot name>] - FlexClone Parent Snapshot

This specifies the name of the parent snapshot from which the FlexClone clone volume is derived.

[-junction-path <junction path>] - Junction Path

This specifies the junction path at which the new FlexClone clone volume should be mounted.

[-junction-active {true|false}] - Junction Active

This optionally specifies whether the volume's junction path is active. The default setting is `true`. If the junction path is inactive, the volume does not appear in the Vserver's namespace. This parameter is available only at the advanced privilege level and higher.

[-space-guarantee | -s {none|volume}] - Space Guarantee Style

This optionally specifies the space guarantee style for the FlexClone volume. A value of *volume* reserves space on the aggregate for the entire volume. A value of *none* reserves no space on the aggregate, meaning that writes can fail if the aggregate runs out of space. The default setting is inherited from the parent volume.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

This optionally specifies a comment for the FlexClone volume.

[-foreground {true|false}] - Foreground Process

This optionally specifies whether the FlexClone volume create operation runs as a foreground process. The default setting is `true` (that is, the operation runs in the foreground).

{ [-qos-policy-group <text>] - QoS Policy Group Name

This parameter optionally specifies which QoS policy group to apply to the FlexClone volume. The policy group defines measurable service level objectives (SLOs) that apply to the storage objects with which the policy group is associated. If you do not assign a policy group to the FlexClone volume, the system does not monitor and control the traffic to the volume.

| [-qos-adaptive-policy-group <text>]] - QoS Adaptive Policy Group Name

This optionally specifies which QoS adaptive policy group to apply to the volume. This policy group defines measurable service level objectives (SLOs) and Service Level Agreements (SLAs) that adjust based on the volume allocated space or used space. This parameter is not supported on FlexGroups or Infinite Volumes.

[-caching-policy <text>] - Caching Policy Name

This optionally specifies the caching policy to apply to the volume. A caching policy defines how the system caches this volume's data in Flash Cache modules. If a caching policy is not assigned to this volume, the system uses the caching policy that is assigned to the containing Vserver. If a caching policy is not assigned to the containing Vserver, the system uses the default cluster-wide policy. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes. The available caching policies are:

- none - Does not cache any user data or metadata blocks.
- auto - Read caches all metadata and randomly read user data blocks, and write caches all randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- meta - Read caches only metadata blocks.
- random_read - Read caches all metadata and randomly read user data blocks.
- random_read_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read and randomly written user data blocks.
- all_read - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, and sequentially read user data blocks.
- all_read_random_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, sequentially read and randomly written user data.
- all - Read caches all data blocks read and written. It does not do any write caching.
- noread-random_write - Write caches all randomly overwritten user data blocks. It does not do any read caching.
- meta-random_write - Read caches all metadata and write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- random_read_write-random_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read and randomly written user data blocks. It also write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- all_read-random_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, and sequentially read user data blocks. It also write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- all_read_random_write-random_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, sequentially read and randomly written user data. It also write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- all-random_write - Read caches all data blocks read and written. It also write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.

Note that in a caching-policy name, a hyphen (-) separates read and write policies. Default caching-policy is auto.

[-vserver-dr-protection {protected|unprotected}] - Vserver DR Protection

This optionally specifies whether the volume should be protected by Vserver level SnapMirror. This parameter is applicable only if the Vserver is the source of a Vserver level SnapMirror relationship. By default the clone volume will inherit this value from the parent volume. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-uid <integer>] - Volume-Level UID

This parameter optionally specifies a volume-level user ID (UID). All files and directories in a FlexClone volume will inherit this UID.

[-gid <integer>] - Volume-Level GID

This parameter optionally specifies a volume-level group ID (GID). All files and directories in a FlexClone volume will inherit this GID.

Examples

volume clone show

Display a list of FlexClones

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume clone show` command displays information about FlexClone clone volumes. This command is only supported for flexible volumes. By default, the command displays the following information about all FlexClone volume clones:

- Vserver name
- FlexClone volume name
- Parent volume name
- Parent snapshot name
- Whether a FlexClone volume is online or offline

To display detailed information about all FlexClone volumes, run the command with the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

Selects the fields to be displayed.

| **[-estimate]**

Displays an estimate of the free disk space required in the aggregate to split the indicated clone volume from its underlying parent volume. The value reported may differ from the space actually required to perform the split, especially if the clone volume is changing when the split is being performed.

| **[-instance]**

Displays detailed information about FlexClone volumes. If `-flexclone` is also specified, the command displays detailed information about the FlexClone volume.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver Name

Selects summary information for the FlexClone volumes on the specified Vserver. If `-flexclone` is also specified, the command displays detailed information about the specified FlexClone volume.

[-flexclone <volume name>] - FlexClone Volume

Selects summary information for the specified FlexClone volume. If `-vserver` is also specified, the command displays detailed information about the specified FlexClone volume.

[-type {RW|DP}] - FlexClone Type

Selects information for the specified type of FlexClone volume. The type can be specified as either read-only (DP) or read-write (RW).

[-parent-vserver <vserver name>] - FlexClone Parent Vserver

Selects summary information for the FlexClone volumes that are clone volumes in the specified parent Vserver.

[-parent-volume | -b <volume name>] - FlexClone Parent Volume

Selects summary information for the FlexClone volumes that are clones of the specified parent volume.

[-parent-snapshot <snapshot name>] - FlexClone Parent Snapshot

Selects summary information for the FlexClone volumes that are clones of the parent volume to which the specified snapshot belongs.

[-state {online|restricted|offline|force-online|force-offline|mixed}] - FlexClone Volume State

Selects summary information for the FlexClone volumes that are in the specified state.

[-junction-path <junction path>] - Junction Path

Selects summary information for the FlexClone volumes that have the specified junction path.

[-junction-active {true|false}] - Junction Active

Selects summary information for the FlexClone volumes that have the specified junction path status.

[-space-guarantee | -s {none|volume}] - Space Guarantee Style

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes that have the specified space guarantee style.

[-space-guarantee-enabled {true|false}] - Space Guarantee In Effect

Selects summary information for the FlexClone volumes that have the specified space-guarantee setting.

[-aggregate <aggregate name>] - FlexClone Aggregate

Selects summary information for the FlexClone volumes that reside on the specified storage aggregate.

[-dsid <integer>] - FlexClone Data Set ID

Selects summary information for the FlexClone volumes that have the specified Data Set ID.

[-msid <integer>] - FlexClone Master Data Set ID

Selects summary information for the FlexClone volumes that have the specified Master Data Set ID.

[-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - FlexClone Size

Selects summary information for the FlexClone volumes that have the specified size.

[-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Used Size

Selects summary information for the FlexClone volumes that have the specified amount of used space.

[-split-estimate {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Split Estimate

Selects summary information for the FlexClone volumes that require the specified amount of free disk space for splitting from the parent.

[-inodes-processed <integer>] - Inodes Processed

Selects summary information for the FlexClone volumes that have the specified number of Inodes processed for splitting the FlexClone volume from its parent volume.

[-inodes-total <integer>] - Total Inodes

Selects summary information for the FlexClone volumes that have the specified number of total Inodes.

[-inode-percentage-complete <integer>] - Inode Percentage Complete

Selects summary information for the FlexClone volumes that have specified percentage of Inodes processed for splitting the FlexClone volume from its parent volume.

[-blocks-scanned <integer>] - Blocks Scanned

Selects summary information for the FlexClone volumes that have the specified number of blocks scanned for splitting the FlexClone volume from its parent volume.

[-blocks-updated <integer>] - Blocks Updated

Selects summary information for the FlexClone volumes that have the specified number of blocks updated for after splitting the FlexClone volume from its parent volume.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

Selects summary information for the FlexClone volumes that have the specified comment.

[-qos-policy-group <text>] - QoS Policy Group Name

Selects summary information for the FlexClone volumes that have the specified QoS policy group.

[-qos-adaptive-policy-group <text>] - QoS Adaptive Policy Group Name

Selects summary information for the FlexClone volumes that have the specified QoS adaptive policy group.

[-caching-policy <text>] - Caching Policy Name

This optionally specifies the caching policy to apply to the volume. A caching policy defines how the system caches this volume's data in Flash Cache modules. If a caching policy is not assigned to this volume, the system uses the caching policy that is assigned to the containing Vserver. If a caching policy is not assigned to the containing Vserver, the system uses the default cluster-wide policy. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes. The available caching policies are:

- none - Does not cache any user data or metadata blocks.
- auto - Read caches all metadata and randomly read user data blocks, and write caches all randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- meta - Read caches only metadata blocks.
- random_read - Read caches all metadata and randomly read user data blocks.
- random_read_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read and randomly written user data blocks.
- all_read - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, and sequentially read user data blocks.
- all_read_random_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, sequentially read and randomly written user data.
- all - Read caches all data blocks read and written. It does not do any write caching.
- noread-random_write - Write caches all randomly overwritten user data blocks. It does not do any read caching.
- meta-random_write - Read caches all metadata and write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- random_read_write-random_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read and randomly written user data blocks. It also write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- all_read-random_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, and sequentially read user data blocks. It also write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- all_read_random_write-random_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, sequentially read and randomly written user data. It also write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- all-random_write - Read caches all data blocks read and written. It also write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.

Note that in a caching-policy name, a hyphen (-) separates read and write policies. Default caching-policy is auto.

[-parent-vol-type <volAccessType>] - Parent volume type (privilege: advanced)

Selects summary information for the FlexClone volumes that are clones of the parent volumes with the specified type.

[-flexclone-used-percent <percent>] - FlexClone Used Percentage

Selects summary information for the FlexClone volumes that have the specified percentage of used space.

[-vserver-dr-protection {protected|unprotected}] - Vserver DR Protection

Selects summary information for the FlexClone volumes that have the specified type of Vserver SnapMirror protection. This parameter is applicable only if the Vserver is the source of a Vserver level SnapMirror relationship.

[-block-percentage-complete <integer>] - Block Percentage Complete

Selects summary information for the FlexClone volumes that have specified percentage of Blocks processed for splitting the FlexClone volume from its parent volume.

[-uid <integer>] - Volume-Level UID

Selects summary information for the FlexClone volumes that are created with the specified volume-level UID.

[-gid <integer>] - Volume-Level GID

Selects summary information for the FlexClone volumes that are created with the specified volume-level GID.

Examples

volume clone sharing-by-split commands

Commands to get physical block sharing information after FlexClone split

volume clone sharing-by-split show

Show the split flexclone volumes with shared physical blocks

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `volume clone sharing-by-split show` command displays the split volumes with shared physical blocks. This command is only supported for flexible volumes. By default, this command displays the following information:

- Node Name
- Vserver Name
- Volume Name
- Aggregate Name
- Volume State

Parameters

[-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node Name

This parameter selects information about the split volumes with shared physical blocks on this node.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver Name

This parameter selects information about the split volumes with shared physical blocks on this Vserver.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

This parameter selects information about shared physical blocks for this volume.

[-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Aggregate Name

This parameter specifies the aggregate associated with the given volume.

Examples

The following example displays the split volumes with shared physical blocks in the node:

```
cluster1::> volume clone sharing-by-split show -node node1
Node      Vserver   Volume      Aggregate
-----
node1     vs1       vol_clone1  aggr1
```

The following example displays information about volume `vol_clone1` residing on vserver `vs1`:

```
cluster1::> volume clone sharing-by-split show -node node1 -vserver vs1 -volume vol_clone1 -instance

Node Name: node1
Vserver Name: vs1
Volume Name: vol_clone1
Aggregate Name: aggr1
```

volume clone sharing-by-split undo commands

Commands to undo physical block sharing after FlexClone split

volume clone sharing-by-split undo show

Show the status of volume clone undo-sharing operations in-progress

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `volume clone sharing-by-split undo show` command displays the progress information of undo-sharing in the split volumes with shared physical blocks. This command is only supported for flexible volumes. By default, the command displays the following information:

- Vserver name
- Volume name
- Total number of blocks scanned for undo sharing
- Total number of blocks present
- Percentage of blocks processed

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver Name

This parameter selects information about the ongoing undo-sharing scan for all volumes on this Vserver.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

This parameter selects information about the ongoing undo-sharing scan on this volume.

[-blocks-scanned <integer>] - Scanned Blocks

This parameter selects information about the total number of blocks scanned by undo-sharing in the given volume.

[-blocks-total <integer>] - Total Blocks

This parameter selects information about the total number of blocks for the undo-sharing to scan in the given volume.

[-blocks-percentage-complete <integer>] - Blocks Percentage Complete

This parameter selects information about the percentage of block processing completed by undo-sharing in the given volume.

Examples

The following example displays information about all the ongoing undo-sharing scan in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> volume clone sharing-by-split undo show
```

Vserver	Volume	Blocks Scanned	Blocks Total	Blocks % Complete
vs1	vol_clone1	0	1260	0

The following example displays information about volume *vol_clone1* residing on vservers *vs1*:

```
cluster1::> volume clone sharing-by-split undo show -vserver vs1 -volume vol_clone1 -instance

      Vserver Name: vs1
      Volume Name: vol_clone1
      Blocks Scanned: 0
      Blocks Total: 1260
Block Percentage complete: 0
```

volume clone sharing-by-split undo start

Undo the physical block sharing in split FlexClone volumes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `volume clone sharing-by-split undo start` command starts a scan to undo the shared physical blocks in the given volume. The volume will be available for the duration of the undo-sharing operation. After the scan starts, you can stop it using the [“volume clone sharing-by-split undo stop” on page 1372](#) command. You can monitor the current progress of the scan using the [“volume clone sharing-by-split undo show” on page 1370](#) command. This command is supported for flexible volumes that were split from their parent volumes.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

This parameter specifies the vservers that the volume exists on.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This parameter specifies the split volume with shared physical blocks, in which the sharing will be undone.

Examples

The following example starts the scan to undo the physical block sharing in volume *vol_clone1* on vservers *vs1*:

```
cluster1::> volume clone sharing-by-split undo start -vserver vs1 -volume vol_clone1
```

volume clone sharing-by-split undo start-all

Undo the physical block sharing in split FlexClone volumes across the cluster

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `volume clone sharing-by-split undo start-all` command starts a scan to undo the shared physical blocks in all the relevant volumes across the cluster. The volumes will be available for the duration of the undo-sharing operation. You can monitor the current progress of the scan using the [“volume clone sharing-by-split undo show” on page 1370](#) command. This command is supported for flexible volumes that were split from their parent volumes.

Examples

The following example starts the scan to undo the physical block sharing in all volumes across the cluster:

```
cluster1::> volume clone sharing-by-split undo start-all
```

volume clone sharing-by-split undo stop

Stop an ongoing undo-sharing operation

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `volume clone sharing-by-split undo stop` command stops the process of reverting the shared physical blocks from the split volume. If you restart the undo-sharing operation, scan begins from the beginning because no information about previously achieved progress is saved, but previously unshared blocks are not processed again. This command is only supported for flexible volumes.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

This parameter specifies the vservers that the volume exists on.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This parameter specifies the volume whose unsharing of blocks will be stopped.

Examples

The following example stops an ongoing undo-sharing scan for volume `vol_clone1` on vservers `vs1`:

```
cluster1::> volume clone sharing-by-split undo stop -vserver vs1 -volume vol_clone1
```

volume clone split commands

Commands to manage FlexClone split

volume clone split estimate

Estimates the space required by the containing aggregate to split the FlexClone volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume clone split estimate` command displays an estimate of the free disk space required in the aggregate to split the indicated clone volume from its underlying parent volume. The value reported might differ from the space actually required to perform the split, especially if the clone volume is changing when the split is being performed. This command is only supported for flexible volumes.

Parameters

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver Name

This specifies the estimates for free disk space required for splitting FlexClone volumes residing on this Vserver. If the `-flexclone` option is also specified, then the command displays the free disk space estimate only for the specified FlexClone volume residing on the specified Vserver.

[-flexclone <volume name>] - FlexClone Volume

This specifies the free disk space estimate for splitting this FlexClone volume.

[-type {RW|DP}] - FlexClone Type

This parameter specifies the type of FlexClone volume. A read-only FlexClone volume is created if you specify the type as `DP`; otherwise a read-write FlexClone volume is created.

[-parent-vserver <vserver name>] - FlexClone Parent Vserver

This specifies the free disk space estimates for splitting the FlexClone volumes that are clones in the specified parent Vserver.

[-parent-volume | -b <volume name>] - FlexClone Parent Volume

This specifies the free disk space estimates for splitting the FlexClone volumes cloned off this parent volume.

[-parent-snapshot <snapshot name>] - FlexClone Parent Snapshot

This specifies the free disk space estimates for splitting the FlexClone volumes cloned off this parent snapshot.

[-state {online|restricted|offline|force-online|force-offline|mixed}] - FlexClone Volume State

This specifies the free disk space estimates for splitting the FlexClone volumes with the specified state.

[-junction-path <junction path>] - Junction Path

This specifies the free disk space estimates for splitting the FlexClone volumes mounted at this junction path.

[-junction-active {true|false}] - Junction Active

If this specified, the command displays the free disk space estimate for splitting the FlexClone volumes with the specified junction path status.

[-space-guarantee | -s {none|volume}] - Space Guarantee Style

This specifies the free disk space estimates for splitting the FlexClone volumes with the specified type of space guarantee.

[-space-guarantee-enabled {true|false}] - Space Guarantee In Effect

This specifies the free disk space estimates for splitting the FlexClone volumes with the specified state of space guarantee.

[-aggregate <aggregate name>] - FlexClone Aggregate

This specifies the free disk space estimates for splitting the FlexClone volumes residing on the specified aggregate.

[-dsid <integer>] - FlexClone Data Set ID

This specifies the free disk space estimates for splitting the FlexClone volume with the specified DSID (data set ID).

[-msid <integer>] - FlexClone Master Data Set ID

This specifies the free disk space estimates for splitting the FlexClone volumes with the specified MSID (master data set ID).

[-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - FlexClone Size

This specifies the free disk space estimates for splitting FlexClone volumes with the specified size.

[-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Used Size

This specifies the free disk space estimates for splitting the FlexClone volumes with the specified amount of used disk space.

[-split-estimate {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Split Estimate

This specifies the free disk space estimates for splitting the FlexClone volumes which match with the specified free disk space estimate for splitting.

[-inodes-processed <integer>] - Inodes Processed

This specifies the free disk space estimates for splitting the FlexClone volumes for which the specified number of Inodes have been processed already.

[-inodes-total <integer>] - Total Inodes

This specifies the free disk space estimates for splitting the FlexClone volumes for which the specified total number of inodes need to be processed.

[-inode-percentage-complete <integer>] - Inode Percentage Complete

This specifies the free disk space estimates for splitting the FlexClone volumes for which the specified percentage of Inode processing has been completed.

[-blocks-scanned <integer>] - Blocks Scanned

This specifies the free disk space estimates for splitting the FlexClone volumes for which the specified number of blocks have been scanned.

[-blocks-updated <integer>] - Blocks Updated

This specifies the free disk space estimates for splitting the FlexClone volumes for which the specified number of blocks have been updated.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

This specifies the free disk space estimates for splitting the FlexClone volumes that have the specified value for the comment field.

[-qos-policy-group <text>] - QoS Policy Group Name

This parameter optionally specifies which QoS policy group to apply to the FlexClone volume. The policy group defines measurable service level objectives (SLOs) that apply to the storage objects with which the policy group is associated. If you do not assign a policy group to the FlexClone volume, the system does not monitor and control the traffic to the volume.

[-qos-adaptive-policy-group <text>] - QoS Adaptive Policy Group Name

This optionally specifies which QoS adaptive policy group to apply to the volume. This policy group defines measurable service level objectives (SLOs) and Service Level agreements (SLAs) that adjust based on the volume allocated space or used space. This parameter is not supported on FlexGroups or Infinite Volumes.

[-caching-policy <text>] - Caching Policy Name

This specifies the free disk space estimates for splitting the FlexClone volumes that are clones with the specified caching policy.

[-parent-vol-type <volAccessType>] - Parent volume type (privilege: advanced)

This specifies the free disk space estimates for splitting the FlexClone volumes that are clones of the parent volumes with the specified type.

[-flexclone-used-percent <percent>] - FlexClone Used Percentage

This specifies the free disk space estimates for splitting the FlexClone volumes that are clones with the specified percentage of used space.

[-vserver-dr-protection {protected|unprotected}] - Vserver DR Protection

This specifies the free disk space estimates for splitting the FlexClone volumes that are clones with the specified Vserver SnapMirror protection. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-block-percentage-complete <integer>] - Block Percentage Complete

This specifies the free disk space estimates for splitting the FlexClone volumes for which the specified percentage of Block processing has been completed.

[-uid <integer>] - Volume-Level UID

This specifies the free disk space estimates for splitting the FlexClone volumes that are clones with the specified volume-level UID.

[-gid <integer>] - Volume-Level GID

This specifies the free disk space estimates for splitting the FlexClone volumes that are clones with the specified volume-level GID.

Examples

volume clone split show

Show the status of FlexClone split operations in-progress

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume clone split show` command displays the progress information of all the active FlexClone volume splitting jobs. This command is only supported for flexible volumes. By default, this command displays the following information:

- Vserver name
- FlexClone volume name
- Number of inodes processed during clone splitting
- Total inodes to be processed during clone splitting
- Percentage of inodes processed
- Percentage of blocks processed
- Total number of blocks scanned for clone splitting
- Total number of blocks updated for clone splitting

If the `-instance` option is also specified, detailed information about all splitting jobs is displayed.

Parameters

{ **[-fields** *<fieldname>*, ...]

This specifies the fields to be displayed, for all the ongoing FlexClone splitting jobs.

| **[-instance]]**

This specifies the command to display detailed information about the ongoing FlexClone volume splitting jobs.

[-vserver *<vserver name>*] - **Vserver Name**

Selects information about the ongoing FlexClone volume splitting jobs for all FlexClone volumes on this Vserver.

[-flexclone *<volume name>*] - **FlexClone Volume**

Selects information about ongoing FlexClone volume splitting jobs for this FlexClone volume.

[-inodes-processed *<integer>*] - **Inodes processed**

Selects information about all the ongoing FlexClone splitting jobs which have the specified number of Inodes processed. If container scan is enabled, this field displays hyphen (-).

[-inodes-total *<integer>*] - **Total Inodes**

Selects information about all the ongoing FlexClone splitting jobs that have the specified number of total Inodes to be processed. If container scan is enabled, this field displays hyphen (-).

[-inode-percentage-complete *<integer>*] - **Inode Percentage complete**

Selects information about all the ongoing FlexClone splitting jobs that have the specified percentage of Inode processing completed. If container scan is enabled, this field displays hyphen (-).

[-block-percentage-complete *<integer>*] - **Block Percentage complete**

Selects information about all the ongoing FlexClone splitting jobs that have the specified percentage of Block processing completed.

[-blocks-scanned *<integer>*] - **Blocks Scanned**

Selects information about all the ongoing FlexClone splitting jobs that have the specified number of blocks scanned.

[-blocks-updated *<integer>*] - **Blocks Updated**

Selects information about all the ongoing FlexClone splitting jobs that have the specified number of blocks updated.

Examples

volume clone split start

Split a FlexClone from the parent volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume clone split start` command starts a job to separate the FlexClone volume from the underlying parent volume. Both, the parent and the FlexClone volumes will be available for the duration of the split operation. After the job starts, you can stop it using the [“volume clone split stop” on page 1376](#) command. You can also stop the job using the [“job stop” on page 167](#) command. You can monitor the current progress of the job using the [“volume clone split show” on page 1374](#) and [“job show” on page 160](#) commands. This command is only supported for flexible volumes. This command is not supported on volumes that are being protected as part of a Vserver level SnapMirror.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver that the FlexClone volume exists on.

-flexclone <volume name> - FlexClone Volume

This specifies the FlexClone volume that will be split from its parent volume.

[-foreground [true]] - Foreground Process

This specifies whether the clone splitting job will run as a foreground job. The default value of this option is `true`.

Examples

volume clone split stop

Stop an ongoing FlexClone split job

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume clone split stop` command stops the process of separating the FlexClone volume from its underlying parent volume, but does not lose any of the progress achieved while the split process was active. That is, all the clone volume blocks already separated from the parent volume remain separated. If you restart the split operation, splitting process begins from the beginning because no information about previously achieved progress is saved, but previously split blocks are not re-split. This command is only supported for flexible volumes.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver that the FlexClone volume exists on.

-flexclone <volume name> - FlexClone Volume

This specifies the FlexClone volume whose separation from the parent volume will be stopped.

Examples

volume efficiency commands

Manage volume efficiency

The `volume efficiency` commands enable you to manage efficiency on volumes. The `stat` command is not supported on Infinite Volumes. The `volume efficiency` commands are not supported on Infinite Volumes that are managed by storage services.

volume efficiency check

Scrub efficiency metadata of a volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command verifies and updates the fingerprint database for the specified volume. This command is not supported on FlexGroups or Infinite Volumes that are managed by storage services.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

{ -volume <volume name> - Volume Name

Specifies the volume on which the verify operation needs to be started.

| -path </vol/volume>} - Volume Path

Specifies the volume path on which the verify operation needs to be started.

[-delete-checkpoint | -d {true|false}] - Delete Checkpoint

Deletes existing checkpoint.

Examples

The following example runs `volume efficiency check` with delete checkpoint option turned on.

```
cluster1::> volume efficiency check -vserver vs1 -volume vol1 -delete-checkpoint true
```

volume efficiency modify

Modify the efficiency configuration of a volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command is used to set or modify the schedule, policy and various other efficiency configuration options on a volume. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes that are managed by storage services.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

{ -volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the volume on which efficiency options need to be modified.

| -path </vol/volume>} - Volume Path

This specifies the volume path on which efficiency options need to be modified.

{ [-schedule <text>] - Schedule

This option is used to set and modify the schedule.

schedule is [day_list][@hour_list] or [hour_list][@day_list] or - or auto or manual

The day_list specifies the days of the week that an efficiency operation should run. It is a list of the first three letters of the day (sun, mon, tue, wed, thu, fri, sat), separated by a comma. Day ranges such as mon-fri can also be used. The default day_list is sun-sat. The names are not case sensitive.

The hour_list specifies the hours of each scheduled day that an efficiency operation should run. The hour_list is from 0 to 23, separated by a comma. Hour ranges such as 8-17 are allowed. Step values can be used in conjunction with ranges (For example, 0-23/2 means every two hours in a day). The default hour_list is 0, i.e. at midnight of each scheduled day.

When efficiency is enabled on a volume for the first time, an initial schedule is assigned to the volume. This initial schedule is sun-sat@0, which means run once every day at midnight.

If "-" is specified, no schedule is set on the volume. The auto schedule string triggers an efficiency operation depending on the amount of new data written to the volume. The manual schedule string prevents SIS from automatically triggering any operations and disables change-logging. This schedule string can only be used on SnapVault destination volumes. The use of this schedule is mainly desirable when inline compression is enabled on a SnapVault destination volume and background processing is not necessary.

Note that schedule and policy are mutually exclusive options.

| [-policy <text>] - Efficiency Policy Name

This option is used to set an efficiency policy. The policy cannot be changed to the predefined *inline-only* policy when there is an active background operation on the volume.

Note that schedule and policy are mutually exclusive options.

[-compression-type {none|secondary|adaptive}] - Compression Type (privilege: advanced)

This option is used to specify the size of compression group on the volume. The default value is determined based on the platform.

[-compression {true|false}] - Compression

This option is used to enable and disable compression. The default value is false.

[-inline-compression {true|false}] - Inline Compression

This option is used to enable and disable inline compression. Inline compression can be enabled only if compression is enabled. The default value is false.

You can use the *inline-only* predefined efficiency policy to run inline compression without the need of any background efficiency operations.

[-inline-dedupe {true|false}] - Inline Dedupe

This option is used to enable and disable inline deduplication. The default value is false.

You can use the *inline-only* predefined efficiency policy to run inline deduplication without the need of any background efficiency operations.

[-data-compaction {true|false}] - Data Compaction

This option is used to enable and disable data compaction. The default value is false.

[-cross-volume-inline-dedupe {true|false}] - Cross Volume Inline Deduplication

This option is used to enable and disable cross volume inline deduplication. The default value is false.

`[-cross-volume-background-dedupe {true|false}]` - Cross Volume Background Deduplication

This option is used to enable and disable cross volume background deduplication. The default value is false.

Examples

The following examples modify efficiency options on a volume.

```
cluster1::> volume efficiency modify -vserver vs1 -volume vol1 -schedule sun-sat@12
cluster1::> volume efficiency modify -vserver vs1 -volume vol1 -policy policy1
cluster1::> volume efficiency modify -vserver vs1 -volume vol1 -compression true -inline-compression true -inline-dedupe true -data-compact
```

volume efficiency off

Disables efficiency on a volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume efficiency off` command disables efficiency on a volume. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes that are managed by storage services.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

{ -volume <volume name> - Volume Name

Specifies the name of the volume on which efficiency needs to be disabled.

| -path </vol/volume>} - Volume Path

Specifies the volume path on which efficiency needs to be disabled.

Examples

The following examples disable efficiency on a volume:

```
cluster1::> volume efficiency off -vserver vs1 -volume vol1
cluster1::> volume efficiency off -vserver vs1 -path /vol/vol1
```

volume efficiency on

Enable efficiency on a volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume efficiency on` command enables efficiency on a volume. The specified volume must be online. Efficiency operations will be started periodically according to a per volume schedule or policy. The [“volume efficiency modify” on page 1377](#) command can be used to modify schedule and the [“volume efficiency policy modify” on page 1394](#) command can be used to modify policy. You can also manually start an efficiency operation with the [“volume efficiency start” on page 1386](#) command. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes that are managed by storage services.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

{ -volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the name of the volume on which efficiency needs to be enabled.

| -path </vol/volume> - Volume Path

This specifies the volume path on which efficiency needs to be enabled.

Examples

The following examples enable efficiency on a volume.

```
cluster1::> volume efficiency on -vserver vs1 -volume vol1
cluster1::> volume efficiency on -vserver vs1 -path /vol/vol1
cluster1::> volume efficiency on -vserver vs1 -volume vol1 -needs-upgrade true
cluster1::> volume efficiency on -vserver vs1 -path /vol/vol1 -needs-upgrade true
```

volume efficiency prepare-to-downgrade

Identify any incompatible volumes or Snapshot copies before downgrade

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `volume efficiency prepare-to-downgrade` command updates efficiency configurations and metadata to be compatible with releases prior to ONTAP 9. This command also disables the use of incompatible efficiency features. This command is not supported on FlexGroups.

Parameters

[-disable-feature-set <downgrade version>] - Data ONTAP Version

This parameter specifies the Data ONTAP version that introduced new volume efficiency feature set.

Examples

The following example disables the the features introduced in Data ONTAP 8.3.1

```
cluster1::*> volume efficiency prepare-to-downgrade -disable-feature-set 8.3.1
```

The following example disables the the features introduced in Data ONTAP 8.3.2.

```
cluster1::*> volume efficiency prepare-to-downgrade -disable-feature-set 8.3.2
```

The following example ignores offline volumes while disabling the the features introduced in Data ONTAP 8.3.2 .

```
cluster1::*> volume efficiency prepare-to-downgrade -disable-feature-set 8.3.2 -skip-offline-volumes true
```

The following example ignores offline volumes while disabling the the features introduced in Data ONTAP 8.3.1 .

```
cluster1::*> volume efficiency prepare-to-downgrade -disable-feature-set 8.3.1 -skip-offline-volumes true
```

volume efficiency promote

Add a volume to the preferred set of volumes for efficiency processing

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

Use the `volume efficiency promote` command to promote a volume from deprioritized state back to auto state. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes that are managed by storage services.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

{ -volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the name of the volume on which auto scheduling needs to be restarted.

| -path </vol/volume> - Volume Path

This specifies the volume path on which auto scheduling needs to be restarted.

Examples

The following examples promote a volume from deprioritized state back to auto state.

```
cluster1::> volume efficiency promote -vserver vs1 -volume vol1
```

volume efficiency revert-to

Reverts volume efficiency metadata

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `volume efficiency revert-to` command reverts the format of volume efficiency metadata for the volume to the given version of Data ONTAP. This command is not supported on FlexGroups.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

{ -volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the name of the volume for which volume efficiency metadata needs to be reverted.

| -path </vol/volume> - Volume Path

This specifies the volume path for which volume efficiency metadata needs to be reverted.

[-version <revert version>] - Revert to Version

Specifies the version of Data ONTAP to which the volume efficiency metadata needs to be formatted.

[-delete | -d {true|false}] - Delete Existing Metafile on Revert

If set to *true*, this parameter specifies that the volume efficiency metadata be deleted instead of reverting its format. By default this parameter is set to *false*.

[-clean-up | -c {true|false}] - Delete Previously Downgraded Metafiles

If set to *true*, this parameter specifies that the volume efficiency metadata already reverted using `volume efficiency revert-to` be deleted. By default this parameter is set to *false*.

[-revert-adaptive-compression {true|false}] - Downgrade to minor version

If set to *true*, this parameter Specifies that the volume efficiency metadata needs to be reverted to minor version of Data ONTAP. By default this parameter is set to *false*.

[-check-snapshot {true|false}] - Revert ignore snapshots

If set to *false*, this parameter specifies that the volume efficiency revert will not check for Snapshot copies created by previous releases of Data ONTAP. By default this parameter is set to *true*.

Examples

The following examples reverts volume efficiency metadata on a volume named vol1 located in vserver vs1 to version 8.3.

```
cluster1::> volume efficiency revert-to -vserver vs1 -volume vol1 -version 8.3
cluster1::> volume efficiency revert-to -vserver vs1 -path /vol/vol1 -version 8.3
```

volume efficiency show

Display a list of volumes with efficiency

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume efficiency show` command displays the information about storage efficiency of volumes. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified. If no parameters are specified, the command displays the following information for all volumes with efficiency:

- Vserver: Vserver the volume belongs to.
- Volume: Name of the volume.
- State: Current state of efficiency on the volume (Enabled, Disabled, or Mixed).
- Status: Status of the efficiency on the volume. Following are the possible values:
 - *Active*: An efficiency operation is currently running.
 - *Idle*: There are no efficiency operations running.
 - *Initializing*: An efficiency operation is being initialized.
 - *Undoing*: Efficiency is being undone on the volume.
 - *Pending*: An efficiency operation is queued.
 - *Downgrading*: An efficiency operation necessary to downgrade the efficiency metafiles to a previous Data ONTAP release is active.
 - *Disabled*: Efficiency is disabled on the volume.

Status is not supported for Infinite Volumes and will display a value of "-"

- Progress: The progress of the current efficiency operation with information as to which stage of the efficiency process is currently in progress and how much data is processed for that stage. For example: "25 MB Scanned", "20 MB Searched", "500 KB (2%) Compressed", "40 MB (20%) Done", "30 MB Verified". Progress is not supported for Infinite Volumes and will display a value of "-"

To display detailed information, run the command with the `-l` or `-instance` parameter. The detailed view provides all information in the previous list and the following additional information (fields not supported by Infinite Volumes will display a value of "-"):

- Path: Volume Path.
- Compression: Current state of compression on the volume (Enabled or Disabled).
- Inline Compression: Current state of inline compression on the volume (Enabled or Disabled).
- Type: Type of volume (Regular or SnapVault).
- Schedule: The schedule of efficiency operation for the volume.
- Policy: Efficiency policy for the volume.
- Minimum Blocks Shared: The minimum number of adjacent blocks in a file that can be shared.
- Blocks Skipped Sharing: Blocks skipped sharing because of the minimum block share value. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.
- Last Operation State: Status of the last operation (Success or Failure). Not supported on Infinite Volumes.
- Last Successful Operation Begin: The time and date at which the last successful operation began. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.
- Last Successful Operation End: The time and date at which the last successful operation ended. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.
- Last Operation Begin: The time and date at which the last operation began. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.
- Last Operation End: The time and date at which the last operation ended. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.
- Last Operation Size: The size of the last operation. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

- Last Operation Error: The error encountered by the last operation. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.
- Change Log Usage: The percentage of the change log that is used. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.
- Logical Data: The total logical data in the volume, and how much is reached compared to the deduplication logical data limit. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.
- Queued Job: The job that is queued. Following are the possible values:
 - -: There are no queued jobs.
 - *scan*: A job to process existing data is queued.
 - *start*: A job to process newly added data is queued.
 - *check*: A job to eliminate stale data from the fingerprint database is queued.
 - *downgrading*: An efficiency operation necessary to downgrade the efficiency metafiles to a previous Data ONTAP release is queued.
- Stale Fingerprints: The percentage of stale entries in the fingerprint database. If this is greater than 20 percent a subsequent [“volume efficiency start” on page 1386](#) operation triggers the verify operation, which might take a long time to complete. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.
- Inline Dedupe: Current state of inline deduplication on the volume (Enabled or Disabled).
- Cross Volume Inline Deduplication: Current state of cross volume inline deduplication on the volume (Enabled or Disabled).
- Cross Volume Background Deduplication: Current state of cross volume background deduplication on the volume (Enabled or Disabled).
- Inline Adaptive Data Compaction: Whether Inline Adaptive Data Compaction is enabled or disabled on the volume. When enabled, Data ONTAP combines data fragments to reduce on-disk block consumption.

You can specify additional parameters to display information that matches only those parameters. For example, to display information only about volumes with efficiency in Vserver vs1, run the command with the `-vs1` parameter.

No information is displayed for Infinite Volumes that are managed by storage services.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

This specifies the fields that need to be displayed. The fields Vserver and volume name are the default fields.

| [-l]

This option displays detailed information about the volumes with efficiency.

| [-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver Name

Displays information only for those volumes that match the specified Vserver.

{ [-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

Displays information only for those volumes that match the specified volume.

| [-path </vol/volume>] - Volume Path

Displays information only for those volumes that match the specified volume path.

[-state {Disabled|Enabled|Mixed}] - State

Displays information only for those volumes that match the specified state.

[-op-status <Efficiency status>] - Status

Displays information only for those volumes that match the specified operation status. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-progress <text>] - Progress

Displays information only for those volumes that match the specified progress. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-type {Regular|SnapVault}] - Type

Displays information only for those volumes that match the specified type of volume.

[-schedule <text>] - Schedule

Displays information only for those volumes that match the specified schedule.

[-policy <text>] - Efficiency Policy Name

Displays information only for those volumes that match the specified policy.

[-compression-type {none|secondary|adaptive}] - Compression Type (privilege: advanced)

Displays information about the type of compression on the volume[adaptive or secondary].

[-blks-skipped-sharing <integer>] - Blocks Skipped Sharing

Displays information only for those volumes that match the specified blocks skipped sharing. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-last-op-state <text>] - Last Operation State

Displays information only for those volumes that match the specified last operation state. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-last-success-op-begin <Date>] - Last Success Operation Begin

Displays information only for those volumes that match the specified last successful operation begin time. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-last-success-op-end <Date>] - Last Success Operation End

Displays information only for those volumes that match the specified last successful operation end time. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-last-op-begin <Date>] - Last Operation Begin

Displays information only for those volumes that match the specified last operation begin time. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-last-op-end <Date>] - Last Operation End

Displays information only for those volumes that match the specified last operation end time. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-last-op-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Last Operation Size

Displays information only for those volumes that match the specified last operation size. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-last-op-error <text>] - Last Operation Error

Displays information only for those volumes that match the specified last operation error. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-changelog-usage <percent_no_limit>] - Changelog Usage

Displays information only for those volumes that match the specified change log usage. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-logical-data-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Logical Data Size

Displays information only for those volumes that match the specified logical data size. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-logical-data-limit {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Logical Data Limit

Displays information only for those volumes that match the specified logical data limit. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-logical-data-percent <percent_no_limit>] - Logical Data Percent

Displays information only for those volumes that match the specified logical data percentage. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-queued-job <text>] - Queued Job

Displays information only for those volumes that match the specified number of queued jobs. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-stale-fingerprint-percentage <integer>] - Stale Fingerprint Percentage

Displays information only for those volumes that match the specified stale fingerprint percentage. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-compression {true|false}] - Compression

Displays information only for those volumes that match the specified compression setting.

[-inline-compression {true|false}] - Inline Compression

Displays information only for those volumes that match the specified inline compression setting.

[-is-constituent {true|false}] - Constituent Volume

Displays information only for those volumes that either are or are not constituents of an Infinite Volume, depending on the value provided.

[-inline-dedupe {true|false}] - Inline Dedupe

Displays information only for those volumes that match the specified inline deduplication setting.

[-data-compaction {true|false}] - Data Compaction

Displays information only for those volumes that match the specified data compaction setting.

[-cross-volume-inline-dedupe {true|false}] - Cross Volume Inline Deduplication

Displays information only for those volumes that match the specified cross volume inline deduplication setting.

[-cross-volume-background-dedupe {true|false}] - Cross Volume Background Deduplication

Displays information only for those volumes that match the specified cross volume background deduplication setting.

Examples

The following example displays information about all volumes with efficiency on the Vserver named vs1:

```
cluster1::> volume efficiency show -vserver vs1
Vserver    Volume      State    Status    Progress
-----
vs1        vol1        Enabled  Idle      Idle for 22:37:53
vs1        vol2        Enabled  Idle      Idle for 22:37:53
vs1        vol3        Enabled  Idle      Idle for 22:37:49
vs1        vol4        Enabled  Idle      Idle for 22:37:53
vs1        vol5        Enabled  Idle      Idle for 22:37:53
vs1        volham      Enabled  Idle      Idle for 22:37:53
vs1        volham1     Enabled  Idle      Idle for 22:37:53
7 entries were displayed.
```

The following example displays detailed information about a volume named vol1 on a Vserver named vs1:

```
cluster1::> volume efficiency show -vserver vs1 -volume vol1
Vserver Name: vs1
Volume Name: vol1
Volume Path: /vol/vol1
State: Enabled
Status: Idle
Progress: Idle for 00:00:14
Type: Regular
Schedule: sun-sat@0
Efficiency Policy Name: -
Blocks Skipped Sharing: 0
Last Operation State: Success
```

```

Last Success Operation Begin: Mon Nov 15 20:13:26 UTC 2010
Last Success Operation End: Mon Nov 15 20:13:26 UTC 2010
Last Operation Begin: Mon Nov 15 20:13:26 UTC 2010
Last Operation End: Mon Nov 15 20:13:26 UTC 2010
Last Operation Size: 0.00B
Last Operation Error: -
    Change Log Usage: 0%
    Logical Data Size: 156KB
    Logical Data Limit: 50.00TB
    Logical Data Percent: 0%
    Queued Job: -
Stale Fingerprint Percentage: 0
    Compression: false
    Inline Compression: false
    Constituent Volume: false
    Inline Dedupe: false
    Data Compaction: false
Cross Volume Inline Deduplication: false
Cross Volume Background Deduplication: false

```

volume efficiency start

Starts efficiency operation on a volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Use the `volume efficiency start` command to start an efficiency operation. The volume must be online and have efficiency enabled. If there is an efficiency operation already active on the volume, this command fails.

When the `volume efficiency start` command is issued, a checkpoint is created at the end of each stage or sub-stage, or on an hourly basis in the gathering phase. If at any point the `volume efficiency start` operation is stopped, the system can restart the efficiency operation from the execution state saved in the checkpoint. The `delete-checkpoint` parameter can be used to delete the existing checkpoint and restart a fresh efficiency operation. The checkpoint corresponding to gathering has a validity period of 24 hours. If the user knows that significant changes have not been made on the volume, then such a gatherer checkpoint whose validity has expired can be used with the help of the `use-checkpoint` parameter. There is no time restriction for checkpoints of other stages.

This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes that are managed by storage services.

When the volume is configured to use the *inline-only* efficiency policy, the system will stop monitoring changes to the data for the purpose of running background efficiency operations. The background deduplication operations will be disabled. The user can still execute compression specific efficiency operation with `-scan-old-data` and `-compression` parameters to compress the existing data on the volume.

Parameters

-vsriver <vsriver name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

{ -volume <volume name> - Volume Name

Specifies the name of the volume.

| -path </vol/volume> - Volume Path

Specifies the complete path of the volume.

[-scan-old-data | -s [true]] - Scan Old Data

This option scans the file system and processes all existing data. It prompts for user confirmation before proceeding. Use the force option to suppress this confirmation.

{ [-use-checkpoint | -p [true]] - Use Checkpoint (if scanning old data)

Use the checkpoint when scanning existing data. Valid only if `scan-old-data` parameter is true.

[`-delete-checkpoint` | `-d` *[true]*] - Delete Checkpoint

Deletes the existing checkpoint and restarts a new `volume efficiency start` operation.

[`-qos-policy` *<sis_qos>*] - QoS Policy

Specifies the qos-policy, which indicates how the efficiency operations are throttled. This option can be configured to be `background` or `best-effort`. Default value is `best-effort`. If `background` is specified, the efficiency operations are run with minimum or no impact on the data serving client operations. If `best-effort` is specified, the efficiency operations might have some impact on the data serving client operations.

[`-compression` | `-C` *[true]*] - Start Compression (if scanning old data) (privilege: advanced)

Compresses existing data. Deduplication is not run unless the dedupe option is also specified. Valid only if `scan-old-data` parameter is true.

[`-dedupe` | `-D` *[true]*] - Start Deduplication (if scanning old data) (privilege: advanced)

Deduplicates existing data on disk. Similarly, compression is not run unless the compression option is also specified. Valid only if `scan-old-data` parameter is true.

[`-compaction` | `-P` *[true]*] - Start Compaction (if scanning old data) (privilege: advanced)

Compacts existing data on disk. Valid only if `scan-old-data` parameter is true.

[`-build-metadata` | `-m` *[true]*] - Build metadata without sharing(if scanning old data)

Builds deduplication metadata by scanning the entire file system. You will not achieve any space savings with this option. Once the metadata is built, existing data can be shared with newly written data on subsequent deduplication runs.

[`-scan-all` | `-o` *[true]*] - Scan all the data without shared block optimization(if scanning old data)

Scans the entire file system and processes the shared blocks also. You may be able to achieve additional space savings using this option. Where as, by default the option `-scan-old-data` saves some time by skipping the shared blocks.

[`-shared-blocks` | `-a` *[true]*] - Compress Shared Blocks (if scanning old data) (privilege: advanced)

Compresses the Compression Groups that have shared blocks created by deduplication or cloning data. Valid only if `scan-old-data` parameter is true.

[`-snapshot-blocks` | `-b` *[true]*] - Compress Blocks In Snapshots (if scanning old data) (privilege: advanced)

Compresses data blocks locked in a Snapshot copy. Valid only if `scan-old-data` parameter is true.

[`-queue` | `-q` *[true]*] - Operation Should Be Queued

Queues an efficiency operation. It will be queued only if an operation is already in progress. Valid only if `scan-old-data` is false.

[`-force` | `-f` *[true]*] - Force Operation

Suppresses all confirmation messages.

[`-skip-zero-replacement` | `-z` *[true]*] - Skip Zero block detection and replacement (privilege: advanced)

Skip the zero block detection and replacement during the gatherer scan. Valid only if `scan-old-data` parameter is true.

Examples

The following examples start efficiency on a volume:

```
cluster1::> volume efficiency start -volume vol1 -vserver vs1
cluster1::> volume efficiency start -scan-old-data -volume vol1 -vserver vs1
cluster1::> volume efficiency start -volume vol1 -vserver vs1 -queue -delete-checkpoint
```

volume efficiency stat

Show volume efficiency statistics

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume efficiency stat` command displays efficiency statistics. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes. The output depends on the parameters specified with the command. If no parameters are specified, the command displays the following efficiency statistics fields for all the volumes:

- Vserver: The Vserver that the volume belongs to.
- Volume Name: Name of the volume.
- Inline Compression Attempts: Number of inline compression attempts done.
- Inline Incompressible CGs: Number of compression groups that cannot be compressed by inline compression.

To display detailed information, run the command with `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

This specifies the fields that need to be displayed. The Vserver and volume name are the default fields.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver Name

Displays statistics only for those volume(s) that match the specified Vserver.

{ [-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

Displays statistics only for those volume(s) that match the specified volume name.

| [-path </vol/volume>]} - Volume Path

Displays statistics only for those volume(s) that match the specified volume path.

[-b [true]] - Display In Blocks

Displays usage size in 4k block counts.

[-num-compressed-inline <integer>] - Inline Compression Attempts

Displays statistics only for those volume(s) that match the specified number of Compression Groups attempted inline.

Examples

The following example displays default efficiency statistics for all the volumes.

```
cluster1::> volume efficiency stat
Vserver:          vs1
Volume:           vol2
Inline Compression Attempts:  0
Inline Incompressible CGs:    0

Vserver:          vs1
Volume:           vol3
Inline Compression Attempts:  0
Inline Incompressible CGs:    0
```

At the diagnostic level, the output displays the information below.

```
cluster1::*> volume efficiency stat
Vserver      Volume      Allocated      Saving      %Saved
-----
vs0          vol0          16284324 KB      4680 KB      0%
vs1          vol1          457600 KB       18684 KB      3%
vs1          vol2          3458716 KB       0 KB         0%
```

vs1	vol3	965296 KB	308 KB	0%
vs1	vol4	796212 KB	60 KB	0%
vs1	vol5	3762452 KB	10236 KB	0%
vs1	volham	3888 KB	0 KB	0%
vs2	vol2	156 KB	0 KB	0%

8 entries were displayed.

The following example display the node statistics:

```
cluster1::> volume efficiency stat -g
Node Name:          Cluster-01
Max Efficiency Ops:  8
Max Share Blocks:    3060
Pending Efficiency Ops: 0
Running Efficiency Ops: 0
Total Configured:    9
Succeeded Ops:       1
Started Ops:         1
Failed Ops:          4
Deferred Ops:        0
Stopped Ops:         0
Dropped Change Logs: 16384
Change Log Generated: 37347544
Change Log Flushed:  37347544
Change Log Pending:  0
```

The following example show the detailed statistics for vol1 in Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::> volume efficiency stat -l -vserver vs1 -volume vol1
Vserver:          vs1
Path:             /vol/vol1
Allocated:        16776 KB
Shared:           3212 KB
Saving:           812804 KB
%Saved:           97%
Max Refcount:     32767
Total Processed:  2150464 KB
Total Process Time: 00:29:49
Total Verify Time: -
Efficiency Files: 9
Succeeded Op:     0
Started Op:       0
Failed Op:        0
Stopped Op:       0
Deferred Op:      0
Succeeded Check Op: 0
Failed Check Op:  0
Suspended Check Op: 0
Total FP Deleted: 0
Total Sorted Blocks: 0
Overlapped Blocks: 0
Same Fingerprint: 0
Same FBN Location: 0
Same Data:        0
Same VBN:         0
Mismatched Data:  0
Same Sharing Records: 0
Max Reference Hits: 0
Staled Recipient: 0
Staled Donor:     0
File Too Small:   0
Out of Space:     0
FP False Match:   0
Mismatch By Overwrites: 0
Delino Records:   0
Unaligned Compression Blocks: 0
Additional Sharing Messages: 0
Compression Saved: 0
CGs Decompressed: 0
Partial CG Modifies: 0
Avg Decompress Time: 0
Extra CP Reads:   0
```

Inline Compression Attempts:	0
Background Compression Attempts:	0
Inline Compressed Blocks:	0
Background Compressed CGs:	0
Uncompressed Blocks:	0
New Partial CG Writes:	0
Decompress Disk Bad:	0
Decompress SW Bad:	0
Avg Compression Time:	0
Compression Attempts:	0
Compression Failures:	0
Poor Compression Ratio:	0
CGs Skipped Due to VBN_ZERO Policy:	0
Shared Blocks Skipped:	0
Snapshot Blocks Skipped:	0
Un-Flushed Change Logs:	0
Incompressible CGs Found By Quick Check:	0
Inline Incompressible CGs:	0
Avg Incompressible Data Quick Check Time:	0
Avg Compressible Data Quick Check Time:	0
BCE Messages Received in Exempt Domain:	0
BCE Aborts Before Compress Stage:	0
BCE Aborts Due to Stale Inode Before Compress Stage:	0
BCE Aborts Due to Invalid FBN:	0
BCE Policy Stage Entries:	0
BCE Compress Stage Entries:	0
BCE CGs Skipped Due to Overwrites in Compress Stage:	0
BCE Messages Sent to Exempt Domain:	0
BCE SetFlag Stage Entries:	0
BCE Aborts Before Post Processing:	0
BCE Aborts Due to Stale Inode Before Post Processing:	0
BCE CGs Skipped Due to Overwrites in Post Processing:	0
BCE CGs Skipped Due to No Space in Post Processing:	0
Average Number of CGs Batched for Decompression:	0
WCS CGs Latency Skipped:	0
WCS CGs sent from Non Stripe:	0
ICE Statistics:	
ISE No Available CG:	0
WCS ISE No Buffer data:	0
WCS ISE Post process work done in write context:	0
WCS ISE Post process CGs done in message context:	0
WCS ISE CGs compressed in exempt:	0
WCS ISE Inode Stale:	0
WCS ISE File truncated:	0
WCS ISE Buffer Gone:	0
WCS ISE Buffer data Gone:	0
WCS ISE Number of CGs dropped compressed:	0
WCS ISE Number of CGs dropped uncompressed:	0
Inline Volume Sequence Number:	0
Inline Checksum Computed:	0
Inline Checksum Matched:	0
Inline Donors Not In Memory:	0
Inline Blocks Matching Done:	0
Inline Blocks Mismatched:	0
Inline Refcount Done:	0
Inline Refcount Increment Failed:	0
Inline Sharing Done:	0
Inline Dirty Data Shared:	0
Inline Refcount Decrement:	0
Inline Queued work:	0
Inline Work Dropped:	0
Inline Donor Prefetch Success:	0
Inline Donor Prefetch Failed:	0
Inline Donor Metadata Prefetch Success:	0
Inline Donor Metadata Prefetch Failed:	0
Inline Aggregate Sequence Number:	0
Inline Cross-volume Checksum Matched:	0
Inline Cross-volume Blocks Matching Done:	0
Inline Cross-volume Blocks Mismatched:	0
Inline Cross-volume Unsupported Pack Index:	0
Inline Cross-volume Donors Not In Memory:	0
Inline Cross-volume Refcount Done:	0
Inline Cross-volume Refcount Increment Failed:	0
Inline Cross-volume Refcount Decrement:	0
Inline Cross-volume Drop For Container Space	0

```

Inline Cross-volume Sharing Done:                0
Inline Cross-volume Prefetch Work Dropped:        0
Inline Cross-volume Refcount Work Dropped:        0
Background Cross-Volume Stale Recipient Count:    0
Background Cross-Volume Stale Donor Count:        0
Background Cross-volume Blocks Matching Done:     0
Background Cross-volume Blocks Mismatched:       0
Background Cross-volume Refcount Done:           0
Background Cross-volume Refcount Increment Failed: 0
Background Cross-volume Drop For Container Space: 0
Background Cross-volume Sharing Done:            0
Background Cross-volume Blocks Fixed:            0
Background Cross-volume Blocks Shared as Donor:   0
Background Cross-volume Blocks Shared as Recipient: 0
Background Cross-volume Blocks Processed as Donor: 0
Background Cross-volume Blocks Processed as Recipient: 0

```

volume efficiency stop

Stop efficiency operation on a volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Use the `volume efficiency stop` command to stop an efficiency operation. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes that are managed by storage services.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

{ -volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the name of the volume on which efficiency operation needs to be stopped.

| -path </vol/volume>} - Volume Path

This specifies the volume path on which efficiency operation needs to be stopped.

[-all | -a [true]] - Stop All Operations

This specifies both active and queued efficiency operations to be aborted.

Examples

The following examples stop efficiency on a volume.

```

cluster1::> volume efficiency stop -vserver vs1 -volume vol1
cluster1::> volume efficiency stop -vserver vs1 -volume vol1 -all

```

volume efficiency undo

Undo efficiency on a volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The command `volume efficiency undo` removes volume efficiency on a volume by undoing compression, undoing compaction and removing all the block sharing relationships, and cleaning up any volume efficiency specific data structures. Any efficiency operations on the volume must be disabled before issuing this command. The volume efficiency configuration is deleted when the undo process completes. The command is used to revert a volume to an earlier version of Data ONTAP where some of the efficiency features are not supported. During this revert not all efficiencies needs to be undone but only those gained by that particular feature (for example, compaction), which is not supported in the earlier version.

This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes that are managed by storage services.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

{ -volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the volume name.

| -path </vol/volume> - Volume Path

This specifies the volume path.

[-compression | -C [true]] - Decompress Data in the Volume

Undo the effects of compression. This requires efficiency to be disabled (by performing [“volume efficiency off” on page 1379](#)).

[-dedupe | -D [true]] - Undo Block Sharing in the Volume

Undo the effects of deduplication. This requires efficiency to be disabled (by performing [“volume efficiency off” on page 1379](#)).

[-inode | -i <integer>] - Inode Number to Undo Sharing

Remove the block sharings from a specified inode. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-undo-type | -t {all|wrong}] - Selective Undo

This specifies to remove either all or only invalid block sharing. When *all* is used, all block sharings are removed. When *wrong* is used, only invalid sharings present in the volume are removed. When used along with *log* option, it logs information about all or wrong block sharings without sharing removal.

[-log | -d [true]] - Only Log Incorrect Savings

If specified, information about invalid block sharing relationships will only be logged. Invalid sharings will not be removed. This parameter is only valid when the parameter *-undo-type* is specified as *wrong*.

[-data-compaction | -P [true]] - Undo Data Compaction in the Volume

Undo the effects of data compaction.

[-cross-volume-dedupe | -A [true]] - Undo Cross Volume Deduplication

Undo the effects of cross volume deduplication.

Examples

The following are examples of how to use efficiency undo.

To undo deduplication savings, but not compaction or compression savings in a volume name vol1 on a Vserver named vs1:

```
cluster1::> volume efficiency undo -vserver vs1 -volume vol1
```

To rewrite compressed blocks and undo compression savings in a volume name vol1 on a Vserver named vs1:

```
cluster1::> volume efficiency undo -vserver vs1 -volume vol1 -compression
```

To rewrite compressed and deduped blocks without any efficiency in a volume name vol1 on a Vserver named vs1:

```
cluster1::> volume efficiency undo -vserver vs1 -volume vol1 -dedup -compression
```

To rewrite compacted blocks in a volume name vol1 on an SVM named vs1:

```
cluster1::> volume efficiency undo -vserver vs1 -volume vol1 -data-compaction
```


volume efficiency policy commands

Manage efficiency policies

The `volume efficiency policy` commands enable you to manage efficiency policies.

volume efficiency policy create

Create an efficiency policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume efficiency policy create` creates an efficiency policy.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

-policy <text> - Efficiency Policy Name

This specifies the policy name.

[-type <Efficiency policy type>] - Policy Type

This specifies the policy type. The policy type defines when the volume using this policy will start processing a changelog. There are two possible values:

- *threshold* means changelog processing occurs when the changelog reaches a certain percentage.
- *scheduled* means changelog processing will be triggered by time.

The default value is *scheduled*.

[-schedule <text>] - Job Schedule Name

This specifies the job schedule. Use [“job schedule” on page 178](#) commands to manage job schedules. Only cron job schedules are supported.

[-duration <text>] - Duration

This specifies the duration that an efficiency operation can run (in hours). The possible values are "-" or a number between 1 and 999 inclusive. Default value is "-", which means no duration.

[-start-threshold-percent <percent>] - Threshold Percentage

The percentage at which the changelog will be processed. The percentage is checked on an hourly basis. The default value is 20. Valid only if `-type` parameter is set as *threshold*.

[-qos-policy <Efficiency QoS policy>] - QoS Policy

This specifies how the efficiency operations are throttled. This option can be configured to be *background* or *best-effort*. Default value is *best-effort*. If *background* is specified, the efficiency operations are run with minimum or no impact on the data serving client operations. If *best-effort* is specified, the efficiency operations might have some impact on the data serving client operations.

[-enabled {true|false}] - Enabled

This specifies whether the policy is enabled or not. The policy is enabled by default.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

User specified comment.

Examples

The following example creates an efficiency policy.

```
cluster1::> volume efficiency policy create -vserver vs1 -policy policy1 -schedule daily -duration 100
```

volume efficiency policy delete

Delete an efficiency policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume efficiency policy delete` command deletes an efficiency policy. An efficiency policy can be deleted only when it is not associated with any volume. The pre-defined policies *default* and *inline-only* cannot be deleted.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

-policy <text> - Efficiency Policy Name

This specifies the policy name.

Examples

The following example deletes an efficiency policy:

```
cluster1::> volume efficiency policy delete -vserver vs1 -policy policy1
```

volume efficiency policy modify

Modify an efficiency policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume efficiency policy modify` command can be used to modify the policy attributes.

The attributes of the *inline-only* predefined policy cannot be modified.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

-policy <text> - Efficiency Policy Name

This specifies the policy name.

[-type <Efficiency policy type>] - Policy Type

This specifies the policy type. The policy type defines when the volume using this policy will start processing a changelog. There are two possible values:

- *threshold* means changelog processing occurs when the changelog reaches a certain percentage.
- *scheduled* means changelog processing will be triggered by time.

The default value is *scheduled*.

[-schedule <text>] - Job Schedule Name

This specifies the job schedule. Use [“job schedule show” on page 178](#) to show all the jobs.

[-duration <text>] - Duration

This specifies the duration that an efficiency operation can run in hours. The possible value is between 1 and 999 inclusive.

[-start-threshold-percent <percent>] - Threshold Percentage

The percentage at which the changelog will be processed. The percentage is checked on an hourly basis. The default value is 20. Valid only if -type parameter is set as *threshold*.

[-qos-policy <Efficiency QoS policy>] - QoS Policy

This specifies how the efficiency operations are throttled. This option can be configured to be `background` or `best-effort`. Default value is `best-effort`. If `background` is specified, the efficiency operations are run with minimum or no impact on the data serving client operations. If `best-effort` is specified, the efficiency operations might have some impact on the data serving client operations.

[-enabled {true|false}] - Enabled

This specifies whether the policy is enabled or not. Default value is `true`.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

User specified comment.

Examples

The following example modifies efficiency policy.

```
cluster1::> volume efficiency policy modify -policy policy1 -schedule hourly
```

volume efficiency policy show

Show efficiency policies

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume efficiency policy show` command displays information about efficiency policies. By default, the command displays the following information about all policies:

- Vserver: Name of the Vserver that the policy belongs to.
- Policy Name: Efficiency policy name.
- Job Schedule: Job schedule name.
- Duration (Hours): The duration in hours that the efficiency operation can run.
- Enable: Whether the policy is enabled or not.
- Comment: User specified comment.

You can specify additional parameters to select the displayed information. For example, to display efficiency policies only with duration 5 hours, run the command with the `-duration 5` parameter.

The pre-defined policies *default* and *inline-only* are available when all the nodes in the cluster are running Data ONTAP version 8.3 or later.

The *inline-only* pre-defined policy must be used when the user wants to use the inline compression feature without any regularly scheduled or manually started background storage efficiency operations. When a volume is configured to use the *inline-only* efficiency policy, the system will stop monitoring changes to the data for running the background efficiency operations on the volume. Volumes cannot be configured with the *inline-only* policy if there is a currently active background efficiency operation.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

Selects the fields to be displayed. Vserver and policy are the default fields (see example).

| [-instance]]

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about all entries.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Selects information about the policies that match the specified Vserver.

[-policy <text>] - Efficiency Policy Name

Selects information about the policies that match the specified policy name.

[-type <Efficiency policy type>] - Policy Type

Selects information about the policies that match the specified policy type. There are two possible values - *threshold* and *scheduled*.

[-schedule <text>] - Job Schedule Name

Selects information about the policies that match the specified schedule.

[-duration <text>] - Duration

Selects information about the policies that match the specified duration hours.

[-start-threshold-percent <percent>] - Threshold Percentage

Selects information about the policies that match the specified start-threshold-percent. Valid only if -type parameter is set as *threshold*.

[-qos-policy <Efficiency QoS policy>] - QoS Policy

Selects information about the policies that match the specified throttling method. The values can be background or best-effort.

[-enabled {true|false}] - Enabled

Selects information about the policies that have the specified enabled setting.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

Selects information about the policies that match the specified comment.

[-policy-owner {cluster-admin|vserver-admin}] - Owner of the Policy

Selects information about the policies that match the specified owner. The values can be cluster-admin or vserver-admin.

Examples

The following example shows all the efficiency policies with the matching Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::> volume efficiency policy show -vserver vs1
  Policy      Job      Duration
Vserver Name  Schedule (Hours) QoS Policy Enabled Comment
-----
vs1    default  daily    -        best_effort true  Default policy
vs1    inline-only -        -        -        -    Inline-Only
                        policy
vs1    policy1   daily    -        best_effort true  user-defined
3 entries were displayed.
```

The following example shows all the policies with the following fields - Vserver (default), policy (default) and duration.

```
cluster1::> volume efficiency policy show -fields duration
vserver policy      duration
-----
vs1    default      -
vs1    inline-only  -
vs1    policy1      -
3 entries were displayed.
```

volume encryption commands

The encryption directory

volume encryption conversion commands

Manage volume encryption conversion operation

volume encryption conversion pause

Pause a running volume encryption conversion operation

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume encryption conversion pause` command pauses the running encryption conversion operation on a volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This parameter specifies the name of the volume being encrypted.

[-ignore-warning {true|false}] - Ignore Warning for Conversion Pause

If this parameter is set, the command ignores the confirmation message.

Examples

volume encryption conversion resume

Resume a paused volume encryption conversion operation

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume encryption conversion resume` command resumes the paused encryption conversion operation on a volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This parameter specifies the name of the volume being encrypted.

Examples

volume encryption conversion show

Show status of a volume encryption conversion

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume encryption conversion show` command displays information about volume encryption conversion in the cluster. By default, with no parameters, it only shows volume encryption operations that have failed or are currently running. The command display output depends on the parameters passed. If `-vserver` and `-volume` are specified, the following information is displayed:

- Vserver Name: The Vserver on which the volume is located.
- Volume Name: The volume that is part of a completed or running volume move operation.
- Start Time: The date and time when the volume encryption operation was started.

- Status of Operation: The status of the operation.
- Percentage Completed: The amount of work to encrypt the volume completed thus far in terms of percentage.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver Name

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

This parameter specifies the name of the volume being encrypted.

[-start-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Start Time

If this parameter is specified, the command displays encryption operations that match the specified date and time in the cluster time zone when the volume move operation started.

[-status <text>] - Status

If this parameter is specified, the command displays encryption operations that match the specified status of the encryption operation.

Examples

The following example shows a sample output for this command:

```
cluster1::> volume encryption conversion show
```

Vserver	Volume	Start Time	Status
vs1	p2	9/18/2017 17:44:36	Phase 2 of 2 is in progress.

volume encryption conversion start

Start a volume encryption conversion operation

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume encryption conversion start` command converts a non-encrypted volume to encrypted volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This parameter specifies the name of the volume being encrypted.

[-ignore-warning {true|false}] - Ignore Warning for Conversion Start

If this parameter is set, the command ignores the confirmation message.

Examples

volume encryption rekey commands

Manage volume encryption operation

volume encryption rekey pause

Pause a running volume encryption rekey operation

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume encryption rekey pause` command pauses the running encryption rekey operation on a volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This parameter specifies the name of the volume being encrypted.

[-ignore-warning {true|false}] - Ignore Warning for Rekey Pause

If this parameter is set, the command ignores the confirmation message.

Examples

volume encryption rekey resume

Resume a paused volume encryption rekey operation

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume encryption rekey resume` command resumes the paused encryption rekey operation on a volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This parameter specifies the name of the volume being encrypted.

Examples

volume encryption rekey show

Show status of a volume encryption rekey

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume encryption rekey show` command displays information about volume encryption rekey in the cluster. By default, with no parameters, it only shows volume encryption rekey operations that have failed or

are currently running. The command display output depends on the parameters passed. If `-vserver` and `-volume` are specified, the following information is displayed:

- **Vserver Name:** The Vserver on which the volume is located.
- **Volume Name:** The volume that is part of a completed or running volume move operation.
- **Start Time:** The date and time when the volume encryption operation was started.
- **Status of Operation:** The status of the operation.
- **Percentage Completed:** The amount of work to encrypt the volume completed thus far in terms of percentage.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver Name

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

This parameter specifies the name of the volume being encrypted.

[-start-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Start Time

If this parameter is specified, the command displays encryption operations that match the specified date and time in the cluster time zone when the volume move operation started.

[-status <text>] - Status

If this parameter is specified, the command displays encryption operations that match the specified status of the encryption operation.

Examples

The following example shows a sample output for this command:

```
cluster1::> volume encryption rekey show
```

Vserver	Volume	Start Time	Status
vs1	vol2	9/18/2017 17:51:41	Phase 2 of 2 is in progress.

volume encryption rekey start

Start a volume encryption rekey operation

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume encryption rekey start` command changes the encryption key of a volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This parameter specifies the name of the volume being rekeyed.

[-ignore-warning {true|false}] - Ignore Warning for Rekey Start

If this parameter is set, the command ignores the confirmation message.

Examples

volume encryption secure-purge commands

Manage volume encryption secure-purge operations

volume encryption secure-purge abort

Abort secure deletion of trash in existing volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `volume encryption secure-purge abort` command aborts the secure purge operation on a volume.

Parameters

-vserver <*vserver name*> - **Vserver**

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

-volume <*volume name*> - **Volume**

This parameter specifies the name of the volume being encrypted.

Examples

volume encryption secure-purge show

Show status of secure-purge operation on a volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `volume encryption secure-purge show` command displays information about volume encryption securepurge operation in the cluster.

Parameters

{ **[-fields** <*fieldname*>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <*vserver name*>] - **Vserver**

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

[-volume <*volume name*>] - **Volume**

This parameter specifies the name of the volume being secure purged.

[-status {*invalid|initializing|snapshots-deleting|snapshots-deleted|zombies-draining|zombies-drained|batched-free-log-draining|batched-free-log-drained|finishing-trash-purge|finished-trash-purge|reencrypting|aborting|aborted|success|failure*}] - **Status**

This parameter displays the status of the secure purge operation.

Examples

The following example shows a sample output for this command:

```
cluster1::> volume encryption secure-purge show
Vserver      Volume      Secure Purge Phase
-----
```

volume encryption secure-purge start

Start secure deletion of trash in existing volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `volume encryption secure-purge start` command performs secure purge of encrypted volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume

This parameter specifies the name of the volume being encrypted.

Examples

volume file commands

File related commands

volume file compact-data

Apply Adaptive Data Compaction to a Snapshot copy of a file

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume file compact-data` command applies the Adaptive Data Compaction feature to the Snapshot copy of a file such that partially filled blocks from that file will merge and consume less storage space.

Parameters

-node <nodename> - Node

This parameter indicates the node name that the AWA instance runs on.

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver in which the target file is located.

-file </vol/<volume name>/<file path>> - File Path

This specifies the complete file path. The Snapshot copy name can be specified as part of the path or by specifying the `-snapshot` parameter.

[-volume <volume name>] - VolumeName

This specifies the volume in which the targeted file is located.

[-snapshot <snapshot name>] - Snapshot Copy Name

This specifies the Snapshot copy name in which the file will be compacted.

Examples

The following command applies the Adaptive Data Compaction feature to the Snapshot copy *snap1* of the file */file1* in volume *vol1*:

```
cluster1::> volume file compact-data -vserver vs1 -volume vol1 -file /vol/vol1/file1 -snapshot snap1
```

volume file modify

Manage the association of a QoS policy group with a file

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command adds and removes files from QoS policy groups. QoS policy groups define measurable service level objectives (SLOs) that apply to the storage objects with which the policy group is associated. A QoS policy group associated with this file can be created, modified, and deleted. You cannot associate a file to a QoS policy group if a LUN was created from the file.

This command is not supported on FlexGroups or Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Managing Volume

This specifies the Vserver on which the volume (containing the file) resides.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the name of the volume. The name must be unique within the hosting Vserver.

-file <text> - File Path

This specifies the actual path of the file with respect to the volume.

{ [-qos-policy-group <text>] - QoS Policy Group Name

This option associates the file with a QoS policy group. This policy group manages storage system resources to deliver your desired level of service. If you do not assign a policy to a file, the system will not monitor and control the traffic to it. To remove this file from a QoS policy group, enter the reserved keyword "none".

| [-qos-adaptive-policy-group <text>] - QoS Adaptive Policy Group Name

This optional parameter specifies which QoS adaptive policy group to apply to the file. This policy group defines measurable service level objectives (SLOs) and Service Level Agreements (SLAs) that adjust based on the file's allocated space or used space. To remove this file from an adaptive policy group, enter the reserved keyword "none".

[-caching-policy <text>] - Caching Policy Name

This optionally specifies the caching policy to apply to the file. A caching policy defines how the system caches this volume's data in Flash Cache modules. If a caching policy is not assigned to this file, the system uses the caching policy that is assigned to the containing volume. If a caching policy is not assigned to the containing volume, the system uses the caching policy that is assigned to the containing Vserver. If a caching policy is not assigned to the containing Vserver, the system uses the default cluster-wide policy. The available caching policies are:

- none - Does not cache any user data or metadata blocks.
- auto - Read caches all metadata and randomly read user data blocks, and write caches all randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- meta - Read caches only metadata blocks.
- random_read - Read caches all metadata and randomly read user data blocks.
- random_read_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read and randomly written user data blocks.
- all_read - Read caches all metadata, randomly read and sequentially read user data blocks.
- all_read_random_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, sequentially read, and randomly written user data.
- all - Read caches all data blocks read and written. It does not do any write caching.

Default caching-policy is auto.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vol file modify -vserver vs0 -volume vs0_vol56 -file 1.txt -qos-policy-group fast -cache all-read
```

volume file privileged-delete

Perform a privileged-delete operation on unexpired WORM files on a SnapLock enterprise volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume file privileged-delete` command is used to perform a privileged-delete operation on unexpired WORM files on a SnapLock enterprise volume. The only built-in role that has access to the command is "*vsadmin-snaplock*".

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver which hosts the SnapLock enterprise volume.

-file </vol/<volume name>/<file path>> - File Path

Specifies the absolute path of the file to be deleted. The value begins with `/vol/<volumename>`.

Examples

The following example deletes the unexpired WORM file `"/vol/vol1/wormfile"`. The file `wormfile` is stored in volume `vol1` under Vserver `vserver1`.

```
vserver1::> volume file privileged-delete -file /vol/vol1/wormfile
[Job 76] Job succeeded: Privileged-delete of File "vs1:/vol/sle_vol1/wormfile" Completed.
```

volume file reservation

Get/Set the space reservation info for the named file.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume file reservation` command can be used to query the space reservation settings for the named file, or to modify those settings. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes. With no further modifiers, the command will report the current setting of the space reservation flag for a file. This tells whether or not space is reserved to fill holes in the file and to overwrite existing portions of the file that are also stored in a snapshot. For symlinks, the link is followed and the command operates on the link target.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located. If only one data Vserver exists, you do not need to specify this parameter.

-path </vol/<volume name>/<file path>> - File Name

Specifies the complete file path for which we want to get/set the space reservation settings.

[-is-enabled <text>] - enable | disable

Specifying enable or disable will turn the reservation setting on or off accordingly for the file.

Examples

The following example enables the file reservation setting for the file named file1. The file file1 is stored in volume testvol on Vserver vs0.

```
node::> file reservation -vserver vs0 /vol/testvol/file1 enable
space reservations for file /vol/testvol/file1: on.
```

volume file show-disk-usage

Show disk usage of file

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command requires a path to a file in a volume and displays the following information:

- Vserver name
- Total bytes used by the file in kilobytes
- Full Path to the file

If not logged in as Vserver administrator, the command also requires a Vserver name. This command is not supported on an Infinite Volume.

Note: The "-instance" option provides the same result as the default as there are no extra fields to display.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-h]

If this parameter is specified, the command displays total bytes used by the file in human readable form.

| [-k]

If this parameter is specified, the command displays total bytes used by the file in kilobytes.

| [-m]

If this parameter is specified, the command displays total bytes used by the file in megabytes.

| [-u]

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the unique bytes used by the file (bytes that are not shared with any other file in the volume due to deduplication or FlexClone files) in kilobytes.

| [-uh]

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the unique bytes used by the file in human readable form.

| [-uk]

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the unique bytes used by the file in kilobytes.

| [-um]

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the unique bytes used by the file in megabytes.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter is used to specify the Vserver that contains the file for which the command displays the total bytes used. It is required if not logged in as Vserver administrator.

-path </vol/<volume name>/<file path>> - Full Path

This required parameter is used to specify the path of the file for which the command displays the total bytes used.

[*-range* | *-r* <<start offset>:<end offset>>] - Block Range

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the total bytes used by the file in the specified block range.

Examples

The following example displays the disk-usage of the file *file1.txt* in volume */vol/root_vs0*.

```
cluster1::> volume file show-disk-usage -vserver vs0 -path /vol/root_vs0/file1.txt
```

Vserver	Total	Path
vs0	1408KB	/vol/root_vs0/file1.txt

```
cluster1::> volume file show-disk-usage -m -vserver vs0 -path /vol/root_vs0/file1.txt
```

Vserver	Total	Path
vs0	1MB	/vol/root_vs0/file1.txt

```
vs0::> volume file show-disk-usage -um -path /vol/root_vs0/file1.txt
```

Vserver	Total	Unique	Path
vs0	1MB	1MB	/vol/root_vs0/file1.txt

volume file show-filehandle

Show the file handle of a file

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command requires a path to a file in a volume and displays the file handle information described below:

- Vserver name
- Path to the file
- File handle flags
- Snapshot ID of the file (snapid)
- File ID
- File handle generation number
- File system ID (fsid)
- Master data set ID (msid)
- Data set ID (dsid)

If not logged in as a Vserver administrator, the command also requires a Vserver name.

Parameters

{ [*-fields* <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the *-fields* <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '*-fields ?*' to display the fields to specify.

| [*-instance*]}

If you specify the *-instance* parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[*-vserver* <vserver name>] - Vserver Managing Volume

This specifies the Vserver where the file resides.

[*-path* <text>] - Path to File

This specifies the path to the file.

Examples

The following example displays the file handle information of a file named *file1.txt* in the volume */vol/vol1*.

```
cluster1::> volume file show-filehandle -vserver vs0 -path /vol/vol1/file1.txt
```

Vserver		Path				
vs0		/vol/vol1/file1.txt				
flags	snapid	fileid	generation	fsid	msid	dsid
0x0	0	0x60	0x206b6	0x402	0x80000402	0x402

volume file show-inode

Display file paths for a given inode

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays information about all the files having a given inode in a volume of a Vserver. If the *-snapshot-id* or *-snapshot-name* parameter is specified, the command displays file information from the Snapshot copy; otherwise, it displays the information from the active file system. The *-vserver*, *-volume* and *-inode-number* are mandatory parameters.

If no optional parameter is specified, the command displays the following fields for all the files having the given inode:

- Vserver Name
- Volume Name
- Inode Number
- File Path

The volume file show-inode command is only supported on flexible volumes and FlexGroup constituents.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the *-fields* parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields.

| **[-snapshot]**

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the following information:

- Vserver Name
- Volume Name
- Inode Number
- Snapshot Name
- Snapshot ID
- File Path

| **[-instance]**

If this parameter is specified, the command displays detailed information about the files matching the specified inode number. The following information is displayed:

- Vserver Name
- Volume Name

- Inode Number
- File Path
- Snapshot Name
- Snapshot ID
- File Name
- Parent Inode Number
- Parent Directory Cookie

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver in which the volume or Snapshot copy is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the volume in which the inode number is located.

-inode-number <integer> - Inode Number

This specifies the inode number whose information has to be retrieved.

{ [-snapshot-name <snapshot name>] - Snapshot Name

If this parameter or -snapshot-id is specified, information about the files is retrieved from the Snapshot copy instead of the active file system.

[-snapshot-id <integer>] - Physical Snapshot ID

If this parameter or -snapshot-name is specified, information about the files is retrieved from the Snapshot copy instead of the active file system.

[-file-path <text>] - File Path

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the files that match the specified file path.

[-file-name <text>] - File Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the files that match the specified file name.

[-parent-inode-number <integer>] - Parent Inode Number

The inode number of the parent directory of the file associated with the inode. If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the files that match the specified parent inode number.

[-parent-dir-cookie <integer>] - Parent Directory Cookie

The index of the directory entry of the file in its parent directory tree. If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the files that match the specified parent directory cookie.

Examples

The following example displays information about all the files having the inode number 96 in the active file system of a volume named vol1 on a Vserver named vs1:

```
cluster1::> volume file show-inode -vserver vs1 -volume vol1 -inode-number 96
```

Vserver	Volume	Inode Number	File Path
vs1	vol1	96	/vol/vol1/file1
vs1	vol1	96	/vol/vol1/file2
vs1	vol1	96	/vol/vol1/A/file2

3 entries were displayed.

The following example displays information about all the files with inode number 96 in a Snapshot copy named mysnap. The Snapshot copy is present in a volume named vol1 on a Vserver named vs1:

```
cluster1::> volume file show-inode -vserver vs1 -volume vol1 -inode-number 96 -snapshot-name mysnap -snapshot
```


Vserver	Volume	Inode Number	Snapshot Name	Snapshot ID	File Path
vs1	vol1	96	mynsnap	131	/vol/vol1/.snapshot/mynsnap/file1
vs1	vol1	96	mynsnap	131	/vol/vol1/.snapshot/mynsnap/file2

2 entries were displayed.

The following example displays detailed information about all the files with inode number 96 in a Snapshot copy named mynsnap. The Snapshot copy is present in a volume named vol1 on a Vserver named vs1:

```
cluster1::> volume file show-inode -vserver vs1 -volume vol1 -inode-number 96 -snapshot-name mynsnap -instance
```

```

    Vserver Name: vs1
    Volume Name: vol1
    Inode number: 96
    File Path: /vol/vol1/.snapshot/mynsnap/file1
    Snapshot Name: mynsnap
    Physical Snapshot ID: 131
    File Name: file1
    Parent Inode Number: 64
    Parent Directory Cookie: 2

    Vserver Name: vs1
    Volume Name: vol1
    Inode number: 96
    File Path: /vol/vol1/.snapshot/mynsnap/file2
    Snapshot Name: mynsnap
    Physical Snapshot ID: 131
    File Name: file2
    Parent Inode Number: 64
    Parent Directory Cookie: 3
    2 entries were displayed.
```

volume file clone commands

Manage File Clones

volume file clone autodelete

Enable/Disable autodelete

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume file clone autodelete` command enables or disables the automatic deletion of file, LUN or NVMe namespace clones. Newly created file, LUN and NVMe namespace clones are disabled for automatic deletion by default. This command is not supported on Infinite volumes.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver on which the volume resides. If only one data Vserver exists, you do not need to specify this parameter.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

This specifies the name of the volume in which the file, LUN or NVMe namespace is present.

-clone-path <text> - Clone Path

This specifies the path where clone resides. If you use the volume parameter, then specify the relative path to the file, LUN or NVMe namespace clone. Otherwise, specify the absolute path.

-enable {true|false} - Enable or Disable Autodelete

This parameter enables or disables the autodelete feature for the file, LUN or NVMe namespace clones in a specified volume if the clones are already added for automatic deletion. If you set the parameter to `true`, the specified file, LUN or NVMe namespace clones get automatically deleted in the 'try' or 'disrupt' mode. If the value is `false`, the clones get automatically deleted only in the 'destroy' mode.

`[-force [true]] - Force Enable or Disable Autodelete`

If `-enable` is `true` then this parameter forces automatic deletion of a specified file, LUN or NVMe namespace, or a file, LUN or NVMe namespace clone. If `-enable` is `false` then specifying this parameter disables autodeletion on a file, LUN or NVMe namespace - or a file, LUN or NVMe namespace clone - even if `-commitment destroy` is specified.

Examples

The following command enables for automatic deletion a LUN Clone named `lun_clone` contained in a volume named `volume1`. This volume is present on a Vserver named `vs1`.

```
cluster1::> volume file clone autodelete /vol/volume1/lun_clone -enable true -vserver vs1
```

The following command specifies the relative clone path when the volume parameter is specified in the command.

```
cluster1::> volume file clone autodelete lun_clone -enable true  
-vserver vs1 -volume volume1
```

volume file clone create

Create file or LUN full or sub file clone

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume file clone create` command creates a clone of a file, a LUN or an NVMe namespace. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes. You can optionally specify the following parameters for the clone file creation process:

- Vserver in which the volume resides
- Name of the parent snapshot
- The range of blocks to be cloned
- The option to avoid space reservations for the new file or LUN clone
- The option to assign a QoS policy group to the new file or LUN clone
- The option to assign a caching policy to the new file or LUN clone
- The option to mark the new file, LUN or NVMe namespace clone created for auto deletion
- The option to overwrite an existing file, LUN or NVMe namespace clone

File, LUN or NVMe namespace clones create a duplicate copy of another file, LUN or NVMe namespace, but don't require copying the data itself. This allows the clone operation to occur in constant time, taking the same amount of time to complete no matter the size of the file being cloned. This also means that clones require only a small amount of additional storage space because the clone shares the data with the source file, LUN or NVMe namespace.

Parameters

`-vserver <vserver name>` - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver in which the parent volume resides. If only one data Vserver exists, you do not need to specify this parameter.

`[-volume <volume name>]` - Volume

This specifies the name of volume in which a file, LUN or NVMe namespace is going to be cloned.

-source-path <text> - Source Path

This specifies the path to the file, LUN or NVMe namespace to be cloned relative to the specified volume.

-destination-path <text> - Destination Path

This specifies the path for the newly-created cloned file, LUN or NVMe namespace relative to the specified volume. If the file, LUN or NVMe namespace clone to be created is a whole file, LUN or NVMe namespace, the destination file, LUN or NVMe namespace must not exist. If the `range` parameter is specified, the destination file or LUN must exist. The `range` parameter is not supported on NVMe namespace clones. If the `snapshot-name` parameter is specified, this option is mandatory.

[-snapshot-name | -s <snapshot name>] - Source Snapshot

The name of the Snapshot copy to use as the source for the clone operation. If this value is not specified, the active filesystem will be used instead.

{ [-range | -r <<source start block>:<destination start block>:<block length>>, ...] - Block Range

This specifies the block range to be cloned. If the range is not specified, the entire file, LUN or NVMe namespace is cloned. The block range should be specified in the format `s:d:n` where `s` is the source start block number, `d` is the destination start block number, and `n` is the length in blocks to be cloned. The range of `n` should be from 1 to 32768 or 1 to 16777216 in case of clone from Active File System or Snapshot copy respectively. If this parameter is used in the path provided by the `destination-path`, the parameter must refer to a file or LUN which already exists. If either the source or destination are a LUN then the block size is measured in 512-byte LBA blocks. If neither the source nor destination are a LUN then the block size will be 4KB. If 512-byte sectors are used the source and destination offsets must have the same offset within 4KB blocks. The `range` parameter is unsupported for NVMe namespace clones. This option is most likely to be used by external automated systems in managing virtual disk configurations and not by human administrators.

| [-no-reserve | -o [true]] - Do not reserve clone

If this option is used, the clone file or LUN will not be guaranteed space in the underlying aggregate. While this out-of-space condition persists, writes to the clone file or LUN would fail. This option may be useful if few writes to the clone are expected to be needed, or to allow a file or LUN clone to be created under space-constrained conditions for recovery purposes. If this option is not specified the clone will inherit the space reservation properties from the source.

[-ignore-streams | -i [true]] - Ignore streams

This parameter specifies whether streams should be ignored during cloning of files or LUNs. If you set this parameter to false, the streams are ignored; otherwise, they are included in the clones. The default value is false.

[-ignore-locks | -k [true]] - Ignore locks

This parameter specifies whether byte-range locks and shared-mode locks on files, LUNs or NVMe namespaces should be ignored during cloning. If you set this parameter to true, the locks are ignored; otherwise, clone operation fails if locks are present on files, LUNs or NVMe namespaces. The default value is false.

[-overwrite-destination | -d [true]] - Overwrite Destination

Specify this parameter to overwrite the destination file, if it exists. The default is to fail the command if the destination exists.

{ [-qos-policy-group <text>] - QoS Policy Group Name

This optionally specifies which QoS policy group to apply to the file or LUN. This policy group defines measurable service level objectives (SLOs) that apply to the storage objects with which the policy group is associated. If you do not assign a policy group to a file or LUN, the system will not monitor and control the traffic to it. You cannot associate a file to a QoS policy group if a LUN was created from the file.

| [-qos-adaptive-policy-group <text>] - QoS Adaptive Policy Group Name

This optionally specifies which QoS adaptive policy group to apply to the file or LUN. This policy group defines measurable service level objectives (SLOs) and Service Level Agreements (SLAs) that adjust based on the file or LUN's allocated space or used space.

[-caching-policy <text>] - Caching Policy Name

This optionally specifies the caching policy to apply to the file. A caching policy defines how the system caches this volume's data in Flash Cache modules. If a caching policy is not assigned to this file, the system uses the caching policy that is assigned to the containing volume. If a caching policy is not assigned to the containing volume, the system uses the caching policy that is assigned to the containing Vserver. If a caching policy is not assigned to the containing Vserver, the system uses the default cluster-wide policy. The available caching policies are:

- none - Does not cache any user data or metadata blocks.
- auto - Read caches all metadata and randomly read user data blocks, and write caches all randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- meta - Read caches only metadata blocks.
- random_read - Read caches all metadata and randomly read user data blocks.
- random_read_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read and randomly written user data blocks.
- all_read - Read caches all metadata, randomly read and sequentially read user data blocks.
- all_read_random_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, sequentially read, and randomly written user data.
- all - Read caches all data blocks read and written. It does not do any write caching.

Default caching-policy is auto.

[-autodelete {true|false}] - Mark Clone for Autodeletion

This parameter marks the file, LUN or NVMe namespace clones created for auto deletion. When set to true, the file, LUN or NVMe namespace clones get automatically deleted when the volume runs out of space. The default value is false.

[-bypass-throttle {true|false}] - Bypass Throttle Checks (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies whether clone throttle checks should be skipped during clone creation. When set to true, clones are created without enforcing any clone throttle checks. The default value is false.

[-is-backup {true|false}] - Is a Clone for Backup

This parameter is used to mark the destination file as a backup clone, where divergence is expected on the source file and no divergence is expected on the destination file. It is applicable only for full-file clones created from Active File System volumes. The default value is *false*.

[-destination-volume <volume name>] - Destination Volume

This specifies the name of the volume where the destination file resides. This can be different from parameter 'volume', whereas parameter 'volume' specifies the volume on which source file resides. This is an optional argument applicable only for Metawaf volume where the source and destination volumes for the clone operation can be different. If this parameter is not given the destination file will get created in the volume where source_file resides.

Examples

The following command creates a FlexClone file of the file named *myfile* contained in a volume named *vol*. The file *myfile* is located in the root directory of that volume. The cloned file *myfile_copy* resides in the root directory same volume.

```
cluster1::> volume file clone create -volume vol -source-path /myfile -destination-path /myfile_copy
```

The following command optionally associates the FlexClone file named *myfile_copy* with the *fast* QoS policy group and the caching policy named random-read.

```
cluster1::> volume file clone create -volume vol -source-path /myfile -destination-path /myfile_copy -qos-policy-group fast -caching-policy
```

volume file clone show-autodelete

Show the autodelete status for a file or LUN clone

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume file clone show-autodelete` command displays the autodelete details of a file, LUN or NVMe namespace clone. The command displays the following information about a file, LUN or NVMe namespace clone:

- Vserver Name
- Clone Path
- Whether auto deletion of file, LUN or NVMe namespace clone is enabled

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver to which the file, LUN or NVMe namespace clone belongs.

-clone-path <text> - Clone Path

This specifies the path of the file, LUN or NVMe namespace clone.

[-autodelete-enabled {true|false}] - Autodelete Enabled

If this parameter is true, the file, LUN or NVMe namespace clone gets automatically deleted in the 'try' or 'disrupt' mode. If the value is false, the clones get automatically deleted only in the 'destroy' mode.

Examples

The following example displays the autodelete information about a file, LUN or NVMe namespace clone.

```
cluster1::> volume file clone show-autodelete -vserver vs1 -clone-path /vol/v1/f1
```

```
Vserver Name: vs1
Clone Path: /vol/v1/f1
Autodelete Enabled: true
```

volume file clone deletion commands

The deletion directory

volume file clone deletion add-extension

Add new supported file extensions to be deleted with clone delete

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume file clone deletion add-extension` command can be used to add new supported file extensions for clone delete. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Name of the vsserver.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

Name of the volume.

-extensions <text> - Supported Extensions for Clone Delete

List of supported file extensions for clone delete.

Examples

The following example adds the new supported *vmdk,vhd* file extensions to volume *vol1* of vsserver *vs1*.
cluster1::> volume file clone deletion add-extension -vsserver vs1 -volume vol1 -extensions vmdk,vhd

volume file clone deletion modify

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume file clone deletion modify` command can be used to change the required minimum clone file size of a volume for clone delete. This is not applicable on Infinite volumes.

Parameters

-vsserver <vsserver name> - Vserver Name

Name of the vsserver.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

Name of the volume.

[-minimum-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Minimum Size Required for Clone delete

Minimum clone file size required for clone delete.

Examples

The following example changes the required minimum file size to 100M for volume *vol1* of vsserver *vs1*.
cluster1::> volume file clone deletion modify -volume vol1 -vsserver vs1 -minimum-size 100M

volume file clone deletion remove-extension

Remove unsupported file extensions for clone delete

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume file clone deletion remove-extension` command can be used to remove the existing file extensions that are no longer supported for clone delete. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

-vsserver <vsserver name> - Vserver Name

Name of the vsserver.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

Name of the volume.

[-extensions <text>] - Unsupported Extensions for Clone Delete

List of unsupported file extensions for clone delete.

Examples

The following example removes the existing unsupported *vmdk, vhd* file extensions to volume *vol1* of vsserver *vs1*.

```
cluster1::> volume file clone deletion remove-extension -vserver vs1 -volume vol1 -extensions vmdk,vhd
```

volume file clone deletion show

Show the supported file extensions for clone delete

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume file clone deletion show` command displays the following information for clone delete:

- Vserver Name
- Volume Name
- Minimum File Size Required for Clone Delete
- List of Supported File Extensions for Clone Delete

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver Name

Name of the vservers.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

Name of the volume.

[-extensions <text>, ...] - Supported Extensions for Clone Delete

List of supported file extensions for Clone Delete.

[-minimum-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Minimum Size Required for Clone delete

Minimum file size required for Clone Delete.

Examples

The following example displays the clone deletion information for all volumes of all vservers.

```
cluster1::> volume file clone deletion show
```

Vserver	Volume	Minimum Size	Extensions
vs0	testvol	100B	vmdk, vhd, vhdx, vswp
	vs0_root	0B	-
vs1	testvol	100B	vmdk, vhd, vhdx, vswp
	vs1_root	0B	-

The following example displays the clone deletion information for volume *vol1* of vservers *vs1*.

```
cluster1::> volume file clone deletion show -vserver vs0 -volume testvol
Vserver Name: vs0
Volume Name: testvol
Supported Extensions for Clone Delete: vmdk, vhd, vhdx, vswp
Minimum Size Required for Clone delete: 100B
```

volume file clone split commands

Manage file clone split operations

volume file clone split load commands

Manage load due to file clone split operations

volume file clone split load modify

Modify maximum split load on a node

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `volume file clone split load modify` command can be used to change the maximum split load (file, LUN or NVMe namespace clones) of a node.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node Name

Node name on which the new maximum split load is being applied.

[-max-split-load {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Maximum Clone Split Load

This specifies the new maximum split load of a node. This is the amount of clone create load, the node can take at any point of time. If it crosses this limit, then the clone create requests will not be allowed, till the split load is less than maximum split load

Examples

The following example changes the new maximum limit to 10TB on node1.

```
cluster1::*> volume file clone split load*> modify -node clone-01 -max-split-load 100KB
```

volume file clone split load show

Show split load on a node

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume file clone split load show` command displays the corresponding file, LUN or NVMe namespace clone split loads on nodes. If no parameters are specified, the command displays the following information:

- Node
- Max Split Load
- Current Split Load
- Token Reserved Load
- Allowable Split Load

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node Name

Node on which the file, LUN or NVMe namespace clone split load is displayed.

[-max-split-load {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Maximum Clone Split Load

This specifies the maximum allowable split load on the node.

[-current-split-load {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Current Clone Split Load

This specifies the current on going split load on the node.

[-token-reserved-load {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Load Reserved for Clone Creation

This specifies the reserved split load of the node using the tokens.

[-allowable-split-load {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Allowable Clone Split Load

This specifies the available split load of the node.

Examples

The following example displays the current and allowable file, LUN or NVMe namespace clone split load on a node.

```
cluster1::> volume file clone split load show
Node                               Max      Current   Token      Allowable
      Split Load Split Load Reserved Load Split Load
-----
clone-01                          15.97TB      0B        100MB      15.97TB
clone-02                          15.97TB      0B        100MB      15.97TB
2 entries were displayed.
```

```
cluster1::> volume file clone split load show -node clone-01 -instance
```

```

Node Name: clone-01
Maximum Clone Split Load: 15.97TB
Current Clone Split Load: 0B
Load Reserved for Clone Creation: 100MB
Allowable Clone Split Load: 15.97TB
```

volume file fingerprint commands

File fingerprint related commands

volume file fingerprint abort

Abort a file fingerprint operation

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume file fingerprint abort` command aborts an in-progress fingerprint operation. This command only aborts the fingerprint operations that have not yet completed. This command takes session-id as input and aborts the fingerprint operation that is associated with that particular session-id.

Parameters

-session-id <integer> - Session ID of Fingerprint Operation

Specifies the session-id of the fingerprint operation that needs to be aborted. It is a unique identifier for the fingerprint operation. This session-id is returned when the fingerprint operation is started on a file.

Examples

The following example aborts the fingerprint operation identified by *17039361*:

```
cluster1::> volume file fingerprint abort -session-id 17039361
```

volume file fingerprint dump

Display fingerprint of a file

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume file fingerprint dump` command displays the following information given the `-session-id` of the fingerprint operation:

- **Vserver:**
The Vserver on which the file exists.
- **Session-ID:**
A unique identifier for the fingerprint operation. This session-id is returned when the fingerprint operation is started on a file. The session-id of the fingerprint operation can be used to get the progress of an ongoing fingerprint operation as well as the complete fingerprint output for the file once the operation is completed.
- **Volume:**
The name of the volume on which the file resides.
- **Path:**
The absolute path of the file on which the fingerprint is calculated. The value begins with `/vol/<volumename>`.
- **Data Fingerprint:**
The digest value of data of the file. The fingerprint is base64 encoded. This field is not included if the scope is *metadata-only*.
- **Metadata Fingerprint:**
The digest value of metadata of the file. The metadata fingerprint is calculated for file size, file ctime, file mtime, file crtime, file retention time, file uid, file gid, and file type. The fingerprint is base64 encoded. This field is not included if the scope is *data-only*.
- **Fingerprint Algorithm:**
The digest algorithm which is used for the fingerprint computation. Fingerprint is computed using *md5* or *sha-256* digest algorithm.
- **Fingerprint Scope:**
The scope of the file which is used for the fingerprint computation. Fingerprint is computed over *data-only*, *metadata-only*, or *data-and-metadata*.
- **Fingerprint Start Time:**
The start time of the fingerprint computation in seconds since 1 January 1970 00:00:00 in GMT timezone.
- **Formatted Fingerprint Start Time:**
The start time of the fingerprint computation in a human-readable format `<day> <month> <day of month> <hour>:<min>:<sec><year>` in GMT timezone.
- **Fingerprint Version:**
The version of the fingerprint output format.
- **SnapLock License:**
The status of the SnapLock license.
- **Vserver UUID:**
A universal unique identifier for the Vserver on which the file exists.
- **Volume MSID:**
The mirror set identifier of the volume where the file resides.

- Volume DSID:
The data set identifier of the volume where the file resides.
- Hostname:
The name of the storage system where the fingerprint operation is performed.
- Filer ID:
The NVRAM identifier of the storage system.
- Volume Containing Aggregate:
The name of the aggregate in which the volume resides.
- Aggregate ID:
A universal unique identifier for the aggregate containing the volume.
- SnapLock System ComplianceClock:
The System ComplianceClock time in seconds since 1 January 1970 00:00:00 in GMT timezone if it is initialized.
- Formatted SnapLock System ComplianceClock:
The System ComplianceClock time in a human-readable format <day> <month> <day of month> <hour>: <min>:<sec><year> in GMT timezone if it is initialized.
- Volume SnapLock Type:
The type of the SnapLock volume. This value is only given for SnapLock volumes. Possible values are *compliance* and *enterprise*.
- Volume ComplianceClock:
The volume ComplianceClock time in seconds since 1 January 1970 00:00:00 in GMT timezone. This has a value only for SnapLock volumes.
- Formatted Volume ComplianceClock:
The volume ComplianceClock time in a human-readable format <day> <month> <day of month> <hour>: <min>:<sec><year> in GMT timezone. This has a value only for SnapLock volumes.
- Volume Expiry Date:
The expiry date of the SnapLock volume in seconds since 1 January 1970 00:00:00 in GMT timezone. The volume expiry date can be in wraparound format.
- Is Volume Expiry Date Wraparound:
The value is *true* if the volume expiry date is in wraparound format. The wraparound format indicates that dates after 19 January 2038 are mapped from 1 January 1970 through 31 December 2002 to 19 January 2038 through 19 January 2071.
- Formatted Volume Expiry Date:
The expiry date of the SnapLock volume in a human-readable format <day> <month> <day of month> <hour>:<min>:<sec><year> in GMT timezone. The volume expiry date can be in wraparound format.
- Filesystem ID:
The filesystem identifier of the volume on which the file resides.
- File ID:
A unique number within the filesystem identifying the file.
- File Type:

The type of the file. Possible values include: *worm*, *worm_appendable*, *worm_active_log*, *worm_log*, and *regular*.

- File Size:

The size of the file in bytes.

- Creation Time:

The creation time of the file in seconds since 1 January 1970 00:00:00 in GMT timezone.

- Formatted Creation Time:

The creation time of the file in a human-readable format <day> <month> <day of month> <hour>:<min>:<sec><year> in GMT timezone.

- Modification Time:

The last modification time of the file in seconds since 1 January 1970 00:00:00 in GMT timezone.

- Formatted Modification Time:

The last modification time of the file in a human-readable format <day> <month> <day of month> <hour>:<min>:<sec><year> in GMT timezone.

- Changed Time:

The last changed time of the file attributes in seconds since 1 January 1970 00:00:00 in GMT timezone. Time is taken from the system clock for regular files and from the volume ComplianceClock for WORM files when they are committed. The changed time can be in wraparound format.

- Is Changed Time Wraparound:

The value is *true* if the last changed time of the file attributes is in wraparound format. The wraparound format indicates that dates after 19 January 2038 are mapped from 1 January 1970 through 31 December 2002 to 19 January 2038 through 19 January 2071.

- Formatted Changed Time:

The last changed time of the file attributes in a human-readable format <day> <month> <day of month> <hour>:<min>:<sec><year> in GMT timezone. The changed time can be in wraparound format.

- Retention Time:

The retention time of the files committed to WORM on SnapLock volumes in seconds since 1 January 1970 00:00:00 in GMT timezone. The retention time can be in wraparound format.

- Is Retention Time Wraparound:

The value is *true* if the retention time of the file is in wraparound format. The wraparound format indicates that dates after 19 January 2038 are mapped from 1 January 1970 through 31 December 2002 to 19 January 2038 through 19 January 2071.

- Formatted Retention Time:

The retention time of the files protected by SnapLock in a human-readable format <day> <month> <day of month> <hour>:<min>:<sec><year> in GMT timezone. The retention time can be in wraparound format.

- Access Time:

The last access time of the regular files on SnapLock volumes and files on non-SnapLock volumes attributes in seconds since 1 January 1970 00:00:00 in GMT timezone.

- Formatted Access Time:

The last access time of the regular files on SnapLock volumes and files on non-SnapLock volumes attributes in a human-readable format <day> <month> <day of month> <hour>:<min>:<sec><year> in GMT timezone.

- Owner ID:
The integer identifier of the owner of the file.
- Group ID:
The integer identifier of the group owning the file.
- Owner SID:
The security identifier of the owner of the file when it has NTFS security style.
- Fingerprint End Time:
The end time of the fingerprint computation in seconds since 1 January 1970 00:00:00 in GMT timezone.
- Formatted Fingerprint End Time:
The end time of the fingerprint computation in a human-readable format <day> <month> <day of month> <hour>:<min>:<sec><year> in GMT timezone.
- Litigation Count:
The number of litigations on the file.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

-session-id <integer> - Session ID of Fingerprint Operation

Specifies the session-id of the fingerprint operation whose output is to be displayed. It is a unique identifier for the fingerprint operation. This session-id is returned when the fingerprint operation is started on a file.

Examples

The following example displays the fingerprint information of the fingerprint session identified by session-id 17039367:

```
cluster1::> volume file fingerprint dump -session-id 17039367

Vserver:vs1
Session-ID:17039367
Volume:nfs_slc
Path:/vol/nfs_slc/worm
Data Fingerprint:MOFJVevxNSJm3C/4Bn5oEEYH51Crud0zZYK4r5Cfy1g=
Metadata Fingerprint:8iMjqJXiNcqqXT5XuRhLiEwIrJEihDmwS0hrexnjgmc=
Fingerprint Algorithm:SHA256
Fingerprint Scope:data-and-metadata
Fingerprint Start Time:1460612586
Formatted Fingerprint Start Time:Thu Apr 14 05:43:06 GMT 2016
Fingerprint Version:3
SnapLock License:available
Vserver UUID:acf7ae64-00d6-11e6-a027-0050569c55ae
Volume MSID:2152884007
Volume DSID:1028
Hostname:cluster1
Filer ID:5f18eda2-00b0-11e6-914e-6fb45e537b8d
Volume Containing Aggregate:slc_aggr
Aggregate ID:c84634aa-c757-4b98-8f07-eefe32565f67
SnapLock System ComplianceClock:1460610635
Formatted SnapLock System ComplianceClock:Thu Apr 14 05:10:35 GMT 2016
Volume SnapLock Type:compliance
Volume ComplianceClock:1460610635
Formatted Volume ComplianceClock:Thu Apr 14 05:10:35 GMT 2016
```

```

Volume Expiry Date:1465880998
Is Volume Expiry Date Wraparound:false
Formatted Volume Expiry Date:Tue Jun 14 05:09:58 GMT 2016
Filesystem ID:1028
File ID:96
File Type:worm
File Size:1048576
Creation Time:1460612515
Formatted Creation Time:Thu Apr 14 05:41:55 GMT 2016
Modification Time:1460612515
Formatted Modification Time:Thu Apr 14 05:41:55 GMT 2016
Changed Time:1460610598
Is Changed Time Wraparound:false
Formatted Changed Time:Thu Apr 14 05:09:58 GMT 2016
Retention Time:1465880998
Is Retention Time Wraparound:false
Formatted Retention Time:Tue Jun 14 05:09:58 GMT 2016
Access Time:-
Formatted Access Time:-
Owner ID:0
Group ID:0
Owner SID:-
Fingerprint End Time:1460612586
Formatted Fingerprint End Time:Thu Apr 14 05:43:06 GMT 2016
Litigation Count:0

```

volume file fingerprint show

Display fingerprint operation status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume file fingerprint show` command returns information for one or several fingerprint operations. This command requires either `-session-id` or `-vserver` and `-volume`.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-session-id <integer>] - Session ID of Fingerprint Operation

If this parameter is specified, the command returns the progress of the fingerprint operation of the specified session-id. The session-id is a unique identifier for the fingerprint operation that is returned when the fingerprint operation is started on a file.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If this parameter is specified, `-volume` must also be specified. When queried with `-vserver` and `-volume`, the command returns the progress of all the fingerprint operations running on that particular volume.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

If this parameter is specified, `-vserver` must also be specified. When queried with `-vserver` and `-volume`, the command returns the progress of all the fingerprint operations running on that particular volume.

[-file </vol/<volume name>/<file path>>] - File Path

If this parameter is specified, the command returns the progress of all fingerprint operations on the specified file.

[-operation-status {Unknown|In-Progress|Failed|Aborting|Completed}] - Operation Status

If this parameter is specified, the command returns the progress of all fingerprint operations with matching status value.

[-progress-percentage <integer>] - Progress Percentage

If this parameter is specified, the command returns the progress of all fingerprint operations with matching progress percentage value.

Examples

The following example displays the progress of all the fingerprint operations running on volume *nfs_slc*:

```
cluster1::> volume file fingerprint show -vserver vs0 -volume nfs_slc
```

File-Path	Session-ID	Status	Progress Percentage
/vol/nfs_slc/worm	17104897	Completed	100
/vol/nfs_slc/worm_appedable	17104898	Completed	100
/vol/nfs_slc/regular	17104899	In-Progress	30

3 entries were displayed.

volume file fingerprint start

Start a file fingerprint computation on a file

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume file fingerprint start` command starts the fingerprint computation on a file. The fingerprint computation is started on the file, and a session-id is returned. This session-id is a unique identifier for the fingerprint operation and can be used to get the progress of an ongoing fingerprint operation as well as the complete fingerprint output for the file once the operation is completed.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Specifies the name of the vservers which owns the volume on which the file resides.

-file </vol/<volume name>/<file path>> - Path

Specifies the absolute path of the file on which fingerprint needs to be calculated. The value begins with `/vol/<volumename>`.

[-algorithm {MD5|SHA256}] - Fingerprint Algorithm

Specifies the digest algorithm which is used for the fingerprint computation.

Fingerprint can be computed using one of the following digest algorithms:

- md5
- sha-256

[-scope {data-and-metadata|data-only|metadata-only}] - Fingerprint Scope

Specifies the scope of the file which is used for the fingerprint computation.

Fingerprint can be computed using one of the following scope:

- data-only
- metadata-only
- data-and-metadata

Examples

The following example starts computing fingerprint over data and metadata for file `/vol/nfs_slc/worm` using `md5` hash algorithm. The file `/vol/nfs_slc/worm` is stored in volume *nfs_slc* on Vserver *vs0*.

```
cluster1::> volume file fingerprint start -vserver vs0 -scope data-and-metadata -algorithm md5 -file /vol/nfs_slc/worm
File fingerprint operation is queued. Run "volume file fingerprint show -session-id 16973825" to view the fingerprint session status.
```

volume file retention commands

SnapLock file retention-related commands

volume file retention show

Display retention time of a file protected by SnapLock.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume file retention show` command displays the retention time of a file protected by SnapLock given `-vserver` and `-file`.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver Name

Specifies the name of the Vserver which has the file.

[-file </vol/<volume name>/<file path>>] - File path

Specifies the absolute path of the file. The value begins with `/vol/<volumename>`.

[-retention-time <integer>] - Retention Time of the File

If this parameter is specified, the command returns the retention time of the file protected by SnapLock if its retention time in seconds since 1 January 1970 00:00:00 matches the specified value.

[-formatted-retention-time <text>] - Formatted Retention Period

If this parameter is specified, the command returns the retention time of the file protected by SnapLock if its expiry date matches the specified value. The expiry date format is `<day> <month> <day of month> <hour>:<min>:<sec><year>` in GMT timezone taking care of wraparound. A value of *infinite* indicates that this file has infinite retention time. A value of *indefinite* indicates that this file has indefinite retention time.

[-is-wraparound {true|false}] - Is Retention Time Wraparound

If this parameter is specified, the command returns the retention time of the file protected by SnapLock if it has a matching `-is-wraparound` value. The value is `true` if the date represented in retention time is in wraparound format. The wraparound format indicates that dates after 19 January 2038 are mapped from 1 January 1970 through 31 December 2002 to 19 January 2038 through 19 January 2071.

Examples

The following example displays the retention time of the file `/vol/nfs_slc/f12`:

```
cluster1::> volume file retention show -vserver vs0 -file /vol/nfs_slc/f12

Vserver : vs0
Path : /vol/nfs_slc/f12
Retention Time (Secs from Epoch) : 1439111404
Formatted Retention Time : Sun Aug 9 09:10:04 GMT 2015
Is Retention Time Wraparound : false
```

volume flexgroup commands

Manage FlexGroup operations

volume flexgroup deploy

Deploy a FlexGroup on the cluster

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume flexgroup deploy` command deploys a FlexGroup on the cluster.

The FlexGroup is created with 8 constituents on each node in the cluster. The constituents are split equally between the two largest aggregates on each node. If using two aggregates per node is not possible, all of the constituents are created on the largest aggregate on each node.

The `volume flexgroup deploy` command is only supported on clusters with 4 nodes or less. On clusters with more than 4 nodes, use the [“volume create” on page 1310](#) command to create FlexGroups.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver on which the FlexGroup will be located.

-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]} - Size of the FlexGroup

This specifies the size of the FlexGroup. The size is specified as a number followed by a unit designation: k (kilobytes), m (megabytes), g (gigabytes), t (terabytes), or p (petabytes). If the unit designation is not specified, bytes are used as the unit and the specified number is rounded up to the nearest 4 KB. The minimum size is 160 MB multiplied by the number of nodes in the cluster. The maximum size of the FlexGroup is limited by the platform maximum FlexVol size multiplied by 8 and multiplied by the number of nodes in the cluster. The size of the FlexGroup is also limited by the available space in the hosting aggregates. FlexGroups can be increased in size with the [“volume modify” on page 1321](#) command and more constituents can be added with the [“volume expand” on page 1319](#) command.

[-volume <volume name>] - Name of the FlexGroup to Create

This specifies the name of the FlexGroup. The name of the FlexGroup must start with an alphabetic character (a to z or A to Z) and must have 197 or fewer characters. The default value for the FlexGroup name is “fg”.

[-type {RW|DP}] - Volume Type

This optionally specifies the FlexGroup's type, either read-write (RW) or data-protection (DP). If you do not specify a value for this parameter, a RW volume is created by default.

[-space-guarantee {none|volume}] - Space Guarantee Style

This optionally specifies the space guarantee style for the FlexGroup. A value of *volume* reserves space on the aggregates for the entire volume. A value of *none* reserves no space on the aggregates, meaning that writes can fail if an aggregate runs out of space. Because CIFS does not handle out-of-space conditions, do not use the value *none* if the volume is accessible to CIFS clients. The default setting for volumes on All Flash FAS systems is *none*, otherwise the default setting is *volume*.

[-foreground {true|false}] - Foreground Process

If this parameter is specified with *false*, the command runs in the background as a job. Otherwise, the command does not return until the operation is complete. The default value is *true*

Examples

The following example deploys a FlexGroup named "flexgroup" in the Vserver named "vs1.example.com":
cluster::> volume flexgroup deploy -size 400TB -vserver vs1.example.com -volume flexgroup

volume flexgroup qtree-disable

Disable qtree support on a FlexGroup

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `volume flexgroup qtree-disable` command disables qtree support on a FlexGroup.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver in which the FlexGroup is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the name of the FlexGroup.

Examples

The following example disables the qtree support on a FlexVol named "fg" in Vserver "vs0":
cluster:*> volume flexgroup qtree-disable -vserver vs0 -volume fg

volume inode-upgrade commands

Manage volume inode upgrade

volume inode-upgrade prepare-to-downgrade

Prepare volume to downgrade to a release earlier than Data ONTAP 9.0.0

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `volume inode-upgrade prepare-to-downgrade` command prepares volumes to downgrade to a release earlier than Data ONTAP 9.0.0. It is used when there are still volumes in the middle of the inode upgrade process when revert is issued.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node Name

This specifies the node on which the command will run. Default is the local node.

Examples

The following example prepares volumes to revert to an earlier release.
cluster1::> volume inode-upgrade prepare-to-downgrade -node node1

volume inode-upgrade resume

Resume suspended inode upgrade

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `volume inode-upgrade resume` command resumes suspended inode upgrade process. The inode upgrade process may be suspended earlier due to performance reasons.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - VServer Name

This specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the volume for which the inode upgrade process is to be resumed.

Examples

The following example resumes a volume upgrade process.

```
cluster1::> volume inode-upgrade resume -vserver vs0 -volume vol1
```

volume inode-upgrade show

Display Inode Upgrade Progress

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `volume inode-upgrade show` command displays information about volumes in the middle of the inode upgrade process. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If no parameters are specified, the command displays the default fields about all volumes in the middle of the inode upgrade process. Default fields are [Chapter 29 “vserver” on page 1513](#), [Chapter 28 “volume” on page 1309](#), aggregate, status, scan-percent, remaining-time, space-needed, and scanner-progress.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

This specifies the fields that need to be displayed.

| [-instance]}

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about all entries.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If this parameter and the `-volume` parameter are specified, the command displays detailed information about the specified volume. If this parameter is specified by itself, the command displays information about volumes on the specified Vserver.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume

If this parameter and the `-vserver` parameter are specified, the command displays detailed information about the specified volume. If this parameter is specified by itself, the command displays information about all volumes that match the specified name.

[-node <nodename>] - Node Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that are located on the specified storage system.

[-vol-dsid <integer>] - Volume DSID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that match the specified data set ID.

[-vol-uuid <UUID>] - Volume UUID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that match the specified UUID.

[-volume-msid <integer>] - Volume MSID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that match the specified master data set ID.

[-vserver-uuid <UUID>] - Vserver UUID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume on the Vserver that has the specified UUID.

[-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Aggregate Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that are located on the specified storage aggregate.

[-aggregate-uuid <UUID>] - Aggregate UUID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that are located on the storage aggregate with the specified UUID.

[-status {pending|scanning|suspended-initializing|suspended|cleanup-pending|cleanup|cleanup-done|suspended-aborting|suspended-removing|suspended-while-removing|suspended-ironing}] - Upgrade Status

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that match the specified inode upgrade status.

[-scan-percent <percent>] - Upgrade Scan Percent Complete

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that match the specified inode upgrade progress percentage.

[-space-needed {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Space Needed to Complete Upgrade

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes where the space needed to complete the upgrade process match the specified size.

[-remaining-time <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Remaining Upgrade Time

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes where the remaining time to complete the inode upgrade process match the specified time.

[-scanner-progress <text>] - Scanner Progress

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes where the progress of the inode upgrade process match the input.

Examples

The following example displays information about all volumes in the middle of the inode upgrade process on the Vserver named vs0:

```
cluster1::> volume inode-upgrade show -vserver vs0
Vserver Volume Aggregate Status %Complete Time      Space   Inode
                               Remaining Needed Progress
-----
vs0      vol1      aggr1      pending    0%      -        3.07MB Public : Inode 0 out of 3822
```

Volume Move commands

Manage volume move operations

The `volume move` commands enable you to manage operations regarding moving a volume from one storage aggregate to another storage aggregate

volume move abort

Stop a running volume move operation

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The "volume move abort" command sends an abort message to the volume move operation and returns immediately. The volume move operation might not abort immediately depending on the stage it is in. For example, if the volume move operation is in a cut-over or clean-up phase, the abort is ignored. You invoke the "volume move show" command to view the list of running volume move operations and monitor the progress of the abort operation. This command has the same behavior as the ["job stop" on page 167](#) -id <job-id> command where the job-id is the identifier of the volume move job.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the name of the volume being moved.

Examples

The following example aborts running volume move operation on volume *vol1*

```
cluster1::> volume move show
Vserver  Volume  State  Move Phase Percent-Complete Time-To-Complete
-----
vs0      vol1     alert  cutover_hard_deferred 0%      -
vs0      vol2     failed failed          -          -
2 entries were displayed.

cluster1::> volume move abort -vserver vs0 -volume vol1

cluster1::> volume move show -vserver vs0 -volume vol1 -fields completion-status
vserver volume completion-status
-----
vs0      vol1     "Volume move job stopped."
```

The following example shows command failed to abort on *vol2* as volume move operation is completed.

```
cluster1::> volume move show
Vserver  Volume  State  Move Phase Percent-Complete Time-To-Complete
-----
vs0      vol1     alert  cutover_hard_deferred 0%      -
vs0      vol2     failed failed          -          -
2 entries were displayed.

cluster1::> volume move abort -vserver vs0 -volume vol2

Error: command failed: There is no volume move operation running on the
specified volume.
```

volume move modify

Modify parameters for a running volume move operation

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `volume move modify` command modifies the parameters used by the volume move operation in progress. These modified values can be verified by invoking the ["volume move show" on page 1431](#)

command. The volume move operation will use the modified cutover parameters in its next cutover attempt. Note that the modifications to the job are not applied if the move is in the "finishing" state.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the name of the volume being moved.

[-cutover-action {abort_on_failure|defer_on_failure|force|wait|retry_on_failure}] - Specified Action For Cutover

Specifies the action to be taken for cutover. If the effective cluster version is Data ONTAP 8.3 and later, the default is *retry_on_failure*; otherwise the default is *defer_on_failure*. If the *abort_on_failure* action is specified, the job will try to cutover until cutover attempts are exhausted. If it fails to cutover, it will cleanup and end the operation. If the *defer_on_failure* action is specified, the job will try to cutover until the cutover attempts are exhausted. If it fails to cutover, it will move into the "cutover_hard_deferred" state. The volume move job waits for a ["volume move trigger-cutover" on page 1439](#) command to restart the cutover process. If the *force* action is specified, the job will try to cutover until the cutover attempts are exhausted and force the cutover at the expense of disrupting the clients. If the *wait* action is specified, when the job hits the decision point, it will not go into cutover automatically, instead it will wait for a ["volume move trigger-cutover" on page 1439](#) command as the signal to try the cutover.

[-cutover-window <integer>] - Specified Cutover Time Window

This specifies the time interval in seconds to completely cutover operations from the original volume to the moved volume. The default value is 30 seconds. The range for valid input is from 30 to 300 seconds, inclusive.

Examples

The following example modifies the parameters for volume move operation on volume vol2.

```
cluster1::*> volume move show -vserver vs0 -volume vol2

      Vserver Name: vs0
      Volume Name: vol2
Actual Completion Time: -
      Bytes Remaining: 172KB
Specified Action For Cutover: wait
Specified Cutover Time Window: 40
      Time Cutover was Triggered: -
Time Cutover was last triggered: -
      Destination Aggregate: node_1_aggr1
      Destination Node: node_1
      Detailed Status: Cutover Deferred, Waiting for user intervention(69.79MB Sent)::Volume move job preparing transfer
Estimated Time of Completion: -
      Job ID: 105
      Managing Node: node-2
      Percentage Complete: 50%
      Move Phase: cutover_hard_deferred
Estimated Remaining Duration: -
Replication Throughput: -
      Duration of Move: 1 days 00:04
      Source Aggregate: node_2_aggr1
      Source Node: node_2
      Start Time of Move: Sun Sep 18 16:40:37 2011
      Move State: alert

cluster1::*> volume move modify -vserver vs0 -volume vol2 -cutover-action abort_on_failure -cutover-window 50

cluster1::*> volume move show -vserver vs0 -volume vol2

      Vserver Name: vs0
      Volume Name: vol2
Actual Completion Time: -
```

```

        Bytes Remaining: 172KB
    Specified Action For Cutover: abort_on_failure
    Specified Cutover Time Window: 50
    Time Cutover was Triggered: -
    Time Cutover was last triggered: -
        Destination Aggregate: node_1_aggr1
        Destination Node: node_1
        Detailed Status: Cutover Deferred, Waiting for user intervention(69.79MB Sent)::Volume move job preparing transfer
    Estimated Time of Completion: -
        Job ID: 106
        Managing Node: node-2
        Percentage Complete: 50%
        Move Phase: cutover_hard_deferred
    Estimated Remaining Duration: -
    Replication Throughput: -
        Duration of Move: 1 days 00:05
        Source Aggregate: node_2_aggr1
        Source Node: node_2
    Start Time of Move: Sun Sep 18 16:40:37 2011
    Move State: alert

```

The following example shows command failed to modify on vol1 as volume move operation is completed.

```

cluster1::*> volume move show -vserver vs0 -volume vol1

        Vserver Name: vs0
        Volume Name: vol1
    Actual Completion Time: Sun Sep 18 16:34:27 2011
        Bytes Remaining: 172KB
    Specified Action For Cutover: wait
    Specified Cutover Time Window: 30
    Time Cutover was Triggered: -
    Time Cutover was last triggered: -
        Destination Aggregate: node_1_aggr1
        Destination Node: node_1
        Detailed Status: Volume move failed because of a job restart
    Estimated Time of Completion: -
        Job ID: 108
        Managing Node: node-2
        Percentage Complete: -
        Move Phase: failed
    Estimated Remaining Duration: -
    Replication Throughput: -
        Duration of Move: 15 days 08:07
        Source Aggregate: node_2_aggr1
        Source Node: node_2
    Start Time of Move: Sat Sep 03 08:27:06 2011
    Move State: failed

cluster1::*> volume move modify -vserver vs0 -volume vol1 -cutover-action abort_on_failure -cutover-window 40
Error: command failed: There is no volume move operation running on the specified volume.

```

volume move show

Show status of a volume moving from one aggregate to another aggregate

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume move show` command displays information about volume moves in the cluster. By default, with no parameters, it only shows volume moves that have failed or are currently running. The command display

output depends on the parameters passed. If `-vserver` and `-volume` are specified, the following information is displayed:

- **Vserver Name:** The Vserver on which the volume is located.
- **Volume Name:** The volume that is part of a completed or running volume move operation.
- **Actual Completion Time:** The date and time in the cluster time zone when the volume move completed.
- **Bytes Remaining:** The number of bytes remaining to be sent during volume move. This is an approximate number and lags the current status by a few minutes while the volume move is in operation.
- **Specified Action for Cutover:** The action to be taken for cutover or during cutover failure. This is the input given during the start of volume move or the value specified during a volume move modification.
- **Specified Cutover Time Window:** The time window in seconds given as an input for the cutover phase of volume move. This is the input given during the start of volume move or the value specified during a volume move modification.
- **Job ID:** The Job-ID of move job.
- **Destination Node:** The name of the node where the destination aggregate is present.
- **Source Node:** The name of the node where the source aggregate is present.
- **Prior Issues Encountered:** The latest issues or transient errors encountered causing the move operation to retry the data copy phase or the cutover phase.
- **Move Initiated by Auto Balance Aggregate:** The value "true" indicates the move is initiated by Auto Balance Aggregate feature.
- **Destination Aggregate:** The name of the aggregate to which the volume is moved.
- **Detailed Status:** The detail about any warnings, errors, and state of the move operation.
- **Estimated Time of Completion:** The approximate date and time in the cluster time zone when the entire volume move operation is expected to complete. Note that this time may keep increasing when the move goes into cutover-deferred mode. In those cases where the input for cutover-action is wait, during the data copy phase, the estimated time of completion will approximate the time to reach the cutover point and wait for user intervention.
- **Managing Node:** The node in the cluster on which the move job is or was running. This is usually on the node hosting the volume to be moved.
- **Percentage Complete:** The amount of work to move the volume completed thus far in terms of percentage.
- **Move Phase:** The phase of the move operation.
- **Estimated Remaining Duration:** The approximate amount of time in terms of days, hours, minutes and seconds remaining to complete the volume move.
- **Replication Throughput:** The current replication throughput of the move operation in terms of Kb/s, Mb/s or Gb/s.
- **Duration of Move:** The duration in days, hours and minutes for which the volume move was or is in progress.
- **Source Aggregate:** The name of the aggregate where the volume being moved originally resides or resided.
- **Start Time of Move:** The date and time in the cluster time zone when the volume move operation started.
- **Move State:** The state of the volume move at the time of issuing the command and the system gathering up the information about the move.
- **Original Job ID:** The job-id assigned when the job was first created. This value will only be populated when the original job-id differs from the current job-id.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located. If this parameter and the -volume parameter are specified, the command displays detailed information about latest move performed on the specified volume. If this parameter is specified by itself, the command displays information about latest moves performed on volumes of the specified Vserver.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

This specifies the volume that is part of a completed or running volume move operation. If this parameter and the -vserver parameter are specified, the command displays detailed information about latest move performed on the specified volume. If this parameter is specified by itself, the command displays information about the latest move on all volumes matching the specified name.

[-actual-completion-time <Date>] - Actual Completion Time

If this parameter is specified, the command displays move operations that match the specified date and time in the cluster time zone when the volume move completed.

[-bytes-remaining {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Bytes Remaining

If this parameter is specified, the command displays move operations that match the specified number of bytes remaining to be sent during volume move.

[-cutover-action {abort_on_failure|defer_on_failure|force|wait|retry_on_failure}] - Specified Action For Cutover (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays move operations that match the specified action to be taken for cutover or during cutover failure.

[-cutover-window <integer>] - Specified Cutover Time Window (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays move operations that match the specified time window in seconds for the cutover phase of volume move.

[-destination-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Destination Aggregate

If this parameter is specified, the command displays move operations that match the specified name of the aggregate to which the volume is being moved.

[-destination-node <nodename>] - Destination Node (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays move operations that match the specified name of the node where the destination aggregate is present.

[-details <text>] - Detailed Status

If this parameter is specified, the command displays move operations that match the specified detail about any warnings, errors and state of the move operation.

[-estimated-completion-time <Date>] - Estimated Time of Completion

If this parameter is specified, the command displays move operations that match the specified date and time in the cluster time zone when the entire volume move operation is expected to complete.

[-job-id <integer>] - Job ID (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays move operations that match the specified Job-ID of the move job.

[-managing-node <nodename>] - Managing Node

If this parameter is specified, the command displays move operations that match the specified node in the cluster on which the move job is or was running.

[-percent-complete <percent>] - Percentage Complete

If this parameter is specified, the command displays move operations that match the specified amount of work to move the volume completed thus far in terms of percentage.

[-phase {queued|initializing|replicating|cutover|cutover_hard_deferred|cutover_soft_deferred|aborting|completed|cleaning_up|failed|restarting|finishing}] - Move Phase

If this parameter is specified, the command displays move operations that match the specified phase of the move operation.

[-prior-issues <text>] - Prior Issues Encountered (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays move operations that match the specified issues or transient errors encountered causing the move operation to retry the data copy phase or the cutover phase.

[-estimated-remaining-duration {<seconds>|[<d> days] <hh>:<mm>[:<ss>]]] - Estimated Remaining Duration

If this parameter is specified, the command displays move operations that match the specified time.

[-replication-throughput <text>] - Replication Throughput

If this parameter is specified, the command displays move operations that match the specified replication throughput of the move operation in terms of Kb/s, Mb/s or Gb/s.

[-actual-duration {<seconds>|[<d> days] <hh>:<mm>[:<ss>]]] - Duration of Move

If this parameter is specified, the command displays move operations that match the specified duration for which the volume move was or is in progress.

[-source-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Source Aggregate

If this parameter is specified, the command displays move operations that match the specified name of the aggregate where the volume being moved originally resides or resided.

[-source-node <nodename>] - Source Node (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays move operations that match the specified name of the node where the source aggregate is present.

[-start-time <Date>] - Start Time of Move

If this parameter is specified, the command displays move operations that match the specified date and time in the cluster time zone when the volume move operation started.

[-state {healthy|warning|alert|failed|done}] - Move State

If this parameter is specified, the command displays move operations that match the specified state of the volume move operation.

[-moved-by-autobalance {true|false}] - Move Initiated by Auto Balance Aggregate (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays move operations that match the specified value of this parameter.

[-original-job-id <integer>] - Original Job ID (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays move operations that match the specified value of this parameter.

[-is-source-encrypted {true|false}] - Is Source Volume Encrypted

If this parameter is specified, the command displays move operations that match the specified value of this parameter.

[-source-key-id <text>] - Encryption Key ID of Source Volume

If this parameter is specified, the command displays move operations that match the specified value of this parameter.

[-is-destination-encrypted {true|false}] - Is Destination Volume Encrypted

If this parameter is specified, the command displays move operations that match the specified value of this parameter.

[-destination-key-id <text>] - Encryption Key ID of Destination Volume

If this parameter is specified, the command displays move operations that match the specified value of this parameter.

Examples

The following example lists status of volume move operation for a volume vol2 on a Vserver vs0

```
cluster1::> volume move show -vserver vs0 -volume vol2

Vserver Name: vs0
Volume Name: vol2
Actual Completion Time: -
Bytes Remaining: 6.37GB
Destination Aggregate: cluster1_aggr2
Detailed Status: Transferring data: 3.67GB sent.
Estimated Time of Completion: Sat Jul 16 20:25:50 2011
Managing Node: node1
Percentage Complete: 36%
Move Phase: replicating
Estimated Remaining Duration: 00:01
Replication Throughput: 61.08MB/s
Duration of Move: 00:02
Source Aggregate: cluster1_aggr1
Start Time of Move: Sat Jul 16 20:22:01 2011
Move State: healthy
```

The following example lists status of volume move operation for a volume vol2 on a Vserver vs0 in advanced mode

```
cluster1::*> volume move show -vserver vs0 -volume vol2

Vserver Name: vs0
Volume Name: vol2
Actual Completion Time: -
Bytes Remaining: 156KB
Specified Action For Cutover: wait
Specified Cutover Time Window: 30
Destination Aggregate: cluster1_aggr2
Destination Node: node2
Detailed Status: Cutover Deferred, Waiting for user intervention (2.04MB Sent)::Volume move job preparing transfer.
Estimated Time of Completion: -
Job ID: 265
Managing Node: node1
Percentage Complete: -
Move Phase: cutover_hard_deferred
Prior Issues Encountered: -
Estimated Remaining Duration: -
Replication Throughput: -
Duration of Move: 00:24:59
Source Aggregate: cluster1_aggr1
Source Node: node1
Start Time of Move: Tue Mar 17 22:31:32 2011
Move State: alert
Move Initiated by Auto Balance Aggregate: false
Original Job ID: -
```

The following example lists status of volume move operation for a volume vol2 on a Vserver vs0 in diagnostic mode

```
cluster1::*> volume move show -vserver vs0 -volume vol2

Vserver Name: vs0
```

```

        Volume Name: vol2
        Volume Instance UUID: f9850e48-0c52-4884-ae9a-cfff7de13b57
        Actual Completion Time: -
        Bytes Remaining: 6.37GB
        Bytes Sent: 3.67GB
        Status Code: -
        Completion String: -
        Specified Action For Cutover: defer_on_failure
        Specified Cutover Attempts: 3
        Specified Cutover Time Window: 30
        Time User Triggered Cutover: -
        Time Move Job Last Entered Cutover: -
        Cutovers Attempted: 0
        Times Cutover Hard Deferred: 0
        Times Cutover Soft Deferred: 0
        Destination Aggregate: cluster1_aggr2
        Destination Node: node2
        Detailed Status: Transferring data: 3.67GB sent.
        Estimated Time of Completion: Sat Jul 16 20:25:50 2011
        Internal Progress of Move: Transferring data: 3.67GB sent.
        Actual State of Job: MonitorTransfer
        Job ID: 66
        Job UUID: ca8aa4ae-b00a-11e0-bb4e-123478563412
        Managing Node: node1
        Percentage Complete: 36%
        Move Phase: replicating
        Prior Issues Encountered: -
        Estimated Remaining Duration: 00:01
        Replication Throughput: 61.08MB/s
        Duration of Move: 00:02
        Source Aggregate: cluster1_aggr1
        Source Node: node1
        Start Time of Move: Sat Jul 16 20:22:01 2011
        Move State: healthy
Move Initiated by Auto Balance Aggregate: false
Bypass Replication Engine Throttling: false
Skip the Delta Calculation: false
Time Taken to Complete Cutover: -
Original Job ID: -

```

The following example lists status of volume move operation for a volume vol2 on a Vserver vs0

```

cluster1::> volume move show -vserver vs0 -volume vol2

        Vserver Name: vs0
        Volume Name: vol2
        Actual Completion Time: -
        Bytes Remaining: 6.37GB
        Destination Aggregate: cluster1_aggr2
        Detailed Status: Transferring data: 3.67GB sent.
        Estimated Time of Completion: Sat Jul 16 20:25:50 2011
        Managing Node: node1
        Percentage Complete: 36%
        Move Phase: replicating
        Estimated Remaining Duration: 00:01
        Replication Throughput: 61.08MB/s
        Duration of Move: 00:02
        Source Aggregate: cluster1_aggr1
        Start Time of Move: Sat Jul 16 20:22:01 2011
        Move State: healthy

```

The following example lists status of volume move operation for a volume vol2 on a Vserver vs0 in advanced mode

```

cluster1::*> volume move show -vserver vs0 -volume vol2

        Vserver Name: vs0

```

```

        Volume Name: vol2
    Actual Completion Time: -
        Bytes Remaining: 156KB
    Specified Action For Cutover: wait
    Specified Cutover Time Window: 30
        Destination Aggregate: cluster1_aggr2
        Destination Node: node2
        Detailed Status: Cutover Deferred, Waiting for user intervention (2.04MB Sent)::Volume move job preparing transfer.
    Estimated Time of Completion: -
        Job ID: 265
        Managing Node: node1
    Percentage Complete: -
        Move Phase: cutover_hard_deferred
    Prior Issues Encountered: -
    Estimated Remaining Duration: -
    Replication Throughput: -
        Duration of Move: 00:24:59
        Source Aggregate: cluster1_aggr1
        Source Node: node1
        Start Time of Move: Tue Mar 17 22:31:32 2011
        Move State: alert
Move Initiated by Auto Balance Aggregate: false
    Original Job ID: -

```

The following example lists status of running and failed volume move operations in the cluster.

```

cluster1::> volume move show
Vserver   Volume   State   Move Phase Percent-Complete Time-To-Complete
-----
vs0       s1       alert   cutover_hard_deferred
                        98%
vs0       vol2     failed  failed
2 entries were displayed.

```

The following example lists status of all the volume move operations in the cluster.

```

cluster1::> vol move show -phase *
(volume move show)
Vserver   Volume   State   Move Phase Percent-Complete Time-To-Complete
-----
vs0       s1       alert   cutover_hard_deferred
                        98%
vs0       s2       done    completed 100%
vs0       vol1     failed  failed
3 entries were displayed.

```

volume move start

Start moving a volume from one aggregate to another aggregate

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume move start` command moves a flexible volume from one storage aggregate to another. The destination aggregate can be located on the same node as the original aggregate or on a different node. The move occurs within the context of the same Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <*vserver name*> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the volume that will be moved.

-destination-aggregate <aggregate name> - Destination Aggregate

This specifies the aggregate to which the volume will be moved.

[-cutover-window <integer>] - Cutover time window in seconds (privilege: advanced)

This specifies the time interval to completely cutover operations from the original volume to the moved volume. The default value is 30 seconds. The range for valid input is from 30 to 300 seconds, inclusive.

[-cutover-action {abort_on_failure|defer_on_failure|force|wait|retry_on_failure}] - Action for Cutover (privilege: advanced)

Specifies the action to be taken for cutover. If the effective cluster version is Data ONTAP 8.3 and later, the default is *retry_on_failure*; otherwise the default is *defer_on_failure*. If the *abort_on_failure* action is specified, the job tries to cutover until cutover attempts are exhausted. If it fails to cutover, it cleans up and ends the operation. If the *defer_on_failure* action is specified, the job tries to cutover until the cutover attempts are exhausted. If it fails to cutover, it moves into the "cutover deferred" state. The volume move job waits to issue a ["volume move trigger-cutover" on page 1439](#) command to restart the cutover process. If the *force* action is specified, the job tries to cutover until the cutover attempts are exhausted and forces the cutover at the expense of disrupting the clients. If the *wait* action is specified, when the job hits the decision point, it does not go into cutover automatically, instead it waits to issue a ["volume move trigger-cutover" on page 1439](#) command as the signal to try the cutover. Once cutover is manually triggered, the cutover action changes to *defer_on_failure*. If the *retry_on_failure* action is specified, the job retries to cutover indefinitely and it never enters a "hard-deferred" state. After exhausting cutover attempts, the move job waits one hour before trying to cutover again. Issue a ["volume move trigger-cutover" on page 1439](#) command at any time to restart the cutover process.

[-perform-validation-only [true]] - Performs validation checks only

This is a boolean option allowing to perform pre-move validation checks for the intended volume. When set to *true*, the command only performs the checks without creating a move job. The default value is *false*.

[-foreground {true|false}] - Foreground Process

This specifies whether the volume move operation runs as a foreground process. The default setting is *false* (that is, the operation runs in the background). Note that using this parameter will not affect how long it takes for the operation to complete.

[-encrypt-destination {true|false}] - Encrypt Destination Volume

This specifies whether the move operation should result in creating an encrypted volume on the destination aggregate. When this option is set to *true*, the destination volume will be encrypted. When it is set to *false*, the destination volume will be a plain-text volume. When this parameter is not specified, then destination will be same as the source type.

[-generate-destination-key {true|false}] - Generate New Encryption Key for Destination Volume

This option is specified along with *-encrypt-destination*, a new key will be generated, and that new key will be used for encrypting the destination volume.

[-tiering-policy {snapshot-only|auto|none|backup}] - Volume Tiering Policy

This optional parameter specifies the tiering policy to apply to the destination volume. Tiering policies decide whether the user data blocks of a volume in a FabricPool will be tiered to the capacity tier when they become cold. FabricPool combines flash (performance tier) with an object store (external capacity tier) into a single aggregate. Temperature of a volume block increases if it is accessed frequently and decreases when it is not.

The available tiering-policies are:

- *snapshot-only* - This policy allows tiering of only the volume Snapshot copies not associated with the active file system.

- **auto** - This policy allows tiering of both snapshot and active file system user data to the capacity tier.
- **none** - Volume blocks will not be tiered to the capacity tier.
- **backup** - This policy transfers all user data blocks directly to the capacity tier. In the case of DP volumes, the tiering policy is retained as backup after the move. For non-DP volumes, the policy is switched back to snapshot-only.

Examples

The following examples perform a validation-check for a volume named `volume_test` on a Vserver named `vs0` to determine if it can be moved to a destination-aggregate named `dest_aggr`.

```
cluster1::> volume move start -vserver vs0 -volume volume_test -destination-aggregate dest_aggr -perform-validation-only true
Error: command failed: There is 2.54GB of available space on the aggregate
      dest_aggr which is not enough to accommodate a volume.
```

```
cluster1::> volume move start -vserver vs0 -volume volume_test -destination-aggregate dest_aggr -perform-validation-only true
Validation succeeded.
```

The following example performs a volume move start operation to move a volume named `volume_test` on a Vserver name `vs0` to a destination-aggregate named `dest_aggr`.

```
cluster1::> volume move start -vserver vs0 -volume volume_test -destination-aggregate dest_aggr
[Job 267] Job is queued: Move "volume_test" in Vserver "vs0" to aggregate "dest_aggr".
          Use the "volume move show -vserver vs0 -volume volume_test" command to view the status of this operation.
```

The following example performs a volume move start operation to move a plain-text volume named `vol1` to an encrypted volume on destination-aggregate `aggr1`.

```
cluster1::> volume move start -volume vol1 -destination-aggregate aggr1 -encrypt-destination true
[Job 267] Job is queued: Move "vol1" in Vserver "vs1" to aggregate "aggr1".
          Use the "volume move show -vserver vs1 -volume vol1" command to view the status of this operation.
```

volume move trigger-cutover

Trigger cutover of a move job

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command causes a replicating or deferred volume move job to attempt cutover. Unless the `force` option is set, cutover entry is not guaranteed.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

The Vserver on which the volume is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

The volume that is being moved.

[-force [true]] - Force Cutover

If this parameter is specified, the cutover is done without confirming the operation - even if the operation could cause client I/O disruptions.

Examples

volume move recommend commands

The recommend directory

volume move recommend show

Display Move Recommendations

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `volume move recommend show` command displays moves that were recommended by the Auto Balance Aggregate feature.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver Name

If this parameter is specified, the display will be limited to only those recommendations with a Vserver that matches the specified value.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

If this parameter is specified, the display will be limited to only those recommendations with a volume that matches the specified value.

[-creation-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Time Stamp of Recommendation

If this parameter is specified, the display will be limited to only those recommendations with a creation-time that matches the specified value.

[-source-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Unbalanced Aggregate Name

If this parameter is specified, the display will be limited to only those recommendations with a source-aggregate that matches the specified value.

[-source-space-after <percent>] - Space Free After Move (%)

If this parameter is specified, the display will be limited to only those recommendations with a source-space-after that matches the specified value.

[-destination-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Destination Aggregate Name

If this parameter is specified, the display will be limited to only those recommendations with a destination-aggregate that matches the specified value.

[-destination-space-after <percent>] - Space Bump After Move (%)

If this parameter is specified, the display will be limited to only those recommendations with a destination-space-after that matches the specified value.

Examples

The following example displays information about the recommendations made by the Auto Balance Aggregate feature.

```
cluster1::*> volume move recommend show -instance
Vserver Name: vs0.example.com
Volume Name: ro10
```


Time Stamp of Recommendation: 3/13/2014 16:26:39
Unbalanced Aggregate Name: aggr_1
Space Free After Move (%): 36%
Destination Aggregate Name: aggr_3
Space Bump After Move (%): 36%

volume move target-aggr commands

Manage target aggregates for volume move

The `volume move target-aggr` command enables you to list the aggregates where a volume could be moved.

volume move target-aggr show

List target aggregates compatible for volume move

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume move target-aggr show` displays information about compatible target aggregates for the specified volume to be moved to.

Parameters

[`-fields <fieldname>, ...`]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[`-instance`]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[`-vserver <vserver name>`] - Vserver Name (Required field)

Selects information about compatible target aggregates for volumes of the specified Vserver.

[`-volume <volume name>`] - Volume Name (Required field)

Selects information about compatible target aggregates that have enough space for the specified volume.

[`-aggregate <aggregate name>`] - Aggregate Name

Selects information about compatible target aggregates with the specified aggregate name (to which the volume might be moved).

[`-tiering-policy {snapshot-only|auto|none|backup}`] - Volume Tiering Policy

Selects information about compatible target aggregates with the specified destination tiering policy.

[`-availsize {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}`] - Available size

Selects information about compatible target aggregates that have the specified available size.

[`-storagetype <text>`] - Storage Type

Selects information about compatible target aggregates with the specified storage type. Examples of storage types are “ATA”, “BSAS”, “FCAL”, “LUN”, “SATA”, “SAS” and “SSD”.

Examples

The following example lists target aggregates compatible for moving a volume `vol1` on a Vserver `vs1`.

```
cluster1::> volume move target-aggr show -vserver vs1 -volume vol1
Aggregate Name  Available Size  Storage Type
-----
aggr1          113.5GB       FCAL
aggr2          113.5GB       FCAL
2 entries were displayed.
```

volume qtree commands

Manage qtrees

volume qtree create

Create a new qtree

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command creates a qtree in the Vserver and volume you specify. You can create up to 4,994 qtrees per volume. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

You can optionally specify the following attributes when creating a new qtree:

- Security style
- Opportunistic lock mode
- UNIX permissions
- Export Policy

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the name of the Vserver on which the volume containing the qtree belongs.

{ -volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the name of the volume that will contain the qtree you are creating.

-qtree <qtree name> - Qtree Name

This specifies the name of the qtree you are creating.

A qtree name cannot contain a forward slash (/). The qtree name cannot be more than 64 characters long.

| -qtree-path <qtree path> } - Actual (Non-Junction) Qtree Path

The qtree path argument in the format /vol/<volume name>/<qtree name> can be specified instead of specifying volume and qtree as separate arguments.

[-security-style <security style>] - Security Style

This optionally specifies the security style for the qtree, which determines how access to the qtree is controlled. The supported values are *unix* (for UNIX uid, gid and mode bits), *ntfs* (for CIFS ACLs), and *mixed* (for NFS and CIFS access). The *unified* security style, which applies only to Infinite Volumes, cannot be applied to a qtree. If you do not specify a security style for the qtree, it inherits the security style of its containing volume.

[-oplock-mode {enable|disable}] - Oplock Mode

This optionally specifies whether oplocks are enabled for the qtree. If you do not specify a value for this parameter, it inherits the oplock mode of its containing volume.

[-unix-permissions | -m <unix perm>] - Unix Permissions

This optionally specifies the UNIX permissions for the qtree when the *-security-style* is set to *unix* or *mixed*. You can specify UNIX permissions either as a four-digit octal value (for example, 0700) or in the style of the UNIX *ls* command (for example, *-rwxr-x---*). For information on UNIX permissions, see the UNIX or Linux documentation. If you do not specify UNIX permissions for the qtree, it inherits the UNIX permissions of its containing volume.

[-export-policy <text>] - Export Policy

This optional parameter specifies the name of the export policy associated with the qtree. For information on export policies, see the documentation for the [“vserver export-policy create” on page 1665](#) command. If you do not specify a value for this parameter, it inherits the export policy of its containing volume.

Examples

The following example creates a qtree named qtree1. The Vserver name is vs0 and the volume containing the qtree is named vol1. The qtree has a mixed security style. Its other attributes are inherited from volume vol1.

```
cluster1::> volume qtree create -vserver vs0 -volume vol1 -qtree qtree1 -security-style mixed
```

The following example uses a 7G-compatible command to create the qtree.

```
cluster1::> vserver context vs0
vs0::> qtree create /vol/vol1/qtree1
```

volume qtree delete

Delete a qtree

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command deletes a qtree. The length of time that it takes to delete a qtree depends on the number of directories and files it contains. You can monitor the progress of the delete operation by using the [“job show” on page 160](#) and [“job watch-progress” on page 168](#) commands, respectively. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

The automatically created qtree in the volume - qtree0, listed in CLI output as "" - cannot be deleted.

Note: Quota rules associated with this qtree in all the quota policies will be deleted when you delete this qtree. Qtree deletion will not be allowed if Storage-level Access Guard (SLAG) is configured.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the name of the Vserver on which the volume containing the qtree belongs.

{ -volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the name of the volume containing the qtree to be deleted.

-qtree <qtree name> - Qtree Name

This specifies the name of the qtree to be deleted.

| -qtree-path <qtree path> - Actual (Non-Junction) Qtree Path

The qtree path argument in the format /vol/<volume name>/<qtree name> can be specified instead of specifying volume and qtree as separate arguments.

[-force [true]] - Force Delete (privilege: advanced)

This optionally forces the qtree delete operation to proceed when the qtree contains files. The default setting is false (that is, the qtree will not be deleted if it contains files). This parameter is available only at the advanced privilege and higher.

[-foreground [true]] - Foreground Process

This optionally specifies whether the qtree delete operation runs as a foreground process. The default setting is false (that is, the operation runs in the background).

Examples

The following example deletes a qtree named qtree4. The Vserver name is vs0 and the volume containing the qtree is named vol1.

```
cluster1:: volume qtree delete -vserver vs0 -volume vol1 -qtree qtree4
WARNING: Are you sure you want to delete qtree qtree4 in volume vol1 vserver vs0? [y|n]: y
[Job 38] Job is queued: Delete qtree qtree4 in volume vol1 vserver vs0.
```

volume qtree modify

Modify qtree attributes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command allows you to modify the following attributes of an existing qtree in the given Vserver and volume:

- Security style
- Opportunistic lock mode
- UNIX permissions
- Export policy

This command is not supported by Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the name of the Vserver on which the volume containing the qtree belongs.

{ -volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the name of the volume containing the qtree to be modified.

-qtree <qtree name> - Qtree Name

This specifies the name of the qtree to be modified. You can modify the attributes of qtree0 (represented as "" in the CLI) by omitting the -qtree parameter from the command or by specifying the value "" for the -qtree parameter.

| -qtree-path <qtree path> } - Actual (Non-Junction) Qtree Path

The qtree path argument in the format /vol/<volume name>/<qtree name> can be specified instead of specifying volume and qtree as separate arguments. The automatically created qtree0 can be represented as /vol/<volume name>.

[-security-style <security style>] - Security Style

This optionally modifies the security style for the qtree. The supported values are *unix* (for UNIX uid, gid and mode bits), *ntfs* (for CIFS ACLs), and *mixed* (for NFS and CIFS access). The *unified* security style, which applies only to Infinite Volumes, cannot be applied to a qtree. Modifying a qtree's security style will not affect any of the files in the other qtrees of this volume.

[-oplock-mode {enable|disable}] - Oplock Mode

This optionally modifies whether oplocks are enabled for the qtree.

Modifying qtree0's oplock mode will not affect any of the files in the other qtrees of this volume.

[-unix-permissions <unix perm>] - Unix Permissions

This optionally modifies the UNIX permissions for the qtree. You can specify UNIX permissions either as a four-digit octal value (for example, 0700) or in the style of the UNIX ls command (for example, -rwxr-x---). For information on UNIX permissions, see the UNIX or Linux documentation.

The unix permissions can be modified only for qtrees with unix or mixed security style.

[-export-policy <text>] - Export Policy

This optional parameter modifies the export policy associated with the qtree. If you do not specify an export policy name, the qtree inherits the export policy of the containing volume. For information on export policy, see the documentation for the [“vserver export-policy create” on page 1665](#) command.

Examples

The following example modifies a qtree named qtree1. The Vserver name is vs0 and the volume containing the qtree is named vol1. The qtree now has a UNIX security style and oplocks are enabled.

```
cluster1::> volume qtree modify -vserver vs0 -volume vol1 -qtree qtree1 -security-style unix -oplocks enabled
```

volume qtree oplocks

Modify qtree oplock mode

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command allows you to display or modify the opportunistic lock mode of a qtree. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the name of the Vserver on which the volume containing the qtree belongs.

{ -volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the name of the volume containing the qtree.

-qtree <qtree name> - Qtree Name

This specifies the name of the qtree for which the oplock mode is being displayed or modified.

| -qtree-path <qtree path> - Actual (Non-Junction) Qtree Path

The qtree path argument in the format /vol/<volume name>/<qtree name> can be specified instead of specifying volume and qtree as separate arguments. The automatically created qtree0 can be represented as /vol/<volume name>.

[-oplock-mode {enable|disable}] - Oplock Mode

This specifies the new oplock mode of the qtree. If this parameter is not specified, then the current oplock mode of the qtree is displayed.

Modifying qtree0's oplock mode will not affect any of the files in the other qtrees of this volume.

Examples

The following example displays the oplock mode of a qtree called qtree1. The Vserver name is vs0 and the volume containing the qtree is named vol1.

```
cluster1::> volume qtree oplocks -vserver vs0 -volume vol1 -qtree qtree1
/vol/vol1/qtree1 has mixed security style and oplocks are disabled.
```

The following example modifies the oplock mode of a qtree called qtree2 to enabled. The Vserver name is vs0 and the volume containing the qtree is named vol1.

```
cluster1::> volume qtree oplocks -vserver vs0 -volume vol1 -qtree qtree2 -oplock-mode enable
```

The following example uses a 7G-compatible command to display and modify the oplock mode of a qtree.

```
cluster1::> vserver context vs0
vs0::> qtree oplocks /vol/vol1/qtree1
/vol/vol1/qtree1 has mixed security style and oplocks are disabled.
vs0::> qtree oplocks /vol/vol1/qtree2 enable
```

volume qtree rename

Rename an existing qtree

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command allows you to rename an existing qtree. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

The automatically created qtree in the volume - qtree0, listed in CLI output as "" - cannot be renamed.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the name of the Vserver on which the volume containing the qtree belongs.

{ -volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the name of the volume containing the qtree to be renamed.

-qtree <qtree name> - Qtree Name

This specifies the name of the qtree to be renamed.

| -qtree-path <qtree path> - Actual (Non-Junction) Qtree Path

The qtree path argument in the format /vol/<volume name>/<qtree name> can be specified instead of specifying volume and qtree as separate arguments.

-newname <qtree name> - Qtree New Name

This specifies the new name of the qtree. The new qtree name cannot contain a forward slash (/) and cannot be more than 64 characters long.

Examples

The following example renames a qtree named qtree3 to qtree4. The Vserver name is vs0 and the volume containing the qtree is named vol1.

```
cluster1::> volume qtree rename -vserver vs0 -volume vol1 -qtree qtree3 -newname qtree4
```

volume qtree security

Modify qtree security style

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command allows you to display or modify the security style of a qtree. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the name of the Vserver on which the volume containing the qtree belongs.

{ -volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the name of the volume containing the qtree.

-qtree <qtree name> - Qtree Name

This specifies the name of the qtree for which the security style is being displayed or modified.

| -qtree-path <qtree path> - Actual (Non-Junction) Qtree Path

The qtree path argument in the format /vol/<volume name>/<qtree name> can be specified instead of specifying volume and qtree as separate arguments. The automatically created qtree0 can be represented as /vol/<volume name>.

[-security-style <security style>] - Security Style

This specifies the new security style of the qtree. If this parameter is not specified, then the current security style of the qtree is displayed. The supported values are *unix* (for UNIX uid, gid and mode bits), *ntfs* (for CIFS ACLs), and *mixed* (for NFS and CIFS access). The *unified* security style, which applies only to Infinite Volumes, cannot be applied to a qtree. Modifying a qtree's security style will not affect any of the files in the other qtrees of this volume.

Examples

The following example displays the security style of a qtree called qtree1. The Vserver name is vs0 and the volume containing the qtree is named vol1.

```
cluster1::> volume qtree security -vserver vs0 -volume vol1 -qtree qtree1
/vol/vol1/qtree1 has mixed security style and oplocks are disabled.
```

The following example modifies the security style of a qtree called qtree2 to unix. The Vserver name is vs0 and the volume containing the qtree is named vol1.

```
cluster1::> volume qtree security -vserver vs0 -volume vol1 -qtree qtree2 -security-style unix
```

The following example uses a 7G-compatible command to display and modify the security style of a qtree.

```
cluster1::> vserver context vs0
vs0::> qtree security /vol/vol1/qtree1
/vol/vol1/qtree1 has mixed security style and oplocks are disabled.
vs0::> qtree security /vol/vol1/qtree2 unix
```

volume qtree show

Display a list of qtrees

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays information about qtrees for online volumes. By default, the command displays the following information about all qtrees in the cluster:

- Vserver name
- Volume name
- Qtree name
- Security style (unix, ntfs, mixed or unified)
- Whether oplocks is enabled
- Status (normal or readonly)

The display will also include information about Qtree 0. When you create a volume, a special qtree referred to as "qtree0", also called the default qtree is automatically created for the volume. It represents all of the data stored in a volume that is not contained in a qtree. In the CLI output, qtree0 is denoted by empty quotation marks ("") and has the ID zero (0). The qtree called qtree0 cannot be manually created or deleted. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

The qtree status indicates readonly for data protection and load sharing volumes.

To display detailed information about a single qtree, run the command with the *-instance* and *-qtree* parameters. The detailed view adds the following information:

- UNIX permissions
- Qtree ID
- Export policy
- Is Export Policy Inherited

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-exports]

Displays the following information about qtree exports:

- Vserver - The name of the Vserver the qtree belongs to
- Volume - The name of the volume the qtree resides on
- Qtree name - The name of the qtree
- Policy Name - The name of the export policy assigned to the qtree
- Is Export Policy Inherited - Whether the export policy assigned to the qtree is inherited

| [-id]

Displays qtree IDs in addition to the default output.

| [-instance]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver Name

Selects information about the qtrees in the specified Vserver.

{ [-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

Selects information about the qtrees in the specified volume.

[-qtree <qtree name>] - Qtree Name

Selects information about the qtrees that have the specified name.

| [-qtree-path <qtree path>]] - Actual (Non-Junction) Qtree Path

Selects information about the qtrees that have the specified path.

[-security-style <security style>] - Security Style

Selects information about the qtrees that have the specified security style. The *unified* security style, which applies only to Infinite Volumes, cannot be applied to a qtree.

[-oplock-mode {enable|disable}] - Oplock Mode

Selects information about the qtrees that have the specified oplock mode.

[-unix-permissions | -m <unix perm>] - Unix Permissions

Selects information about the qtrees that have the specified UNIX permissions.

[-qtree-id <integer>] - Qtree Id

Selects information about the qtrees that have the specified ID. A valid qtree ID is an integer from 0 to 4994. All qtree0 (automatically created) qtrees have an ID of zero (0).

[-status {normal|readonly}] - Qtree Status

Selects information about the qtrees that have the specified status.

[-export-policy <text>] - Export Policy

Selects information about the qtrees that use the specified export policy.

[-is-export-policy-inherited {true|false}] - Is Export Policy Inherited

Selects information about the qtrees that inherit (true) or not inherit (false) the export policy of containing volume.

Examples

The following example displays default information about all qtrees along with each qtree ID. Note that on vs0, no qtrees have been manually created, so only the automatically created qtrees referred to as qtree 0

are shown. On vs1, the volume named vs1_vol1 contains qtree 0 and two manually created qtrees, qtree1 and qtree2.

```
cluster1::> volume qtree show -id
Vserver      Volume      Qtree      Style      Oplocks      Status      Id
-----
vs0          vs0_vol1    ""          unix        enable        readonly    0
vs0          vs0_vol2    ""          unix        enable        normal      0
vs0          vs0_vol3    ""          unix        enable        readonly    0
vs0          vs0_vol4    ""          unix        enable        readonly    0
vs0          root_vs_vs0 ""          unix        enable        normal      0
vs1          vs1_vol1    ""          unix        enable        normal      0
vs1          vs1_vol1    qtree1      unix        disable       normal      1
vs1          vs1_vol1    qtree2      unix        enable        normal      2
vs1          root_vs_vs1 ""          unix        enable        normal      0
9 entries were displayed.
```

volume qtree statistics

Display qtree statistics

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays NFS and CIFS operations statistics for qtrees. Note that qtree statistics are available only when the volume containing the qtree is online. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

Statistics are cumulative values from the time the volume is brought online or when the statistics have been reset by using the " [volume qtree statistics-reset](#)" on [page 1450](#)" command.

The command output depends on the parameters specified with the command. If no parameters are specified, the command displays the following statistics information about all qtrees:

- Vserver name
- Volume name
- Qtree name
- NFS operations
- CIFS operations

Note: Qtree statistics are not persistent. If you restart a node, if a storage takeover and giveback occurs, or if the containing volume is set to offline and then online, qtree statistics are set to zero.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the **-fields <fieldname>, ...** parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use **'-fields ?'** to display the fields to specify.

| **[-internal] (privilege: advanced)**

If this parameter is specified, the output will also include the internal operation statistics. Internal operation is any operation on the qtree that originated within Data ONTAP software.

| **[-no-reset] (privilege: advanced)**

If this parameter is specified, the output will display the NFS and CIFS op statistics since the time the volume was online.

| **[-no-reset-internal] (privilege: advanced)**

If this parameter is specified, the output will also include the internal op statistics since the time the volume was online.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[`-vserver <vserver name>`] - Vserver Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the qtrees on the specified Vserver.

{ [`-volume <volume name>`] - Volume Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the qtrees on the specified volume.

[`-qtree <qtree name>`] - Qtree Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the specified qtree.

[`-qtree-path <qtree path>`] - Actual (Non-Junction) Qtree Path

The qtree path argument in the format `/vol/<volume name>/<qtree name>` can be specified instead of specifying volume and qtree as separate arguments. The automatically created qtree0 can be represented as `/vol/<volume name>`.

[`-nfs-ops <Counter64>`] - NFS operations since reset

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about qtrees that have the corresponding cumulative number of NFS operations since the statistics was zeroed.

[`-cifs-ops <Counter64>`] - CIFS operations since reset

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about qtrees that have the corresponding cumulative number of CIFS operations since the statistics was zeroed.

[`-internal-ops <Counter64>`] - Internal operations since reset (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about qtrees that have the corresponding cumulative number of internal operations since the statistics was zeroed.

[`-no-reset-nfs-ops <Counter64>`] - NFS operations since online (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about qtrees that have the corresponding cumulative number of NFS operations since the volume was online.

[`-no-reset-cifs-ops <Counter64>`] - CIFS operations since online (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about qtrees that have the corresponding cumulative number of CIFS operations since the volume was online.

[`-no-reset-internal-ops <Counter64>`] - Internal operations since online (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about qtrees that have the corresponding cumulative number of internal operations since the volume was online.

Examples

The following example displays statistics information for all qtrees on the Vserver named vs0.

```
cluster1::> volume qtree statistics -vserver vs0
Vserver   Volume   Qtree      NFS Ops    CIFS Ops
-----
vs0       vol0     qtree1     10876      2678
vs0       vol1     qtree1a    16543      0
vs0       vol2     qtree2     0          0
vs0       vol2     qtree2a    0          0
```

4 entries were displayed.

The following example displays statistics information for qtrees on Vserver vs0 that have NFS ops more than 15000.

```
cluster1::> volume qtree statistics -vserver vs0 -nfs-ops >15000
Vserver   Volume   Qtree      NFS Ops    CIFS Ops
-----
vs0       vol1     qtree1a    16543      0
```

volume qtree statistics-reset

Reset qtree statistics in a volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command resets qtree statistics for all qtrees in a volume. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the name of the Vserver on which the volume containing the qtree belongs.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the name of the volume containing the qtrees whose statistics you want to reset.

Examples

The following example resets statistics for all qtrees on the volume named vol1 on the Vserver named vs0.

```
cluster1::> volume qtree statistics-reset -vserver vs0 -volume vol1
```

volume quota commands

Manage Quotas, Policies, Rules and Reports

volume quota modify

Modify quota state for volumes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command allows you to modify the following quota attributes for one or more volumes:

- Quota state
- Whether quota exceeded messages are logged or not
- Frequency with which quota exceeded messages are logged

Modifications to the quota state for a volume creates a job to perform the quota state changes for that volume. You can monitor the progress of the job by using the [“job show” on page 160](#) and [“job watch-progress” on page 168](#) commands. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the name of the Vserver on which the volume whose quota attributes you are modifying is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the name of the volume whose quota attributes you are modifying.

[-state <quota_state>] - Quota State

This parameter optionally modifies the quota state to one of the following:

- `off` - This indicates that quotas be deactivated for the specified volume.
- `on` - This indicates that quotas be activated for the specified volume.
- `resize` - This indicates that the quota limits be resized according to the values specified in the quota policy assigned to the Vserver. Note that quotas must be activated first for a volume before a resize operation can be performed.

Both quota activation and quota resize operations apply the quota rules configured for the volume within the quota policy that is currently assigned to the Vserver. These quota rules are managed by using the commands in the [“volume quota policy rule” on page 1467](#) menu. Quotas, when activated for a volume, go through an initialization process. As part of the quota initialization all the quota rules are applied to the volume. In addition, a filesystem scanner is started to scan the entire filesystem within the volume to bring the quota accounting and reporting up to date. The quota job finishes after the filesystem scanner is started on the volume. The quota state for the volume is initializing until the filesystem scanner finishes scanning the entire filesystem. After the scanning is complete, the quota state will be `on`.

When quotas are resized, the quota state is `resizing` until the resizing operation finishes. As part of this operation, the quota limits for quotas currently in effect are resized to the limits currently configured for the volume. After the quota resize operation finishes, the quota state will be `on`.

Quota state changes can also be performed using the commands [“volume quota on” on page 1453](#), [“volume quota off” on page 1453](#) and [“volume quota resize” on page 1459](#).

`[-logging {on|off}] - Logging Messages`

This parameter optionally specifies whether quota exceeded syslog/EMS messages are logged in the system log messages. When it is set to `on`, quota exceeded messages are generated when the user exceeds the quota's disk limit or the file limit through a NFS/CIFS operation or any operation within the Data ONTAP software. When set to `off` no quota exceeded messages are generated. This parameter can be changed only after quotas are activated for a volume.

`[-logging-interval <text>] - Logging Interval`

This parameter optionally specifies a logging interval, which indicates the frequency with which quota exceeded messages are generated. You can specify a logging interval in the `<integer><suffix>` format, where suffix can be minutes (`m`), hours (`h`), or days (`d`), but not combinations thereof (in other words, `90m` is a valid logging interval, but `1h30m` is not a valid logging interval). You can modify the logging interval only when the logging is `on`. When quotas are first activated, the logging parameter is automatically set to `on`, and the logging interval set to `1h`. If continuous logging is required, an interval of `0m` should be specified. This parameter can be changed only after quotas are activated for a volume.

Note: quota message logging may not occur at exactly the same interval rate as specified by the user, especially for very small intervals. This is due to the behavior of the logging system that buffers messages instead of outputting them immediately. Setting the logging interval to `0m` can cause lots of quota exceeded messages to be logged in the system log messages.

`[-foreground [true]] - Foreground Process`

This parameter optionally specifies whether the job created by quota state modify operation runs as a foreground process. The default setting is `false` (that is, the quota state modify operation runs in the background). When set to `true`, the command will not return until the job completes.

Examples

The following example activates quotas on the volume named `vol1`, which exists on Vserver `vs0`.

```
cluster1::> volume quota modify -vsriver vs0 -volume vol1 -state on
[Job 24] Job is queued: Quota ON Operation on vsriver vs0 volume vol1.
```

The following example turns on quota message logging and sets the logging interval to 4 hours.

```
cluster1::> volume quota modify -vsriver vs0 -volume vol1 -logging on -logging-interval 4h
```

The following example resizes quota limits on a volume.

```
cluster1::> volume quota modify -vsriver vs0 -volume vol1 -state resize -foreground true
```

[Job 80] Job succeeded: Successful

volume quota off

Turn off quotas for volumes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command creates a job to deactivate quotas for the specified volume. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes. You can monitor the progress of the job by using the [“job show” on page 160](#) and [“job watch-progress” on page 168](#) commands.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the name of the Vserver on which the volume is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the name of the volume on which you are deactivating quotas.

[-foreground [true]] - Foreground Process

This optionally specifies whether the job created for deactivating quotas runs as a foreground process. The default setting is *false* (that is, the operation runs in the background). When set to *true*, the command will not return until the job completes.

Examples

The following example deactivates quotas on the volume named *vol1*, which exists on Vserver *vs0*.

```
cluster1::> volume quota off -vserver vs0 -volume vol1
[Job 23] Job is queued: Quota OFF Operation on vs0 volume vol1.
```

The following example uses a 7G-compatible command to deactivate quotas on the volume named *vol1* which exists on Vserver *vs0*.

```
cluster1::> vs0 context vs0
vs0::> quota off vol1
[Job 25] Job is queued: Quota OFF Operation on vs0 volume vol1.
```

volume quota on

Turn on quotas for volumes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command creates a job to activate quotas for the specified volume. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes. You can monitor the progress of the job by using the [“job show” on page 160](#) and [“job watch-progress” on page 168](#) commands.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the name of the Vserver on which the volume is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the name of the volume on which you are activating quotas.

[-foreground | -w *[true]*] - Foreground Process

This optionally specifies whether the job created for activating quotas runs as a foreground process. The default setting is `false` (that is, the operation runs in the background). When set to `true`, the command will not return until the job completes. The quota job finishes after the filesystem scanner is started. The quota state for the volume is `initializing` until the filesystem scanner finishes scanning the entire filesystem. After the scanning is complete, the quota state will be `on`.

Examples

The following example activates quotas on the volume named `vol1`, which exists on Vserver `vs0`.

```
cluster1::> volume quota on -vserver vs0 -volume vol1
[Job 23] Job is queued: Quota ON Operation on vs0 volume vol1.
```

The following example uses a 7G-compatible command to activate quotas on the volume named `vol1` which exists on Vserver `vs0`.

```
cluster1::> vs0 context vs0
vs0::> quota on -w vol1
[Job 25] Job is queued: Quota ON Operation on vs0 volume vol1.

[Job 25] Job succeeded: Successful
```

volume quota report

Display the quota report for volumes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the quota report for all volumes in each Vserver that are online and for which quotas are activated. Quota report includes the quota rules (default, explicit, and derived) in effect and the associated resource usage (disk space and files). If quotas are still initializing for a specific volume, that volume is not included. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

This command displays the following information:

- Vserver name
- Volume name
- Index - This is a unique number within a volume assigned to each quota rule displayed in the quota report.
- Tree name - This field gives the name of the qtree if the quota rule is at the qtree level. It is empty if the quota rule is at the volume level.
- Quota type - Type of quota rule (tree or user or group).
- Quota target - This field gives the name of the target of the quota rule. For tree quota rules, it will be the qtree ID of the qtree. For user quota rules, it will be the UNIX user name or the Windows user name. For group quota rules, it will be the UNIX group name. For default rules (tree or user or group), this will display `"*"`. If the UNIX user identifier, UNIX group identifier, or Windows security identifier no longer exists or if the identifier-to-name conversion fails, the target appears in numeric form.
- Quota target ID - This field gives the target of the quota rule in numeric form. For tree quota rules, it will be the qtree ID of the qtree. For group quota rules, it will be the UNIX group identifier. For UNIX user quota rules, it will be the UNIX user identifier. For Windows user quota rules, it will be the Windows security identifier in its native format. For default rules (tree or user or group), `"*"` will be displayed.

- Disk space used - For a default quota, the value is 0.
- Disk space limit
- Soft disk space limit
- Threshold for disk space limit
- Files used - For a default quota, the value is 0.
- File limit
- Soft file limit
- Quota specifier - For an explicit quota, this field shows how the quota target was configured by the administrator using the volume quota policy rule command. For a default quota, the field shows "*". For a derived tree quota, this field shows the qtree path. For a derived user and group quota, the field is either blank or "*".

The following parameters: `-soft`, `-soft-limit-thresholds`, `-target-id`, `-thresholds`, `-fields` and `-instance` display different set of fields listed above. For example, `-soft` will display the soft disk space limit and soft file limit apart from other information. Similarly `-target-id` will display the target in the numeric form.

A quota report is a resource intensive operation. If you run it on many volumes in the cluster, it might take a long time to complete. A more efficient way would be to view the quota report for a particular volume in a Vserver.

Depending upon the quota rules configured for a volume, the quota report for a single volume can be large. If you want to monitor the quota report entry for a particular tree/user/group repeatedly, find the index of that quota report entry and use the `-index` field to view only that quota report entry. See the examples section for an illustration.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-soft]**

If this parameter is specified, the command display will include the soft disk space limit and the soft file limit.

| **[-soft-limit-thresholds]**

If this parameter is specified, the command display will include the soft disk space limit, threshold for disk space limit and soft file limit.

| **[-target-id]**

If this parameter is specified, the command will display the target of a user or group quota rule in numeric form.

| **[-thresholds]**

If this parameter is specified, the command display will include the threshold for disk space limit.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the quota report for volumes in the specified Vserver.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the quota report for the specified volume.

[-index <integer>] - Index

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the quota report for the quota rules that have the specified index.

[-tree <qtrees name>] - Qtrees Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the quota report for the quota rules that have the specified qtrees name.

[-quota-type <text>] - Quota Type

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the quota report for the quota rules of the given type.

[-quota-target <text>, ...] - Quota Target

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the quota report for the quota rules that have the specified quota target.

[-quota-target-id <text>, ...] - Quota Target ID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the quota report for the quota rules that have the specified quota target identifier.

[-disk-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Disk Space Used

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the quota report for the quota rules that have the specified disk space used value.

[-disk-limit {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Disk Space Limit

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the quota report for the quota rules that have the specified disk space limit.

[-files-used <integer>] - Files Used

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the quota report for the quota rules that have the specified files used value.

[-file-limit <integer>] - Files Limit

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the quota report for the quota rules that have the specified file limit.

[-threshold {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Disk Space Threshold

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the quota report for the quota rules that have the specified threshold for disk space limit.

[-soft-disk-limit {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Soft Disk Space Limit

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the quota report for the quota rules that have the specified soft disk space limit.

[-soft-file-limit <integer>] - Soft Files Limit

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the quota report for the quota rules that have the specified soft file limit.

[-quota-specifier <text>] - Quota Specifier

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the quota report for the quota rules that have the specified quota specifier.

[-path <text>] - Path

If this parameter is specified, the command will display the quota report for the quota rules that are applicable for the file in the specified path. The format of the path to the file should begin with /vol/<volume name>/. The quota rules that are applicable typically consists of the tree quota rule corresponding to the qtrees in which the file resides within the volume, user quota rule at the volume and qtrees level corresponding to the UNIX user identifier or the Windows security identifier associated with the file and the group quota rule at the volume and qtrees level corresponding to the UNIX group identifier associated with the file.

[-disk-used-pct-soft-disk-limit <percent_no_limit>] - Disk Space Used % Soft Disk Space Limit

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the quota report for entries that have the specified percent utilization. The attribute value is computed from disk-used and soft-disk-limit.

[-disk-used-pct-threshold <percent_no_limit>] - Disk Space Used % Disk Space Threshold

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the quota report for entries that have the specified percent utilization. The attribute value is computed from disk-used and threshold.

[-disk-used-pct-disk-limit <percent_no_limit>] - Disk Space Used % Disk Space Limit

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the quota report for entries that have the specified percent utilization. The attribute value is computed from disk-used and disk-limit.

[-files-used-pct-soft-file-limit <percent_no_limit>] - Files Used % Soft File Limit

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the quota report for entries that have the specified percent utilization. The attribute value is computed from files-used and soft-file-limit.

[-files-used-pct-file-limit <percent_no_limit>] - Files Used % File Limit

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the quota report for entries that have the specified percent utilization. The attribute value is computed from files-used and file-limit.

Examples

The following example displays the quota report for all the volumes.

```
cluster1::> volume quota report
Vserver: vs0
```

Volume	Tree	Type	ID	-----Disk----- Used Limit	-----Files----- Used Limit	Quota Specifier
vol2		tree	*	0.00B 100MB	0 10000	*
vol2	vxw02	tree	3	0.00B 200MB	1 20000	vxw02
vol2		user	*	0.00B 50MB	0 -	*
vol2	vxw02	user	sam,Engr\Sammy	0.00B 100MB	0 -	sam
vol2		group	*	0.00B 500MB	0 -	*
vol2	q1	tree	1	1MB 100MB	2 10000	q1
vol2	q1	user	*	0.00B 50MB	0 -	
vol2	q1	group	*	0.00B 500MB	0 -	
vol2	q1	group	root	1MB -	2 -	
vol2	vxw01	tree	2	0.00B 100MB	1 10000	vxw01
vol2	vxw01	user	*	0.00B 50MB	0 -	
vol2	vxw01	group	*	0.00B 500MB	0 -	
vol2	vxw01	group	root	0.00B -	1 -	
vol2	vxw02	user	*	0.00B 50MB	0 -	
vol2	vxw02	group	*	0.00B 500MB	0 -	
vol2	vxw02	group	root	0.00B -	1 -	
vol2	vxw03	tree	4	0.00B 100MB	1 10000	vxw03
vol2	vxw03	user	*	0.00B 50MB	0 -	
vol2	vxw03	group	*	0.00B 500MB	0 -	
vol2	vxw03	group	root	0.00B -	1 -	
vol2		group	root	1MB -	6 -	
vol2	q1	user	root,Engr\root	0.00B -	1 -	
vol2	vxw01	user	root,Engr\root	0.00B -	1 -	
vol2	vxw02	user	root,Engr\root	0.00B -	1 -	
vol2	vxw03	user	root,Engr\root	0.00B -	1 -	
vol2		user	root,Engr\root	0.00B -	5 -	
vol2		user	john,Engr\John	1MB 50MB	1 -	*
vol2	q1	user	john,Engr\John	1MB 50MB	1 -	

28 entries were displayed.

The following example displays the quota report for the quota rules that are applicable for the given path to a file.

```
cluster1::> volume quota report -path /vol/vol2/q1/file1
Vserver: vs0
```

Volume	Tree	Type	ID	---Disk---		---Files---		Quota Specifier
				Used	Limit	Used	Limit	
vol2	q1	tree	1	1MB	100MB	2	10000	q1
vol2	q1	group	root	1MB	-	2	-	
vol2		group	root	1MB	-	6	-	
vol2		user	john,Engr\John	1MB	50MB	1	-	*
vol2	q1	user	john,Engr\John	1MB	50MB	1	-	

5 entries were displayed.

The following example displays the quota report with the target in the numeric form for the given path to a file.

```
cluster1::> volume quota report -path /vol/vol2/q1/file1 -target-id
Vserver: vs0
```

Volume	Tree	Type	ID	---Disk---		---Files---		Quota Specifier
				Used	Limit	Used	Limit	
vol2	q1	tree	1	1MB	100MB	2	10000	q1
vol2	q1	group	0	1MB	-	2	-	
vol2		group	0	1MB	-	6	-	
vol2		user	8017,S-1-5-21-3567637-1906459281-1427260136-60871	1MB	50MB	1	-	*
vol2	q1	user	8017,S-1-5-21-3567637-1906459281-1427260136-60871	1MB	50MB	1	-	

5 entries were displayed.

The following example shows how to monitor the quota report for a particular user/tree/group. First, the quota report command is issued with -instance to see the index field for the quota report entry we are interested in. Next, the quota report is issued with the -index field specified to fetch only that particular quota report entry repeatedly to view the usage over time.

```
cluster1::> volume quota report -vserver vs0 -volume vol1 -quota-type user -quota-target john -tree q1 -instance
```

```

Vserver Name: vs0
Volume Name: vol1
Index: 10
Qtree Name: q1
Quota Type: user
Quota Target: john
Quota Target ID: 5433
Disk Space Used: 50.5MB
Disk Space Limit: 100MB
Files Used: 205
Files Limit: -
Disk Space Threshold: 95MB
Soft Disk Space Limit: 80MB
Soft Files Limit: -
Quota Specifier: john
Disk Space Used % Soft Disk Space Limit: 63%
Disk Space Used % Disk Space Threshold: 53%
Disk Space Used % Disk Space Limit: 51%
Files Used % Soft File Limit: -
Files Used % File Limit: -
```

```
cluster1::> volume quota report -vserver vs0 -volume vol1 -index 10
```

```

Vserver Name: vs0
Volume Name: vol1
Index: 10
Qtree Name: q1
Quota Type: user
Quota Target: john
```

```

        Quota Target ID: 5433
        Disk Space Used: 55MB
        Disk Space Limit: 100MB
        Files Used: 410
        Files Limit: -
        Disk Space Threshold: 95MB
        Soft Disk Space Limit: 80MB
        Soft Files Limit: -
        Quota Specifier: john
Disk Space Used % Soft Disk Space Limit: 69%
Disk Space Used % Disk Space Threshold: 58%
Disk Space Used % Disk Space Limit: 55%
Files Used % Soft File Limit: -
Files Used % File Limit: -

cluster1::> volume quota report -vserver vs0 -volume vol1 -index 10

```

```

        Vserver Name: vs0
        Volume Name: vol1
        Index: 10
        Qtree Name: q1
        Quota Type: user
        Quota Target: john
        Quota Target ID: 5433
        Disk Space Used: 60.7MB
        Disk Space Limit: 100MB
        Files Used: 500
        Files Limit: -
        Disk Space Threshold: 95MB
        Soft Disk Space Limit: 80MB
        Soft Files Limit: -
        Quota Specifier: john
Disk Space Used % Soft Disk Space Limit: 76%
Disk Space Used % Disk Space Threshold: 64%
Disk Space Used % Disk Space Limit: 61%
Files Used % Soft File Limit: -
Files Used % File Limit: -

```

volume quota resize

Resize quotas for volumes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command resizes the quota limits for the quotas currently in effect for the specified volume. It creates a job to resize quotas. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes. You can monitor the progress of the job by using the [“job show” on page 160](#) and [“job watch-progress” on page 168](#) commands.

Note: Quotas must be activated before quota limits can be resized.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the name of the Vserver on which the volume is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the name of the volume on which you are resizing the quota limits and threshold.

[-foreground [true]] - Foreground Process

This optionally specifies whether the job created for resizing quotas runs as a foreground process. The default setting is *false* (that is, the operation runs in the background). When set to *true*, the command will not return until the job completes.

Examples

The following example resizes quotas on the volume named `vol1`, which exists on Vserver `vs0`.

```
cluster1::> volume quota resize -vserver vs0 -volume vol1
[Job 34] Job is queued: Quota RESIZE Operation on vserver vs0 volume vol1.
```

The following example uses a 7G-compatible command to resize quotas on the volume named `vol1` which exists on Vserver `vs0`.

```
cluster1::> vserver context vs0
vs0::> quota resize vol1
[Job 35] Job is queued: Quota RESIZE Operation on vserver vs0 volume vol1.
```

volume quota show

Display quota state for volumes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays information about quotas for online volumes. The command output depends on the parameters specified with the command. Quotas can only be administered on FlexVol volumes. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes. If no parameters are specified, the command displays the following information for all volumes:

- Vserver name
- Volume name
- Quota state - quota state for this volume. The possible values are as follows:
 - `off` - this state indicates that quotas are deactivated for the volume.
 - `on` - this state indicates that quotas are activated for the volume.
 - `initializing` - this state indicates that quotas are being initialized for the volume.
 - `resizing` - this state indicates that quota limits are being resized for the volume.
 - `corrupt` - this state indicates that quotas are corrupt for this volume.
 - `mixed` - this state may only occur for FlexGroups, and indicates that the constituent volumes are not all in the same state.
- Scan status - percentage of the files in the volume scanned by the quota scanner that runs as part of activating quotas.
- Last error - most recently generated error message as part of the last quota operation (`on` or `resize`). Present only if an error has been generated.

To display detailed information about all volumes, run the command with the `-instance` parameter. The detailed view provides all of the information in the previous list and the following additional information:

- Logging messages - whether quota exceeded syslog/EMS messages are logged or not. For volumes where the quota logging parameter is set to `on`, quota exceeded messages are generated when a NFS/CIFS operation or any internal Data ONTAP operation is being prevented because the quota disk usage is exceeding the disk limit or the quota file usage is exceeding the file limit. For quotas where the logging parameter is set to `off`, no quota exceeded messages are generated.
- Logging interval - frequency with which quota exceeded messages are logged. This parameter only applies to volumes that have the logging parameter set to `on`.

- Sub status - additional status about quotas for this volume. Following are the possible values reported:
 - upgrading - this indicates that the quota metadata format is being upgraded from an older version to a newer version for the volume.
 - setup - this indicates that the quotas are being setup on the volume.
 - transferring rules - this indicates that the quota rules are being transferred to the volume.
 - scanning - this indicates that the quota filesystem scanner is currently running on the volume.
 - finishing - this indicates that the quota on or resize operation is in the final stage of the operation.
 - done - this indicates that the quota operation is finished.
 - none - this indicates that there is no additional status.
- All errors - collection of all the error messages generated as part of the last quota operation (on or resize) since the volume was online.
- User quota enforced (advanced privilege only) - indicates whether there are user quota rules being enforced.
- Group quota enforced (advanced privilege only)- indicates whether there are group quota rules being enforced.
- Tree quota enforced (advanced privilege only) - indicates whether there are tree quota rules being enforced.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-logmsg]

If this parameter is specified, the command displays whether quota exceeded messages are logged and the logging interval for the quota messages.

| [-instance]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the volumes in the specified Vserver.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the specified volume.

[-state <quota_state>] - Quota State

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the volumes that have the specified quota state.

[-scan-status <percent>] - Scan Status

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the volumes whose scan-status matches the specified percentage value. The scan status is displayed in the format [0-100] %.

[-logging {on|off}] - Logging Messages

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the volumes that have the specified logging setting.

[-logging-interval <text>] - Logging Interval

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the volumes that have the specified quota logging interval.

[-sub-status <text>] - Sub Quota Status

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the volumes that have the specified quota sub-status.

[-last-error <text>] - Last Quota Error Message

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the volumes whose last error matches the specified error message.

[-errors <text>] - Collection of Quota Errors

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the volumes whose collection of errors match the specified error message.

[-is-user-quota-enforced {true|false}] - User Quota enforced (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the volumes that have the specified value for this field.

[-is-group-quota-enforced {true|false}] - Group Quota enforced (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the volumes that have the specified value for this field.

[-is-tree-quota-enforced {true|false}] - Tree Quota enforced (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the volumes that have the specified value for this field.

Examples

The following example displays information about all volumes on the Vserver named vs0.

```
cluster1::> volume quota show -vserver vs0
```

Vserver	Volume	State	Scan Status
vs0	root_vs0	off	-
vs0	vol1	off	-
	Last Error: Volume vol1 has no valid quota rules		
vs0	vol2	on	-
vs0	vol3	initializing	30%

4 entries were displayed.

The following example displays the logging information for all the volumes.

```
cluster1::> volume quota show -logmsg
```

Vserver	Volume	State	Logging Message	Logging Interval
vs0	root_vs0	off	-	-
vs0	vol1	off	-	-
vs0	vol2	on	on	1h
vs0	vol3	on	on	1h

4 entries were displayed.

The following example displays detailed information in advanced privilege for a volume vol1, which exists on Vserver vs0

```
cluster1::> set advanced
```

Warning: These advanced commands are potentially dangerous; use them only when directed to do so by NetApp personnel.
Do you want to continue? {y|n}: y

```
cluster1::*> volume quota show -instance -vserver vs0 -volume vol1
```

```

Vserver Name: vs0
Volume Name: vol1
Quota State: on
Scan Status: -
Logging Messages: on
Logging Interval: 1h

```

```

        Sub Quota Status: none
    Last Quota Error Message: -
Collection of Quota Errors: -
        User Quota enforced: true
        Group Quota enforced: false
        Tree Quota enforced: false

```

The following example displays detailed information in advanced privilege for a volume vol1, which exists on Vserver vs0

```
cluster1::> set advanced
```

```

Warning: These advanced commands are potentially dangerous; use them only when
directed to do so by NetApp personnel.
Do you want to continue? {y|n}: y

```

```
cluster1::*> volume quota show -instance -vserver vs0 -volume vol1
```

```

        Vserver Name: vs0
        Volume Name: vol1
        Quota State: on
        Scan Status: -
    Logging Messages: on
    Logging Interval: 1h
    Sub Quota Status: none
    Last Quota Error Message: -
Collection of Quota Errors: -
        User Quota enforced: true
        Group Quota enforced: false
        Tree Quota enforced: false

```

The following example displays the detailed information when quotas are upgrading for volume vol1, which exists on Vserver vs0.

```
cluster1::> volume quota show -instance -vserver vs0 -volume vol1
```

```

        Vserver Name: vs0
        Volume Name: vol1
        Quota State: initializing
        Scan Status: 3%
    Logging Messages: -
    Logging Interval: -
    Sub Quota Status: upgrading
    Last Quota Error Message: -
Collection of Quota Errors: -

```

The following example displays the "Last Quota Error Message" and the "Collection of Quota Errors" for volume vol1, which exists on Vserver vs0

```
cluster1::> volume quota show -instance -vserver vs0 -volume vol1
```

```

        Vserver Name: vs0
        Volume Name: vol1
        Quota State: on
        Scan Status: -
    Logging Messages: on
    Logging Interval: 1h
    Sub Quota Status: none
    Last Quota Error Message: second definition for user2 (type:user target:user2,user4 qtree:"").
Collection of Quota Errors: second definition for user1 (type:user target:user1,user3 qtree:"").
                           second definition for user2 (type:user target:user2,user4 qtree:"").

```

volume quota policy commands

Manage quota policies for a Vserver

volume quota policy copy

Copy a quota policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command copies a quota policy and the rules it contains. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes. You must enter the following information to copy a quota policy:

- Vserver name
- Policy name
- New policy name

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver from which you are copying the quota policy.

-policy-name <text> - Policy Name

This parameter specifies the name of the quota policy you are copying.

-new-policy-name <text> - New Policy Name

This parameter specifies the name of the new quota policy you are copying to. The new name cannot have more than 32 characters.

Examples

The following example copies a quota policy named quota_policy_0 on Vserver vs0. It is copied to quota_policy_1.

```
cluster1::> volume quota policy copy -vserver vs0 -policy-name quota_policy_0 -new-policy-name quota_policy_1
```

volume quota policy create

Create a quota policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

A quota policy is collection of quota rules for all the volumes in a specific Vserver. This command creates a quota policy for a specific Vserver. Multiple quota policies can be created for a Vserver, but only one of them can be assigned to the Vserver. A Vserver can have a maximum of five quota policies. If five quota policies already exist, the command fails and a quota policy must be deleted before another quota policy can be created. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

When you turn on quotas for a volume, the quota rules to be enforced on that volume will be picked from the quota policy that is assigned to the Vserver containing that volume. The quota policy for clustered volumes is equivalent to the /etc/quotas file in 7G.

You must enter the following information to create a quota policy:

- Vserver name
- Policy name

Parameters

-vserver <*vserver name*> - **Vserver**

This parameter specifies the Vserver for which you are creating the quota policy. You can create a quota policy only for a data Vserver. Quota policies cannot be created for a node or admin Vserver.

-policy-name <*text*> - **Policy Name**

This parameter specifies the name of the quota policy you are creating. The quota policy name cannot be more than 32 characters long and must be unique within the Vserver.

Examples

The following example creates a quota policy named `quota_policy_0` on Vserver `vs0`.

```
cluster1::> volume quota policy create -vserver vs0 -policy-name quota_policy_0
```

volume quota policy delete

Delete a quota policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command deletes a quota policy and all the rules it contains. The policy can be deleted only when it is not assigned to the Vserver. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes. You must enter the following information to delete a quota policy:

- Vserver name
- Policy name

Parameters

-vserver <*vserver name*> - **Vserver**

This parameter specifies the Vserver containing the quota policy you want to delete.

-policy-name <*text*> - **Policy Name**

This parameter specifies the name of the quota policy you want to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes a quota policy named `quota_policy_5` on Vserver `vs0`.

```
cluster1::> volume quota policy delete -vserver vs0 -policy-name quota_policy_5
```

volume quota policy rename

Rename a quota policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command renames a quota policy. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes. You must enter the following information to rename a quota policy:

- Vserver name
- Policy name
- New policy name

Parameters

-vserver <*vserver name*> - **Vserver**

This parameter specifies the Vserver containing the quota policy you want to rename.

-policy-name <text> - Policy Name

This parameter specifies the name of the quota policy you are renaming.

-new-policy-name <text> - New Policy Name

This parameter specifies the new name of the quota policy. The new name cannot be more than 32 characters long.

Examples

The following example renames a quota policy named `quota_policy_0` on Vserver `vs0`. The policy's new name is `quota_policy_1`.

```
cluster1::> volume quota policy rename -vserver vs0 -policy-name quota_policy_0 -new-policy-name quota_policy_1
```

volume quota policy show

Display the quota policies

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays information about quota policies. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes. The command displays the following information about all quota policies:

- Vserver name
- Policy name
- When the policy was last modified

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the quota policies for the specified Vserver.

[-policy-name <text>] - Policy Name

If this optional parameter is specified, the command displays information about quota policies that match the specified name.

[-last-modified <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Last Modified

If this optional parameter is specified, the command displays information about quota policies with the last modified time that match the given time.

Examples

The following example displays information about all quota policies.

```
cluster1::> volume quota policy show
```

Vserver	Policy Name	Last Modified
vs0	quota_policy_vs0	10/16/2008 17:40:05
vs1	quota_policy_vs1	10/16/2008 17:47:45
vs2	quota_policy_vs2	10/16/2008 17:44:13
vs3	quota_policy_vs3	10/16/2008 17:44:13

4 entries were displayed.

The following example displays information about all quota policies along with the policy ID in the diagnostic privilege.

```
cluster1::> set -privilege diagnostic
Warning: These diagnostic commands are for use by NetApp personnel
```

```

only.
Do you wish to continue? (y or n): y
cluster1:*> volume quota policy show
Vserver          Policy Name      Last Modified      Policy ID
-----
vs0              quota_policy_vs0  10/16/2008 17:40:05  8589934594
vs1              quota_policy_vs1  10/16/2008 17:47:45  8589934593
vs2              quota_policy_vs2  10/16/2008 17:44:13  8589934595
vs3              quota_policy_vs3  10/16/2008 17:44:13  12884901889
4 entries were displayed.

```

volume quota policy rule commands

Manage the rules for a quota policy

volume quota policy rule create

Create a new quota rule

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command creates a quota policy rule. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes. You must enter the following information to create a quota policy rule:

- Vserver name
- Quota policy name
- Volume name
- Quota target type
- Target to which the rule applies
- Qtree to which the rule applies

You can optionally specify the following additional attributes for the quota policy rule:

- User mapping
- Hard disk limit
- Hard file limit
- Threshold for disk limit
- Soft disk limit
- Soft file limit

Note: For a new quota policy rule to get enforced on the volume, you should create the rule in the quota policy assigned to the Vserver. Additionally, a quota off and on or a quota resize operation must be done using the " [volume quota modify](#) " on page 1451 " command.

Parameters

-vsriver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver containing the quota policy for which you are creating a rule.

-policy-name <text> - Policy Name

This parameter specifies the name of the quota policy in which you are creating a rule.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This parameter specifies the name of the volume for which you are creating a rule.

-type {tree|user|group} - Type

This parameter specifies the quota target type of the rule you are creating.

-target <text> - Target

This parameter specifies the target to which the quota policy rule applies. For default quota rules, this parameter should be specified as "". For explicit tree quotas rules, this parameter should indicate the qtree name. For explicit user quota rules, this parameter can contain UNIX user name, UNIX user identifier, Windows user name, Windows Security Identifier or a path to an existing object within the volume. If a name contains a space, enclose the entire value in quotes. A UNIX user name cannot include a backslash (\) or an @ sign; user names with these characters are treated as Windows names. For multi-user quotas, this parameter can contain multiple user targets separated by a comma. For explicit group quota rules, this parameter can contain UNIX group name or UNIX group identifier or a path to an existing object within the volume. When a path is specified as the target, it should be of the format /vol/<vol-name>/<path to file from volume root> where the volume matches that of the -volume parameter.

-qtree <qtree name> - Qtree Name

This parameter specifies the name of the qtree to which the quota rule applies. This parameter is not applicable for tree type rules. For user or group type rules at the volume level, this parameter should contain "".

[-user-mapping {on|off}] - User Mapping

This parameter optionally specifies if user mapping needs to be performed for a user quota rule. If this parameter is "on", the UNIX user name specified as the quota target will be mapped to the corresponding Windows user name or vice-versa and quota accounting will be performed for the users together. The mapping will be obtained as configured in "[vserver name-mapping](#)" on page 1804".

Note that this parameter can be specified only for quota policy rules of type user. A value of "on" can be specified for this parameter only if the quota target is a UNIX user name or a Windows user name and cannot be specified for multi-user quota targets.

[-disk-limit {<size>|-}] - Disk Limit

This parameter optionally specifies a hard limit for the disk space that can be consumed by the quota target. The default unit for the disk limit is assumed to be Kilobytes if no units are specified. When the hard disk space limit is reached, no additional disk space can be consumed by the specified target. The value that you specify for this parameter should be greater than or equal to the threshold and soft disk limit. A disk limit of unlimited can be specified with a "-" for this parameter or by not specifying this parameter and will be indicated by a "-". The maximum value is 1,125,899,906,842,620 KB, which is approximately 1,023 PB. The value should be a multiple of 4 KB. If it is not, this field can appear incorrect in quota reports. This happens because the field is always rounded up to the nearest multiple of 4 KB to match disk space limits, which are translated into 4-KB disk blocks. The value can be larger than the amount of disk space available in the volume.

[-file-limit {<integer>|-}] - Files Limit

This parameter optionally specifies a hard limit for the number of files permitted on the quota target. When the hard number of files limit is reached, no additional files can be created by the specified target. The value that you specify for this parameter should be greater than or equal to the soft file limit. A file limit of unlimited can be specified with a "-" for this parameter or by not specifying this parameter and will be indicated by a "-". The maximum value is 4,294,967,295.

[-threshold {<size>|-}] - Threshold for Disk Limit

This parameter optionally specifies the disk limit threshold for the quota target. The default unit for the disk limit threshold is assumed to be Kilobytes if no units are specified. When the disk limit threshold is exceeded, a console message, EMS events, and SNMP traps are generated. The value that you specify for this parameter should be greater than or equal to the soft disk limit and equal to or less than the disk limit. A threshold of unlimited can be specified with a "-" for this parameter or by not specifying this parameter and will be indicated by a "-". The maximum value is 1,125,899,906,842,620 KB, which is approximately 1,023 PB. The value should be a multiple of 4 KB. If it is not, this field can appear incorrect in quota reports. This happens because the field is always rounded up to the nearest multiple of 4 KB to match disk space limits, which are translated into 4-KB disk blocks.

[-soft-disk-limit {<size>|-}] - Soft Disk Limit

This parameter optionally specifies a soft limit for the disk space that can be consumed by the quota target. The soft disk limit indicates that the hard limit for the disk space will soon be exceeded. The default unit for the soft disk limit is assumed to be Kilobytes if no units are specified. When the soft limit for the disk space is exceeded, a console message, EMS events and SNMP traps are generated. The same happens when the disk space used goes below the specified limit. The value that you specify for this parameter should be equal to or less than the threshold and the disk limit. A soft disk limit of unlimited can be specified with a "-" for this parameter or by not specifying this parameter and will be indicated by a "-". The maximum value is 1,125,899,906,842,620 KB, which is approximately 1,023 PB. The value should be a multiple of 4 KB. If it is not, this field can appear incorrect in quota reports. This happens because the field is always rounded up to the nearest multiple of 4 KB to match disk space limits, which are translated into 4-KB disk blocks.

[-soft-file-limit {<integer>|-}] - Soft Files Limit

This parameter optionally specifies a soft limit for the number of files permitted on the quota target. The soft file limit indicates that the hard limit for the number of files will soon be exceeded. When the soft limit for the number of files is exceeded, a console message, EMS events and SNMP traps are generated. The same happens when the files used goes below the specified limit. The value that you specify for this parameter should be equal to or less than the file limit. A soft file limit of unlimited can be specified with a "-" for this parameter or by not specifying this parameter and will be indicated by a "-". The maximum value is 4,294,967,295.

Examples

The following example creates a default tree quota rule for volume *vol0* in Vserver *vs0* and in the quota policy named *quota_policy_0*. This quota policy applies to all qtrees on volume *vol0*.

```
cluster1::> volume quota policy rule create -vserver vs0
-policy-name quota_policy_0 -volume vol0 -type user -target ""
```

The following example creates a quota policy rule for volume *vol0* in Vserver *vs0* and in the quota policy named *quota_policy_0*. This quota policy applies to the UNIX user *myuser* for a qtree named *qtree1* on volume *vol0* with a disk limit of 20 Gigabytes, soft disk limit of 15.4 Gigabytes and threshold limit of 15.4 Gigabytes. User mapping is turned on for this rule.

```
cluster1::> volume quota policy rule create -vserver vs0
-policy-name quota_policy_0 -volume vol0 -type user -target myuser
-qtree qtree1 -user-mapping on -disk-limit 20GB -soft-disk-limit 15.4GB
-threshold 15.4GB
```

The following example creates a quota policy rule for volume *vol0* in Vserver *vs0* and in the quota policy named *quota_policy_0*. This quota policy applies to the Windows user *DOMXYZ\myuser* for a qtree named *qtree1* on volume *vol0* with a file limit of 40000 and a soft file limit of 26500. User mapping is turned on for this rule.

```
cluster1::> volume quota policy rule create -vserver vs0
-policy-name quota_policy_0 -volume vol0 -type user -target DOMXYZ\myuser
-qtree qtree1 -user-mapping on -file-limit 40000 -soft-file-limit 26500
```

The following example creates a quota policy rule for volume *vol0* in Vserver *vs0* and in the quota policy named *quota_policy_0*. This quota policy applies to the UNIX user identifier 12345 for a qtree named *qtree1* on volume *vol0*.

```
cluster1::> volume quota policy rule create -vserver vs0
-policy-name quota_policy_0 -volume vol0 -type user -target 12345
-qtree qtree1
```

The following example creates a quota policy rule for volume *vol0* in Vserver *vs0* and in the quota policy named *quota_policy_0*. This quota policy applies to the Windows Security Identifier *S-123-456-789* for a qtree named *qtree1* on volume *vol0*.

```
cluster1::> volume quota policy rule create -vserver vs0
-policy-name quota_policy_0 -volume vol0 -type user
-target S-123-456-789 -qtree qtree1
```

The following example creates a quota policy rule for volume *vol0* in Vserver *vs0* and in the quota policy named *quota_policy_0*. This quota policy applies to the UNIX group *engr* for a qtree named *qtree1* on volume *vol0*.

```
cluster1::> volume quota policy rule create -vserver vs0
-policy-name quota_policy_0 -volume vol0 -type group -target engr
-qtree qtree1
```

The following example creates a quota policy rule for volume *vol0* in Vserver *vs0* and in the quota policy named *quota_policy_0*. This quota policy applies to the user who is the owner of the file */vol/vol0/qtree1/file1.txt* for qtree *qtree1* on volume *vol0*.

```
cluster1::> volume quota policy rule create -vserver vs0 -policy-name
quota_policy_0 -volume vol0 -type user -target /vol/vol0/qtree1/file1.txt
-qtree qtree1
```

The following example creates a quota policy rule for volume *vol0* in Vserver *vs0* and in the quota policy named *quota_policy_0*. This quota policy applies to the users specified in the target for qtree *qtree1* on volume *vol0*.

```
cluster1::> volume quota policy rule create -vserver vs0
-policy-name quota_policy_0 -volume vol0 -type user
-target user1,DOMXYZ\user2,23457,S-126-098-567,/vol/vol0/qtree1/file2.txt
-qtree qtree1
```

volume quota policy rule delete

Delete an existing quota rule

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume quota policy rule delete` command deletes a quota policy rule. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes. You must enter the following information to delete a quota policy rule:

- Vserver name
- Quota policy name
- Volume name
- Quota target type
- Target to which the rule applies
- Qtree to which the rule applies

Note: If the rule being deleted belongs to the quota policy that is currently assigned to the Vserver, enforcement of the rule on the volume must be terminated by performing a quota off and on or a quota resize operation using the " [volume quota modify](#) " on [page 1451](#) " command.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver containing the quota policy for which you are deleting a rule.

-policy-name <text> - Policy Name

This parameter specifies the name of the quota policy in which you are deleting a rule.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This parameter specifies the name of the volume for which you are deleting a rule.

-type {tree|user|group} - Type

This parameter specifies the quota target type for the rule.

-target <text> - Target

This parameter specifies the target to which the quota policy rule applies.

-qtree <qtree name> - Qtree Name

This parameter specifies the name of the qtree for which you are deleting a rule.

Examples

The following example deletes a quota policy rule on Vserver vs1 for the quota policy named quota_policy_1. This quota policy applies to the group named engr for the qtree named qtree1 on volume vol1.

```
cluster1::> volume quota policy rule delete -vserver vs1
-policy-name quota_policy_1 -volume vol1 -type group -target engr
-qtree qtree1
```

volume quota policy rule modify

Modify an existing quota rule

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command can be used to modify the following attributes of a quota policy rule:

- User mapping
- Hard disk limit
- Hard file limit
- Threshold for disk limit
- Soft disk limit
- Soft file limit

Note: If the rule being modified belongs to the quota policy that is currently assigned to the Vserver, rule enforcement on the volume must be enabled by performing a quota off and on or a quota resize operation using the "[“volume quota modify” on page 1451](#)" command.

This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver containing the quota policy for which you are modifying a rule.

-policy-name <text> - Policy Name

This parameter specifies the name of the quota policy in which you are modifying a rule.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This parameter specifies the name of the volume for which you are modifying a rule.

-type {tree|user|group} - Type

This parameter specifies the quota target type for the rule you are modifying.

-target <text> - Target

This parameter specifies the target to which the quota policy rule applies. If the target is a user, the user ID or username must be the same one that was used to create the quota. The same restriction is there for both group ID or groupname and Windows SID or Windows account name.

-qtree <qtree name> - Qtree Name

This parameter specifies the name of the qtree to which the quota policy rule applies.

[-user-mapping {on|off}] - User Mapping

This parameter optionally modifies the user mapping for a user quota rule. The value for this parameter can be modified only for quota policy rules of type user. A value of "on" can be specified for this parameter only if the quota target is a unix user name or a Windows user name and cannot be specified for multi-user quota targets. If this parameter is "on", the unix user name specified as the quota target will be mapped to the corresponding Windows user name or vice-versa and quota accounting will be performed for the users together.

[-disk-limit {<size>|-}] - Disk Limit

This parameter optionally modifies the hard limit for the disk space that can be consumed by the quota target. The default unit for the disk limit is assumed to be Kilobytes if no units are specified. The value that you specify for this parameter should be greater than or equal to the threshold and soft disk limit. A disk limit of unlimited can be specified with a "-" for this parameter.

[-file-limit {<integer>|-}] - Files Limit

This parameter optionally modifies the hard limit for the number of files permitted on the quota target. The value that you specify for this parameter should be greater than or equal to the soft file limit. A file limit of unlimited can be specified with a "-" for this parameter.

[-threshold {<size>|-}] - Threshold for Disk Limit

This parameter optionally modifies the disk limit threshold for the quota target. The default unit for the disk limit threshold is assumed to be Kilobytes if no units are specified. The value that you specify for this parameter should be greater than or equal to the soft disk limit and equal to or less than the disk limit. A threshold limit of unlimited can be specified with a "-" for this parameter.

[-soft-disk-limit {<size>|-}] - Soft Disk Limit

This parameter optionally modifies the soft limit for the disk space that can be consumed by the quota target. The default unit for the soft disk limit is assumed to be Kilobytes if no units are specified. The value that you specify for this parameter should be equal to or less than the threshold and the disk limit. A soft disk limit of unlimited can be specified with a "-" for this parameter.

[-soft-file-limit {<integer>|-}] - Soft Files Limit

This parameter optionally modifies the soft limit for the number of files permitted on the quota target. The value that you specify for this parameter should be equal to or less than the file limit. A soft file limit of unlimited can be specified with a "-" for this parameter.

Examples

The following example modifies a quota policy rule for the quota policy named quota_policy_0. This quota policy exists on Vserver vs0 and applies to the user named myuser for qtree named qtree1 on volume vol0. The user mapping is turned on, the hard disk limit is set to 20 GB and the hard file limit is set to 100,000 files.

```
cluster1::> volume quota policy rule modify -vserver vs0
-policy-name quota_policy_0 -volume vol0 -type user -target myuser
-qtree qtree1 -user-mapping on -disk-limit 20GB -file-limit 100000
```

volume quota policy rule show

Display the quota rules

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the following information about quota policy rules by default.

- Vserver name
- Quota policy name
- Volume name
- Type of quota policy rule

- Target of the quota policy rule
- Qtree name
- User mapping
- Hard disk limit
- Soft disk limit
- Hard file limit
- Soft file limit
- Threshold for disk limit

This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about quota rules for the quotas contained on volumes on the specified Vserver.

[-policy-name <text>] - Policy Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about quota rules for the specified quota policy.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about quota rules for the quota policy associated with the specified volume.

[-type {tree|user|group}] - Type

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about quota rules for the specified quota type.

[-target <text>] - Target

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about quota rules for the specified target.

[-qtree <qtree name>] - Qtree Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about quota rules for the specified qtree.

[-user-mapping {on|off}] - User Mapping

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about quota rules having the specified user-mapping value.

[-disk-limit {<size>|-}] - Disk Limit

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about quota rules having the specified hard disk limit.

[-file-limit {<integer>|-}] - Files Limit

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about quota rules having the specified hard file limit.

[-threshold {<size>|-}] - Threshold for Disk Limit

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about quota rules having the specified disk limit threshold.

[-soft-disk-limit {<size>|-}] - Soft Disk Limit

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about quota rules having the specified soft disk limit.

[-soft-file-limit {<integer>|-}] - Soft Files Limit

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about quota rules having the specified soft file limit.

Examples

The following example displays information about all the quota policy rules in a cluster. There is one user rule that exists on Vserver vs0 for the quota policy named quota_policy_0. This quota policy applies to the user named myuser for qtree named qtree0 on volume vol0.

```
cluster1::> volume quota policy rule show
```

```
Vserver: vs0      Policy: quota_policy_0      Volume: vol0
```

Type	Target	User	Disk	Disk	Soft	Soft	
		Qtree	Mapping	Limit	Limit	Files	Files
						Limit	Limit
							Threshold
tree	myuser	qtree0	on	20GB	18GB	100000	80000
							16GB

volume quota policy rule count commands

Display count of quota rules

volume quota policy rule count show

Display count of quota rules

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays various counts of quota policy rules defined within a quota policy. By default, the subtotal for each volume is displayed. Optionally, the command can provide the total rule count across the entire quota policy or detailed subtotals organized by qtree and quota rule type.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-detail]

Displays rule count subtotals for each quota rule type. The subtotals for each type are computed for a specific volume and qtree.

| [-hierarchy]

Displays rule count subtotals in hierarchical format with subtotals at the quota policy, volume, qtree, and quota rule type levels.

| [-total]

Displays the total rule count for each Vserver and quota policy.

| [-instance]}

Displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Displays quota rule counts for the specified Vserver.

[-policy-name <text>] - Policy Name

Displays quota rule counts for the specified quota policy.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

Displays quota rule counts for the specified volume.

[-qtree <qtree name>] - Qtree Name

Displays quota rule counts for the specified qtree.

[-type {tree|user|group}] - Type

Displays quota rule counts for the specified quota rule type.

[-count-where-policy-volume-qtree-type <integer>] - Qtree/Type Subtotal

Subtotal of rules matching the given Vserver, quota policy, volume, qtree, and quota rule type. If specified as input, only matching totals are displayed.

[-count-where-policy-volume-qtree <integer>] - Qtree Subtotal

Subtotal of rules matching the given Vserver, quota policy, volume, and qtree. All quota rule types are included. If specified as input, only matching totals are displayed.

[-count-where-policy-volume-type <integer>] - Volume/Type Subtotal

Subtotal of rules matching the given Vserver, quota policy, volume, and quota rule type. All qtrees are included. If specified as input, only matching totals are displayed.

[-count-where-policy-volume <integer>] - Volume Subtotal

Subtotal of rules matching the given Vserver, quota policy, and volume. All qtrees and quota rule types are included. If specified as input, only matching totals are displayed.

[-count-where-policy-type <integer>] - Policy/Type Subtotal

Subtotal of rules matching the given Vserver, quota policy, and quota rule type. All volumes and qtrees are included. If specified as input, only matching totals are displayed.

[-count-where-policy <integer>] - Policy Total

Total rule count matching the given Vserver and quota policy. All volumes, qtrees, and quota rule types are included. If specified as input, only matching totals are displayed.

Examples

The following example shows quota rule counts for Vserver *vs0*, quota policy *default*. The total number of rules in quota policy *default* is 7500. There are two volumes with quota rules configured. Volume *volume0* has a total of 1000 rules, and *volume1* has a total of 6500 rules.

```
cluster1::> volume quota policy rule count show -vserver vs0 -policy-name default
```

Vserver: vs0	Policy: default
Volume	Rule Count
-----	-----
volume0	1000
volume1	6500

2 entries were displayed.

volume reallocation commands

Commands for measuring and optimizing data layout

volume reallocation measure

Start reallocate measure job

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Performs a measure-only reallocation check on a LUN, NVMe namespace, file, or volume. At the end of each check, the system logs the optimization results in the Event Message System (EMS). If you use the logfile,

the system records detailed information about the LUN, NVMe namespace, file, or volume layout in the log file. To view previous measure-only reallocation checks, use the [“volume reallocation show” on page 1479](#) command.

Note: This command is not supported for FlexGroups, FlexGroup Constituents, Infinite Volumes, or Infinite Volume constituents.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver.

-path <text> - Path

Specifies the path of the reallocation for a LUN, NVMe namespace, file, or volume.

{ [-interval | -i <text>] - Interval Schedule

Specifies the reallocation scan interval in

- m for minutes
- h for hours
- d for days

For example, 30m is a 30 minute interval. The countdown to the next scan begins after the first scan is complete.

The default interval is 24 hours.

| [-once | -o [true]] - Once

Specifies that the job runs once and then is automatically removed from the system when set to true. If you use this command without specifying this parameter, its effective value is false and the reallocation scan runs as scheduled. If you enter this parameter without a value, it is set to true and a reallocation scan runs once.

[-logpath | -l <text>] - Log Path

Specifies the path for reallocation logs.

[-threshold | -t <integer>] - Threshold

Specifies the threshold when a LUN, NVMe namespace, file, or volume is considered unoptimized and a reallocation should be performed. Once the threshold is reached, the system creates a diagnostic message that indicates that a reallocation might improve performance.

The threshold range is from 3 (the layout is moderately optimized) to 10 (the layout is not optimal). The threshold default is 4.

Examples

```
cluster1::> volume reallocation measure -path /vol/vol2 -once
[Job 167] Job is queued: Reallocate Job.
```

volume reallocation off

Disable reallocate jobs

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Disables all reallocation jobs globally in a cluster. After you use this command, you cannot start or restart any reallocation jobs. All jobs that are executing when you use this command are stopped. You must use the [“reallocate on” on page 1477](#) command to enable or restart reallocation jobs globally in a cluster.

Note: This command is not supported for FlexGroups, FlexGroup constituents, Infinite Volumes, or Infinite Volume constituents.

Examples

```
cluster1::> volume reallocation off
```

volume reallocation on

Enable reallocate jobs

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Globally enables all reallocation jobs in a cluster. You must globally enable reallocation scans in the cluster before you can run a scan or schedule regular scans. Reallocation scans are disabled by default.

Note: This command is not supported for FlexGroups, FlexGroup constituents, Infinite Volumes, or Infinite Volume constituents.

Examples

```
cluster1::> volume reallocation on
```

volume reallocation quiesce

Quiesce reallocate job

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Temporarily stops any reallocation jobs that are in progress. When you use this command, the persistent state is saved. You can use the [“volume reallocation restart” on page 1477](#) command to restart a job that is quiesced.

There is no limit to how long a job can remain in the quiesced state.

Note: This command is not supported for FlexGroups, FlexGroup constituents, Infinite Volumes, or Infinite Volume constituents.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver.

-path <text> - Path

Specifies the file path of the LUN, NVMe namespace, file, or volume that you want to stop temporarily.

Examples

```
cluster1::> volume reallocation quiesce /vol/vol2
2 entries were acted on.
```

volume reallocation restart

Restart reallocate job

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Starts a reallocation job. Use this command to start a quiesced (temporarily stopped) job or a scheduled scan that is idle.

Note: This command is not supported on FlexGroups, FlexGroup constituents, or Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver.

-path <text> - Path

Specifies the file path of the LUN, NVMe namespace, file, or volume on which you want to restart reallocation scans.

[-ignore-checkpoint | -i [true]] - Ignore Checkpoint

Restarts the job at the beginning when set to true. If you use this command without specifying this parameter, its effective value is false and the job starts the scan at the point where it stopped. If you specify this parameter without a value, it is set to true and the scan restarts at the beginning.

Examples

```
cluster1::> volume reallocation restart /vol/vol2
2 entries were acted on.
```

volume reallocation schedule

Modify schedule of reallocate job

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Schedules a reallocation scan for an existing reallocation job. If the reallocation job does not exist, use the [“volume reallocation start” on page 1480](#) command to define a reallocation job.

You can delete an existing reallocation scan schedule. However, if you do this, the job's scan interval reverts to the schedule that was defined for it when the job was created with the [“volume reallocation start” on page 1480](#) command.

Note: This command is not supported for FlexGroups, FlexGroup constituents, Infinite Volumes, or Infinite Volume constituents.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver.

-path <text> - Path

Specifies the path of the reallocation for a LUN, NVMe namespace, file, or volume.

[-del | -d [true]] - Delete

Deletes an existing reallocation schedule when set to true. If you use this command without specifying this parameter, its effective value is false and the reallocation schedule is not deleted. If you specify this parameter without a value, it is set to true and the reallocation schedule is deleted.

[-cron | -s <text>] - Cron Schedule

Specifies the schedule with the following four fields in sequence. Use a space between field values. Enclose the values in double quotes.

- minute is a value from 0 to 59.

- hour is a value from 0 (midnight) to 23 (11:00 p.m.).
- day of week is a value from 0 (Sunday) to 6 (Saturday).
- day of month is a value from 1 to 31.

Note: If you specify 31 as the value for the day of month, reallocation scans will not run in any months with fewer than 31 days.

Use an asterisk "*" as a wildcard to indicate every value for that field. For example, an * in the day of month field means every day of the month. You cannot use the wildcard in the minute field.

You can enter a number, a range, or a comma-separated list of values for a field.

Examples

```
cluster1::> volume reallocation schedule -s "0 23 6 *" /vol/db/lun1
```

volume reallocation show

Show reallocate job status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Displays the status of a reallocation scan, including the state, schedule, interval, optimization, and log files. If you do not specify the `path` for a particular reallocation scan, then the command displays all the reallocation scans.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-v]

Specify this parameter to display the output in a verbose format.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Specify this parameter to display reallocation scans that match the Vserver that you specify.

[-path <text>] - Path

Specify this parameter to display reallocation scans that match the path that you specify.

[-threshold | -t <integer>] - Threshold

Specify this parameter to display reallocation scans that match the threshold that you specify.

[-id <integer>] - Job ID

Specify this parameter to display reallocation scans that match the reallocation job ID that you specify.

[-description <text>] - Job Description

Specify this parameter to display reallocation scans that match the text description that you specify.

[-state {Initial|Queued|Running|Waiting|Pausing|Paused|Quitting|Success|Failure|Reschedule|Error|Quit|Dead|Unknown|Restart|Dormant}] - Job State

Specify this parameter to display reallocation jobs that match the state that you specify.

[-progress <text>] - Execution Progress

Specify this parameter to list the running reallocation jobs whose progress indicator matches the text that you provide. For example, if you specify "Starting ..." as the text string for the progress option, then the system lists all of the jobs that are starting.

[-schedule <job_schedule>] - Schedule Name

Specify this parameter to display reallocation scans that match the schedule name that you specify. If you want a list of all job schedules, use the ["job schedule show" on page 178](#) command.

[-global-status <text>] - Global State of Scans

Specify this parameter to indicate if reallocation scans are on or off globally. You must type either of the following text strings:

- "Reallocation scans are on"
- "Reallocation scans are off"

Examples

```
cluster1::> volume reallocation show
Vserver      Description              Schedule      State
-----
Reallocation scans are on
vs0          /vol/vol2,space-optimized  reallocate_1d  Queued
```

volume reallocation start

Start reallocate job

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Begins a reallocation scan on a LUN, NVMe namespace, file, or volume when you specify the path. If a volume has several small files that would benefit from periodic optimization, specify the /vol/volname.

Before performing a reallocation scan, the reallocation job normally performs a check of the current layout optimization. If the current layout optimization is less than the threshold, then the system does not perform a reallocation on the LUN, NVMe namespace, file, or volume.

You can define the reallocation scan job so that it runs at a specific interval, or you can use the ["volume reallocation schedule" on page 1478](#) command to schedule reallocation jobs.

Note: This command is not supported for FlexGroups, FlexGroup constituents, Infinite Volumes, or Infinite Volume constituents.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver.

-path <text> - Path

Specifies the path of the reallocation for a LUN, NVMe namespace, file, or volume.

{ [-interval | -i <text>] - Interval Schedule

Specifies the reallocation scan interval in

- m for minutes
- h for hours
- d for days

For example, 30m is a 30 minute interval. The countdown to the next scan begins after the first scan is complete.

The default interval is 24 hours.

| [-once | -o *[true]*] - Once

Specifies that the job runs once and then is automatically removed from the system when set to true. If you use this command without specifying this parameter, its effective value is false and the reallocation scan runs as scheduled. If you enter this parameter without a value, it is set to true and a reallocation scan runs once.

| [-force | -f *[true]*] - Force

Performs a one-time full reallocation on a LUN, file, or volume when set to true. A forced reallocation rewrites blocks on a LUN, file, or volume unless the reallocation would result in worse performance. If you use this command without specifying this parameter, its effective value is false and a forced reallocation is not performed. If you specify this parameter without a value, it is set to true, and a forced reallocation is performed.

{ [-space-optimized | -p *[true]*] - Space Optimized

Specifies that snapshot blocks are not copied to save space when set to true. If you use this command without specifying this parameter, its effective value is false and snapshot blocks are copied. However, reads from snapshots might have a slightly higher latency. If you specify this parameter without a value, it is set to true and snapshot blocks are not copied. You cannot use the `space-optimized` option with the `unshare` option.

| [-unshare | -u *[true]*] - Unshare Deduplicated Blocks

Specifies that blocks that are shared by deduplication will be unshared. This option can help remove fragmentation caused on dense volumes. This may result in increased disk usage, especially for full reallocation. You cannot use the `unshare` option with the `space-optimized` option.

{ [-threshold | -t *<integer>*] - Threshold

Specifies the threshold when a LUN, NVMe namespace, file, or volume is considered unoptimized and a reallocation should be performed. Once the threshold is reached, the system creates a diagnostic message that indicates that a reallocation might improve performance.

The threshold range is from 3 (the layout is moderately optimized) to 10 (the layout is not optimal). The threshold default is 4.

| [-no-check | -n *[true]*] - No Threshold Check

Does not check the current layout to determine if a reallocation is needed when set to true. If you use this command without specifying this parameter, its effective value is false and the system does check the current layout to determine if a reallocation is needed. If you specify this parameter without a value, it is set to true and the system does not check the current layout to determine if a reallocation is needed.

Examples

```
cluster1::> volume reallocation start -path /vol/vol2 -interval 30m
[Job 165] Job is queued: Reallocate Job.
```

volume reallocation stop

Stop reallocate job

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Stops and deletes any reallocation scans on a LUN, NVMe namespace, file, or volume. This command stops and deletes in-progress, scheduled, and quiesced scans.

Note: This command is not supported for FlexGroups, FlexGroup constituents, Infinite Volumes, or Infinite Volume constituents.

Parameters

-vserver <*vserver name*> - **Vserver**

Specifies the Vserver.

-path <*text*> - **Path**

Specifies the path of the reallocation for a LUN, NVMe namespace, file, or volume.

Examples

```
cluster1::> volume reallocation stop /vol/vol2
1 entry was deleted.
```

volume schedule-style commands

The schedule-style directory

volume schedule-style prepare-to-downgrade

Disables volume schedule style feature and sets schedule style to default (create-time)

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command will disable the volume schedule style feature and set schedule style to default (create-time).

Examples

The following example prepares the schedule-style on all volumes for revert/downgrade.

```
cluster1::*> volume schedule-style prepare-to-downgrade
```

Volume SnapLock Commands

Manages SnapLock attributes of a SnapLock volume

Manages SnapLock attributes in the system.

volume snaplock modify

Modify SnapLock attributes of a SnapLock volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume snaplock modify` command modifies one or more SnapLock attributes of a SnapLock volume.

Parameters

-vserver <*vserver name*> - **Vserver**

This specifies the vservers which owns the required SnapLock volume.

-volume <*volume name*> - **Volume**

This specifies the SnapLock volume whose attribute needs to be modified.

{ [-minimum-retention-period {<integer> seconds|minutes|hours|days|months|years} | infinite]} - Minimum Retention Period

Specifies the minimum allowed retention period for files committed to WORM state on the volume. Any files committed with a retention period shorter than this minimum value, is assigned this minimum value.

If this option value is *infinite*, then every file committed to the volume will have a retention period that never expires.

Otherwise, the retention period is specified as a number followed by a suffix. The valid suffixes are seconds, minutes, hours, days, months, and years. For example, a value of 6months represents a retention period of 6 months. The maximum allowed retention period is 70 years. This option is not applicable while extending retention period of an already committed WORM file.

`[-default-retention-period <integer> seconds|minutes|hours|days|months|years | min | max | infinite]` - Default Retention Period

Specifies the default retention period that is applied to files while committing to WORM state without an associated retention period.

If this option value is *min*, then minimum-retention-period is used as the default retention period. If this option value is *max*, then maximum-retention-period is used as the default retention period. If this option value is *infinite*, then a retention period that never expires will be used as the default retention period.

The retention period can also be explicitly specified as a number followed by a suffix. The valid suffixes are seconds, minutes, hours, days, months, and years. For example, a value of 6months represents a retention period of 6 months. The maximum valid retention period is 70 years.

`[-maximum-retention-period <integer> seconds|minutes|hours|days|months|years | infinite]` - Maximum Retention Period

Specifies the maximum allowed retention period for files committed to WORM state on the volume. Any files committed with a retention period longer than this maximum value, is assigned this maximum value.

If this option value is *infinite*, then files that have retention period that never expires might be committed to the volume.

Otherwise, the retention period is specified as a number followed by a suffix. The valid suffixes are seconds, minutes, hours, days, months, and years. For example, a value of 6months represents a retention period of 6 months. The maximum allowed retention period is 70 years. This option is not applicable while extending retention period of an already committed WORM file.

`[-autocommit-period <integer> minutes|hours|days|months|years | none]` - Autocommit Period

Specifies the autocommit period for SnapLock volume. All files which are not modified for a period greater the autocommit period of the volume are committed to WORM state.

The autocommit period option is specified as a number followed by a suffix. The valid suffixes for autocommit period are hours, minutes, days, months and years. For example, a value of 2hours represents an autocommit period of 2 hours. The minimum allowed autocommit period is 5 minutes and the maximum allowed autocommit period is 10 years.

If this option value is *none*, then autocommit is disabled on the SnapLock volume.

`[-is-volume-append-mode-enabled {true|false}]` - Is Volume Append Mode Enabled

Specifies if the volume append mode is enabled or disabled.

It can be modified only when the volume is not mounted and does not have any data or Snapshot copies.

The volume append mode is not supported on SnapLock audit log volumes.

When it is enabled, all the files created with write permissions on the volume are WORM appendable files by default. All the WORM appendable files that are not modified for a period greater than the autocommit period of the volume are also committed to the WORM read-only state.

If it is set to *true*, then the volume append mode is enabled.

If it is set to *false*, then the volume append mode is disabled.

Volume append mode is disabled by default when the volume is created.

| **[-privileged-delete {disabled|enabled|permanently-disabled}]] - Privileged Delete**

Specifies the privileged-delete attribute of a SnapLock volume. This parameter must be specified alone.

If it is set to *enabled* then the privileged-delete operation can be performed using the “[volume file privileged-delete](#)” on [page 1404](#) command.

If it is set to *disabled*, then the privileged-delete operation is not supported.

Once it is set to *permanently-disabled*, then neither the privileged-delete operation nor any change in the volume privileged-delete attribute is permitted.

Examples

The following command sets `-default-retention-period` of a given SnapLock volume:

```
cluster1::> volume snaplock modify -volume vol_slc -default-retention-period 2years
cluster1::>
```

The following command sets `-maximum-retention-period` of a given SnapLock volume to *infinite*:

```
cluster1::> volume snaplock modify -volume vol_slc -maximum-retention-period infinite
cluster1::>
```

The following command enables the privileged-delete operation on a SnapLock volume.

```
cluster1::> volume snaplock modify -vserver vs1 -volume vol_slc -privileged-delete enabled
[Job 38] Job succeeded: Privileged-delete Attribute Change for Volume "vs1:vol_slc" Completed.
cluster1::>
cluster1::> volume snaplock show -vserver vs1 -volume vol_slc -fields privileged-delete
vserver volume    privileged-delete
-----
vs1      vol_slc    enabled
cluster1::>
```

volume snaplock prepare-to-downgrade

Prepares the system for downgrade

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `volume snaplock prepare-to-downgrade` command prepares nodes to downgrade to a release without SnapLock volume append mode feature. Prior to disabling the feature, the command disables volume append mode on all SnapLock volumes in the cluster.

Examples

The following example disables the SnapLock volume append mode feature in the local cluster:

```
cluster1::> volume snaplock prepare-to-downgrade
```

volume snaplock show

Display SnapLock attributes of a SnapLock volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume snaplock show` command displays following information :

- Vserver name
- Volume name
- SnapLock Type of the volume
- Minimum retention period applicable of the volume
- Default retention period applicable of the volume
- Maximum retention period applicable of the volume
- Autocommit period of the volume
- Volume Append Mode attribute of the volume
- Privileged Delete attribute of the volume
- Litigation count on the volume
- Volume expiry time of the volume
- Volume ComplianceClock
- SnapLock audit log volume

This command is applicable only for SnapLock volumes.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for all the SnapLock volumes that match the specified `-vserver` value.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the specified `-volume` value.

[-type {non-snaplock|compliance|enterprise}] - SnapLock Type

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all the volumes that match the specified `-type` value.

`[-minimum-retention-period {{<integer> seconds|minutes|hours|days|months|years} | infinite}] - Minimum Retention Period`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all the volumes that match the specified `-minimum-retention-period` value.

`[-default-retention-period {{<integer> seconds|minutes|hours|days|months|years} | min | max | infinite}] - Default Retention Period`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all the volumes that match the specified `-default-retention-period` value.

`[-maximum-retention-period {{<integer> seconds|minutes|hours|days|months|years} | infinite}] - Maximum Retention Period`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all the volumes that match the specified `-maximum-retention-period` value.

`[-autocommit-period {{<integer> minutes|hours|days|months|years} | none}] - Autocommit Period`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all the volumes that match the specified `-autocommit-period` value.

`[-is-volume-append-mode-enabled {true|false}] - Is Volume Append Mode Enabled`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all the volumes that match the specified `-is-volume-append-mode-enabled` value.

`[-privileged-delete {disabled|enabled|permanently-disabled}] - Privileged Delete`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all the volumes that match the specified `-privileged-delete` value.

`[-expiry-time <text>] - Expiry Time`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all the volumes that match the specified `-expiry-time` value.

`[-compliance-clock-time <text>] - ComplianceClock Time`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all the volumes that match the specified `-compliance-clock-time` value.

`[-litigation-count <integer>] - Litigation Count`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all the volumes that match the specified `-litigation-count` value.

`[-is-audit-log-volume {true|false}] - Is SnapLock Audit Log Volume`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays all the volumes that match the specified `-is-audit-log-volume` value.

Examples

The following command shows summary of SnapLock volumes on a vservers:

```
cluster1::> volume snaplock show
Vserver      Volume      SnapLock Type ComplianceClock Time
-----
vs1          vol_slc     compliance  Mon Jan 19 14:12:34 IST 2015 +05:30
vs1          vol_sle     enterprise  Mon Jan 19 14:12:34 IST 2015 +05:30
2 entries were displayed.

cluster1::>
```

The following commands lists the complete SnapLock attributes of two given SnapLock volumes:

```
cluster1::> volume snaplock show -vserver vs1 -volume vol_slc
```

```

Vserver Name: vs1
Volume Name: vol_slc
SnapLock Type: compliance
Minimum Retention Period: 1 years
Default Retention Period: max
Maximum Retention Period: 30 years
Autocommit Period: 12 hours
Is Volume Append Mode Enabled: false
Privileged Delete: permanently-disabled
Expiry Time: Thu May 11 14:37:21 GMT 2017
ComplianceClock Time: Wed May 11 20:08:41 IST 2016 +05:30
Litigation Count: 0
Is SnapLock Audit Log Volume: false

cluster1::>

cluster1::> volume snaplock show -vserver vs1 -volume vol_slc

```

```

Vserver Name: vs1
Volume Name: vol_sle
SnapLock Type: enterprise
Minimum Retention Period: 6 months
Default Retention Period: min
Maximum Retention Period: infinite
Autocommit Period: none
Is Volume Append Mode Enabled: false
Privileged Delete: enabled
Expiry Time: infinite
ComplianceClock Time: Wed May 11 20:08:44 IST 2016 +05:30
Litigation Count: 0
Is SnapLock Audit Log Volume: false

```

volume snapshot commands

Manage snapshots

The `volume snapshot` command enables you to manage volume Snapshot copies.

volume snapshot compute-reclaimable

Calculate the reclaimable space if specified snapshots are deleted

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume snapshot compute-reclaimable` command calculates the volume space that can be reclaimed if one or more specified Snapshot copies are deleted.

The command heavily uses system's computational resources so it can reduce the performance for client requests and other system processes. Therefore, the queries that use query operators (*, |, etc.), are disabled for this command. You should not specify more than three Snapshot copies per query. Snapshot copies must be specified as a comma-separated list with no spaces after the commas.

This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the volume for which reclaimable space is to be calculated.

-snapshots <snapshot name>, ... - List of Snapshots

This specifies one or more than one Snapshot copies that are to be considered for deletion. If you list more than one Snapshot copy, specify a comma-separated list with no spaces after the commas.

Examples

The following example calculates the space that can be reclaimed if the Snapshot copy named hourly.2008-01-10_1505 is deleted on a volume named vol3, which is a part of the Vserver named vs0:

```
cluster1::> volume snapshot compute-reclaimable -vserver vs0  
-volume vol3 -snapshots hourly.2008-01-10_1505
```

volume snapshot create

Create a snapshot

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume snapshot create` command creates a Snapshot copy of a specified volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This specifies the Vserver that contains the volume on which the snapshot is to be created.

-volume <volume name> - Volume

This specifies the volume where a Snapshot copy is to be created.

-snapshot <snapshot name> - Snapshot

This specifies the name of the Snapshot copy that is to be created.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

This optionally specifies a comment for the Snapshot copy.

[-foreground {true|false}] - Foreground Process

If you use this option and select *false*, the Snapshot copy creation process runs in the background. If you use this option and select *true*, the Snapshot copy creation process runs in the foreground. This option applies only to Infinite Volumes, and is ignored for other volumes. The default is *true*.

[-snapmirror-label <text>] - Label for SnapMirror Operations

If you specify this option, the Snapshot copy is created with the SnapMirror Label that you specify. If this option is not specified, the Snapshot copy is created with no SnapMirror Label. The SnapMirror Label is used by the Vaulting subsystem when you back up Snapshot copies to the Vault Destination.

[-expiry-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Expiry Time

If you specify this option, the Snapshot copy is created with the expiry time that you specify. The expiry time indicates the time at which the Snapshot copy becomes eligible for deletion.

Examples

The following example creates a Snapshot copy named vol3_snap on a volume named vol3 on a Vserver named vs0. The Snapshot copy is given the comment "Single snapshot" and the operation runs in the background.

```
cluster1::> volume snapshot create -vserver vs0 -volume vol3 -snapshot vol3_snapshot -comment "Single snapshot" -foreground false
```

volume snapshot delete

Delete a snapshot

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume snapshot delete` command deletes a Snapshot copy from a specified volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This specifies the Vserver that contains the volume on which the specified Snapshot copy is saved.

-volume <volume name> - Volume

This specifies the volume from which a Snapshot copy is to be deleted.

-snapshot <snapshot name> - Snapshot

This specifies the Snapshot copy that is to be deleted.

[-foreground {true|false}] - Foreground Process

If you use this option and set it to *false*, the delete operation runs as a background process. If you specify this option and set it to *true*, the operation runs as a foreground process. This option applies only to Infinite Volumes, and is ignored for other volumes. The default is *true*.

[-force [true]] - Force Delete (privilege: advanced)

If you use this switch, the Snapshot copy is immediately deleted without generating any confirmation messages. If you do not use this option the operation generates confirmation messages and the operation is disallowed on application tagged volumes. Passing in a value of *true* is supported, but not required. The `force` switch is typically used for scripting applications where users cannot directly confirm the delete operation.

[-ignore-owners [true]] - Ignore Snapshot Owners (privilege: advanced)

If you use this switch, the command ignores other processes that might be accessing the Snapshot copy. If you do not use this option the operation exhibits default behavior and checks the owners tags before allowing the deletion to occur. Passing in a value of *true* is supported, but not required.

Examples

The following example deletes a Snapshot copy named `vol3_daily` from a volume named `vol3` on a Vserver named `vs0`:

```
cluster1::> volume snapshot delete -vserver vs0 -volume vol3 -snapshot vol3_daily
```

volume snapshot modify

Modify snapshot attributes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume snapshot modify` command enables you to change the text comment associated with a Snapshot copy.

This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This specifies the Vserver that contains the volume on which the specified Snapshot copy is saved.

-volume <volume name> - Volume

This specifies the volume whose Snapshot copy is to be modified.

-snapshot <snapshot name> - Snapshot

This specifies the Snapshot copy whose text comment is to be modified.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

This specifies the new comment for the Snapshot copy.

[-snapmirror-label <text>] - Label for SnapMirror Operations

This specifies the SnapMirror Label for the Snapshot copy. The SnapMirror Label is used by the Vaulting subsystem when you back up Snapshot copies to the Vault Destination. If an empty label ("") is specified, the existing label will be deleted.

[-expiry-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Expiry Time

This specifies the expiry time for the Snapshot copy. The expiry time indicates the time at which the Snapshot copy becomes eligible for deletion. If an expiry time of ("0") is specified, the existing expiry time will be deleted.

Examples

The following example modifies the comment of a Snapshot copy named vol3_snapshot of a volume named vol3 on a Vserver named vs0. The comment is changed to "Pre-upgrade snapshot".

```
cluster1::> volume snapshot modify -vserver vs0 -volume vol3
-snapshot vol3_snapshot -comment "Pre-upgrade snapshot"
```

volume snapshot modify-snaplock-expiry-time

Modify expiry time of a SnapLock Snapshot copy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume snapshot modify-snaplock-expiry-time` extends snaplock expiry time of an existing Snapshot copy.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This specifies the Vserver that contains the volume on which the Snapshot copy is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume

This specifies the volume where a Snapshot copy is to be located.

-snapshot <text> - Snapshot

This specifies the name of the Snapshot copy locked by SnapLock whose snaplock expiry time needs to be modified.

[-expiry-time {MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [{+|-}hh:mm] | infinite}] - SnapLock Expiry Time

Specifies the new snaplock expiry that is applied to Snapshot copy locked by SnapLock.

If this option value is *infinite*, then a retention period that never expires is applied to the Snapshot copy.

Examples

The following example extends the retention period of a Snapshot copy *snap1* to "03/03/2020 00:00:00":

```
cluster1::> volume snapshot modify-snaplock-expiry-time -vserver vs1 -volume vol1 -snapshot snap1 -expiry-time "03/03/2020 00:00:00"
cluster1::>
```

The following example extends the retention period of a Snapshot copy *snap2* to *infinite*:

```
cluster1::> volume snapshot modify-snaplock-expiry-time -vserver vs1 -volume vol1 -snapshot snap2 -expiry-time infinite
cluster1::>
```

```
cluster1::> volume snapshot show -vserver vs1 -fields snaplock-expiry-time
vserver volume snapshot snaplock-expiry-time
-----
vs1      vol1    snap1    3/3/2020 00:00:00 +05:30
vs1      vol1    snap2    infinite
```

volume snapshot partial-restore-file

Restore part of a file from a snapshot

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume snapshot partial-restore-file` command enables you to restore a range of bytes in a file from the version of the file saved in the Snapshot copy. This command is intended to be used to restore particular pieces of LUNs and NFS or CIFS container files that are used by a host to store multiple sources of data. For example, a host may be storing multiple user databases in the same LUN. A partial file restore can be used to restore one of those databases in the LUN without touching other databases stored in the LUN. This command is not intended for restoring parts of normal user-level files that are stored in the volume. You should use “[volume snapshot restore-file](#)” on [page 1493](#) command to restore normal user-level files. The volume for the partial-restore should be online during this operation.

This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes or on NVMe namespaces.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver which contains the volume.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

This specifies the volume in which the Snapshot copy is saved.

-snapshot | -s <snapshot name> - Snapshot Name

This specifies the Snapshot copy which contains the version of file from which a range of bytes is restored. The source file must be present in the Snapshot copy.

-path <text> - Filepath

This specifies the relative path to the file which is partially restored from the Snapshot copy. You should specify the `-volume` option so that the file is searched and restored from the Snapshot copy of the specified volume. If you do not specify the `-volume` then the file is searched and restored from the Snapshot copy of the root volume. The destination file must be present in the active file system.

-start-byte <integer> - Starting Byte Offset (Multiple of 4096)

This specifies the starting byte offset in the file to partially restore. The first byte of the file is byte zero. The start byte must be a multiple of 4096. In addition, the start byte must not exceed the size of the source or destination file.

-byte-count <integer> - Number of Bytes to Restore (Multiple of 4096)

This specifies the total number of bytes to restore, beginning at the `-start-byte` value. The `-byte-count` option must be a multiple of 4096. The maximum number of bytes that can be restored is 16 MB. The byte count must not exceed the range of the source or destination file.

Examples

The following example restores first 4096 bytes in the file `foo.txt` inside the volume `vol3` from the Snapshot copy `vol3_snap`:

```
cluster1::> volume snapshot partial-restore-file -vserver vs0 -volume vol3
-snapshot vol3_snap -volume vol3 -path /foo.txt -start-byte 0 -byte-count 4096
```

volume snapshot prepare-for-revert

Deletes multiple Snapshot copies of the current File System version.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command will delete all Snapshot copies that have the format used by the current version of Data ONTAP. It will fail if any Snapshot copy policies are enabled, or if any Snapshot copies have an owner.

Note: Snapshot policies must be disabled prior to running this command.

Parameters

-node <nodename> - Node

The name of the node.

Examples

The following example prepares the Snapshot copies for revert.

```
cluster1::> volume snapshot prepare-for-revert -node node1
```

volume snapshot rename

Rename a snapshot

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume snapshot rename` command renames a Snapshot copy.

Note: You cannot rename a Snapshot copy that is created as a reference copy during the execution of the [“volume move” on page 1428](#) command.

This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This specifies the Vserver that contains the volume on which the specified Snapshot copy is to be renamed

-volume <volume name> - Volume

This specifies the volume that contains the Snapshot copy to be renamed.

-snapshot <snapshot name> - Snapshot

This specifies the Snapshot copy that is to be renamed.

-new-name <snapshot name> - Snapshot New Name

This specifies the new name for the Snapshot copy.

[-force [true]] - Force Rename (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the Snapshot copy rename operation is allowed on application tagged volumes. Otherwise, the operation is disallowed on application tagged volumes.

Examples

The following example renames a Snapshot copy named `vol3_snap` on a volume named `vol3` and a Vserver named `vs0`. The Snapshot copy is renamed to `vol3_snap_archive`.

```
cluster1::> volume snapshot rename -vserver vs0 -volume vol3  
-snapshot vol3_snap -new-name vol3_snap_archive
```

volume snapshot restore

Restore the volume to a snapshot.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume snapshot restore` command restores a Snapshot copy to be the read-write parent volume for the volume family. This replaces the current working copy of the volume with the Snapshot copy that results in a loss of all changes made since the Snapshot copy was created.

Note: You should manually update all the SnapMirror relationships of a volume immediately after you restore its Snapshot copy. Not doing so can result in unusable SnapMirror relationships that must be deleted and re-created. Before running this command on an Infinite Volume, unmount the volume. Any namespace mirror constituents present in the system are resynchronized to the restored Snapshot copy.

After the restore is complete, the size of the flexible volume will be set to either the current volume size or the snapshot size - whichever is greater.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This specifies the Vserver that contains the volume on which the specified Snapshot copy to be restored is saved.

-volume <volume name> - Volume

This specifies the parent read-write volume whose Snapshot copy is to be restored to take its place.

-snapshot <snapshot name> - Snapshot

This specifies the Snapshot copy that is to be restored to be the read-write parent volume.

[-force [true]] - Force Restore

If you use this parameter, the Snapshot copy is restored even if the volume has one or more newer Snapshot copies which are currently used as reference Snapshot copy by SnapMirror. If a restore is done in this situation, this will cause future SnapMirror transfers to fail. The SnapMirror relationship may be repaired using [“snapmirror resync” on page 622](#) command if a common Snapshot copy is found between the source and destination volume. If there is no common Snapshot copy between the source and the destination volume, a baseline SnapMirror copy would be required. If you use this parameter, the operation is also allowed on application tagged volumes.

[-preserve-lun-ids {true|false}] - Preserve LUN Identifiers

This option enables you to select whether the Snapshot copy restore needs to be non-disruptive to clients due to LUN or NVMe namespace identifiers changing. If you use this option and set it to *true*, or choose to not use this option at all, the `volume snapshot restore` command fails if the system determines that it cannot be non-disruptive with regards to LUN or NVMe namespace identifiers. If you use this option and set it to *false*, the restore operation proceeds even if this might cause client-visible effects. In this case, administrators should take the LUNs or NVMe namespaces offline before proceeding.

Examples

The following example restores a Snapshot copy named `vol3_snap_archive` to be the parent read-write volume for the volume family. The existing read-write volume is named `vol3` and is located on a Vserver named `vs0`:

```
cluster1::> volume snapshot restore -vserver vs0 -volume vol3
-snapshot vol3_snap_archive
```

volume snapshot restore-file

Restore a file from a snapshot

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume snapshot restore-file` command enables you to restore a single file to a version saved in the Snapshot copy. You can restore a file over an existing copy of the file in the parent read-write volume or to a different location within the same parent read-write volume. If the destination file for the restore operation does not exist, a new file is created with the same version as the one saved in the Snapshot copy. If the destination file for the restore operation exists, then it is overwritten by the version from the Snapshot copy. This operation is used to restore normal user-level files, LUNs and NVMe namespaces. The command also supports restoring normal user-level files with streams. The command fails if you try to restore directories (and their contents). During the restore operation the parent read-write volume should remain online. The command fails if the destination path for the restore operation is in a different volume than the source volume.

This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver which contains the volume.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

This specifies the volume which contains the specified Snapshot copy.

-snapshot | -s <snapshot name> - Snapshot Name

This specifies the Snapshot copy from which the file is restored.

-path <text> - Filepath

This specifies the relative path to the file which is restored from the Snapshot copy. You should specify the `-volume` option so that the file is searched and restored from the Snapshot copy of the specified volume. If you do not specify the `-volume` then the file is searched and restored from the Snapshot copy of the root volume.

[-restore-path | -r <text>] - Restore Filepath

This option specifies the destination location inside the volume where the file is restored. If you do not specify this option, the file is restored at the same location referred by `-path` option. If you specify `-restore-path` option, then it should refer to a relative path location within the same volume which contains the source file. If you do not specify `-volume` along with the relative path, the file is restored in the root volume.

[-split-disabled [true]] - Disable Space Efficient LUN Splitting

If you use this option and set it to *true*, space efficient LUN or NVMe namespace clone split is not allowed during the restore operation. If you use this option and set it to *false* or do not use this option, then space efficient LUN or NVMe namespace clone split is allowed during the restore operation.

[-ignore-streams [true]] - Ignore Streams

If you use this parameter, the file is restored without its streams. By default, the streams are restored.

Examples

The following example restores a file *foo.txt* from the Snapshot copy *vol3_snap* inside the volume *vol3* contained in a Vserver *vs0*:

```
cluster1::> volume snapshot restore-file -vserver vs0 -volume vol3 -snapshot vol3_snap -path /foo.txt
```

volume snapshot show

Display a list of snapshots

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume snapshot show` command displays information about Snapshot copies. The command output depends on the parameters specified with the command. If no parameters are specified, the command displays a table with the following information about all the available Snapshot copies:

- Vserver name
- Volume name
- Snapshot copy name
- State
- Size
- Percentage of total blocks in the parent volume
- Percentage of used blocks in the parent volume

To display a detailed list view with additional information, run the command and select the `-instance` view. In addition to the above mentioned information about the Snapshot copies, the detailed list view provides the following additional information:

- Creation time
- Snapshot busy
- List of the Snapshot copy's owners
- Comment associated with the Snapshot copy
- SnapMirror Label associated with the Snapshot copy
- 7-Mode Snapshot
- Constituent Snapshot
- Expiry Time
- SnapLock Expiry Time

At the advanced or higher privilege level the detailed view provides the following additional information:

- Snapshot copy's Dataset ID
- Snapshot copy's master Dataset ID
- Number of consistency points in the Snapshot copy
- Internal status of the Snapshot copy
- File system version
- File system block format
- Physical Snap ID
- Logical Snap ID
- Database record owner
- Snapshot tags
- Instance UUID
- Version UUID
- Node
- AFS used size
- Compression savings size
- Deduplication savings size
- Vbn0 savings size

- Status of FlexGroup Qtree support in the Snapshot copy

Notes: For Snapshot copies whose parent volume is a FlexGroup, some information is not available and empty values will be displayed. This information includes:

- State
- Size
- Percentage of total blocks in the parent volume
- Percentage of used blocks in the parent volume

All information is available for Snapshot copies whose parent volume is a FlexGroup Constituent. At the admin and advanced privilege level, Snapshot copies whose parent volume is a FlexGroup Constituent are not displayed by default. To display these, run the command and set the `is-constituent` to `true`. At the diagnostic or higher privilege level, all Snapshot copies are displayed by default.

The list view is automatically enabled if a single Snapshot copy is specified by using the `-vserver`, `-volume` and `-snapshot` options together.

A preformatted query for displaying the time-related information is available by specifying the `-time` format specifier. This displays a table that contains the following fields for all the available Snapshot copies:

- Vserver name
- Volume name
- Snapshot copy name
- Creation time

By using the `-fields` option you can choose to print only the certain fields in the output. This presents the selected fields in a table view. This is ideal when you want additional information to be different from the information that is provided by the default table view, but would like it in a format which is visually easy to compare.

You can specify additional parameters to display the information that matches only those parameters. For example, to display information only about Snapshot copies of the load-sharing volumes, run the command with the `-volume-type LS` parameter. If you specify multiple filtering parameters, only those Snapshot copies that match all the specified parameters are displayed.

Parameters

[`-fields <fieldname>`, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>`, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[`-time`]

If the `-time` format is specified, the command displays time related information about all entries.

[`-instance`]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[`-vserver <vserver name>`] - Vserver

If you use this parameter, the Snapshot copies located only on the specified Vserver will be displayed.

[`-volume <volume name>`] - Volume

If you use this parameter only Snapshot copies located on the specified volume will be displayed.

[`-snapshot <snapshot name>`] - Snapshot

If you use this parameter only Snapshot copies matching the specified name will be displayed.

[`-dsid <integer>`] - Snapshot Data Set ID (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Snapshot copy that has the specified data set ID.

[-msid <integer>] - Snapshot Master Data Set ID (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Snapshot copy that has the specified master data set ID.

[-create-time <Date>] - Creation Time

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Snapshot copies that match the specified creation time.

[-busy {true|false}] - Snapshot Busy

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Snapshot copies that have the specified busy status.

[-owners <text>, ...] - List of Owners

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Snapshot copies that are owned by the specified list of owners.

[-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Snapshot Size

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Snapshot copies that have the specified size. The size is specified as a character specifying the unit of measurement followed by a number specifying the size in the mentioned unit of measurement: k (kilobytes), m (megabytes), g (gigabytes), or t (terabytes). If the unit of measurement is not specified, bytes are used as the unit, and the specified number is rounded up to the nearest 4 KB. You may also use an inequality such as *>10 MB* as input.

[-blocks <percent>] - Percentage of Total Blocks

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Snapshot copies that have the specified percentage of total blocks on their parent volumes. You may also use an inequality such as *>10* as input.

[-usedblocks <percent>] - Percentage of Used Blocks

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Snapshot copies that have the specified percentage of used blocks on their parent volumes. You may also use an inequality such as *>10* as input.

[-cpcount <integer>] - Consistency Point Count (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Snapshot copies that have the specified number of consistency points. You may also use an inequality such as *<100* as input.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Snapshot copies that have the specified comment text. You may also specify an inequality such as *!"-"* as input.

[-fs-version <text>] - File System Version (privilege: advanced)

If you use this parameter the only Snapshot copies displayed are those that were created when the file system was of a specific release. This parameter is helpful especially when you need to upgrade to newer software release and want to know the Snapshot copies that will be impacted by the upgrade process.

[-is-7-mode {true|false}] - 7-Mode Snapshot

If you use this parameter only those Snapshot copies which have the specified value are shown. This value is *true* for the Snapshot copies that exist on the volume that was in 7-mode configuration and then transitioned to a clustered configuration. In such a scenario, the volume is in a clustered configuration and the existing Snapshot copies are still in the 7-mode configuration.

[-snapmirror-label <text>] - Label for SnapMirror Operations

If you use this parameter, only those Snapshot copies that have the specified SnapMirror Label value are shown.

[-state {valid|invalid|partial}] - Snapshot State

If you use this parameter only those Snapshot copies which have the specified state will be shown.

[-is-constituent {true|false}] - Constituent Snapshot

If you use this parameter, only those Snapshot copies whose parent volume is a constituent volume of a FlexGroup or an Infinite Volume will be shown.

[-node <nodename>] - Node (privilege: advanced)

If you use this parameter only those Snapshot copies that are located on the specified storage system are shown.

[-inofile-version <integer>] - Snapshot Infile Version (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Snapshot copies whose inode files are at the specified version.

[-expiry-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Expiry Time

If you use this parameter only those Snapshot copies that have the specified expiry time are shown.

[-compression-type {none|secondary|adaptive}] - Compression Type (privilege: advanced)

If you use this parameter only those Snapshot copies that have the specified compression type are shown.

[-snaplock-expiry-time {MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [[+|-]hh:mm] | infinite}] - SnapLock Expiry Time

If you use this parameter only those Snapshot copies that have the specified snaplock expiry time are shown.

[-application-io-size {default|8K|16K|32K}] - Application IO Size (privilege: advanced)

If you use this parameter only those Snapshot copies that have the specified application IO size are shown.

[-is-flexgroup-qtree-enabled {true|false}] - Is FlexGroup Qtree Support Enabled (privilege: advanced)

If you use this parameter only those Snapshot copies that have the specified FlexGroup Qtree support status are shown.

Examples

The following example displays default information about all Snapshot copies of a volume named vol1:

```
cluster1::> volume snapshot show -volume vol1
```

Vserver	Volume	Snapshot	---Blocks---		
			Size	Total%	Used%
cluster1	vol1				
		one	68KB	0%	33%
		two	72KB	0%	34%

2 entries were displayed.

The following example displays Snapshot copies which are older than 1 hour, limiting the output to wanted fields:

```
cluster1:: volume snapshot show -create-time more than 1h -fields create-time, size
vserver volume snapshot create-time size
```

cluster1	vol1	one	Mon Nov 17 10:23:42 2014	68KB
cluster1	vol1	two	Mon Nov 17 10:23:44 2014	72KB

2 entries were displayed.

The following example displays detailed information about a specific Snapshot copy, using the 'snap' alias:

```
cluster1:: snap show -volume vol1 -snapshot one -instance
```

```

Vserver: cluster1
Volume: vol1
Snapshot: one
Snapshot Data Set ID: 4294968322
Snapshot Master Data Set ID: 6442451970
Creation Time: Mon Nov 17 10:23:42 2014
Snapshot Busy: false
List of Owners: -
Snapshot Size: 68KB
Percentage of Total Blocks: 0%
Percentage of Used Blocks: 33%
```

```

Consistency Point Count: 4
      Comment: -
      File System Version: 9.0
      7-Mode Snapshot: false
Label for SnapMirror Operations: -
      Constituent Snapshot: false
      Node: node1
Snapshot Inofile Version: 3
      Expiry Time: -
SnapLock Expiry Time: -

```

volume snapshot show-delta

Computes delta between two Snapshot copies

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume snapshot show-delta` command returns the number of bytes that changed between two Snapshot copies or a Snapshot copy and the active filesystem. This is calculated from the number of blocks that differ multiplied by the block size. The command also shows the time elapsed between the Snapshot copies in seconds.

Queries that use query operators (*, !, etc.) are disabled for this command to avoid performance degradation for client requests.

This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

-vserver <*vserver name*> - **Vserver Name**

This specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

-volume <*volume name*> - **Volume Name**

This specifies the volume for which the delta is to be calculated.

-snapshot1 <*snapshot name*> - **First Snapshot Name**

This specifies the first Snapshot copy for the comparison.

[-snapshot2 <*snapshot name*>] - **Second Snapshot Name**

This specifies the second Snapshot copy for the comparison. If the field is not specified, it is assumed to be the Active File System.

Examples

The following example shows the bytes changed and the time separating the two Snapshots copies:

```

cluster1::> volume snapshot show-delta -vserver vs0 -volume vol2 -snapshot1 one snapshot2 two
A total of 139264 bytes (34 blocks) are different. Elapsed time between the Snapshot copies: 1s.

```

volume snapshot autodelete commands

Manage snapshot autodelete settings

The `volume snapshot autodelete` command enables you to manage the Snapshot autodelete settings.

volume snapshot autodelete modify

Modify autodelete settings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume snapshot autodelete modify` command enables you to modify Snapshot autodelete and LUN, NVMe namespace or file clone autodelete policy settings. Based on the defined policy, automatic deletion of Snapshot copies and LUN, NVMe namespace or file clones is triggered. Automatic deletion of Snapshot copies and LUN, NVMe namespace or file clones is useful when you want to automatically reclaim space consumed by the Snapshot copies and LUN, NVMe namespace or file clones from the volume when it is low in available space. LUN, NVMe namespace or file clone autodelete follows Snapshot copy autodelete. This command works only on a read-write parent volume. You cannot setup automatic Snapshot copy deletion and automatic LUN, NVMe namespace or file clone deletion for Infinite Volumes and read-only volumes.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This specifies the volume whose autodelete policy has to be modified.

[-enabled {true|false}] - Enabled

This option specifies whether automatic deletion of Snapshot copies and LUN, NVMe namespace or file clones is enabled or disabled. If set to *true*, automatic deletion of Snapshot copies and LUN, NVMe namespace or file clones is enabled. If set to *false*, automatic deletion of Snapshot copies and LUN, NVMe namespace or file clones is disabled.

[-commitment {try|disrupt|destroy}] - Commitment

This option specifies which Snapshot copies and LUN, NVMe namespace or file clones can be automatically deleted to reclaim back space. When set to *try*, the Snapshot copies which are not locked by any application and the LUN, NVMe namespace or file clones which are not configured as preserved are deleted. When set to *disrupt*, the Snapshot copies which are not locked by data backing functionalities (such as volume clones, LUN clones, NVMe namespace clones and file clones) and LUN, NVMe namespace or file clones which are not configured as preserved are deleted. In the *disrupt* mode, the Snapshot copies locked by data protection utilities such as Snapmirror and Volume Move can be deleted. If such a locked Snapshot copy is deleted during the data transfer, the transfer is aborted. When set to *destroy*, the Snapshot copies locked by the data backing functionalities are deleted. In addition, all the LUN, NVMe namespace or file clones in the volume are deleted.

[-defer-delete {scheduled|user_created|prefix|none}] - Defer Delete

This option determines the order in which Snapshot copies can be deleted. Possible values are as follows:

- When set to *scheduled*, scheduled Snapshot copies are the last to be deleted.
- When set to *user_created*, user Snapshot copies are the last to be deleted.
- When set to *prefix*, Snapshot copies matching a certain prefix are the last to be deleted.
- When set to *none*, no defer deletion order is honored.

This option is not applicable for LUN, NVMe namespace or file clones.

[-delete-order {newest_first|oldest_first}] - Delete Order

This option specifies if the oldest Snapshot copy and the oldest LUN, NVMe namespace or file clone or the newest Snapshot copy and the newest LUN, NVMe namespace or file clone are deleted first.

[-defer-delete-prefix <text>] - Defer Delete Prefix

This option specifies the prefix string for the `-defer-delete prefix` parameter. The option is not applicable for LUN, NVMe namespace or file clones.

[-target-free-space <percent>] - Target Free Space

This option specifies the free space percentage at which the automatic deletion of Snapshot copies and LUN, NVMe namespace or file clones must stop. Depending on the `-trigger` Snapshot copies and LUN, NVMe namespace or file clones are deleted until you reach the target free space percentage.

[-trigger {volume|snap_reserve|(DEPRECATED)-space_reserve}] - Trigger

This option specifies the condition which starts the automatic deletion of Snapshot copies and LUN, NVMe namespace or file clones. Setting this option to *volume* triggers automatic deletion of Snapshot copies and LUN, NVMe namespace or file clones when the volume reaches threshold capacity and the volume space reserved for Snapshot copies is exceeded. Setting the option to *snap_reserve* triggers automatic deletion of Snapshot copies and LUN, NVMe namespace or file clones when the space reserved for Snapshot copies reaches threshold capacity. Setting the option to (DEPRECATED)-*space_reserve* triggers automatic deletion of Snapshot copies when reserved space in the volume reaches threshold capacity and the volume space reserved for Snapshot copies is exceeded.

Note: The option *space_reserve* is deprecated.

The threshold capacity is determined by the size of the volume as follows:

- If the volume size is less than 20 GB, the autodelete threshold is 85%.
- If the volume size is equal to or greater than 20 GB and less than 100 GB, the autodelete threshold is 90%.
- If the volume size is equal to or greater than 100 GB and less than 500 GB, the autodelete threshold is 92%.
- If the volume size is equal to or greater than 500 GB and less than 1 TB, the autodelete threshold is 95%.
- If the volume size is equal to or greater than 1 TB, the autodelete threshold is 98%.

[-destroy-list <text>] - Destroy List

This option specifies a comma separated list of data backing functions which are affected if the automatic deletion of the Snapshot copy backing that service is triggered. The possible values for this option are *lun_clone*, *fileclone*, *lun_clone,sfsr*, *vol_clone*, *cifs_share*, or *none*. Except *none*, all the other options can be combined as a comma separated list. Note that "lun_clone", "file_clone" and "sfsr" individually are not valid values. Only pairs "lun_clone,file_clone" and "lun_clone,sfsr" are supported.

Note: For the purposes of autodelete, *lun_clone* includes both LUNs and NVMe namespaces.

If you specify *vol_clone*, the cloned volume backed by the Snapshot copy is deleted. If you specify *lun_clone*, and a LUN or NVMe namespace is in the process of being cloned when autodelete is triggered, the cloning operation is aborted. Any access to this LUN or NVMe namespace will result in an error being reported to the client. If you specify *file_clone*, and the file cloning operation is in progress when autodelete is triggered, the cloning operation is aborted. Any access to this file will result in an error being reported to the client. If you specify *sfsr*, and the file restore is in progress when autodelete is triggered, the restore operation is aborted. If the Snapshot copy is locked either by a *lun_clone* or *file_clone* or both, the *-destroy-list* must be set to *lun_clone,file_clone*. If the Snapshot copy is locked either by a *lun_clone* or *sfsr* operation or both, the *-destroy-list* must be set to *lun_clone,file_clone*. The options *file_clone* and *sfsr* are equivalent to each other. If you set *-destroy-list* to *lun_clone,file_clone* and the Snapshot copy is backing a file clone or *sfsr* operation, both the operations are aborted. This is also the case when you set *-destroy-list* to *lun_clone,sfsr*. LUN, NVMe namespace or file clone autodelete is applicable only if *-destroy-list* contains *lun_clone* and *file_clone*.

Examples

The following example enables Snapshot autodelete and sets the trigger to *snap_reserve* for volume *vol3* which is part of the Vserver *vs0*:

```
cluster1::> volume snapshot autodelete modify -vserver vs0 -volume vol3 -enabled true -trigger snap_reserve
```

The following example enables Snapshot autodelete and LUN, NVMe namespace or file clone autodelete for volume *vol3* which is part of the Vserve *vs0*:

```
cluster1::> volume snapshot autodelete modify -vserver vs0 -volume vol3 -enabled true -trigger volume -commitment try -delete-order oldest
```

volume snapshot autodelete show

Display autodelete settings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume snapshot autodelete show` command displays information about Snapshot autodelete policies. The command output depends on the parameters specified with the command. If no parameters are specified, the command displays a table with the following information about all the available Snapshot autodelete policies:

- Vserver name
- Volume name
- Option name
- Option value

To display a detailed list view with additional information, run the command and select the `-instance` view. The detailed list view provides the following information:

- Vserver name
- Volume name
- Enabled
- Commitment
- Defer Delete
- Delete Order
- Defer Delete Prefix
- Target Free Space
- Trigger
- Destroy List
- Is Constituent Volume

By using the `-fields` option you can choose to print only the certain fields in the output. This presents the selected fields in a table view. This is ideal when you want additional information to be different from the information that is provided by the default table view, but would like it in a format which is visually easy to compare.

You can specify additional parameters to display the information that matches only those parameters. For example, to display information only about Snapshot autodelete policies which are enabled, run the command with `-enabled true` parameter. If you specify multiple filtering parameters, only those policies that match all the specified parameters are displayed.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

This option allows you to print only certain fields in the output.

| **[-instance]**

This option allows you to print a detailed list view.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver Name

If this parameter and the `-volume` parameter are specified, the command displays detailed autodelete policy information about the specified volume. If this parameter is specified by itself, the command displays autodelete policy information about volumes on the specified Vserver.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

If this parameter and the `-vserver` parameter are specified, the command displays detailed autodelete policy information about the specified volume. If this parameter is specified by itself, the command displays autodelete policy information about all volumes matching the specified name.

[-enabled {true|false}] - Enabled

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about autodelete policies that match the specified parameter value.

[-commitment {try|disrupt|destroy}] - Commitment

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about autodelete policies that match the specified commitment value.

[-defer-delete {scheduled|user_created|prefix|none}] - Defer Delete

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about autodelete policies that match the specified defer deletion criterion.

[-delete-order {newest_first|oldest_first}] - Delete Order

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about autodelete policies that match the specified deletion order.

[-defer-delete-prefix <text>] - Defer Delete Prefix

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about autodelete policies that match the prefix used for deferring deletion.

[-target-free-space <percent>] - Target Free Space

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about autodelete policies that match the specified target free space.

[-trigger {volume|snap_reserve|(DEPRECATED)-space_reserve}] - Trigger

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about autodelete policies that match the specified trigger condition.

[-destroy-list <text>] - Destroy List

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about autodelete policies that match the specified value.

[-is-constituent {true|false}] - Is Constituent Volume

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about autodelete policies for the constituent volumes of Infinite Volumes.

Examples

The following example displays Snapshot autodelete policy settings for volume vol3 which is inside the Vserver vs0:

```
cluster1::> volume snapshot autodelete show -vserver vs0 -volume vol3
```

Vserver	Volume	Option Name	Option Value
vs0	vol3		
		Enabled	false
		Commitment	try
		Trigger	volume
		Target Free Space	20%
		Delete Order	oldest_first
		Defer Delete	user_created
		Defer Delete Prefix	(not specified)
		Destroy List	none

volume snapshot policy commands

Manage snapshot policies

The `volume snapshot policy` command enables you to manage Snapshot scheduling policies.

volume snapshot policy add-schedule

Add a schedule to snapshot policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume snapshot policy add-schedule` command adds a schedule to a Snapshot policy. You can create a schedule by using the [“job schedule cron create” on page 180](#) or [“job schedule interval create” on page 183](#) commands.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver on which a Snapshot policy schedule is to be added.

-policy <snapshot policy> - Snapshot Policy Name

This specifies the Snapshot policy to which a schedule is to be added.

-schedule <text> - Schedule Name

This specifies the schedule that is to be added to the Snapshot policy.

-count <integer> - Maximum Snapshot Copies for Schedule

This specifies the maximum number of Snapshot copies that can be taken by the specified schedule. The total count of all the Snapshot copies to be retained for the policy cannot be more than 1023.

[-prefix <text>] - Snapshot Copy Name Prefix for Schedule

This option specifies the prefix with which Snapshot copies will be created for the added schedule. Every schedule has only one prefix. Once a prefix gets associated with a schedule, you cannot update the prefix. If some prefix is already associated with the schedule and you do not specify this parameter, then the previously defined prefix is used. The command fails if you try to update an existing prefix for a schedule. If no prefix is associated with the schedule and you do not specify this parameter, then schedule name is be used as the prefix.

[-snapmirror-label <text>] - Label for SnapMirror Operations

This specifies the SnapMirror Label identified with a Snapshot copy when it is created for the added schedule. The SnapMirror Label is used by the Vaulting subsystem when you back up Snapshot copies to the Vault Destination.

Examples

The following example adds a schedule named midnight to the Snapshot policy named snappolicy_nightly on Vserver vs0. The schedule can take a maximum of five Snapshot copies.

```
cluster1::> volume snapshot policy add-schedule -vserver vs0 -policy snappolicy_nightly -schedule midnight -count 5
```

volume snapshot policy create

Create a new snapshot policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume snapshot policy create` command creates a Snapshot policy. A Snapshot policy includes at least one schedule, up to a maximum of five schedules, and a maximum number of Snapshot copies per schedule. You can create a schedule by using the [“job schedule cron create” on page 180](#) or [“job schedule interval create” on page 183](#) commands. When applied to a volume, the Snapshot policy specifies the schedule on which Snapshot copies are taken and the maximum number of Snapshot copies that each schedule can take. The total count of all the Snapshot copies to be retained for the policy cannot be more than 1023.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver on which the Snapshot policy is to be created.

-policy <snapshot policy> - Snapshot Policy Name

This specifies the Snapshot policy that is to be created.

-enabled {true|false} - Snapshot Policy Enabled

This specifies whether the Snapshot policy is enabled.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

This option specifies a text comment for the Snapshot policy.

-schedule1 <text> - Schedule1 Name

This specifies the name of the first schedule associated with the Snapshot policy.

-count1 <integer> - Maximum Snapshot Copies for Schedule1

This specifies the maximum number of Snapshot copies that can be taken by the first schedule.

[-prefix1 <text>] - Snapshot Copy Name Prefix for Schedule1

This option specifies the prefix associated with the first schedule. Every schedule has only one prefix. The command fails if you try to update an existing prefix. If you do not specify this parameter and there is no prefix associated with the schedule, the schedule name is used as the prefix. If you do not specify this parameter and there is already a prefix associated with the schedule from a previous invocation of the command, then that prefix is used.

[-snapmirror-label1 <text>] - Label for SnapMirror Operations for Schedule1

This specifies the SnapMirror Label of the first schedule associated with the Snapshot policy. Once specified, all Snapshot copies created for that schedule have the SnapMirror Label assigned to them. The SnapMirror Label is used by the Vaulting subsystem when you back up Snapshot copies to the Vault Destination.

[-schedule2 <text>] - Schedule2 Name

This option specifies the name of the second schedule associated with the Snapshot policy. If this parameter is specified, the -count2 parameter must also be specified.

[-count2 <integer>] - Maximum Snapshot Copies for Schedule2

This option specifies the maximum number of Snapshot copies that can be taken by the second schedule. If this parameter is specified, the -schedule2 parameter must also be specified.

[-prefix2 <text>] - Snapshot Copy Name Prefix for Schedule2

This option specifies the prefix associated with the second schedule. If this parameter is specified, -schedule2 and -count2 parameters must also be specified. Every schedule has only one prefix. The command fails if you try to update an existing prefix. If you do not specify this parameter and there is no prefix associated with the schedule, the schedule name is used as the prefix. If you do not specify this parameter and there is already a prefix associated with the schedule from a previous invocation of the command, then that prefix is used.

[-snapmirror-label2 <text>] - Label for SnapMirror Operations for Schedule2

This specifies the SnapMirror Label of the second schedule associated with the Snapshot policy. Once specified, all Snapshot copies created for that schedule have the SnapMirror Label assigned to them. The SnapMirror Label is used by the Vaulting subsystem when you back up Snapshot copies to the Vault Destination.

[-schedule3 <text>] - Schedule3 Name

This option specifies the name of the third schedule associated with the Snapshot policy. If this parameter is specified, the -count3 parameter must also be specified.

[-count3 <integer>] - Maximum Snapshot Copies for Schedule3

This option specifies the maximum number of Snapshot copies that can be taken by the third schedule. If this parameter is specified, the -schedule3 parameter must also be specified.

[-prefix3 <text>] - Snapshot Copy Name Prefix for Schedule3

This option specifies the prefix associated with the third schedule. If this parameter is specified, `-schedule3` and `-count3` parameters must also be specified. Every schedule has only one prefix. The command fails if you try to update an existing prefix. If you do not specify this parameter and there is no prefix associated with the schedule, the schedule name is used as the prefix. If you do not specify this parameter and there is already a prefix associated with the schedule from a previous invocation of the command, then that prefix is used.

[-snapmirror-label3 <text>] - Label for SnapMirror Operations for Schedule3

This specifies the SnapMirror Label of the third schedule associated with the Snapshot policy. Once specified, all Snapshot copies created for that schedule have the SnapMirror Label assigned to them. The SnapMirror Label is used by the Vaulting subsystem when you back up Snapshot copies to the Vault Destination.

[-schedule4 <text>] - Schedule4 Name

This option specifies the name of the fourth schedule associated with the Snapshot policy. If this parameter is specified, the `-count4` parameter must also be specified.

[-count4 <integer>] - Maximum Snapshot Copies for Schedule4

This option specifies the maximum number of Snapshot copies that can be taken by the fourth schedule. If this parameter is specified, the `-schedule4` parameter must also be specified.

[-prefix4 <text>] - Snapshot Copy Name Prefix for Schedule4

This option specifies the prefix associated with the fourth schedule. If this parameter is specified, `-schedule4` and `-count4` parameters must also be specified. Every schedule has only one prefix. The command fails if you try to update an existing prefix. If you do not specify this parameter and there is no prefix associated with the schedule, the schedule name is used as the prefix. If you do not specify this parameter and there is already a prefix associated with the schedule from a previous invocation of the command, then that prefix is used.

[-snapmirror-label4 <text>] - Label for SnapMirror Operations for Schedule4

This specifies the SnapMirror Label of the fourth schedule associated with the Snapshot policy. Once specified, all Snapshot copies created for that schedule have the SnapMirror Label assigned to them. The SnapMirror Label is used by the Vaulting subsystem when you back up Snapshot copies to the Vault Destination.

[-schedule5 <text>] - Schedule5 Name

This option specifies the name of the fifth schedule associated with the Snapshot policy. If this parameter is specified, the `-count5` parameter must also be specified.

[-count5 <integer>] - Maximum Snapshot Copies for Schedule5

This option specifies the maximum number of Snapshot copies that can be taken by the fifth schedule. If this parameter is specified, the `-schedule5` parameter must also be specified.

[-prefix5 <text>] - Snapshot Copy Name Prefix for Schedule5

This option specifies the prefix associated with the fifth schedule. If this parameter is specified, `-schedule5` and `-count5` parameters must also be specified. Every schedule has only one prefix. The command fails if you try to update an existing prefix. If you do not specify this parameter and there is no prefix associated with the schedule, the schedule name is used as the prefix. If you do not specify this parameter and there is already a prefix associated with the schedule from a previous invocation of the command, then that prefix is used.

[-snapmirror-label5 <text>] - Label for SnapMirror Operations for Schedule5

This specifies the SnapMirror Label of the fifth schedule associated with the Snapshot policy. Once specified, all Snapshot copies created for that schedule have the SnapMirror Label assigned to them. The SnapMirror Label is used by the Vaulting subsystem when you back up Snapshot copies to the Vault Destination.

Examples

The following example creates a Snapshot policy named `snappolicy_4hrs` on a Vserver named `vs0`. The policy runs on a single schedule named `4hrs` with a prefix `every_4_hour` and has a maximum number of five Snapshot copies.

```
cluster1::> volume snapshot policy create -vserver vs0 -policy snappolicy_4hrs
-schedule1 4hrs -count1 5 -prefix1 every_4_hour
```

volume snapshot policy delete

Delete a snapshot policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume snapshot policy delete` command deletes a Snapshot policy.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver on which the Snapshot policy is to be deleted.

-policy <snapshot policy> - Snapshot Policy Name

This specifies the Snapshot policy that is to be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes a Snapshot policy named `snappolicy_hourly` on Vserver `vs0`:

```
cluster1::> volume snapshot policy delete -vserver vs0 -policy snappolicy_hourly
```

volume snapshot policy modify

Modify a snapshot policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume snapshot policy modify` command enables you to modify the description associated with a Snapshot policy and whether the policy is enabled or disabled.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver on which the Snapshot policy is to be modified.

-policy <snapshot policy> - Snapshot Policy Name

This specifies the Snapshot policy that is to be modified.

[-enabled {true|false}] - Snapshot Policy Enabled

This optionally specifies whether the Snapshot policy is enabled.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

This specifies the comment text for the Snapshot policy.

[-snapmirror-labels <text>, ...] - Label for SnapMirror Operations

This optionally specifies a comma separated list of SnapMirror labels that are applied to the schedules in the Snapshot policy. Each label in the list applies to only one schedule in the Snapshot policy (maximum of 5 SnapMirror labels), the first label applying to the first schedule, the second label applying to the second schedule, and so on. You can have a maximum of five SnapMirror labels, which corresponds to the maximum number of schedules a Snapshot policy can have. If an empty string ("") is specified, the existing labels will be deleted from all the schedules.

Examples

The following example changes the description of a Snapshot policy named `snappolicy_wknd` on Vserver `vs0` to "Runs only on weekends":

```
cluster1::> volume snapshot policy modify -vserver vs0 -policy snappolicy_wknd -comment "Runs only on weekends"
```

volume snapshot policy modify-schedule

Modify a schedule within snapshot policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume snapshot policy modify-schedule` command modifies the maximum number of Snapshot copies that can be taken by a Snapshot policy's schedule.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver on which a Snapshot policy schedule is to be modified.

-policy <snapshot policy> - Snapshot Policy Name

This specifies the Snapshot policy whose schedule is to be modified.

-schedule <text> - Schedule Name

This specifies the schedule that is to be modified.

[-newcount <integer>] - Maximum Snapshot Copies for Schedule

This specifies the maximum number of Snapshot copies that can be taken by the specified schedule.

The total count of all the Snapshot copies to be retained for the policy cannot be more than 1023.

[-newsnapmirror-label <text>] - Label for SnapMirror Operations

This specifies the SnapMirror Label identified with a Snapshot copy when it is created for the specified schedule. The SnapMirror Label is used by the Vaulting subsystem when you back up Snapshot copies to the Vault Destination. If an empty label ("") is specified, the existing label will be deleted.

Examples

The following example changes the maximum number of Snapshot copies from five to four for a schedule named `midnight` on a Snapshot policy named `snappolicy_nightly` on Vserver `vs0`:

```
cluster1::> volume snapshot policy modify-schedule -vserver vs0 -policy snappolicy_nightly -schedule midnight -newcount 4
```

volume snapshot policy remove-schedule

Remove a schedule from snapshot policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume snapshot policy remove-schedule` command removes a schedule from a Snapshot policy.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver on which a Snapshot policy schedule is to be removed.

-policy <snapshot policy> - Snapshot Policy Name

This specifies the Snapshot policy from which a schedule is to be removed.

-schedule <text> - Schedule Name

This specifies the schedule that is to be removed from the Snapshot policy.

Examples

The following example removes a schedule named `hourly` from a Snapshot policy named `snappolicy_daily` on Vserver `vs0`:

```
cluster1::> volume snapshot policy remove-schedule -vserver vs0 -policy snappolicy_daily -schedule hourly
```

volume snapshot policy show

Show snapshot policies

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `volume snapshot policy show` command displays the following information about Snapshot policies:

- Vserver name
- Snapshot policy name
- Number of schedules in the policy
- Comment for the policy
- Individual schedule names
- Maximum number of Snapshot copies associated with each schedule
- Snapshot copy name prefixes for the schedules
- SnapMirror Labels associated with the schedules

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-revert-incompatible] (privilege: advanced)**

If this parameter is specified, the command displays Snapshot policies that are not supported in Data ONTAP 8.2. The total Snapshot copy count in the policy needs to be reduced to be equal to or less than the supported count for the revert operation to succeed.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays Snapshot policies on the specified Vserver.

[-policy <snapshot policy>] - Snapshot Policy Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays detailed information about the specified Snapshot policy.

[-enabled {true|false}] - Snapshot Policy Enabled

If this parameter is specified, the command displays detailed information only about the Snapshot policy or policies that have the specified enabled value.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Snapshot policy or policies that have the specified comment.

[-total-schedules <integer>] - Total Number of Schedules in This Policy

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Snapshot policy or policies that have the specified total number of schedules.

[-schedules <text>, ...] - Schedule Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Snapshot policy or policies that have the specified list of schedules.

[-counts <integer>, ...] - Maximum Snapshots for the Schedule

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Snapshot policy or policies that have the specified list of maximum numbers of Snapshot copies per schedule.

[-prefixes <text>, ...] - Prefix Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Snapshot policy or policies that have the specified list of prefixes.

[-snapmirror-labels <text>, ...] - Label for SnapMirror Operations

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Snapshot policies that have the specified SnapMirror Label. When you specify a list of SnapMirror labels, the command displays all the Snapshot policies that contain any of the SnapMirror Labels specified in the list.

[-policy-owner <text>] - Owner of the policy

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Snapshot policies that have the specified policy owner.

[-total-count <integer>] - Total Number of Snapshots in This Policy

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Snapshot policies that have the specified total number of Snapshot copies.

Examples

The following example displays information about all Snapshot policies:

```
cluster1::> volume snapshot policy show
Vserver: cm
```

Policy Name	Number of Is		Schedules Enabled		Comment
default	3	false			Default policy with hourly, daily & weekly schedules.
Schedule	Count	Prefix	SnapMirror Label		
hourly	6	hourly	-		
daily	2	daily	-		
weekly	2	weekly	-		
default-1weekly	3	false			Default policy with 6 hourly, 2 daily & 1 weekly schedule.
Schedule	Count	Prefix	SnapMirror Label		
hourly	6	hourly	-		
daily	2	daily	-		
weekly	1	weekly	-		
none	0	false			Policy for no automatic snapshots.
Schedule	Count	Prefix	SnapMirror Label		
-	-	-	-		

```
Vserver: vs0
```

Policy Name	Number of Is		Schedules Enabled		Comment
p1	1	false			-
Schedule	Count	Prefix	SnapMirror Label		
weekly	2	weekly	-		
p2	2	true			-
Schedule	Count	Prefix	SnapMirror Label		
hourly	6	hourly	-		
daily	2	daily	-		

5 entries were displayed.

volume transition-convert-dir commands

Manage conversion of a 7-mode directory into a Cluster-mode

volume transition-convert-dir show

Display 7-Mode directories being converted

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `volume transition-convert-dir show` command displays information about ongoing directory copy conversion operations.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver Name

Displays summary information about the ongoing copy conversions of directories for the volumes in the specified Vserver.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

Displays summary information about the ongoing copy conversions of directories that are occurring on the specified volume.

[-path <text>] - Directory Being Converted

Displays summary information for the ongoing copy conversions of directories that have the specified directory path to convert.

[-job-id <integer>] - Convert Job ID

Displays summary information for the ongoing copy conversions of directories that have the specified job ID.

[-state {Initial|Queued|Running|Waiting|Pausing|Paused|Quitting|Success|Failure|Reschedule|Error|Quit|Dead|Unknown|Restart|Dormant}] - Operation State

Displays summary information for the copy conversions of directories that have the specified job state.

[-bytes-total <integer>] - Bytes Total

Displays summary information for copy conversions which have the estimated number of bytes of directory content to convert.

[-bytes-completed <integer>] - Bytes Completed

Displays summary information for copy conversions which have the estimated number of bytes of directory content that have completed conversion. The value of this field will be updated approximately once per minute.

Examples

The following example illustrates how to show directory conversions for a volume:

```
cluster1::*> volume transition-convert-dir show -volume vol1
Vserver   Volume   Convert Job ID   Directory-path   State
-----
vs0       vol1           151 /data/large_dir   Running
```

volume transition-convert-dir start

Start converting a 7-Mode directory to Cluster-mode

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `volume transition-convert-dir start` command moves the directory entries in an existing directory to a new temporary directory and then replaces the existing directory with the temporary directory. This command only has a use for directories that were created in a non-Unicode format on a 7-Mode storage system and then transitioned to clustered Data ONTAP by using a SnapMirror relationship of type TDP. This command converts the directories to the Unicode format in a way that is less likely to disrupt the operation of the Data ONTAP systems than the existing directory conversion mechanisms. The temporary directory is visible from clients. Attempting to manipulate the directory being copied or the temporary directory might result in expected side-effects and should be avoided.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver on which the volume is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

Specifies the volume in which the directory to be converted is located.

-path <file path> - Directory Path

Specifies the path to the directory to be converted from the root of the volume specified with the `-volume` parameter. The root directory of a volume might not be converted using this command. Also, the path must not have a symbolic link as the last component in the path.

Examples

The following example shows how to start a 7-mode directory conversion for a given path in a volume:

```
cluster1::*> volume transition-convert-dir start -vserver vs0 -volume vol1 -path /data/large_dir
```

Chapter 29. Vserver Commands

Manage Vservers

The `vserver` commands enable you to manage Vservers and their attributes, including the configuration of the CIFS and NFS protocols, export policies, name mappings between CIFS and NFS users, and network services.

vserver add-aggregates

Add aggregates to the Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver add-aggregates` command adds aggregates to the Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver for which aggregates have to be added.

-aggregates <aggregate name>, ... - List of Aggregates to Be Added

Specifies the list of aggregates to add to the Vserver. The root aggregates should not be specified in this list because though the command will return success, volumes cannot be created on root aggregates. In a MetroCluster configuration, this command does not honor the remote cluster's aggregates.

Examples

The following example illustrates how to add aggregates *aggr1* and *aggr2* to a Vserver named *vs.example.com*:

```
cluster1::> vserver add-aggregates -vserver vs.example.com -aggregates aggr1,aggr2
```

vserver add-protocols

Add protocols to the Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver add-protocols` command adds given protocols to a specified Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

This specifies the Vserver that is to be modified.

-protocols {nfs|cifs|fc|iscsi|ndmp|nvme}, ... - Protocols

This parameter specifies the list of protocols to be allowed to run on the Vserver. Possible values include *nfs*, *cifs*, *fc*, *iscsi*, *ndmp* and *nvme*.

Examples

The following example shows adding protocol 'cifs' to a vserver named *vs0.example.com*.

```
cluster1::> vserver add-protocols -vserver vs0.example.com -protocols cifs
```

vserver context

Set Vserver context

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Cluster administrators can use the `vserver context` command to login to a specified Vserver with a specified Vserver user name. All subsequent commands will be issued in the context of that Vserver. The role of the cluster administrator will be the same as that of the user name with which the Vserver context was set. The context is valid for the duration of the CLI or Web UI session in which it is specified. The [Chapter 1 “exit” on page 1](#) command can be used to return to the original context.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver.

[-username <text>] - Vserver Administrator User Name

Use this parameter to specify a Vserver administrator user name for the context. The default value *vsadmin* is used if one is not specified.

Examples

The following example sets the CLI context to Vserver *vs0.example.com*. All subsequently issued commands will be executed in the context of that Vserver:

```
cluster1::> vserver context -vserver vs0.example.com
Info: Use 'exit' command to return.
vs0.example.com::>
```

vserver create

Create a Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver create` command creates a Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

This specifies the name of the Vserver that is to be created. Use a fully qualified domain name (FQDN) - for example, "data.example.com" - for the Vserver to ensure unique Vserver names across cluster leagues.

Note: Maximum number of characters supported is 47, and 41 for a Vserver with subtype "sync-source". "all" is a reserved name and must not be used as a Vserver name.

[-subtype <vserver subtype>] - Vserver Subtype

This specifies the subtype of the Vserver being created. Possible values are:

- default - For default data Vservers
- dp-destination - For Data Protection destination Vservers
- sync-source - For MetroCluster source Vservers
- sync-destination - For MetroCluster destination Vservers

[-rootvolume <volume name>] - Root Volume

This parameter optionally specifies the name of the Vserver's root volume, which is created when the Vserver is created. The default name is *svm_root*. The size of the Vserver's root volume is 1GB

[-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Aggregate

This parameter optionally specifies the storage aggregate that holds the Vserver's root volume. Selection of the aggregate is based on the Vserver setup algorithm.

- Creating a root volume on the SnapLock aggregate is not supported.
- Creating a root volume of sync-source Vserver on the unmirrored aggregate is not supported.

[-rootvolume-security-style <security style>] - Root Volume Security Style

This parameter optionally specifies the security style for the Vserver's root volume. Possible values include *unix* (for UNIX mode bits), *ntfs* (for CIFS ACLs), and *mixed* (for mixed NFS and CIFS access). The default value is *unix*. Regardless of the security style, both NFS and CIFS clients can read from and write to the root volume.

[-language <Language code>] - Default Volume Language Code

This optionally specifies the default language encoding setting for the Vserver and its volumes. The recommended format is to append *.UTF-8* for the language encoding values. For example, for the *en_US* language, the recommended format is *en_US.UTF-8*. The default setting is *C.UTF-8*.

[-snapshot-policy <snapshot policy>] - Snapshot Policy

This optionally specifies the Snapshot policy for new volumes created on the Vserver. If no value is specified, the default Snapshot policy is used. You can use the *-snapshot-policy* parameter on the [“volume create” on page 1310](#) or [“volume modify” on page 1321](#) commands to set the Snapshot policy on a specific volume, regardless of its Vserver's Snapshot policy setting.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

This optionally specifies a comment for the Vserver.

[-quota-policy <text>] - Quota Policy

This optionally specifies a quota policy for the Vserver.

[-caching-policy <text>] - Caching Policy Name

This optionally specifies the caching policy to apply to the Vserver. A caching policy defines how the system caches this volume's data in Flash Cache modules. If a caching policy is not assigned to this Vserver, the system uses the default cluster-wide policy. The available caching policies are:

- *none* - Does not cache any user data or metadata blocks.
- *auto* - Read caches all metadata and randomly read user data blocks, and write caches all randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- *meta* - Read caches only metadata blocks.
- *random_read* - Read caches all metadata and randomly read user data blocks.
- *random_read_write* - Read caches all metadata, randomly read and randomly written user data blocks.
- *all_read* - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, and sequentially read user data blocks.
- *all_read_random_write* - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, sequentially read, and randomly written user data.
- *all* - Read caches all data blocks read and written. It does not do any write caching.

Default caching-policy is *auto*.

[-ipspace <IPspace>] - IPspace Name

This optionally specifies the IPspace the Vserver will be assigned to. If left unspecified, the Vserver will be assigned to the default IPspace.

[-foreground {true|false}] - Foreground Process

This parameter optionally specifies whether the Vserver create operation can be executed in the background. If nothing is specified, by default the Vserver create operation is executed in the foreground.

Examples

The following example creates a Vserver named *vs0.example.com* in the IPspace *ipspace123*. The Vserver's root volume is named *root_vs0* and is located on aggregate *aggr0*. The Vserver uses NIS for network information, a file for name mapping information, and the language is U.S. English:

```
cluster1::> vserver create -vserver vs0.example.com -ipspace ipspace123 -rootvolume root_vs0 -aggregate aggr0
-language en_US.UTF-8 -rootvolume-security-style mixed
```

The following example creates a Vserver named *vs1* using default values. The default name for the Vserver's root volume is *svm_root* and the Vserver is located on an aggregate selected on the basis of the Vserver setup algorithm. The default root volume's security style is set to *unix*.

```
cluster1::> vserver create -vserver vs1
cluster1::> vserver show -vserver vs1 -fields rootvolume, rootvolume-security-style, aggregate
vserver rootvolume aggregate rootvolume-security-style
-----
vs1      svm_root    aggr1      unix
```

vserver delete

Delete an existing Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver delete` command deletes a specified Vserver. If the Vserver is associated with one or more volumes, you must manually delete volumes (including root and mirror volumes) before you delete the Vserver. If the Vserver subtype is *dp-destination*, change the Vserver subtype to *default* by specifying the Vserver as the destination in the [“snapmirror break” on page 584](#) command before deleting the objects owned by the Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

This specifies the Vserver that is to be deleted.

[-foreground {true|false}] - Foreground Process

This optionally specifies the Vserver delete operation can be executed in the background. If nothing is specified, by default the Vserver delete operation is executed in the foreground.

Examples

The following example deletes a Vserver named *vs2.example.com*:

```
cluster1::> vserver delete -vserver vs2.example.com
```

vserver modify

Modify a Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver modify` command modifies the attributes of a specified Vserver. If the Vserver subtype is of type *dp-destination*, then only the `-aggr-list` parameter can be modified.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

This specifies the Vserver that is to be modified.

[-language <Language code>] - Default Volume Language Code

This optional parameter specifies the default language encoding setting for the Vserver and its volumes. The recommended format is to append *.UTF-8* for the language encoding values. For example, for the *en_US* language, the recommended format is *en_US.UTF-8*. The default setting is *C.UTF-8*. This field is not modifiable on a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

[-snapshot-policy <snapshot policy>] - Snapshot Policy

This optional parameter specifies the Snapshot policy for a Vserver being modified.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

This optional parameter specifies a comment for the Vserver.

[-quota-policy <text>] - Quota Policy

This optional parameter specifies a quota policy to be used for all volumes associated with a Vserver. You can create and configure multiple, different quota policies, but each Vserver must have one and only one associated quota policy. This parameter is not supported on a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

[-aggr-list <aggregate name>, ...] - List of Aggregates Assigned

This optional parameter specifies a confined list of aggregates on which volumes can be created for a Vserver by the Vserver administrator. But these aggregates do not become exclusive property of the Vserver, i.e. they might be assigned for use to other Vservers. If the value of this parameter is specified as "-", then the Vserver administrator cannot create any volumes for that Vserver. Note that the cluster administrator will still be able to create volumes on any aggregate and assign them to this Vserver.

[-max-volumes <unsigned32_or_unlimited>] - Limit on Maximum Number of Volumes allowed

This optional parameter specifies the maximum number of volumes that can be created for the Vserver, including the root volume. This value is not modifiable on a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

[-admin-state {running|stopped|starting|stopping}] - Vserver Admin State (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to set the admin state of the Vserver if the Vserver start or stop job fails. Possible values include *running* and *stopped*.

[-allowed-protocols {nfs|cifs|fc|iscsi|ndmp|nvme}, ...] - Allowed Protocols

This optional parameter specifies the list of protocols to be allowed to run on the Vserver. When part of *vserver-modify*, this field should include the existing list along with the new protocol list to be added to prevent data disruptions. Possible values include *nfs*, *cifs*, *fc*, *iscsi*, *ndmp* and *nvme*. Possible values for a Vserver with Infinite Volume include *nfs* and *cifs*.

[-disallowed-protocols {nfs|cifs|fc|iscsi|ndmp|nvme}, ...] - Disallowed Protocols

This optional parameter specifies the list of protocols to be disallowed to run on the Vserver. When part of *vserver-modify*, this field should include the existing list along with the new protocol list to be added to prevent data disruptions. Possible values include *nfs*, *cifs*, *fc*, *iscsi*, *ndmp* and *nvme*. Only the protocols configured for Vservers with Infinite Volume can be disallowed.

[-qos-policy-group <text>] - QoS Policy Group

This optionally specifies which QoS policy group to apply to the Vserver. This policy group defines measurable service level objectives (SLOs) that apply to the storage objects with which the policy group is associated. If you do not assign a policy group to a Vserver, the system will not monitor and control the traffic to it. To remove this Vserver from a policy group, enter the reserved keyword "none". This parameter is not supported on a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

[-caching-policy <text>] - Caching Policy Name

This optionally specifies the caching policy to apply to the Vserver. A caching policy defines how the system caches this volume's data in Flash Cache modules. If a caching policy is not assigned to this Vserver, the system uses the default cluster-wide policy. The available caching policies are:

- none - Does not cache any user data or metadata blocks.
- auto - Read caches all metadata and randomly read user data blocks, and write caches all randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- meta - Read caches only metadata blocks.
- random_read - Read caches all metadata and randomly read user data blocks.
- random_read_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read and randomly written user data blocks.
- all_read - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, and sequentially read user data blocks.
- all_read_random_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, sequentially read, and randomly written user data.
- all - Read caches all data blocks read and written. It does not do any write caching.

Default caching-policy is auto.

[-foreground {true|false}] - Foreground Process

This optionally specifies whether the Vserver modify operation can be executed in the background. If nothing is specified, by default the Vserver modify operation is executed in the foreground.

Examples

The following example modifies the quota policy for a Vserver named vs0.example.com to pol1, specifies a Snapshot policy named daily, adds the comment "Sales team access".

```
cluster1::> vsserver modify -vserver vs0.example.com -snapshot-policy daily
               -comment "Sales team access" -quota-policy pol1
```

vserver prepare-for-revert

Prepares Vservers to be reverted

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver prepare-for-revert` command prepares Vservers to be reverted to the previous version of Data ONTAP. It disables any operations that cannot be scheduled during revert.

Examples

The following example prepares all Vservers to be reverted.

```
cluster1::*> vserver prepare-for-revert
```

vserver remove-aggregates

Remove aggregates from the Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver remove-aggregates` command removes aggregates from the Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver from which aggregates have to be removed.

-aggregates <aggregate name>, ... - List of Aggregates to Be Removed

Specifies the list of aggregates to remove from the Vserver.

Examples

The following example illustrates how to remove aggregates *aggr1* and *aggr2* from a Vserver named *vs.example.com*:

```
cluster1::> vserver remove-aggregates -vserver vs.example.com -aggregates aggr1,aggr2
```

vserver remove-protocols

Remove protocols from the Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver remove-protocols` command removes the specified protocols from the specified Vserver. When you remove the protocols from a Vserver, the data access with respect to the removed protocols is disrupted.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver that is to be modified.

-protocols {nfs|cifs|fc|iscsi|ndmp|nvme}, ... - Protocols

This parameter specifies the list of protocols to be removed. on the Vserver. Possible values include *nfs*, *cifs*, *fc*, *iscsi*, *ndmp* and *nvme*.

Examples

The following example shows removing protocol 'cifs' from a Vserver named *vs0.example.com*.

```
cluster1::> vserver remove-protocols -vserver vs0.example.com -protocols cifs
```

vserver rename

Rename a Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver rename` command renames the Vserver. If the vserver being renamed is participating in an Inter-cluster Vserver peer relationship, all the corresponding remote clusters will be updated with the new peer Vserver name.

Parameters

-vserver <text> - Vserver

This specifies the Vserver that is to be renamed.

-newname <vserver> - New Vserver name (Use Fully Qualified Domain Name, For example: data.example.com)

This specifies the Vserver's new name. The name must be a unique Vserver name in the cluster. Use a fully qualified domain name (FQDN) - for example, "data.example.com" - for the Vserver name to reduce name collisions in cluster leagues.

Note: Maximum number of characters supported is 47, and 41 for a Vserver with subtype "sync-source". "all" is a reserved name and must not be used as a Vserver name.

[-foreground {true|false}] - Foreground Process

This specifies whether the rename job will be run in foreground or background. By default, the job runs in foreground.

Examples

The following examples rename a Vserver named *vs1.example.com* as *vs2.example.com*, and then finally back to its original name:

```
(When there is no intercluster Vserver peer relationship with the vserver)

cluster1::> vserver rename -vserver vs1.example.com -newname vs2.example.com

(When there is at least one intercluster peer relationship with the Vserver)

cluster1::> vserver rename -vserver vs1.example.com -newname vs2.example.com

[Job 277] Job succeeded: Vserver rename completed successfully

cluster1::> vserver rename -vserver vs2.example.com -newname vs1.example.com -foreground false

[Job 278] Job is queued: Rename Vserver vs2.example.com to vs1.example.com.
```

vserver restamp-msid

Restamp the MSIDs of all the volumes in a Vserver to match or be different from the source Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver restamp-msid` command restamps MSIDs of all volumes in a dp-destination Vserver to make them either identical to the VserverDR source Vserver. The command is run on secondary VserverDR site and automatically updates the MSID preserve behavior for the Vserver. A [“snapmirror resync” on page 622](#) must be run after this command completes.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver name

The name of the dp-destination Vserver.

-preserve-msid {true|false} - Make MSID same as that of source Vserver. False sets the values as different.

Boolean value through which the user can specify whether to make the MSIDs of the volumes same as that of Source Vserver. Specifying true will make the MSIDs same and specifying false will make them different.

Examples

This example will stamp all the volumes of Vserver *vs1dp* with the same MSID as the source Vserver.

```
cluster1::>vserver restamp-msid -vserver vs1dp -preserve-msid true
```

vserver show

Display Vservers

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver show` command displays the following information:

- Vserver name
- Vserver type (*data*, *admin*, *node* or *system* - detailed view only)

- Vserver subtype (*default*, *dp-destination*, *sync-source*, and *sync-destination* - detailed view only)
- Vserver universal unique identifier (detailed view only)
- Root volume name
- Aggregate on which the root volume is located
- Associated NIS domain
- Root volume security style (*unix* for UNIX mode bits, *ntfs* for CIFS ACLs, *mixed* for both (detailed view only), or *unified* (Infinite Volumes only))
- LDAP client
- Language (detailed view only)
- Snapshot policy (detailed view only)
- Comment text (detailed view only)
- Quota policy (detailed view only)
- Aggregate list (detailed view only)
- Maximum Volumes (detailed view only)
- Qos-policy-group (detailed view only)
- Config-lock (detailed view only)
- Admin state (*running*, *stopped*, *starting*, *stopping*, *initializing*, or *deleting*)
- Operational state (*running*, or *stopped*)
- Operational state stopped reason (*sync-destination-and-switchover-not-done*, or *cluster-reboot-done*, or *admin-state-stopped*)
- Allowed Protocols (*nfs*, *cifs*, *fcp*, *iscsi*, *nvme*, *ndmp* - detailed view only)
- Disallowed Protocols (*nfs*, *cifs*, *fcp*, *iscsi*, *nvme*, *ndmp* - detailed view only)
- Whether the Vserver is a Vserver with Infinite Volume (detailed view only)
- IPspace to which the Vserver belongs (detailed view only)
- Caching policy

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-protocols]

If this optional parameter is specified, the command displays the allowed and disallowed set of protocols for the Vserver(s).

| [-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver>] - Vserver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays detailed information about the specified Vserver.

[-type <vserver type>] - Vserver Type

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Vserver or Vservers that have the specified Vserver type. Types include *admin* for the cluster-wide management Vserver, *system* for cluster-level communications in an IPspace, *data* for data serving Vserver, and *node* for node management Vserver.

[-subtype <vserver subtype>] - Vserver Subtype

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Vserver or Vservers that have the specified Vserver subtype. Types include:

- *default* for default data Vserver
- *dp-destination* for Data Protection destination Vserver.
- *sync-source* for MetroCluster source Vserver,
- *sync-destination* for MetroCluster destination Vserver.

[-uuid <UUID>] - Vserver UUID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Vserver that match the specified UUID.

[-rootvolume <volume name>] - Root Volume

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Vserver or Vservers that have the specified root volume.

[-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Aggregate

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Vserver or Vservers that have their root volumes contained by the specified aggregate.

[-nisdomain <nis domain>] - NIS Domain

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Vserver or Vservers that use the specified NIS domain.

[-rootvolume-security-style <security style>] - Root Volume Security Style

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Vserver or Vservers that have the specified root-volume security style. The *unified* security style, which applies only to Infinite Volumes, cannot be applied to a Vserver's root volume.

[-ldap-client <text>] - LDAP Client

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Vserver or Vservers that use the specified LDAP client.

[-language <Language code>] - Default Volume Language Code

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Vserver or Vservers that use the specified language. To determine the available languages, enter "`vserver show -language ?`" at the clustershell command prompt and at the Vserver prompt.

[-snapshot-policy <snapshot policy>] - Snapshot Policy

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Vserver or Vservers that have the specified Snapshot policy.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Vserver or Vservers that match the specified comment.

[-quota-policy <text>] - Quota Policy

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Vserver or Vservers that use the specified quota policy.

[-aggr-list <aggregate name>, ...] - List of Aggregates Assigned

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Vserver or Vservers to which the specified aggregate(s) are assigned for use.

[-max-volumes <unsigned32_or_unlimited>] - Limit on Maximum Number of Volumes allowed

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Vserver or Vservers on which the specified maximum volume count is configured.

[-admin-state {running|stopped|starting|stopping}] - Vserver Admin State

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Vserver or Vservers that match the specified admin-state.

[-operational-state {running|stopped}] - Vserver Operational State

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Vserver or Vservers that match the specified operational-state. This field determines the state of the Vserver LIFs. New LIFs created on a Vserver, which is in running state, will be operationally up and the LIFs created on a Vserver, which is in stopped state, will be operationally down.

[-operational-state-stopped-reason {sync destination and switchover is not done|cluster reboot is done|admin state stopped| dp destination not started}] - Vserver Operational State Stopped Reason

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Vserver or Vservers that are operationally stopped due to the specified reason. This field indicates the reason for the operational-state of the Vserver being stopped

[-allowed-protocols {nfs|cifs|fcpl|iscsi|ndmp|nvme}, ...] - Allowed Protocols

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Vserver or Vservers on which the specified protocols are allowed to run.

[-disallowed-protocols {nfs|cifs|fcpl|iscsi|ndmp|nvme}, ...] - Disallowed Protocols

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Vserver or Vservers on which the specified protocols are disallowed to run.

[-is-repository {true|false}] - Is Vserver with Infinite Volume

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Vservers which have the specified is-repository value. This will be true for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

[-qos-policy-group <text>] - QoS Policy Group

Display the Vservers that match the specified qos-policy-group.

A policy group defines measurable service level objectives (SLOs) that apply to the storage objects with which the policy group is associated. If you do not assign a policy group to a Vserver, the system will not monitor and control the traffic to it.

[-caching-policy <text>] - Caching Policy Name

Display the Vservers that match the specified caching-policy.

A caching policy defines the caching behavior of this Vserver at the Flash Cache level. If a caching policy is not assigned to this Vserver, the system uses the default cluster-wide policy. The available caching policies are:

- none - Does not cache any user data or metadata blocks.
- auto - Read caches all metadata and randomly read user data blocks, and write caches all randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- meta - Read caches only metadata blocks.
- random_read - Read caches all metadata and randomly read user data blocks.
- random_read_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, and randomly written user data blocks.
- all_read - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, and sequentially read user data blocks.
- all_read_random_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, sequentially read, and randomly written user data.
- all - Read caches all data blocks read and written. It does not do any write caching.

Default caching-policy is auto.

[-config-lock {true|false}] - Config Lock

This parameter specifies if the Vserver is locked or unlocked for modification. If the config-lock is set to true, then modifying the Vserver's configuration is not allowed.

[-ipspace <IPspace>] - IPspace Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the Vservers that are assigned to the specified IPspace.

[-foreground {true|false}] - Foreground Process

This optionally specifies whether the Vserver show operation can be executed in the background. If nothing is specified, by default the Vserver show operation is executed in the foreground.

Examples

The following example displays information about all Vservers.

```
cluster1::> vserver show
```

```
non mcc setup:
  AdminOperational  Root
Vserver  Type      Subtype    statestate    VolumeAggregate
-----
cluster  admin    -    --    --
node1    node     -    --    --
vs0      data     default   runningrunning  root_vs1aggr0
vs1      data     dp-destination  stoppedstopped  --
```

4 entries were displayed.

```
mcc setup:
```

```
cluster1::> vserver show
  Admin  Operational Root
Vserver  Type      Subtype    state  state    Volume  Aggregate
-----
cluster  admin    ---    -  -
node1    node     ---    -  -
vs2      data     sync-sourcerunningrunning  rv      data_aggr
vs3-mc   data     sync-destinationrunningstopped-  -
```

4 entries were displayed.

vserver show-aggregates

Show details of aggregates in a Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver show-aggregates` command displays the details of all the aggregates that are associated with Vservers. The aggregate details displayed are the aggregate name, state, available size, the type of aggregate and the SnapLock type.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver>] - Vserver

If this optional parameter is specified, the command displays the details of aggregates that are associated with the specified Vserver.

[-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Aggregate

If this optional parameter is specified, the command displays all of the Vservers configured with the specified aggregate.

Examples

The following example displays the aggregates configured for Vserver vs.

```
cluster1::> vserver show-aggregates -vserver vs
```

Vserver	Aggregate	State	Available Size	Type	SnapLock-Type
vs	aggr1	online	795.2MB	hdd	non-snaplock
vs	aggr2	online	795.2MB	hdd	non-snaplock

2 entries were displayed.

vserver show-protocols

Show protocols for Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver show-protocols` command displays the running protocols on a given Vserver.

Parameters

[`-fields <fieldname>, ...`]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[`-instance`]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[`-vserver <vserver>`] - Vserver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the allowed set of protocols for the specified Vserver.

[`-protocol {nfs|cifs|fcpl|iscsi|ndmp|nvme}, ...`] - Protocols

If this optional parameter is specified, the command displays all the Vservers configured with the specified protocols.

Examples

The following example displays the protocols configured for Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::> vserver show-protocols -vserver vs1
Vserver: vs1
Protocols: nfs, cifs
```

vserver start

Start a Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver start` command starts data access on a Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

This specifies the name of the Vserver on which the data access is to be started. This operation is only supported on a data Vserver.

Note: The name must be of 47 characters length or less.

`[-foreground {true|false}] - Foreground Process`

This specifies if the `vserver start` command should be executed in the foreground or background. If you do not enter this parameter, it is set to *true*, and the `vserver start` command is executed in the foreground.

`[-force [true]] - Force Vserver Start`

In case of a MetroCluster configuration or Vserver disaster recovery, by using this parameter you can start the Vserver that is either locked (which prevents any configuration changes) or its partner Vserver is operationally running. If you do not enter this parameter, it is set to false.

Examples

The following example starts data access on Vserver *vs0.example.com* in the background.

```
cluster1::> vserver start -vserver vs0.example.com -foreground false
```

vserver stop

Stop a Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver stop` command stops data access on a Vserver.

Parameters

`-vserver <vserver> - Vserver`

This specifies the name of the Vserver on which the data access is to be stopped. This operation is only supported on a data Vserver.

Note: The name must be of 47 characters length or less.

`[-foreground {true|false}] - Foreground Process`

This specifies if `vserver stop` command should be executed in the foreground or background. If you do not enter this parameter, it is set to *true*, and the `vserver stop` command is executed in the foreground.

Examples

The following example stops data access on Vserver *vs0.example.com* in the background.

```
cluster1::> vserver stop -vserver vs0.example.com -foreground false
```

vserver unlock

Unlock Vserver configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver unlock` command revokes the administrative lock on the Vserver configuration. When a Vserver is unlocked, changes to the configuration are permitted. The unlock operation fails if the Vserver is not locked by the administrator or if it is locked by internal applications. If the Vserver fails to unlock due to an error condition, you can use the `-force` option.

Parameters

`-vserver <vserver> - Vserver`

The name of the Vserver that has to be unlocked.

`[-force [true]] - Force Unlock`

This option is specified to unlock the Vserver when the Vserver fails to unlock due to an error condition.

Examples

The following example illustrates how to unlock the Vserver named *vs123.example.com*, *forcefully*:

```
cluster1::> vsserver unlock -vsserver vs1.example.com -force true
```

vserver active-directory commands

Manage Active Directory

vserver active-directory create

Create an Active Directory account. If joining a domain, this command may take several minutes to complete.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver active-directory create` command creates an Active Directory account for a Vserver. When you create the Active Directory account, you must add it to an existing Windows Active Directory domain. When you enter this command, you are prompted to provide the credentials of a user account that has sufficient privileges to add computers to the `-ou` container within the `-domain` domain. The user account must have a password that cannot be empty. When joining a domain, this command may take several minutes to complete.

Note: Each Vserver can have only one Active Directory account.

Parameters

-vsserver <vserver> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver for which you want to create the Active Directory account. The Vserver must already exist.

-account-name <NetBIOS> - Active Directory NetBIOS Name

This parameter specifies the name of the Active Directory account (up to 15 characters).

-domain <TextNoCase> - Fully Qualified Domain Name

This parameter specifies the name of the Active Directory domain.

[-ou <text>] - Organizational Unit

This parameter specifies the organizational unit within the Active Directory domain. By default, this parameter is set to *CN=Computers*. When specifying this parameter, specify only the organizational unit portion of the distinguished name. Data ONTAP appends the value provided for the required `-domain` parameter onto the value provided for `-ou` parameter to produce the Active Directory distinguished name, which is used when creating the Vserver's Active Directory account in the domain.

Examples

The following example creates an Active Directory account *ADSERVER1* for Vserver *vs1* and domain *example.com*.

```
cluster1::> vsserver active-directory create -vsserver vs1 -account-name ADSERVER1 -domain example.com
```

In order to create an Active Directory machine account, you must supply the name and password of a Windows account with sufficient privileges to add computers to the "CN=Computers" container within the "example.com" domain.

Enter the user name: Administrator

Enter the password:

The following example creates an Active Directory account *ADSERVER2* for Vserver *vs2*, domain *example.com* and organizational unit *sample_ou*.

```
cluster1::> vsriver active-directory create -vsriver vs2 -account-name ADSERVER2 -domain example.com -ou OU=sample_ou
```

In order to create an Active Directory machine account, you must supply the name and password of a Windows account with sufficient privileges to add computers to the "OU=sample_ou" container within the "example.com" domain.

Enter the user name: Administrator

Enter the password:

vsvriver active-directory delete

Delete an Active Directory account

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vsvriver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsvriver active-directory delete` command deletes the Active Directory account for a specified Vsvriver.

Parameters

-vsriver <vsriver> - Vsvriver

This parameter specifies the Vsvriver for the Active Directory account you want to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes the Active Directory account for a Vsvriver named *vs1*:

```
cluster1::> vsriver active-directory delete -vsriver vs1
```

In order to delete an Active Directory machine account, you must supply the name and password of a Windows account with sufficient privileges to remove computers from the "example.com" domain.

Enter the user name: Administrator

Enter the password:

vsvriver active-directory modify

Modify the domain of an Active Directory account. If re-joining the current domain or joining a new one, this command may take several minutes to complete.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vsvriver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsvriver active-directory modify` command modifies the domain of an Active Directory account. You can also re-join the current domain or join a new one. When joining a domain, this command may take several minutes to complete.

Parameters

-vsriver <vsriver> - Vsvriver

This parameter specifies the Vsvriver for the Active Directory account whose associated domain you want to modify.

[-domain <TextNoCase>] - Fully Qualified Domain Name

This parameter specifies the fully qualified name of the Active Directory domain to associate with the Active Directory account.

Examples

The following example modifies the Active Directory domain associated with Vserver *vs1*.

```
cluster1::> vsriver active-directory modify -vsriver vs1 -domain example.com
```

In order to create an Active Directory machine account, you must supply the name and password of a Windows account with sufficient privileges to add computers to the "CN=Computers" container within the "example.com" domain.

Enter the user name: administrator

Enter the password:

vsvriver active-directory password-change

Change the domain account password for an Active Directory account

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vsvriver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsvriver active-directory password-change` command changes the domain account password for the specified Vsvriver's Active Directory account.

Parameters

-vsriver <vsriver> - Vsvriver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vsvriver associated with the Active Directory account whose domain account password you want to change.

Examples

The following example changes the password for the Active Directory account for a Vsvriver named *vs1*.

```
cluster1::> vsriver active-directory password-change -vsriver vs1
```

vsvriver active-directory password-reset

Reset the domain account password for an Active Directory account

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vsvriver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsvriver active-directory password-reset` command resets the domain account password for the Active Directory account. This may be required if the password stored along with the machine account in the Windows Active Directory domain is changed or reset without the Vsvriver's knowledge. The operation requires the credentials for a user with permission to reset the password in the organizational unit (OU) that contains the machine account.

Parameters

-vsriver <vsriver> - Vsvriver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vsvriver associated with the Active Directory account whose domain account password you want to reset.

Examples

The following example resets the password for the Active Directory account for a Vserver named *vs1*.
cluster1::> vsserver active-directory password-reset -vsserver vs1

Enter your user ID: Administrator
Enter your password:

vserver active-directory show

Display Active Directory accounts

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver active-directory show` command displays information about Active Directory accounts. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all Active Directory accounts:

- Vserver name
- Active Directory account NetBIOS name
- Domain or workgroup name

You can specify the `-fields` parameter to specify which fields of information to display about Active Directory accounts. You can use `-fields ?` to display the valid values for the `-fields` parameter. In addition to the fields above, you can display the following fields:

- Fully-qualified domain name
- Organizational unit

You can specify additional parameters to display only information that matches those parameters. For instance, to display information only about Active Directory accounts that are in the Windows Active Directory domain named *RUBY*, run the command with the value of the `-domain-workgroup` parameter set to *RUBY*.

You can specify the `-instance` parameter to display all information for all Active Directory accounts in list form.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-vsserver <vserver>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Active Directory account for the specified Vserver.

[-account-name <NetBIOS>] - Active Directory NetBIOS Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for the Active Directory accounts that match the specified NetBIOS account name.

[-domain-workgroup <CIFS domain>] - NetBIOS Domain/Workgroup Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for the Active Directory accounts that are in the specified NetBIOS domain or workgroup.

Note: Workgroups are not supported in this release.

[-domain <TextNoCase>] - Fully Qualified Domain Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for the Active Directory accounts that are in the specified domain.

[-ou <text>] - Organizational Unit

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for the Active Directory accounts that are in the specified organizational unit.

[-auth-style {domain|workgroup|realm}] - Authentication Style

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for the Active Directory accounts that are in the specified authentication style.

Examples

The following example displays a subset of the information about all Active Directory accounts.

```
cluster1::> vsriver active-directory show
```

Vserver	Account Name	Domain/Workgroup Name
vs1	ADSERVER1	EXAMPLE

The following example displays all information about all Active Directory Vservers in list form.

```
cluster1::> vsriver active-directory show -instance
```

```

Vserver: vs1
Active Directory account NetBIOS Name: ADSERVER1
NetBIOS Domain/Workgroup Name: EXAMPLE
Fully Qualified Domain Name: EXAMPLE.COM
Organizational Unit: CN=Computers
```

Vserver Audit Commands

Manage auditing of protocol requests that the Vserver services

The `vsriver audit` commands enable you to manage auditing of protocol requests that the Vserver services.

vsriver audit create

Create an audit configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsriver audit create` command creates an audit configuration for a Vserver.

When you create an audit configuration, you can also specify the rotation method. By default, the audit log is rotated based on size.

You can use the time-based rotation parameters in any combination (`-rotate-schedule-month`, `-rotate-schedule-dayofweek`, `-rotate-schedule-day`, `-rotate-schedule-hour`, and `-rotate-schedule-minute`). The `-rotate-schedule-minute` parameter is mandatory. All other time-based rotation parameters are optional.

The rotation schedule is calculated by using all the time-related values. For example, if you specify only the `-rotate-schedule-minute` parameter, the audit log files are rotated based on the minutes specified on all days of the week, during all hours on all months of the year. If you specify only one or two time-based rotation parameters (say `-rotate-schedule-month` and `-rotate-schedule-minutes`), the log files are rotated based on the minute values that you specified on all days of the week, during all hours, but only during the specified months. For example, you can specify that the audit log is to be rotated during the months January, March, and August on all Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 10:30.

If you specify values for both `-rotate-schedule-dayofweek` and `-rotate-schedule-day`, they are considered independently. For example if you specify `-rotate-schedule-dayofweek` as Friday and `-rotate-schedule-day` as 13 then the audit logs would be rotated on every Friday and on the 13th day of the specified month, not just on every Friday the 13th.

This command is not supported on a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which to create the audit configuration. The Vserver must already exist.

-destination <text> - Log Destination Path

This parameter specifies the audit log destination path where consolidated audit logs are stored. If the path is not valid, the command fails. The path can be up to 864 characters in length and must have read-write permissions.

[-events {file-ops|cifs-logon-logoff|cap-staging|file-share|audit-policy-change|user-account|authorization-policy-change|security-group}, ...] - Categories of Events to Audit

This parameter specifies the categories of events to be audited. Supported event categories are: file access events (both CIFS and NFS), CIFS logon and logoff events, Central Access Policy(CAP) staging events, File share events, Audit policy change events, Local User Account Management Events, Local Security Group Management Events and Authorization Policy Change Events. The corresponding parameter values are: *file-ops*, *cifs-logon-logoff*, *cap-staging*, *file-share*, *audit-policy-change*, *user-account*, *security-group* and *authorization-policy-change*. By default, *file-ops*, *cifs-logon-logoff* and *audit-policy-change* events are enabled. The support for *audit-policy-change* event can be modified from diag prompt using [“vserver audit modify” on page 1534](#) command.

[-format {xml|evttx}] - Log Format

This parameter specifies the output format of the audit logs. The output format can be either Data ONTAP-specific XML or Microsoft Windows EVTX log format. By default, the output format is EVTX.

{ [-rotate-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Log File Size Limit

This parameter specifies the audit log file size limit. By default, the audit log is rotated based on size. The default audit log size is 100 MB.

[-rotate-schedule-month <cron_month>, ...] - Log Rotation Schedule: Month

This parameter specifies the monthly schedule for rotating the audit log. For example, you can specify that the audit log is to be rotated during the months January, March, and August, or during all the months. Valid values are January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, and all. Specify "all" to rotate the audit logs every month.

[-rotate-schedule-dayofweek <cron_dayofweek>, ...] - Log Rotation Schedule: Day of Week

This parameter specifies the daily (day of the week) schedule for rotating the audit log. For example, you can specify that the audit log is to be rotated on Tuesdays and Fridays, or during all the days of a week. Valid values are Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and all. Specify "all" to rotate the audit logs every day.

[-rotate-schedule-day <cron_dayofmonth>, ...] - Log Rotation Schedule: Day

This parameter specifies the day of the month schedule for rotating the audit log. For example, you can specify that the audit log is to be rotated on the 10th and 20th days of a month, or all days of a month. Valid values range from 1 to 31.

[-rotate-schedule-hour <cron_hour>, ...] - Log Rotation Schedule: Hour

This parameter specifies the hourly schedule for rotating the audit log. For example, you can specify that the audit log is to be rotated at 6 a.m and 10 a.m. Valid values range from 0 (midnight) to 23 (11:00 p.m.). Specify "all" to rotate the audit logs every hour.

-rotate-schedule-minute <cron_minute>, ...} - Log Rotation Schedule: Minute

This parameter specifies the minute schedule for rotating the audit log. For example, you can specify that the audit log is to be rotated at the 30th minute. Valid values range from 0 to 59.

[-rotate-limit <integer>] - Log Files Rotation Limit

This parameter specifies the audit log files rotation limit. A value of 0 indicates that all the log files are retained. The default value is 0. For example, if you enter a value of 5, the last five audit logs are retained.

Examples

The following examples create an audit configuration for Vserver vs1 using size-based rotation.

```
cluster1::> vserver audit create -vserver vs1 -destination /audit_log -rotate-size 10MB -rotate-limit 5
```

The following example creates an audit configuration for Vserver vs1 using time-based rotation. The audit logs are rotated monthly, all days of the week, at 12:30.

```
cluster1::> vserver audit create -vserver vs1 -destination /audit_log -rotate-schedule-month all -rotate-schedule-dayofweek all -rotate-schedule-time 12:30
```

The following example creates an audit configuration for Vserver vs1 using time-based rotation. The audit logs are rotated in January, March, May, July, September, and November on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 18:15, 18:30, and 18:45. The last 6 audit logs are retained.

```
cluster1::> vserver audit create -vserver vs1 -destination /audit_log -rotate-schedule-month January,March,May,July,September,November -rotate-schedule-dayofweek Monday,Wednesday,Friday -rotate-schedule-time 6:15,6:30,6:45,12:15,12:30,12:45,18:15,18:30,18:45 -rotate-limit 6
```

The following example creates an audit configuration for Vserver vs1 for auditing CIFS and NFS file access events in the output log format EVTX.

```
cluster1::> vserver audit create -vserver vs1 -destination /audit_log -format evtx -events file-ops
```

vserver audit delete

Delete audit configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver audit delete` command deletes the audit configuration for a Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver associated with the audit configuration to be deleted.

[-force [true]] - Force Delete (privilege: advanced)

This parameter is used to forcibly delete the audit configuration. By default the setting is false.

Examples

The following example deletes the audit configuration for Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::> vserver audit delete -vserver vs1
```

vserver audit disable

Disable auditing

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver audit disable` command disables auditing for a Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver for which auditing is to be disabled. The Vserver audit configuration must already exist.

Examples

The following example disables auditing for Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::> vserver audit disable -vserver vs1
```

vserver audit enable

Enable auditing

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver audit enable` command enables auditing for a Vserver.

Note: Events on FlexGroup volumes are not emitted to the audit log.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver for which auditing is to be enabled. The Vserver audit configuration must already exist.

[-force [true]] - Force Enable (privilege: advanced)

This parameter is used to ignore errors while enabling auditing.

Examples

The following example enables auditing for Vserver vs1:

```
cluster1::> vserver audit enable -vserver vs1
```

vserver audit modify

Modify the audit configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver audit modify` command modifies an audit configuration for a Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver for which the audit configuration is to be modified. The Vserver audit configuration must already exist.

If you have configured time-based rotation, modifying one parameter of time-based rotation schedule does not affect the other parameters. For example, if the rotation schedule is set to run at Monday 12:30 a.m., and you modify the `-rotate-schedule-dayofweek` parameter to Monday,Wednesday,Friday, the new rotation-schedule rotates the audit logs on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 12:30 a.m. To clear time-based rotation parameters, you must explicitly set that portion to "-". Some time-based parameters can also be set to "all".

[-destination <text>] - Log Destination Path

This parameter specifies the audit log destination path where consolidated audit logs are stored. If the path is not valid, the command fails. The path can be up to 864 characters in length and must have read-write permissions.

[-events {file-ops|cifs-logon-logoff|cap-staging|file-share|audit-policy-change|user-account|authorization-policy-change|security-group}, ...] - Categories of Events to Audit

This parameter specifies the categories of events to be audited. Supported event categories are: file access events (both CIFS and NFS), CIFS logon and logoff events, Central Access Policy(CAP) staging events, File share events, Audit policy change events, Local User Account Management Events, Local Security Group Management Events and Authorization Policy Change Events. The corresponding parameter values are: *file-ops*, *cifs-logon-logoff*, *cap-staging*, *file-share*, *audit-policy-change*, *user-account*, *security-group* and *authorization-policy-change*. By default, *file-ops*, *cifs-logon-logoff* and *audit-policy-change* events are enabled

[-format {xml|evtx}] - Log Format

This parameter specifies the output format of the audit logs. The output format can be either Data ONTAP-specific XML or Microsoft Windows EVTX log format. By default, the output format is EVTX.

{ [-rotate-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Log File Size Limit

This parameter specifies the audit log file size limit. By default, the audit log is rotated based on size. The default audit log size is 100 MB.

[-rotate-schedule-month <cron_month>, ...] - Log Rotation Schedule: Month

This parameter specifies the monthly schedule for rotating the audit log. For example, you can specify that the audit log is to be rotated during the months January, March, and August, or during all the months. Valid values are January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, and all. Specify "all" to rotate the audit logs every month.

[-rotate-schedule-dayofweek <cron_dayofweek>, ...] - Log Rotation Schedule: Day of Week

This parameter specifies the daily (day of the week) schedule for rotating the audit log. For example, you can specify that the audit log is to be rotated on Tuesdays and Fridays, or during all the days of a week. Valid values are Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and all. Specify "all" to rotate the audit logs every day.

[-rotate-schedule-day <cron_dayofmonth>, ...] - Log Rotation Schedule: Day

This parameter specifies the day of the month schedule for rotating the audit log. For example, you can specify that the audit log is to be rotated on the 10th and 20th days of a month, or all days of a month. Valid values range from 1 to 31.

[-rotate-schedule-hour <cron_hour>, ...] - Log Rotation Schedule: Hour

This parameter specifies the hourly schedule for rotating the audit log. For example, you can specify that the audit log is to be rotated at 6 a.m and 10 a.m. Valid values range from 0 (midnight) to 23 (11:00 p.m.). Specify "all" to rotate the audit logs every hour.

[-rotate-schedule-minute <cron_minute>, ...] - Log Rotation Schedule: Minute

This parameter specifies the minute schedule for rotating the audit log. For example, you can specify that the audit log is to be rotated at the 30th minute. Valid values range from 0 to 59.

[-rotate-limit <integer>] - Log Files Rotation Limit

This parameter specifies the audit log files rotation limit. A value of 0 indicates that all the log files are retained. The default value is 0.

Examples

The following example modifies the rotate-size and rotate-limit field for Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::> vserver audit modify -vserver vs1 -rotate-size 10MB -rotate-limit 3
```

The following example modifies an audit configuration for Vserver vs1 using the time-based rotation method. The audit logs are rotated monthly, all days of the week, at 12:30.

```
cluster1::> vserver audit modify -vserver vs1 -destination /audit_log -rotate-schedule-month all -rotate-schedule-dayofweek all -rotate-schedule-time 12:30
```

The following example modifies an audit configuration for Vserver vs1 for auditing CIFS and NFS file access events in the output log format EVTX.

```
cluster1::> vserver audit modify -vserver vs1 -format evtx -events file-ops
```

vserver audit prepare-to-downgrade

Restore the Audit configuration to Earlier Release of Data ONTAP

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver audit prepare-to-downgrade` command restores the Audit configurations for ONTAP based on the input parameter `disable-feature-set`.

Parameters

-disable-feature-set <downgrade version> - Data ONTAP Version

This parameter specifies the ONTAP version that introduced the new Audit features and needs to be removed. The value can be one of the following:

- 9.0.0 - Disables the Audit features introduced in the ONTAP release 9.0.0. The following events are removed from the event list:
 - File share event. The corresponding parameter value is *file-share*.
 - Audit policy change event. The corresponding parameter value is *audit-policy-change*.
 - Local user account management event. The corresponding parameter value is *user-account*.
 - Local security group management event. The corresponding parameter value is *security-group*.
 - Authorization policy change event. The corresponding parameter value is *authorization-policy-change*.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> vserver audit prepare-to-downgrade -disable-feature-set 9.0.0
```

vserver audit rotate-log

Rotate audit log

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver audit rotate-log` command rotates audit logs for a Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver for which audit logs are to be rotated. The Vserver audit configuration must already exist. Auditing must be enabled for the Vserver.

Examples

The following example rotates audit logs for Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::> vserver audit rotate-log -vserver vs1
```

vserver audit show

Display the audit configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver audit show` command displays audit configuration information about Vservers. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all the Vservers:

- Vserver name
- Audit state
- Target directory

You can specify the `-fields` parameter to specify which audit configuration information to display about Vservers. You can specify additional parameters to display only information that matches those parameters. For instance, to display information about the log file rotation size of a Vserver whose value matches 10 MB, run the command with the `-rotate-size 10MB` parameter.

You can specify the `-instance` parameter to display audit configuration information for all Vservers in list form.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| [-log-save-details]

You can specify the `-log-save-details` parameter to display the following information about all the Vservers:

- Vserver name
- Rotation file size
- Rotation schedules
- Rotation limit

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the specified Vserver.

[-state {true|false}] - Auditing State

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the Vservers that use the specified audit state value.

[-destination <text>] - Log Destination Path

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the Vservers that use the specified destination path.

[-events {file-ops|cifs-logon-logoff|cap-staging|file-share|audit-policy-change|user-account|authorization-policy-change|security-group}, ...] - Categories of Events to Audit

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the Vservers that use the specified category of events that are audited. Valid values are *file-ops*, *cifs-logon-logoff*, *cap-staging*, *file-share*, *audit-policy-change*, *user-account*, *security-group* and *authorization-policy-change*. *audit-policy-change* will appear only in diag mode.

[-format {xml|evtX}] - Log Format

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the Vservers that use the specified log format.

[-rotate-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Log File Size Limit

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the Vservers that use the specified log file rotation size.

[-rotate-schedule-month <cron_month>, ...] - Log Rotation Schedule: Month

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the Vservers that use the specified month of the time-based log rotation scheme. Valid values are January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December.

[-rotate-schedule-dayofweek <cron_dayofweek>, ...] - Log Rotation Schedule: Day of Week

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the Vservers that use the specified day of the week of the time-based log rotation scheme. Valid values are Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

[-rotate-schedule-day <cron_dayofmonth>, ...] - Log Rotation Schedule: Day

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the Vservers that use the specified day of the month of the time-based log rotation scheme. Valid values range from 1 to 31.

[-rotate-schedule-hour <cron_hour>, ...] - Log Rotation Schedule: Hour

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the Vservers that use the specified hour of the time-based log rotation scheme. Valid values range from 0 (midnight) to 23 (11:00 p.m.).

[-rotate-schedule-minute <cron_minute>, ...] - Log Rotation Schedule: Minute

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the Vservers that use the specified minute of the time-based log rotation scheme. Valid values range from 0 to 59.

[-rotate-schedule-description <text>] - Rotation Schedules

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the Vservers that use the specified rotation schedules. This field is derived from the rotate-time fields.

[-rotate-limit <integer>] - Log Files Rotation Limit

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the Vservers that use the specified rotation limit value.

Examples

The following example displays the name, audit state, event types, log format, and target directory for all Vservers.

```
cluster1::> vserver audit show
```

Vserver	State	Event Types	Log Format	Target Directory
vs1	false	file-ops	evtX	/audit_log

The following example displays the Vserver names and details about the audit log for all Vservers.

```
cluster1::> vserver audit show -log-save-details
```

Vserver	Rotation File Size	Rotation Schedule	Rotation Limit
vs1	100MB	-	0

The following example displays in list form all audit configuration information about all Vservers.

```
cluster1::> vserver audit show -instance
```

```

    Vserver: vs1
    Auditing state: true
    Log Destination Path: /audit_log
    Categories of Events to Audit: file-ops
    Log Format: evtz
    Log File Size Limit: 100MB
    Log Rotation Schedule: Month: -
    Log Rotation Schedule: Day of Week: -
    Log Rotation Schedule: Day: -
    Log Rotation Schedule: Hour: -
    Log Rotation Schedule: Minute: -
    Rotation Schedules: -
    Log Files Rotation Limit: 0
```

vserver check commands

The check directory

vserver check lif-multitenancy commands

The lif-multitenancy directory

vserver check lif-multitenancy run

Run check for LIF multitenancy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The run command checks the specified Vserver to verify that it has connectivity to the configured external servers providing services such as Active Directory, NIS, and DNS. The output can consist of three types of messages. Failure messages indicate that a Vserver does not have the connectivity required to a server exporting a service. Warning messages indicate configuration or operational issues that are possible causes of the failures. A success message is displayed if the Vserver has network connectivity to each of the configured servers for each service.

You can use this command to verify configuration changes such as creating a Vserver or changing the configured servers for one or more services. It is also useful for diagnosing operational problems that result from failures that could be caused by the inability to make network connections to configured servers.

The services that are checked are DNS, NIS, CIFS preferred domain controllers, CIFS discovered domain controllers, KDC, Active Directory, Admin, Password, LDAP, and LDAP preferred Active Directory.

Only a single run for a Vserver is allowed to run in a cluster. If multiple runs are attempted for a Vserver, a message will be displayed indicating that a run is already in progress.

For each service, this command will ping each configured server until a successful ping is completed. In certain circumstances where a subnet is offline or LIFs are operationally down, this command may take a long time to run. In order to show that forward progress is being made, an activity indicator of a '.' is displayed for each ping sent.

The following fields are reported in table format. Some fields may not be relevant to a type of message and will consist of the text "-".

- Vserver name
- Service external server is exporting
- Address of external server
- Connectivity to that external server
- More information describing the problem
- Suggestions to remediate the problems
- Success when there are no problems

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver to check.

[-verbose {true|false}] - Show Positive and Negative Result (privilege: advanced)

When this parameter is specified the results of all connectivity tests will be displayed in the success and failure cases.

Examples

This is an example of a successful run:

```
cluster1::> vserver check lif-multitenancy run -vserver vs0
..
SUCCESS: All external servers are reachable.
```

This is an example of a run with warnings and failures that need to be corrected:

Vserver	Severity	Service	Address	LIF	Connected	Details
vs0	warning	-	-	vs0_lif1	-	operationally down
vs0	warning	-	-	vs0_lif2	-	operationally down
...						
vs0	failure	DNS	10.98.200.20	-	no	cache
...						
vs0	failure	NIS domain	10.98.13.53	-	no	cache

```
Error : command failed:  FAILURES FOUND.
You must correct these failures to avoid service disruptions
in DOT 8.3 and above.
Corrective actions may include:
- removing decommissioned external servers from the vserver
configuration
- restoring network interfaces that are down
- adding network interfaces or routes
- modifying the locations where network interfaces may reside
(through
adjusting failover groups/policies or changing the home-node or
auto-revert settings).
For assistance, please consult the 8.3 Upgrade Document,
or contact support personnel.
```

At advanced privilege, additional information for messages at all severities is displayed.

```
cluster1::*> vserver check lif-multitenancy run -vserver vs0 -verbose true
....
Vserver      Severity Service      Address      LIF          Connected Details
-----
vs0          info     DNS          10.98.200.20 vs0_lif1     yes        ping
....
vs0          info     NIS domain   10.98.13.53  vs0_lif1     yes        ping
SUCCESS: All external servers are reachable.
```

vserver check lif-multitenancy show

Show the summary of the latest multitenancy network run

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

You can view summary information about the latest completed run, or the run in progress for a Vserver. It will show the following fields:

- Vserver - Name of Vserver that was checked for LIF connectivity
- Start Time - Date And Time the run was started
- Status - Not Started, In Progress, Complete, or Aborted
- Success - Yes if the run has a Status of Complete with no failures. No if the run has a status of Complete with one or more failures.
- Updated - The date and time the scan was last updated.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver>] - Vserver

Selects the summary information matching the specified Vserver.

[-start-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Start Time

Selects the summary information matching the specified date and time the run was started

[-status {not started|in progress|complete|aborted}] - Run Status

Selects the summary information matching the specified status of the run.

[-success {yes|no}] - Successful Run

Selects the summary information matching the specified success or failure of the run.

[-updated <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Run Updated

Selects the summary information matching the last time the run was still in progress.

Examples

This is what a successful run looks like:

```
cluster1::> vserver check lif-multitenancy show
Vserver      Start Time      Status      Success
-----
vs0
              7/16/2014 14:28:35    complete    yes
```

This is what a failed run looks like:

```
cluster1::> vserver check lif-multitenancy show
Vserver      Start Time      Status      Success
-----
vs0
              7/16/2014 14:40:55    complete    no
```

This is what specifying the Vserver looks like:

```
cluster1::> vserver check lif-multitenancy show -vserver vs0
```

```
Vserver: vs0
Start Time: 7/16/2014 14:40:55
Run Status: complete
Successful Run: no
```

Advanced privilege adds in the Updated field.

```
cluster1::*> vserver check lif-multitenancy show
Vserver      Start Time      Status      Success      Updated
-----
vs0
              7/16/2014 14:40:55
                    complete      no      7/16/2014 14:40:56
```

Diagnostic privilege adds in the Details field:

```
cluster1::*> vserver check lif-multitenancy show
Vserver      Start Time      Status      Success      Updated      Details
-----
vs0
              7/16/2014 14:40:55
                    complete      no      7/16/2014 14:40:56
                                                exit code is 1
```

vserver check lif-multitenancy show-results

Show the results of the latest multitenancy network run

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

You can view detailed information about the latest completed run, or the run for a Vserver.

- Vserver - name of vserver run was for
- Severity - severity of the message which is failure, warning, or info.
- Service - name of service that is being checked for connectivity
- Address - address of server configured for the above service that is being
- LIF - the LIF a successful connectivity check to the above server was made from
- Connected - true if there is connectivity, false if there is not
- Status - additional information useful for resolving issues

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver>] - Vserver

Selects the messages matching the specified Vserver

[-severity <text>] - Severity

Selects the messages matching the specified severity of failure, warning, and info.

[-service <text>] - Service Name

Selects the messages matching the specified service.

[-address <text>] - Address of Server

Selects the messages matching the specified address.

[-lif <lif-name>] - Logical Interface

Selects the messages matching the specified LIF.

[-connected {yes|no}] - Vserver Connectivity

Selects the messages matching the specified connectivity.

[-status <text>] - Additional Information

Selects the messages matching the specified search criteria.

Examples

Runs that are successful will not have any content.

```
cluster1::> vserver check lif-multitenancy show-results -vserver vs0
This table is currently empty.
```

Successful runs made with -verbose true will show the LIF used to Ping the network address from.

```
cluster1::> vserver check lif-multitenancy show-results -vserver vs0
```

Vserver	Severity	Service	Network Address	Logical Interface	Connected	Status
vs0	info	DNS	10.98.200.20	vs0_lif1	yes	ping
	info	NIS domain	10.98.13.53	vs0_lif1	yes	ping

2 entries were displayed.

Successful runs made with -verbose true will show the LIF used to Ping the network address from.

```
cluster1::> vserver check lif-multitenancy show-results -vserver vs0
```

Vserver	Severity	Service	Network Address	Logical Interface	Connected	Status
vs0	info	DNS	10.98.200.20	vs0_lif1	yes	ping
	info	NIS domain	10.98.13.53	vs0_lif1	yes	ping

2 entries were displayed.

Runs that fail display each failure that needs to be fixed.

```
cluster1::> vserver check lif-multitenancy show-results -vserver vs0
```

Vserver	Severity	Service	Network Address	Logical Interface	Connected	Status
vs0	warning	-	-	vs0_lif1	-	operationally down
	warning	-	-	vs0_lif2	-	operationally down
	failure	DNS	10.98.200.20	-	no	cache
	failure	NIS domain	10.98.13.53	-	no	cache

4 entries were displayed.

vserver cifs commands

Manage the CIFS configuration of a Vserver

vserver cifs add-netbios-aliases

Add NetBIOS aliases for the CIFS server name

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs add-netbios-aliases` command creates or adds a list of NetBIOS aliases for the CIFS server name.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver for which NetBIOS alias are to be created or added.

-netbios-aliases <NetBIOS>, ... - List of NetBIOS Aliases

This parameter specifies one or more NetBIOS aliases to be added to an existing list of NetBIOS aliases. A new list of NetBIOS aliases is created if the list is currently empty.

Examples

The following example creates a new list of NetBIOS aliases for Vserver vs_a.

```
cluster1::> cifs show -display-netbios-aliases

Vserver: vs_a

    Server Name: CIFS_SERVER
    NetBIOS Aliases: -

cluster1::> cifs add-netbios-aliases -netbios-aliases alias_1,alias_2,alias_3

cluster1::> cifs show -display-netbios-aliases

Vserver: vs_a

    Server Name: CIFS_SERVER
    NetBIOS Aliases: ALIAS_1, ALIAS_2, ALIAS_3
```

The following example adds several NetBIOS aliases for the CIFS server CIFS_SERVER on Vserver vs_a.

```
cluster1::> cifs add-netbios-aliases -netbios-aliases alias_4,alias_5,alias_6

cluster1::> cifs show -display-netbios-aliases

Vserver: vs_a

    Server Name: CIFS_SERVER
    NetBIOS Aliases: ALIAS_1, ALIAS_2, ALIAS_3, ALIAS_4,
                    ALIAS_5, ALIAS_6

cluster1::> vserver cifs add-netbios-aliases -vserver v1 -netbios-aliases alias_7

cluster1::> cifs show -display-netbios-aliases

Vserver: vs_a
```


Server Name: CIFS_SERVER
NetBIOS Aliases: ALIAS_1, ALIAS_2, ALIAS_3, ALIAS_4,
ALIAS_5, ALIAS_6, ALIAS_7

vserver cifs create

Create a CIFS server

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs create` command creates a CIFS server on a Vserver. When you create the CIFS server, you can add it to an existing CIFS domain, or you can join it to a workgroup. When you add it to an existing CIFS domain, the storage system prompts you to provide the credentials of a user account that has sufficient privileges to add computers to the `-ou` container within the `-domain` domain. The user account must have a password that cannot be empty. If the new CIFS server is joining a domain, this command might take several minutes to complete.

Note: Each Vserver can have only one CIFS server.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which to create the CIFS server. The Vserver must already exist.

-cifs-server <NetBIOS> - CIFS Server NetBIOS Name

This parameter specifies the name of the CIFS server (up to 15 characters).

{ -domain <TextNoCase> - Fully Qualified Domain Name

This parameter specifies the name of the Active Directory domain to associate with the CIFS server.

[-ou <text>] - Organizational Unit

This parameter specifies the organizational unit within the Active Directory domain to associate with the CIFS server. By default, this parameter is set to CN=Computers.

[-default-site <text>] - Default Site Used by LIFs Without Site Membership

This parameter specifies the site within the Active Directory domain to associate with the CIFS server if Data ONTAP cannot determine an appropriate site.

| -workgroup <NetBIOS> - Workgroup Name

This parameter specifies the name of the workgroup (up to 15 characters).

[-status-admin {down|up}] - CIFS Server Administrative Status

Use this parameter to specify whether the initial administrative status of the cifs server is up or down. The default setting is up.

[-comment <text>] - CIFS Server Description

This optional parameter specifies a text comment for the server. CIFS clients can see this CIFS server description when browsing servers on the network. The comment can be up to 48 characters long. If there is a space in the descriptive remark or the path, you must enclose the entire string in quotation marks.

[-netbios-aliases <NetBIOS>, ...] - List of NetBIOS Aliases

This parameter specifies a list of NetBIOS aliases, which are alternate names to the CIFS server name.

Examples

The following example creates a CIFS server CIFS_SERVER1 for Vserver vs1 and domain EXAMPLE.com.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs create -vserver vs1 -cifs-server CIFS_SERVER1 -domain EXAMPLE.com
```

In order to create an Active Directory machine account for the CIFS server, you

must supply the name and password of a Windows account with sufficient privileges to add computers to the "CN=Computers" container within the "EXAMPLE.com" domain.

Enter the user name: Administrator

Enter the password:

The following example creates a CIFS server CIFSSERVER1 for Vserver vs1 and workgroup Sales:

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs create -vserver vs1 -cifs-server CIFSSERVER1 -workgroup Sales
```

vserver cifs delete

Delete a CIFS server

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs delete` command deletes a CIFS server.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver for the CIFS server you want to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes the CIFS server from a Vserver named vs1:

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs delete -vserver vs1
```

vserver cifs modify

Modify a CIFS server

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs modify` command modifies the site within the Active Directory domain to associate with the CIFS server if Data ONTAP cannot determine an appropriate site. You also can modify the name and ou of the CIFS server, join to a new domain or a workgroup, or rejoin to current domain. When a CIFS server is joining a domain, this command might take several minutes to complete.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver for the CIFS server whose associated site you want to modify.

[-cifs-server <NetBIOS>] - CIFS Server NetBIOS Name

This parameter specifies the name of the CIFS server (up to 15 characters). Before setting this parameter, the CIFS server must be stopped using the `vserver cifs modify -status-admin down` command. When the command completes successfully, the administrative status of the CIFS server is automatically set to *up*.

{ [-domain <TextNoCase>] - Fully Qualified Domain Name

This parameter specifies the fully qualified name of the Active Directory domain to associate with the CIFS server. Before setting this parameter, the CIFS server must be stopped using the `vserver cifs modify -status-admin down` command. When the command completes successfully, the administrative status of the CIFS server is automatically set to *up*.

[-ou <text>] - Organizational Unit

This parameter specifies the organization unit within the Active Directory domain to associate with the CIFS server. By default, this parameter is set to CN=Computers. Before setting this parameter, the CIFS server must be stopped using the `vserver cifs modify -status-admin down` command. When the command completes successfully, the administrative status of the CIFS server is automatically set to *up*. Modifications to this parameter are not supported for workgroup CIFS servers.

[-default-site <text>] - Default Site Used by LIFs Without Site Membership

This parameter specifies the site within the Active Directory domain to associate with the CIFS server if Data ONTAP cannot determine an appropriate site. Modifications to this parameter are not supported for workgroup CIFS servers.

[-workgroup <NetBIOS>] - Workgroup Name

This parameter specifies the name of the workgroup (up to 15 characters).

[-status-admin {down|up}] - CIFS Server Administrative Status

Use this parameter to modify the administrative status of the cifs server. Modify the administrator status to down to stop cifs access.

[-comment <text>] - CIFS Server Description

Use this parameter to modify the comment of the server.

Examples

The following example changes the default site and administrative status of the CIFS server associated with Vserver "vs1":

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs modify -vserver vs1 -default-site default -status-admin up
```

The following example modifies the Active Directory domain and ou for the CIFS server associated with Vserver "vs1". The administrative status of the CIFS server must be set to "down" to proceed with Active Directory domain modification. If the command completes successfully, the administrative status is automatically set to "up".

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs modify -vserver vs1 -domain example.com -ou ou=example_ou -cifs-server example -status-admin down
```

In order to create an Active Directory machine account for the CIFS server, you must supply the name and password of a Windows account with sufficient privileges to add computers to the "ou=example_ou" container within the "example.com" domain.

Enter the user name: administrator

Enter the password:

```
cluster1::>
```

The following example modifies the CIFS server associated with Vserver "vs1" from a domain to a workgroup. The administrative status of the CIFS server must be set to "down" for this command. If the command completes successfully, the administrative status is automatically set to "up".

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs modify -vserver vs1 -workgroup Sales -status-admin down
```

Warning: To enter workgroup mode, all domain-based features must be disabled and their configuration removed automatically by the system, including continuously-available shares, shadow copies, and AES. However, domain-configured share ACLs such as "EXAMPLE.COM\userName" will not work properly, but cannot be removed by Data ONTAP. Remove these share ACLs as soon as possible using external tools after the command completes. If AES is enabled, you may be asked to supply the name and password of a Windows account with sufficient privileges to disable it in the "EXAMPLE.COM" domain.

Do you want to continue? {y|n}: y

```
cluster1::>
```

The following example modifies the CIFS server associated with Vserver "vs1" from a workgroup to a domain. The administrative status of the CIFS server must be set to "down" for this command. If the command completes successfully, the administrative status is automatically set to "up".

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs modify -vserver vs1 -domain example.com -status-admin down
```

In order to create an Active Directory machine account for the CIFS server, you must supply the name and password of a Windows account with sufficient privileges to add computers to the "ou=example_ou" container within the "example.com" domain.

Enter the user name: administrator

Enter the password:

```
cluster1::>
```

The following example modifies the CIFS server name associated with Vserver "vs1" from above example. The administrative status of the CIFS server must be set to "down" to proceed with Active Directory domain modification. If the command completes successfully, the administrative status is automatically set to "up" and there will be a job running to update related configurations.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs modify -vserver vs1 -cifs-server new_example -status-admin down
```

In order to create an Active Directory machine account for the CIFS server, you must supply the name and password of a Windows account with sufficient privileges to add computers to the "ou=example_ou" container within the "example.com" domain.

Enter the user name: administrator

Enter the password:

Successfully queued CIFS Server Modify job [id: xx] for CIFS server "NEW_EXAMPLE". To view the status of the job, use the "job show -id <jobid>" command.

```
cluster1::>
```

vserver cifs nbtstat

Display NetBIOS information over TCP connection

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs nbtstat` command displays information about NetBIOS over TCP (NBT) connections for the cluster. It displays the IP address associated with the interfaces, the IP addresses of the WINS servers in use, and information about the registered NetBIOS names for the cluster. You can use this command to troubleshoot NetBIOS name resolution problems.

Note: NetBIOS name service (NBNS) over IPv6 is not supported.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If you specify this optional parameter, the command displays the NetBIOS name service information only for the specified node.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this optional parameter, the command displays the NetBIOS name service information only for the specified Vserver.

[-nbt-name <text>] - NBT Name

If you specify this optional parameter, the command displays the NetBIOS name service information only for the specified NetBIOS name.

[-netbios-suffix <Hex String>] - NetBIOS Suffix

If you specify this optional parameter, the command displays the NetBIOS name service information only for the specified NetBIOS suffix.

[-interface <IP Address>, ...] - Interfaces

If you specify this optional parameter, the command displays the NetBIOS name service information only for the specified IP address.

[-wins-servers <IP Address>, ...] - Servers

If you specify this optional parameter, the command displays the NetBIOS name service information only for the specified WINS servers.

[-server-state <text>, ...] - Server State (active, inactive)

If you specify this optional parameter, the command displays the NetBIOS name service information only for the specified WINS server state. The following are possible values for this parameter:

- active
- inactive

[-nbt-scope <text>] - NBT Scope

If you specify this optional parameter, the command displays the NetBIOS name service information only for the specified NetBIOS name scope.

[-nbt-mode <text>] - NBT Mode

If you specify this optional parameter, the command displays the NetBIOS name service information only for the specified NetBIOS name service mode. The following are possible values for this parameter:

- 'p' - Point to Point
- 'h' - Hybrid
- 'm' - Mixed
- 'b' - Broadcast

[-state <text>] - State

If you specify this optional parameter, the command displays the NetBIOS name service information only for the specified NetBIOS name registration state. The following are possible values for this parameter:

- must_register
- must_unregister
- wins
- broadcast
- name_released
- wins_conflict
- broadcast_conflict

[-time-left <integer>] - Time Left

If you specify this optional parameter, the command displays the NetBIOS name service information only for the specified registration time left in minutes with the WINS server.

[-type <text>] - Type

If you specify this optional parameter, the command displays the NetBIOS name service information only for the specified name registration type. The following are possible values for this parameter:

- registered
- active
- permanent
- group

Examples

The following example displays the NetBIOS name service information.

```
cluster1::> nbtstat
(vserver cifs nbtstat)

Vserver: vs1
Node: cluster1-01
Interfaces:
    10.10.10.32
    10.10.10.33
Servers:
    17.17.1.2 (active )
NBT Scope:
    [ ]
NBT Mode:
    [h]
NBT Name      NetBIOS Suffix  State      Time Left  Type
-----
CLUSTER_1     00              wins       57
CLUSTER_1     20              wins       57

Vserver: vs1
Node: cluster1-02
Interfaces:
    10.10.10.35
Servers:
    17.17.1.2 (active )
CLUSTER_1     00              wins       58
CLUSTER_1     20              wins       58
4 entries were displayed.
```

vserver cifs prepare-to-downgrade

Restore the CIFS Configurations to Earlier Release of Data ONTAP Version

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs prepare-to-downgrade` command restores the CIFS configurations for Data ONTAP based on the input parameter `disable-feature-set`.

Parameters

-disable-feature-set <downgrade version> - Data ONTAP Version

This parameter specifies the Data ONTAP release for which the CIFS configurations are restored. The value can be one of the following:

- 8.3.1 - Restores the CIFS configurations for Data ONTAP release 8.3.1. These features include:
 - FPolicy "close with read" filters from FPolicy events.

- CIFS server options `-guest-unix-user` and `-is-admin-users-mapped-to-root-enabled`.
- CIFS security option `is-smb-encryption-required`.
- Storage-Level Access Guard (SLAG) for qtrees.
- CIFS share property `encrypt-data`.
- 8.3.2 - Restores the CIFS configurations for Data ONTAP release 8.3.2. These features include:
 - CIFS server option `-grant-unix-group-perms-to-others`.
- 9.0.0 - Restores the CIFS configurations for Data ONTAP release 9.0.0. These features include:
 - Disable CIFS multichannel feature and close all multichannel connections.
 - Delete all the name-mapping entries that have a hostname or an address field configured.
 - Terminate all SMB 3.1 client connections.
 - Terminate all client connections that have large MTU negotiated.
 - Remove the symlink property `no-strict-security`.
 - Remove all symlink pathmap entries with locality `freelink`.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> vserver cifs prepare-to-downgrade -disable-feature-set 8.3.1
```

```
cluster1::*> vserver cifs prepare-to-downgrade -disable-feature-set 8.3.2
```

```
cluster1::*> vserver cifs prepare-to-downgrade -disable-feature-set 9.0.0
```

vserver cifs remove-netbios-aliases

Remove NetBIOS aliases

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs remove-netbios-aliases` command deletes NetBIOS aliases for the CIFS server.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver from which the list of NetBIOS aliases are deleted.

-netbios-aliases <NetBIOS>, ... - List of NetBIOS Aliases

This parameter specifies one or more NetBIOS aliases to be deleted. To delete all the NetBIOS aliases of a Vserver use '-'.

Examples

The following example deletes NetBIOS aliases for the CIFS server CIFS_SERVER on Vserver vs_a.

```
cluster1::> cifs show -display-netbios-aliases
```

```
Vserver: vs_a
```

```
Server Name: CIFS_SERVER
NetBIOS Aliases: ALIAS_1, ALIAS_2, ALIAS_3, ALIAS_4,
                  ALIAS_5, ALIAS_6, ALIAS_7
```

```
cluster1::> cifs remove-netbios-aliases -netbios-aliases alias_1,alias_3,alias_5
```

```
cluster1::> cifs show -display-netbios-aliases

Vserver: vs_a

    Server Name: CIFS_SERVER
    NetBIOS Aliases: ALIAS_2, ALIAS_4, ALIAS_6, ALIAS_7

cluster1::> cifs remove-netbios-aliases -netbios-aliases alias_7

cluster1::> cifs show -display-netbios-aliases

Vserver: vs_a

    Server Name: CIFS_SERVER
    NetBIOS Aliases: ALIAS_2, ALIAS_4, ALIAS_6

cluster1::> cifs remove-netbios-aliases -netbios-aliases -

cluster1::> cifs show -display-netbios-aliases

Vserver: vs_a

    Server Name: CIFS_SERVER
    NetBIOS Aliases: -
```

vserver cifs repair-modify

Repair a partially-failed Vserver CIFS server modify operation

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

Use this `vserver cifs repair-modify -vserver <vserver name>` command when the background job created during a Vserver CIFS server modify operation fails.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies a Vserver containing a configured CIFS server that has been modified.

Examples

The following example starts the CIFS server modify job on Vserver vs1 successfully:

```
cluster1::*> vserver cifs repair-modify -vserver vs1

Successfully queued CIFS Server Modify job [id: 10] for CIFS server "CIFSNAME1".
To view the status of the job, use the "job show -id <jobid>" command.

cluster1::*>
```

The following example fails the command with specific error:

```
cluster1::*> vserver cifs repair-modify -vserver vs2

Error: Job Out of memory. Failed to queue CIFS Server Modify Job for CIFS
server "CIFSNAME2". Retry the operation by running (privilege: advanced)
"vserver cifs repair-modify -vserver vs2".
Error: command failed: unable to save data

cluster1::*>
```


vserver cifs show

Display CIFS servers

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs show` command displays information about CIFS servers. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all CIFS servers:

- Vserver name
- CIFS server NetBIOS name
- Domain or workgroup name
- Authentication style

You can specify the `-fields` parameter to specify which fields of information to display about CIFS servers. In addition to the fields above, you can display the following fields:

- Default site
- Fully-qualified domain name

You can specify additional parameters to display only information that matches those parameters. For instance, to display information only about CIFS servers that are in the CIFS domain named RUBY, run the command with the `-domain-workgroup RUBY` parameter.

You can specify the `-instance` parameter to display all information for all CIFS servers in list form.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| **[-display-netbios-aliases]**

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about configured NetBIOS aliases.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the CIFS servers for the specified Vserver.

[-cifs-server <NetBIOS>] - CIFS Server NetBIOS Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for CIFS servers that match the specified CIFS server NetBIOS name.

[-domain-workgroup <CIFS domain>] - NetBIOS Domain/Workgroup Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for CIFS servers that are in the specified NetBIOS domain or workgroup.

[-domain <TextNoCase>] - Fully Qualified Domain Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for CIFS servers that are in the specified domain.

[-ou <text>] - Organizational Unit

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for CIFS servers that are in the specified organizational unit.

[-default-site <text>] - Default Site Used by LIFs Without Site Membership

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for CIFS servers that have the specified default site.

[-workgroup <NetBIOS>] - Workgroup Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for CIFS servers that are in the specified workgroup.

[-auth-style {domain|workgroup|realm}] - Authentication Style

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for CIFS servers that match the specified authentication style.

[-status-admin {down|up}] - CIFS Server Administrative Status

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for CIFS servers that match the specified administrative status.

[-comment <text>] - CIFS Server Description

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for CIFS servers that match the specified comment field.

[-netbios-aliases <NetBIOS>, ...] - List of NetBIOS Aliases

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for CIFS servers that have specified NetBIOS alias.

Examples

The following example displays a subset of the information about all CIFS servers:

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs show
```

Vserver	Server Name	Domain/Workgroup Name	Authentication Style
vs1	CIFSSERVER1	EXAMPLE	domain

The following example displays all information about all CIFS-enabled Vservers in list form:

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs show -instance
```

```

Vserver: vs1
  CIFS Server NetBIOS Name: CIFSSERVER1
  NetBIOS Domain/Workgroup Name: EXAMPLE
  Fully Qualified Domain Name: EXAMPLE.COM
  Organizational Unit: CN=Computers
Default Site Used by LIFs Without Site Membership:
  Workgroup Name: -
  Authentication Style: domain
CIFS Server Administrative Status: up
CIFS Server Description:
List of NetBIOS Aliases: ALIAS_2, ALIAS_4, ALIAS_6
```

The following example displays the NetBIOS aliases for the CIFS server CIFSSERVER1

```
cluster1::> cifs show -display-netbios-aliases
```

```
Vserver: vs1
```

```

  Server Name: CIFSSERVER1
  NetBIOS Aliases: ALIAS_2, ALIAS_4, ALIAS_6
```

vserver cifs start

Start a CIFS server

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command starts the CIFS server on the specified Vserver. The CIFS server must already exist. To create a CIFS server, run “[vserver cifs create](#)” on page 1545.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies a Vserver containing a configured CIFS server that has been stopped.

Examples

The following example starts the CIFS server on Vserver vs1:

```
cluster1::> cifs start -vserver vs1
```

vserver cifs stop

Stop a CIFS server

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command stops the CIFS server on the specified Vserver.

Note: Established sessions will be terminated and their open files closed. Workstations with cached data will not be able to save those changes, which could result in data loss.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies a Vserver containing a configured CIFS server that is running.

Examples

The following example stops the CIFS server on Vserver vs1:

```
cluster1::> cifs stop -vserver vs1
```

BranchCache Commands

Manage CIFS BranchCache settings

The `vserver cifs branchcache` commands are used to manage the CIFS BranchCache service. BranchCache permits clients at a remote location to cache data locally to avoid repeated transfer of large data sets that are updated infrequently. CIFS BranchCache is disabled by default.

vserver cifs branchcache create

Create the CIFS BranchCache service

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs branchcache create` command creates the configuration for computing and retrieving BranchCache hash data. Only a single instance of the BranchCache service can be created on a Vserver.

The `vserver cifs branchcache create` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the CIFS-enabled Vserver on which you want to set up the BranchCache service.

[-versions {v1-enable|v2-enable|enable-all}, ...] - Supported BranchCache Versions

This optional parameter specifies a list of versions of the BranchCache protocol that the storage system supports. The default is `enable-all`. This list can include one or more of the following:

- `v1-enable` - This option enables BranchCache Version 1.
- `v2-enable` - This option enables BranchCache Version 2.
- `enable-all` - This option enables all supported versions of BranchCache.

-hash-store-path <text> - Path to Hash Store

This parameter specifies an existing directory into which the hash data is stored. Read-only paths, such as snapshot directories, are not allowed.

[-hash-store-max-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Maximum Size of the Hash Store

This optional parameter specifies the maximum size to use for the hash data. If the size of the hash data exceeds this value, older hashes are deleted to make room for newer hashes. The default is 1 GB.

[-server-key <text>] - Encryption Key Used to Secure the Hashes

This optional parameter specifies a server key that the BranchCache service uses to prevent clients from impersonating the BranchCache server.

[-operating-mode <BranchCache Mode>] - CIFS BranchCache Operating Modes

This optional parameter specifies the mode in which the BranchCache service operates. The default is `per-share`. Possible values include:

- `disable` - This option disables the BranchCache service for the Vserver.
- `all-shares` - This option enables the BranchCache service for all the shares on this Vserver.
- `per-share` - This option enables the BranchCache service on a per-share basis. You can enable the BranchCache service on an existing share by adding the *branchcache* flag in the `-share-properties` parameter of the [“vserver cifs share modify” on page 1628](#) command.

Examples

The following example creates the BranchCache service on the Vserver named `vs1`. The path to the hash store is `/vs1_hash_store`.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs branchcache create -vserver vs1 -hash-store-path /vs1_hash_store
```

The following example creates the BranchCache service on the Vserver `vs1`. The path to the hash store is `/vs_hash_store`. The service is enabled on all the shares of the Vserver, supports BranchCache version 2, supports a maximum of 1 GB of BranchCache hashes, and secures the hashes using the key "vs1 secret".

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs branchcache create -vserver vs1 -hash-store-path /vs1_hash_store -operating-mode all-shares -versions v2-enable -hash
```

vserver cifs branchcache delete

Stop and remove the CIFS BranchCache service

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs branchcache delete` command stops and removes the Vserver BranchCache configuration.

The `vserver cifs branchcache delete` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the CIFS-enabled Vserver whose BranchCache configuration you want to remove.

-flush-hashes {true|false} - Delete Existing Hashes

This parameter specifies whether to keep or delete all existing hashes after deleting the BranchCache service.

Examples

The following example stops and removes the BranchCache service on the Vserver vs1. It also deletes all existing hashes.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs branchcache delete -flush-hashes true -vserver vs1
```

vserver cifs branchcache hash-create

Force CIFS BranchCache hash generation for the specified path or file

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs branchcache hash-create` command causes the BranchCache service to compute hashes for a single file, for a directory, or for all the files in a directory structure if you specify the `-recurse` option.

The `vserver cifs branchcache hash-create` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the CIFS-enabled Vserver on which the hash is computed.

-path <text> - Path of File or Directory to Hash

This parameter specifies the path of the directory or file for which hashes are to be computed. If a file is specified, the hashes are computed on the whole file. If a directory is specified, hashes are computed on all files within the directory.

-recurse {true|false} - Process All Files in the Directory Recursively

If this option is set to true and the `-path` parameter specifies a directory, hashes are computed recursively for all directories in the path.

Examples

The following example creates hashes for the file "report.doc":

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs branchcache hash-create -vserver vs1 -path /repository/report.doc -recurse false
```

The following example creates hashes for all the files in the directory "repository":

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs branchcache hash-create -vserver vs1 -path /repository -recurse false
```

The following example recursively creates hashes for all the files and directories inside the directory "documents":

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs branchcache hash-create -vserver vs1 -path /documents -recurse true
```

vserver cifs branchcache hash-flush

Flush all generated BranchCache hashes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs branchcache hash-flush` command deletes all hash data from the configured hash store.

The `vserver cifs branchcache hash-flush` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the CIFS-enabled Vserver whose hash data is to be deleted.

Examples

The following example flushes all the hashes for Vserver vs1:

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs branchcache hash-flush -vserver vs1
```

vserver cifs branchcache modify

Modify the CIFS BranchCache service settings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs branchcache modify` command modifies the configuration for computing and retrieving BranchCache hash data.

The `vserver cifs branchcache modify` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the CIFS-enabled Vserver whose BranchCache service is to be modified.

[-versions {v1-enable|v2-enable|enable-all}, ...] - Supported BranchCache Versions

This optional parameter specifies a list of versions of the BranchCache protocol that the storage system supports. The default is `enable-all`. This list can include one or more of the following:

- `v1-enable` - This option enables BranchCache Version 1.
- `v2-enable` - This option enables BranchCache Version 2.
- `enable-all` - This option enables all supported versions of BranchCache.

[-operating-mode <BranchCache Mode>] - CIFS BranchCache Operating Modes

This optional parameter specifies the mode in which the BranchCache service operates. The default is `per-share`. Possible values include:

- `disable` - This option disables the BranchCache service for the Vserver.
- `all-shares` - This option enables the BranchCache service for all the shares on this Vserver.
- `per-share` - This option enables the BranchCache service on a per-share basis. You can enable the BranchCache service on an existing share by adding the *branchcache* flag in the `-share-properties` parameter of the [“vserver cifs share modify” on page 1628](#) command.

[-hash-store-max-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Maximum Size of the Hash Store

This optional parameter specifies the maximum size to use for the hash data. If the size of the hash data exceeds this value, older hashes are deleted to make room for newer hashes. The default is 1 GB.

[-flush-hashes {true|false}] - Delete Existing Hashes

This parameter specifies whether to keep or delete all the existing hashes. This must be set to true when modifying the server key.

[-hash-store-path <text>] - Path to Hash Store

This parameter specifies an existing directory into which the hash data is stored. Read-only paths, such as snapshot directories, are not allowed.

[-server-key <text>] - Encryption Key Used to Secure the Hashes

This optional parameter specifies a server key that the BranchCache service uses to prevent clients from impersonating the BranchCache server. If you specify this parameter, all existing hashes for the Vserver are deleted.

Examples

The following example modifies the BranchCache service on the Vserver named vs1. The path to the hash store is /vs1_hash_store_2, the server key used to secure the hashes is set to "new vs1 secret", all existing hashes are removed, the service supports all BranchCache versions, and is enabled on a per-share basis.

```
cluster1:> vservers cifs branchcache modify -vservers vs1 -hash-store-path /vs1_hash_store_2 -server-key "new vs1 secret" -flush-hashes
```

The following example modifies the BranchCache service on the Vserver vs1. The service is enabled on all the shares of the Vserver, supports BranchCache version 1, and supports a maximum of 1 TB of BranchCache hashes.

```
cluster1:> vservers cifs branchcache modify -vservers vs1 -operating-mode all-shares -versions v1-enable -hash-store-max-size 1TB
```

vservers cifs branchcache show

Display the CIFS BranchCache service status and settings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vservers cifs branchcache show` command displays information about the BranchCache configuration for the Vserver. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information:

- Operating Mode
- Allowed Versions
- Maximum Size
- Path

You can specify additional parameters to display only information that matches those parameters.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command displays only the fields that you specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-vservers <vservers name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information for the specified Vserver.

[-versions {v1-enable|v2-enable|enable-all}, ...] - Supported BranchCache Versions

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information for the Vservers that support the specified BranchCache versions.

[-hash-store-path <text>] - Path to Hash Store

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information for Vservers that store their hashes at the specified location.

[-hash-store-max-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Maximum Size of the Hash Store

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information for Vservers that have a maximum hash store size that is set to the specified value.

[-server-key <text>] - Encryption Key Used to Secure the Hashes

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information for Vservers that have the specified server key.

[-operating-mode <BranchCache Mode>] - CIFS BranchCache Operating Modes

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information for Vservers whose BranchCache configuration operates in the specified mode.

Examples

The following example displays a subset of the information about the BranchCache service in the cluster.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs branchcache show
Vserver      Operating  Allowed  Max
            Mode      Versions Size    Path
-----
vs1          per_share enable_all 1GB /hash_dir/
```

The following example displays all information about all the Vservers with BranchCache configurations.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs show -instance
Vserver: vs1
Supported Versions of BranchCache: enable_all
Path to Hash Store: /hash_dir/
Maximum Size of the Hash Store: 1GB
Encryption Key Used to Secure the Hashes: asdad
CIFS BranchCache Operating Modes: per_share
```

The following example displays information about BranchCache configurations that store the hash data at the location /branchcache_hash_store.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs branchcache show -hash-store-path /branchcache_hash_store
Vserver      Operating  Allowed  Max
            Mode      Versions Size    Path
-----
vs1          per_share enable_all 1GB /branchcache_hash_store
```

vserver cifs character-mapping commands

Manage character mappings for invalid characters

vserver cifs character-mapping create

Create character mapping on a volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs character-mapping create` command creates the CIFS character mapping for the specified volume on a particular Vserver.

Note: Choose target characters in the "Private Use Area" of Unicode in the following range: U+E0000...U+F8FF.

CAUTION:

The target Unicode characters must not appear in existing file names; otherwise, unwanted character mappings would occur, resulting in clients being unable to access mapped files. For example, if ":" is mapped to "-" but "-" appears in files normally, a Windows client using the mapped share to access a file named "a-b" would have its request mapped to the NFS name "a:b", which is not the desired file.

The `vserver cifs character-mapping create` command is not supported for FlexGroups or Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which a volume is located for which you are creating the character mapping. If only one data Vserver exists, you do not need to specify this parameter.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This parameter specifies the name of the volume for which you are creating the character mapping.

-mapping <text>, ... - Character Mapping

This parameter specifies the mapping of the invalid CIFS filename characters to valid CIFS filename characters. The mapping consists of a list of source-target character pairs separated by ":". The characters are Unicode characters entered using hexadecimal digits. For example: 3C:E03C.

Note: The permissible Unicode character set for source mapping is: 0x01-0x19, 0x5C, 0x3A, 0x2A, 0x3F, 0x22, 0x3C, 0x3E, 0x7C, 0xB1.

Examples

The following example creates a character mapping for a volume vol1 on Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs character-mapping create -volume vol1 -mapping 3c:e17c, 3e:f17d, 2a:f745
cluster1::> vserver cifs character-mapping show
```

Vserver	Volume Name	Character Mapping
vs1	vol1	3c:e17c, 3e:f17d, 2a:f745

vserver cifs character-mapping delete

Delete character mapping on a volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs character-mapping delete` command deletes the CIFS character mapping for the specified volume on a particular Vserver.

The `vserver cifs character-mapping delete` command is not supported for FlexGroups or Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which a Volume is located for which you are deleting the character mapping. If only one data Vserver exists, you do not need to specify this parameter.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This parameter specifies the name of the volume for which you are deleting the character mapping.

Examples

The following example deletes all character mappings for a volume vol1 on Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs character-mapping delete -volume vol1
```

vserver cifs character-mapping modify

Modify character mapping on a volume

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs character-mapping modify` command modifies the CIFS character mapping for the specified volume on a particular Vserver.

You can modify a particular volume's character mapping by specifying the following two parameters in the modify command:

- Vserver associated with the volume
- Name of the Volume

Note: Choose target characters in the "Private Use Area" of Unicode in the following range: U+E0000...U+F8FF.

CAUTION:

The target Unicode characters must not appear in existing file names; otherwise, unwanted character mappings would occur, resulting in clients being unable to access mapped files. For example, if ":" is mapped to "-" but "-" appears in files normally, a Windows client using the mapped share to access a file named "a-b" would have its request mapped to the NFS name "a:b", which is not the desired file.

The `vserver cifs character-mapping modify` command is not supported for FlexGroups or Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which a Volume is located for which you are modifying the character mapping. If only one data Vserver exists, you do not need to specify this parameter.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This parameter specifies the name of the volume for which you are modifying the character mapping.

[-mapping <text>, ...] - Character Mapping

This parameter specifies the mapping of the invalid CIFS filename characters to valid CIFS filename characters. The mapping consists of a list of source-target character pairs separated by ":". The characters are Unicode characters entered using hexadecimal digits. For example: 3C:E03C.

Note: The permissible Unicode character set for source mapping is: 0x01-0x19, 0x5C, 0x3A, 0x2A, 0x3F, 0x22, 0x3C, 0x3E, 0x7C, 0xB1.

Examples

The following example modifies a character mapping for a volume vol1 on Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs character-mapping modify -volume vol1 -mapping 3c:e17d, 3e:f17e, 2a:f746
cluster1::> vserver cifs character-mapping show
```

Vserver	Volume Name	Character Mapping
vs1	vol1	3c:e17d, 3e:f17e, 2a:f746

vserver cifs character-mapping show

Display character mapping on volumes

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs character-mapping show` command displays information about character mapping configured for volumes. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about character mapping configured for volumes:

- Vserver name
- Volume name
- Character mapping

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify this parameter, the command displays only the fields that you specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about character mapping configured for all the volumes that belong to the specified Vserver.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the character mapping configured for all the volumes that match the specified volume name.

[-mapping <text>, ...] - Character Mapping

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the character mapping configured for all volumes that match the specified mapping.

Examples

The following example displays information about all character mappings configured for volumes

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs character-mapping show
```

Vserver	Volume Name	Character Mapping
vs1	vol1	3c:e17d, 3e:f17e

vserver cifs connection commands

Manage CIFS connections

vserver cifs connection show

Displays established CIFS connections

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs connection show` command displays information about established CIFS connections.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

Use this parameter to display only the specified fields

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Use this parameter to display information about CIFS connections on the specified node.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to display information about CIFS connections on the specified CIFS-enabled SVM.

[-connection-id <integer>] - Connection ID

Use this parameter to display information about CIFS connections that match the specified connection ID.

[-session-id <integer>, ...] - Session ID

Use this parameter to display information about CIFS connections that match the specified session ID.

[-workstation-ip <IP Address>] - Workstation IP Address

Use this parameter to display information about CIFS connections that are established through the specified data LIF IP address.

[-workstation-port <integer>] - Workstation Port Number

Use this parameter to display information about CIFS connections that are opened from the specified Port number.

[-lif-ip <IP Address>] - Incoming Data LIF IP Address

Use this parameter to display information about CIFS connections that are opened from the specified IP address.

[-network-context-id <integer>] - Network Context ID (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to display information about CIFS connections that match the specified network context ID.

Examples

The following example displays information about all CIFS connections:

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs connection show
Node:      node1
Vserver:   vs1
Connection Session
ID          IDs          Workstation IP Port    Workstation LIF IP
-----
127834      1,2          172.17.193.172 15536      10.53.50.42
```

The following example displays information about a CIFS connection at advanced privilege level:

```
cluster1::*> vserver cifs connection show
Node:      node1
Vserver:   vs1
Connection Session
ID          IDs          Workstation IP Port    Workstation LIF IP    Network
Context ID
-----
127834      1,2          172.17.193.172 15536      10.53.50.42 2
```

The following example displays information about a CIFS connection with session-id 1:

```
cluster1::*> vserver cifs connection show -session-id 1 -instance
```

Vserver: vs1

```
Node: node1
Connection ID: 127834
Session ID: 1
Workstation IP Address: 172.17.193.172
Workstation Port Number: 15536
Incoming Data LIF IP Address: 10.53.50.42
Network Context ID: 2
```

vserver cifs domain commands

Manage domain interaction

vserver cifs domain discovered-servers commands

Manage discovered servers

vserver cifs domain discovered-servers reset-servers

Reset and rediscover servers for a Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs domain discovered-servers reset-servers` command discards information the storage system has stored about domain controllers, LDAP, and NIS servers. After that, it begins the discovery process to reacquire current information about external servers.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver.

Examples

The following is an example use of this command. It produces no output.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs domain discovered-servers reset-servers
cluster1::>
```

vserver cifs domain discovered-servers show

Display discovered server information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs domain discovered-servers show` command displays information about the discovered servers for the CIFS domains of one or more Vservers. Server displays are grouped by node and Vserver, and each group is preceded by the node and Vserver identification. Within each grouping, the server display is limited to those associated with the domain specified by the domain parameter, if it is present.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

`[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node`

If you use this parameter, the command only displays servers for the specified node.

`[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver`

If you use this parameter, the command only displays servers for the specified Vserver.

`[-domain <TextNoCase>] - Fully Qualified Domain Name`

If you use this parameter, the command only displays servers in the specified domain.

`[-type {Unknown|KERBEROS|MS-LDAP|MS-DC|LDAP|NIS}] - Server Type`

If you use this parameter, the command only displays servers of the specified type.

`[-name <text>] - Server Name`

If you use this parameter, the command only displays servers the with the specified name. This can result in multiple lines because the same server may provide multiple services.

`[-address <InetAddress>] - Server Address`

If you use this parameter, the command only displays servers with the specified IP address. This can result in multiple lines because the same server may provide multiple services.

`[-preference {unknown|preferred|favored|adequate}] - Preference`

If you use this parameter, the command only displays servers of the specified preference level.

`[-status {OK|unavailable|slow|expired|undetermined|unreachable}] - Status`

If you use this parameter, the command only displays servers of the specified status.

`[-dc-functional-level {win2000|unknown|win2003|win2008|win2008r2|win2012|win2012r2|win2016|winthreshold}] - DC Functional Level`

If you use this parameter, the command only displays servers with the specified functional level.

`[-is-dc-read-only {true|false}] - Is DC Read Only`

If this parameter is set to true, the command only displays servers with read only domain controller. If set to false, the command only displays servers with writable domain controller.

Examples

The following example display shows the information provided by this command.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs domain discovered-servers show
```

```
Node: node1
```

```
Vserver: vs1
```

Domain Name	Type	Preference	DC-Name	DC-Address	Status
" "	NIS	preferred	192.168.10.222	192.168.10.222	OK
example.com	MS-LDAP	adequate	DC-1	192.168.192.24	OK
example.com	MS-LDAP	adequate	DC-2	192.168.192.25	OK
example.com	MS-DC	adequate	DC-1	192.168.192.24	OK
example.com	MS-DC	adequate	DC-2	192.168.192.25	OK

5 entries were displayed.

vserver cifs domain discovered-servers discovery-mode commands

The discovery-mode directory

vserver cifs domain discovered-servers discovery-mode modify

Modify Server Discovery Mode

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs domain discovered-servers discovery-mode modify` command modifies the configuration for the server discovery mode of one or more Data Vservers.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which you want to modify the server discovery mode.

[-mode {all|site|none}] - Server Discovery Mode

Use this parameter to specify the server discovery mode for the Vserver. Following are the possible values for this parameter:

- all - Discover all the servers in the domain.
- site - Discover the servers local to the site.
- none - Discover nothing. Depend only on preferred-dc configured.

Examples

The following example disables server discovery for a Vserver.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs domain discovered-servers discovery-mode modify -vserver vs1 -mode none
```

vserver cifs domain discovered-servers discovery-mode show

Display Server Discovery Mode

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs domain discovered-servers discovery-mode show` command displays information about the discovery mode servers for the CIFS domains of one or more Vservers.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you use this parameter, the command only displays discovery mode for the specified Vserver.

[-mode {all|site|none}] - Server Discovery Mode

If you use this parameter, the command only displays Vservers with the specified mode.

Examples

The following example shows the server discovery mode for all Vservers.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs domain discovered-servers discovery-mode show
Vserver      Mode
-----
vs1          all
vs2          site
vs3          none
3 entries were displayed.
```

vserver cifs domain name-mapping-search commands

Manage the list of trusted domains for name-mapping search

vserver cifs domain name-mapping-search add

Add to the list of trusted domains for name-mapping

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs domain name-mapping-search add` command adds one or more trusted domains to the list of trusted domains to be used in preference to all others by the specified Vserver for looking up Windows user names when performing Windows user to UNIX user name-mapping. If a list already exists for the specified vserver, the new list is merged with the existing list. This command is not supported for workgroup CIFS servers.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver for which you want to add trusted domains.

-trusted-domains <domain name>, ... - Trusted Domains

This parameter specifies a comma-delimited list of fully-qualified domain names of the trusted domains for the home domain.

Examples

The following example adds two trusted domains (cifs1.example.com and cifs2.example.com) to the preferred list used by Vserver vs1:

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs domain name-mapping-search add -vserver vs1 -trusted-domains cifs1.example.com, cifs2.example.com
```

vserver cifs domain name-mapping-search modify

Modify the list of trusted domains for name-mapping search

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs domain name-mapping-search modify` command modifies the current list of trusted domains to be used in preference to all others by the specified Vserver to lookup Windows user names when performing Windows user to UNIX user name-mapping. The new list overwrites the existing list. This command is not supported for workgroup CIFS servers.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver for which you want to modify the trusted domain list.

-trusted-domains <domain name>, ... - Trusted Domains

This parameter specifies a comma-delimited list of fully qualified domain names of the trusted domains of the home domain.

Examples

The following example modifies the trusted domain list used by Vserver vs1:

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs domain name-mapping-search modify -vserver vs1 -trusted-domains cifs3.example.com
```

vserver cifs domain name-mapping-search remove

Remove from the list of trusted domains for name-mapping search

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs domain name-mapping-search remove` command removes one or more trusted domains from the list used by the specified Vserver to lookup Windows user names when performing Windows user to UNIX user name-mapping. If a list of trusted domains is not provided, the entire trusted domain list for the specified Vserver is removed. This command is not supported for workgroup CIFS servers.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver from which you want to remove trusted domains.

[-trusted-domains <domain name>, ...] - Trusted Domains

This parameter specifies a comma-delimited list of trusted domains of the home domain.

Examples

The following example removes two trusted domains from the list used by Vserver vs1:

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs domain name-mapping-search remove -trusted-domains cifs1.example.com, cifs2.example.com
```

vserver cifs domain name-mapping-search show

Display the list of trusted domains for name-mapping searches

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs domain name-mapping-search show` command displays information about trusted domains of the home domain by Vserver.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver for which you want to display information about the trusted domains.

[-trusted-domains <domain name>, ...] - Trusted domains

This parameter specifies a comma-delimited list of fully qualified domain names of trusted domains for which you want to display information.

Examples

The following example displays information about all preferred trusted domains:

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs domain name-mapping-search show
Vserver      Trusted Domains
-----
vserver_1    CIFS1.EXAMPLE.COM
```

vserver cifs domain password commands

Manage domain account password configuration for a CIFS server

vserver cifs domain password change

Generate a new password for the CIFS server's machine account and change it in the Windows Active Directory domain.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs domain password change` changes the domain account password for a CIFS server. This command is not supported for workgroup CIFS servers.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver for whose CIFS server you want to change the domain account password.

Examples

The following example changes the password for the CIFS server on a Vserver named vs1.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs domain password change -vserver vs1
```

```
cluster1::>
```

vserver cifs domain password reset

Reset the CIFS server's machine account password in the Windows Active Directory domain.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs domain password reset` command resets the domain account password for a CIFS server. This may be required if the password stored along with the machine account in the Windows Active Directory domain is changed or reset without the Vserver's knowledge. The operation requires the credentials for a user with permission to reset the password in the organizational unit (OU) that the machine account is a member of. This command is not supported for workgroup CIFS servers.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver for whose CIFS server you want to reset the domain account password.

Examples

The following example resets the password for the CIFS server on a Vserver named vs1.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs domain password reset -vserver vs1
```

```
Enter your user ID: Administrator
```

```
Enter your password:
```

```
cluster1::>
```

vserver cifs domain password schedule commands

The schedule directory

vserver cifs domain password schedule modify

Modify the domain account password change schedule

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs domain password schedule modify` command enables you to modify a domain account password change schedule for a CIFS server. This command is not supported for workgroup CIFS servers.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This specifies the name of the Vserver containing the CIFS server for which you want to change the domain account password.

[-is-schedule-enabled {true|false}] - Is Password Change Schedule Enabled

This specifies whether the domain account password change schedule is enabled.

[-schedule-weekly-interval <integer>] - Interval in Weeks for Password Change Schedule

This specifies the number of weeks after which the scheduled domain account password change must occur.

[-schedule-randomized-minute <integer>] - Minutes Within Which Schedule Start Can be Randomized

This specifies the minutes within which the scheduled domain account password change must begin.

[-schedule-day-of-week <cron_dayofweek>] - Day of Week for Password Change Schedule

This sets the day of week when the scheduled domain account password change occurs.

[-schedule-time-of-day <HH:MM:SS>] - Start Time for Password Change Schedule

This sets the time in HH:MM:SS at which the scheduled domain account password change starts.

Examples

The following example enables the domain account password change schedule and configures it to run at any time between 23:00:00 to 00:59:00 (one hour before midnight to one hour after midnight) on every 4th Sunday.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs domain password schedule modify -is-schedule-enabled true -schedule-randomized-minute 120 -schedule-weekly-interval 4
```

vserver cifs domain password schedule show

Display the domain account password change schedule

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs domain password schedule show` command displays the domain account password change schedule configuration. It displays the following fields:

- Vserver: Vserver for which the schedule is configured
- Schedule Enabled: Whether the schedule is enabled or disabled for this Vserver
- Schedule Interval: Weeks after which the password change schedule occurs again for this Vserver
- Schedule Randomized Within: Minutes within which the schedule must begin for this Vserver
- Schedule: Password change schedule currently set on this Vserver
- Last Successful Password Change/Reset Time: Time at which the last password change or reset happened successfully on this Vserver
- Warning: Warning message, applicable only when the change password job is deleted with the feature still enabled on this Vserver

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information for the specified Vserver.

[-is-schedule-enabled {true|false}] - Is Password Change Schedule Enabled

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information for all the Vservers on which the `is-schedule-enabled` value applies.

[-schedule-weekly-interval <integer>] - Interval in Weeks for Password Change Schedule

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information for all the Vservers on which the `schedule-weekly-interval` value applies.

[-schedule-randomized-minute <integer>] - Minutes Within Which Schedule Start Can be Randomized

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information for all the Vservers on which the `schedule-randomized-minute` value applies.

[-schedule-last-changed <text>] - Last Successful Password Change/Reset Time

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information for all the Vservers on which the `schedule-last-changed` value applies.

[-schedule-description <text>] - Schedule Description

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information for all the Vservers on which the `schedule-description` value applies.

[-schedule-warn-msg <text>] - Warning Message in Case Job Is Deleted

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information for all the Vservers on which the `schedule-warn-msg` value applies.

Examples

The following example shows the domain account password change schedule configuration when the password change feature is enabled for Vserver `vs1`.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs domain password schedule show
```

```
Vserver: vs1

Schedule Enabled: true
Schedule Interval: 4   week
Schedule Randomized Within: 120 min
Schedule: Fri@23:00
Last Changed At: Thu Apr  4 02:35:23 2013
```

The following example shows the domain account password change schedule configuration when the password change job has been accidentally deleted.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs domain password schedule show
```

```
Vserver: vs1

Schedule Enabled: true
Schedule Interval: 4   week
Schedule Randomized Within: 120 min
Schedule: Fri@23:00
Last Changed At: Thu Apr  4 02:35:23 2013
Warning: Password change job was deleted. Re-enable the password change schedule.
```

vserver cifs domain preferred-dc commands

Manage preferred domain controllers

vserver cifs domain preferred-dc add

Add to a list of preferred domain controllers

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs domain preferred-dc add` command adds one or more domain controllers to be used in preference to all others by the specified Vserver for interactions with the specified domain. If a list already exists for the specified domain, the new list is merged with the existing list. This command is not supported for workgroup CIFS servers.

Note: Each Vserver discovers domain controllers and attempts to sort them internally based on real-world performance. Therefore it should not be necessary to create a preferred list of domain controllers under most circumstances.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver for which you want to add preferred domain controllers.

-domain <TextNoCase> - Fully Qualified Domain Name

This parameter specifies the fully-qualified name of the domain that the domain controllers belong to.

-preferred-dc <InetAddress>, ... - Preferred Domain Controllers

This parameter specifies a comma-delimited list of IP addresses for domain controllers that belong to the domain specified in the `-domain` parameter.

Examples

The following example adds two domain controllers (192.168.0.100 and 192.168.0.101) to the preferred list used by Vserver vs1 when connecting to the example.com domain:

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs domain preferred-dc add -vserver vs1 -domain example.com -preferred-dc 192.168.0.100,192.168.0.101
```

vserver cifs domain preferred-dc remove

Remove from a list of preferred domain controllers

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs domain preferred-dc remove` command removes one or more domain controllers from the list used by the specified Vserver for interactions with the specified domain. If a list of preferred domain controllers is not provided, the entire list for the specified domain is removed. This command is not supported for workgroup CIFS servers.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver from which you want to remove preferred domain controllers.

-domain <TextNoCase> - Fully Qualified Domain Name

This parameter specifies the fully-qualified name of the domain that the domain controllers belong to.

[-preferred-dc <InetAddress>, ...] - Preferred Domain Controllers

This parameter specifies a comma-delimited list of IP addresses for domain controllers that belong to the domain specified in the `-domain` parameter.

Examples

The following example removes one domain controller (192.168.0.101) from the preferred list used by Vserver vs1 when connecting to the example.com domain:

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs domain preferred-dc remove -vserver vs1 -domain example.com -preferred-dc 192.168.0.101
```

vserver cifs domain preferred-dc show

Display a list of preferred domain controllers

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs domain preferred-dc show` command displays lists of preferred domain controllers by Vserver and domain.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver for which you want to display preferred domain controllers.

[-domain <TextNoCase>] - Fully Qualified Domain Name

This parameter specifies the fully-qualified name of the domain of the domain controllers to display.

[-preferred-dc <InetAddress>, ...] - Preferred Domain Controllers

This parameter specifies a comma-delimited list of IP addresses for domain controllers to display.

Examples

The following example displays all preferred domain controllers for all Vservers:

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs domain preferred-dc show
Vserver      Domain Name      Preferred Domain Controllers
-----
vs1          example.com      192.168.0.100, 192.168.0.101
```

vserver cifs domain trusts commands

Manage discovered trusted domains

vserver cifs domain trusts rediscover

Reset and rediscover trusted domains for a Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs domain trusts rediscover` command discards information the Vserver has stored about trusted domains. After that, it begins the discovery process to reacquire current information about trusted domains. This command is not supported for workgroup CIFS servers.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver.

Examples

The following example rediscovers trusted domains. It produces no output.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs domain trusts rediscover
```

vserver cifs domain trusts show

Display discovered trusted domain information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs domain trusts show` command displays information about the trusted domains for the CIFS home domain of one or more Vservers. The displayed trusted domain information is grouped by node and Vserver, and each group is preceded by the node and Vserver identification. This command is not supported for workgroup CIFS servers.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about trusted domains of the home domains for the specified node.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about trusted domains of the home domain for the specified Vserver.

[-home-domain <domain name>] - Home Domain Name

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about trusted domains of the home domain with the specified name.

[-trusted-domain <domain name>, ...] - Trusted Domain Name

If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about trusted domains with the specified name.

Examples

The following example displays information about all the bidirectional trusted domains for node-01 and vserver_1.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs domain trusts show -node node-01 -vserver vserver_1
```

```
Node: node-01
Vserver: vserver_1
```

Home Domain	Trusted Domain
EXAMPLE.COM	CIFS1.EXAMPLE.COM, CIFS2.EXAMPLE.COM

vserver cifs group-policy commands

Manage group policies

vserver cifs group-policy modify

Change group policy configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs group-policy modify` command modifies the group policy configuration of a CIFS server. This command is not supported for workgroup CIFS servers.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver whose group policy configuration you want to modify.

[-status {enabled|disabled}] - Group Policy Status

This parameter specifies whether the CIFS-enabled Vserver's group policy is enabled or disabled.

Examples

The following example enables the group policy for CIFS-enabled Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs group-policy modify -vserver vs1 -status enabled
```

vserver cifs group-policy show

Show group policy configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs group-policy show` command displays information about group policy configuration for CIFS-enabled Vserver. It displays all or a subset of the group policy configuration matching the criteria that you specify.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays group policy configuration only for the Vserver that you specify.

[-status {enabled|disabled}] - Group Policy Status

If you specify this parameter, the command displays group policy configuration only for the Vservers that match the status you specify.

Examples

The following example displays group policy configuration for all Vservers:

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs group-policy show
```

Vserver	GPO Status
vs1	disabled

vserver cifs group-policy show-applied

Show currently applied group policy setting

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs group-policy show-applied` command displays information about group policies assigned to a Vserver. It displays all or a subset of the group policy information matching the criteria that you specify.

If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all group policies applied to Vservers in the cluster:

- **GPO Name:** Specifies the name of the Group Policy object.
- **Level:** Specifies the level in which the Group Policy is configured. It could be either site level, domain level, or OU level.
- **Status:** Specifies whether or not this Group Policy object is enabled.

Advanced Audit Settings:

- **Object Access:**
- **Central Access Policy Staging:** Specifies the type of events to be audited for central access policy staging. Possible values are:
 - none - Do not audit.
 - success - Audit only success events.
 - failure - Audit only failure events.
 - both - Audit both success and failure events.

Registry Settings:

- **Refresh Time Interval:** Specifies how often the Group Policy is updated.
- **Refresh Random Offset:** Specifies a random time that is added to the refresh interval to prevent all clients from requesting Group Policy updates at the same time.
- **Hash Publication Mode for BranchCache:** Specifies the hash generation mode used to generate hashes for data stored in shared folders on which BranchCache is enabled, which is then provided to clients. Possible values are:
 - per-share - Allow hash publication only for shared folders on which BranchCache is enabled.
 - disabled - Disallow hash publication on all shared folders.
 - all-shares - Allow hash publication for all shared folders.
- **Hash Version Support for BranchCache:** Specifies the version supported by the BranchCache hash generation service. Possible values are:
 - all-versions - Both versions 1 and 2 (V1 and V2).
 - version1 - Version 1 (V1).
 - version2 - Version 2 (V2).

Security Settings:

- **Event Audit and Event Log:**
- **Audit Logon Events:** Specifies the type of logon events to be audited. Possible values are:
 - none - Do not audit.
 - success - Audit only success events.
 - failure - Audit only failure events.
 - both - Audit both success and failure events.

- Audit Object Access: Specifies the type of object access to be audited. Possible values are:
 - none - Do not audit.
 - success - Audit only success events.
 - failure - Audit only failure events.
 - both - Audit both success and failure events.
- Log Retention Method: Specifies the audit log retention method. Possible values are:
 - overwrite-as-needed - Overwrite the event log when size of the log file exceeds the maximum log size.
 - overwrite-by-days - Not supported.
 - do-not-overwrite - Do not overwrite the event log.
- Max Log Size: Specifies the maximum size of the audit log. This size is displayed in kbytes.
- File Security: Specifies a list of files or directories on which file security is applied.
- Kerberos:
- Max Clock Skew: Specifies maximum tolerance in hours for computer clock synchronization.
- Max Ticket Age: Specifies maximum lifetime in minutes for user ticket.
- Max Renew Age: Specifies maximum lifetime in days for user ticket renewal.
- Privilege Rights:
- Take Ownership: List of users and groups that have the right to take ownership of any securable object in the system.
- Security Privilege: List of users and groups that can specify auditing options for object access of individual resources, such as files, folders, and Active Directory objects.
- Change Notify: List of users and groups that can traverse directory trees even though the users and groups might not have permissions on the traversed directory.
- Registry Values:
- Signing Required: Specifies whether SMB signing is on or off.
- Restrict Anonymous:
- No enumeration of Security Account Manager (SAM) accounts: This security setting determines what additional permissions are granted for anonymous connections to the computer. This option displays as 'no-enumeration' in Data ONTAP if enabled.
- No enumeration of SAM accounts and shares: This security setting determines whether anonymous enumeration of SAM accounts and shares is allowed. This option displays as 'no-enumeration' in Data ONTAP if enabled.
- Restrict anonymous access to shares and named pipes: This security setting restricts anonymous access to shares and pipes. This option displays as 'no-access' in Data ONTAP if enabled.
- Combined restriction for anonymous user: The combined restriction for the anonymous user is derived from the above three settings:
 - If 'no-access' is enabled, 'Combined restriction for anonymous user' is set to 'no-access'. The anonymous user is denied access to the specified shares and named pipes, and cannot use enumeration of SAM accounts and shares.
 - If 'no-enumeration' is enabled and 'no-access' is disabled, 'Combined restriction for anonymous user' is set to 'no-enumeration'. The anonymous user has access to the specified shares and named pipes, but cannot use enumeration of SAM accounts and shares.
 - If 'no-enumeration' is disabled and 'no-access' is disabled, 'Combined restriction for anonymous user' is set to 'no-restriction'. The anonymous user has full access and can use enumeration.

- Restricted Groups:
- List of restricted groups. For more information on each group, refer to the man page for the "vserver cifs group-policy restricted-group show-applied" command. Each group specifies two properties for restricted groups. The "Members" list defines who belongs and who does not belong to the restricted group. The "MemberOf" list ensures that the restricted group is added to the groups listed in "MemberOf" field. A group can be a member of groups other than those listed in "MembersOf" section.

Central Access Policy Settings:

- Policies:
 - Specifies a list of central access policies. Central access policies and rules determine access permissions for multiple files on the Vserver.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays only group policy information that has been applied to the Vserver you specify.

[-gpo-index <integer>] - GPO Index

If you specify this parameter, the command displays only group policy information at gpo-index.

Examples

The following example displays all group policy information about all group policies that have been applied to a Vserver:

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs group-policy show-applied
```

```
Vserver: vs1
```

```
-----
  GPO Name: Default Domain Policy
    Level: Domain
    Status: enabled
  Advanced Audit Settings:
    Object Access:
      Central Access Policy Staging: failure
  Registry Settings:
    Refresh Time Interval: 22
    Refresh Random Offset: 8
    Hash Publication Mode for BranchCache: per-share
    Hash Version Support for BranchCache: all-versions
  Security Settings:
    Event Audit and Event Log:
      Audit Logon Events: none
      Audit Object Access: success
      Log Retention Method: overwrite-as-needed
      Max Log Size: 16384
    File Security:
      /vol1/home
      /vol1/dir1
    Kerberos:
      Max Clock Skew: 5
      Max Ticket Age: 10
      Max Renew Age: 7
    Privilege Rights:
      Take Ownership: usr1, usr2
      Security Privilege: usr1, usr2
      Change Notify: usr1, usr2
```

```

Registry Values:
  Signing Required: false
Restrict Anonymous:
  No enumeration of SAM accounts: true
  No enumeration of SAM accounts and shares: false
  Restrict anonymous access to shares and named pipes: true
  Combined restriction for anonymous user: no-access
Restricted Groups:
  gpr1
  gpr2
Central Access Policy Settings:
  Policies: cap1
           cap2

GPO Name: Resultant Set of Policy
Level: RSOP
Advanced Audit Settings:
  Object Access:
    Central Access Policy Staging: failure
Registry Settings:
  Refresh Time Interval: 22
  Refresh Random Offset: 8
  Hash Publication Mode for BranchCache: per-share
  Hash Version Support for BranchCache: all-versions
Security Settings:
  Event Audit and Event Log:
    Audit Logon Events: none
    Audit Object Access: success
    Log Retention Method: overwrite-as-needed
    Max Log Size: 16384
  File Security:
    /vol1/home
    /vol1/dir1
  Kerberos:
    Max Clock Skew: 5
    Max Ticket Age: 10
    Max Renew Age: 7
  Privilege Rights:
    Take Ownership: usr1, usr2
    Security Privilege: usr1, usr2
    Change Notify: usr1, usr2
  Registry Values:
    Signing Required: false
  Restrict Anonymous:
    No enumeration of SAM accounts: true
    No enumeration of SAM accounts and shares: false
    Restrict anonymous access to shares and named pipes: true
    Combined restriction for anonymous user: no-access
  Restricted Groups:
    gpr1
    gpr2
Central Access Policy Settings:
  Policies: cap1
           cap2
2 entries were displayed.

```

vserver cifs group-policy show-defined

Show applicable group policy settings defined in Active Directory

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs group-policy show-defined` command displays information about group policies that have been defined in Active Directory. It displays all or a subset of the group policy configuration matching the criteria that you specify.

If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all group policies defined in Active Directory:

- GPO Name: Specifies the name of the Group Policy object.
- Level: Specifies the level in which the Group Policy is configured. It could be either site level, domain level, or OU level.
- Status: Specifies whether or not this Group Policy object is enabled.

Advanced Audit Settings:

- Object Access:
- Central Access Policy Staging: Specifies the type of events to be audited for central access policy staging. Possible values are:
 - none - Do not audit.
 - success - Audit only success events.
 - failure - Audit only failure events.
 - both - Audit both success and failure events.

Registry Settings:

- Refresh Time Interval: Specifies how often the Group Policy is updated.
- Refresh Random Offset: Specifies a random time that is added to the refresh interval to prevent all clients from requesting Group Policy updates at the same time.
- Hash Publication Mode for BranchCache: Specifies the hash generation mode used to generate hashes for data stored in shared folders on which BranchCache is enabled, which is then provided to clients. Possible values are:
 - per-share - Allow hash publication only for shared folders on which BranchCache is enabled.
 - disabled - Disallow hash publication on all shared folders.
 - all-shares - Allow hash publication for all shared folders.
- Hash Version Support for BranchCache: Specifies the version supported by the BranchCache hash generation service. Possible values are:
 - all-versions - Both versions 1 and 2 (V1 and V2).
 - version1 - Version 1 (V1).
 - version2 - Version 2 (V2).

Security Settings:

- Event Audit and Event Log:
- Audit Logon Events: Specifies the type of logon events to be audited. Possible values are:
 - none - Do not audit.
 - success - Audit only success events.
 - failure - Audit only failure events.
 - both - Audit both success and failure events.
- Audit Object Access: Specifies the type of object access to be audited. Possible values are:
 - none - Do not audit.
 - success - Audit only success events.
 - failure - Audit only failure events.
 - both - Audit both success and failure events.
- Log Retention Method: Specifies the audit log retention method. Possible values are:

- overwrite-as-needed - Overwrite the event log when size of the log file exceeds the maximum log size.
- overwrite-by-days - Not supported.
- do-not-overwrite - Do not overwrite the event log.
- Max Log Size: Specifies the maximum size of the audit log. This size is displayed in kbytes.
- File Security: Specifies a list of files or directories on which file security is to be applied.
- Kerberos:
- Max Clock Skew: Specifies maximum tolerance in hours for computer clock synchronization.
- Max Ticket Age: Specifies maximum lifetime in minutes for user ticket.
- Max Renew Age: Specifies maximum lifetime in days for user ticket renewal.
- Privilege Rights:
- Take Ownership: List of users and groups that have the right to take ownership of any securable object in the system.
- Security Privilege: List of users and groups that can specify auditing options for object access of individual resources, such as files, folders, and Active Directory objects.
- Change Notify: List of users and groups that can traverse directory trees even though the users and groups might not have permissions on the traversed directory.
- Registry Values:
- Signing Required: Specifies whether SMB signing is on or off.
- Restrict Anonymous:
- No enumeration of Security Account Manager (SAM) accounts: This security setting determines what additional permissions are granted for anonymous connections to the computer. This option displays as 'no-enumeration' in Data ONTAP if enabled.
- No enumeration of SAM accounts and shares: This security setting determines whether anonymous enumeration of SAM accounts and shares is allowed. This option displays as 'no-enumeration' in Data ONTAP if enabled.
- Restrict anonymous access to shares and named pipes: This security setting restricts anonymous access to shares and pipes. This option displays as 'no-access' in Data ONTAP if enabled.
- Combined restriction for anonymous user: The combined restriction for the anonymous user is derived from the above three settings:
 - If 'no-access' is enabled, 'Combined restriction for anonymous user' is set to 'no-access'. The anonymous user is denied access to the specified shares and named pipes, and cannot use enumeration of SAM accounts and shares.
 - If 'no-enumeration' is enabled and 'no-access' is disabled, 'Combined restriction for anonymous user' is set to 'no-enumeration'. The anonymous user has access to the specified shares and named pipes, but cannot use enumeration of SAM accounts and shares.
 - If 'no-enumeration' is disabled and 'no-access' is disabled, 'Combined restriction for anonymous user' is set to 'no-restriction'. The anonymous user has full access and can use enumeration.
- Restricted Groups:
- List of restricted groups. For more information on each group, refer to the man page for the "vserver cifs group-policy restricted-group show-defined" command. Each group specifies two properties for restricted groups. The "Members" list defines who belongs and who does not belong to the restricted group. The "MemberOf" list ensures that the restricted group is added to the groups listed in "MemberOf" field. A group can be a member of groups other than those listed in "MembersOf" section.

Central Access Policy Settings:

- Policies:
 - Specifies a list of central access policies. Central access policies and rules determine access permissions for multiple files on the Vserver.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays only group policy information that has been defined in Active Directory for the Vserver that you specify.

[-gpo-index <integer>] - GPO Index

If you specify this parameter, the command displays only group policy information at gpo-index.

Examples

The following example displays all group policy information for all group policies that have been defined in Active Directory:

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs group-policy show-defined
```

```
Vserver: vs1
-----
  GPO Name: Default Domain Policy
    Level: Domain
    Status: enabled
  Advanced Audit Settings:
    Object Access:
      Central Access Policy Staging: failure
  Registry Settings:
    Refresh Time Interval: 22
    Refresh Random Offset: 8
    Hash Publication Mode for BranchCache: per-share
    Hash Version Support for BranchCache : version1
  Security Settings:
    Event Audit and Event Log:
      Audit Logon Events: none
      Audit Object Access: success
      Log Retention Method: overwrite-as-needed
      Max Log Size: 16384
    File Security:
      /vol1/home
      /vol1/dir1
    Kerberos:
      Max Clock Skew: 5
      Max Ticket Age: 10
      Max Renew Age: 7
    Privilege Rights:
      Take Ownership: usr1, usr2
      Security Privilege: usr1, usr2
      Change Notify: usr1, usr2
    Registry Values:
      Signing Required: false
  Restrict Anonymous:
    No enumeration of SAM accounts: true
    No enumeration of SAM accounts and shares: false
    Restrict anonymous access to shares and named pipes: true
    Combined restriction for anonymous user: no-access
  Restricted Groups:
    gpr1
    gpr2
  Central Access Policy Settings:
    Policies: cap1
```

```

cap2

GPO Name: Resultant Set of Policy
Status: enabled
Advanced Audit Settings:
  Object Access:
    Central Access Policy Staging: failure
Registry Settings:
  Refresh Time Interval: 22
  Refresh Random Offset: 8
  Hash Publication for Mode BranchCache: per-share
  Hash Version Support for BranchCache: version1
Security Settings:
  Event Audit and Event Log:
    Audit Logon Events: none
    Audit Object Access: success
    Log Retention Method: overwrite-as-needed
    Max Log Size: 16384
  File Security:
    /vol1/home
    /vol1/dir1
  Kerberos:
    Max Clock Skew: 5
    Max Ticket Age: 10
    Max Renew Age: 7
  Privilege Rights:
    Take Ownership: usr1, usr2
    Security Privilege: usr1, usr2
    Change Notify: usr1, usr2
  Registry Values:
    Signing Required: false
  Restrict Anonymous:
    No enumeration of SAM accounts: true
    No enumeration of SAM accounts and shares: false
    Restrict anonymous access to shares and named pipes: true
    Combined restriction for anonymous user: no-access
  Restricted Groups:
    gpr1
    gpr2
Central Access Policy Settings:
  Policies: cap1
           cap2

```

vserver cifs group-policy update

Apply group policy settings defined in Active Directory

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs group-policy update` command applies the group-policy settings defined in Active Directory for the given Vserver. This command is not supported for workgroup CIFS servers.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This parameter specifies the CIFS-enabled Vserver to which the group-policy settings be applied.

[-force-reapply-all-settings {true|false}] - Force Re-apply All Settings

This parameter specifies whether to ignore all processing optimizations and re-apply all settings. The default is false.

Examples

The following example applies the group-policy settings defined in Active Directory for Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs group-policy update -vserver vs1 -force-reapply-all-settings true
```


vserver cifs group-policy central-access-policy commands

Manage central access policy

vserver cifs group-policy central-access-policy show-applied

Show currently applied central access policies

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs group-policy central-access-policy show-applied` command displays information about the central access policies assigned to Vservers. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all CIFS servers:

- Vserver name
- Name of the central access policy
- SID
- Description
- Creation time
- Modification time
- Member rules

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for central access policies for the specified Vserver.

[-name <TextNoCase>] - Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for central access policies that match the specified name.

[-sid <windows sid>] - Identifier

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for central access policies that match the specified SID.

[-description <text>] - Description

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for central access policies that match the specified description.

[-ctime <Date>] - Creation Time

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for central access policies that match the specified creation time.

[-mtime <Date>] - Modification Time

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for central access policies that match the specified modification time.

[-rules <TextNoCase>, ...] - Central Access Rules

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for central access policies that match the specified member rules.

Examples

The following example displays information for all central access policies:

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs group-policy central-access-policy show-applied
```

Vserver	Name	SID
vs1	p1	S-1-17-3386172923-1132988875-3044489393-3993546205
	Description: policy #1	
	Creation Time: Tue Oct 22 09:34:13 2013	
	Modification Time: Wed Oct 23 08:59:15 2013	
	Member Rules: r1	
vs1	p2	S-1-17-1885229282-1100162114-134354072-822349040
	Description: policy #2	
	Creation Time: Tue Oct 22 10:28:20 2013	
	Modification Time: Thu Oct 31 10:25:32 2013	
	Member Rules: r1	
	r2	

2 entries were displayed.

vserver cifs group-policy central-access-policy show-defined

Show applicable central access policies defined in the Active Directory

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs group-policy central-access-policy show-defined` command displays information about the central access policies that are defined in the Active Directory. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all CIFS servers:

- Vserver name
- Name of the central access policy
- SID
- Description
- Creation time
- Modification time
- Member rules

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for central access policies for the specified Vserver.

[-name <TextNoCase>] - Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for central access policies that match the specified name.

[-sid <windows sid>] - Identifier

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for central access policies that match the specified SID.

[-description <text>] - Description

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for central access policies that match the specified description.

[-ctime <Date>] - Creation Time

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for central access policies that match the specified creation time.

[-mtime <Date>] - Modification Time

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for central access policies that match the specified modification time.

[-rules <TextNoCase>, ...] - Central Access Rules

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for central access policies that match the specified member rules.

Examples

The following example displays information for all central access policies:

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs group-policy central-access-policy show-defined

Vserver      Name      SID
-----
vs1          p1        S-1-17-3386172923-1132988875-3044489393-3993546205
      Description: policy #1
      Creation Time: Tue Oct 22 09:34:13 2013
      Modification Time: Wed Oct 23 08:59:15 2013
      Member Rules: r1

vs1          p2        S-1-17-1885229282-1100162114-134354072-822349040
      Description: policy #2
      Creation Time: Tue Oct 22 10:28:20 2013
      Modification Time: Thu Oct 31 10:25:32 2013
      Member Rules: r1
                  r2

2 entries were displayed.
```

vserver cifs group-policy central-access-rule commands

Manage central access rule

vserver cifs group-policy central-access-rule show-applied

Show currently applied central access rules

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs group-policy central-access-rule show-applied` command displays information about the central access rules assigned to Vservers. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all CIFS servers:

- Vserver name
- Name of the central access rule

- Description
- Creation time
- Modification time
- Current permissions
- Proposed permissions
- Target resources

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for central access rules for the specified Vserver.

[-name <TextNoCase>] - Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for central access rules that match the specified name.

[-description <text>] - Description

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for central access rules that match the specified description.

[-ctime <Date>] - Creation Time

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for central access rules that match the specified creation time.

[-mtime <Date>] - Modification Time

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for central access rules that match the specified modification time.

[-effective <text>] - Effective Security Policy

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for central access rules that match the specified effective security policy.

[-proposed <text>] - Proposed Security Policy

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for central access rules that match the specified proposed security policy.

[-resource <text>] - Resource Condition

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for central access rules that match the specified resource condition.

Examples

The following example displays information for all central access rules:

```
cluster1::> vsriver cifs group-policy central-access-rule show-applied
```

```
Vserver      Name
-----
vs1          r1
             Description: rule #1
             Creation Time: Tue Oct 22 09:33:48 2013
             Modification Time: Tue Oct 22 09:33:48 2013
             Current Permissions: 0:SYG:SYD:AR(A;;FA;;;WD)
             Proposed Permissions: 0:SYG:SYD:(A;;FA;;;OW)(A;;FA;;;BA)(A;;FA;;;SY)
```

```

vs1          r2
             Description: rule #2
             Creation Time: Tue Oct 22 10:27:57 2013
             Modification Time: Tue Oct 22 10:27:57 2013
             Current Permissions: 0:SYG:SYD:AR(A;;FA;;;WD)
             Proposed Permissions: 0:SYG:SYD:(A;;FA;;;OW)(A;;FA;;;BA)(A;;FA;;;SY)

```

2 entries were displayed.

vserver cifs group-policy central-access-rule show-defined

Show applicable central access rules defined in the Active Directory

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs group-policy central-access-rule show-defined` command displays information about the central access rules that are defined in the Active Directory. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all CIFS servers:

- Vserver name
- Name of the central access rule
- Description
- Creation time
- Modification time
- Current permissions
- Proposed permissions
- Target resources

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for central access rules for the specified Vserver.

[-name <TextNoCase>] - Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for central access rules that match the specified name.

[-description <text>] - Description

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for central access rules that match the specified description.

[-ctime <Date>] - Creation Time

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for central access rules that match the specified creation time.

[-mtime <Date>] - Modification Time

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for central access rules that match the specified modification time.

[-effective <text>] - Effective Security Policy

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for central access rules that match the specified effective security policy.

[-proposed <text>] - Proposed Security Policy

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for central access rules that match the specified proposed security policy.

[-resource <text>] - Resource Condition

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for central access rules that match the specified resource condition.

Examples

The following example displays information for all central access rules:

```
cluster1::> vsriver cifs group-policy central-access-rule show-defined
```

```
Vserver      Name
-----
vs1          r1
             Description: rule #1
             Creation Time: Tue Oct 22 09:33:48 2013
             Modification Time: Tue Oct 22 09:33:48 2013
             Current Permissions: 0:SYG:SYD:AR(A;;FA;;;WD)
             Proposed Permissions: 0:SYG:SYD:(A;;FA;;;OW)(A;;FA;;;BA)(A;;FA;;;SY)

vs1          r2
             Description: rule #2
             Creation Time: Tue Oct 22 10:27:57 2013
             Modification Time: Tue Oct 22 10:27:57 2013
             Current Permissions: 0:SYG:SYD:AR(A;;FA;;;WD)
             Proposed Permissions: 0:SYG:SYD:(A;;FA;;;OW)(A;;FA;;;BA)(A;;FA;;;SY)
```

2 entries were displayed.

vsvriver cifs group-policy restricted-group commands

Manage restricted group

vsvriver cifs group-policy restricted-group show-applied

Show the applied restricted-group settings.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vsvriver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsvriver cifs group-policy restricted-group show-applied` command displays settings of all the restricted groups applied to a Vsvriver.

If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all the restricted groups applied to all the Vsvrivers in the cluster.

- Group Policy Name: Specifies the name of the group policy.
- Version: Specifies the version of the group policy.
- Link: Specifies the level in which the group policy is configured. Possible values are:
 - Local: Group policy is configured in Data ONTAP.
 - Site: Group policy is configured at the site level in the Domain Controller.
 - Domain: Group policy is configured at the domain level in the Domain Controller.
 - OrganizationalUnit: Group policy is configured at the OU level in the Domain controller.
 - RSOP: Resultant set of policies derived from all the group policies defined at various levels.

- **Group Name:** Specifies the name of a restricted group.
- **Members:** Specifies users and groups who belong to and who do not belong to the restricted group.
- **MemberOf:** Specifies list of groups to which the restricted group is added. A group can be a member of groups other than the groups listed here.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the restricted-group information that has been applied to the specified Vserver.

[-index <integer>] - Index

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the specified index for the group policy in the restricted group. The restricted-group information for the group policy at the specified index.

[-group-name <text>] - Group Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the restricted-group information for the specified group name.

[-group-policy-name <text>] - Group Policy Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the restricted-group information for the specified group policy name.

[-uuid <UUID>] - UUID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the restricted-group information for the specified UUID of the group policy.

[-version <integer>] - Version

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the restricted-group information for the specified version of the group policy.

[-link {Local|Site|Domain|OrganizationalUnit|RSOP}] - Link Type

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the restricted-group information for the specified link for the group policy.

[-members <gpoUserGroup>, ...] - Members, List of Users/groups

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the restricted-group information for the specified members of users and groups.

[-member-of <gpoUserGroup>, ...] - MemberOf, List of Groups

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the restricted-group information for the specified member of the group.

Examples

The following example displays information about all restricted groups that have been applied to a Vserver.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs group-policy restricted-group show-applied
```

```
Vserver: vs_1
```

```
-----
```

```
Group Policy Name: gpo1
Version: 16
Link: OrganizationalUnit
```

```

Group Name: grp1
Members: usr1
MemberOf: GP0\g9

Group Policy Name: Resultant Set of Policy
Version: 0
Link: RSOP
Group Name: grp1
Members: usr1
MemberOf: GP0\g9

```

vserver cifs group-policy restricted-group show-defined

Show the defined restricted-group settings.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs group-policy restricted-group show-defined` command displays settings of all the restricted groups defined in Domain Controller for a Vserver.

If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all the restricted groups defined in Domain Controller for all the Vservers in the cluster.

- Group Policy Name: Specifies the name of the group policy.
- Version: Specifies the version of the group policy.
- Link: Specifies the level in which the group policy is configured. Possible values are:
 - Local: Group policy is configured in Data ONTAP.
 - Site: Group policy is configured at the site level in the Domain Controller.
 - Domain: Group policy is configured at the domain level in the Domain Controller.
 - OrganizationalUnit: Group policy is configured at the OU level in the Domain Controller.
 - RSOP: Resultant set of policies derived from all the group policies defined at various levels.
- Group Name: Specifies the name of a restricted group.
- Members: Specifies users and groups who belong to and who do not belong to the restricted group.
- MemberOf: Specifies list of groups to which the restricted group is added. A group can be a member of groups other than the groups listed here.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the restricted-group information that is defined in Domain Controller for the specified Vserver.

[-index <integer>] - Index

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the specified index for the group policy in the restricted group. The restricted-group information for the group policy at the specified index.

[-group-name <text>] - Group Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the restricted-group information for the specified group name.

[-group-policy-name <text>] - Group Policy Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the restricted-group information for the specified group policy name.

[-uuid <UUID>] - UUID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the restricted-group information for the specified UUID of the group policy.

[-version <integer>] - Version

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the restricted-group information for the specified version of the group policy.

[-link {Local|Site|Domain|OrganizationalUnit|RSOP}] - Link Type

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the restricted-group information for the specified link for the group policy.

[-members <gpoUserGroup>, ...] - Members, List of Users/groups

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the restricted-group information for the specified members of users and groups.

[-member-of <gpoUserGroup>, ...] - MemberOf, List of Groups

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the restricted-group information for the specified member of the group.

Examples

The following example displays information about all restricted groups that are defined in Domain Controller for a Vserver.

```
cluster1::> vsriver cifs group-policy restricted-group show-defined
```

```
Vserver: vs_1
```

```
-----
```

```
Group Policy Name: gpo1
Version: 16
Link: OrganizationalUnit
Group Name: grp1
Members: usr1
MemberOf: GP0\g9
```

```
Group Policy Name: Resultant Set of Policy
Version: 0
Link: RSOP
Group Name: grp1
Members: usr1
MemberOf: GP0\g9
```

vsvrer cifs home-directory commands

Manage home directories

vsvrer cifs home-directory modify

Modify attributes of CIFS home directories

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vsvrer* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsvrer cifs home-directory modify` command modifies the CIFS home directory configuration for a CIFS server. To use the home directory options (-is-home-dirs-access-for-admin-enabled or/and -is-home-dirs-access-for-public-enabled), a home directory share must be configured with a dynamic share pattern

preceded by a tilde(~). Valid dynamic share patterns are ~%w and ~%d~%w. The pattern %u is not supported with these options.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the CIFS server for which you want to modify the CIFS home directory configuration.

[-is-home-dirs-access-for-admin-enabled {true|false}] - Is Home Directory Access for Admin Enabled

This optional parameter specifies whether a user with Windows administrative privileges can connect to another user's home directory. The default value for this parameter is *true*.

[-is-home-dirs-access-for-public-enabled {true|false}] - Is Home Directory Access for Public Enabled (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether any user can connect to another user's home directory. The default value for this parameter is *false*.

Examples

The following example modifies the CIFS home directory configuration for the Vserver "vs1". It enables users with Windows administrative privileges to connect to another user's home directory, and enables any user to connect to another user's home directory.

```
cluster1::> vsriver cifs home-directory modify -vserver vs1 -is-home-dirs-access-for-admin-enabled true
-is-home-dirs-access-for-public-enabled true
```

The following example shows the usage of the share creation pattern ~%d~%w.

```
cluster1::> vsriver cifs share create -vserver vs1 -share-name ~%d~%w -path %d/%w -share-properties homedirectory
```

The following example shows the usage of the share creation pattern ~%w.

```
cluster1::> vsriver cifs share create -vserver vs1 -share-name ~%w -path %d/%w -share-properties homedirectory
```

vserver cifs home-directory show

Display home directory configurations

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs home-directory show` command displays the CIFS home directory configuration for one or more Vservers.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays CIFS home directory configuration for the specified Vserver.

[-is-home-dirs-access-for-admin-enabled {true|false}] - Is Home Directory Access for Admin Enabled

If you specify this parameter, the command displays home directory configuration for CIFS servers that have the specified setting.

[-is-home-dirs-access-for-public-enabled {true|false}] - Is Home Directory Access for Public Enabled (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays home directory configuration for CIFS servers that have the specified setting.

Examples

The following example lists the CIFS home directory configuration for a Vserver on the cluster.

```
cluster1:> vserver cifs home-directory show -vserver vs1

Vserver: vs1
Is Home Directory Access for Admin Enabled: true
```

At the advanced privilege level or above, the output displays the information below:

```
cluster1::*> vserver cifs options show

Vserver: vs1
Is Home Directory Access for Admin Enabled: true
Is Home Directory Access for Public Enabled: false
```

vserver cifs home-directory show-user

Display the Home Directory Path for a User

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs home-directory show-user` command prints the path of a user's CIFS home directory. Use this command if multiple CIFS home directory paths exist and you want to see which path holds the user's CIFS home directory.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify this parameter, the command displays only the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

Use this required parameter to specify the Vserver that contains the home directory of the user specified with the required `-username` parameter.

-username <text> - User Name

Use this required parameter to locate the home directory of the specified user. You must enter this parameter in the following format: `user, domain/user` or `cifs_server_name/user`.

[-path <text>] - Path

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the user's home directory with the specified path.

[-share-name <text>] - Share Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the user's home directory with the specified home-directory share.

Examples

The following command displays information about the home directory of user `gpo\rpuser1` belonging to Vserver `vs1`.

```
cluster1::> vsriver cifs home-directory show-user -vsriver vs1 -username gpo\rpuser1

Vserver   : vs1
Username  : GPO\rpuser1

ShareName      Home Dir Path
-----
root           /home/rpuser1
rpuser1        /home/rpuser1
~GPO~rpuser1   /home/GPO/rpuser1
```

The following command displays information about the home directory of user `gpo\rpuser1` belonging to Vserver `vs1` at share path `/home/rpuser1`.

```
cluster1::> vsriver cifs home-directory show-user -vsriver vs1 -username gpo\rpuser1 -path /home/rpuser1

Vserver   : vs1
Username  : GPO\rpuser1

ShareName      Home Directory Path
-----
root           /home/rpuser1
rpuser1        /home/rpuser1
2 entries were displayed.
```

The following command displays information about the home directory of user `gpo\rpuser1` belonging to Vserver `vs1` at share `~GPO~rpuser1`.

```
cluster1::> vsriver cifs home-directory show-user -vsriver vs1 -username gpo\rpuser1 -share-name ~GPO~rpuser1

Vserver   : vs1
Username  : GPO\rpuser1

ShareName      Home Directory Path
-----
~GPO~rpuser1   /home/GPO/rpuser1
```

vsvriver cifs home-directory search-path commands

Manage the list of paths used to find home directories

vsvriver cifs home-directory search-path add

Add a home directory search path

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vsvriver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsvriver cifs home-directory search-path add` command adds a search path to a CIFS home directory configuration.

Parameters

-vsvriver <vsvriver name> - Vsvriver

This parameter specifies the CIFS-enabled Vsvriver containing the CIFS home directory configuration to which you want to add the search path.

-path <text> - Path

This parameter specifies the search path you want to add.

Examples

The following example adds the path /home1 to the CIFS home directory configuration on Vserver vs1.
cluster1::> vserver cifs home-directory search-path add -vserver vs1 -path /home1

vserver cifs home-directory search-path remove

Remove a home directory search path

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs home-directory search-path remove` command removes a search path from a CIFS home directory configuration.

Parameters**-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver**

This parameter specifies the CIFS-enabled Vserver containing the CIFS home directory configuration from which you want to remove the search path.

-path <text> - Path

This parameter specifies the search path you want to remove.

Examples

The following example removes the path /home1 from the CIFS home directory configuration on Vserver vs1.
cluster1::> vserver cifs home-directory search-path remove -vserver vs1 -path /home1

vserver cifs home-directory search-path reorder

Change the search path order used to find a match

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs home-directory search-path reorder` command moves a search path to a new position in the search path order in the CIFS home directory configuration for the CIFS-enabled Vserver.

Parameters**-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver**

This parameter specifies the CIFS enabled Vserver for which you want to reorder searches.

-path <text> - Path

This parameter specifies the search path you want to move.

-to-position <integer> - Target Position

This parameter specifies the new position of the search path in the search path order.

Examples

The following example moves the search path /home1 to position 1 in the search path order for the CIFS home directory configuration on Vserver vs1.
cluster1::> vserver cifs home-directory search-path reorder -vserver vs1 -path /home1 -to-position 1

vserver cifs home-directory search-path show

Display home directory search paths

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs home-directory search-path show` command displays information about the search paths that are in the home directory configuration for the CIFS-enabled Vservers.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify this parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays home directory configuration for the CIFS-enabled Vserver that you specify.

[-path <text>] - Path

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for the search path that you specify.

Examples

The following example displays information about search paths for all CIFS home directories on all CIFS-enabled Vservers:

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs home-directory search-path show
Vserver      Position Path
-----
vs1          1      /home1
vs2          2      /home2
```

vserver cifs options commands

Manage CIFS options

vserver cifs options modify

Modify CIFS options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs options modify` command modifies CIFS options for a CIFS server.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the CIFS server for which you want to modify CIFS options.

[-default-unix-user <text>] - Default UNIX User

This optional parameter specifies the name of the default UNIX user for the CIFS server.

[-read-grants-exec {enabled|disabled}] - Read Grants Exec for Mode Bits

This optional parameter specifies whether the CIFS server does read grant execution for mode bits.

[-wins-servers <InetAddress>, ...] - Windows Internet Name Service (WINS) Addresses

This optional parameter specifies a list of Windows Internet Name Server (WINS) addresses for the CIFS server. You must specify the WINS servers using an IP address. You can enter multiple WINS addresses as a comma-delimited list.

Note: Use an IPv4 address because WINS over IPv6 is not supported.

[-smb1-enabled {true|false}] - Enable SMB1 Protocol (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether the CIFS server negotiates the SMB 1.0 version of the CIFS protocol. The default value for this parameter is true for Vservers with Infinite Volume. For other data Vservers, the default value is false.

[-smb2-enabled {true|false}] - Enable all SMB2 Protocols (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether the CIFS server negotiates the SMB 2 version of the CIFS protocol. The default value for this parameter is true. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

[-smb3-enabled {true|false}] - Enable SMB3 Protocol (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether the CIFS server negotiates the SMB 3 version of the CIFS protocol. The default value for this parameter is true. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

[-smb31-enabled {true|false}] - Enable SMB3.1 Protocol (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether the CIFS server negotiates the SMB 3.1 version of the CIFS protocol. The default value for this parameter is true. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

[-max-mpx <integer>] - Maximum Simultaneous Operations per TCP Connection (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the maximum number of simultaneous operations the CIFS server reports it can process per TCP connection.

[-shadowcopy-dir-depth <integer>] - Maximum Depth of Directories to Shadow Copy (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the maximum depth of directories on which to create shadow copies in the CIFS server. The default for this parameter is 5. The value 0 indicates that all sub-directories should be shadow copied. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume and workgroup CIFS servers. Directories and files within a FlexGroup will not be shadow copied because FlexGroups do not support shadow copy.

[-copy-offload-enabled {true|false}] - Enable Copy Offload Feature (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter enables the Copy Offload feature in the CIFS server. If set to false, the Copy Offload feature is disabled. The default for this parameter is true. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume. Copy Offload has no effect on files in a FlexGroup because FlexGroups do not support Copy Offload.

[-is-copy-offload-direct-copy-enabled {true|false}] - Is Direct-copy Copy Offload Mechanism Enabled (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter enables the direct-copy mechanism for ODX copy offload in the CIFS server. If set to false, the direct-copy mechanism is disabled. The default for this parameter is true. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume. Copy Offload has no effect on files in a FlexGroup because FlexGroups do not support Copy Offload. The direct-copy mechanism increases the performance of the copy offload operation when Windows clients try to open the source file of a copy in a mode that prevents the file being changed while the copy is in progress. If turned off, regular copy offloading takes place.

[-default-unix-group <text>] - Default UNIX Group

This optional parameter specifies the name of the default UNIX group for the CIFS server. If you do not specify a default UNIX group, the CIFS ACL to NFSv4 ACL translation may result in incomplete NFSv4 ACL information. This parameter is not supported by Vservers with FlexVol volumes.

[-shadowcopy-enabled {true|false}] - Enable Shadow Copy Feature (VSS) (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter enables the Shadow Copy (VSS) feature in the CIFS server when set to true. The VSS feature is disabled when set to false. The default for this parameter is true. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume and workgroup CIFS servers. Directories and files within a FlexGroup will not be shadow copied because FlexGroups do not support shadow copy.

[-is-referral-enabled {true|false}] - Refer Clients to More Optimal LIFs (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether the CIFS server automatically refers clients to a data LIF local to the node which hosts the root of the requested share. The default value for this parameter is false. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

`[-is-local-auth-enabled {true|false}] - Is Local User Authentication Enabled (privilege: advanced)`

This optional parameter specifies whether local user authentication is enabled for the CIFS server.

`[-is-local-users-and-groups-enabled {true|false}] - Is Local Users and Groups Enabled (privilege: advanced)`

This optional parameter specifies whether the local users and groups feature is enabled for the CIFS server.

`[-is-use-junctions-as-reparse-points-enabled {true|false}] - Is Reparse Point Support Enabled (privilege: advanced)`

This optional parameter specifies whether the CIFS server exposes junction points to Windows clients as reparse points. The default value for this parameter is true. This parameter is only active if the client has negotiated use of the SMB 2 or SMB 3 protocol. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

`[-is-exportpolicy-enabled {true|false}] - Is Export Policies for CIFS Enabled (privilege: advanced)`

This optional parameter specifies whether the CIFS server uses export policies to control client access. The default value for this parameter is false.

`[-is-unix-nt-acl-enabled {true|false}] - Is NT ACLs on UNIX Security-style Volumes Enabled (privilege: advanced)`

This optional parameter specifies whether the CIFS server has the NT ACLs enabled on UNIX security-style volumes. The default value for this parameter is true.

`[-is-trusted-domain-enum-search-enabled {true|false}] - Is Enumeration of Trusted Domain and Search Capability Enabled (privilege: advanced)`

This optional parameter specifies whether the CIFS server supports enumeration of bidirectional trusted domains. It also supports the search in all the bidirectional trusted domains when performing Windows user lookups for UNIX user to Windows user name mapping. The default value is true. This parameter is not supported for workgroup CIFS servers.

`[-client-session-timeout <integer>] - Idle Timeout Before CIFS Session Disconnect (secs)`

This optional parameter specifies the amount of idle time (in seconds) before a CIFS session is disconnected. The default value for this parameter is 900 seconds.

`[-is-dac-enabled {true|false}] - Is Dynamic Access Control (DAC) Enabled (privilege: advanced)`

This optional parameter enables the Dynamic Access Control (DAC) feature in the CIFS server when set to true. The DAC feature is disabled when set to false. The default for this parameter is false. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume and workgroup CIFS servers.

`[-restrict-anonymous {no-restriction|no-enumeration|no-access}] - Restrictions for Anonymous User (privilege: advanced)`

This optional parameter controls the access restrictions of non-authenticated sessions and applies the restrictions for the anonymous user based on the permitted values. The default value for this parameter is no-restriction. Permitted values for this option are:

- no-restriction - This option specifies no access restriction for anonymous users (default).
- no-enumeration - This option specifies that only enumeration is restricted.
- no-access - This option specifies that access is restricted for anonymous users.

`[-is-read-only-delete-enabled {enabled|disabled}] - Is Deletion of Read-Only Files Enabled`

This optional parameter controls deletion of read-only files and directories. NTFS delete semantics forbid deletion of a file or directory when the read-only attribute is set. UNIX delete semantics ignore it, focusing instead on parent directory permissions, which some applications require. This option is used to select the desired behavior. By default this option is disabled, yielding NTFS behavior.

[-file-system-sector-size {512|4096 (in bytes)}] - Size of File System Sector Reported to SMB Clients (bytes) (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the size of file system sector reported to SMB clients (in bytes). The default value for this parameter is 4096. Valid values are 512 and 4096.

[-is-fake-open-enabled {true|false}] - Is Fake Open Support Enabled (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether the CIFS server supports fake open requests. This parameter allows you to optimize the open and close requests coming from SMB 2 clients. The default value for this parameter is true.

[-is-unix-extensions-enabled {true|false}] - Is UNIX Extensions Enabled (privilege: advanced)

When set to true, this optional parameter enables the UNIX Extensions feature in the CIFS server. If set to false, the UNIX Extensions feature is disabled. The default for this parameter is false. UNIX Extensions allows POSIX/UNIX style security to be displayed through the CIFS protocol.

[-is-search-short-names-enabled {true|false}] - Is Search Short Names Support Enabled (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether the CIFS server supports searching short names. A search query with this option enabled will try to match 8.3 file names along with long file names. The default value for this parameter is false.

[-is-advanced-sparse-file-support-enabled {true|false}] - Is Advanced Sparse File Support Enabled (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether the CIFS server supports the advanced sparse file capabilities. This allows CIFS clients to query the allocated ranges of a file and to write zeroes or free data blocks for ranges of a file.

[-is-fsctl-file-level-trim-enabled {true|false}] - Is Fsctl File Level Trim Enabled (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether trim requests (FSCTL_FILE_LEVEL_TRIM) are supported on the CIFS server.

[-guest-unix-user <text>] - Map the Guest User to Valid UNIX User (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies that an unauthenticated user coming from any untrusted domain can be mapped to a specified UNIX user for the CIFS server. If the CIFS server cannot authenticate the user against a domain controller for the home domain or a trusted domain or the local database, and this option is enabled, the CIFS server considers the user as a guest user and maps the user to the specified UNIX user. The UNIX user must be a valid user.

[-smb1-max-buffer-size <integer>] - Maximum Buffer Size Used for SMB1 Message (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the maximum buffer size used for an SMB 1.0 message that the CIFS server can receive. If the LARGE_READ or LARGE_WRITE capability is negotiated during session setup, then 'Read' or 'Write' SMB 1.0 operations are allowed to exceed the configured 'smb1-max-buffer-size' value. This parameter does not have any effect on SMB 2 or SMB 3 buffer size. The default value for this parameter is 65535. The supported range for this parameter is 4356 through 65535.

[-max-same-user-sessions-per-connection <integer>] - Maximum Same User Sessions per TCP Connection (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the maximum number of CIFS sessions that can be set up by the same user per TCP connection. The default value of this parameter is 2500. The maximum value of this parameter is 4294967295.

[-max-same-tree-connect-per-session <integer>] - Maximum Same Tree Connect per Session (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the maximum number of CIFS tree connects to the same share per CIFS session. The default value of this parameter is 5000. The maximum value of this parameter is 4294967295.

[-max-opens-same-file-per-tree <integer>] - Maximum Opens on Same File per Tree (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the maximum number of existing opens on the same file per CIFS tree. The default value of this parameter is 1000. The maximum value of this parameter is 4294967295.

`[-max-watches-set-per-tree <integer>]` - Maximum Watches Set per Tree (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the maximum number of watches, also known as change notifies, that can be set per CIFS tree. Tree here refers to a share connect from a single client. The default value of this parameter is 500. The maximum value of this parameter is 4294967295.

`[-is-admin-users-mapped-to-root-enabled {true|false}]` - Map Administrators to UNIX User 'root' (privilege: advanced)

If this optional parameter is set to true, Windows users who are members of the "BUILTIN\Administrators" group are mapped to UNIX user 'root' unless a user who is a member of this group is explicitly mapped to a UNIX user. If a Windows user is a member of the "BUILTIN\Administrators" group and an explicit user mapping exists for that user, the explicit name mapping takes precedence. If this parameter is set to false, users that are members of the "BUILTIN\Administrators" group are not mapped to UNIX 'root'. The default value for this parameter is true.

`[-is-advertise-dfs-enabled {true|false}]` - (DEPRECATED)-Enable DFS Referral Advertisement (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether to advertise DFS referral of the CIFS protocol. The default value for this parameter is false. This option is not applicable to SMB 1.0.

Note: This parameter is deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. The functionality provided by this parameter is now controlled by the `-symlink-properties` parameter instead.

`[-is-path-component-cache-enabled {true|false}]` - Is Path Component Cache Enabled (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether the path component cache is enabled. The default value for this parameter is true.

`[-win-name-for-null-user <TextNoCase>]` - Map Null User to Windows User or Group (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies a valid Windows user or group name that will be added to the CIFS credentials for a NULL user Session.

`[-is-hide-dotfiles-enabled {true|false}]` - Is Hide Dot Files Enabled (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether the CIFS server supports hiding dot files. Directory enumeration with this option enabled hides files and directories that begin with a dot ("."). The default value for this parameter is false.

`[-is-client-version-reporting-enabled {true|false}]` - Is Client Version Reporting Enabled (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is set to true, CIFS client version tracking information is collected by AutoSupport. The default value of this parameter is true.

`[-is-client-dup-detection-enabled {true|false}]` - Is Client Duplicate Session Detection Enabled (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether the CIFS server supports duplicate session detection. Duplicate sessions that come from the same client with VcNumber of zero with this option enabled will be closed, and is only applicable for SMB 1.0 clients. The default value for this parameter is true.

`[-grant-unix-group-perms-to-others {true|false}]` - Grant UNIX Group Permissions to Others (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether the incoming CIFS user who is not the owner of the file, can be granted the group permission. If the CIFS incoming user is not the owner of UNIX security-style file and this option is set to true, then at all times the file's "group" permissions are granted. If the CIFS incoming user is not the owner of UNIX security-style file and this option is set to false, then the normal UNIX rules are applicable to grant the permissions. The default value of this parameter is false.

`[-is-multichannel-enabled {true|false}]` - Is Multichannel Enabled (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether the CIFS server supports Multichannel or not. The default value for this parameter is false.

[-max-connections-per-session <integer>] - Maximum Connections Allowed Per Multichannel Session (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the maximum number of connections allowed per Multichannel session. The default value for this parameter is 32.

[-max-lifs-per-session <integer>] - Maximum LIFs Advertised Per Multichannel Session (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the maximum number of network interfaces advertised per Multichannel session. The default value for this parameter is 256.

[-is-large-mtu-enabled {true|false}] - Is Large MTU Enabled (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether the CIFS server supports the SMB 2.1 "large MTU" feature. The default value for this parameter is false. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

[-is-netbios-over-tcp-enabled {true|false}] - Is NetBIOS over TCP (port 139) Enabled (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether the CIFS server supports the NetBIOS over TCP (port 139) feature. The default value for this parameter is true.

[-is-nbns-enabled {true|false}] - Is NBNS over UDP (port 137) Enabled (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether the CIFS server supports the NBNS protocol. The default value for this parameter is false.

[-widelink-as-reparse-point-versions <CIFS Dialects>, ...] - Protocol Versions for Which Widelink Will Be Reported as Reparse Point (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the CIFS protocol versions for which the widelink is reported as reparse point. The default value for this parameter is *SMB1*.

Note: Any values entered for this parameter is replaced with the existing values.

[-max-credits <integer>] - Maximum Credits to Grant (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the maximum number of outstanding requests on a CIFS connection. The default value for this parameter is 128.

Examples

The following example modifies CIFS options for the Vserver "vs1". It changes the default UNIX user, disables read grants exec, disables SMB2.x, changes maximum multiplex count to 1124, changes the file system sector size reported to SMB clients to 512, disables the direct-copy offload mechanism for ODX copy offload, enables the UNIX Extensions feature, disables fake open requests changes WINS servers to 192.168.11.112 and changes the client session timeout to 6000.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs options modify -vserver vs1
-default-unix-user pcuser -read-grants-exec disabled
-smb2-enabled false -max-mpx 1124 -file-system-sector-size
512 -is-copy-offload-direct-copy-enabled false
-is-unix-extensions-enabled true -is-fake-open-enabled false
-wins-servers 192.168.11.112 -client-session-timeout 6000
```

The following example modifies CIFS options for the Vserver "vs1". It enables the advanced sparse file support.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs options modify -vserver vs1
-is-advanced-sparse-file-support-enabled true
```

The following example modifies CIFS options for the Vserver "vs1". It modifies limits for maximum opens on the same file, max sessions by the same user, max tree connects per session, and max watches set.

```
cluster1::> vsserver cifs options modify -vsserver vs1
-max-same-user-sessions-per-connection 100
-max-same-tree-connect-per-session 100 -max-opens-same-file-per-tree 150
-max-watches-set-per-tree 200
```

The following example modifies CIFS options for the Vserver "vs1". It modifies the option to disable the path component cache. .

```
cluster1::> vsserver cifs options modify -vsserver vs1
-is-path-component-cache-enabled false
```

The following example modifies CIFS options for the Vserver "vs1". It modifies the option to disable CIFS client version tracking.

```
cluster1::> vsserver cifs options modify -vsserver vs1
-is-client-version-reporting-enabled false
```

The following example modifies CIFS option for the Vserver "vs1". It modifies the option to enable granting of UNIX group permissions to others.

```
cluster1::> vsserver cifs options modify -vsserver vs1
-grant-unix-group-perms-to-others true
```

vsserver cifs options show

Display CIFS options

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsserver cifs options show` command displays the CIFS configuration options for one or more Vservers.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vsserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command only displays CIFS options for the specified Vserver.

[-default-unix-user <text>] - Default UNIX User

If you specify this parameter, the command displays options for CIFS server with the specified UNIX user.

[-read-grants-exec {enabled|disabled}] - Read Grants Exec for Mode Bits

If this parameter is set to enabled, the command displays options for CIFS servers that grant execution access when granting read access using mode bits. If set to disabled, the command displays options for CIFS servers that do not grant execution access when granting read access using mode bits.

[-wins-servers <InetAddress>, ...] - Windows Internet Name Service (WINS) Addresses

If you specify this parameter, the command displays CIFS options only for CIFS servers that use the specified Windows Internet Name Server (WINS) addresses.

[-smb1-enabled {true|false}] - Enable SMB1 Protocol (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is set to true, the command displays options for CIFS servers where SMB 1.0 version of the CIFS protocol is negotiated. If set to false, the command displays options for CIFS servers where SMB 1.0 version of the CIFS protocol is not negotiated.

[-smb2-enabled {true|false}] - Enable all SMB2 Protocols (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is set to true, the command displays options for CIFS servers where SMB 2 version of the CIFS protocol is negotiated. If set to false, the command displays options for CIFS servers where SMB 2 version of the CIFS protocol is not negotiated.

[-smb3-enabled {true|false}] - Enable SMB3 Protocol (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is set to true, the command displays options for CIFS servers where SMB 3 version of the CIFS protocol is negotiated. If set to false, the command displays options for CIFS servers where SMB 3 version of the CIFS protocol is not negotiated.

[-smb31-enabled {true|false}] - Enable SMB3.1 Protocol (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is set to true, the command displays options for CIFS servers where SMB 3.1 version of the CIFS protocol is negotiated. If set to false, the command displays options for CIFS servers where SMB 3.1 version of the CIFS protocol is not negotiated.

[-max-mpx <integer>] - Maximum Simultaneous Operations per TCP Connection (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays options for CIFS server with the specified maximum number of simultaneous operations the CIFS server can process per TCP connection.

[-shadowcopy-dir-depth <integer>] - Maximum Depth of Directories to Shadow Copy (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays options only for CIFS servers that are configured with the specified depth of directories on which to create shadow copies.

[-copy-offload-enabled {true|false}] - Enable Copy Offload Feature (privilege: advanced)

If set to true, this command displays options only for CIFS servers where the Copy Offload feature is enabled. If set to false, options are displayed for CIFS servers where the Copy Offload feature is disabled.

[-is-copy-offload-direct-copy-enabled {true|false}] - Is Direct-copy Copy Offload Mechanism Enabled (privilege: advanced)

If set to true, this command displays options only for CIFS servers where the direct-copy mechanism for ODX Copy Offload is enabled. If set to false, options are displayed for CIFS servers where the direct-copy offload mechanism is disabled. The direct-copy mechanism increases the performance of the copy offload operation when Windows clients try to open the source file of a copy in a mode that prevents the file being changed while the copy is in progress. If turned off, regular copy offloading takes place.

[-default-unix-group <text>] - Default UNIX Group

If you specify this parameter, the command displays options for CIFS server with the specified default UNIX group.

[-shadowcopy-enabled {true|false}] - Enable Shadow Copy Feature (VSS) (privilege: advanced)

If set to true, this command displays options only for CIFS servers where the Shadow Copy (VSS) feature is enabled. If set to false, options are displayed for CIFS servers where the Shadow Copy (VSS) feature is disabled.

[-is-referral-enabled {true|false}] - Refer Clients to More Optimal LIFs (privilege: advanced)

If set to true, the command displays options for the CIFS server where the CIFS server automatically refers clients to a data LIF local to the node which hosts the root of the requested share. If set to false, the command displays options for the CIFS server where the mechanism, to automatically refer the clients to data LIF local to the node which hosts the root of the requested share, is disabled.

`[-is-local-auth-enabled {true|false}]` - Is Local User Authentication Enabled (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is set to true, the command displays CIFS options only for CIFS servers where local user authentication is enabled. If set to false, the command displays options for CIFS servers where local user authentication is disabled.

`[-is-local-users-and-groups-enabled {true|false}]` - Is Local Users and Groups Enabled (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is set to true, the command displays CIFS options only for CIFS servers where the local users and groups feature is enabled. If set to false, the command displays options for CIFS servers where the local users and groups feature is disabled.

`[-is-use-junctions-as-reparse-points-enabled {true|false}]` - Is Reparse Point Support Enabled (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command only displays CIFS options for Vservers which have the specified reparse point setting.

`[-is-exportpolicy-enabled {true|false}]` - Is Export Policies for CIFS Enabled (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command only displays CIFS options for Vservers which have the specified export policy setting.

`[-is-unix-nt-acl-enabled {true|false}]` - Is NT ACLs on UNIX Security-style Volumes Enabled (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is set to true, the command only displays CIFS options for Vservers that have the NT ACLs on UNIX security-style volumes enabled. If set to false, the command displays CIFS options for Vservers that have the NT ACLs on UNIX security-style volumes disabled.

`[-is-trusted-domain-enum-search-enabled {true|false}]` - Is Enumeration of Trusted Domain and Search Capability Enabled (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is set to true, the command displays CIFS options only for CIFS servers that support enumeration of bidirectional trusted domains and that support searching in all bidirectional trusted domains when performing Windows user lookups for UNIX user to Windows user name mapping. If set to false, the command displays options for CIFS servers that do not support enumeration of bidirectional trusted domains.

`[-client-session-timeout <integer>]` - Idle Timeout Before CIFS Session Disconnect (secs)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays options only for CIFS servers that are configured with the specified client session timeout value (in seconds).

`[-is-dac-enabled {true|false}]` - Is Dynamic Access Control (DAC) Enabled (privilege: advanced)

If set to true, this command displays options only for CIFS servers where the Dynamic Access Control (DAC) feature is enabled. If set to false, options are displayed for CIFS servers where the Dynamic Access Control (DAC) feature is disabled.

`[-restrict-anonymous {no-restriction|no-enumeration|no-access}]` - Restrictions for Anonymous User (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays CIFS options only for CIFS servers that have the specified permitted value for the anonymous user. Permitted values for this option are:

- no-restriction - There is no access restriction for anonymous users.
- no-enumeration - Only enumeration is restricted.
- no-access - Access is restricted for anonymous users.

`[-is-read-only-delete-enabled {enabled|disabled}]` - Is Deletion of Read-Only Files Enabled

If you specify this parameter, the command displays options only for CIFS servers that have the specified is-read-only-delete-enabled setting.

[-file-system-sector-size {512|4096 (in bytes)}] - Size of File System Sector Reported to SMB Clients (bytes) (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays options only for CIFS servers that are configured with the specified file system sector size (in bytes).

[-is-fake-open-enabled {true|false}] - Is Fake Open Support Enabled (privilege: advanced)

If you set this parameter to true, the command displays options for CIFS servers where fake open is enabled. If set to false, the command displays options for CIFS servers where fake open is disabled.

[-is-unix-extensions-enabled {true|false}] - Is UNIX Extensions Enabled (privilege: advanced)

If set to true, this command displays options only for CIFS servers where the UNIX Extensions feature is enabled. If set to false, options are displayed for CIFS servers where the UNIX Extensions feature is disabled. UNIX Extensions allows POSIX/UNIX style security to be displayed through the CIFS protocol.

[-is-search-short-names-enabled {true|false}] - Is Search Short Names Support Enabled (privilege: advanced)

If you set this parameter to true, the command displays options for CIFS servers where search short names is enabled. If set to false, the command displays options for CIFS servers where search short names is disabled.

[-is-advanced-sparse-file-support-enabled {true|false}] - Is Advanced Sparse File Support Enabled (privilege: advanced)

If set to true, the command displays options for CIFS servers where the advanced sparse file capabilities for CIFS are enabled. If set to false, options are displayed for CIFS servers where the advanced sparse file capabilities for CIFS are disabled.

[-is-fsctl-file-level-trim-enabled {true|false}] - Is Fsctl File Level Trim Enabled (privilege: advanced)

If set to true, the command displays options for all the CIFS servers where trim requests (FSCTL_FILE_LEVEL_TRIM) are supported. If set to false, options are displayed for all the CIFS servers where trim requests (FSCTL_FILE_LEVEL_TRIM) are not supported.

[-guest-unix-user <text>] - Map the Guest User to Valid UNIX User (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays options for CIFS server with the specified guest UNIX user.

[-smb1-max-buffer-size <integer>] - Maximum Buffer Size Used for SMB1 Message (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays options only for CIFS servers that are configured with the specified maximum buffer size value.

[-max-same-user-sessions-per-connection <integer>] - Maximum Same User Sessions per TCP Connection (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays options only for CIFS server that are configured with the specified maximum same user session per connection.

[-max-same-tree-connect-per-session <integer>] - Maximum Same Tree Connect per Session (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays options only for CIFS server that are configured with the specified maximum same tree connects per session.

[-max-opens-same-file-per-tree <integer>] - Maximum Opens on Same File per Tree (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays options only for CIFS server that are configured with the specified maximum opens on same file per tree.

[-max-watches-set-per-tree <integer>] - Maximum Watches Set per Tree (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays options only for CIFS server that are configured with the specified maximum watches set per tree. Tree here refers to a share connect from a single client.

`[-is-admin-users-mapped-to-root-enabled {true|false}] - Map Administrators to UNIX User 'root'`
(privilege: advanced)

If you set this parameter to true, the command displays options for CIFS servers where members of "BUILTIN\Administrators" group are mapped to UNIX user 'root'. If set to false, the command displays options for CIFS servers where members of the "BUILTIN\Administrators" group are not mapped to UNIX user 'root'.

`[-is-advertise-dfs-enabled {true|false}] - (DEPRECATED)-Enable DFS Referral Advertisement`
(privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is set to true, the command displays CIFS options only for CIFS servers where DFS referral advertisement is enabled. If set to false, the command displays options for CIFS servers where DFS referral advertisement is disabled. This option is not applicable to SMB 1.0.

Note: This parameter is deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. The functionality provided by this parameter is now controlled by the `-symlink-properties` parameter instead.

`[-is-path-component-cache-enabled {true|false}] - Is Path Component Cache Enabled`
(privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is set to true, the command displays options for CIFS servers where the path component cache is enabled. If set to false, the command displays options for CIFS servers where the path component cache is disabled.

`[-win-name-for-null-user <TextNoCase>] - Map Null User to Windows User or Group`
(privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays options only for CIFS servers that are configured to add the specified windows user or group into CIFS credentials for null sessions.

`[-is-hide-dotfiles-enabled {true|false}] - Is Hide Dot Files Enabled`
(privilege: advanced)

When set to true, this optional parameter enables the Hide Dot Files feature in the CIFS server. If set to false, the Hide Dot Files feature is disabled. The default value for this parameter is false.

`[-is-client-version-reporting-enabled {true|false}] - Is Client Version Reporting Enabled`
(privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is set to true, the command displays options for CIFS servers where CIFS client version tracking is enabled. If set to false, the command displays options for CIFS servers where CIFS client version tracking is disabled.

`[-is-client-dup-detection-enabled {true|false}] - Is Client Duplicate Session Detection Enabled`
(privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is set to true, the command displays options for CIFS servers where client duplicate session detection is enabled. If set to false, the command displays options for CIFS servers where client duplicate session detection is not enabled.

`[-grant-unix-group-perms-to-others {true|false}] - Grant UNIX Group Permissions to Others`
(privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is set to true, the command displays CIFS options only for CIFS servers where grant unix group permissions to others feature is enabled. If set to false, the command displays options for CIFS servers where grant unix group permissions to others feature is disabled.

`[-is-multichannel-enabled {true|false}] - Is Multichannel Enabled`
(privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is set to true, the command displays options for CIFS servers where the multichannel is enabled. If set to false, the command displays options for CIFS servers where the multichannel is disabled.

`[-max-connections-per-session <integer>] - Maximum Connections Allowed Per Multichannel Session`
(privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays options only for CIFS server that are configured with the specified maximum connections allowed per multichannel session.

[-max-lifs-per-session <integer>] - Maximum LIFs Advertised Per Multichannel Session (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays options only for CIFS server that are configured with the specified maximum network interfaces advertised per multichannel session.

[-is-large-mtu-enabled {true|false}] - Is Large MTU Enabled (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays options only for CIFS servers that are configured to support the SMB 2.1 "Large MTU" feature.

[-is-netbios-over-tcp-enabled {true|false}] - Is NetBIOS over TCP (port 139) Enabled (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays options only for CIFS servers that are configured to support the NetBIOS over TCP (port 139) feature.

[-is-nbns-enabled {true|false}] - Is NBNS over UDP (port 137) Enabled (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays CIFS options only for CIFS servers that use the specified setting for the NBNS protocol.

[-widelink-as-reparse-point-versions <CIFS Dialects>, ...] - Protocol Versions for Which Widelink Will Be Reported as Reparse Point (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays CIFS options only for the CIFS servers that matches the specified CIFS protocol versions for which widelinks are reported as reparse points. If a list is entered, entries are returned that matches all the specified versions.

[-max-credits <integer>] - Maximum Credits to Grant (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays options only for CIFS servers that are configured with the specified maximum credits.

Examples

The following example lists CIFS options for a Vserver on the cluster.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs options show
```

```
Vserver: vs1
      Client Session Timeout: 900
      Default Unix Group: -
      Default Unix User: pcuser
      Guest Unix User: guestusers
      Read Grants Exec: disabled
      WINS Servers: -
```

At the advanced level, the output displays the information below.

```
cluster1::*> vserver cifs options show
```

```
Vserver: vs1
      Client Session Timeout: 900
      Copy Offload Enabled: true
      Default Unix Group: -
      Default Unix User: pcuser
      Guest Unix User: -
      Are Administrators mapped to 'root': true
      Is Advanced Sparse File Support Enabled: true
      Direct-Copy Copy Offload Enabled: true
      Export Policies Enabled: false
      Grant Unix Group Permissions to Others: true
      Is Advertise DFS Enabled: true
      Is Client Duplicate Session Detection Enabled: true
      Is Client Version Reporting Enabled: true
      Is DAC Enabled: false
      Is Fake Open Support Enabled: true
      Is Hide Dot Files Support Enabled: false
      Is Large MTU Enabled: true
      Is Local Auth Enabled: true
```

```

        Is Local Users and Groups Enabled: true
            Is Multichannel Enabled: false
        Is NetBIOS over TCP (port 139) Enabled: true
            Is Referral Enabled: false
        Is Search Short Names Support Enabled: false
    Is Trusted Domain Enumeration And Search Enabled: true
        Is UNIX Extensions Enabled: false
    Is Use Junction as Reparse Point Enabled: true
        Max Multiplex Count: 255
    Max Connections per Multichannel Session: 32
        Max LIFs per Multichannel Session: 256
    Max Same User Session Per Connection: 2500
        Max Same Tree Connect Per Session: 5000
            Max Opens Same File Per Tree: 1000
                Max Watches Set Per Tree: 500
                    NBNS Interfaces : -
    Is Path Component Cache Enabled: true
    NT ACLs on UNIX Security Style Volumes Enabled: true
        Read Grants Exec: disabled
        Read Only Delete: disabled
    Reported File System Sector Size: 4096
        Restrict Anonymous: no-restriction
        Shadowcopy Dir Depth: 5
        Shadowcopy Enabled: true
            SMB1 Enabled: true
        Max Buffer Size for SMB1 Message: 65535
            SMB2 Enabled: true
            SMB3 Enabled: true
            SMB3.1 Enabled: true
        Map Null User to Windows User or Group: cifsGroup
            WINS Servers: -
    Report Widelink as Reparse Point Versions: SMB1

```

At the diagnostic level, the output displays the information below.

```
cluster1::*> vserver cifs options show
```

```

Vserver: vs1
    Client Session Timeout: 900
    Copy Offload Enabled: true
    Default Unix Group: -
    Default Unix User: pcuser
    Guest Unix User: -
    Are Administrators mapped to 'root': true
    Is Advanced Sparse File Support Enabled: true
        Direct-Copy Copy Offload Enabled: true
        Export Policies Enabled: false
    Grant Unix Group Permissions to Others: true
        Is Advertise DFS Enabled: true
    Is Client Duplicate Session Detection Enabled: true
        Is Client Version Reporting Enabled: true
            Is DAC Enabled: false
        Is Fake Open Support Enabled: true
    Is Hide Dot Files Support Enabled: false
        Is Large MTU Enabled: true
        Is Local Auth Enabled: true
    Is Local Users and Groups Enabled: true
        Is Multichannel Enabled: false
    Is NetBIOS over TCP (port 139) Enabled: true
        Is Referral Enabled: false
    Is Search Short Names Support Enabled: false
    Is Trusted Domain Enumeration And Search Enabled: true
        Is UNIX Extensions Enabled: false
    Is Use Junction as Reparse Point Enabled: true
    Maximum Length of Data Zeroed by One Operation: 32MB
        Max Multiplex Count: 255
    Max Connections per Multichannel Session: 32
        Max LIFs per Multichannel Session: 256
    Max Same User Session Per Connection: 2500
        Max Same Tree Connect Per Session: 5000
            Max Opens Same File Per Tree: 1000
                Max Watches Set Per Tree: 500

```

```

        NBNS Interfaces: -
        Is Path Component Cache Enabled: true
Is Path Component Cache Symlink Resolution Enabled: true
        Path Component Cache Maximum Entries: 5000
        Path Component Cache Entry Expiration Time: 15000
        Path Component Cache Symlink Expiration Time: 15000
        Path Component Cache Maximum Session Token Size: 1000
        NT ACLs on UNIX Security Style Volumes Enabled: true
        Read Grants Exec: disabled
        Read Only Delete: disabled
        Reported File System Sector Size: 4096
        Restrict Anonymous: no-restriction
        Shadowcopy Dir Depth: 5
        Shadowcopy Enabled: true
        SMB1 Enabled: true
        Max Buffer Size for SMB1 Message: 65535
        SMB2 Enabled: true
        SMB3 Enabled: true
        SMB3.1 Enabled: true
        Map Null User to Windows User or Group: cifsGroup
        WINS Servers: -
        Report Widelink as Reparse Point Versions: SMB1

```

vserver cifs security commands

Manage CIFS security settings

vserver cifs security modify

Modify CIFS security settings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs security modify` command modifies CIFS server security settings.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver whose CIFS security settings you want to modify.

[-kerberos-clock-skew <integer>] - Maximum Allowed Kerberos Clock Skew

This parameter specifies the maximum allowed Kerberos ticket clock skew in minutes. The default is 5 minutes.

[-kerberos-ticket-age <integer>] - Kerberos Ticket Lifetime

This parameter specifies the Kerberos ticket lifetime in hours. The default is 10 hours.

[-kerberos-renew-age <integer>] - Maximum Kerberos Ticket Renewal Days

This parameter specifies the maximum Kerberos ticket renewal lifetime in days. The default is 7 days.

[-kerberos-kdc-timeout <integer>] - Timeout for Kerberos KDC Connections (Secs)

This parameter specifies the timeout for sockets on KDCs after which all KDCs are marked as unreachable. The default is 3 seconds.

[-is-signing-required {true|false}] - Require Signing for Incoming CIFS Traffic

This parameter specifies whether signing is required for incoming CIFS traffic. The default is *false*.

[-is-password-complexity-required {true|false}] - Require Password Complexity for Local User Accounts

This parameter specifies whether password complexity is required for CIFS local users. If this parameter is set to *true*, password complexity is required. If the value is set to *false*, password complexity is not required. The default is *true* for CIFS servers.

`[-use-start-tls-for-ad-ldap {true|false}] - Use start_tls for AD LDAP Connections`

This parameter specifies whether to use Start TLS over AD LDAP connections. When enabled, the communication between the Data ONTAP LDAP Client and the LDAP Server will be encrypted using Start TLS. Start TLS is a mechanism to provide secure communication by using the TLS/SSL protocols. If you do not specify this parameter, the default is *false*.

`[-is-aes-encryption-enabled {true|false}] - Is AES-128 and AES-256 Encryption for Kerberos Enabled`

This parameter specifies whether to use Kerberos AES-128 and AES-256 encryption types for authentication. When enabled and depending on negotiation with the KDC service, it is possible for authentication operations to utilize these encryption types. If you do not specify this parameter, the default is *false*.

`[-lm-compatibility-level {lm-ntlm-ntlmv2-krb|ntlm-ntlmv2-krb|ntlmv2-krb|krb}] - LM Compatibility Level`

This parameter specifies the LM compatibility level. The default is *lm-ntlm-ntlmv2-krb* (LM, NTLM, NTLMv2 and Kerberos).

`[-is-smb-encryption-required {true|false}] - Require SMB Encryption for Incoming CIFS Traffic`

This parameter specifies whether SMB encryption is required when accessing shares in the Vserver. When enabled and depending on negotiation during session setup, it is possible that data transfers between the client and the server are made secure by encrypting the SMB traffic. If you do not specify this parameter, the default is *false*.

`[-session-security-for-ad-ldap {none|sign|seal}] - Client Session Security`

This parameter specifies the level of security to be used for LDAP communications. If you do not specify this parameter, the default is *none*.

LDAP Client Session Security can be one of the following:

- none - No Signing or Sealing.
- sign - Sign LDAP traffic.
- seal - Seal and Sign LDAP traffic.

`[-smb1-enabled-for-dc-connections {false|true|system-default}] - SMB1 Enabled for DC Connections`

This parameter specifies whether SMB1 is enabled for use with connections to domain controllers. If you do not specify this parameter, the default is *system-default*.

SMB1 Enabled For DC Connections can be one of the following:

- false - SMB1 is not enabled.
- true - SMB1 is enabled.
- system-default - This sets the option to whatever is the default for the release of Data ONTAP that is running. For this release it is: SMB1 is enabled.

`[-smb2-enabled-for-dc-connections {false|true|system-default}] - SMB2 Enabled for DC Connections`

This parameter specifies whether SMB2 is enabled for use with connections to domain controllers. If you do not specify this parameter, the default is *system-default*.

SMB2 Enabled For DC Connections can be one of the following:

- false - SMB2 is not enabled.
- true - SMB2 is enabled.
- system-default - This sets the option to whatever is the default for the release of Data ONTAP that is running. For this release it is: SMB2 is enabled.

Examples

The following example makes the following changes: the Kerberos clock skew is set to 3 minutes, the Kerberos ticket lifetime to 8 hours and it makes signing required for Vserver "vs1".

```

cluster1::> vserver cifs security modify -vserver vs1 -kerberos-clock-skew 3 -kerberos-ticket-age 8 -is-signing-required true

cluster1::> vserver cifs security show

Vserver: vs1

Kerberos Clock Skew:          3 minutes
Kerberos Ticket Age:         8 hours
Kerberos Renewal Age:        7 days
Kerberos KDC Timeout:        3 seconds
Is Signing Required:         true
Is Password Complexity Required: true
Use start_tls For AD LDAP connection: false
Is AES Encryption Enabled:   false
LM Compatibility Level:      krb
Is SMB Encryption Required:  false
Client Session Security:     none
SMB1 Enabled For DC Connections: system-default
SMB2 Enabled For DC Connections: system-default

```

vserver cifs security show

Display CIFS security settings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs security show` command displays information about CIFS server security settings.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver whose CIFS security settings you want to display.

[-kerberos-clock-skew <integer>] - Maximum Allowed Kerberos Clock Skew

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the security settings that match the specified Kerberos ticket clock skew.

[-kerberos-ticket-age <integer>] - Kerberos Ticket Lifetime

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the security settings that match the specified Kerberos ticket age.

[-kerberos-renew-age <integer>] - Maximum Kerberos Ticket Renewal Days

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the security settings that match the specified Kerberos renewal age.

[-kerberos-kdc-timeout <integer>] - Timeout for Kerberos KDC Connections (Secs)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the security settings that match the specified Kerberos KDC timeout.

[-realm <text>] - Kerberos Realm

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the security settings that match the specified Kerberos realm.

[-kdc-ip <text>, ...] - KDC IP Address

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the security settings that match the specified KDC IP address.

[-kdc-name <text>, ...] - KDC Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the security settings that match the specified KDC name.

[-site <text>, ...] - KDC Site

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the security settings that match the specified Windows site.

[-is-signing-required {true|false}] - Require Signing for Incoming CIFS Traffic

This parameter specifies whether signing is required for incoming CIFS traffic. If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the security settings that match the specified value for is-signing-required.

[-is-password-complexity-required {true|false}] - Require Password Complexity for Local User Accounts

If this parameter is set to *true*, the command displays CIFS security configuration information only for CIFS servers where password complexity for local user accounts is required. If set to *false*, the command displays security configuration information for CIFS servers where password complexity for local user accounts is not required.

[-use-start-tls-for-ad-ldap {true|false}] - Use start_tls for AD LDAP Connections

If this parameter is set to *true*, the command displays CIFS security configuration information only for CIFS servers where Start TLS is used for communication with the AD LDAP Server. If set to *false*, the command displays CIFS security configuration information only for CIFS servers where Start TLS is not used for communication with the AD LDAP Server.

[-is-aes-encryption-enabled {true|false}] - Is AES-128 and AES-256 Encryption for Kerberos Enabled

If this parameter is set to *true*, the command displays CIFS security configuration information only for CIFS servers where AES-128 and AES-256 encryption types for Kerberos are enabled. If set to *false*, the command displays security configuration information for CIFS servers where AES-128 and AES-256 encryption types for Kerberos are disabled.

[-lm-compatibility-level {lm-ntlm-ntlmv2-krb|ntlm-ntlmv2-krb|ntlmv2-krb|krb}] - LM Compatibility Level

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the security settings that match the specified LM compatibility level.

[-is-smb-encryption-required {true|false}] - Require SMB Encryption for Incoming CIFS Traffic

If this parameter is set to *true*, the command displays CIFS security configuration information only for CIFS servers where SMB encryption is required. If set to *false*, the command displays security configuration information for CIFS servers where SMB encryption is not required.

[-session-security-for-ad-ldap {none|sign|seal}] - Client Session Security

If this parameter is set to *seal*, the command displays CIFS security configuration information only for CIFS servers where both signing and sealing are required for LDAP communications. If set to *sign*, the command displays security configuration information for CIFS servers where only signing is required for LDAP communications. If set to *none*, the command displays security configuration information for CIFS servers where no security is required for LDAP communications.

[-smb1-enabled-for-dc-connections {false|true|system-default}] - SMB1 Enabled for DC Connections

If this parameter is set to *true*, the command displays CIFS security configuration information only for CIFS servers where SMB1 is enabled for use with connections to domain controllers. If set to *false*, the command displays security configuration information for CIFS servers where SMB1 is not enabled for use with connections to domain controllers. If set to *system-default*, the command displays security configuration information for CIFS servers where the system-default setting (SMB1 enabled) is used for connections to domain controllers.

[-smb2-enabled-for-dc-connections {false|true|system-default}] - SMB2 Enabled for DC Connections

If this parameter is set to *true*, the command displays CIFS security configuration information only for CIFS servers where SMB2 is enabled for use with connections to domain controllers. If set to *false*, the command displays security configuration information for CIFS servers where SMB2 is not enabled for

use with connections to domain controllers. If set to *system-default*, the command displays security configuration information for CIFS servers where the system-default setting (SMB2 enabled) is used for connections to domain controllers.

Examples

The following example displays CIFS server security settings.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs security show
```

```
Vserver: vs1

Kerberos Clock Skew:          3 minutes
Kerberos Ticket Age:         8 hours
Kerberos Renewal Age:        7 days
Kerberos KDC Timeout:        3 seconds
Is Signing Required:         true
Is Password Complexity Required: true
Use start_tls For AD LDAP connection: false
Is AES Encryption Enabled:   false
LM Compatibility Level:      krb
Is SMB Encryption Required:  false
Client Session Security:     none
SMB1 Enabled For DC Connections: system-default
SMB2 Enabled For DC Connections: system-default
```

The following example displays the Kerberos clock skew for all Vservers.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs security show -fields kerberos-clock-skew
```

```
vserver kerberos-clock-skew
-----
vs1      5
```

CIFS session Commands

Manage CIFS sessions

The `vserver cifs session` commands are used to manage established CIFS sessions and their attributes.

vserver cifs session close

Close an open CIFS session

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs session close` command closes the specified CIFS sessions.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

If you specify this parameter, the command will close all the opened CIFS sessions on the specified node.

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command will close all the opened CIFS sessions on the specified CIFS-enabled Vserver.

-session-id <integer> - Session ID

If you specify this parameter, the command will close the open CIFS session that matches the specified session ID.

[-connection-id <integer>] - Connection ID

If you specify this parameter, the command will close all the opened CIFS sessions that match the specified connection ID.

`[-lif-address <IP Address>]` - Incoming Data LIF IP Address

If you specify this parameter, the command will close all the opened CIFS sessions that are established through the specified data LIF IP address.

`[-address <IP Address>]` - Workstation IP address

If you specify this parameter, the command will close all the opened CIFS sessions that are opened from the specified IP address.

`[-auth-mechanism <Authentication Mechanism>]` - Authentication Mechanism

If you specify this parameter, the command will close all the opened CIFS sessions that used the specified authentication mechanism. The authentication mechanism can include one of the following:

- NTLMv1 - NTLMv1 authentication mechanism
- NTLMv2 - NTLMv2 authentication mechanism
- Kerberos - Kerberos authentication mechanism
- Anonymous - Anonymous authentication mechanism

`[-windows-user <TextNoCase>]` - Windows User

If you specify this parameter, the command will close all the opened CIFS sessions that are established for the specified CIFS user. The acceptable format for CIFS user is [domain]\user.

`[-unix-user <text>]` - UNIX User

If you specify this parameter, the command will close all the opened CIFS sessions that are established for the specified UNIX user.

`[-protocol-version <CIFS Dialects>]` - Protocol Version

If you specify this parameter, the command will close all the opened CIFS sessions that are established over the specified version of CIFS protocol. The protocol version can include one of the following:

- SMB1 - SMB 1.0
- SMB2 - SMB 2.0
- SMB2_1 - SMB 2.1
- SMB3 - SMB 3.0
- SMB3_1 - SMB 3.1

`[-continuously-available <CIFS Open File Protection>]` - Continuously Available

If you specify this parameter, the command will close all the opened CIFS sessions with open files that have the specified level of continuously available protection. The open files are "continuously available" if they are opened from an SMB 3 client through a share with the "continuously_available" property set. These open files are capable of non-disruptively recovering from takeover and giveback as well as general aggregate relocation between partners in a high-availability relationship. This is in addition to the traditional SMB 2 capability allowing clients to recover from LIF migration and other brief network interruptions.

Note: The CA protection levels depict the continuous availability at the connection level so it might not be accurate for a session if the connection has multiple sessions. Streams opened through a continuously available share are permitted, but are not currently made continuously available. Directories may be opened through a continuously available share, but, by design, will not appear continuously available as clients do not open them that way. These protection levels are applicable to the sessions on read/write volumes residing on storage failover aggregates.

The continuously available status can be one of the following:

- No - The session contains one or more open file but none of them are continuously available.
- Yes - The session contains one or more open files and all of them are continuously available.

- Partial - The session contains at least one continuously available open file but other open files that are not.

[-is-session-signed {true|false}] - Is Session Signed

If you specify this parameter, the command will close all the opened CIFS sessions that are established with the specified SMB signing option.

[-smb-encryption-status {unencrypted|encrypted|partially-encrypted}] - SMB Encryption Status

If you specify this parameter, the command will close all the opened CIFS sessions that are established over the specified SMB encryption status.

The SMB encryption status can be one of the following:

- unencrypted - The CIFS session is not encrypted.
- encrypted - The CIFS session is fully encrypted. Vserver level encryption is enabled and encryption happens for the entire session.
- partially-encrypted - The CIFS session is partially encrypted. Share level encryption is enabled and encryption is initiated when the tree-connect occurs.

Examples

The following example closes all open CIFS sessions on all the nodes with protocol-version SMB2:

```
cluster1::> cifs session close -node * -protocol-version SMB2
2 entries were acted on.
```

The following example closes all open CIFS sessions for all Vservers on node node1:

```
cluster1::> cifs session close -node node1 -vserver *
3 entries were acted on.
```

vserver cifs session show

Display established CIFS sessions

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs session show` command displays information about established CIFS sessions. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all CIFS sessions:

- Node name
- Vserver name
- CIFS connection ID
- CIFS session ID
- Workstation IP address
- CIFS user name
- CIFS open files
- Session idle time

You can specify additional parameters to display only information that matches those parameters. For example, to display information only about CIFS sessions established on connection ID 2012, run the command with the `-connection-id` parameter set to 2012.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify this parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

[-show-win-unix-creds]

If you specify this parameter along with a valid session-id, the command displays Windows and UNIX credentials along with the detailed information about matching CIFS sessions.

[-instance]

If you specify this parameter, the command displays detailed information about matching CIFS sessions.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the CIFS sessions on the specified node.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about CIFS sessions on the specified CIFS-enabled Vserver.

[-session-id <integer>] - Session ID

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the CIFS session that match the specified session ID.

[-connection-id <integer>] - Connection ID

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about CIFS sessions that match the specified connection ID.

[-lif-address <IP Address>] - Incoming Data LIF IP Address

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about CIFS sessions that are established through the specified data LIF IP address.

[-address <IP Address>] - Workstation IP address

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about CIFS sessions that are opened from the specified IP address.

[-auth-mechanism <Authentication Mechanism>] - Authentication Mechanism

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about CIFS sessions that used the specified authentication mechanism. The authentication mechanism can include one of the following:

- None - Could not authenticate
- NTLMv1 - NTLMv1 authentication mechanism
- NTLMv2 - NTLMv2 authentication mechanism
- Kerberos - Kerberos authentication mechanism
- Anonymous - Anonymous authentication mechanism

[-windows-user <TextNoCase>] - Windows User

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about CIFS sessions that are established for the specified CIFS user. The acceptable format for CIFS user is [domain]user.

[-unix-user <text>] - UNIX User

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about CIFS sessions that are established for the specified UNIX user.

[-shares <integer>] - Open Shares

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about CIFS sessions that have the specified number of CIFS shares opened.

[-files <integer>] - Open Files

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about CIFS sessions that have the specified number of regular CIFS files opened.

[-other <integer>] - Open Other

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about CIFS sessions that have the specified number of special CIFS files opened such as streams or directories.

[-connected-time <elapsed>] - Connected Time

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about CIFS sessions that are established for the specified time duration.

[-idle-time <elapsed>] - Idle Time

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about CIFS sessions on which there is no activity for the specified time duration.

[-protocol-version <CIFS Dialects>] - Protocol Version

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about CIFS sessions that are established over the specified version of CIFS protocol. The protocol version can include one of the following:

- SMB1 - SMB 1.0
- SMB2 - SMB 2.0
- SMB2_1 - SMB 2.1
- SMB3 - SMB 3.0
- SMB3_1 - SMB 3.1

[-continuously-available <CIFS Open File Protection>] - Continuously Available

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about CIFS sessions with open files that have the specified level of continuously available protection. The open files are "continuously available" if they are opened from an SMB 3 client through a share with the "continuously_available" property set. These open files are capable of non-disruptively recovering from takeover and giveback as well as general aggregate relocation between partners in a high-availability relationship. This is in addition to the traditional SMB 2 capability allowing clients to recover from LIF migration and other brief network interruptions.

Note: The CA protection levels depict the continuous availability at the connection level so it might not be accurate for a session if the connection has multiple sessions. Streams opened through a continuously available share are permitted, but are not currently made continuously available. Directories may be opened through a continuously available share, but, by design, will not appear continuously available as clients do not open them that way. These protection levels are applicable to the sessions on read/write volumes residing on storage failover aggregates.

The continuously available status can be one of the following:

- No - The session contains one or more open file but none of them are continuously available.
- Yes - The session contains one or more open files and all of them are continuously available.
- Partial - The session contains at least one continuously available open file but other open files that are not.

[-is-session-signed {true|false}] - Is Session Signed

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about CIFS sessions that are established with the specified SMB signing option.

[-user-type {local-user|domain-user|guest-user|anonymous-user}] - User Authenticated as

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about CIFS sessions that are established for the specified user type. The user type can include one of the following:

- local-user - Authenticated as a local CIFS user
- domain-user - Authenticated as a domain user
- guest-user - Authenticated as a guest user
- anonymous-user - Authenticated as an anonymous or null user

[-netbios-name <text>] - NetBIOS Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about CIFS sessions that are established with the specified NetBIOS Name.

[-smb-encryption-status {unencrypted|encrypted|partially-encrypted}] - SMB Encryption Status

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about CIFS sessions that are established with the specified SMB encryption status.

The SMB encryption status can be one of the following:

- unencrypted - The CIFS session is not encrypted.
- encrypted - The CIFS session is fully encrypted. Vserver level encryption is enabled and encryption happens for the entire session.
- partially-encrypted - The CIFS session is partially encrypted. Share level encryption is enabled and encryption is initiated when the tree-connect occurs.

[-connection-count <integer>] - Connection Count

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about CIFS sessions that have the specified number of CIFS connections.

Examples

The following example displays information about all CIFS sessions:

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs session show
Node: node1
Vserver: vs1
Connection Session
ID ID Workstation Windows User Open Idle Connection
-----
127834 1 172.17.193.172 CIFSQA\ 2 22s 4
Administrator
```

The following example displays information about a CIFS session with session-id 1.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs session show -session-id 1 -instance
```

```
Node: node1
Vserver: vs1
Session ID: 1
Connection ID: 127834
Incoming Data LIF IP Address: 10.53.13.224
Workstation: 172.17.193.172
Authentication Mechanism: NTLMv2
Windows User: CIFSQA\Administrator
UNIX User: root
Open Shares: 2
Open Files: 2
Open Other: 0
Connected Time: 2d 17h 58m 5s
Idle Time: 22s
Protocol Version: SMB3
Continuously Available: No
Is Session Signed: true
User Authenticated as: domain-user
NetBIOS Name: ALIAS1
SMB Encryption Status: encrypted
Connection Count: 4
Windows Unix Credentials: -
```

CIFS session file Commands

Manage opened files over CIFS

The `vserver cifs session file` commands are used to manage open CIFS files and their attributes.

vserver cifs session file close

Close an open CIFS file

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs session file close` command closes the specified open CIFS file.

Parameters

-node <nodename>|local - Node

If you specify this parameter, the command will close all the opened CIFS files on the specified node.

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command will close all the opened CIFS files on the specified CIFS-enabled Vserver.

-file-id <integer> - File ID

If you specify this parameter, the command will close the opened CIFS file that matches the specified file ID.

[-connection-id <integer>] - Connection ID

If you specify this parameter, the command will close all the opened CIFS files connected on the specified connection ID.

[-session-id <integer>] - Session ID

If you specify this parameter, the command will close all the opened CIFS files connected on the specified session ID.

Examples

The following example closes all the opened CIFS files that are connected to the data LIFs of Vserver vs1 on the node node1:

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs session file close -node node1 -vserver vs1
5 entries were acted on.
```

The following example closes all the opened CIFS files on all the nodes with the file-id 1:

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs session file close -node * -file-id 1
2 entries were acted on.
```

vserver cifs session file show

Display opened CIFS files

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs session file show` command displays information about all open CIFS files. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all open CIFS files:

- Node name
- Vserver name
- CIFS connection ID
- CIFS session ID
- CIFS file ID
- CIFS file type
- CIFS file open mode

- CIFS file hosting volume
- CIFS share name
- CIFS file path
- Continuously available protection level

You can specify additional parameters to display only information that matches those parameters. For example, to display information only about CIFS files opened on connection ID 2012, run the command with the `-connection-id` parameter set to 2012.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify this parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify this parameter, the command displays detailed information about matching open CIFS files.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the open CIFS files on the specified node.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about open CIFS files on the specified CIFS-enabled Vserver.

[-file-id <integer>] - File ID

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the open CIFS file that match the specified file ID.

[-connection-id <integer>] - Connection ID

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about open CIFS files that are opened on the specified connection ID.

[-session-id <integer>] - Session ID

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the CIFS file that are opened on the specified session ID.

[-connection-count <integer>] - Connection Count

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about CIFS files opened through a session that have the specified number of CIFS connections.

[-file-type <CIFS File Type>] - File Type

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about opened CIFS files that are of the specified file type. The file type can be any of these: Regular, Symlink, Stream, or Directory.

[-open-mode <CIFS Open Mode>] - Open Mode

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about CIFS files that are opened with the specified mode. The open mode can include one or more of the following:

- R - This property specifies that the file is opened for read.
- W - This property specifies that the file is opened for write.
- D - This property specifies that the file is opened for delete.

The open mode can have multiple values specified as a list with no commas.

[-hosting-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Aggregate Hosting File

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about open CIFS files that reside on the specified aggregate.

[-hosting-volume <volume name>] - Volume Hosting File

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about open CIFS files that reside on the specified volume.

[-share <Share>] - CIFS Share

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about CIFS files that are opened over the specified CIFS share.

[-path <text>] - Path from CIFS Share

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about open CIFS files that match the specified CIFS file path.

[-share-mode <CIFS Open Mode>] - Share Mode

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about open CIFS files that are opened with the specified share mode. The share mode can include one or more of the following:

- R - This property specifies that the file is shared for read.
- W - This property specifies that the file is shared for write.
- D - This property specifies that the file is shared for delete.

The share mode can have multiple values specified as a list with no commas.

[-range-locks <integer>] - Range Locks

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about open CIFS files that have the specified number of range locks.

[-continuously-available <CIFS Open File Protection>] - Continuously Available

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about open CIFS files with or without continuously available protection. The open files are "continuously available" if they are opened from an SMB 3 client through a share with the "continuously_available" property set. These open files are capable of non-disruptively recovering from takeover and giveback as well as general aggregate relocation between partners in a high-availability relationship. Streams opened through a continuously available share are permitted, but are not currently made continuously available. Directories may be opened through a continuously available share, but, by design, will not appear continuously available as clients do not open them that way. These protection levels are applicable to the files on read/write volumes residing on storage failover aggregates.

The continuously available status can be one of the following:

- No - The open file is not continuously available.
- Yes - The open file is continuously available.

[-reconnected <text>] - Reconnected

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about open CIFS files that have the specified reconnected state. The reconnected state can be one of the following:

- No - The open file is not reconnected.
- Yes - The open file is reconnected.

Examples

The following example displays information about all open CIFS files:

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs session file show
```

```
Node:      node1
Vserver:   vs1
Connection: 2192
Session:    1
Connection Count: 4
File      File      Open Hosting      Continuously
ID       Type       Mode Volume      Share           Available
-----
-----
```

```

7      Regular  rw   rootvs1      rootca      Yes
Path: \win8b8.txt

```

The following example displays information about a CIFS file with file-id 7.

```
cluster1::> vsriver cifs session file show -file-id 7 -instance
```

```

      Node: node1
      Vserver: vs1
      File ID: 7
      Connection ID: 2192
      Session ID: 1
      Connection count: 4
      File Type: Regular
      Open Mode: rw
Aggregate Hosting File: aggr1
Volume Hosting File: rootvs1
      CIFS Share: rootca
Path from CIFS Share: \win8b8.txt
      Share Mode: rd
      Range Locks: 0
Continuously Available: Yes
      Reconnected: No

```

Share Commands

Manage CIFS shares

The `vsriver cifs share` commands are used to manage CIFS shares and their attributes.

vsriver cifs share create

Create a CIFS share

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsriver cifs share create` command creates a CIFS share.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the CIFS-enabled Vserver on which you want to create a CIFS share.

-share-name <Share> - Share

This parameter specifies the name of the CIFS share that you want to create. A share name can be up to 256 characters long. If this is a home directory share (designated as such by specifying the *homedirectory* on the `-share-properties` parameter), you can include %w (Windows user name), %u (UNIX user name) and %d (Windows domain name) variables in any combination with this parameter to generate shares dynamically, with the resultant share names based on the authenticating user's Windows user name, UNIX user name, and/or Windows domain name. If the share is used by administrators to connect to other users' home directory (the option `is-home-dirs-access-for-admin-enabled` is set to true) or by a user to connect to other users' home directory (the option `is-home-dirs-access-for-public-enabled` is set to true), the dynamic share pattern must be preceded by a tilde (~).

-path <text> - Path

This parameter specifies the path to the CIFS share. This path must exist in a volume. A directory path name can be up to 256 characters long. If there is a space in the path name, you must enclose the entire string in quotation marks (for example, "/new volume/mount here"). If this is a home directory share as specified by value of *home directory* on the `-share-properties` parameter, you can make the path name dynamic by specifying the %w (Windows user name), %u (UNIX user name), or %d (domain name) variables or any of their combination as a part of the value of this parameter.

[-share-properties <share properties>, ...] - Share Properties

This optional parameter specifies a list of properties for the share. The list can include one or more of the following:

- **homedirectory** - This property specifies that the share and path names are dynamic. Specify this value for a home directory share. In a home directory share, Data ONTAP can dynamically generate the share's name and path by substituting %w, %u, and %d variables with the corresponding Windows user name, UNIX user name, and domain, respectively, specified as the value of the `-share-name` and `-path` parameters. For instance, if a dynamic share is defined with a name of %d_%w, a user logged on as barbara from a domain named *FIN* sees the share as *FIN_barbara*. Using the *homedirectory* value specifies that the share and path names are dynamically expanded. This property cannot be added or removed after share creation.
- **oplocks** - This property specifies that the share uses opportunistic locks, also known as client-side caching. Oplocks are enabled on shares by default; however, some applications do not work well when oplocks are enabled. In particular, database applications such as Microsoft Access are vulnerable to corruption when oplocks are enabled. An advantage of shares is that a single path can be shared multiple times, with each share having different properties. For instance, if a path named /dept/finance contains both a database and other types of files, you can create two shares to it, one with oplocks disabled for safe database access and one with oplocks enabled for client-side caching.
- **browsable** - This property allows Windows clients to browse the share. This is the default initial property for all shares.
- **showsnapshot** - This property specifies that Snapshot copies can be viewed and traversed by clients.
- **changenotify** - This property specifies that the share supports ChangeNotify requests. For shares on a Vserver with FlexVol volumes, this is a default initial property. For shares on a Vserver with Infinite Volume, the ChangeNotify property is not set by default, and setting it requires the advanced privilege level. When the ChangeNotify property is set for a share on a Vserver with Infinite Volume, change notifications are not sent for changes to file attributes and timestamps. If the path of the share is within a FlexGroup, change notifications are not sent because FlexGroups do not support ChangeNotify.
- **attributecache** - This property enables the file attribute caching on the CIFS share in order to provide faster access of attributes over SMB 1.0.

Note: For certain workloads, stale file attribute data could be delivered to a client.

- **continuously-available** - This property permits SMB clients that support it to open files in a persistent manner. Files opened this way are protected from disruptive events, such as failover and giveback. This option is not supported for FlexGroups, Vservers with Infinite Volume and workgroup CIFS servers.
- **branchcache** - This property specifies that the share allows clients to request BranchCache hashes on the files within this share. This option is useful only if you specify *per-share* as the operating mode in the CIFS BranchCache configuration, and also specify the "oplocks" share property. This option is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.
- **access-based-enumeration** - This property specifies that Access Based Enumeration is enabled on this share. ABE-filtered shared folders are visible to a user based on that individual user's access rights, preventing the display of folders or other shared resources that the user does not have rights to access.
- **namespace-caching** - This property specifies that the SMB clients connecting to this share can cache the directory enumeration results returned by the CIFS servers.
- **encrypt-data** - This property specifies that SMB encryption must be used when accessing this share. Clients that do not support encryption will not be able to access this share.
- **show-previous-versions** - This property specifies that the previous version can be viewed and restored from the client. This property is enabled by default.

[-symlink-properties {enable|hide|read-only|symlinks|symlinks-and-widelinks|disable}, ...] - Symlink Properties

This optional parameter specifies how the storage system presents UNIX symbolic links (symlinks) to CIFS clients. The default value for this parameter is "symlinks". The list can include one or more of the following:

- enable (DEPRECATED*) - This property enables both local symlinks and wide links for read-write access. DFS advertisements are generated for both local symlinks and wide links even if the CIFS option `-is-advertise-dfs-enabled` is set to false.
- hide (DEPRECATED*) - This property hides symlinks. DFS advertisements are generated if the CIFS option `-is-advertise-dfs-enabled` is set to true.
- read-only (DEPRECATED*) - This property enables symlinks for read-only access.
- symlinks - This property enables local symlinks for read-write access. DFS advertisements are not generated even if the CIFS option `-is-advertise-dfs-enabled` is set to true.
- symlinks-and-widelinks - This property enables both local symlinks and wide links for read-write access. DFS advertisements are generated for both local symlinks and wide links even if the CIFS option `-is-advertise-dfs-enabled` is set to false.
- disable - This property disables symlinks and wide links. DFS advertisements are not generated even if the CIFS option `-is-advertise-dfs-enabled` is set to true.
- no-strict-security (OBSOLETE)- This property enables clients to follow symlinks outside share boundaries.

Note: * The *enable*, *hide*, and *read-only* parameters are deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP.

Note: The `no_strict_security` setting does not apply to wide links.

[-file-umask <Octal Integer>] - File Mode Creation Mask

This optional parameter specifies the default UNIX umask for new files created on the share.

[-dir-umask <Octal Integer>] - Directory Mode Creation Mask

This optional parameter specifies the default UNIX umask for new directories created on the share.

[-comment <text>] - Share Comment

This optional parameter specifies a text comment for the share that is made available to Windows clients. The comment can be up to 256 characters long. If there is a space in the descriptive remark or the path, you must enclose the entire string in quotation marks (for example, "This is engineering's share.>").

[-attribute-cache-ttl <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - File Attribute Cache Lifetime

This optional parameter specifies the lifetime for the attribute cache share property, which you specify as the value of the `-share-properties` parameter.

Note: This value is useful only if you specify `attributecache` as a share property.

[-offline-files {none|manual|documents|programs}] - Offline Files

This optional parameter allows Windows clients to cache data on this share. The actual caching behavior depends upon the Windows client. The value can be one of the following:

- none - Disallows Windows clients from caching any files on this share.
- manual - Allows users on Windows clients to manually select files to be cached.
- documents - Allows Windows clients to cache user documents that are used by the user for offline access.
- programs - Allows Windows clients to cache programs that are used by the user for offline access and may use those files in an offline mode even if the share is available.

[-vscan-fileop-profile {no-scan|standard|strict|writes-only}] - Vscan File-Operations Profile

This optional parameter controls which operations trigger virus scans. The value can be one of the following:

- no-scan: Virus scans are never triggered for this share.
- standard: Virus scans can be triggered by open, close, and rename operations. This is the default profile.
- strict: Virus scans can be triggered by open, read, close, and rename operations.
- writes-only: Virus scans can be triggered only when a file that has been modified is closed.

[-max-connections-per-share <integer>] - Maximum Tree Connections on Share

This optional parameter specifies the maximum number of simultaneous connections on the new share. This limit is at the node level, not the Vserver or cluster level. The default for this parameter is 4294967295. The value 4294967295 indicates no limit. The allowed range for this parameter is (1 through 4294967295).

[-force-group-for-create <text>] - UNIX Group for File Create

This optional parameter specifies that all files that CIFS users create in a specific share belong to the same group (also called the "force-group"). The "force-group" must be a predefined group in the UNIX group database. This setting has no effect unless the security style of the volume is UNIX or mixed security style. If "force-group" has been specified for a share, the following becomes true for the share:

- Primary GID of the CIFS users who access this share is temporarily changed to the GID of the "force-group".
- All files in this share that CIFS users create belong to the same "force-group", regardless of the primary GID of the file owner.

Examples

The following example creates a CIFS share named SALES_SHARE on a Vserver named vs1. The path to the share is /sales.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs share create -vserver vs1 -share-name SALES_SHARE -path /sales -symlink-properties enable
```

The following example creates a CIFS share named SALES_SHARE on a Vserver named vs1. The path to the share is /sales and the share uses opportunistic locks (client-side caching), the share can be browsed by Windows clients, and a notification is generated when a change occurs.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs share create -vserver vs1 -share-name SALE -share-properties browsable,changenotify,oplocks, show-previous-versions
```

The following example creates a CIFS share named DOCUMENTS on a Vserver named vs1. The path to the share is /documents and the share uses opportunistic locks (client-side caching), a notification is generated when a change occurs, and the share allows clients to ask for BranchCache hashes for files in the share.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs share create -vserver vs1 -share-name DOCUMENTS path /documents -share-properties branchcache,changenotify,oplocks
```

The following example creates a CIFS share named DOCUMENTS on a Vserver named vs1. The path to the share is /documents and the share uses opportunistic locks (client-side caching), a notification is generated when a change occurs, and the share allows clients to cache (client-side caching) user documents on this share.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs share create -vserver vs1 -share-name DOCUMENTS -path /documents -share-properties changenotify,oplocks -offline-fi
```

The following example creates a home directory share on a Vserver named vs1. The path to the share has a %d and %w combination.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs share create -share-name %d%w -path %d/%w -share-properties homedirectory -vserver vs1
```

The following example creates a home directory share on a Vserver vs1 to be used with the home directory options is-home-dirs-access-for-admin-enabled and/or is-home-dirs-access-for-public-enabled. The path to the share has a %d and %w combination.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs share create -share-name ~%d-%w -path %d/%w -share-properties homedirectory -vserver vs1
```

vserver cifs share delete

Delete a CIFS share

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs share delete` command deletes a CIFS share.

Parameters

-vserver <*vserver name*> - **Vserver**

This parameter specifies the Vserver from which you want to delete a CIFS share.

-share-name <*Share*> - **Share**

This parameter specifies the name of the CIFS share you want to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes a CIFS share named `share1` from a Vserver named `vs1`.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs share delete -vserver vs1 -share-name share1
```

vserver cifs share modify

Modify a CIFS share

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs share modify` command modifies a CIFS share.

Parameters

-vserver <*vserver name*> - **Vserver**

This parameter specifies the CIFS-enabled Vserver containing the CIFS share you want to modify.

-share-name <*Share*> - **Share**

This parameter specifies the name of the CIFS share that you want to create. A share name can be up to 256 characters long. If this is a home directory share (designated as such by specifying the *homedirectory* on the `-share-properties` parameter), you can include `%w` (Windows user name), `%u` (UNIX user name) and `%d` (Windows domain name) variables in any combination with this parameter to generate shares dynamically, with the resultant share names based on the authenticating user's Windows user name, UNIX user name, and/or Windows domain name.

[-path <text>] - Path

This parameter specifies the path to the CIFS share. This path must exist in a volume. A directory path name can be up to 256 characters long. If there is a space in the path name, you must enclose the entire string in quotation marks (for example, `"/new volume/mount here"`). If this is a *homedirectory* share as specified by value of *home directory* on the `-share-properties` parameter, a dynamic path name must be specified using `%w` (Windows user name), `%u` (UNIX user name), or `%d` (domain name) variables or any of their combination as a part of the value of this parameter. If this is a *continuously-available* share as specified by value of *continuously-available* on the `-share-properties` parameter, the path must not be within a FlexGroup because this property is not supported for FlexGroups.

[-symlink-properties {enable|hide|read-only|symlinks|symlinks-and-widelinks|disable}, ...] - Symlink Properties

This optional parameter specifies how the storage system presents UNIX symbolic links (symlinks) to CIFS clients. The list can include one or more of the following:

- **enable** (DEPRECATED*) - This property enables both local symlinks and wide links for read-write access. DFS advertisements are generated for both local symlinks and wide links even if the CIFS option `-is-advertise-dfs-enabled` is set to `false`.
- **hide** (DEPRECATED*) - This property hides symlinks. DFS advertisements are generated if the CIFS option `-is-advertise-dfs-enabled` is set to `true`.
- **read-only** (DEPRECATED*) - This property enables symlinks for read-only access.

- **symlinks** - This property enables local symlinks for read-write access. DFS advertisements are not generated even if the CIFS option `-is-advertise-dfs-enabled` is set to true.
- **symlinks-and-widelinks** - This property enables both local symlinks and wide links for read-write access. DFS advertisements are generated for both local symlinks and wide links even if the CIFS option `-is-advertise-dfs-enabled` is set to false.
- **disable** - This property disables symlinks and wide links. DFS advertisements are not generated even if the CIFS option `-is-advertise-dfs-enabled` is set to true.
- **no-strict-security (OBSOLETE)**- This property enables clients to follow symlinks outside share boundaries.

Note: The `read_only` setting does not apply to wide links.

Note: * The *enable*, *hide*, and *read-only* parameters are deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP.

Note: The `no_strict_security` setting does not apply to wide links.

[-file-umask <Octal Integer>] - File Mode Creation Mask

This optional parameter specifies the default UNIX umask for new files created on the share.

[-dir-umask <Octal Integer>] - Directory Mode Creation Mask

This optional parameter specifies the default UNIX umask for new directories created on the share.

[-comment <text>] - Share Comment

This optional parameter specifies a text comment for the share that is made available to Windows clients. The comment can be up to 256 characters long. If there is a space in the descriptive remark or the path, you must enclose the entire string in quotation marks (for example, "This is engineering's share.>").

[-attribute-cache-ttl <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - File Attribute Cache Lifetime

This optional parameter specifies the lifetime for the attribute cache share property, which you specify as the value of the `-share-properties` parameter.

Note: This value is useful only if you specify `attributecache` as a share property.

[-offline-files {none|manual|documents|programs}] - Offline Files

This optional parameter allows Windows clients to cache data on this share. The actual caching behavior depends upon the Windows client. The value can be one of the following:

- **none** - Disallows Windows clients from caching any files on this share.
- **manual** - Allows users on Windows clients to manually select files to be cached.
- **documents** - Allows Windows clients to cache user documents that are used by the user for offline access.
- **programs** - Allows Windows clients to cache programs that are used by the user for offline access and may use those files in an offline mode even if the share is available.

[-vscan-fileop-profile {no-scan|standard|strict|writes-only}] - Vscan File-Operations Profile

This optional parameter controls which operations trigger virus scans. The value can be one of the following:

- **no-scan**: Virus scans are never triggered for this share.
- **standard**: Virus scans can be triggered by open, close, and rename operations. This is the default profile.
- **strict**: Virus scans can be triggered by open, read, close, and rename operations.
- **writes-only**: Virus scans can be triggered only when a file that has been modified is closed.

[-max-connections-per-share <integer>] - Maximum Tree Connections on Share

This optional parameter specifies a maximum number of simultaneous connections to the share. This limit is at the node level, not the Vserver or cluster level. The default for this parameter is 4294967295. The value 4294967295 indicates no limit. The allowed range for this parameter is (1 through 4294967295).

[-force-group-for-create <text>] - UNIX Group for File Create

This optional parameter specifies that all files that CIFS users create in a specific share belong to the same group (also called the "force-group"). The "force-group" must be a predefined group in the UNIX group database. This setting has no effect unless the security style of the volume is UNIX or mixed security style. You can disable this option by passing a null string "".

Examples

The following example modifies a CIFS share named SALES_SHARE on a Vserver named vs1. The share uses opportunistic locks. The file mask is set to 644 and the directory mask to 777.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs share modify -vserver vs1 -share-name SALES_SHARE -symlink-properties hide -file-umask 644 -dir-umask 777
```

The following example modifies a CIFS share named SALES_SHARE on a Vserver named vs1. The path to the share is /sales and the share uses opportunistic locks (client-side caching), the share can be browsed by Windows clients, and a notification is not generated when a change occurs.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs share modify -vserver vs1 -share-name SALES_SHARE -path /sales -share-properties oplocks,browsable
```

The following example modifies a CIFS share named DOCUMENTS on a Vserver named vs1. The share uses opportunistic locks (client-side caching), a notification is generated when a change occurs, and the share allows clients to ask for BranchCache hashes for files in the share.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs share modify -vserver vs1 -share-name DOCUMENTS -share-properties branchcache,changenotify,oplocks
```

The following example modifies a CIFS share named DOCUMENTS on a Vserver named vs1. The share uses opportunistic locks (client-side caching), a notification is generated when a change occurs, and the share allows clients to cache (client-side caching) user documents on this share.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs share modify -vserver vs1 -share-name DOCUMENTS -share-properties changenotify,oplocks -offline-files documents
```

The following example modifies a CIFS share named DOCUMENTS on a Vserver named vs1. The optional parameter "force-group-for-create" can be disabled by passing the null string as parameter to "force-group-for-create" option.

```
cluster1::> cifs share modify -vserver vs1 -share-name DOCUMENTS -force-group-for-create ""
```

The following example modifies the symlink property of all the shares on all the Vserver to "enable".

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs share modify -vserver * -share-name * -symlink-properties enable
```

vserver cifs share show

Display CIFS shares

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs share show` command displays information about CIFS shares. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all CIFS shares:

- Vserver name
- CIFS share name
- Path
- Share properties
- Comment

You can specify additional parameters to display only information that matches those parameters. For example, to display information only about CIFS shares that use dynamic shares, run the command with the `-share-properties dynamicshare` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify this parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| [-shadowcopy]

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about CIFS shadow copy shares.

| [-umask]

If you specify this parameter, the command displays file and directory masks for CIFS shares.

| [-instance]

If you specify this parameter, the command displays detailed information about all CIFS shares.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about CIFS shares on the specified CIFS-enabled Vserver.

[-share-name <Share>] - Share

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the CIFS share or shares that match the specified name.

[-cifs-server <NetBIOS>] - CIFS Server NetBIOS Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the CIFS share or shares that use the CIFS-enabled Vserver with the specified CIFS server name.

[-path <text>] - Path

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the CIFS share or shares that have the specified path.

[-share-properties <share properties>, ...] - Share Properties

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the CIFS share or shares that have the specified share properties.

[-symlink-properties {enable|hide|read-only|symlinks|symlinks-and-widelinks|disable}, ...] - Symlink Properties

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the CIFS share or shares that have the specified symbolic link properties.

[-file-umask <Octal Integer>] - File Mode Creation Mask

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the CIFS share or shares that use the specified file mask.

[-dir-umask <Octal Integer>] - Directory Mode Creation Mask

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the CIFS share or shares that use the specified directory mask.

[-comment <text>] - Share Comment

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the CIFS share or shares that have the specified comment.

[-acl <text>, ...] - Share ACL

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the CIFS share or shares that have the specified ACL.

[-attribute-cache-ttl <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - File Attribute Cache Lifetime

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the CIFS share or shares that have the specified attribute-cache-ttl for attribute cache.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the CIFS shares that are present in this volume.

[-offline-files {none|manual|documents|programs}] - Offline Files

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the CIFS shares that have the specified Offline Files properties.

[-vscan-fileop-profile {no-scan|standard|strict|writes-only}] - Vscan File-Operations Profile

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the CIFS shares that have the specified Vscan fileop profile.

[-max-connections-per-share <integer>] - Maximum Tree Connections on Share

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the CIFS shares that have the specified maximum connections per share configured.

[-force-group-for-create <text>] - UNIX Group for File Create

This optional parameter displays information about the CIFS shares that have the specified "force-group" parameter configured.

Examples

The following example displays information about all CIFS shares:

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs share show
Vserver      Share      Path      Properties Comment  ACL
-----
vs1          ROOTSHARE  /          oplocks   Share   CNC \
browsable   mapped  to top   Everyone /
changenoti  fy      of       Full
Vserver    global
namespac
e
vs1          admin$     /          browsable -        -
vs1          c$         /          oplocks  -        BUILTIN\Admi
browsable  nistrators /
changenoti  fy      Full
Control
vs1          ipc$       /          browsable -        -
4 entries were displayed.
```

The following example displays information about a CIFS share named SALES_SHARE on a Vserver named vs1.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs share show -vserver vs1 -share-name SALES_SHARE
Vserver: vs1
Share: SALES_SHARE
CIFS Server NetBIOS Name: WINDATA
Path: /sales
Share Properties: oplocks
browsable
Symlink Properties: enable
File Mode Creation Mask: -
Directory Mode Creation Mask: -
Share Comment: -
Share ACL: Everyone / Full Control
File Attribute Cache Lifetime: -
Offline Files: manual
Vscan File-Operations Profile: standard
```

vserver cifs share access-control commands

The access-control directory

vserver cifs share access-control create

Create an access control list

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs share access-control create` command adds a user or group to a CIFS share's ACL.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver containing the CIFS share.

-share <Share> - Share Name

This parameter specifies the name of the CIFS share.

-user-or-group <TextNoCase> - User/Group Name

This parameter specifies the user or group to add to the CIFS share's access control list. If you specify the user name, you must include the user's domain using the format "domain\username". The user-or-group parameter is case-insensitive text.

[-user-group-type {windows|unix-user|unix-group}] - User or Group Type

This parameter specifies the type of the user or group to add to the CIFS share's access control list. The default type is windows. The user-group-type can be one of the following:

- windows
- unix-user
- unix-group

-permission <access rights> - Access Type

This parameter specifies the permissions for the user or group. The permissions can be one of the following:

- No_access
- Read
- Change
- Full_Control

Examples

The following example adds the windows group "Everyone" with "Full_Control" permission to the access control list of the share "vol3".

```
vs1::> vsriver cifs share access-control create -share vol3 -user-or-group Everyone -user-group-type windows -permission Full_Control
```

The following example adds the unix-user "pcuser" and unix-group "daemon" with "read" permission to the access control list of the share "vol3".

```
vs1::> vsriver cifs share access-control create -share vol3 -user-or-group pcuser -user-group-type unix-user -permission read
vs1::> vsriver cifs share access-control create -share vol3 -user-or-group daemon -user-group-type unix-group -permission read
```

vsriver cifs share access-control delete

Delete an access control list

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsriver cifs share access-control delete` command deletes a user or group from a CIFS share's ACL.

Parameters

-vsriver <vsriver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver containing the CIFS share.

-share <Share> - Share Name

This parameter specifies the name of the CIFS share.

-user-or-group <TextNoCase> - User/Group Name

This parameter specifies the user or group to delete from the CIFS share's access control list. If you specify a user name, you must include the user's domain using the format "domain\username". The user-or-group parameter is case-insensitive text.

[-user-group-type {windows|unix-user|unix-group}] - User or Group Type

This parameter specifies the type of the user or group to delete from the CIFS share's access control list. The default type is windows. The user-group-type can be one of the following:

- windows
- unix-user
- unix-group

Examples

The following example deletes the group "Everyone" for the access control list of share "vol3".

```
vs1::> vsriver cifs share access-control delete -share vol3 -user-or-group Everyone
```

vsriver cifs share access-control modify

Modify an access control list

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsriver cifs share access-control modify` command modifies the permissions of a user or group in a CIFS share's ACL.

Parameters

-vsriver <vsriver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver containing the CIFS share whose ACL you want to modify.

-share <Share> - Share Name

This parameter specifies the name of the CIFS share whose ACL you want to modify.

-user-or-group <TextNoCase> - User/Group Name

This parameter specifies the user or group to modify. If you specify the user name, you must include the user's domain using the format "domain\username". The user-or-group parameter is case-insensitive text.

[-user-group-type {windows|unix-user|unix-group}] - User or Group Type

This parameter specifies the type of the user or group to modify. The default type is windows. The user-group-type can be one of the following:

- windows
- unix-user
- unix-group

[-permission <access rights>] - Access Type

This parameter specifies the permissions for the user or group. The permissions can be one of the following:

- No_access
- Read
- Change
- Full_Control

Examples

The following example modifies the access control list for a share named "vol3". It changes the permission for the windows group "Everyone" to "Full_Control".

```
vs1::*> vsserver cifs share access-control modify -share vol3 -user-or-group Everyone -user-group-type windows -permission Full_Control
```

The following example modifies the access control list for a share named "vol3". It changes the permission for the unix-user "pcuser" and unix-group "daemon" to "change".

```
vs1::> vsserver cifs share access-control modify -share vol3 -user-or-group pcuser -user-group-type unix-user -permission change
vs1::> vsserver cifs share access-control modify -share vol3 -user-or-group daemon -user-group-type unix-group -permission change
```

vsserver cifs share access-control show

Display access control lists on CIFS shares

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsserver cifs share access-control show` command displays the ACLs of CIFS shares.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

This optional parameter specifies the name of the Vserver containing the share for which you want to display the access control list.

[-share <Share>] - Share Name

This optional parameter specifies the name of the CIFS share for which you want to display the access control list.

[-user-or-group <TextNoCase>] - User/Group Name

If you specify this optional parameter, the command displays only access control lists for the CIFS shares that have ACLs matching the specified user or group.

[-user-group-type {windows|unix-user|unix-group}] - User or Group Type

If you specify this optional parameter, the command displays only access control lists for the CIFS shares that have ACLs matching the specified user-group-type. The user-group-type can be one of the following:

- windows
- unix-user
- unix-group

[-permission <access rights>] - Access Type

If you specify this optional parameter, the command displays only access control lists for the CIFS shares that have ACLs matching the specified permission. The permissions can be one of the following:

- No_access
- Read
- Change
- Full_Control

[-winsid <windows sid>] - Windows SID

If you specify this optional parameter, the command displays only access control lists for the CIFS shares that have ACLs matching the specified Windows SID.

[-access-mask <Hex Integer>] - Access mask

If you specify this optional parameter, the command displays only access control lists for the CIFS shares that have ACLs matching the specified access rights.

Examples

The following example displays all the ACLs for shares in Vserver vs1.

```
vs1::> vserver cifs share access-control show
```

Vserver	Share Name	User/Group Name	User/Group Type	Access Permission
vs1	vol3	CIFSQA\administrator	windows	Read
vs1	vol3	Everyone	windows	Full_Control
vs1	vol3	pcuser	unix-user	Read
vs1	vol3	daemon	unix-group	Read

vserver cifs share properties commands

Manage share properties

vserver cifs share properties add

Add to the list of share properties

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs share properties add` command adds share properties to the list of share properties of an existing CIFS share. You can add one or more share properties. You can add additional share properties at any time by rerunning this command. Any share properties that you have previously specified will remain in effect and newly added properties are appended to the existing list of share properties.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver containing the CIFS share whose share properties you want to add.

-share-name <Share> - Share

This parameter specifies the name of the CIFS share.

-share-properties <share properties>, ... - Share Properties

This parameter specifies the list of share properties you want to add to the CIFS share. The share properties can be one or more of the following:

- **oplocks** - This property specifies that the share uses opportunistic locks, also known as client-side caching. This is a default initial property for all shares; however, some applications do not work well when oplocks are enabled. In particular, database applications such as Microsoft Access are vulnerable to corruption when oplocks are enabled. An advantage of shares is that a single path can be shared multiple times, with each share having different properties. For instance, if a path named `/dept/finance` contains both a database and other types of files, you can create two shares to it, one with oplocks disabled for safe database access and one with oplocks enabled for client-side caching.
- **browsable** - This property allows Windows clients to browse the share. This is a default initial property for all shares.
- **showsnapshot** - This property specifies that Snapshot copies can be viewed and traversed by clients.

- **changenotify** - This property specifies that the share supports ChangeNotify requests. For shares on a Vserver with FlexVol volumes, this is a default initial property. For shares on a Vserver with Infinite Volume, the ChangeNotify property is not set by default, and setting it requires the advanced privilege level. When the ChangeNotify property is set for a share on a Vserver with Infinite Volume, change notifications are not sent for changes to file attributes and timestamps. If the path of the share is within a FlexGroup, change notifications are generated only for the file objects which are directly below the directory being watched.
- **attributecache** - This property enables the file attribute caching on the CIFS share in order to provide faster access of attributes over SMB 1.0.

Note: For certain workloads, stale file attribute data could be delivered to a client.

- **continuously-available** - This property permits SMB clients that support it to open files in a persistent manner. Files opened this way are protected from disruptive events, such as failover and giveback. This option is not supported for FlexGroups, Vservers with Infinite Volume and workgroup CIFS servers.
- **branchcache** - This property specifies that the share allows clients to request BranchCache hashes on the files within this share. This option is useful only if you specify "per-share" as the operating mode in the CIFS BranchCache configuration, and also specify the "oplocks" share property. This option is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.
- **access-based-enumeration** - This property specifies that Access Based Enumeration(ABE) is enabled on this share. ABE-filtered shared folders are visible to a user based on that individual user's access rights, preventing the display of folders or other shared resources that the user does not have rights to access.
- **namespace-caching** - This property specifies that the SMB clients connecting to this share can cache the directory enumeration results returned by the CIFS servers.
- **encrypt-data** - This property specifies that SMB encryption must be used when accessing this share. Clients that do not support encryption will not be able to access this share.
- **show-previous-versions** - This property specifies that the previous version can be viewed and restored from the client. This property is enabled by default.

Note: The oplock, browsable, changenotify and show-previous-versions share properties are assigned to a share by default. If you have removed them from a share, you can use the `vserver cifs share properties add` command to add these properties to the share.

Examples

The following example adds the "showsnapshot" and "changenotify" properties to a share named "sh1".

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs share properties add -vserver vs1 -share-name sh1 -share-properties showsnapshot,changenotify
```

vserver cifs share properties remove

Remove from the list of share properties

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs share properties remove` command removes share properties from the list of share properties of an existing CIFS share. You can remove one or more share properties. You can remove additional share properties at any time by rerunning this command. Any existing share properties that you do not remove remain in effect.

Parameters

-vserver <*vserver name*> - **Vserver**

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver containing the CIFS share whose share properties you want to remove.

-share-name <Share> - Share

This parameter specifies the name of the CIFS share.

-share-properties <share properties>, ... - Share Properties

This parameter specifies the list of share properties you want to remove from the CIFS share. The share properties can be one or more of the following:

- **oplocks** - This property specifies that the share uses opportunistic locks, also known as client-side caching. Oplocks are enabled on shares by default; however, some applications do not work well when oplocks are enabled. In particular, database applications such as Microsoft Access are vulnerable to corruption when oplocks are enabled. An advantage of shares is that a single path can be shared multiple times, with each share having different properties. For instance, if a path named */dept/finance* contains both a database and other types of files, you can create two shares to it, one with oplocks disabled for safe database access and one with oplocks enabled for client-side caching.
- **browsable** - This property allows Windows clients to browse the share.
- **showsnapshot** - This property specifies that Snapshot copies can be viewed and traversed by clients.
- **changenotify** - This property specifies that the share supports ChangeNotify requests. For shares on a Vserver with FlexVol volumes, this is a default initial property. For shares on a Vserver with Infinite Volume, the ChangeNotify property is not set by default, and setting it requires the advanced privilege level. When the ChangeNotify property is set for a share on a Vserver with Infinite Volume, change notifications are not sent for changes to file attributes and timestamps. If the path of the share is within a FlexGroup, change notifications are generated only for the file objects which are directly below the directory being watched.
- **attributecache** - This property enables the file attribute caching on the CIFS share in order to provide faster access of attributes over SMB 1.0.

Note: For certain workloads, stale file attribute data could be delivered to a client.

- **continuously-available** - This property permits SMB clients that support it to open files in a persistent manner. Files opened this way are protected from disruptive events, such as failover and giveback. This option is not supported for FlexGroups, Vservers with Infinite Volume and workgroup CIFS servers.
- **branchcache** - This property specifies that the share allows clients to request BranchCache hashes on the files within this share. This option is useful only if you specify "per-share" as the operating mode in the CIFS BranchCache configuration, and also specify the "oplocks" share property. This option is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.
- **access-based-enumeration** - This property specifies that Access Based Enumeration(ABE) is enabled on this share. ABE-filtered shared folders are visible to a user based on that individual user's access rights, preventing the display of folders or other shared resources that the user does not have rights to access.
- **namespace-caching** - This property specifies that the SMB clients connecting to this share can cache the directory enumeration results returned by the CIFS servers.
- **encrypt-data** - This property specifies that SMB encryption must be used when accessing this share. Clients that do not support encryption will not be able to access this share.
- **show-previous-versions** - This property specifies that the previous version can be viewed and restored from the client. This property is enabled by default.

Examples

The following example removes "showsnapshot" and "changenotify" properties to a share named "sh1".

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs share properties remove -vserver vs1 -share-name sh1 -share-properties showsnapshot,changenotify
```

vserver cifs share properties show

Display share properties

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs share properties show` command displays the CIFS share properties.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

This optional parameter specifies the name of the Vserver containing the CIFS share for which you want to display share properties.

[-share-name <Share>] - Share

If you specify this parameter, the command displays share properties only for the CIFS share that you specify.

[-share-properties <share properties>, ...] - Share Properties

If you specify this parameter, the command displays share properties only for CIFS shares using the properties you specify. The share properties can be one or more of the following:

- **homedirectory** - This property specifies that the share and path names are dynamic. Specify this value for a home directory share. In a home directory share, the share's name and path can be generated by substituting `%w` and `%d` variables with the corresponding user's name and domain, respectively, specified as the value of the `-share-name` and `-path` parameters. For instance, if a dynamic share is defined with a name of `%d_%w`, a user logged on as *barbara* from a domain named *FIN* sees the share as *FIN_barbara*. Using the **homedirectory** value specifies that the share and path names are dynamically expanded.
- **oplocks** - This property specifies that the share uses opportunistic locks, also known as client-side caching.
- **browsable** - This property allows Windows clients to browse the share.
- **showsnapshot** - This property specifies that Snapshot copies can be viewed and traversed by clients.
- **changenotify** - This property specifies that the share supports Change Notify requests.
- **attributecache** - This property enables the file attribute caching on the CIFS share in order to provide faster access of attributes over SMB 1.0.

Note: For certain workloads, stale file attribute data could be delivered to a client.

- **continuously-available** - This property permits SMB clients that support it to open files in a persistent manner. Files opened this way are protected from disruptive events, such as failover and giveback. This attribute is not supported for FlexGroups and workgroup CIFS servers.
- **branchcache** - This property specifies that the share allows clients to request BranchCache hashes on the files within this share. This option is useful only if you specify "per-share" as the operating mode in the CIFS BranchCache configuration, and also specify the `"oplocks"` share property.
- **shadowcopy** - This property specifies that the share is pointing to a shadow copy. This attribute cannot be added nor removed from a share.
- **access-based-enumeration** - This property specifies that Access Based Enumeration is enabled on this share. ABE-filtered shared folders are visible to a user based on that individual user's access

rights, preventing the display of folders or other shared resources that the user does not have rights to access.

- namespace-caching - This property specifies that the SMB clients connecting to this share can cache the directory enumeration results returned by the CIFS servers.
- encrypt-data - This property specifies that SMB encryption must be used when accessing this share. Clients that do not support encryption will not be able to access this share.
- show-previous-versions - This property specifies that the previous version can be viewed and restored from the client. This property is enabled by default.

Examples

The following example displays share properties for shares in Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs share properties show
Vserver      Share      Properties
-----
vs1          abc       oplocks
              browsable
              changenotify
              show-previous-versions
vs1          admin$    browsable
vs1          ipc$      browsable
vs1          sh1       oplocks
              browsable
              changenotify
              show-previous-versions

4 entries were displayed.
```

vserver cifs superuser commands

(DEPRECATED) Manage superuser permissions on CIFS accounts

vserver cifs superuser create

Adds superuser permissions to a CIFS account

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs superuser create` command elevates the privileges of the specified domain account in this Vserver to superuser. With superuser privileges, Data ONTAP bypasses some of the security checks. This command is not supported for workgroup CIFS servers.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver
Vserver name.

-domain <CIFS domain> - Domain
The domain name of accountname.

-accountname <CIFS account> - User
The domain account to which you want to give superuser privileges.

Examples

The following example shows how to elevate ExampleUser in EXAMPLE domain to superuser for a Vserver vs1.

```
vs1::> vserver cifs superuser create -domain EXAMPLE -accountname ExampleUser -vserver vs1
```


vserver cifs superuser delete

Deletes superuser permissions from a CIFS account

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs superuser delete` command removes the superuser privileges for the specified domain account in this Vserver. With superuser privileges, Data ONTAP bypasses some of the security checks.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Vserver name.

-domain <CIFS domain> - Domain

The domain name of accountname.

-accountname <CIFS account> - User

The domain account name you want to remove superuser privileges.

Examples

The following example shows how to remove superuser privileges for ExampleUser in EXAMPLE domain for a Vserver vs1.

```
vs1::> vserver cifs superuser delete -domain EXAMPLE -accountname ExampleUser -vserver vs1
```

vserver cifs superuser show

Display superuser permissions for CIFS accounts

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs superuser show` command displays all account names with superuser privileges. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following superuser information for all CIFS servers:

- Vserver name
- CIFS server NetBIOS name
- Domain
- Account Name

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays superuser information of only the specified Vservers.

[-domain <CIFS domain>] - Domain

If you specify this parameter, the command displays superuser information of only for accounts that are in the specified domain.

[-accountname <CIFS account>] - User

If you specify this parameter, the command displays superuser information of only the CIFS servers with the specified superuser account.

[-cifs-server <NetBIOS>] - CIFS Server NetBIOS Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays superuser information of only the Vservers with specified CIFS server name.

Examples

The following example displays superuser information of all Vservers.

```
vs1::> vserver cifs superuser show
```

Vserver	CIFS Server	Domain	Account Name
vs1	SMB_SERVER1	CIFSDOMAIN	ADMINISTRATOR
vs2	SMB_SERVER2	CIFSDOMAIN	ADMINISTRATOR

vserver cifs symlink commands

Manage symbolic and wide links

vserver cifs symlink create

Create a symlink path mapping

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs symlink create` command creates a symbolic link mapping for CIFS. A mapping consists of a Vserver name, a UNIX (NFS) path, a CIFS share name, and a CIFS path. You can also specify a CIFS server name and whether the CIFS symbolic link is a local link, a free link (obsolete), or wide link. A local symbolic link maps to the local CIFS share. A free symbolic link can map anywhere on the local server. A wide symbolic link maps to any CIFS share on the network. If the target share is a Home Directory, then the `-home-directory` field must be set to true for correct processing.

Parameters**-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver**

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which you want to create the mapping.

-unix-path <text> - UNIX Path

This parameter specifies the UNIX (NFS) path for the mapping.

Note: It must begin and end with a forward slash (/).

[-share-name <Share>] - CIFS Share

This parameter specifies the CIFS share for the mapping.

-cifs-path <TextNoCase> - CIFS Path

This parameter specifies the CIFS path for the mapping. Note that this value is specified by using a UNIX-style path.

Note: It must begin and end with a forward slash (/).

[-cifs-server <TextNoCase>] - Remote NetBIOS Server Name

This parameter specifies a new CIFS server DNS name, IP address, or NetBIOS name for the mapping.

[-locality {local|widelink}] - Local or Wide Symlink

This parameter specifies whether the CIFS symbolic link is a local link, a free link (obsolete), or wide link. A local symbolic link maps to the local CIFS share. A free symbolic link can map anywhere on the local

server. A wide symbolic link maps to any CIFS share on the network. The default setting is `local`. The `free` link option is obsolete.

`[-home-directory {true|false}] - Home Directory`

This parameter specifies whether the target share is a home directory. The default value is `false`.

Note: This field must be set to `true` when the target share is a Home Directory for correct processing.

Examples

The following example creates a symbolic link mapping on a Vserver named `vs1`. It has the UNIX path `/sales/`, the CIFS share name `SALES_SHARE`, and the CIFS path `/mycompany/sales/`.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs symlink create -vserver vs1
-unix-path /sales/ -share-name SALES_SHARE -cifs-path "/mycompany/sales/"
```

The following example creates a symbolic link mapping on a Vserver named `vs1`. It has the UNIX path `/example/`, the CIFS share name `EXAMPLE_SHARE`, the CIFS path `/mycompany/example/`, the CIFS server IP address, and is a wide link.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs symlink create -vserver vs1 -unix-path /example/ -share-name EXAMPLE_SHARE
-cifs-path "/mycompany/example/" -cifs-server CIFSSEVER1 -locality widelink
```

`vserver cifs symlink delete`

Delete a symlink path mapping

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs symlink delete` command deletes a symbolic link mapping for CIFS.

Parameters

`-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver`

This specifies the Vserver on which the symbolic link mapping is located.

`-unix-path <text> - UNIX Path`

This specifies the UNIX (NFS) path of the mapping that you want to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes a symbolic link mapping to a UNIX path `/example/` from a Vserver named `vs1`:

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs symlink delete -vserver vs1 -unix-path /example/
```

`vserver cifs symlink modify`

Modify a symlink path mapping

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs symlink modify` command modifies the CIFS share name, CIFS path, CIFS server name, or locality of a symbolic link mapping. It can also be used to modify the value of `-home-directory` field.

Parameters

`-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver`

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which the symbolic link mapping is located.

`-unix-path <text> - UNIX Path`

This parameter specifies the UNIX (NFS) path of the mapping that you want to modify.

Note: It must begin and end with a forward slash (/).

[-share-name <Share>] - CIFS Share

This parameter specifies a new CIFS share name for the mapping.

[-cifs-path <TextNoCase>] - CIFS Path

This parameter specifies a new CIFS path for the mapping. Note that this value is specified by using a UNIX-style path.

Note: It must begin and end with a forward slash (/).

[-cifs-server <TextNoCase>] - Remote NetBIOS Server Name

This parameter specifies a new CIFS server DNS name, IP address, or NetBIOS name for the mapping.

[-locality {local|widelink}] - Local or Wide Symlink

This parameter specifies a new locality for the mapping. A local symbolic link maps to the local CIFS share. A free symbolic link can map anywhere on the local server. A wide symbolic link maps to any CIFS share on the network. The default setting is `local`. The free link option is obsolete.

[-home-directory {true|false}] - Home Directory

This parameter specifies whether the new target share is a home directory.

Note: This field must be set to `true` when the target share is a Home Directory for correct processing.

Examples

The following example modifies the symbolic link mapping to a UNIX path `/example/` on a Vserver named `vs1`. The mapping is modified to use the CIFS path `/mycompany/example/`.

```
cluster1::> vsserver cifs symlink modify -vsserver vs1 -unix-path /example/ -cifs-path "/mycompany/example/"
```

The following example modifies the symbolic link mapping to a UNIX path `/example/` on a Vserver named `vs1`. The mapping is modified to use the CIFS share name `EXAMPLE_SHARE`, the CIFS path `/mycompany/example/`, on the CIFS server `cifs.example.com`, and to be a wide link.

```
cluster1::> vsserver cifs symlink modify -vsserver vs1 -unix-path /example/ -share-name EXAMPLE_SHARE -cifs-path "/mycompany/example/" -cifs-s
-locality widelink
```

vsserver cifs symlink show

Show symlink path mappings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsserver cifs symlink show` command displays the following information about symbolic link mappings for CIFS:

- Vserver
- UNIX (NFS) path
- The DNS name, IP address, or NetBIOS name of the CIFS server
- CIFS share name
- CIFS path
- Whether the locality of the CIFS server is a local, free, or wide link. (A local symbolic link maps to the local CIFS share. A free symbolic link can map anywhere on the local server. A wide symbolic link maps to any

CIFS share on the network. The free link option is deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP.)

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about symbolic link mappings on the specified Vserver.

[-unix-path <text>] - UNIX Path

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the symbolic link mapping that uses the specified UNIX (NFS) path.

[-share-name <Share>] - CIFS Share

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the symbolic link mapping or mappings that use the specified CIFS share.

[-cifs-path <TextNoCase>] - CIFS Path

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the symbolic link mapping that uses the specified CIFS path.

[-cifs-server <TextNoCase>] - Remote NetBIOS Server Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the symbolic link mapping that uses the specified CIFS server.

[-locality {local|widelink}] - Local or Wide Symlink

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the symbolic link mappings that have the specified locality.

[-home-directory {true|false}] - Home Directory

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the symbolic link mappings that have the target share as a home directory (if true) or as a static CIFS share (if false).

Examples

The following example displays information about all symbolic link mappings for CIFS:

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs symlink show
Vserver   Unix Path  CIFS Server   CIFS Share  CIFS Path    Locality
-----
vs1       /hr/       192.0.2.160   HR_SHARE    /mycompany/hr/ widelink
vs1       /sales/    WINDATA       SALES_SHARE /mycompany/sales/ local
vs1       /web/      cifs.example.com WEB_SHARE   /mycompany/web/ widelink
3 entries were displayed.
```

The following example displays information about all symbolic link mappings that are wide links:

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs symlink show -locality widelink
Vserver   Unix Path  CIFS Server   CIFS Share  CIFS Path    Locality
-----
vs1       /hr/       192.0.2.160   HR_SHARE    /mycompany/hr/ widelink
vs1       /web/      cifs.example.com WEB_SHARE   /mycompany/web/ widelink
2 entries were displayed.
```

vserver cifs users-and-groups commands

Manage local users, groups, and privileges

vserver cifs users-and-groups remove-stale-records

Delete the Stale CIFS local users-and-groups records for the specified vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs users-and-groups remove-stale-records` command removes Stale LUG entries associated with old CIFS server.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

The command deletes Stale LUG entries associated with the specified Vserver.

Examples

The following example displays the syntax of the command.

```
cluster1::*> vserver cifs users-and-groups remove-stale-records -vserver vs1
```

vserver cifs users-and-groups update-names

Update the names of Active Directory users and groups

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs users-and-groups update-names` command updates the names of Active Directory users and groups that are registered in local databases on the cluster and reports the status of the update operations. This is done so that objects that were renamed in the Active Directory can be properly displayed and configured in the local databases.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command will only be performed within the scope of the Vserver that matches the specified Vserver name.

{ [-display-failed-only {true|false}] - Display Only Failures

If you set this parameter to true, the command displays only the Active Directory users and groups that failed to update. If set to false, the command displays only the Active Directory users and groups that successfully updated.

| [-suppress-all-output {true|false}] - Suppress All Output

If you set this parameter to true, the command does not display information about the status of the updates of Active Directory users and groups. To display information about the status of the updates, set this parameter to false or do not specify this parameter in the command.

Examples

The following example updates the names of Active Directory users and groups associated with Vserver "vs1". In the last case, there is a dependent chain of names that needs to be updated.

```
cluster1::*> vserver cifs users-and-groups update-names -vserver vs1
```

```
Vserver:      vs1
SID:          S-1-5-21-123456789-234565432-987654321-12345
Domain:       EXAMPLE1
Out-of-date Name:  dom_user1
Updated Name:    dom_user2
Status:        Successfully updated
```

```

Vserver:      vs1
SID:          S-1-5-21-123456789-234565432-987654322-23456
Domain:       EXAMPLE2
Out-of-date Name: dom_user1
Updated Name:  dom_user2
Status:       Successfully updated

Vserver:      vs1
SID:          S-1-5-21-123456789-234565432-987654321-123456
Domain:       EXAMPLE1
Out-of-date Name: dom_user3
Updated Name:  dom_user4
Status:       Successfully updated; also updated SID "S-1-5-21-123456789-234565432-987654321-123457"
               to name "dom_user5"; also updated SID "S-1-5-21-123456789-234565432-987654321-123458"
               to name "dom_user6"; also updated SID "S-1-5-21-123456789-234565432-987654321-123459"
               to name "dom_user7"; also updated SID "S-1-5-21-123456789-234565432-987654321-123460"
               to name "dom_user8"

```

The command completed successfully. 7 Active Directory objects have been updated.

vserver cifs users-and-groups local-group commands

Manage local groups

vserver cifs users-and-groups local-group add-members

Add members to a local group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs users-and-groups local-group add-members` command adds members to a local group.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This specifies the name of the Vserver.

-group-name <CIFS name> - Group Name

This specifies the name of the local group.

-member-names <CIFS name>, ... - Names of Users or Active Directory Groups to be Added

This specifies the list of local users, Active Directory users, or Active Directory groups to be added to a particular local group.

Examples

The following example adds a local user "CIFS_SERVER\loc_usr1" and an Active Directory group "CIFS_SERVER\dom_grp2" to the local group "CIFS_SERVER\g1".

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs users-and-groups local-group add-members -vserver vs1 -group-name CIFS_SERVER\g1 -member-names CIFS_SERVER\loc_u
```

vserver cifs users-and-groups local-group create

Create a local group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs users-and-groups local-group create` command creates a local group and optionally sets the description of that local group. The group name must meet the following criteria:

- The group name length must not exceed 256 characters.
- The group name cannot be terminated by a period.

- The group name cannot include commas.
- The group name cannot include any of the following printable characters: ", /, \, [,], :, |, <, >, +, =, ;, ?, *, @
- The group name cannot include characters in the ASCII range 1-31, which are non-printable.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This specifies the name of the Vserver.

-group-name <CIFS name> - Group Name

This specifies the name of the local group.

[-description <TextNoCase>] - Description

This specifies a description for this local group. If the description contains a space, enclose the parameter in quotation marks.

Examples

The following example creates a local group "CIFS_SERVER\g1" associated with Vserver "vs1".

```
cluster1::> vsriver cifs users-and-groups local-group create -vserver vs1 -group-name CIFS_SERVER\g1
```

vsriver cifs users-and-groups local-group delete

Delete a local group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsriver cifs users-and-groups local-group delete` command deletes a local group. Removing a local group removes its membership records.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This specifies the name of the Vserver.

-group-name <CIFS name> - Group Name

This specifies the name of the local group to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes the local group "CIFS_SERVER\g1" associated with Vserver "vs1".

```
cluster1::> vsriver cifs users-and-groups local-group delete -vserver vs1 -group-name CIFS_SERVER\g1
```

vsriver cifs users-and-groups local-group modify

Modify a local group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsriver cifs users-and-groups local-group modify` command modifies the description of a local group.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This specifies the name of the Vserver.

-group-name <CIFS name> - Group Name

This specifies the name of the local group.

[-description <TextNoCase>] - Description

This specifies a description for this local group. If the description contains a space, enclose the parameter in quotation marks.

Examples

The following example modifies the description of the local group "CIFS_SERVER\g1" associated with Vserver "vs1".

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs users-and-groups local-group modify -vserver vs1 -group-name CIFS_SERVER\g1 -description "Example Description"
```

vserver cifs users-and-groups local-group remove-members

Remove members from a local group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs users-and-groups local-group remove-members` command removes members from a local group.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This specifies the name of the Vserver.

-group-name <CIFS name> - Group Name

This specifies the name of the local group.

-member-names <CIFS name>, ... - Names of Users or Active Directory Groups to be Removed

This specifies the list of local users, Active Directory users, or Active Directory groups to be removed from a particular local group.

Examples

The following example removes the local users "CIFS_SERVER\u1" and "CIFS_SERVER\u2" from the local group "CIFS_SERVER\g1".

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs users-and-groups local-group remove-members -vserver vs1 -group-name CIFS_SERVER\g1 -member-names CIFS_SERVER\u1
```

vserver cifs users-and-groups local-group rename

Rename a local group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs users-and-groups local-group rename` command renames a local group. The new group name must remain in the same domain as the old group name. The new group name must meet the following criteria:

- The group name length must not exceed 256 characters.
- The group name cannot be terminated by a period.
- The group name cannot include commas.
- The group name cannot include any of the following printable characters: " , / \ [,] , : , < , > , + , = , ; , ? , * , @
- The group name cannot include characters in the ASCII range 1-31, which are non-printable.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This specifies the name of the Vserver.

-group-name <CIFS name> - Group Name

This specifies the local group's name.

-new-group-name <CIFS name> - New Group Name

This specifies the local group's new name.

Examples

The following example renames the local group "CIFS_SERVER\g_old" to "CIFS_SERVER\g_new" on Vserver "vs1".

```
cluster1::> vsserver cifs users-and-groups local-group rename -group-name CIFS_SERVER\g_old -new-group-name CIFS_SERVER\g_new -vserver vs1
```

vsserver cifs users-and-groups local-group show

Display local groups

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsserver cifs users-and-groups local-group show` command displays local groups.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about local groups that match the specified Vserver name.

[-group-name <CIFS name>] - Group Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about local groups that match the specified group name.

[-description <TextNoCase>] - Description

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about local groups that match the specified description.

Examples

The following example displays all local groups associated with Vserver "vs1".

```
cluster1::> vsserver cifs users-and-groups local-group show -vserver vs1
Vserver      Group Name      Description
-----
vs1          BUILTIN\Administrators  Built-in Administrators group
vs1          BUILTIN\Backup Operators Backup Operators group
vs1          BUILTIN\Power Users     Restricted administrative privileges
vs1          BUILTIN\Users           All users
vs1          CIFS_SERVER\g1
vs1          CIFS_SERVER\g2
6 entries were displayed.
```

vsserver cifs users-and-groups local-group show-members

Display local groups' members

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs users-and-groups local-group show-members` command displays members of a local group. The members can be local or Active Directory users or groups.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays group members of local groups that match the specified Vserver name.

[-group-name <CIFS name>] - Group Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays group members of local groups that match the specified group name.

[-member <CIFS name>, ...] - Member Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays group members that match the specified member name. The name can be that of a local user, Active Directory user, or Active Directory group.

Examples

The following example displays members of local groups associated with Vserver "vs1".

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs users-and-groups local-group show-members -vserver vs1
Vserver      Group Name      Members
-----
vs1          BUILTIN\Administrators  CIFS_SERVER\Administrator
                                     AD_DOMAIN\Domain Admins
                                     AD_DOMAIN\dom_grp1
          BUILTIN\Users    AD_DOMAIN\Domain Users
                                     AD_DOMAIN\dom_usr1
          CIFS_SERVER\g1    CIFS_SERVER\u1
6 entries were displayed.
```

vserver cifs users-and-groups local-user commands

Manage local users

vserver cifs users-and-groups local-user create

Create a local user

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs users-and-groups local-user create` command creates a local user and optionally sets the attributes for that local user. The command prompts for the local user's password. The user name must meet the following criteria:

- The user name length must not exceed 20 characters.
- The user name cannot be terminated by a period.
- The user name cannot include commas.
- The user name cannot include any of the following printable characters: " , / \ , [,] , : , < , > , + , = , ; , ? , * , @

- The user name cannot include characters in the ASCII range 1-31, which are non-printable.

The password must meet the following criteria:

- The password must be at least six characters in length.
- The password must not contain user account name.
- The password must contain characters from three of the following four categories:
 - English uppercase characters (A through Z)
 - English lowercase characters (a through z)
 - Base 10 digits (0 through 9)
 - Special characters: ~, !, @, #, 0, ^, &, *, _, -, +, =, ` \, |, (,), [,], :, ;, ", ', <, >, ,, ., ?, /

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This specifies the name of the Vserver.

-user-name <CIFS name> - User Name

This specifies the user name.

[-full-name <TextNoCase>] - Full Name

This specifies the user's full name. If the full name contains a space, enclose the full name within double quotation marks.

[-description <TextNoCase>] - Description

This specifies a description for this local user. If the description contains a space, enclose the parameter in quotation marks.

[-is-account-disabled {true|false}] - Is Account Disabled

This specifies whether the user account is enabled or disabled. Set this parameter to true to disable the account. Set this parameter to false to enable the account. If this parameter is not specified, the default is to enable the user account.

Examples

The following example creates a local user "CIFS_SERVER\u1" associated with Vserver "vs1".

```
cluster1::> vsriver cifs users-and-groups local-user create -vserver vs1 -user-name CIFS_SERVER\u1
```

Enter the password:

Confirm the password:

vsriver cifs users-and-groups local-user delete

Delete a local user

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsriver cifs users-and-groups local-user delete` command deletes a local user. Upon deletion, all membership entries for this local user are deleted.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This specifies the name of the Vserver.

-user-name <CIFS name> - User Name

This specifies the user name.

Examples

The following example deletes the local user "CIFS_SERVER\u1" associated with Vserver "vs1".

```
cluster1::> vsserver cifs users-and-groups local-user show-membership
(vsserver cifs users-and-groups local-user show-membership)
Vserver      User Name      Membership
-----
vs1          CIFS_SERVER\Administrator  BUILTIN\Administrators
              CIFS_SERVER\u1      CIFS_SERVER\g1
2 entries were displayed.

cluster1::> vsserver cifs users-and-groups local-user delete -vsserver vs1 -user-name CIFS_SERVER\u1

cluster1::> vsserver cifs users-and-groups local-user show-membership
Vserver      User Name      Membership
-----
vs1          CIFS_SERVER\Administrator  BUILTIN\Administrators
```

vsserver cifs users-and-groups local-user modify

Modify a local user

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsserver cifs users-and-groups local-user modify` command modifies attributes of a local user.

Parameters

-vsserver <vsserver name> - Vserver

This specifies the name of the Vserver.

-user-name <CIFS name> - User Name

This specifies the user name.

[-full-name <TextNoCase>] - Full Name

This specifies the user's full name. If the full name contains a space in the name, enclose it within double quotation marks

[-description <TextNoCase>] - Description

This specifies a description for this local user. If the description contains a space, enclose the parameter in quotation marks.

[-is-account-disabled {true|false}] - Is Account Disabled

This specifies if the user account is enabled or disabled. Set this parameter to true to disable the account. Set this parameter to false to enable the account.

Examples

The following example modifies the full name of the local user "CIFS_SERVER\u1".

```
cluster1::> vsserver cifs users-and-groups local-user modify -user-name CIFS_SERVER\u1 -full-name "John Smith" -vsserver vs1
```

vsserver cifs users-and-groups local-user rename

Rename a local user

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsserver cifs users-and-groups local-user rename` command renames a local user. The new user name must remain in the same domain as the old user name. The new user name must meet the following criteria:

- The user name length must not exceed 20 characters.
- The user name cannot be terminated by a period.
- The user name cannot include commas.
- The user name cannot include any of the following printable characters: ", /, \, [,], :, |, <, >, +, =, ;, ?, *, @
- The user name cannot include characters in the ASCII range 1-31, which are non-printable.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This specifies the name of the Vserver.

-user-name <CIFS name> - User Name

This specifies the user name.

-new-user-name <CIFS name> - New User Name

This specifies the new user name.

Examples

The following example renames the local user "CIFS_SERVER\u_old" to "CIFS_SERVER\u_new" on Vserver "vs1".

```
cluster1::> vsriver cifs users-and-groups local-user rename -user-name CIFS_SERVER\u_old -new-user-name CIFS_SERVER\u_new -vserver vs1
```

vsriver cifs users-and-groups local-user set-password

Set a password for a local user

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsriver cifs users-and-groups local-user set-password` command sets the password for the specified local user. The password must meet the following criteria:

- The password must be at least six characters in length.
- The password must not contain user account name.
- The password must contain characters from three of the following four categories:
 - English uppercase characters (A through Z)
 - English lowercase characters (a through z)
 - Base 10 digits (0 through 9)
 - Special characters: ~, !, @, #, 0, ^, &, *, _, -, +, =, ` , \, |, (,), [,], :, ;, ", ', <, >, ,, ., ?, /

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This specifies the name of the Vserver.

-user-name <CIFS name> - User Name

This specifies the user name.

Examples

The following example sets the password for the local user "CIFS_SERVER\u1" associated with Vserver "vs1".

```
cluster1::> vsriver cifs users-and-groups local-user set-password -user-name CIFS_SERVER\u1 -vserver vs1
```

```
Enter the new password:
Confirm the new password:
```

The following example attempts to set the password but fails because the password did not meet password complexity requirements.

```
cluster1::> vsver cifs users-and-groups local-user set-password -user-name CIFS_SERVER\u1 -vsver vs1
```

```
Enter the new password:
Confirm the new password:
```

```
Error: command failed: The password does not meet the password complexity
requirements. Refer to the man page for details.
```

vsver cifs users-and-groups local-user show

Display local users

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsver cifs users-and-groups local-user show` command displays local users and their attributes.

Parameters

[-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vsver <vsver name>] - Vserver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about local users that match the specified Vserver name.

[-user-name <CIFS name>] - User Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about local users that match the specified user name.

[-full-name <TextNoCase>] - Full Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about local users that match the specified full name.

[-description <TextNoCase>] - Description

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about local users that match the specified description.

[-is-account-disabled {true|false}] - Is Account Disabled

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about local users that match the status specified.

Examples

The following example displays information about all local users.

```
cluster1::> vsver cifs users-and-groups local-user show
Vserver      User Name      Full Name      Description
-----
vs1          CIFS_SERVER\Administrator  James Raynor   Built-in administrator account
vs1          CIFS_SERVER\u1      Sarah Kerrigan
2 entries were displayed.
```

vsver cifs users-and-groups local-user show-membership

Display local users' membership information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs users-and-groups local-user show-membership` command displays the membership of local users.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays local user membership information for local users that are associated with the specified Vserver.

[-user-name <CIFS name>] - User Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays local user membership information for a local user that matches the specified user name.

[-membership <CIFS name>, ...] - Local Group That This User is a Member of

If this parameter is specified, the command displays local user membership information for the local group of which this local user is a member.

Examples

The following example displays the membership information of all local users; user "CIFS_SERVER\Administrator" is a member of "BUILTIN\Administrators" group, and "CIFS_SERVER\u1" is a member of "CIFS_SERVER\g1" group.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs users-and-groups local-user show-membership
Vserver      User Name      Membership
-----
vs1          CIFS_SERVER\Administrator  BUILTIN\Administrators
              CIFS_SERVER\u1      CIFS_SERVER\g1
2 entries were displayed.
```

vserver cifs users-and-groups privilege commands

Manage privileges

vserver cifs users-and-groups privilege add-privilege

Add local privileges to a user or group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs users-and-groups privilege add-privilege` command adds privileges to a local or Active Directory user or group.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This specifies the name of the Vserver.

-user-or-group-name <CIFS name> - User or Group Name

This specifies the name of the local or Active Directory user or group.

-privileges <Privilege>, ... - Privileges

This specifies the list of privileges to be associated with this user or group.

Examples

The following example adds the privileges "SeTcbPrivilege" and "SeTakeOwnershipPrivilege" to the user "CIFS_SERVER\u1".

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs users-and-groups privilege add-privilege -vserver vs1 -user-or-group-name CIFS_SERVER\u1 -privileges SeTcbPrivilege,SeTakeOwnershipPrivilege
```

vserver cifs users-and-groups privilege remove-privilege

Remove privileges from a user or group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs users-and-groups privilege remove-privilege` command removes privileges from a local or Active Directory user or group. This command creates a new or modifies an existing privilege entry.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This specifies the name of the Vserver.

-user-or-group-name <CIFS name> - User or Group Name

This specifies the name of the local or Active Directory user or group.

-privileges <Privilege>, ... - Privileges

This specifies the list of privileges to be removed from this user or group.

Examples

The following example removes the previously added "SeTcbPrivilege" and "SeTakeOwnershipPrivilege" privileges from the user "CIFS_SERVER\u1".

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs users-and-groups privilege show
Vserver      User or Group Name      Privileges
-----
vs1          CIFS_SERVER\u1          SeTcbPrivilege
              SeTakeOwnershipPrivilege
```

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs users-and-groups privilege remove-privilege -vserver vs1 -user-or-group-name CIFS_SERVER\u1 -privileges SeTcbPrivilege,SeTakeOwnershipPrivilege
```

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs users-and-groups privilege show
Vserver      User or Group Name      Privileges
-----
vs1          CIFS_SERVER\u1          -
```

The following example removes "SeBackupPrivilege" from the group "BUILTIN\Administrators".

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs users-and-groups privilege show
This table is currently empty.
```

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs users-and-groups privilege remove-privilege -vserver vs1 -user-or-group-name BUILTIN\Administrators -privileges SeBackupPrivilege
```

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs users-and-groups privilege show
Vserver      User or Group Name      Privileges
-----
vs1          BUILTIN\Administrators  SeRestorePrivilege
              SeSecurityPrivilege
              SeTakeOwnershipPrivilege
```

vserver cifs users-and-groups privilege reset-privilege

Reset local privileges for a user or group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs users-and-groups privilege reset-privilege` command resets privileges of a local or Active Directory user or group.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This specifies the name of the Vserver.

-user-or-group-name <CIFS name> - User or Group Name

This specifies the name of the local or Active Directory user or group.

Examples

The following example resets the privileges for the local user "CIFS_SERVER\u1". This operation removes the privilege entry, if any, associated with the local user "CIFS_SERVER\u1".

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs users-and-groups privilege show
Vserver      User or Group Name      Privileges
-----
vs1          CIFS_SERVER\u1          SeTakeOwnershipPrivilege
                                   SeRestorePrivilege
```

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs users-and-groups privilege reset-privilege -vserver vs1 -user-or-group-name CIFS_SERVER\u1
```

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs users-and-groups privilege show
This table is currently empty.
```

The following example resets the privileges for the group "BUILTIN\Administrators", effectively removing the privilege entry.

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs users-and-groups privilege show
Vserver      User or Group Name      Privileges
-----
vs1          BUILTIN\Administrators  SeRestorePrivilege
                                   SeSecurityPrivilege
                                   SeTakeOwnershipPrivilege
```

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs users-and-groups privilege reset-privilege -vserver vs1 -user-or-group-name BUILTIN\Administrators
```

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs users-and-groups privilege show
This table is currently empty.
```

vserver cifs users-and-groups privilege show

Display privileges

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver cifs users-and-groups privilege show` command displays privilege overrides assigned to local or Active Directory users or groups.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about privilege overrides assigned to local or Active Directory users or groups that match the specified Vserver name.

[-user-or-group-name <CIFS name>] - User or Group Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about privilege overrides assigned to local or Active Directory users or groups that match the specified user name or group name.

[-privileges <Privilege>, ...] - Privileges

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about privilege overrides assigned to local or Active Directory users or groups that match the specified privileges.

Examples

The following example displays all privileges explicitly associated with local or Active Directory users or groups for Vserver "vs1".

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs users-and-groups privilege show -vserver vs1
Vserver      User or Group Name      Privileges
-----
vs1          BUILTIN\Administrators  SeTakeOwnershipPrivilege
                                   SeRestorePrivilege
```

vserver config-replication commands

The Vserver configuration replication directory

vserver config-replication pause

Temporarily pause Vserver configuration replication

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

Vserver domain locking functionality locks the Vserver while Vserver DM is recording configuration baseline. This command aborts the ongoing baseline generation activity, unlocks the Vserver and temporarily pauses configuration replication for the Vserver. Command confirmation has to be enabled to execute this command. The time at which replication resumes is displayed after successful completion of the command. Configuration changes made after executing this command is not replicated to the partner cluster. If a disaster occurs during this time, the configuration changes made are lost. Replication can be manually resumed by executing the [“vserver config-replication resume” on page 1659](#) command.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver name

Examples

```
cluster:: vserver config replication pause -vserver vs1
```

```
Vserver configuration replication will be paused, then automatically resumed after five minutes.
Manually resume configuration replication by running the "vserver config replication resume -vserver vs1" command.
Do you want to continue ? [y|n]: y
```

```
Vserver configuration replication is paused and will be resumed at: 5/24/2014 06:11:23
```

vserver config-replication resume

Resume Vserver configuration replication

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command resumes configuration replication of the Vserver which was temporarily paused by using [“vserver config-replication pause” on page 1659](#) command. Successful completion of the command ensures that configuration replication has been resumed for the Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <*vserver name*> - **Vserver name**

Examples

```
cluster::> vserver config replication resume -vserver vs1
```

vserver config-replication show

Display Vserver configuration replication resume time

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver config-replication show` command displays the time at which the configuration replication resumes for the Vserver.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays resume time for the specified Vserver.

[-resume-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Replication resume time

If you specify this parameter, the command displays Vservers whose configuration replications are resumed at the specified resume time.

Examples

```
cluster::> vserver config-replication show
              Replication
Vserver      Resume Time
-----
vs1          12/9/2014 03:18:48
```

vserver data-policy commands

Manage data policy

vserver data-policy export

Display a data policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver-data policy export` command displays the current data policy for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Note: Infinite Volumes are deprecated and support for them may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. If you are using Infinite Volumes it is recommended that you do not upgrade the cluster to a release that is later than Data ONTAP 9.3.0.

Parameters

-vserver <*vserver name*> - **Vserver Name**

This specifies the Vserver with Infinite Volume for which the data policy will be displayed.

vserver data-policy import

Import a data policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver data-policy import` command sets a new data policy for a Vserver with Infinite Volume. After entering the command, you are prompted to type or paste the content of the new data policy. When you are done, press ENTER on a blank line.

Note: Infinite Volumes are deprecated and support for them may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. If you are using Infinite Volumes it is recommended that you do not upgrade the cluster to a release that is later than Data ONTAP 9.3.0.

Parameters

-vserver <*vserver name*> - **Vserver Name**

This specifies the Vserver with Infinite Volume for which the data policy will be changed.

vserver data-policy validate

Validate a data policy without import

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver data-policy validate` command checks a data policy for errors, without modifying the data policy for the Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Note: Infinite Volumes are deprecated and support for them may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. If you are using Infinite Volumes it is recommended that you do not upgrade the cluster to a release that is later than Data ONTAP 9.3.0.

Parameters

-vserver <*vserver name*> - **Vserver Name**

This specifies the Vserver with Infinite Volume for which the data policy will be validated.

vserver export-policy commands

Manage export policies and rules

vserver export-policy check-access

Given a Volume And/or a Qtree, Check to See If the Client Is Allowed Access

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver export-policy check-access` command checks whether a specific client is allowed access to a specific export path. This enables you to test export policies to ensure they work as intended and to troubleshoot client access issues.

The command takes the volume name (and optionally the qtree name) as input and computes the export path for the volume/qtree. It evaluates the export policy rules that apply for each path component and displays the policy name, policy owner, policy rule index and access rights for that path component. If no export policy rule matches the specified client IP address access is denied and the policy rule index will be set to 0. The output gives a clear view on how the export policy rules are evaluated and helps narrow down the policy and (where applicable) the specific rule in the policy that grants or denies access. This command is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver in which the export policy resides.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

This parameter specifies the name of the volume that you want to check export access for. To check export access for a qtree use the `-qtree` parameter. The `-qtree` parameter is optional. If you specify the `-qtree` parameter, you must provide the name of the volume containing the qtree. If you do not specify the `-qtree` parameter, export access will be checked only for the volume.

-client-ip <IP Address> - Client IP Address

This parameter specifies the IP address of the client that you want to check export access for.

-authentication-method <authentication method> - Authentication Method

This parameter specifies the authentication method of the client that is attempting access. Possible values include the following:

- `sys` - The authentication method used by the client is AUTH_SYS.
- `krb5` - The authentication method used by the client is Kerberos v5.
- `krb5i` - The authentication method used by the client is Kerberos v5 with integrity service.
- `krb5p` - The authentication method used by the client is Kerberos v5 with privacy service.
- `ntlm` - The authentication method used by the client is CIFS NTLM.
- `none` - The authentication method used by the client is not explicitly listed in the list of values in the `rorule`.

-protocol <Client Access Protocol> - Protocol

This parameter specifies the protocol that the client is using when attempting to access the exported path. Possible values include the following:

- `nfs3` - The NFSv3 protocol
- `nfs4` - The NFSv4 protocol

- *cifs* - The CIFS protocol
- *flexcache* - The FlexCache protocol

-access-type {read|read-write} - Access Rights to Check for

This parameter specifies the type of access you want to check for. Possible values are read for read-only access and read-write for read-write access.

[-qtree <qtree name>] - Name of the Qtree

This optional parameter specifies the qtree in the volume that is part of the exported path. If you specify this parameter, you must also provide the name of the volume the qtree belongs to.

[-path <text>] - Path

Selects the entries in the output that match the specified path value. This field describes the junction-path path component encountered when evaluating the export policies starting from the root ('/') of the Vserver.

[-policy <text>] - Export Policy

Selects the entries in the output that match the specified policy value. This field describes the export policy that is in effect for the path encountered so far when evaluating the export policies starting from the root ('/') of the Vserver.

[-policy-owner <text>] - Export Policy Owner

Selects the entries in the output that match the specified policy owner value. This field describes the owner of the export policy that is in effect for the path encountered so far when evaluating the export policies starting from the root ('/') of the vservers. The owner of the export policy could be a volume or a qtree.

[-policy-owner-type {volume|qtree}] - Type of Export Policy Owner

Selects the entries in the output that match the specified type of the owner of an export policy. Possible values include the following:

- *volume* - The owner of the export policy is a volume
- *qtree* - The owner of the export policy is a qtree

[-rule-index <integer>] - Export Policy Rule Index

Selects the entries in the output that match the specified export policy rule index. This field describes the rule index of the rule in the export policy that grants or denies access. If the value of the rule index is 0 it implies none of the client match strings provided in the rules of the export policy matched the specified IP address of the client.

[-access {read|read-write}] - Access Rights

Selects the entries in the output that match the specified access value. This field describes the access rights to the path. Possible values include the following:

- *read* - Read access is granted
- *read-write* - Read-write access is granted
- *denied* - Requested access is denied

[-partial-rule-match {true|false}] - Did a Subset of the Rules Match?

Selects the entries in the output that match if a partially matched subset of rules in the export policy were used to grant access to the client.

[-clientmatch <text>] - Client Match Spec

Selects the entries in the output that match the specified clientmatch string. The clientmatch string denotes the string that resulted in a rule match for the specified client IP address.

Examples

The following examples of the `vserver export-policy check-access` command display various possible results for client export access checks.

```
cluster1::> vserver export-policy check-access -vserver vs1 -client-ip 10.22.32.42 -volume flex_vol -authentication-method sys -protocol nfs3 -
```

Path	Policy	Policy Owner	Policy Owner Type	Rule Index	Access
/	default	vs1_root	volume	1	read
/dir1	default	vs1_root	volume	1	read
/dir1/dir2	default	vs1_root	volume	1	read
/dir1/dir2/flex1	data	flex_vol	volume	10	read

4 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::> vserver export-policy check-access -vserver vs1 -client-ip 10.22.32.42 -volume flex_vol -authentication-method sys -protocol nfs3 -
```

Path	Policy	Policy Owner	Policy Owner Type	Rule Index	Access
/	default	vs1_root	volume	1	read
/dir1	default	vs1_root	volume	1	read
/dir1/dir2	default	vs1_root	volume	1	read
/dir1/dir2/flex1	data	flex_vol	volume	10	read-write

4 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::> vserver export-policy check-access -vserver vs1 -client-ip 10.22.32.42 -volume flex_vol -authentication-method sys -protocol nfs3 -
```

Path	Policy	Policy Owner	Policy Owner Type	Rule Index	Access
/	default	vs1_root	volume	1	read
/dir1	default	vs1_root	volume	1	read
/dir1/dir2	default	vs1_root	volume	1	read
/dir1/dir2/flex1	data	flex_vol	volume	10	read
/dir1/dir2/flex1/qt1	primarynames	qt1	qtree	0	denied

5 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::> vserver export-policy check-access -vserver vs1 -client-ip 10.22.32.42 -volume flex_vol -authentication-method ntlm -protocol cifs -
```

Path	Policy	Policy Owner	Policy Owner Type	Rule Index	Access
/	default	vs1_root	volume	1	read
/dir1	default	vs1_root	volume	1	read
/dir1/dir2	default	vs1_root	volume	1	read
/dir1/dir2/flex1	data	flex_vol	volume	10	read
/dir1/dir2/flex1/qt1	primarynames	qt1	qtree	2	denied

5 entries were displayed.

vserver export-policy copy

Copy an export policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver export-policy copy` command creates a copy of an export policy on the same or a different Vserver. The command fails if an export policy with the specified new name already exists on the target Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which the export policy that you want to copy is located.

-policyname <export policy name> - Policy Name

This parameter specifies the export policy that you want to copy.

-newvserver <vserver name> - New Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver to which you want to copy the export policy.

-newpolicyname <export policy name> - New Export Policy Name

This parameter specifies the name of the new policy.

Examples

The following example copies an existing policy named `read_only_expolicy` located on a Vserver named `vs0` to a new policy named `default_expolicy` located on a Vserver named `vs1`.

```
vs1::> vserver export-policy copy -vserver vs0 -policyname read_only_expolicy -newvserver vs1 -newpolicyname default_expolicy
```

vserver export-policy create

Create a rule set

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver export-policy create` command creates an export policy. You can use the [“vserver export-policy rule create” on page 1685](#) command to add rules to a policy. Each cluster has an empty default export policy with the ID 0. This default export policy does not contain any rules. You cannot delete the default export policy, but you can rename or modify it.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which you want to create the export policy.

-policyname <export policy name> - Policy Name

This parameter specifies the export policy that you want to create.

Examples

The following example creates an export policy named `read_only_expolicy` on a Vserver named `vs0`:

```
vs1::> vserver export-policy create -vserver vs0 -policyname read_only_expolicy
```

vserver export-policy delete

Delete a rule set

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver export-policy delete` command deletes an export policy. You cannot delete the default policy (named `default`) for a Vserver unless you delete the Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which the export policy that you want to delete is located.

-policyname <export policy name> - Policy Name

This parameter specifies the export policy that you want to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes an export policy named `test_expolicy` from a Vserver named `vs0`:

```
vs1::> vserver export-policy delete -vserver vs0 -policyname test_expolicy
```

vserver export-policy rename

Rename an export policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver export-policy rename` command renames an export policy.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which the export policy is located.

-policyname <export policy name> - Policy Name

This parameter specifies the export policy that you want to rename.

-newpolicyname <export policy name> - New Export Policy Name

This parameter specifies the new name of the export policy.

Examples

The following example renames an export policy named `user_expolicy` with the name `read_only_expolicy` on a Vserver named `vs0`:

```
vs1::> vserver export-policy rename -vserver vs0 -policyname user_expolicy -newpolicyname read_only_expolicy
```

vserver export-policy show

Display a list of rule sets

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver export-policy show` command displays the following information:

- Vserver name
- Export policy name
- Policy ID (diagnostic privilege level only)

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays a list of export policies that are located on the Vserver that you specify.

[-policyname <export policy name>] - Policy Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays only the export policy or sets that match the specified name.

Examples

The following example displays a list of all export policies:

```
vs1::> vserver export-policy show
VServer      Policy Name
-----
vs0          default_expolicy
vs0          read_only_expolicy
vs1          default_expolicy
vs1          test_expolicy
4 entries were displayed.
```

vserver export-policy access-cache commands

The access-cache directory

vserver export-policy access-cache flush

Flush an entry from the access cache

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver export-policy access-cache flush` command can be used to remove all entries in the access cache that belong to the specified export policy. The command can also be used to remove the access cache entry for a specific IP address belonging to an export policy. You must provide the name of the node that hosts the access cache and the name of the Vserver that owns the export policy. This command differs from the “[vserver export-policy cache flush](#)” on page 1680 command. The “[vserver export-policy cache flush](#)” on page 1680 command allows you to flush all access cache entries across all export policies in a Vserver. In contrast the `vserver export-policy access-cache flush` command gives you the granularity to flush a specific access cache entry or the granularity to flush all access cache entries for a specific export policy.

This command is useful to clear out a negative access cache entry. A negative cache entry is one where a client IP address experiences an access denied error due to stale export policy rule information present in the cache entry. Data ONTAP maintains several caches in the kernel and userspace to speed access to exports. A negative cache entry can get created in the access cache if a client tries to access an export path before the export rules or the name server settings or the caches in management gateway have been updated to grant access to that client. The negative cache entry will remain in the access cache until the TTL for the entry expires and the entry is refreshed. You can use the `export-policy access-cache config show` command to find out the refresh intervals and timeouts for the access cache. If you know the caches in userspace have the latest information for the client and don't want to wait until the TTL for the access cache entry expires then you can use this command to remove the access cache entry in the kernel and force the cache entry to get re-populated with the latest information that will allow the client to access the export path.

You can use the `vserver export-policy access-cache entry show` and `vserver export-policy access-cache entry show-rules` commands to examine the contents of an entry in the access cache before removing it using the flush command.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which you want to flush the access cache entry.

-node <nodename> - Node

This parameter specifies the node on which you want to flush the access cache entry.

-policy <text> - Export Policy Name

This parameter specifies the name of the export policy that is effective for the exported path that the client is trying to access.

[-address <IP Address>] - IP Address

This parameter is optional. It specifies the IP address of the client whose access cache entry you want to remove. If this parameter is not specified all access cache entries belonging to the specified export policy will be removed.

Examples

The following example flushes the access cache entry for client IP address '1.2.3.4' in volume 'flex1' having export policy 'testpol' in a Vserver named 'vs1' on node 'vsim1':

```
cluster1::* vserver export-policy access-cache flush -vserver vs1 -node vsim1 -policy testpol -address 1.2.3.4
Successfully removed access cache entry for IP address "1.2.3.4" belonging to export policy "testpol" in Vserver "vs1" on node "vsim1".
```

```
cluster1::* vserver export-policy access-cache flush -vserver vs1 -node vsim1 -policy testpol
```

Warning: This command removes all access cache entries for export policy "testpol" in Vserver "vs1" on node "vsim1". Do you want to continue?

```
Successfully removed 1 access cache entry for export policy "testpol" in Vserver "vs1" on node "vsim1".
```

vserver export-policy access-cache show

Display information about the access cache entry

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver export-policy access-cache show` command can be used to display the contents of an access cache entry of the specified node for a particular client IP address belonging to an export policy in a Vserver.

The command will display information like the flags of the access cache entry, the age of the entry, errors if any that were encountered when looking up the export policy rules from the management gateway and the number of policy rules from the export policy that matched the specified client IP address. If an error is encountered when looking up the export policy rules from the management gateway process the first rule index in the export policy that encountered the error is displayed. The client match string or the anon string in the rule that caused the rule evaluation to fail is also displayed. A more detailed view of the output of this command is available if you specify the `-instance` switch to the command.

The command output lists the rule indexes of the policy rules that matched. If you are interested in finding out the security settings for each policy rule that matched then you can use the [“vserver export-policy access-cache show-rules” on page 1670](#) command.

If the client IP address is not cached in the access cache then the command will display an error message stating that the entry does not exist.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

-node <nodename> - Node

This parameter specifies the node on which you want to examine the access cache entry.

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which you want to see the access cache entry.

-policy <export policy name> - Policy Name

This parameter specifies the name of the export policy that is in effect on the export path that the client is trying to access.

-address <IP Address> - IP Address

This parameter specifies the IP address of the client whose access cache entry you want to examine.

[-flags {pending|refreshing|is-abandoned|is-queued-for-update|is-updating|has-usable-data}, ...] - Access Cache Entry Flags

Selects the access cache entries that match the specified flags value. The flags describe the internal state of the access cache entry. The access cache entry could be in 'pending' state. This denotes the initial state of the access cache entry when a client first tries to access the exported mount point and the rules in the export policy are being matched against the IP address of the client. The 'refreshing' state denotes that the access cache entry is being refreshed. The 'abandoned' state denotes that the access cache entry has been cleared as a result of a cache flush operation. If the access cache entry has been successfully evaluated this field will not be set to any value.

[-result <integer>] - Result Code

Selects the access cache entries that match the specified result value. This field describes the error code of the error encountered when matching the IP address of the client against the rules specified in the export policy. If all rules were evaluated successfully this field will be set to 0.

[-first-unresolved-index <integer>] - First Unresolved Rule Index

Selects the access cache entries that match the specified unresolved rule index value. This field describes the rule index of the first rule in the export policy that could not be evaluated successfully when matching the IP address of the client against the rules specified in the export policy. If all rules were evaluated successfully this field will not be set to any value.

[-unresolved-clientmatch <text>] - Unresolved Clientmatch

Selects the access cache entries that match the specified unresolved client match value. This field describes the client match string that caused the rule evaluation to fail at the displayed rule index. Client match strings that denote a netgroup, hostname or a domain name can fail in evaluation if there are problems in contacting the name servers configured to serve them. If all rules were evaluated successfully this field will not be set to any value.

[-num-rules <integer>] - Number of Matched Policy Rules

Selects the access cache entries that match the specified number of matched export rules. This field describes the number of rules in the export policy that were matched successfully against the IP address of the client. If the number of matched rules is 0 and the 'result' field is also 0 then the client will experience an access denied error during mount. If the number of matched rules is non-zero and the 'result' field is 0 then access is granted or denied based on the ro, rw, superuser and other security settings in the matched rules. If the number of matched rules is 0 and the 'result' field has a non-zero value in it the client will experience a hang until the error that caused the rule evaluation to fail is resolved. If the number of matched rules is non-zero and the 'result' field has a non-zero value then this represents a situation where an error was encountered that stopped the match of rules in the export policy against the IP address of the client. The rules that have matched so far are used to make access decisions. (Note that the match of rules follows an ordering precedence determined by the rule index). Access may be granted if the security settings in the rules that have matched so far allow access. The security settings in the partial subset of matched rules are never used to deny access because they represent an incomplete set of matched export rules. Instead the client will experience a hang until the error that caused the rule evaluation to fail is resolved.

[-ruleindex-list <integer>, ...] - List of Matched Policy Rule Indexes

Selects the access cache entries that match the specified list of matched rule indexes. This field describes a comma separated list of the indexes of the rules in the export policy that matched the IP address of the client. If no rules match the IP address of the client or an error was encountered in the client match process then this field will not be set to any value.

[-age <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Age of Entry

Selects the access cache entries that match the specified age of the entry. This field describes the age of the access cache entry.

[-polarity {positive|negative}] - Access Cache Entry Polarity

Selects the access cache entries that match the specified polarity of the entry. The polarity of an access cache entry can be positive or negative. A positive polarity denotes that access is granted to the client IP address. A negative polarity denotes that access is denied to the client IP address.

[-duration-since-last-use <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Time Elapsed since Last Use for Access Check

Selects the access cache entries that match the specified time duration since the entry was last used for access determination.

[-duration-since-last-update-attempt <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Time Elapsed since Last Update Attempt

Selects the access cache entries that match the specified time duration since the access cache entry was last updated.

[-last-update-attempt-result <integer>] - Result of Last Update Attempt

Selects the access cache entries that match the specified result obtained when the access cache entry was last updated.

[-clientmatch-list <text>, ...] - List of Client Match Strings

Selects the access cache entries that match the specified list of clientmatch strings that matched the specified client IP address.

Examples

The following example shows the contents of the access cache entry for client IP address '10.22.33.32' in volume 'flex1' having export policy 'testpol' in a Vserver named 'vs1' on node 'vsim1':

```
cluster1::*> vserver export-policy access-cache show -vserver vs1 -policy testpol -node vsim1 -address 10.22.33.32
```

```

Node: vsim1
Vserver: vs1
Policy Name: testpol
IP Address: 10.22.33.32
Access Cache Entry Flags: has-usable-data
Result Code: 0
First Unresolved Rule Index: -
Unresolved Clientmatch: -
Number of Matched Policy Rules: 1
List of Matched Policy Rule Indexes: 20
Age of Entry: 77s
Access Cache Entry Polarity: positive
Time Elapsed since Last Update Attempt: 8s
Time Elapsed since Last Use for Access Check: 3s
Result of Last Update Attempt: 7208
List of Client Match Strings: 0.0.0.0/0
```

vserver export-policy access-cache show-rules

Display information about the export policy rules in the access cache entry

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver export-policy access-cache show-rules` command is used in conjunction with the [“vserver export-policy access-cache show” on page 1668](#) command. The [“vserver export-policy access-cache show” on page 1668](#) command displays the state and contents of an access cache entry on the specified node for a particular client IP address belonging to an export policy in a Vserver. The command lists the rule indexes of the export policy rules that matched. If you are interested in finding out the security settings for each policy rule that matched then you can use the `vserver export-policy access-cache show-rules` command. You can use the `-instance` switch to get a more detailed listing. Do note that the security settings of the rules cached in the access cache entry match the security settings of the rules that can be obtained by running the [“vserver export-policy rule show” on page 1696](#) command with the corresponding rule index.

If the client IP address is not cached in access cache then the command will display an error message stating that the entry does not exist.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

-node <nodename> - Node

This parameter specifies the node on which you want to examine the export policy rule details in the access cache entry.

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which you want to see the policy rule details in the access cache entry.

-policy <export policy name> - Policy Name

This parameter specifies the name of the export policy that is in effect on the export path that the client is trying to access.

-address <IP Address> - IP Address

This parameter specifies the IP address of the client whose access cache entry you want to examine in greater detail.

[-ruleindex <integer>] - Entry Policy Rule Index

This optional parameter specifies the index number of the export rule of a specific policy

[-protocol <Client Access Protocol>, ...] - Access Protocol

This optional parameter specifies the list access protocols of export rules

[-rorule <authentication method>, ...] - RO Access Rule

This parameter specifies the security type for read-only access to volumes that use the export rule.

[-rwrule <authentication method>, ...] - RW Access Rule

This parameter specifies the security type for read-write access to volumes that use the export rule.

[-superuser <authentication method>, ...] - Superuser Security Types

This parameter specifies a security type for superuser access to files

[-anon-uid <integer>] - Anonymous User ID

This parameter specifies a anonymous user ID that the user credentials are mapped

[-anon-gid <integer>] - Anonymous User Primary GID

This parameter specifies a anonymous User Primary GID

[-anon-gid-list <integer>, ...] - Anonymous User GID List

This parameter specifies a anonymous User Primary GID list

[-protocol-flags {allow-suid|allow-dev}, ...] - Protocol Flags

This parameter specifies protocol flags such as allow-suid and allow-dev

[-ntfs-unix-security-ops {ignore|fail}] - NTFS Unix Security Options

This parameter specifies whether UNIX-type permissions changes on NTFS (Windows) volumes are prohibited (fail) or allowed (ignore).

[-chown-mode {restricted|unrestricted}] - Change Ownership Mode

This parameter specifies a change ownership mode.

[-clientmatch <text>] - Client Match String

This parameter specifies the client or clients to which the export rule applies.

[-anonuser <text>] - Anonymous Username or ID

This parameter specifies a UNIX user ID or user name that the user credentials are mapped

Examples

The following example shows the contents of the access cache entry for client IP address '1.2.3.4' in volume 'flex1' having export policy 'testpol' in a Vserver named 'vs1' on node 'vsim1'. This entry has two export policy rules with rule indexes 1 and 2 that matched and are cached in the entry. To examine what the rule settings are in each of these rules we can use the show-rules variant of the command.

```
cluster1::*>vserver export-policy access-cache show -vserver vs1 -node vsim1 -policy testpol -address 1.2.3.4
```

```

      Node: vsim1
      Vserver: vs1
      Policy Name: testpol
      IP Address: 1.2.3.4
      Access Cache Entry Flags: -
      Result Code: 0
      Failure Type Code: 0
      Number of Matched Policy Rules: 2
      List of Matched Policy Rule Indexes: 1, 2
      Age of Entry: 5s
```

```
cluster1::*>vserver export-policy access-cache show-rules -vserver vs1 -node vsim1 -policy testpol -address 1.2.3.4
```

Node	Address	Policy	Rule Index	Access Protocol	RO Rule	RW Rule	Super User	Anon User
vsim1	1.2.3.4	testpol	1	any	any	any	none	65534
vsim1	1.2.3.4	testpol	2	nfs3	never	never	sys	123

2 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::*>vserver export-policy access-cache show-rules -vserver vs1 -node vsim1 -policy testpol -address 1.2.3.4 -instance
```

```

      Vserver: vs1
      Node: vsim1
      Policy Name: testpol
      IP Address: 1.2.3.4
      Export Policy ID: 12884901890
      Entry Policy Rule Index: 1
      Access Protocol: any
      RO Access Rule: any
      RW Access Rule: any
      Superuser Security Types: none
      Anonymous User ID: 65534
      Protocol Flags: allow-suid, allow-dev
      NTFS Unix Security Options: fail
      Change Ownership Mode: restricted
```

```

      Vserver: vs1
      Node: vsim1
      Policy Name: testpol
      IP Address: 1.2.3.4
      Export Policy: testpol
      Export Policy ID: 12884901890
      Entry Policy Rule Index: 2
      Access Protocol: nfs3
      RO Access Rule: never
      RW Access Rule: never
      Superuser Security Types: sys
      Anonymous User ID: 123
      Protocol Flags: allow-suid
      NTFS Unix Security Options: ignore
      Change Ownership Mode: restricted
      2 entries were displayed.
```

```
cluster1::*> vserver export-policy rule show -vserver vs1 -policyname testpol -ruleindex 1
```

```

      Vserver: vs1
      Policy Name: testpol
      Rule Index: 1
      Access Protocol: any
      Client Match Hostname, IP Address, Netgroup, or Domain: 0.0.0.0/0
      RO Access Rule: any
      RW Access Rule: any
      User ID To Which Anonymous Users Are Mapped: 65534
      Superuser Security Types: none
      Honor SetUID Bits in SETATTR: true
      Allow Creation of Devices: true
```



```
cluster1::*> vserver export-policy rule show -vserver vs1 -policyname testpol -ruleindex 2
      Vserver: vs1
      Policy Name: testpol
      Rule Index: 2
      Access Protocol: nfs3
Client Match Hostname, IP Address, Netgroup, or Domain: 0.0.0.0/0
      RO Access Rule: never
      RW Access Rule: never
User ID To Which Anonymous Users Are Mapped: testu1
      Superuser Security Types: sys
      Honor SetUID Bits in SETATTR: true
      Allow Creation of Devices: false
```

vserver export-policy access-cache config commands

The config directory

vserver export-policy access-cache config modify

Modify exports access cache configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver export-policy access-cache config modify` command modifies access cache timeout values per Vserver. Modifying these values from any node updates the values on all the nodes in the cluster. The modified values persist across reboots.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver name for which the timeout values need to be modified.

[-ttl-positive <integer>] - TTL For Positive Entries (Secs)

This parameter specifies the duration after which positive access cache entries will be refreshed upon client access. The value is specified in seconds. The default value is 3600 seconds. Valid values range from 300 seconds to 86400 seconds.

[-ttl-negative <integer>] - TTL For Negative Entries (Secs)

This parameter specifies the duration after which negative access cache entries will be refreshed upon client access. The value is specified in seconds. The default value is 3600 seconds. Valid values range from 60 seconds to 86400 seconds.

[-harvest-timeout <integer>] - Harvest Timeout (Secs)

This parameter specifies the time period after which Data ONTAP deletes unused entries in the access cache. The value is specified in seconds. The default value is 86400 seconds. Valid values range from 60 seconds to 2592000 seconds.

Examples

The following command sets the positive TTL value to 36000 seconds, the negative TTL value to 3600 seconds, and the harvest timeout value to 43200 seconds for Vserver 'vs0':

```
cluster1::*> vserver export-policy access-cache config modify -ttl-positive 36000 -ttl-negative 3600 -harvest-timeout 43200
cluster1::*> vserver export-policy access-cache config show -vserver vs0
      Vserver: vs0
      TTL For Positive Entries (secs): 36000
      TTL For Negative Entries (secs): 3600
      TTL For Entries with Failure (secs): 1
      Harvest Timeout (secs): 43200
```

vserver export-policy access-cache config modify-all-vservers

Modify exports access cache configuration for all Vservers

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver export-policy access-cache config modify-all-vservers` command modifies access cache timeout values for all Vservers. Modifying these values from any node updates the values on all the nodes in the cluster. The modified values persist across reboots.

Note: This command is not supported in a cluster with effective cluster version of Data ONTAP 9.0.0 or later. The access cache settings are modified on a per-Vserver basis starting Data ONTAP 9.0.0. See the [“vserver export-policy access-cache config modify” on page 1673](#) command.

Parameters

[-ttl-positive <integer>] - TTL For Positive Entries (Secs)

This parameter specifies the duration after which positive access cache entries will be refreshed when the client accesses.

[-ttl-negative <integer>] - TTL For Negative Entries (Secs)

This parameter specifies the duration after which negative access cache entries will be refreshed when the client accesses.

[-harvest-timeout <integer>] - Harvest Timeout (Secs)

This parameter specifies the time period after which Data ONTAP deletes unused entries in the access cache.

Examples

The following command sets the positive TTL value to 36000 seconds, the negative TTL value to 3600 seconds, and the harvest timeout value to 43200 seconds for all Vservers in a cluster where the effective cluster version is earlier than Data ONTAP 9.0.0.

```
cluster1::*> vserver export-policy access-cache config modify-all-vservers -ttl-positive 36000 -ttl-negative 3600 -harvest-timeout 43200

cluster1::*> vserver export-policy access-cache config show-all-vservers
    TTL For Positive Entries (secs): 36000
    TTL For Negative Entries (secs): 3600
    Harvest Timeout (secs): 43200
```

vserver export-policy access-cache config show

Display exports access cache configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver export-policy access-cache config show` command displays the timeout attributes related to the exports access cache. The access cache maintains export rules applicable to a client that is accessing the volume or qtree. The command output displays the following timeout parameters and their values for each Vserver:

- **TTL for Positive Entries:** This is the TTL for positive entries in the access cache. During client access, if the TTL for the access cache entry that is allowing access has expired, that access cache entry will be refreshed. While the refresh is in progress, client access will be evaluated with the existing information in the access cache entry.
- **TTL for Negative Entries:** This is the TTL for negative entries in the access cache. During client access, if the TTL for the access cache entry that is denying access has expired, that access cache entry will be

refreshed. While the refresh is in progress, client access will be evaluated with the existing information in the access cache entry.

- **TTL for Entries with Failure:** This is the TTL for access cache entries for which a failure was encountered while trying to get matching rules.
- **Harvest Timeout:** If Data ONTAP does not use an entry that is stored in the access cache for this period of time, it deletes the entry.

Parameters

[-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vservers <vservers name>] - Vserver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the timeout values for the specified Vserver.

[-ttl-positive <integer>] - TTL For Positive Entries (Secs)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the timeout values for Vservers whose ttl-positive matches the provided value.

[-ttl-negative <integer>] - TTL For Negative Entries (Secs)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the timeout values for Vservers whose ttl-negative matches the provided value.

[-harvest-timeout <integer>] - Harvest Timeout (Secs)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the timeout values for Vservers whose harvest-timeout matches the provided value.

Examples

The following command displays the exports access cache timeout values for all Vservers in the cluster:

```
cluster1::*> vserver export-policy access-cache config show
Vserver  TTL Positive  TTL Negative  TTL Failure  Harvest  Timeout
          (secs)      (secs)        (secs)       (secs)
-----
vs0       300          60           1           3600
vs1      36000      3600         5           3600
2 entries were displayed.
```

vserver export-policy access-cache config show-all-vservers

Display exports access cache configuration for all Vservers

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver export-policy access-cache config show-all-vservers` command displays the timeout attributes related to the exports access cache. The access cache maintains export rules applicable to a client that is accessing the volume or qtree. Data ONTAP obtains the access cache timeout values from the node where you run the command. The command output displays the following timeout parameters and their values:

- **TTL for Positive Entries:** This is the TTL for positive entries in the access cache. During client access, if the TTL for the access cache entry that is allowing access has expired, that access cache entry will be refreshed. While the refresh is in progress, client access will be evaluated with the existing information in the access cache entry.

- **TTL for Negative Entries:** This is the TTL for negative entries in the access cache. During client access, if the TTL for the access cache entry that is denying access has expired, that access cache entry will be refreshed. While the refresh is in progress, client access will be evaluated with the existing information in the access cache entry.
- **Harvest Timeout:** If Data ONTAP does not use an entry that is stored in the access cache for this period of time, it deletes the entry.

Note: This command is not supported in a cluster with effective cluster version of Data ONTAP 9.0.0 or later. The access cache settings are stored on a per-Vserver basis starting Data ONTAP 9.0.0. See the [“vserver export-policy access-cache config show” on page 1674](#) command.

Examples

The following command displays the exports access cache timeout values for all Vservers in a cluster where the effective cluster version is earlier than Data ONTAP 9.0.0:

```
cluster1::*> vserver export-policy access-cache config show-all-vservers
    TTL For Positive Entries (secs): 36000
    TTL For Negative Entries (secs): 3600
    Harvest Timeout (secs): 43200
```

vserver export-policy config-checker commands

The config-checker directory

vserver export-policy config-checker show

Show the status of export policy configuration checker jobs

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver export-policy config-checker show` command displays status information about export policy configuration checker job. This command displays the following information:

- Vserver name
- Export policy name
- Export policy configuration checker job state
- Export policy rule checked count
- Export policy rule being checked rule index
- Export policy rule with issue count

Note: This command output will only be available after running the export policy configuration checker job.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays export policy configuration checker job state information for Vservers that match the specified value.

[-policy <export policy name>] - Policy Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays export policy configuration checker job state information for policy that match the specified value.

[-rules-checked <integer>] - Number of Rules Checked

If you specify this parameter, the command displays export policy configuration checker job state information that have the specified rules-checked count matching.

[-rule-being-checked <integer>] - Rule Being Checked

If you specify this parameter, the command displays export policy configuration checker job state information that have the specified rule-being-checked index matching.

[-rules-with-issues <integer>] - Number of Rules with Issues

If you specify this parameter, the command displays export policy configuration checker job state information that have the specified rules-with-issues count matching.

[-state {Initial|Queued|Running|Waiting|Pausing|Paused|Quitting|Success|Failure|Reschedule|Error|Quit|Dead|Unknown|Restart|Dormant}] - Job State

If you specify this parameter, the command displays export policy configuration checker job state information that have the specified state matching.

Examples

The following example displays an export policy configuration checker job state information for vsrver vs2 and policy default:

```
cluster1::> vsrver export-policy config-checker show -vsrver vs2 -policy default
```

Job	Rules	Rule Index	Rules With		
Vsrver	Policy	State	Checked	Being Checked	Issues
vs2	default	Running	1	2	1

vsrver export-policy config-checker start

Start export policy configuration checker job

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vsrver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsrver export-policy config-checker start` command invokes background job, which will check export policy configuration and if issue found in rules then error entry is created for each affected rule in export policy configuration checker error rule list.

Note: Export policy configuration checker only validates hostname, netgroup and anonymous user related configuration.

Parameters

-vsrver <vsrver name> - Vsrver

If you specify this parameter, the export policy configuration checker job will be triggered for specified Vsrver.

[-policy <export policy name>] - Export Policy Name

If you specify this parameter, the export policy configuration checker job will be triggered for specified policy.

Examples

The following example start a export policy configuration checker job for vsrver vs2 and policy default:

```
cluster1::> vsrver export-policy config-checker start -vsrver vs2 -policy default
[Job 644] Job is queued: Export Policy configuration checker.
```

vsrver export-policy config-checker stop

Stop export policy configuration checker job

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver export-policy config-checker stop` command stops running export policy configuration checker job.

Note: Export policy configuration checker stop command only works if the keys provided are same as the keys provided at the time of starting export policy configuration checker job.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command stops export policy configuration checker job, if any export policy configuration checker job is running for the specified Vserver.

[-policy <export policy name>] - Export Policy Name

If you specify this parameter, the command stops export policy configuration checker job, if any export policy configuration checker job is running for the specified policy.

Examples

The following example stop an export policy configuration checker job for Vserver vs2 and policy default:

```
cluster1::> vserver export-policy config-checker stop -vserver vs2 -policy default
```

vserver export-policy config-checker rule commands

The rule directory

vserver export-policy config-checker rule delete

Delete error entries for rules from export policy configuration checker error rule list

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver export-policy config-checker rule delete` command deletes error rule entries from export policy configuration checker error rule list. You can delete a specific error entry rule by specifying its rule index number.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

This parameter specifies the node on which the export policy configuration error rule entries are stored.

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver which contains the export policy.

-policy <export policy name> - Policy Name

This parameter specifies the export policy from which you want to delete an error rule entry.

-rule-index <integer> - Rule Index

This parameter specifies the index number of the error rule entry that you want to delete. You can use the [“vserver export-policy config-checker rule show” on page 1679](#) command to view a list of rules with their index numbers.

Examples

The following example deletes an error rule entry from config-checker error rule list, with the index number 1 from an export policy named default on a Vserver named vs34:

```
cluster1::>vserver export-policy config-checker rule delete -node node-vs1m3 -vserver vs34 -policy test -rule-index 1
(vserver export-policy config-checker rule delete)
```

1 entry was deleted.

vserver export-policy config-checker rule show

Show error entries for rules in export policy configuration checker job

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver export-policy config-checker rule show` command displays information about error related to configuration in export policy rules. If a rule has any issues the configuration checker job will log information about such errors on the node where the job runs. The command displays the following information:

- Node name
- Vserver name
- Export policy name
- Export policy rule index number
- Export policy rule error

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If you specify this parameter, the command displays detailed error information for node that matches the specified value.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays detailed error information for Vservers that match the specified value.

[-policy <export policy name>] - Policy Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays detailed error information for policy that match the specified value.

[-rule-index <integer>] - Rule Index

If you specify this parameter, the command displays detailed error information for rule-index that match the specified value.

[-error <text>] - Error Details

If you specify this parameter, the command displays rule index information for error that match the specified value. The complete error string needs to be specified within "{}".

Examples

The following example displays information about error related to export rules:

```
cluster1:: vserver export-policy config-checker rule show -node node-vs34 -vserver vs34 -policy test
(vserver export-policy config-checker rule show)
```

Node	Vserver	Rule Policy	Index	Error

node-vs34				
	vs34	test	1	DNS lookup for host "h1" failed
	vs34	test	2	Entry not found for "UserName: testuser", DNS lookup for host "h2" failed

2 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1:: vserver export-policy config-checker rule show -node node-vs34 -vserver vs34 -policy test -rule-index 1
(vserver export-policy config-checker rule show)
```

```

Node: node-vs34
Vserver: vs34
Policy Name: test
Rule Index: 1
Error Details: DNS lookup for host "h1" failed
cluster1:: vserver export-policy config-checker rule show -node node-vs34 -vserver vs34 -policy test -error [DNS lookup for host "h1" failed]
(vserver export-policy config-checker rule show)

```

Node	Vserver	Rule Policy	Index	Error
node-vs34	vs34	test	1	DNS lookup for host "h1" failed

vserver export-policy cache commands

Manage the export-policy cache

vserver export-policy cache flush

Flush the Export Caches

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver export-policy cache flush` command clears out the contents of the export policy caches for a Vserver. You might need to flush the caches to allow the changes to immediately take effect for your NFS clients because of:

- A change to your export policy rules.
- Modifying a host name record in a name server (i.e., local hosts or DNS).
- Modifying a PTR record in a DNS server (i.e., reverse DNS lookup).
- Modifying the entries in a netgroup in a name server (i.e., local netgroup, LDAP, or NIS).
- Recovering from a network outage that resulted in a netgroup being partially expanded.

To flush the caches, you must specify the following items:

- Vserver: either a specific Vserver or use "*" to flush all of them.

You can optionally specify the following items:

- Node: if flushing the *access* cache, you can also specify which node to flush it on.
- Cache to flush: by default all but *showmount* will be flushed.

Note that the *showmount* cache is not used to determine NFS client access and as such is only flushable explicitly.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which you want to flush the caches.

[-node <nodename>] - Node

This parameter specifies the node on which you want to flush the *access* cache.

[-cache {all|access|host|id|name|netgroup|showmount|ip}] - Cache Name

This parameter specifies the name of the cache which you want to flush. Possible values include the following:

- *all* - All caches but *showmount*. This is the default.
- *access* - The export-policy rules access cache.

- *host* - The host name to IP cache.
- *id* - The ID to credential cache.
- *ip* - The IP to host name cache.
- *name* - The name to ID cache.
- *netgroup* - The netgroup cache.
- *showmount* - The showmount caches.

Examples

The following example flushes the access cache on a Vserver named vs0:

```
cluster1::> vserver export-policy cache flush -vserver vs0 -cache access
```

vserver export-policy netgroup commands

The netgroup directory

vserver export-policy netgroup check-membership

Check to see if the client is a member of the netgroup

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver export-policy netgroup check-membership` command determines if the client IP address is a member of the netgroup. Data ONTAP can determine the membership information only after it has fully loaded the netgroup into the cache. Until then, while the reverse lookup scan algorithm might find a match, both DNS round robin and DNS aliases prevent ruling out non-matches. You can use the [“vserver export-policy netgroup queue show” on page 1683](#) command to monitor the loading of the netgroup.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver whose netgroup you want to check for client membership.

-netgroup <text> - Name of the Netgroup

This parameter specifies the name of the netgroup that you want to check for client membership.

-client-ip <IP Address> - Client Address

This parameter specifies the IP address of the client whose netgroup membership you want to check.

Examples

The following examples of the `vserver export-policy netgroup check-membership` command display various possible results for client membership checks.

```
cluster1::*> vserver export-policy netgroup check-membership -vserver vs1 -netgroup mercury -client-ip 172.17.16.72
Client 172.17.16.72 is a member of netgroup "mercury" for Vserver "vs1" with state "reverse lookup scan".
```

```
cluster1::*> vserver export-policy netgroup check-membership -vserver vs1 -netgroup mercury -client-ip 172.17.16.72
Client 172.17.16.72 is a member of netgroup "mercury" for Vserver "vs1" with state "cache".
```

```
cluster1::*> vserver export-policy netgroup check-membership -vserver vs1 -netgroup mercury -client-ip 172.17.16.14
Client 172.17.16.14 is not a member of netgroup "mercury" for Vserver "vs1".
```

```
cluster1::*> vserver export-policy netgroup check-membership -vserver vs1 -netgroup big -client-ip 172.17.16.69
Cannot yet determine the membership of client 172.17.16.69 in netgroup "big" for Vserver "vs1". Try again when the netgroup is loaded in the
```

```
cluster1::*> vserver export-policy netgroup check-membership -vserver vs1 -netgroup big -client-ip 172.17.16.69
Client 172.17.16.72 is a member of netgroup "big" for Vserver "vs1" with state "cache".
```

```
cluster1::*> vservers export-policy netgroup check-membership -vservers vs1 -netgroup big -client-ip 2002:c65f:e228:0:0:0:0
Cannot yet determine the membership of client 2002:c65f:e228:: in netgroup "big" for Vserver "vs1". Try again when the netgroup is loaded in t
```

vserver export-policy netgroup cache commands

The cache directory

vserver export-policy netgroup cache show

Show the Netgroup Cache

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver export-policy netgroup cache show` command displays the contents of the export policy netgroup cache for a Vserver. Entries shown here correspond to the caches used to evaluate client membership in a netgroup. To show the netgroup cache, you must specify the following item:

- Vserver: The name of the Vserver whose netgroup cache you want to display.

The following information is displayed per cache entry:

- Vserver name: The name of the Vserver.
- Netgroup name: The name of the netgroup.
- State of the cache entry: The state of the cache entry. There are four possible values:
 - initializing: The cache entry is being populated for the first time.
 - ready: Processing of the cache entry is complete and it is ready to be used.
 - not-found: The netgroup could not be found.
 - abandoned: The cache entry has been abandoned.
- Total number of hosts in the netgroup cache: The number of host names retrieved from the name service in mapping the netgroup to a list of hosts.
- How long it took to expand the netgroup: How long it took to expand the netgroup the last time in the queue.
- Entry is refreshing: If the entry is a complete miss or refresh.
- Next refresh time: When the next refresh is scheduled to take place.
- Netgroup by host state: Boolean state indicating if netgroup-by-host feature is used for resolving netgroup membership check.
- Number of IP addresses cached: Number of client IP addresses that are matched for the netgroup. The count includes both positive and negative results.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

-vservers <vservers name> - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the netgroup cache information only if the Vserver name matches the specified value.

[-netgroup <text>] - Name of the Netgroup

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the netgroup cache information only if the netgroup name matches the specified value.

[-cache-state {initializing|ready|not-found|abandoned}] - State of the Cache Entry

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the netgroup cache information only if the netgroup cache state matches the specified value.

[-total-hosts <integer>] - Total Number of Hosts in the Netgroup

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the netgroup cache information only if the netgroup record's count of host names matches the specified value.

[-expansion-duration <[<hours>:]<minutes>:]<seconds>>] - Expansion Duration

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the netgroup cache information only if the netgroup record expansion time matches the specified value.

[-is-refreshing {true|false}] - Is Entry Refreshing?

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the netgroup cache information only if the netgroup record refreshing state matches the specified value.

[-time-next-refresh <Date>] - Next Refresh Time

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the netgroup cache information only if the time of the next scheduled refresh matches the specified value.

[-num-ip-addr-cache <integer>] - Number of Cached IP Addresses

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the netgroup cache information only if the number of cached IP addresses matches the specified value.

Examples

The following example displays the netgroup cache for the Vserver vs1 and the netgroup netgroup1:

```
cluster1::> vsriver export-policy netgroup cache show -vsriver vs1 -netgroup netgroup1
```

Vserver	Netgroup	State
vs1	netgroup1	Ready

vsvriver export-policy netgroup queue commands

The queue directory

vsvriver export-policy netgroup queue show

Show the Netgroup Processing Queue

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsvriver export-policy netgroup queue show` command displays the ongoing processing of the netgroup cache for a node. Entries shown here are not used to evaluate client membership in a netgroup. The following information is displayed per queue entry:

- Vserver name: The name of the Vserver.
- Netgroup name: The name of the netgroup.
- Age of entry in the queue: How long the entry has been in the queue.
- Queue state: The state of the entry in the queue. There are three possible values:
 - running: The entry is currently being processed.
 - waiting: The entry is waiting to be processed.
 - retrying: The entry is waiting to be reprocessed.

Note that as the `vserver export-policy netgroup queue show` command is not atomic. Several queue entries might show up in the 'running' state.

- Number of times retried in the queue: The number of times was the entry was taken off of the netgroup processing queue and added back on it.
- Total number of hosts in the netgroup: The number of host names retrieved from the name service in mapping the netgroup to a list of hosts.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the netgroup cache information only if the Vserver name matches the specified value.

[-netgroup <text>] - Name of the Netgroup

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the netgroup cache information only if the netgroup name matches the specified value.

[-queue-state {waiting|running|retrying}] - State of Entry in the Queue

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the netgroup cache information only if the netgroup queue state matches the specified value.

[-age <[<hours>:]<minutes>:]<seconds>>] - Age of Entry in the Queue

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the netgroup cache information only if the age of when the netgroup record was put on the netgroup processing queue matches the specified value.

[-retries-on-queue <integer>] - Number of Retries on the Queue

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the netgroup cache information only if, during a refresh, the number of times the netgroup record has been put back on the netgroup processing queue matches the specified value.

[-total-hosts <integer>] - Total Number of Hosts in the Netgroup

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the netgroup cache information only if the netgroup record's count of hosts matches the specified value.

Examples

The following example displays the netgroup queue:

```
cluster1::> vserver export-policy netgroup queue show
```

Vserver	Netgroup	State	Age on Queue	Total Hosts
testvs1	test-netgr	retrying	0:0:47	12441
testvs1	test	waiting	0:01:35	-

vserver export-policy rule commands

Manage export rules

vserver export-policy rule add-clientmatches

Add list of clientmatch strings to an existing rule

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver export-policy rule add-clientmatches` command adds a list of strings to the `clientmatch` field of a specified export rule in a policy. This command only operates on the `clientmatch` field; to modify other fields in a rule use the `vserver export-policy modify` command.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which the export policy is located.

-policyname <export policy name> - Policy Name

This parameter specifies the name of the export policy containing the export rule to which you want to add additional `clientmatch` strings.

-ruleindex <integer> - Rule Index

This parameter specifies the index number of the export rule to which you want to add additional `clientmatch` strings. To view a list of rules with their index numbers, use the [“vserver export-policy rule show” on page 1696](#) command.

-clientmatches <text> - List of Clientmatch Strings to Add

This parameter specifies list of the match strings specifying the client or clients to add to the export rule. Duplicate match strings will not be created and the list may not contain duplicates entries. Match strings from the `clientmatches` list are added to the `clientmatch` field if the match string is not identical to one of the strings already in the `clientmatch` field. You can specify the match string in any of the following formats:

- As a hostname; for instance, `host1`
- As an IPv4 address; for instance, `10.1.12.24`
- As an IPv6 address; for instance, `fd20:8b1e:b255:4071::100:1`
- As an IPv4 address with a subnet mask expressed as a number of bits; for instance, `10.1.12.0/24`
- As an IPv6 address with a subnet mask expressed as a number of bits; for instance, `fd20:8b1e:b255:4071::/64`
- As an IPv4 address with a network mask; for instance, `10.1.16.0/255.255.255.0`
- As a netgroup, with the netgroup name preceded by the `@` character; for instance, `@eng`
- As a domain name preceded by the `.` character; for instance, `.example.com`

Note: Entering an IP address range, such as `10.1.12.10-10.1.12.70`, is not allowed. Entries in this format are interpreted as a text string and treated as a hostname.

Examples

The following example adds match strings `"2.2.2.2"` and `"3.3.3.3"` to the `clientmatch` field of the export rule with index number 3 in an export policy named `default_expolicy` on a Vserver named `vs0`.

```
cluster1::> vserver export-policy rule add-clientmatches -vserver vs0 -policyname default_expolicy -ruleindex 3 -clientmatches "2.2.2.2,3.3.3.3"
```

vserver export-policy rule create

Create a rule

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver export-policy rule create` command creates an export rule and adds it to a policy. To create an export rule, you must specify the following items:

- Vserver
- Export policy

- Clients that match the rule
- Read-only access rule
- Read-write access rule

You can optionally specify the following items:

- Index number; that is, the location of the export rule in the policy
- Access protocol
- Anonymous ID
- Superuser security type
- Whether suid access is enabled
- Whether creation of devices is enabled
- Whether UNIX-type permissions changes on NTFS (Windows) volumes are prohibited or allowed when the request originates from an NFS client (advanced privilege and higher only)
- Whether ownership changes are restricted or not (advanced privilege and higher only)

Parameters

-vserver <*vserver name*> - **Vserver**

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which the export policy is located.

-policyname <*export policy name*> - **Policy Name**

This parameter specifies the name of the export policy to which you want to add the new export rule.

The export policy must already exist. To create an export policy, see the [“vserver export-policy create” on page 1665](#) command.

[-ruleindex <*integer*>] - **Rule Index**

This optional parameter specifies the index number of the export rule that you want to create. If you specify an index number that already matches a rule, the index number of the existing rule is incremented, as are the index numbers of all subsequent rules, either to the end of the list or to an open space in the list. If you do not specify an index number, the new rule is placed at the end of the policy's list.

[-protocol <*Client Access Protocol*>, ...] - **Access Protocol**

This optional parameter specifies the list of access protocols for which you want to apply the export rule. Possible values include the following:

- *any* - Any current or future access protocol
- *nfs* - Any current or future version of NFS
- *nfs3* - The NFSv3 protocol
- *nfs4* - The NFSv4 protocol
- *cifs* - The CIFS protocol
- *flexcache* - The FlexCache protocol

You can specify a comma-separated list of multiple access protocols for an export rule. If you specify the protocol as *any*, you cannot specify any other protocols in the list. If you do not specify this parameter, the value defaults to *any*. If you enable NFSv4, you will not be able to apply the policy to which this rule belongs to a FlexGroup, as FlexGroups do not support NFSv4 protocol access.

-clientmatch <*text*> - **List of Client Match Hostnames, IP Addresses, Netgroups, or Domains**

This parameter specifies list of the match strings specifying the client or clients to which the export rule applies. Duplicate match strings in the same rule are not allowed. You can specify the match string in any of the following formats:

- As a hostname; for instance, host1

- As an IPv4 address; for instance, 10.1.12.24
- As an IPv6 address; for instance, fd20:8b1e:b255:4071::100:1
- As an IPv4 address with a subnet mask expressed as a number of bits; for instance, 10.1.12.0/24
- As an IPv6 address with a subnet mask expressed as a number of bits; for instance, fd20:8b1e:b255:4071::/64
- As an IPv4 address with a network mask; for instance, 10.1.16.0/255.255.255.0
- As a netgroup, with the netgroup name preceded by the @ character; for instance, @eng
- As a domain name preceded by the . character; for instance, .example.com

Note: Entering an IP address range, such as 10.1.12.10-10.1.12.70, is not allowed. Entries in this format are interpreted as a text string and treated as a hostname.

-rorule <authentication method>, ... - RO Access Rule

This parameter specifies the security type for read-only access to volumes that use the export rule. Possible values include the following:

- *sys* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow read access to the volume if the security type of that incoming request is AUTH_SYS. The effective security type of the incoming request (to be used subsequently in evaluation of rwrule/superuser) becomes sys.
- *krb5* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow read access to the volume if the security type of that incoming request is Kerberos v5. The effective security type of the incoming request (to be used subsequently in evaluation of rwrule/superuser) becomes krb5.
- *krb5i* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow read access to the volume if the security type of that incoming request is Kerberos v5 with integrity service. The effective security type of the incoming request (to be used subsequently in evaluation of rwrule/superuser) becomes krb5i.
- *krb5p* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow read access to the volume if the security type of that incoming request is Kerberos v5 with privacy service. The effective security type of the incoming request (to be used subsequently in evaluation of rwrule/superuser) becomes krb5p.
- *ntlm* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow read access to the volume if the security type of that incoming request is CIFS NTLM. The effective security type of the incoming request (to be used subsequently in evaluation of rwrule/superuser) becomes ntlm.
- *any* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow read access to the volume regardless of the security type of that incoming request. The effective security type of the incoming request (to be used subsequently in evaluation of rwrule/superuser) remains the same as the security type of the incoming request.

Note: If the security type of the incoming request is AUTH_NONE, read access will be granted to that incoming request as an anonymous user.

- *none* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow read access to the volume as an anonymous user if the security type of that incoming request is not explicitly listed in the list of values in the rorule. The effective security type of the incoming request (to be used subsequently in evaluation of rwrule/superuser) becomes none.
- *never* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, do not allow any access to the volume regardless of the security type of that incoming request.

You can specify a comma-separated list of multiple security types for an export rule. If you specify the security type as *any* or *never*, you cannot specify any other security types.

Note: For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, if the security type doesn't match any of the values listed in rorule (as explained above), access will be denied to that incoming request.

-rwrule <authentication method>, ... - RW Access Rule

This parameter specifies the security type for read-write access to volumes that use the export rule. Possible values include the following:

- *sys* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow write access to the volume if the effective security type (determined from rorule) of that incoming request is AUTH_SYS.
- *krb5* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow write access to the volume if the effective security type (determined from rorule) of that incoming request is Kerberos v5.
- *krb5i* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow write access to the volume if the effective security type (determined from rorule) of that incoming request is Kerberos v5 with integrity service.
- *krb5p* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow write access to the volume if the effective security type (determined from rorule) of that incoming request is Kerberos v5 with privacy service.
- *ntlm* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow write access to the volume if the effective security type (determined from rorule) of that incoming request is CIFS NTLM.
- *any* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow write access to the volume regardless of the effective security type (determined from rorule) of that incoming request.

Note: If the effective security type (determined from rorule) of the incoming request is none, write access will be granted to that incoming request as an anonymous user.

- *none* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow write access to the volume as an anonymous user if the effective security type (determined from rorule) of that incoming request is none.
- *never* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, do not allow write access to the volume regardless of the effective security type (determined from rorule) of that incoming request.

You can specify a comma-separated list of multiple security types for an export rule. If you specify the security type as *any* or *never*, you cannot specify any other security types.

Note: For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, if the effective security type (determined by rorule) doesn't match any of the values listed in rwrule (as explained above), write access will be denied to that incoming request.

[-anon <text>] - User ID To Which Anonymous Users Are Mapped

This parameter specifies a UNIX user ID or user name that the user credentials are mapped to when evaluation of rorule or superuser parameters result in user being mapped to the anonymous user. The default setting of this parameter is 65534. NFS clients typically associate user ID 65534 with the user name nobody. In clustered Data ONTAP, this user ID is associated with the user pcuser. To disable access by any client with a user ID of 0, specify a value of 65535 which is associated with the user nobody.

[-superuser <authentication method>, ...] - Superuser Security Types

This parameter specifies a security type for superuser access to files. The default setting of this parameter is *none*. Possible values include the following:

- *sys* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria and with the user ID 0, allow superuser access to the volume if the effective security type (determined from rorule) of that incoming request is AUTH_SYS.
- *krb5* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria and with the user ID 0, allow superuser access to the volume if the effective security type (determined from rorule) of that incoming request is Kerberos v5.

- *krb5i* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria and with the user ID 0, allow superuser access to the volume if the effective security type (determined from rorule) of that incoming request is Kerberos v5 with integrity service.
- *krb5p* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria and with the user ID 0, allow superuser access to the volume if the effective security type (determined from rorule) of that incoming request is Kerberos v5 with privacy service.
- *ntlm* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria and with the user ID 0, allow superuser access to the volume if the effective security type (determined from rorule) of that incoming request is CIFS NTLM.
- *any* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria and with the user ID 0, allow superuser access to the volume regardless of the effective security type (determined by rorule) of that incoming request.

Note: If the effective security type (determined from rorule) of the incoming request is none, access will be granted to that incoming request as an anonymous user.

- *none* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria and with the user ID 0, allow access to the volume as an anonymous user if the effective security type (determined from rorule) of that incoming request is none.

You can specify a comma-separated list of multiple security types for superuser access. If you specify the security type as *any*, you cannot specify any other security types.

Note: For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria and with the user ID 0, if the effective security type doesn't match any of the values listed in superuser (as explained above), the user ID is mapped to anonymous user.

[-allow-suid {true|false}] - Honor SetUID Bits in SETATTR

This parameter specifies whether set user ID (suid) and set group ID (sgid) access is enabled by the export rule. The default setting is *true*.

[-allow-dev {true|false}] - Allow Creation of Devices

This parameter specifies whether the creation of devices is enabled by the export rule. The default setting is *true*.

[-ntfs-unix-security-ops {ignore|fail}] - NTFS Unix Security Options (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies whether UNIX-type permissions changes on NTFS (Windows) volumes are prohibited (fail) or allowed (ignore) when the request originates from an NFS client. The default setting is *fail*.

[-chown-mode {restricted|unrestricted}] - Change Ownership Mode (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies who is allowed to change the ownership mode of a file. The default setting is *restricted*. The allowed values are:

- *restricted* - Only root may change the ownership of the file.
- *unrestricted* - Non-root users may change ownership of files that they own.

Examples

The following example creates an export rule with index number 1 in an export policy named *read_only_expolicy* on a Vserver named *vs0*. The rule matches all clients in the domains named *example.com* or *example.net*. The rule enables all access protocols. It enables read-only access by any matching client and requires authentication by AUTH_SYS, NTLM, or Kerberos 5 for read-write access. Clients with the UNIX user ID zero are mapped to user ID 65534 (which normally maps to the user name *nobody*). It does not enable *suid* and *sgid* access or the creation of devices.

```
cluster1::> vserver export-policy rule create -vserver vs0 -policyname read_only_expolicy -ruleindex 1
-protocol any -clientmatch ".example.com,.example.net" -rorule any -rwrule "ntlm,krb5,sys" -anon 65534 -allow-suid false
-allow-dev false
```

vserver export-policy rule delete

Delete a rule

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver export-policy rule delete` command deletes an export rule from a policy. You can specify the export rule by specifying its index number in the policy. When you delete a rule, the other rules in the policy are not automatically renumbered or reordered. You can use the [“vserver export-policy rule setindex” on page 1695](#) command to reorder the rules in a rule set.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver which contains the export policy.

-policyname <export policy name> - Policy Name

This parameter specifies the export policy from which you want to delete a rule.

-ruleindex <integer> - Rule Index

This parameter specifies the index number of the rule that you want to delete. You can use the [“vserver export-policy rule show” on page 1696](#) command to view a list of rules with their index numbers.

Examples

The following example deletes an export rule with the index number 5 from an export policy named rs1 on a Vserver named vs0:

```
cluster1::> vserver export-policy rule delete -vserver vs0  
-policyname read_only_expolicy -ruleindex 5
```

vserver export-policy rule modify

Modify a rule

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver export-policy rule modify` command modifies a specified export rule in a policy. This command cannot change the position of a rule in a policy; to reorder rules in a policy, use the [“vserver export-policy rule setindex” on page 1695](#) command. Duplicate match strings in the same rule are not allowed. You can use this command to change the following attributes of an export rule:

- Access protocol
- Client match specification
- Read-only access rule
- Read-write access rule
- Anonymous ID
- Superuser security type
- Whether suid access is enabled
- Whether creation of devices is enabled
- Whether UNIX-type permissions changes on NTFS (Windows) volumes are prohibited or allowed when the request originates from an NFS client (advanced privilege and higher only)
- Whether ownership changes are restricted or not (advanced privilege and higher only)

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which the export policy is located.

-policyname <export policy name> - Policy Name

This parameter specifies the name of the export policy containing the export rule that you want to modify.

-ruleindex <integer> - Rule Index

This parameter specifies the index number of the export rule that you want to modify. To view a list of rules with their index numbers, use the [“vserver export-policy rule show” on page 1696](#) command.

[-protocol <Client Access Protocol>, ...] - Access Protocol

This optional parameter specifies the list of access protocols for which you want to apply the export rule. Possible values include the following:

- *any* - Any current or future access protocol
- *nfs* - Any current or future version of NFS
- *nfs3* - The NFSv3 protocol
- *nfs4* - The NFSv4 protocol
- *cifs* - The CIFS protocol
- *flexcache* - The FlexCache protocol

You can specify a comma-separated list of multiple access protocols for an export rule. If you specify the protocol as *any*, you cannot specify any other protocols in the list. If you do not specify this parameter, the value defaults to *any*. If you enable NFSv4, you will not be able to apply the policy to which this rule belongs to a FlexGroup, as FlexGroups do not support NFSv4 protocol access.

[-clientmatch <text>] - List of Client Match Hostnames, IP Addresses, Netgroups, or Domains

This parameter specifies list of the match strings specifying the client or clients to which the export rule applies. You can specify the match string in any of the following formats:

- As a hostname; for instance, *host1*
- As an IPv4 address; for instance, *10.1.12.24*
- As an IPv6 address; for instance, *fd20:8b1e:b255:4071::100:1*
- As an IPv4 address with a subnet mask expressed as a number of bits; for instance, *10.1.12.0/24*
- As an IPv6 address with a subnet mask expressed as a number of bits; for instance, *fd20:8b1e:b255:4071::/64*
- As an IPv4 address with a network mask; for instance, *10.1.16.0/255.255.255.0*
- As a netgroup, with the netgroup name preceded by the @ character; for instance, *@eng*
- As a domain name preceded by the . character; for instance, *.example.com*

Note: Entering an IP address range, such as *10.1.12.10-10.1.12.70*, is not allowed. Entries in this format are interpreted as a text string and treated as a hostname.

[-rorule <authentication method>, ...] - RO Access Rule

This parameter modifies the security type for read-only access to volumes that use the export rule. Possible values include the following:

- *sys* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow read access to the volume if the security type of that incoming request is AUTH_SYS. The effective security type of the incoming request (to be used subsequently in evaluation of rwrule/superuser) becomes *sys*.
- *krb5* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow read access to the volume if the security type of that incoming request is Kerberos v5. The effective security type of the incoming request (to be used subsequently in evaluation of rwrule/superuser) becomes *krb5*.

- *krb5i* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow read access to the volume if the security type of that incoming request is Kerberos v5 with integrity service. The effective security type of the incoming request (to be used subsequently in evaluation of rwrule/superuser) becomes krb5i.
- *krb5p* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow read access to the volume if the security type of that incoming request is Kerberos v5 with privacy service. The effective security type of the incoming request (to be used subsequently in evaluation of rwrule/superuser) becomes krb5p.
- *ntlm* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow read access to the volume if the security type of that incoming request is CIFS NTLM. The effective security type of the incoming request (to be used subsequently in evaluation of rwrule/superuser) becomes ntlm.
- *any* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow read access to the volume regardless of the security type of that incoming request. The effective security type of the incoming request (to be used subsequently in evaluation of rwrule/superuser) remains the same as the security type of the incoming request.

Note: If the security type of the incoming request is AUTH_NONE, read access will be granted to that incoming request as an anonymous user.

- *none* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow read access to the volume as an anonymous user if the security type of that incoming request is not explicitly listed in the list of values in the rorule. The effective security type of the incoming request (to be used subsequently in evaluation of rwrule/superuser) becomes none.
- *never* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, do not allow any access to the volume regardless of the security type of that incoming request.

You can specify a comma-separated list of multiple security types for an export rule. If you specify the security type as *any* or *never*, you cannot specify any other security types.

Note: For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, if the security type doesn't match any of the values listed in rorule (as explained above), access will be denied to that incoming request.

[*-rwrule <authentication method>, ...*] - RW Access Rule

This parameter modifies the security type for read-write access to volumes that use the export rule. Possible values include the following:

- *sys* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow write access to the volume if the effective security type (determined from rorule) of that incoming request is AUTH_SYS.
- *krb5* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow write access to the volume if the effective security type (determined from rorule) of that incoming request is Kerberos v5.
- *krb5i* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow write access to the volume if the effective security type (determined from rorule) of that incoming request is Kerberos v5 with integrity service.
- *krb5p* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow write access to the volume if the effective security type (determined from rorule) of that incoming request is Kerberos v5 with privacy service.
- *ntlm* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow write access to the volume if the effective security type (determined from rorule) of that incoming request is CIFS NTLM.
- *any* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow write access to the volume regardless of the effective security type (determined from rorule) of that incoming request.

Note: If the effective security type (determined from *rorule*) of the incoming request is none, write access will be granted to that incoming request as an anonymous user.

- *none* - For an incoming request from a client matching the *clientmatch* criteria, allow write access to the volume as an anonymous user if the effective security type (determined from *rorule*) of that incoming request is none.
- *never* - For an incoming request from a client matching the *clientmatch* criteria, do not allow write access to the volume regardless of the effective security type (determined from *rorule*) of that incoming request.

You can specify a comma-separated list of multiple security types for an export rule. If you specify the security type as *any* or *never*, you cannot specify any other security types.

Note: For an incoming request from a client matching the *clientmatch* criteria, if the effective security type (determined by *rorule*) doesn't match any of the values listed in *rwrule* (as explained above), write access will be denied to that incoming request.

[-anon <text>] - User ID To Which Anonymous Users Are Mapped

This parameter specifies a UNIX user ID or user name that the user credentials are mapped to when evaluation of *rorule* or *superuser* parameters result in user being mapped to the anonymous user. The default setting of this parameter is 65534, which is normally associated with the user name *nobody*. The following notes apply to the use of this parameter:

- To disable access by any client with a user ID of 0, specify a value of 65535.

[-superuser <authentication method>, ...] - Superuser Security Types

This parameter specifies a security type for superuser access to files. The default setting of this parameter is *none*. Possible values include the following:

- *sys* - For an incoming request from a client matching the *clientmatch* criteria and with the user ID 0, allow superuser access to the volume if the effective security type (determined from *rorule*) of that incoming request is *AUTH_SYS*.
- *krb5* - For an incoming request from a client matching the *clientmatch* criteria and with the user ID 0, allow superuser access to the volume if the effective security type (determined from *rorule*) of that incoming request is Kerberos v5.
- *krb5i* - For an incoming request from a client matching the *clientmatch* criteria and with the user ID 0, allow superuser access to the volume if the effective security type (determined from *rorule*) of that incoming request is Kerberos v5 with integrity service.
- *krb5p* - For an incoming request from a client matching the *clientmatch* criteria and with the user ID 0, allow superuser access to the volume if the effective security type (determined from *rorule*) of that incoming request is Kerberos v5 with privacy service.
- *ntlm* - For an incoming request from a client matching the *clientmatch* criteria and with the user ID 0, allow superuser access to the volume if the effective security type (determined from *rorule*) of that incoming request is CIFS NTLM.
- *any* - For an incoming request from a client matching the *clientmatch* criteria and with the user ID 0, allow superuser access to the volume regardless of the effective security type (determined by *rorule*) of that incoming request.

Note: If the effective security type (determined from *rorule*) of the incoming request is none, access will be granted to that incoming request as an anonymous user.

- *none* - For an incoming request from a client matching the *clientmatch* criteria and with the user ID 0, allow access to the volume as an anonymous user if the effective security type (determined from *rorule*) of that incoming request is none.

You can specify a comma-separated list of multiple security types for superuser access. If you specify the security type as *any*, you cannot specify any other security types.

Note: For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria and with the user ID 0, if the effective security type doesn't match any of the values listed in superuser (as explained above), the user ID is mapped to anonymous user.

[-allow-suid {true|false}] - Honor SetUID Bits in SETATTR

This parameter specifies whether set user ID (suid) and set group ID (sgid) access is enabled by the export rule. The default setting is true.

[-allow-dev {true|false}] - Allow Creation of Devices

This parameter specifies whether the creation of devices is enabled by the export rule. The default setting is true.

[-ntfs-unix-security-ops {ignore|fail}] - NTFS Unix Security Options (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies whether UNIX-type permissions changes on NTFS (Windows) volumes are prohibited (with value *fail*) or allowed (with value *ignore*) when the request originates from an NFS client. The default setting is fail. This parameter is only used if you set the NTFS UNIX security option for the Vserver to use-export-policy; otherwise, it has no effect.

[-chown-mode {restricted|unrestricted}] - Change Ownership Mode (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies who is authorized to change the ownership mode of a file. The default setting is restricted. This parameter is only used if you set the change ownership mode option for the Vserver to use-export-policy; otherwise, it has no effect. The allowed values are :

- restricted - Only root user can change the ownership of the file.
- unrestricted - Non-root users can change ownership of files that they own.

Examples

The following example modifies the export rule with index number 3 in an export policy named default_expolicy on a Vserver named vs0. The rule is modified to match any clients in the netgroups named group1 or group2 to enable NFSv2 and CIFS support, to enable read-only access by any matching client, to require authentication by NTLM or Kerberos 5 for read-write access, and to enable suid and sgid access.

```
cluster1::> vsserver export-policy rule modify -vsserver vs0 -policyname default_expolicy -ruleindex 3 -protocol "nfs2,cifs"
-clientmatch "@group1, @group2" -rorule any -rwrule "ntlm,krb5" -allow-suid true
```

vsserver export-policy rule remove-clientmatches

Remove list of clientmatch strings from an existing rule

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsserver export-policy rule remove-clientmatches` command removes a list of strings from the clientmatch field of a specified export rule in a policy. This command only operates on the clientmatch field; to modify other fields in a rule use the `vsserver export-policy modify` command.

Parameters

-vsserver <vsserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which the export policy is located.

-policyname <export policy name> - Policy Name

This parameter specifies the name of the export policy containing the export rule from which you want to remove clientmatch strings.

-ruleindex <integer> - Rule Index

This parameter specifies the index number of the export rule from which you want to remove clientmatch strings. To view a list of rules with their index numbers, use the [“vsserver export-policy rule show” on page 1696](#) command.

-clientmatches <text> - List of Clientmatch Strings to Remove

This parameter specifies list of the match strings specifying the client or clients to remove from the export rule. Match strings are removed from the clientmatch field if the match string is identical to one of the elements in the clientmatches list. If all match strings are removed from the clientmatch field the entire export rule is deleted. You can specify the match string in any of the following formats:

- As a hostname; for instance, host1
- As an IPv4 address; for instance, 10.1.12.24
- As an IPv6 address; for instance, fd20:8b1e:b255:4071::100:1
- As an IPv4 address with a subnet mask expressed as a number of bits; for instance, 10.1.12.0/24
- As an IPv6 address with a subnet mask expressed as a number of bits; for instance, fd20:8b1e:b255:4071::/64
- As an IPv4 address with a network mask; for instance, 10.1.16.0/255.255.255.0
- As a netgroup, with the netgroup name preceded by the @ character; for instance, @eng
- As a domain name preceded by the . character; for instance, .example.com

Note: Entering an IP address range, such as 10.1.12.10-10.1.12.70, is not allowed. Entries in this format are interpreted as a text string and treated as a hostname.

Examples

The following example removes match strings "2.2.2.2" and "3.3.3.3" from the clientmatch field of the export rule with index number 3 in an export policy named default_expolicy on a Vserver named vs0.

```
cluster1::> vserver export-policy rule remove-clientmatches -vserver vs0 -policyname default_expolicy -ruleindex 3 -clientmatches "2.2.2.2,3.3.3.3"
```

vserver export-policy rule setindex

Move a rule to a specified index

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver export-policy rule setindex` command modifies the index number of the specified export rule. If the new index number is already in use, the command reorders the list to accommodate it. If the existing index is given a higher index number (that is, later in the list), the command decrements the index numbers of rules between the moved rule and moved-to rule; otherwise, the command increments the index numbers between the moved-to rule and the existing rule.

You can use the [“vserver export-policy rule show” on page 1696](#) command to view a list of rules with their index numbers.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which the export policy is located.

-policyname <export policy name> - Policy Name

This parameter specifies the export policy that contains the rule whose index number you want to modify.

-ruleindex <integer> - Rule Index

This parameter specifies the index number of the rule that you want to move.

-newruleindex <integer> - Index

This parameter specifies the new index number for the rule.

Examples

The following example changes the index number of a rule at index number 5 to index number 3 in an export policy named `rs1` on a Vserver named `vs0`:

```
cluster1::> vserver export-policy rule setindex -vserver vs0  
-policyname read_only_policy -ruleindex 5 -newruleindex 3
```

vserver export-policy rule show

Display a list of rules

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver export-policy rule show` command displays information about export rules. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information:

- Vserver name
- Export policy name
- Export rule index number
- Access protocol
- Client match
- Read-only access rule
- Read-write access rule

To display detailed information about a specific export rule, run the command with the `-vserver`, `-policyname`, and `-ruleindex` parameters. The detailed view provides all of the information in the previous list and the following additional information:

- Anonymous ID
- Superuser security type
- Whether set user ID (suid) and set group ID (sgid) access is enabled
- Whether creation of devices is enabled
- NTFS security settings
- Change ownership mode

You can specify additional parameters to display only the information that matches those parameters. For example, to display information only about export rules that have a read-write rule value of `never`, run the command with the `-rwrule never` parameter.

Parameters

[`-fields <fieldname>, ...`]

If you specify the `-fields` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

[`-instance`]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[`-vserver <vserver name>`] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the `-policyname` parameter, and the `-ruleindex` parameter, the command displays detailed information about the specified export rule. If you specify this parameter by itself, the command displays information only about the export rules on the specified Vserver.

[`-policyname <export policy name>`] - Policy Name

If you specify this parameter, the `-vserver` parameter, and the `-ruleindex` parameter, the command displays detailed information about the specified export rule. If you specify this parameter by itself, the command displays information only about the export rules on the specified policy.

`[-ruleindex <integer>]` - Rule Index

If you specify this parameter, the `-vserver` parameter, and the `-policyname` parameter, the command displays detailed information about the specified export rule. If you specify this parameter by itself, the command displays information only about the export rules that have the specified index number.

`[-protocol <Client Access Protocol>, ...]` - Access Protocol

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the export rules that have the specified access protocol or protocols. Possible values include the following:

- *any* - Any current or future access protocol
- *nfs* - Any current or future version of NFS
- *nfs3* - The NFSv3 protocol
- *nfs4* - The NFSv4 protocol
- *cifs* - The CIFS protocol
- *flexcache* - The FlexCache protocol

You can specify a comma-separated list of multiple access protocols for an export rule. If you specify the protocol as *any*, you cannot specify any other protocols in the list.

`[-clientmatch <text>]` - List of Client Match Hostnames, IP Addresses, Netgroups, or Domains

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the export rules that have a `clientmatch` list containing all of the strings in the specified client match. You can specify the match as a list of strings in any of the following formats:

- As a hostname; for instance, `host1`
- As an IPv4 address; for instance, `10.1.12.24`
- As an IPv6 address; for instance, `fd20:8b1e:b255:4071::100:1`
- As an IPv4 address with a subnet mask expressed as a number of bits; for instance, `10.1.12.0/24`
- As an IPv6 address with a subnet mask expressed as a number of bits; for instance, `fd20:8b1e:b255:4071::/64`
- As an IPv4 address with a network mask; for instance, `10.1.16.0/255.255.255.0`
- As a netgroup, with the netgroup name preceded by the `@` character; for instance, `@eng`
- As a domain name preceded by the `.` character; for instance, `.example.com`

`[-rorule <authentication method>, ...]` - RO Access Rule

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the export rule or rules that have the specified read-only rule. Possible values include the following:

- *sys* - For an incoming request from a client matching the `clientmatch` criteria, allow read access to the volume if the security type of that incoming request is `AUTH_SYS`. The effective security type of the incoming request (to be used subsequently in evaluation of `rwrule/superuser`) becomes *sys*.
- *krb5* - For an incoming request from a client matching the `clientmatch` criteria, allow read access to the volume if the security type of that incoming request is Kerberos v5. The effective security type of the incoming request (to be used subsequently in evaluation of `rwrule/superuser`) becomes *krb5*.
- *krb5i* - For an incoming request from a client matching the `clientmatch` criteria, allow read access to the volume if the security type of that incoming request is Kerberos v5 with integrity service. The effective security type of the incoming request (to be used subsequently in evaluation of `rwrule/superuser`) becomes *krb5i*.

- *krb5p* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow read access to the volume if the security type of that incoming request is Kerberos v5 with privacy service. The effective security type of the incoming request (to be used subsequently in evaluation of rwrule/superuser) becomes krb5p.
- *ntlm* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow read access to the volume if the security type of that incoming request is CIFS NTLM. The effective security type of the incoming request (to be used subsequently in evaluation of rwrule/superuser) becomes ntlm.
- *any* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow read access to the volume regardless of the security type of that incoming request. The effective security type of the incoming request (to be used subsequently in evaluation of rwrule/superuser) remains the same as the security type of the incoming request.

Note: If the security type of the incoming request is AUTH_NONE, read access will be granted to that incoming request as an anonymous user.

- *none* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow read access to the volume as an anonymous user if the security type of that incoming request is not explicitly listed in the list of values in the rorule. The effective security type of the incoming request (to be used subsequently in evaluation of rwrule/superuser) becomes none.
- *never* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, do not allow any access to the volume regardless of the security type of that incoming request.

You can specify a comma-separated list of multiple security types for an export rule. If you specify the security type as *any* or *never*, you cannot specify any other security types.

Note: For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, if the security type doesn't match any of the values listed in rorule (as explained above), access will be denied to that incoming request.

[-rwrule <authentication method>, ...] - RW Access Rule

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the export rule or rules that have the specified read-write rule. Possible values include the following:

- *sys* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow write access to the volume if the effective security type (determined from rorule) of that incoming request is AUTH_SYS.
- *krb5* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow write access to the volume if the effective security type (determined from rorule) of that incoming request is Kerberos 5.
- *krb5i* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow write access to the volume if the security type of that incoming request is Kerberos v5 with integrity service. The effective security type of the incoming request (to be used subsequently in evaluation of rwrule/superuser) becomes krb5i.
- *krb5p* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow write access to the volume if the security type of that incoming request is Kerberos v5 with privacy service. The effective security type of the incoming request (to be used subsequently in evaluation of rwrule/superuser) becomes krb5p.
- *ntlm* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow write access to the volume if the effective security type (determined from rorule) of that incoming request is CIFS NTLM.
- *any* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow write access to the volume regardless of the effective security type (determined from rorule) of that incoming request.

Note: If the effective security type (determined from rorule) of the incoming request is none, write access will be granted to that incoming request as an anonymous user.

- *none* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow write access to the volume as an anonymous user if the effective security type (determined from rorule) of that incoming request is none.
- *never* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, do not allow write access to the volume regardless of the effective security type (determined from rorule) of that incoming request.

You can specify a comma-separated list of multiple security types for an export rule. If you specify the security type as *any* or *never*, you cannot specify any other security types.

Note: For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, if the effective security type (determined by rorule) doesn't match any of the values listed in rwrule (as explained above), write access will be denied to that incoming request.

[-anon <text>] - User ID To Which Anonymous Users Are Mapped

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the export rule or rules that have the specified anonymous ID.

[-superuser <authentication method>, ...] - Superuser Security Types

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the export rule or rules that have the specified superuser security type. Possible values include the following:

- *sys* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria and with the user ID 0, allow superuser access to the volume if the effective security type (determined from rorule) of that incoming request is AUTH_SYS.
- *krb5* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria and with the user ID 0, allow superuser access to the volume if the effective security type (determined from rorule) of that incoming request is Kerberos v5.
- *krb5i* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow read access to the volume if the security type of that incoming request is Kerberos v5 with integrity service. The effective security type of the incoming request (to be used subsequently in evaluation of rwrule/superuser) becomes krb5i.
- *krb5p* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria, allow read access to the volume if the security type of that incoming request is Kerberos v5 with privacy service. The effective security type of the incoming request (to be used subsequently in evaluation of rwrule/superuser) becomes krb5p.
- *ntlm* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria and with the user ID 0, allow superuser access to the volume if the effective security type (determined from rorule) of that incoming request is CIFS NTLM.
- *any* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria and with the user ID 0, allow superuser access to the volume regardless of the effective security type (determined by rorule) of that incoming request.

Note: If the effective security type (determined from rorule) of the incoming request is none, access will be granted to that incoming request as an anonymous user.

- *none* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria and with the user ID 0, allow access to the volume as an anonymous user if the effective security type (determined from rorule) of that incoming request is none.
- *never* - For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria and with the user ID 0, allow access to the volume as an anonymous user regardless of the effective security type (determined from rorule) of that incoming request.

Note: Only export rules that were created in an earlier release can have the superuser parameter set to the security type *never*

You can specify a comma-separated list of multiple security types for superuser access. If you specify the security type as *any*, you cannot specify any other security types.

Note: For an incoming request from a client matching the clientmatch criteria and with the user ID 0, if the effective security type doesn't match any of the values listed in superuser (as explained above), the user ID is mapped to anonymous user.

[-allow-suid {true|false}] - Honor SetUID Bits in SETATTR

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the export rule or rules that have the specified setting for set user ID (suid) and set group ID (sgid) access.

[-allow-dev {true|false}] - Allow Creation of Devices

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the export rule or rules that have the specified setting for the creation of devices.

[-ntfs-unix-security-ops {ignore|fail}] - NTFS Unix Security Options (privilege: advanced)

If you have specified this parameter for a particular export policy rule, then the command displays information about the UNIX security options that apply to that export policy rule. The setting can either prohibit (with value *fail*) or allow (with value *ignore*) UNIX-type permissions changes on NTFS (Windows) volumes when the request originates from an NFS client. If the Vserver NTFS UNIX security option is set to fail or allow for the Vserver, then this parameter is overridden.

[-ntfs-unix-security-ops-vs {fail|ignore|use-export-policy}] - Vserver NTFS Unix Security Options (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the UNIX security options that apply to all volumes in this Vserver. The setting can prohibit (with value *fail*) or allow (with value *ignore*) UNIX-type permissions changes on NTFS (Windows) volumes when the request originates from an NFS client, or you can set it to *use-export-policy*. If you set this parameter to fail or allow, this parameter overrides the individual UNIX security options set for the export policy rules. If you set this parameter to *use-export-policy*, the UNIX security options associated with the respective export policy rule is used.

[-chown-mode {restricted|unrestricted}] - Change Ownership Mode (privilege: advanced)

If you have specified this parameter for a particular export policy rule, then the command displays information about the change ownership mode that applies to that export-policy rule. The setting can either allow only the root (with value *restricted*) or all users (with value *unrestricted*) to change ownership of the files that they own. If the Vserver NTFS change ownership mode is set to restricted or unrestricted for the Vserver, then this parameter is overridden.

[-chown-mode-vs {restricted|unrestricted|use-export-policy}] - Vserver Change Ownership Mode (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the change ownership mode that applies to all volumes in this Vserver. The setting can allow only the root (with value *restricted*) or all users (with value *unrestricted*) to change ownership of the files that they own, or you can set it to *use-export-policy*. If you set this parameter to restricted or unrestricted, this parameter overrides the individual change ownership mode set for the export policy rules. If you set this parameter to *use-export-policy*, the change ownership mode associated with the respective export policy rule is used.

Examples

The following example displays information about all export rules:

```
cluster1::> vserver export-policy rule show
```

Vserver	Policy	Name	Rule	Access Index	Client Protocol	Match	RO	Rule
vs0		default_expolicy		1	any	0.0.0.0/0,::0/0		any
vs0		read_only_expolicy		2	any	0.0.0.0/0		any
vs1		default_expolicy		1	any	10.10.10.10,11.11.11.11		any
vs1		test_expolicy		1	any	0.0.0.0/0		any

4 entries were displayed.

vserver fcp commands

Manage the FCP service on a Vserver

Commands used for managing the FCP service configuration of a Vserver.

vserver fcp create

Create FCP service configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command creates an FCP service for a Vserver. An FCP service must be licensed before you can manage FCP services. If the FCP service is not licensed, the FCP command returns an error.

When you create an FCP service on a Vserver, the Vserver has the following configuration defaults:

- The administrative status of the FCP service is *up*.
- The FCP command automatically generates a unique World Wide Node Name (WWNN) unless you specify one.

The format for a WWNN is XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX where X is a hexadecimal digit. When selecting a new WWNN, use the following format to fit with the registered names: 2X:XX:00:a0:98:XX:XX:XX where XX is some integral value. If your unique WWNN does not match this format, use the *-f* parameter. To modify a target-name, use the [“vserver fcp modify” on page 1702](#) command. The default value is *up*.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name
Specifies the Vserver for the FCP service.

[-target-name <text>] - Target Name (privilege: advanced)
Specifies the World Wide Node Name (WWNN). The format for a WWNN is XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX where X is a hexadecimal digit.

[-status-admin {down|up}] - Administrative Status
Specifies the administrative status of the FCP service of a Vserver. If you set this parameter to *up*, the FCP service will accept login requests from FCP initiators. If you set this parameter to *down*, FCP initiators will not be allowed to log in.

[-force | -f [true]] - Force (privilege: advanced)
Allows you to use a World Wide Node Name outside the Vendor's registered namespace. If you use this parameter without a value, it is set to *true*, and the command does not prompt you when the WWNN is outside the Vendor's registered namespace.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver fcp create -vserver vs_1
```

vserver fcp delete

Delete FCP service configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Deletes an FCP service of a Vserver. Before you can delete an FCP service, the administration status must be *down*. Use the “[vserver fcp modify](#)” on [page 1702](#) command to change the administration status.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name
Specifies the Vserver for the FCP service.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver fcp delete -vserver vs_1
```

vserver fcp modify

Modify FCP service configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command modifies an FCP service configuration on a Vserver.

If the target name provided is outside the vendor's namespace, the user must verify that the target name is unique outside the cluster. The vendor cannot verify that the target name is unique outside the cluster if the vendor did not generate the target name.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name
Specifies the Vserver for the FCP service.

[-target-name <text>] - Target Name (privilege: advanced)
Specifies the World Wide Node Name (WWNN). The format for a WWNN is XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX where X is a hexadecimal digit.

[-status-admin {down|up}] - Administrative Status
Specifies the administrative status of the FCP service of a Vserver. If you set this parameter to *up*, the FCP service begins to accept login requests from FCP initiators. If you set this parameter to *down*, FCP initiators cannot log in.

[-force | -f [true]] - Force (privilege: advanced)
Allows you to use a World Wide Node Name outside the Vendor's registered namespace. If you use this parameter without a value, it is set to *true*, and the command does not prompt you when the WWNN is outside the Vendor's registered namespace.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver fcp modify -vserver vs_1 -status-admin down
```

vserver fcp show

Display FCP service configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Displays the current status of the FCP service in a cluster.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to display the FCP services that match the Vserver that you specify.

[-target-name <text>] - Target Name

Use this parameter to display the FCP service that matches the target name that you specify.

[-status-admin {down|up}] - Administrative Status

Use this parameter to display the FCP services that match the administrative status that you specify.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vsriver fcp show
```

Vserver	Target Name	Status Admin
vs0	20:00:00:a0:98:0c:b0:eb	up
vs2	20:01:00:a0:98:0c:b0:eb	up

2 entries were displayed.

vsriver fcp start

Starts the FCP service

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command starts the FCP service of a Vserver. When you start the FCP service, the logical interfaces are brought online.

You must have a license before you can start the FCP service. Use [“system license add” on page 1138](#) to enable the FCP license.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver for the FCP service.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vsriver fcp start -vserver vs_1  
(vsriver fcp start)
```

vsriver fcp stop

Stops the FCP service

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command stops the FCP service of a Vserver. When you stop the FCP service, the operation status of all FCP logical interfaces in the Vserver will be *down*.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name
Specifies the Vserver for the FCP service.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vsriver fcp stop -vserver vs_1
(vserver fcp stop)
```

vserver fcp initiator commands

The initiator directory

Commands for managing the active initiators for an FCP service.

vserver fcp initiator show

Display FCP initiators currently connected

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays information about FCP initiators that are currently logged in.

If you do not specify a Vserver, the command displays all initiators logged into all FCP Vservers within a cluster. If you specify a Vserver but not a logical interface, the command displays information about all initiators connected to all logical interfaces within the specified Vserver.

If an initiator belongs to an initiator group or has a World Wide Port Name (WWPN) alias, the command displays this information.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the **-fields <fieldname>, ...** parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use **'-fields ?'** to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the **-instance** parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to display the FCP initiators logged into the Vserver that you specify.

[-lif <lif-name>] - Logical Interface

Use this parameter to display the FCP initiators that match the logical interfaces that you specify.

[-wwpn <text>] - Initiator WWPN

Use this parameter to display the FCP initiators that matches the World Wide Port Name (WWPN) that you specify.

[-port-address <Hex Integer>] - Port Address

Use this parameter to display FCP initiators that match the port address that you specify.

[-wwnn <text>] - Initiator WWNN

Use this parameter to display the FCP initiator that matches the World Wide Node Name (WWNN) that you specify.

[-alias <text>, ...] - Initiator WWPN Alias

Use this parameter to display the FCP initiator that matches the alias name that you specify.

[-igroup <text>, ...] - Igroup Name

Use this parameter to display the FCP initiator that matches the initiator group that you specify.

[-data-protocol {fc|fc-nvme}] - Data Protocol

Use this parameter to display the FCP initiator that matches the data protocol that you specify.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vsver fcp initiator show
  Logical   Initiator   Initiator
Vserver   Interface WWNN          WWPN          Igroup
-----
vs1        vs1.fcp    2f:a2:00:a0:98:0b:56:13
                                2f:a2:00:a0:98:0b:56:15
                                igroup1
```

vserver fcp interface commands

The interface directory

Commands used for managing FCP data logical interfaces for a Vserver.

vserver fcp interface show

Display configuration information for an FCP interface

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays FCP logical interface information. If you do not specify a Vserver, the command displays all of the FCP data interfaces of a cluster.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter with other options to display information about FCP logical interfaces scoped to the specified Vserver.

[-lif <lif-name>] - Logical Interface

Use this parameter to display FCP logical interfaces that match the names of logical interfaces that you specify. You can provide a partial logical interface name, and press tab to complete the name or the closest match.

[-wwpn <text>] - WWPN

Use this parameter to display FCP logical interfaces that match the World Wide Port Name (WWPN) that you specify.

[-wwnn <text>] - WWNN

Use this parameter to display FCP logical interfaces that match the World Wide Node Name (WWNN) that you specify.

[-status-admin {up|down}] - Administrative Status

Specifies the configured status of the FCP logical interface. If you set this parameter to *up* the command displays all FCP logical interfaces with the administrative status of *up*. If you set this parameter to *down* the command displays all the FCP logical interfaces with the administrative status of *down*.

[-status-oper {*up|down*}] - Operational Status

Specifies the current status of the FCP logical interface. If you set this parameter to *up* the command displays all the FCP logical interfaces with the operational status of *up*. If you set this parameter to *down* the command displays all the FCP logical interfaces with the operational status of *down*.

[-status-extended <*text*>] - Extended Status

Use this parameter to display more detailed information on the status of the FCP logical interface that you specify.

[-port-address <*Hex Integer*>] - Host Port Address

Use this parameter to display FCP logical interfaces that match the host port address that you specify.

[-curr-node <*nodename*>] - Current Node

Use this parameter to display FCP logical interfaces that are on the node that you specify.

[-curr-port {<*netport*>|<*ifgrp*>}] - Current Port

Use this parameter to display FCP logical interfaces that are on the port that you specify.

[-is-home {*true|false*}] - Is Home

Specifies whether the node hosting the FCP interface is the initially configured node. If you use this command without using this parameter, it is set to *true*, and the command displays all FCP interfaces that are on the initially configured node.

[-relative-port-id <*integer*>] - Relative Port ID

Use this parameter to display FCP logical interfaces that match the relative target port ID that you specify. The system assigns each LIF and target portal group a relative target port ID that is Vserver unique. You cannot change this ID.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vservers fcp interface show
Logical      Status      Current      Current Is
Vserver      Interface  Admin/Oper  WWPN      Node      Port      Home
-----
vs1          vs1.fcp    up/down    2f:a2:00:a0:98:0b:56:13
                                     node1      0c        true
```

vservers fcp nameserver commands

FCP fabric name server directory

vservers fcp nameserver show

Display FCP fabric name server entries

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command shows entries in the fabric name server database.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <*fieldname*>, ...]**

If you specify the **-fields <*fieldname*>, ...** parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use **'-fields ?'** to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the **-instance** parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to select the Vservers that contain FCP LIFs.

[-lif <text>] - LIF Name

Use this parameter to select the FCP LIFs.

[-port-id <integer>] - Port Identifier

Use this parameter to select the assigned port identifier of the LIF.

[-unzoned [true]] - Show unzoned name server entires

Use this parameter to show unzoned name server information.

[-port-type <text>] - Port Type

Use this parameter to select the port type of the LIF.

[-port-wwn <text>] - Port WWN

Use this parameter to select World Wide Port Name (WWPN) of the LIF.

[-fabric-port-wwn <text>] - Fabric Port WWN

Use this parameter to select the fabric World Wide Port Name (WWPN) of the lif.

[-node-wwn <text>] - Node WWN

Use this parameter to select the World Wide Node Name (WWNN) of the LIF.

[-service-class <text>] - Service Class

Use this parameter to select the registered class of services as defined in the FC-FS standard.

[-fc4-type <text>] - FC4 Type

Use this parameter to select the registered FC4 type.

[-switch-port <text>] - Switch Port

Use this parameter to select the name of switch port connected to target array.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver fcp nameserver show
```

Vserver:Lif	Node WWN, Port WWN	Port Id	Port Type	FC4 Type

vs1 :lif1	20:00:00:a0:98:55:73:38			
	20:01:00:a0:98:55:73:38	8130561	N-Port	FCP
	20:00:00:90:fa:73:12:dd			
	10:00:00:90:fa:73:12:dd	8194560	N-Port	
vs1 :lif2	20:00:00:90:fa:94:29:ee			
	10:00:00:90:fa:94:29:ee	8201984	N-Port	FCP
3 entries were displayed.				

vserver fcp ping-igroup commands

The FCP ping igroup directory

Command for performing a connectivity check (ping) between the FCP initiators of an initiator group (igroup) and the FCP LIFs for which they are configured.

vserver fcp ping-igroup show

Ping FCP by Igroup

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command performs a connectivity check (ping) between the FCP initiators of an igroup and the FCP LIFs for which they are configured.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to select the Vservers that contain initiators and FCP LIFs.

[-igroup <text>] - Igroup Name

Use this parameter to select the FCP initiators that belong to the specified igroup and FCP LIFs that belong to the portset that is bound to the igroup. If the igroup is not bound to a portset, then the default portset (all FCP LIFs in the Vserver), is used.

[-wwpn <text>] - FCP initiator WWPN

Use this parameter to select the FCP initiator WWPN.

[-lif <text>] - LIF Name

Use this parameter to limit the test to a subset of the FCP LIFs available for the igroup.

[-portset <text>] - Portset

Use this parameter to select igroups bound to the specified portset.

[-node <nodename>] - Node

Use this parameter to select the nodes that contain the specified FCP LIFs.

[-status {unknown|reachable|not-reachable|not-zoned|cannot-ping-same-wwpn|fcp-service-busy|lif-is-down|zone-info-not-available}] - Ping Status

Use this parameter to select the status of FCP ping command.

[-ext-status {logged-in|not-logged_in|not-in-fabric|not-in-same-zone|fabric-info-not-available}] - Extended Status

Use this parameter to select the extended status of FCP ping command.

[-check-fabric [true]] - Query Fabric Records (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to query the unzoned name server for the FCP initiator WWPN.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver fcp ping-igroup show
```

Vserver	Igroup Name	WWPN	Node Name	Logical Interface	Ping Status	Extended Status
vserver_1	igroup_1	c0:03:ff:e4:70:06:00:e4	node_1			
				lif_1	reachable	wwpn-logged-in
	igroup_1	c0:03:ff:e4:70:06:00:e6	node_2			
				lif_2	not-zoned	-

2 entries were displayed.

vserver fcp ping-initiator commands

The ping directory

Command for performing a connectivity check (ping) between FCP initiators and FCP LIFs.

vserver fcp ping-initiator show

Ping FCP initiator

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command performs a connectivity check (ping) between FCP initiators and FCP LIFs.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to select the Vservers that contain FCP initiators and FCP LIFs.

-wwpn <text> - Remote WWPN

Use this parameter to select the remote WWPN (most likely, FCP initiator).

[-lif <text>] - LIF Name

Use this parameter to limit the test to a subset of the FCP LIFs available for the igroup.

[-check-fabric [true]] - Query Fabric Records (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to query the unzoned name server for the FCP initiator WWPN.

[-node <nodename>] - Node

Use this parameter to select the nodes that contain the specified FCP LIFs.

[-status {unknown|reachable|not-reachable|not-zoned|cannot-ping-same-wwpn|fcp-service-busy|lif-is-down|zone-info-not-available}] - Ping Status

Use this parameter to select the result of FCP ping command.

[-ext-status {logged-in|not-logged_in|not-in-fabric|not-in-same-zone|fabric-info-not-available}] - Extended Status

Use this parameter to select the extended result of FCP ping command.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver fcp ping-initiator show
Vserver  WWPN          Node      Logical   Ping      Extended
          Name      Interface Status    Status
-----
vserver_1
          c0:03:ff:e4:70:06:00:e4
          node_1
          lif_1      reachable wwpn-logged-in
          c0:03:ff:e4:70:06:00:e6
          node_2
          lif_2      not-zoned -
2 entries were displayed.
```

vserver fcp portname commands

The portname directory

Commands used for managing the World Wide Port Names (WWPN) of FCP data logical interfaces in a Vserver.

vserver fcp portname set

Assigns a new WWPN to a FCP adapter

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command assigns a new World Wide Port Name (WWPN) to a logical interface. The administration status of logical interface must be down before you can change the WWPN.

Use the [“network interface modify” on page 338](#) to change the administration status of the logical interface.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver.

-lif <lif-name> - Logical Interface

Specifies the logical interface to which you want to assign a new WWPN.

-wwpn <text> - FCP Adapter WWPN

Specifies the WWPN that you want to change.

[-force | -f [true]] - Force

Allows you to use a WWPN that is not in the format 2X:XX:0a:09:80:XX:XX:XX when set to true. If you use this parameter without a value, it is set to true, and the command does not prompt you when the WWNN does not follow this format.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> vserver fcp portname set -vserver vs_1 -lif vs_1.fcp -wwpn 2f:a2:00:a0:98:0b:56:13
```

vserver fcp portname show

Display WWPN for FCP logical interfaces

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays a list of World Wide Port Names (WWPN) that are used by the FCP logical interfaces.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to display a list of FCP logical interfaces and their WWPNs that match the Vserver name you specify.

[-lif <lif-name>] - Logical Interface

Use this parameter to display a list of FCP logical interfaces and their WWPNs that match the logical interface that you specify. You can use wildcards in the logical interface to display a specific group of logical interfaces.

[-wwpn <text>] - WWPN

Use this parameter to display a list of FCP logical interfaces and their WWPNs that match the WWPN that you specify. You can use wildcards in the WWPN to display a specific group of WWPNs.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver fcp portname show
```

Vserver	Logical Interface	WWPN
vs_a	vs_a.fcp	2f:a2:00:a0:98:0b:56:13
vs_io1	vs_io1.fcp	2f:9e:00:a0:98:0b:56:13
vs_2	lif2	2f:a3:00:a0:98:0b:56:13
vs_2	lif3	2f:a4:00:a0:98:0b:56:13
vs_2	lif4	2f:a5:00:a0:98:0b:56:13
vs_2	lif5	2f:a6:00:a0:98:0b:56:13
vs_2	vs_2.fcp	2f:9a:00:a0:98:0b:56:13
vs1	vs1.fcp	2f:9d:00:a0:98:0b:56:13
vs1	vs1.fcp2	2f:97:00:a0:98:0b:56:13

vserver fcp topology commands

The vserver fcp topology directory

vserver fcp topology show

Show FCP topology interconnect elements

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Show FCP topology interconnect elements

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the **-fields <fieldname>, ...** parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use **'-fields ?'** to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the **-instance** parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to select the interconnect elements for the specified Vservers.

[-lif <text>] - LIF Name

Use this parameter to select the interconnect elements for the specified FCP LIFs.

[-domain-id <integer>] - Domain Identifier

Use this parameter to select the interconnect elements with the specified domain identifier

[-logical-name <text>] - Logical Name

Use this parameter to select the interconnect elements with the specified logical name

[-vendor <text>] - Vendor

Use this parameter to select the interconnect elements with the specified vendor

[-release <text>] - Release

Use this parameter to select the interconnect elements with the specified release

[-wwn <text>] - World Wide Name

Use this parameter to select the interconnect elements with the specified World Wide Name

[-port-count <integer>] - Port Count

Use this parameter to select the interconnect elements with the specified port count

Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver fcp topology show
          Domain Logical
Vserver Lif Name   Id   Name           WWN                      Port
-----
vs1      lif1
          98    ssan-fc0e-fit-01  20:05:00:05:73:bd:a3:01  15
          99    ssan-fc0e-d38    20:05:8c:60:4f:04:f1:01  11
          112   ssan-fc0e-5      20:05:00:0d:ec:ca:0b:41  19
          119   ssan-fc0e-core-a 20:05:54:7f:ee:02:c1:01  18
          159   ssan-fc0e-7      20:05:00:05:9b:24:6e:c1  38
          169   sdev-fc0e-gg26   20:05:54:7f:ee:31:06:81  53
          174   ssan-fc0e-d46    20:05:00:05:9b:7d:f8:01  16
          177   ssan-fc0e-e49    20:05:54:7f:ee:ef:1c:81  19
          180   ssan-fc0e-d40    20:05:00:05:9b:79:a3:c1  20
vs1      lif2
          229   ssan-fc0e-6      20:05:00:05:73:c8:8f:01  33
          233   ssan-fc0e-e45    20:05:54:7f:ee:a0:67:01  8
11 entries were displayed.
```

vserver fcp wwn commands

The wwn directory

vserver fcp wwn blacklist commands

Manage blacklisted WWNs

The `vserver fcp wwn blacklist` commands manage blacklisted WWNs.

A blacklisted WWN is a WWN that is prohibited for use as either a fiber channel protocol service WWNN or a fiber channel data LIF WWPN.

vserver fcp wwn blacklist show

Displays the blacklisted WWNs

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command displays WWNs that have been blacklisted from re-use.

A blacklisted WWN is a WWN that is prohibited for use as either a fiber channel protocol service WWNN or a fiber channel data LIF WWPN.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-wwn <text>] - World Wide Name

Selects the blacklisted WWNs that match the parameter value.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver Name

Selects the blacklisted WWNs that were previously assigned to the Vserver(s) that match the parameter value.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver fcp wwn blacklist show
WWN                               Vserver
-----
01:02:03:04:05:06:07:08 vs1
01:02:03:04:05:06:07:09 vs1
2 entries were displayed.
```

vserver fcp wwpn-alias commands

The wwpn-alias directory

Commands used for managing the WWPN Aliases of active initiators for an FCP service.

vserver fcp wwpn-alias remove

Removes an alias for a World Wide Port Name of an initiator.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command removes an alias from a World Wide Port Name (WWPN).

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name
Specifies the Vserver.

{ -alias | -a <text>, ... - Initiator WWPN Alias
Specifies the alias of the WWPN that you want to remove.

| -wwpn | -w <FC WWN>} - Initiator WWPN
Specifies the WWPN.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver fcp wwpn-alias remove -vserver vs_1 -wwpn 2f:a0:00:a0:98:0b:56:13
```

On Vserver *vs_1*, removes all the aliases on WWPN *2f:a0:00:a0:98:0b:56:13*.

```
cluster1::> vserver fcp wwpn-alias remove -vserver vs_1 -alias my_alias
```

vserver fcp wwpn-alias set

Set an alias for a World Wide Port Name of an initiator that might login to the target.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command creates a new alias for a World Wide Port Name (WWPN). You can create multiple aliases for a WWPN, but you cannot use the same alias for multiple WWPNs.

An alias name is a case-sensitive name that must contain one to 32 characters. Spaces are not allowed.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name
Specifies the Vserver.

-alias | -a <text> - Initiator WWPN Alias

Specifies the alias of the WWPN.

-wwpn | -w <FC WWN> - Initiator WWPN

Specifies the WWPN.

[-force | -f [true]] - Force

Allows you to override a WWPN associated with an existing alias with a newly specified WWPN. If you use this parameter without a value, it is set to true, and the command does not prompt you when you override an existing alias.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vsriver fcp wwpn-alias set -vsriver vs_1 -alias my_alias -wwpn 2f:a0:00:a0:98:0b:56:13
```

vsriver fcp wwpn-alias show

Displays a list of the WWPN aliases configured for initiators

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays aliases associated with World Wide Port Names (WWPN).

Notes: You can also use these commands to display WWPN aliases:

- [“lun igroup show” on page 214](#)
- [“lun igroup create” on page 210](#)
- [“lun igroup add” on page 209](#)
- [“lun igroup remove” on page 213](#)
- [“vsriver fcp show” on page 1702](#)

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vsriver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to display a list of WWPNs and the associated aliases that match the Vserver name that you specify.

[-alias | -a <text>] - Initiator WWPN Alias

Use this parameter to display the WWPN that matches the alias that you specify.

[-wwpn | -w <FC WWN>] - Initiator WWPN

Use this parameter to display a list of aliases that match the WWPN that you specify.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vsriver fcp wwpn-alias show
Initiator      Initiator
Vserver  WWPN      Alias
-----
vs1      2f:a0:00:a0:98:0b:56:13  my_alias
```

vserver fpolicy commands

Manage FPolicy

vserver fpolicy disable

Disable a policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver fpolicy disable` command disables an FPolicy policy for the specified Vserver.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which you want to disable an FPolicy policy.

-policy-name <Policy name> - Policy

This parameter specifies the name of the FPolicy policy you want to disable.

Examples

The following command disables an FPolicy policy.

```
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy show
Vserver          Policy Name          Sequence  Status  Engine
-----
vs1.example.com  vs1_pol              -         off     native
vs2.example.com  vs2_pol              5         on      external
2 entries were displayed.

cluster1::> vserver fpolicy disable -vserver vs2.example.com -policy-name vs2_pol

cluster1::> vserver fpolicy show
Vserver          Policy Name          Sequence  Status  Engine
-----
vs1.example.com  vs1_pol              -         off     native
vs2.example.com  vs2_pol              -         off     external
2 entries were displayed.
```

vserver fpolicy enable

Enable a policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver fpolicy enable` command enables FPolicy policies for the specified Vserver and sets their sequence (priority). The sequence is used when multiple policies have subscribed to the same file access event. To modify the sequence number of a policy, the administrator must disable the policy (if it is enabled) and then use this command to enable it with the new sequence number. Policies that use the *native* engine configuration have a higher priority than policies for any other engine, regardless of the sequence number assigned to them.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Note: Events on FlexGroup volumes do not notify the FPolicy server.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which you want to enable an FPolicy policy. The Vserver administrator can enable FPolicy policies created within the scope of the Vserver and can also enable an FPolicy policy created by the cluster administrator. The cluster administrator can enable FPolicy policies for any Vserver but cannot enable them with a scope of cluster. The scope is determined at a Vserver level.

-policy-name <Policy name> - Policy

This parameter specifies the name of the FPolicy policy you want to enable.

-sequence-number <integer> - Policy Sequence Number

This parameter specifies the sequence number that is assigned to the policy.

Examples

The following command enables an FPolicy policy:

```
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy show
Vserver          Policy Name          Sequence  Status Engine
-----
vs1.example.com  vs1_pol              -    off  native
vs2.example.com  vs2_pol              -    off  external
2 entries were displayed.
```

```
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy enable -vserver vs2.example.com -policy-name vs2_pol -sequence-number 5
```

```
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy show
Vserver          Policy Name          Sequence  Status Engine
-----
vs1.example.com  vs1_pol              -    off  native
vs2.example.com  vs2_pol              5    on   external
2 entries were displayed.
```

vserver fpolicy engine-connect

Establish a connection to FPolicy server

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver fpolicy engine-connect` command connects an FPolicy server to a specified node. Connecting the FPolicy server to a node enables FPolicy processing, providing the FPolicy configuration is complete. Before connecting an FPolicy server to a node, you must configure FPolicy by completing the following tasks:

- Create an FPolicy event
- Create an FPolicy external engine
- Create an FPolicy policy
- Create a scope for the FPolicy policy

Note: The FPolicy event and external engine must be attached to the FPolicy policy.

Note: The FPolicy policy should be enabled.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - **Node**

This parameter specifies the node that you want to connect to the FPolicy server. The value *local* specifies the current node.

-vserver <Vserver Name> - **Vserver**

This parameter specifies the Vserver that you want to connect to the specified FPolicy server using the specified FPolicy policy.

-policy-name <Policy name> - **Policy**

This parameter specifies the name of the FPolicy policy that is attached to an external engine.

-server <IP Address> - **Server**

This parameter specifies the FPolicy server to which you want to connect the node. The specified server must be present in the external engine configuration of the above specified policy.

Examples

The following example connects an FPolicy server.

```
cluster1::> vsriver fpolicy engine-connect -node FPolicy-01 -vserver vs1.example.com -policy-name p -server 1.1.1.1
```

```
cluster1::> vsriver fpolicy show
```

FPolicy Vserver	Policy	Node	Server	Server- status	Server- type
vs1.example.com	p	FPolicy-01	1.1.1.1	connected	primary

vsvrr fpolicy engine-disconnect

Terminate connection to FPolicy server

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsvrr fpolicy engine-disconnect` command disconnects an FPolicy server from a specified node.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - **Node**

This parameter specifies the node that you want to disconnect from the FPolicy server. The value *local* specifies the current node.

-vsvrr <Vserver Name> - **Vsvrr**

This parameter specifies the Vserver that you want to disconnect from the specified FPolicy server with the specified attached FPolicy policy.

-policy-name <Policy name> - **Policy**

This parameter specifies the name of the FPolicy policy that is attached with an external engine.

-server <IP Address> - **Server**

This parameter specifies the FPolicy server you want to disconnect. The specified server must be present in the external engine configuration of the above specified FPolicy policy.

Examples

The following example disconnects an FPolicy server.

```
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy engine-disconnect -node FPolicy-01 -vserver vs1.example.com -policy-name p -server 1.1.1.1
```

```
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy show
```

FPolicy Vserver	Policy	Node	Server	Server- status	Server- type
vs1.example.com	p	FPolicy-01	1.1.1.1	disconnected	primary

vserver fpolicy prepare-to-downgrade

Restore the FPolicy configuration to Earlier Release of Data ONTAP

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver fpolicy prepare-to-downgrade` command restores the FPolicy configurations for Data ONTAP based on the input parameter `disable-feature-set`.

Parameters

-disable-feature-set <downgrade version> - Data ONTAP Version

This parameter specifies the Data ONTAP version that introduced the new FPolicy features and needs to be restored. The value can be one of the following:

- 9.0.0 - Disables the FPolicy features introduced in Data ONTAP release 9.0.0. These features include:
 - FPolicy filters for `setattr` operation.
 - FPolicy filter `exclude-directory` for directory operations.
 - FPolicy Async Resiliency feature.
 - FPolicy "Monitor Objects With No Extension" feature.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> vserver fpolicy prepare-to-downgrade -disable-feature-set 9.0.0
```

vserver fpolicy show

Display all policies with status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver fpolicy show` command displays status information about all FPolicy policies in the Vserver. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all FPolicy policies:

- Vserver name
- Policy name
- Sequence number

- Status

You can specify the `-fields` parameter to specify which fields of information to display about FPolicy policies.

You can specify the `-instance` parameter to display information for all FPolicy policies in a list format.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

[`-fields` <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields` <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

[`-instance`]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[`-vserver` <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy policies for the specified Vserver.

[`-policy-name` <Policy name>] - Policy

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy policy that you specify.

[`-sequence-number` <integer>] - Sequence Number

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy policy or policies that use the specified sequence-number.

[`-status` {on|off}] - Status

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy policy or policies that use the specified status.

[`-engine` <Engine name>] - FPolicy Engine

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy policy or policies that use the specified engine.

Examples

The following example displays the information about FPolicy policies on the cluster using the `vserver fpolicy show` command.

```
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy show
```

Vserver	Policy Name	Sequence Number	Status	Engine
FPolicy	cserver_policy	-	off	eng1
vs1.example.com	v1p1	-	off	eng2
vs1.example.com	v1p2	-	off	native
vs1.example.com	v1p3	-	off	native
vs1.example.com	cserver_policy	-	off	eng1
vs2.example.com	v1p1	3	on	native
vs2.example.com	v1p2	1	on	eng3
vs2.example.com	cserver_policy	2	on	eng1

8 entries were displayed.

vserver fpolicy show-enabled

Display all enabled policies

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver fpolicy show-enabled` command displays information about all enabled policies in the Vserver. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all FPolicy policies:

- Vserver name
- Policy name
- Priority

You can specify the `-fields` parameter to specify which fields of information to display about FPolicy policies.

You can specify the `-instance` parameter to display information for all FPolicy policies in a list format.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-vserver <vserver>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy policies for the specified Vserver.

[-policy-name <Policy name>] - Policy Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy policy that you specify.

[-priority <text>] - Policy Priority

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy policies with the policy priority that you specify.

Examples

The following example displays the information about enabled FPolicy policies on the cluster.

```
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy show-enabled
Vserver          Policy Name          Priority
-----
vs1.example.com  pol_native           native
vs1.example.com  pol_native2          native
vs1.example.com  pol1                  2
vs1.example.com  pol2                  4
```

vserver fpolicy show-engine

Display FPolicy server status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver fpolicy show-engine` command displays status information for all FPolicy external engines or displays status information only for FPolicy servers for a specified Vserver. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information for all FPolicy servers:

- Vserver name
- Node name
- FPolicy policy name
- FPolicy server IP Address
- FPolicy server status
- FPolicy server type

You can specify the `-fields` parameter to specify which fields of information to display about FPolicy servers. You can specify specific parameters to display only information that matches those parameters. For instance, to display information only about all FPolicy servers (external engines) that are connected, run the command with the `-fields` parameter set to `server` and `-server-status` parameter set to `connected`.

You can specify the `-instance` parameter to display all information for all policies in the list form.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy external engine attached to the specified node.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy server for the specified Vserver.

[-policy-name <Policy name>] - Policy

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy servers that are attached with the specified policy.

[-server <IP Address>] - Server

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy servers that you specify.

[-server-status <Status>] - Server Status

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy servers that have the specified status.

[-server-type <Server Type>] - Server Type

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy servers that have the specified server type.

[-connected-since <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Time FPolicy Server was Connected

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy servers that have been connected since the specified time.

[-disconnected-since <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Time FPolicy Server was Disconnected

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy servers that have been disconnected since the specified time.

[-disconnect-reason <text>] - Reason for FPolicy Server Disconnection

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy servers that are disconnected because of the specified reason.

[-disconnect-reason-id <integer>] - ID for FPolicy Server Disconnection

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the FPolicy servers that are disconnected because of the specified disconnect reason ID. There is a unique ID associated with each disconnect reason, which can be used to identify the reason for FPolicy server disconnection.

[-session-id <text>] - Session ID

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the FPolicy server that is connected with the specified session ID. There is a unique session ID associated with each connection to FPolicy server, which can be used to identify the established connection.

Examples

This example displays information about all FPolicy servers (external engines).

```
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy show-engine
FPolicy
Vserver      Policy      Node      Server      Server-
status      Server-
type
-----
vs2.example.com vs2_pol      FPolicy-01  9.9.9.9      connected    primary
vs1.example.com vs1_pol      FPolicy-01  1.1.1.1      connected    primary
2 entries were displayed.
```

This example displays information only about all connected FPolicy servers (external engines).

```
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy show-engine -fields server -server-status connected
node      vserver      policy-name server
-----
FPolicy-01 vs1.example.com vs1_pol      1.1.1.1
```

This example displays information about an FPolicy server.

```
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy show-engine -server 10.72.204.118 -instance

Node: fpol-01
Vserver: vserver_1.example.com
Policy: pol_cifs
Server: 10.72.204.118
Server Status: disconnected
Server Type: primary
Time FPolicy Server was Connected: -
Time FPolicy Server was Disconnected: 2/5/2013 05:06:22
Reason for FPolicy Server Disconnection: TCP Connection to FPolicy server failed.
ID for FPolicy Server Disconnection: 9307
Session ID:
```

vserver fpolicy show-passthrough-read-connection

Display connection status for FPolicy passthrough-read

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver fpolicy show-passthrough-read-connection` command displays the status of the passthrough-read connection from all FPolicy servers. Passthrough-read is a way to read data for offline files

without restoring the files to primary storage. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays following information about the passthrough-read connection from FPolicy servers:

- Vserver name
- FPolicy policy name
- Node name
- FPolicy server IP address
- Passthrough-read connection status

You can specify the `-fields` parameter to specify which fields of information to display. In addition to the fields above, you can display the following fields.

- Session ID of the control channel
- Time passthrough-read channel was connected
- Time passthrough-read channel was disconnected
- Reason for passthrough-read channel disconnection

You can specify the `-instance` parameter to display information for all passthrough-read connections in the list form.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the passthrough-read connections on the specified node.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the passthrough-read connections for the specified Vserver.

[-policy-name <Policy name>] - Policy

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the passthrough-read connections that are attached with the specified FPolicy policy.

[-server <IP Address>] - Server

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the passthrough-read connections from the specified FPolicy server.

[-control-session-id <text>] - Session ID of the Control Channel

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the passthrough-read connections that are connected with the specified control session ID. The passthrough-read connection is attached to a control connection that has a unique control session ID.

[-server-status <Status of fpolicy passthrough-read connection>] - Server Status

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the passthrough-read connections that have the specified status.

[-connected-since <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Time Channel Was Connected

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the passthrough-read connections that have the specified connection time.

[-disconnected-since <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Time Channel Was Disconnected

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the passthrough-read connections that have the specified disconnection time.

[*-disconnect-reason* <Reason for fpolicy passthrough-read disconnection>] - Reason for Disconnection

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the passthrough-read connections that are disconnected because of the specified disconnect reason.

Examples

This example displays information about passthrough-read connections from all FPolicy servers.

```
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy show-passthrough-read-connection
```

Vserver	Policy Name	Node	FPolicy Server	Server Status
vs2.example.com	pol_cifs_2	FPolicy-01	2.2.2.2	disconnected
vs1.example.com	pol_cifs_1	FPolicy-01	1.1.1.1	connected

2 entries were displayed.

This example displays information about passthrough-read connections from all connected FPolicy servers.

```
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy show-passthrough-read-connection -server-status connected
```

Vserver	Policy Name	Node	FPolicy Server	Server Status
vs1.example.com	pol_cifs_1	FPolicy-01	1.1.1.1	connected

This example displays information about passthrough-read connections from FPolicy servers configured in an FPolicy policy.

```
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy show-passthrough-read-connection -policy-name pol_cifs_1 -instance
```

Node: FPolicy-01
Vserver: vs1.example.com
Policy: pol_cifs_1
Server: 2.2.2.2
Session ID of the Control Channel: 8cef052e-2502-11e3-88d4-123478563412
Server Status: connected
Time Passthrough Read Channel was Connected: 9/24/2013 10:17:45
Time Passthrough Read Channel was Disconnected: -
Reason for Passthrough Read Channel Disconnection: none

vserver fpolicy policy commands

Manage FPolicy policies

vserver fpolicy policy create

Create a policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver fpolicy policy create` command creates an FPolicy policy. You must create an FPolicy event name before creating an FPolicy policy. If you are using an external FPolicy server, you must also create an FPolicy engine before creating a policy.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - **Vserver**

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which you want to create an FPolicy policy.

-policy-name <Policy name> - Policy

This parameter specifies the name of the FPolicy policy that you want to create. An FPolicy policy name can be up to 256 characters long and is a string that can only contain any combination of ASCII-range alphanumeric characters (a-z, A-Z, 0-9), "_" and ".".

-events <Event name>, ... - Events to Monitor

This parameter specifies a list of events to monitor for the FPolicy policy. All the events in the event list should be created by the administrator of the specified Vserver or the cluster administrator. The events must already exist. Create events using the [“vserver fpolicy policy event create” on page 1729](#) command.

-engine <Engine name> - FPolicy Engine

This parameter specifies an external engine for this FPolicy policy. An external engine contains information required by the node to send notifications to an FPolicy server. The Vserver administrator of the specified Vserver or the cluster administrator creates the external engine prior to creating the FPolicy policy. If this parameter is not specified, the default *native* external engine is used. The *native* external engine is internal to Data ONTAP and is used if you want to configure native file blocking and you do not want to use an external FPolicy server.

[-is-mandatory {true|false}] - Is Mandatory Screening Required

This parameter specifies what action to take on a file access event in a case when all primary and secondary servers are down or no response is received from the FPolicy servers within a given timeout period. When this parameter is set to *true*, file access events will be denied under these circumstances. To allow file access events under these circumstances, set this parameter to *false*. By default, it is *true*.

[-allow-privileged-access {yes|no}] - Allow Privileged Access

This parameter specifies privileged access for FPolicy servers. It is used to specify whether privileged access is required for FPolicy servers. Privileged access is used when the FPolicy server requires direct access to the cluster nodes. With this option set to *yes*, FPolicy servers can access files on the cluster using a separate data channel with privileged access. By default, it is *no*.

[-privileged-user-name <text>] - User Name for Privileged Access

This parameter specifies the privileged user name. It is used to specify the privileged user name for accessing files on the cluster using a separate data channel with privileged access. The input for this field should be in "domain\user name" format. If *-allow-privileged-access* is set to *no*, any value set for this field is ignored.

[-is-passthrough-read-enabled {true|false}] - Is Passthrough Read Enabled

This parameter specifies whether passthrough-read should be allowed for FPolicy servers registered for the policy. Passthrough-read is a way to read data for offline files without restoring the files to primary storage. Offline files are the files which have been moved to secondary storage. If passthrough-read is enabled, the FPolicy server provides the data for the file over a separate channel instead of restoring the file to primary storage. By default, this parameter is *false*.

Examples

The following example creates an FPolicy policy.

```
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy policy create -vserver vs1.example.com -policy-name vs1_pol -events cserver_evt,v1e1
        -engine native -is-mandatory true -allow-privileged-access no -is-passthrough-read-enabled false

cluster1::> vserver fpolicy policy show -vserver vs1.example.com -policy-name vs1_pol

        Vserver: vs1.example.com
        Policy Name: vs1_pol
        Events to Monitor: cserver_evt, v1e1
        FPolicy Engine: native
Is Mandatory Screening Required: true
        Allow Privileged Access: no
User Name for Privileged Access: -
```

Is Passthrough Read Enabled: false

vserver fpolicy policy delete

Delete a policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver fpolicy policy delete` command deletes an FPolicy policy.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver from which you want to delete the FPolicy policy.

-policy-name <Policy name> - Policy

This parameter specifies the name of the FPolicy policy that you want to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes an FPolicy policy.

```
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy policy delete -vserver vs1.example.com -policy-name vs1_pol
```

vserver fpolicy policy modify

Modify a policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver fpolicy policy modify` command modifies an FPolicy policy.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which you want to modify an FPolicy policy.

-policy-name <Policy name> - Policy

This parameter specifies the name of the FPolicy policy that you want to modify. An FPolicy policy name can be up to 256 characters long and is a string that can only contain any combination of ASCII-range alphanumeric characters (a-z, A-Z, 0-9), "_" and ".".

[-events <Event name>, ...] - Events to Monitor

This parameter specifies a list of events to monitor for the FPolicy policy. All the events in the event list should be created by the administrator of the specified Vserver or the cluster administrator. The events must already exist. Create events using the [“vserver fpolicy policy event create” on page 1729](#) command.

[-engine <Engine name>] - FPolicy Engine

This parameter specifies an external engine for this FPolicy policy. An external engine contains information required by the node to send notifications to an FPolicy server. The Vserver administrator of the specified Vserver or the cluster administrator creates the external engine prior to modifying the FPolicy policy. If this parameter is not specified, the default *native* external engine is used. The *native* external engine is internal to Data ONTAP and is used if you want to configure *native* file blocking and you do not want to use an external FPolicy server.

`[-is-mandatory {true|false}] - Is Mandatory Screening Required`

This parameter specifies what action to take on a file access event in a case when all primary and secondary servers are down or no response is received from the FPolicy servers within a given timeout period. When this parameter is set to *true*, file access events will be denied under these circumstances. To allow file access events under these circumstances, set this parameter to *false*. By default, it is *true*.

`[-allow-privileged-access {yes|no}] - Allow Privileged Access`

This parameter specifies privileged access for FPolicy servers. It is used to specify whether privileged access is required for FPolicy servers. Privileged access is used when the FPolicy server requires direct access to the cluster nodes. With this option set to *yes*, FPolicy servers can access files on the cluster using a separate data channel with privileged access. By default, it is *no*.

`[-privileged-user-name <text>] - User Name for Privileged Access`

This parameter specifies the privileged user name. It is used to specify the privileged user name for accessing files on the cluster using a separate data channel with privileged access. The input for this field should be in "*domain\user name*" format. If `-allow-privileged-access` is set to *no*, any value set for this field is ignored.

`[-is-passthrough-read-enabled {true|false}] - Is Passthrough Read Enabled`

This parameter specifies whether passthrough-read should be allowed for FPolicy servers registered for the policy. Passthrough-read is a way to read data for offline files without restoring the files to primary storage. Offline files are the files which have been moved to secondary storage. If passthrough-read is enabled, the FPolicy server provides the data for the file over a separate channel instead of restoring the file to primary storage. By default, this parameter is *false*.

Examples

The following example modifies an FPolicy policy.

```
cluster1::> vsriver fpolicy policy modify -vserver vs1.example.com -policy-name vs1_pol -events cserver_evt,v1e1
           -engine native -is-mandatory true -allow-privileged-access no -is-passthrough-read-enabled false

cluster1::> vsriver fpolicy policy show -vserver vs1.example.com -policy-name vs1_pol

           Vserver: vs1.example.com
           Policy Name: vs1_pol
           Events to Monitor: cserver_evt, v1e1
           FPolicy Engine: native
Is Mandatory Screening Required: true
           Allow Privileged Access: no
User Name for Privileged Access: -
           Is Passthrough Read Enabled: false
```

vsriver fpolicy policy show

Display policy configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver fpolicy policy show` command displays information about all FPolicy policies belonging to the Vserver. Any Vserver administrator can see FPolicy policies associated with their Vserver as well as policies created by the cluster administrator. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all FPolicy policies:

- Vserver name
- Policy name
- Events to monitor
- FPolicy engine
- Is mandatory screening required
- Allow privileged access
- User name for privileged access

You can specify the `-fields` parameter to specify which fields of information to display about FPolicy policies. You can specify additional parameters to display only information that matches those parameters. For example, to display information only about FPolicy policies where the FPolicy server requires privileged access, run the command with the `-fields` parameter set to `policy-name` (no "-") and `-allow-privileged-access` parameter set to `yes`.

You can specify the `-instance` parameter to display all information for all policies in the list form.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy policies for the specified Vserver. FPolicy policies created by the cluster administrator are visible for all Vservers.

[-policy-name <Policy name>] - Policy

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy policy that you specify.

[-events <Event name>, ...] - Events to Monitor

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy policy or policies that use the specified event or events.

[-engine <Engine name>] - FPolicy Engine

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy policy or policies that use the specified engine.

[-is-mandatory {true|false}] - Is Mandatory Screening Required

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy policy or policies that use the specified mandatory attribute.

[-allow-privileged-access {yes|no}] - Allow Privileged Access

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy policy or policies that use the specified privileged access.

[*-privileged-user-name* <text>] - User Name for Privileged Access

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy policy or policies that use the specified privileged user name.

[*-is-passthrough-read-enabled* {true|false}] - Is Passthrough Read Enabled

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy policies that use the specified passthrough-read setting.

Examples

The following example displays the information about FPolicy policies on the cluster using the `vserver fpolicy policy show` command.

```
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy policy show
Vserver      Policy      Events      Engine      Is Mandatory  PrivAccess
-----
Cluster      cserver_pol cserver_    cserver_eng  true          yes
              evt
vs1.example.com p          r          n          true          no
vs1.example.com cserver_pol cserver_    cserver_eng  true          yes
              evt
vs2.example.com cserver_pol cserver_    cserver_eng  true          yes
              evt
4 entries were displayed.
```

The following example displays FPolicy policy name information about all Vserver FPolicy policies with the `-allow-privileged-access` parameter set to "yes".

```
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy policy show -fields policy-name -allow-privileged-access yes
vserver      policy-name
-----
Cluster      cserver_pol
vs1.example.com cserver_pol
vs2.example.com cserver_pol
3 entries were displayed.
```

vserver fpolicy policy event commands

Manage policy event for FPolicy

vserver fpolicy policy event create

Create an event

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver fpolicy policy event create` command creates an FPolicy event. An event describes what to monitor. An event can contain protocol, file operations, filters, and volume operation event types. In the FPolicy configuration, an event is attached to an FPolicy policy. You can attach the same event to one or more policies.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Notes: Three parameters have dependency rules: `-protocol`, `-file-operations` and `-filters`. The following combinations are supported:

- Both `-protocol` and `-file-operations`
- All of `-protocol`, `-file-operations` and `-filters`
- Specify none of three

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - **Vserver**

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which you want to create an FPolicy event.

-event-name <Event name> - **Event**

This parameter specifies the name of the FPolicy event that you want to create. An event name can be up to 256 characters long. An event name value is a string that can only contain any combination of ASCII-range alphanumeric characters (a-z, A-Z, 0-9), "_" and ".".

[-protocol <Protocol/>] - **Protocol**

This parameter specifies the protocol name for which the event will be created. By default, no protocol is selected. The value of this parameter must be one of the following:

- *cifs* - This specifies that the event is for the CIFS protocol.
- *nfsv3* - This specifies that the event is for the NFSv3 protocol.
- *nfsv4* - This specifies that the event is for the NFSv4 protocol.

Note: If you specify `-protocol`, then you must also specify a valid value for the `-file-operations` parameter.

[-file-operations <File Operation>, ...] - **File Operations**

This parameter specifies a list of file operations for the FPolicy event. The event will check the operations specified in this list from all client requests using the protocol specified in the `-protocol` parameter. The list can include one or more of the following operations:

- *close* - File close operations.
- *create* - File create operations.
- *create_dir* - Directory create operations.
- *delete* - File delete operations.
- *delete_dir* - Directory delete operations.
- *getattr* - Get attribute operations.
- *link* - Link operations.
- *lookup* - Lookup operations.
- *open* - File open operations.
- *read* - File read operations.
- *write* - File write operations.
- *rename* - File rename operations.
- *rename_dir* - Directory rename operations.
- *setattr* - Set attribute operations.
- *symlink* - Symbolic link operations.

Note: If you specify `-file-operations` then you must specify a valid protocol in the `-protocol` parameter.

[-filters <Filter>, ...] - **Filters**

This parameter specifies a list of filters of given file operation or operations for the protocol specified in the `-protocol` parameter. The values in the `-filters` parameter are used to filter client requests. The list can include one or more of the following:

- *monitor-ads* - Filter the client request for alternate data stream.
- *close-with-modification* - Filter the client request for close with modification.
- *close-without-modification* - Filter the client request for close without modification.
- *close-with-read* - Filter the client request for close with read.
- *first-read* - Filter the client requests for the first-read. When this filter is used for CIFS events, the first-read request within a CIFS session results in FPolicy processing. When this filter is used for NFS events, the `-file-session-io-grouping-count` and `-file-session-io-grouping-duration` configurations determine the first read-request for which FPolicy processing is done.
- *first-write* - Filter the client requests for the first-write. When this filter is used for CIFS events, the first-write request within a CIFS session results in FPolicy processing. When this filter is used for NFS events, the `-file-session-io-grouping-count` and `-file-session-io-grouping-duration` configurations determine the first-write request for which FPolicy processing is done.
- *offline-bit* - Filter the client request for offline bit set. Setting this filter, FPolicy server receives notification only when offline files are accessed.
- *open-with-delete-intent* - Filter the client request for open with delete intent. Setting this filter, FPolicy server receives notification only when an attempt is made to open a file with the intent to delete it. This is used by file systems when the `FILE_DELETE_ON_CLOSE` flag is specified.
- *open-with-write-intent* - Filter the client request for open with write intent. Setting this filter, FPolicy server receives notification only when an attempt is made to open a file with the intent to write something in it.
- *write-with-size-change* - Filter the client request for write with size change.
- *setattr-with-owner-change* - Filter the client setattr requests for changing owner of a file or directory.
- *setattr-with-group-change* - Filter the client setattr requests for changing group of a file or directory.
- *setattr-with-sacl-change* - Filter the client setattr requests for changing sacl on a file or directory.
- *setattr-with-dacl-change* - Filter the client setattr requests for changing dacl on a file or directory.
- *setattr-with-modify-time-change* - Filter the client setattr requests for changing the modification time of a file or directory.
- *setattr-with-access-time-change* - Filter the client setattr requests for changing the access time of a file or directory.
- *setattr-with-creation-time-change* - Filter the client setattr requests for changing the creation time of a file or directory.
- *setattr-with-mode-change* - Filter the client setattr requests for changing the mode bits on a file or directory.
- *setattr-with-size-change* - Filter the client setattr requests for changing the size of a file.
- *setattr-with-allocation-size-change* - Filter the client setattr requests for changing the allocation size of a file.
- *exclude-directory* - Filter the client requests for directory operations. When this filter is specified directory operations are not monitored.

Note: If you specify a value for the `-filters` parameter, then you must also specify valid values for the `-file-operations` and `-protocol` parameters.

Note: If the client sends multiple read/write requests simultaneously for the same file, then the first-read and first-write filters can result in more than one FPolicy notification.

[-volume-operation {true|false}] - Send Volume Operation Notifications

This parameter specifies whether volume operations generate notifications for the FPolicy event. If this field is set to *true* then FPolicy sends notifications when volumes are mounted or unmounted. By default, it is *false*.

Examples

The following example creates an FPolicy event.

```
cluster1::> vsriver fpolicy policy event create -vsriver vs1.example.com -event-name cifs_event -protocol cifs
                                                -file-operations open,close,read,write -filters first-read,offline-bit
                                                -volume-operation true

cluster1::> vsriver fpolicy policy event show -vsriver vs1.example.com -event-name cifs_event

      Vserver: vs1.example.com
      Event Name: cifs_event
      Protocol: cifs
      File Operations: open, close, read, write
      Filters: first-read, offline-bit
      Volume Operation: true
```

vsriver fpolicy policy event delete

Delete an event

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsriver fpolicy policy event delete` command deletes an FPolicy event.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vsriver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver from which you want to delete an FPolicy event.

-event-name <Event name> - Event

This parameter specifies the name of the FPolicy event you want to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes an FPolicy event.

```
cluster1::> vsriver fpolicy policy event delete -vsriver vs1.example.com -event-name cifs_event
```

vsriver fpolicy policy event modify

Modify an event

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsriver fpolicy policy event modify` command modifies an FPolicy event. An event describes what to monitor. An event can contain protocol, file operations, filters, and volume operation event types. In the FPolicy configuration, an event is attached to an FPolicy policy. You can attach the same event to one or more policies. You can modify an event while it is attached to an FPolicy policy. Any changes to the event take effect immediately.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Notes: Three parameters have dependency rules: `-protocol`, `-file-operations` and `-filters`. The following combinations are supported:

- Both `-protocol` and `-file-operations`
- All of `-protocol`, `-file-operations` and `-filters`
- Specify none of three

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which you want to modify an FPolicy event.

-event-name <Event name> - Event

This parameter specifies the name of the FPolicy event that you want to modify. An event name can be up to 256 characters long. An event name value is a string that can only contain any combination of ASCII-range alphanumeric characters (a-z, A-Z, 0-9), "_" and "." .

[-protocol <Protocol>] - Protocol

This parameter specifies the protocol name for which the event will be modified. By default, no protocol is selected. The value of this parameter must be one of the following:

- *cifs* - This specifies that the event is for the CIFS protocol.
- *nfsv3* - This specifies that the event is for the NFSv3 protocol.
- *nfsv4* - This specifies that the event is for the NFSv4 protocol.

Note: If you specify `-protocol`, then you must also specify a valid value for the `-file-operations` parameter.

[-file-operations <File Operation>, ...] - File Operations

This parameter specifies a list of file operations for the FPolicy event. The event will check the operations specified in this list from all client requests using the protocol specified in the `-protocol` parameter. The list can include one or more of the following operations:

- *close* - File close operations.
- *create* - File create operations.
- *create_dir* - Directory create operations.
- *delete* - File delete operations.
- *delete_dir* - Directory delete operations.
- *getattr* - Get attribute operations.
- *link* - Link operations.
- *lookup* - Lookup operations.
- *open* - File open operations.
- *read* - File read operations.
- *write* - File write operations.
- *rename* - File rename operations.
- *rename_dir* - Directory rename operations.
- *setattr* - Set attribute operations.
- *symlink* - Symbolic link operations.

Note: If you specify `-file-operations` then you must specify a valid protocol in the `-protocol` parameter.

[-filters <Filter>, ...] - Filters

This parameter specifies a list of filters of given file operation or operations for the protocol specified in the `-protocol` parameter. The values in the `-filters` parameter are used to filter client requests. The list can include one or more of the following:

- *monitor-ads* - Filter the client request for alternate data stream.
- *close-with-modification* - Filter the client request for close with modification.
- *close-without-modification* - Filter the client request for close without modification.
- *close-with-read* - Filter the client request for close with read.
- *first-read* - Filter the client requests for the first-read. When this filter is used for CIFS events, the first-read request within a CIFS session results in FPolicy processing. When this filter is used for NFS events, the `-file-session-io-grouping-count` and `-file-session-io-grouping-duration` configurations determine the first read-request for which FPolicy processing is done.
- *first-write* - Filter the client requests for the first-write. When this filter is used for CIFS events, the first-write request within a CIFS session results in FPolicy processing. When this filter is used for NFS events, the `-file-session-io-grouping-count` and `-file-session-io-grouping-duration` configurations determine the first-write request for which FPolicy processing is done.
- *offline-bit* - Filter the client request for offline bit set. Setting this filter, FPolicy server receives notification only when offline files are accessed.
- *open-with-delete-intent* - Filter the client request for open with delete intent. Setting this filter, FPolicy server receives notification only when an attempt is made to open a file with the intent to delete it. This is used by file systems when the `FILE_DELETE_ON_CLOSE` flag is specified.
- *open-with-write-intent* - Filter the client request for open with write intent. Setting this filter, FPolicy server receives notification only when an attempt is made to open a file with the intent to write something in it.
- *write-with-size-change* - Filter the client request for write with size change.
- *setattr-with-owner-change* - Filter the client setattr requests for changing owner of a file or directory.
- *setattr-with-group-change* - Filter the client setattr requests for changing group of a file or directory.
- *setattr-with-sacl-change* - Filter the client setattr requests for changing sacl on a file or directory.
- *setattr-with-dacl-change* - Filter the client setattr requests for changing dacl on a file or directory.
- *setattr-with-modify-time-change* - Filter the client setattr requests for changing the modification time of a file or directory.
- *setattr-with-access-time-change* - Filter the client setattr requests for changing the access time of a file or directory.
- *setattr-with-creation-time-change* - Filter the client setattr requests for changing the creation time of a file or directory.
- *setattr-with-mode-change* - Filter the client setattr requests for changing the mode bits on a file or directory.
- *setattr-with-size-change* - Filter the client setattr requests for changing the size of a file.
- *setattr-with-allocation-size-change* - Filter the client setattr requests for changing the allocation size of a file.
- *exclude-directory* - Filter the client requests for directory operations. When this filter is specified directory operations are not monitored.

Note: If you specify a value for the `-filters` parameter, then you must also specify valid values for the `-file-operations` and `-protocol` parameters.

Note: If the client sends multiple read/write requests simultaneously for the same file, then the first-read and first-write filters can result in more than one FPolicy notification.

`[-volume-operation {true|false}]` - Send Volume Operation Notifications

This parameter specifies whether volume operations generate notifications for the FPolicy event. If this field is set to *true* then FPolicy sends notifications when volumes are mounted or unmounted. By default, it is *false*.

Examples

The following example modifies an FPolicy event.

```
cluster1::> vsver fpolicy policy event modify -vsver vs1.example.com -event-name cifs_event -protocol cifs
                                                -file-operations open,close,read,write -filters first-read,offline-bit
                                                -volume-operation true

cluster1::> vsver fpolicy policy event show -vsver vs1.example.com -event-name cifs_event

      Vserver: vs1.example.com
      Event Name: cifs_event
      Protocol: cifs
      File Operations: open, close, read, write
      Filters: first-read, offline-bit
      Volume Operation: true
```

`vsver fpolicy policy event show`

Display events

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsver fpolicy policy event show` command displays information about all FPolicy events belonging to the Vserver. Any Vserver administrator can see FPolicy events associated with their Vserver as well as FPolicy events created by the cluster administrator. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all FPolicy events:

- Vserver name
- FPolicy event name
- Protocol name
- List of file operations
- List of filters
- Volume operation

You can specify the `-fields` parameter to specify which fields of information to display about FPolicy events. You can specify additional parameters to display only information that matches those parameters. For example, to display information only about all CIFS events configured with the `-volume-operation` field set, run the command with the `-fields` parameter set to `-event-name event-name -protocol cifs -volume-operation yes`.

You can specify the `-instance` parameter to display all information for all policies in a list format.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ `[-fields <fieldname>, ...]`

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy events for the specified Vserver. Events created on the admin Vserver by the cluster administrator are visible in all Vservers.

[-event-name <Event name>] - Event

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy event that matches the specified event name.

[-protocol <Protocol/>] - Protocol

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy event or events that use the specified protocol.

[-file-operations <File Operation>, ...] - File Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy event or events that use the specified file operation or operations.

[-filters <Filter>, ...] - Filters

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy event or events that use the specified filter or filters.

[-volume-operation {true|false}] - Send Volume Operation Notifications

If this field is set to *true*, then FPolicy displays information about those events for which it sends notifications when volumes are mounted or unmounted. If you set this parameter to *true*, the command displays information about events where the -volume-operation parameter is set *true* and volume operations such as mount and unmount are monitored. If you set this parameter to *false*, the command displays information about events where volume operations are not monitored.

Examples

The following example displays the information about all Vserver FPolicy policy events.

```
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy policy event show
```

Vserver	Event Name	Protocols	File Operations	Filters	Volume Operation
Cluster	cserver_evt	cifs	open, close, read, write	first-write, true first-read	
vs1.example.com	cserver_evt	cifs	open, close, read, write	first-write, true first-read	
vs1.example.com	v1e1	cifs	open, read	first-read	-
vs1.example.com	v1e2	cifs	open	-	false
vs1.example.com	v1e3	nfsv4	open	-	true
vs2.example.com	cserver_evt	cifs	open, close, read, write	first-write, true first-read	

6 entries were displayed.

The following example displays event name information about all Vserver FPolicy policy events with CIFS as a protocol and with false as volume operation.

```
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy policy event show -fields event-name -protocol cifs -volume-operation false
```

vserver	event-name
vs1.example.com	v1e2

vserver fpolicy policy external-engine commands

Manage FPolicy external engine

vserver fpolicy policy external-engine create

Create an external engine

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver fpolicy policy external-engine create` command creates an FPolicy external engine. The cluster uses the external engine to hold configuration information that it needs in order to send notification information to the FPolicy servers. It specifies the primary servers and secondary servers to which the cluster will send notifications. It also specifies FPolicy server related configuration information.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which you want to create an FPolicy external engine.

-engine-name <Engine name> - Engine

This parameter specifies the name of the FPolicy external engine that you want to create. An external engine name can be up to 256 characters long. An external engine name is a string that can only contain any combination of ASCII-range alphanumeric characters (a-z, A-Z, 0-9), "_", and ".".

-primary-servers <IP Address>, ... - Primary FPolicy Servers

This parameter specifies a list of IP addresses for the primary FPolicy servers to which you want the external engine you create to apply. The `-primary-servers` parameter is used to specify a list of servers to which to send file access events for a given FPolicy policy. When an administrator configures multiple servers as primary servers, notifications are sent to the FPolicy servers in a round-robin fashion.

-port <integer> - Port Number of FPolicy Service

This parameter specifies the port number for the FPolicy service.

[-secondary-servers <IP Address>, ...] - Secondary FPolicy Servers

This parameter specifies a list of IP addresses for the secondary FPolicy servers to which you want the external engine you create to apply. Secondary servers will be used only when all the primary servers are not reachable. When an administrator configures multiple servers as secondary servers, notifications are sent to FPolicy server in a round-robin fashion. By default, no secondary server is selected.

[-extern-engine-type <External Engine Type>] - External Engine Type

This parameter specifies the type of the external engine. This specifies how the FPolicy server should behave, synchronously or asynchronously. By default, it is *synchronous* in nature. When set to *synchronous*, after sending a notification to the external FPolicy server, request processing does not continue until after receiving a response from the FPolicy server. At that point request flow either continues or processing results in denial, depending on whether the response from the FPolicy server permits the requested action. When set to *asynchronous*, after sending a notification to the external FPolicy server, file request processing continues.

-ssl-option {no-auth|server-auth|mutual-auth} - SSL Option for External Communication

This parameter specifies the SSL option for external communication with the FPolicy server. Possible values include the following:

- **no-auth** : When set to no-auth, no authentication takes place. The communication link is established over the TCP protocol.

- **server-auth** : When set to `server-auth`, only the FPolicy server is authenticated by the Vserver. With this option, before creating the FPolicy external engine, the administrator must install the public certificate of the certificate authority (CA) that signed the FPolicy server certificate.
- **mutual-auth** : When set to `mutual-auth`, mutual authentication takes place between the Vserver and the FPolicy server, i.e. authentication of the FPolicy server by the Vserver along with authentication of the Vserver by the FPolicy server. With this option, before creating the FPolicy external engine, the administrator must install the public certificate of the certificate authority (CA) that signed the FPolicy server certificate along with the public certificate and key file for authentication of the Vserver.

The public certificate of certificate authority (CA) that is used to sign the FPolicy server certificate is installed using the [“security certificate install” on page 456](#) command with `-type` set to `client_ca`. The private key and public certificate required for authentication of the Vserver is installed using the [“security certificate install” on page 456](#) command with `-type` set to `server`.

`[-reqs-cancel-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>]` - Timeout for Canceling a Request (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the timeout for canceling a request. It is used to specify the time interval in which the node waits for a response from the FPolicy server. Beyond this timeout, a cancel request is sent to the FPolicy server to cancel the pending request. The request is then sent to an alternate FPolicy server that is registered for the policy. This timeout helps in handling a FPolicy server that is not responding, which can improve CIFS/NFS client response. Also, this feature can help in releasing of system resources since the request is moved from a down/bad FPolicy server to an alternate FPolicy server. The value for this field must be between 0s and 100s. By default, it is 20s.

`[-reqs-abort-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>]` - Timeout for Aborting a Request (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the timeout for aborting a request. The value for this field must be between 0s and 200s. By default, it is 40s.

`[-status-req-interval <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>]` - Interval for Sending Status Requests (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the interval for sending status requests. It is used to specify the interval after which a status request will be sent to the FPolicy server. The value for this field must be between 0s and 50s. By default, it is 10s.

`[-max-connection-retries <integer>]` - Max Reconnect Attempt (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the maximum number of attempts to reconnect to the FPolicy server from a Vserver. It is used to specify the number of times a broken connection will be retried. The value for this field must be between 0 and 20. By default, it is 5.

`[-max-server-reqs <integer>]` - Maximum Outstanding Requests for FPolicy Server (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the maximum number of outstanding requests for the FPolicy server. It is used to specify maximum outstanding requests that will be queued up for the FPolicy server. The value for this field must be between 1 and 10000. By default, it is 50.

`[-server-progress-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>]` - Timeout for Disconnecting Non-responsive Server (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the timeout for disconnecting non-responsive FPolicy servers. It is used to specify the time interval after which the connection to the FPolicy server is terminated. This happens only when the FPolicy server's queue contains the maximum allowed number of requests that it can hold in its queue and no response is received within this timeout. The maximum allowed number of requests is either 50 (the default) or the number specified by the `-max-server-reqs` parameter. The value for this field must be between 1s and 100s. By default, it is 60s.

`[-keep-alive-interval <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>]` - Interval for Sending Keep-Alive Messages (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the interval in hours (h), minutes (m), or seconds (s) at which keep-alive messages are sent to the FPolicy server. Keep-alive messages are used to detect half-open connections. The range of supported values for this field is 10 through 600 (h, m, or s). Alternatively, the value can be set to 0, which disables keep-alive messages and prevents them from being sent to the FPolicy servers. The default value for this field is 120s.

[-certificate-common-name <FQDN or Custom Common Name>] - FQDN or Custom Common Name

This parameter specifies the certificate name as a fully qualified domain name (FQDN) or custom common name. The certificate is used if SSL authentication between the Vserver and the FPolicy server is configured.

[-certificate-serial <text>] - Serial Number of Certificate

This parameter specifies the serial number of the certificate used for authentication if SSL authentication between the Vserver and the FPolicy server is configured.

[-certificate-ca <text>] - Certificate Authority

This parameter specifies the certificate authority (CA) name of the certificate used for authentication if SSL authentication between the Vserver and the FPolicy server is configured.

[-recv-buffer-size <integer>] - Receive Buffer Size (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the receive buffer size of the connected socket for the FPolicy server. The default value is set to 256 kilobytes (Kb). When the value is set to 0, the size of the receive buffer is set to a value defined by the system. For example, if the default receive buffer size of the socket is 65536 bytes, by setting the tunable value to 0, the socket buffer size is set to 65536 bytes. You can use any non-default value to set the size (in bytes) of the receive buffer.

[-send-buffer-size <integer>] - Send Buffer Size (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the send buffer size of the connected socket for the FPolicy server. The default value is set to 256 kilobytes (Kb). When the value is set to 0, the size of the send buffer is set to a value defined by the system. For example, if the default send buffer size of the socket is set to 65536 bytes, by setting the tunable value to 0, the socket buffer size is set to 65536 bytes. You can use any non-default value to set the size (in bytes) of the send buffer.

[-session-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Session ID Purge Timeout During Reconnection (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the interval after which a new session ID is sent to the FPolicy server during reconnection attempts. The value for this field must be between 0s and 200s. The default value is set to 10 seconds. If the connection between the storage controller and the FPolicy server is terminated and reconnection is made within the `-session-timeout` interval, the old session ID is sent to FPolicy server so that it can send responses for old notifications.

[-is-resiliency-enabled {true|false}] - Is Resiliency Feature Enabled

This parameter specifies whether the resiliency feature is enabled. When this parameter is set to `true` and all the primary and secondary servers are down, or no response is received from the FPolicy servers, file access events are stored inside the storage controller under the specified `-resiliency-directory-path`. To deny the file access events from being stored under these circumstances, set this parameter to `false`. By default, it is `false`.

[-resiliency-max-retention-duration <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Maximum Notification Retention Duration

This parameter specifies the duration for which the notifications are written to files inside the storage controller during network outage. The value for this field must be between 0s and 600s. By default, it is set to 180s.

[-resiliency-directory-path <text>] - Directory for Notification Storage

This parameter specifies the directory path under the `-vserver` namespace, where notifications are stored in the files whenever network outage happens.

Examples

The following example creates an FPolicy external engine.

```
cluster1::> vsriver fpolicy policy external-engine create -vsriver vs1.example.com -engine-name new_engine -primary-servers 1.1.1.1 -port 10 -secondary-servers 2.2.2.2
cluster1::> vsriver fpolicy policy external-engine show -vsriver vs1.example.com -engine-name new_engine

Vserver: vs1.example.com
Engine: new_engine
Primary FPolicy Servers: 1.1.1.1
Port Number of FPolicy Service: 10
Secondary FPolicy Servers: 2.2.2.2
External Engine Type: synchronous
SSL Option for External Communication: mutual-auth
FQDN or Custom Common Name: Sample1-FPolicy-Client
Serial Number: 8DDE112A114D1FBC
Certificate Authority: TASample1
```

vsriver fpolicy policy external-engine delete

Delete an external engine

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsriver fpolicy policy external-engine delete` command deletes an FPolicy external engine.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vsriver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver from which you want to delete an FPolicy external engine.

-engine-name <Engine name> - Engine

This parameter specifies the name of the FPolicy external engine you want to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes an FPolicy external engine.

```
cluster1::> vsriver fpolicy policy external-engine show -vsriver vs1.example.com -engine-name new_engine

Vserver: vs1.example.com
Engine: new_engine
Primary FPolicy Servers: 1.1.1.1
Port Number of FPolicy Service: 10
Secondary FPolicy Servers: 2.2.2.2
External Engine Type: synchronous
SSL Option for External Communication: mutual-auth
FQDN or Custom Common Name: Sample1-FPolicy-Client
Serial Number: 8DDE112A114D1FBC
Certificate Authority: TASample1

cluster1::> vsriver fpolicy policy external-engine delete -vsriver vs1.example.com -engine-name new_engine
```

vsriver fpolicy policy external-engine modify

Modify an external engine

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver fpolicy policy external-engine modify` command modifies an FPolicy external engine. The cluster uses the external engine to hold configuration information that it needs in order to send notification information to the FPolicy servers. It specifies the primary servers and secondary servers to which the cluster will send notifications. It also specifies FPolicy server related configuration information.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which you want to modify an FPolicy external engine.

-engine-name <Engine name> - Engine

This parameter specifies the name of the FPolicy external engine that you want to modify. An external engine name can be up to 256 characters long. An external engine name is a string that can only contain any combination of ASCII-range alphanumeric characters (a-z, A-Z, 0-9), "_", and ".".

[-primary-servers <IP Address>, ...] - Primary FPolicy Servers

This parameter specifies a list of IP addresses for the primary FPolicy servers to which you want the external engine you modify to apply. The `-primary-servers` parameter is used to specify a list of servers to which to send file access events for a given FPolicy policy. When an administrator configures multiple servers as primary servers, notifications are sent to the FPolicy servers in a round-robin fashion.

[-port <integer>] - Port Number of FPolicy Service

This parameter specifies the port number for the FPolicy service.

[-secondary-servers <IP Address>, ...] - Secondary FPolicy Servers

This parameter specifies a list of IP addresses for the secondary FPolicy servers to which you want the external engine you modify to apply. Secondary servers will be used only when all the primary servers are not reachable. When an administrator configures multiple servers as secondary servers, notifications are sent to FPolicy server in a round-robin fashion. By default, no secondary server is selected.

[-extern-engine-type <External Engine Type>] - External Engine Type

This parameter specifies the type of the external engine. This specifies how the FPolicy server should behave, synchronously or asynchronously. By default, it is synchronous in nature. When set to synchronous, after sending a notification to the external FPolicy server, request processing does not continue until after receiving a response from the FPolicy server. At that point request flow either continues or processing results in denial, depending on whether the response from the FPolicy server permits the requested action. When set to asynchronous, after sending a notification to the external FPolicy server, file request processing continues.

[-ssl-option {no-auth|server-auth|mutual-auth}] - SSL Option for External Communication

This parameter specifies the SSL option for external communication with the FPolicy server. Possible values include the following:

- `no-auth` : When set to `no-auth`, no authentication takes place. The communication link is established over the TCP protocol.
- `server-auth` : When set to `server-auth`, only the FPolicy server is authenticated by the Vserver. With this option, before creating the FPolicy external engine, the administrator must install the public certificate of the certificate authority (CA) that signed the FPolicy server certificate.
- `mutual-auth` : When set to `mutual-auth`, mutual authentication takes place between the Vserver and the FPolicy server, i.e. authentication of the FPolicy server by the Vserver along with authentication of the Vserver by the FPolicy server. With this option, before creating the FPolicy external engine, the administrator must install the public certificate of the certificate authority (CA) that signed the FPolicy server certificate along with the public certificate and key file for authentication of the Vserver.

The public certificate of certificate authority (CA) that is used to sign the FPolicy server certificate is installed using the “[security certificate install](#)” on [page 456](#) command with `-type` set to `client_ca`. The private key and public certificate required for authentication of the Vserver is installed using the “[security certificate install](#)” on [page 456](#) command with `-type` set to `server`.

`[-reqs-cancel-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>]` - Timeout for Canceling a Request (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the timeout for canceling a request. It is used to specify the time interval in which the node waits for a response from the FPolicy server. Beyond this timeout, a cancel request is sent to the FPolicy server to cancel the pending request. The request is then sent to an alternate FPolicy server that is registered for the policy. This timeout helps in handling a FPolicy server that is not responding, which can improve CIFS/NFS client response. Also, this feature can help in releasing of system resources since the request is moved from a down/bad FPolicy server to an alternate FPolicy server. The value for this field must be between 0s and 100s. By default, it is 20s.

`[-reqs-abort-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>]` - Timeout for Aborting a Request (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the timeout for aborting a request. The value for this field must be between 0s and 200s. By default, it is 40s.

`[-status-req-interval <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>]` - Interval for Sending Status Requests (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the interval for sending status requests. It is used to specify the interval after which a status request will be sent to the FPolicy server. The value for this field must be between 0s and 50s. By default, it is 10s.

`[-max-connection-retries <integer>]` - Max Reconnect Attempt (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the maximum number of attempts to reconnect to the FPolicy server from a Vserver. It is used to specify the number of times a broken connection will be retried. The value for this field must be between 0 and 20. By default, it is 5.

`[-max-server-reqs <integer>]` - Maximum Outstanding Requests for FPolicy Server (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the maximum number of outstanding requests for the FPolicy server. It is used to specify the maximum outstanding requests that will be queued up for the FPolicy server. The value for this field must be between 1 and 10000. By default, it is 50.

`[-server-progress-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>]` - Timeout for Disconnecting Non-responsive Server (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the timeout for disconnecting non-responsive FPolicy servers. It is used to specify the time interval after which the connection to the FPolicy server is terminated. This happens only when the FPolicy server's queue contains the maximum allowed number of requests that it can hold in its queue and no response is received within this timeout. The maximum allowed number of requests is either 50 (the default) or the number specified by the `-max-server-reqs` parameter. The value for this field must be between 1s and 100s. By default, it is 60s.

`[-keep-alive-interval <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>]` - Interval for Sending Keep-Alive Messages (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the interval in hours (h), minutes (m), or seconds (s) at which keep-alive messages are sent to the FPolicy server. Keep-alive messages are used to detect half-open connections. The range of supported values for this field is 10 through 600 (h, m, or s). Alternatively, the value can be set to 0, which disables keep-alive messages and prevents them from being sent to the FPolicy servers. The default value for this field is 120s.

`[-certificate-common-name <FQDN or Custom Common Name>]` - FQDN or Custom Common Name

This parameter specifies the certificate name as a fully qualified domain name (FQDN) or custom common name. The certificate is used if SSL authentication between the Vserver and the FPolicy server is configured.

[-certificate-serial <text>] - Serial Number of Certificate

This parameter specifies the serial number of the certificate used for authentication if SSL authentication between the Vserver and the FPolicy server is configured.

[-certificate-ca <text>] - Certificate Authority

This parameter specifies the certificate authority (CA) name of the certificate used for authentication if SSL authentication between the Vserver and the FPolicy server is configured.

[-recv-buffer-size <integer>] - Receive Buffer Size (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the receive buffer size of the connected socket for the FPolicy server. The default value is set to 256 kilobytes (Kb). When the value is set to 0, the size of the receive buffer is set to a value defined by the system. For example, if the default receive buffer size of the socket is 65536 bytes, by setting the tunable value to 0, the socket buffer size is set to 65536 bytes. You can use any non-default value to set the size (in bytes) of the receive buffer.

[-send-buffer-size <integer>] - Send Buffer Size (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the send buffer size of the connected socket for the FPolicy server. The default value is set to 256 kilobytes (Kb). When the value is set to 0, the size of the send buffer is set to a value defined by the system. For example, if the default send buffer size of the socket is set to 65536 bytes, by setting the tunable value to 0, the socket buffer size is set to 65536 bytes. You can use any non-default value to set the size (in bytes) of the send buffer.

[-session-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Session ID Purge Timeout During Reconnection (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the interval after which a new session ID is sent to the FPolicy server during reconnection attempts. The value for this field must be between 0s and 200s. The default value is set to 10 seconds. If the connection between the storage controller and the FPolicy server is terminated and reconnection is made within the `-session-timeout` interval, the old session ID is sent to FPolicy server so that it can send responses for old notifications.

[-is-resiliency-enabled {true|false}] - Is Resiliency Feature Enabled

This parameter specifies whether the resiliency feature is enabled. When this parameter is set to *true* and all the primary and secondary servers are down, or no response is received from the FPolicy servers, file access events are stored inside the storage controller under the specified `-resiliency-directory-path`. To deny the file access events from being stored under these circumstances, set this parameter to *false*. By default, it is *false*.

[-resiliency-max-retention-duration <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Maximum Notification Retention Duration

This parameter specifies the duration for which the notifications are written to files inside the storage controller during network outage. The value for this field must be between 0s and 600s. By default, it is set to 180s.

[-resiliency-directory-path <text>] - Directory for Notification Storage

This parameter specifies the directory path under the `-vserver` namespace, where notifications are stored in the files whenever network outage happens.

Examples

The following example modifies an FPolicy external engine.

```
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy policy external-engine modify -vserver vs1.example.com -engine-name new_engine -primary-servers 1.1.1.1 -port 10
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy policy external-engine show -vserver vs1.example.com -engine-name new_engine

Vserver: vs1.example.com
Engine: new_engine
Primary FPolicy Servers: 1.1.1.1
Port Number of FPolicy Service: 10
Secondary FPolicy Servers: 2.2.2.2
External Engine Type: synchronous
```

```
SSL Option for External Communication: mutual-auth
      FQDN or Custom Common Name: Sample1-FPolicy-Client
      Serial Number: 8DDE112A114D1FBC
      Certificate Authority: TASample1
```

The following example shows how to modify `-recv-buffer-size` and `-send-buffer-size` to a non-default value of 0.

```
cluster1::*> vsriver fpolicy policy external-engine modify -vsriver vs1.example.com -engine-name new_engine -recv-buffer-size 0 -send-buffer-size 0
```

vsriver fpolicy policy external-engine show

Display external engines

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsriver fpolicy policy external-engine show` command displays information about all FPolicy external engines belonging to the Vserver. Any Vserver administrator can see FPolicy external engines associated to their Vserver as well as external engines created by cluster administrator. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all FPolicy external engines:

- Vserver name
- FPolicy external engine name
- List of primary FPolicy servers
- List of secondary FPolicy servers
- Port number for FPolicy service
- FPolicy external engine type

You can specify the `-fields` parameter to specify which fields of information to display about FPolicy external engines. You can specify additional parameters to display only information that matches those parameters. For instance, to display information only about all external engines where the `-port` parameter is set to 9, run the command with the `-field` parameter set to `engine-name` and `-port` parameter set to 9.

You can specify the `-instance` parameter to display all information for all policies in a list format.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-vsriver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy external engines for the specified Vserver. FPolicy external engines that the cluster administrator creates are visible in all Vservers.

[-engine-name <Engine name>] - Engine

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy external engine that you specify.

[-primary-servers <IP Address>, ...] - Primary FPolicy Servers

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy external engine or engines that use the specified IP addresses as primary FPolicy servers.

[-port <integer>] - Port Number of FPolicy Service

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy external engine or engines that use the specified port for the FPolicy service.

[-secondary-servers <IP Address>, ...] - Secondary FPolicy Servers

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy external engine or engines that use the specified IP addresses as secondary FPolicy servers.

[-extern-engine-type <External Engine Type>] - External Engine Type

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy external engine or engines that use the specified external engine type.

[-ssl-option {no-auth|server-auth|mutual-auth}] - SSL Option for External Communication

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy external engine or engines that use the specified SSL option.

[-reqs-cancel-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Timeout for Canceling a Request (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy external engine or engines that use the specified timeout for canceling a request.

[-reqs-abort-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Timeout for Aborting a Request (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy external engine or engines that use the specified timeout for aborting a request.

[-status-req-interval <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Interval for Sending Status Requests (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy external engine or engines that use the specified interval for sending status requests.

[-max-connection-retries <integer>] - Max Reconnect Attempt (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy external engine or engines that use the specified maximum reconnect attempts.

[-max-server-reqs <integer>] - Maximum Outstanding Requests for FPolicy Server (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy external engine or engines that use the specified FPolicy server maximum outstanding requests.

[-server-progress-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Timeout for Disconnecting Non-responsive Server (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy external engine or engines that use the specified timeout for disconnecting non-responsive server.

[-keep-alive-interval <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Interval for Sending Keep-Alive Messages (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy external engine or engines that use the specified keep-alive interval.

[-certificate-common-name <FQDN or Custom Common Name>] - FQDN or Custom Common Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy external engine or engines that use the specified certificate common name.

[-certificate-serial <text>] - Serial Number of Certificate

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy external engine or engines that use the specified certificate serial number.

[-certificate-ca <text>] - Certificate Authority

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy external engine or engines that use the specified certificate authority name.

[-recv-buffer-size <integer>] - Receive Buffer Size (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy external engine or engines that use the specified receive buffer size.

[-send-buffer-size <integer>] - Send Buffer Size (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy external engine or engines that use the specified send buffer size.

[-session-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Session ID Purge Timeout During Reconnection (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy external engine or engines that use the specified session timeout.

[-is-resiliency-enabled {true|false}] - Is Resiliency Feature Enabled

If you specify this parameter set to *true*, the command displays information only about the FPolicy external engine or engines that has the resiliency feature enabled.

[-resiliency-max-retention-duration <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Maximum Notification Retention Duration

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy external engine or engines that use the specified network outage duration.

[-resiliency-directory-path <text>] - Directory for Notification Storage

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy external engine or engines that use the specified directory path.

Examples

The following example displays the information about the configured external engines using the `vserver fpolicy policy external-engine show` command.

```
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy policy external-engine show
```

Vserver	Engine	Primary Servers	Secondary Servers	External Port	Engine Type
Cluster	cserver_eng	9.9.9.9	-	9	synchronous
vs1.example.com	cserver_eng	9.9.9.9	-	9	synchronous
vs1.example.com	v1n1	1.1.1.1	2.2.2.2	1	synchronous
vs2.example.com	cserver_eng	9.9.9.9	-	9	synchronous
vs2.example.com	v2n1	3.3.3.3	5.5.5.5	2	synchronous

5 entries were displayed.

The following example displays the information about all Vserver FPolicy external engines with the `-port` parameter set to 9.

```
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy policy external-engine show -fields engine-name -port 9
```

vserver	engine-name
Cluster	cserver_eng
vs1.example.com	cserver_eng
vs2.example.com	cserver_eng

3 entries were displayed.

The following example displays the values of all the advanced-level parameters for the external engine v1n1 in Vserver vs1.example.com.

```
cluster1::*> vserver fpolicy policy external-engine show -vserver vs1.example.com -engine-name v1n1 -instance
(vserver fpolicy policy external-engine show)

Vserver: vs1.example.com
Engine: v1n1
Primary FPolicy Servers: 1.1.1.1
Port Number of FPolicy Service: 1
Secondary FPolicy Servers: 2.2.2.2
External Engine Type: synchronous
SSL Option for External Communication: no-auth
Timeout for Canceling a Request: 20s
Timeout for Aborting a Request: 40s
Interval for Sending Status Requests: 10s
Max Reconnect Attempt: 5
Maximum Outstanding Requests for FPolicy Server: 50
Timeout for Disconnecting Non-responsive Server: 1m
Interval for Sending Keep-Alive Messages: 2m
FQDN or Custom Common Name: -
Serial Number of Certificate: -
Certificate Authority: -
Receive Buffer Size: 0
Send Buffer Size: 0
Session ID Purge Timeout During Reconnection: 10s
Is Resiliency Feature Enabled: true
Maximum Notification Retention Duration: 3m
Directory for Notification Storage: /fpolicy
```

vserver fpolicy policy scope commands

Manage policy scope for FPolicy

vserver fpolicy policy scope create

Create scope

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver fpolicy policy scope create` command creates an FPolicy scope for an FPolicy policy. A scope defines the boundaries on which the FPolicy policy will apply. The Vserver is the basic scope boundary. When you create a scope for an FPolicy policy, you must define the FPolicy policy to which it will apply and you must designate to which Vserver you want to apply the scope. There are a number of parameters that further restrict the scope within the specified Vserver. You can restrict the scope by specifying what to include in the scope. Or you can restrict the scope by specifying what to exclude from the scope. For example, you can restrict the scope by specifying which volumes to include using the `-volumes-to-include` parameter or which volumes to exclude using the `-volumes-to-exclude` parameter. Once you apply a scope to an enabled policy, policy event checks get applied to the scope defined by this command.

Note: There are special considerations for the scope for a cluster FPolicy policy. The cluster FPolicy policy is a policy that the cluster administrator creates for the admin Vserver. If the cluster administrator also creates the scope for that cluster FPolicy policy, a Vserver administrator cannot create a scope for that same policy. However, if the cluster administrator does not create a scope for the cluster FPolicy policy, then any Vserver administrator can create the scope for that cluster policy. In the event that the Vserver administrator creates a scope for that cluster FPolicy policy, the cluster administrator cannot subsequently create a cluster scope for that same cluster policy. This is because the cluster administrator cannot override the scope for the same cluster policy.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - **Vserver**

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which you want to create an FPolicy policy scope.

-policy-name <Policy name> - **Policy**

This parameter specifies the name of the FPolicy policy for which you want to create the scope.

[-shares-to-include <Share name>, ...] - **Shares to Include**

This parameter specifies a list of shares for file access monitoring. With this option, the administrator provides a list of shares, separated by commas. For file access events relative to the specified shares and file operations monitored by the FPolicy policy, a notification is generated. The `-shares-to-include` parameter can contain regular expressions and can include metacharacters such as "?" and "*".

Note: When a share is included in the `-shares-to-include` parameter and the parent volume of the share is included in the `-volumes-to-exclude` parameter, `-volumes-to-exclude` has precedence over `-shares-to-include`.

[-shares-to-exclude <Share name>, ...] - **Shares to Exclude**

This parameter specifies a list of shares to exclude from file access monitoring. With this option, the administrator provides a list of shares, separated by commas. When a share is specified in the `-shares-to-exclude` parameter, no notification is sent for files accessed relative to that share. The `-shares-to-exclude` parameter can contain regular expressions and can include metacharacters such as "?" and "*".

[-volumes-to-include <volume name>, ...] - **Volumes to Include**

This parameter specifies a list of volumes for file access monitoring. With this option, the administrator provides a list of volumes, separated by commas. For file access events within the volume and file operations monitored by the FPolicy policy, a notification is generated. The `-volumes-to-include` parameter can contain regular expressions and can include metacharacters such as "?" and "*".

[-volumes-to-exclude <volume name>, ...] - **Volumes to Exclude**

This parameter specifies a list of volumes to exclude from file access monitoring. With this option, the administrator provides a list of volumes, separated by commas, for which no file access notifications are generated. The `-volumes-to-exclude` parameter can contain regular expressions and can include metacharacters such as "?" and "*".

Note: When a share is included in the `-shares-to-include` parameter and the parent volume of the share is included in the `-volumes-to-exclude` parameter, `-volumes-to-exclude` has precedence over `-shares-to-include`. Similarly, when an export policy is included in the `-export-policies-to-include` parameter and the parent volume of the export-policy is included in the `-volumes-to-exclude` parameter, `-volumes-to-exclude` has precedence over `-export-policies-to-include`.

[-export-policies-to-include <FPolicy export policy>, ...] - **Export Policies to Include**

This parameter specifies a list of export policies for file access monitoring. With this option, the administrator provides a list of export policies, separated by commas. For file access events within an export policy and file operations monitored by the FPolicy policy, a notification is generated. The `-export-policies-to-include` parameter can contain regular expressions and can include metacharacters such as "?" and "*".

Note: When an export policy is included in the `-export-policies-to-include` parameter and the parent volume of the export policy is included in the `-volumes-to-exclude` parameter, `-volumes-to-exclude` has precedence over `-export-policies-to-include`.

[-export-policies-to-exclude <FPolicy export policy>, ...] - **Export Policies to Exclude**

This parameter specifies a list of export policies to exclude from file access monitoring. With this option, the administrator provides a list of export policies, separated by commas, for which no file access notification is sent. The `-export-policies-exclude` parameter can contain regular expressions and can include metacharacters such as "?" and "*".

[-file-extensions-to-include <File extension>, ...] - **File Extensions to Include**

This parameter specifies a list of file extensions, separated by commas, for a given FPolicy policy for which FPolicy processing is required. Any file access to files with the same extensions included in the `-file-extensions-to-include` parameter generates a notification. The `-file-extensions-to-include` parameter can contain regular expressions and can include metacharacters such as "?".

[-file-extensions-to-exclude <File extension>, ...] - File Extensions to Exclude

This parameter specifies a list of file extensions, separated by commas, for a given FPolicy policy for which FPolicy processing will be excluded. Using the exclude list, the administrator can request notification for all extensions except those in the excluded list. Any file access to files with the same extensions included in the `-file-extensions-to-exclude` parameter does not generate a notification. The `-file-extensions-to-exclude` parameter can contain regular expressions and can include metacharacters such as "?".

Note: An administrator can specify both `-file-extensions-to-include` and `-file-extensions-to-exclude` lists. The `-file-extensions-to-exclude` parameter is checked first before the `-file-extensions-to-include` parameter is checked.

[-is-file-extension-check-on-directories-enabled {true|false}] - Is File Extension Check on Directories Enabled (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies whether the file name extension checks apply to directory objects as well. If this parameter is set to true, the directory objects are subjected to same extension checks as regular files. If this parameter is set to false, the directory names are not matched for extensions and notifications would be sent for directories even if their name extensions do not match. By default, it is *false*.

[-is-monitoring-of-objects-with-no-extension-enabled {true|false}] - Is Monitoring of Objects with No Extension Enabled (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies whether the extension checks apply to objects with no extension as well. If this parameter is set to true, the objects with no extension are also monitored along with the objects with extension. By default, it is *false*.

Note: This parameter is ignored when `file-extensions-to-include` and `file-extensions-to-exclude` lists are empty.

Examples

The following example creates an FPolicy policy scope.

```
cluster1::> vsriver fpolicy policy scope create -vsriver vs1.example.com
                                              -policy-name vs1_pol
                                              -file-extensions-to-include flv,wmv,mp3,mp4
                                              -file-extensions-to-exclude cpp,c,h,txt

cluster1::> vsriver fpolicy policy scope show
Vserver      Policy      Extensions      Extensions
Name         Name         Included         Excluded
-----
Cluster      cserver_pol  txt             mp3, wmv
vs1.example.com vs1_pol      flv, wmv, mp3, mp4  cpp, c, h, txt
2 entries were displayed.
```

vsriver fpolicy policy scope delete

Delete scope

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver fpolicy policy scope delete` command deletes an FPolicy policy scope.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - **Vserver**

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver from which you want to delete the FPolicy policy scope.

-policy-name <Policy name> - **Policy**

This parameter specifies the name of the FPolicy policy for which you want to delete the scope.

Examples

The following example deletes a scope of an FPolicy policy.

```
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy policy scope delete -vserver vs1.example.com -policy-name vs1_pol
```

vserver fpolicy policy scope modify

Modify scope

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver fpolicy policy scope modify` command modifies an FPolicy scope for an FPolicy policy. A scope defines the boundaries on which the FPolicy policy will apply. The Vserver is the basic scope boundary. When you modify a scope for an FPolicy policy, you must define the FPolicy policy to which it will apply and you must designate to which Vserver you want to apply the scope. There are a number of parameters that further restrict the scope within the specified Vserver. You can restrict the scope by specifying what to include in the scope. Or you can restrict the scope by specifying what to exclude from the scope. For example, you can restrict the scope by specifying which volumes to include using the `-volumes-to-include` parameter or which volumes to exclude using the `-volumes-to-exclude` parameter. Once you apply a scope to an enabled policy, policy event checks get applied to the scope defined by this command.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - **Vserver**

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which you want to modify an FPolicy policy scope.

-policy-name <Policy name> - **Policy**

This parameter specifies the name of the FPolicy policy for which you want to modify the scope.

[-shares-to-include <Share name>, ...] - **Shares to Include**

This parameter specifies a list of shares for file access monitoring. With this option, the administrator provides a list of shares, separated by commas. For file access events relative to the specified shares and file operations monitored by the FPolicy policy, a notification is generated. The `-shares-to-include` parameter can contain regular expressions and can include metacharacters such as "?" and "*".

Note: When a share is included in the `-shares-to-include` parameter and the parent volume of the share is included in the `-volumes-to-exclude` parameter, `-volumes-to-exclude` has precedence over `-shares-to-include`.

[-shares-to-exclude <Share name>, ...] - **Shares to Exclude**

This parameter specifies a list of shares to exclude from file access monitoring. With this option, the administrator provides a list of shares, separated by commas. When a share is specified in the `-shares-to-exclude` parameter, no notification is sent for files accessed relative to that share. The `-shares-to-exclude` parameter can contain regular expressions and can include metacharacters such as "?" and "*".

[-volumes-to-include <volume name>, ...] - Volumes to Include

This parameter specifies a list of volumes for file access monitoring. With this option, the administrator provides a list of volumes, separated by commas. For file access events within the volume and file operations monitored by the FPolicy policy, a notification is generated. The `-volumes-to-include` parameter can contain regular expressions and can include metacharacters such as "?" and "*".

[-volumes-to-exclude <volume name>, ...] - Volumes to Exclude

This parameter specifies a list of volumes to exclude from file access monitoring. With this option, the administrator provides a list of volumes, separated by commas, for which no file access notifications are generated. The `-volumes-to-exclude` parameter can contain regular expressions and can include metacharacters such as "?" and "*".

Note: When a share is included in the `-shares-to-include` parameter and the parent volume of the share is included in the `-volumes-to-exclude` parameter, `-volumes-to-exclude` has precedence over `-shares-to-include`. Similarly, when an export policy is included in the `-export-policies-to-include` parameter and the parent volume of the export-policy is included in the `-volumes-to-exclude` parameter, `-volumes-to-exclude` has precedence over `-export-policies-to-include`.

[-export-policies-to-include <FPolicy export policy>, ...] - Export Policies to Include

This parameter specifies a list of export policies for file access monitoring. With this option, the administrator provides a list of export policies, separated by commas. For file access events within an export policy and file operations monitored by the FPolicy policy, a notification is generated. The `-export-policies-to-include` parameter can contain regular expressions and can include metacharacters such as "?" and "*".

Note: When an export policy is included in the `-export-policies-to-include` parameter and the parent volume of the export policy is included in the `-volumes-to-exclude` parameter, `-volumes-to-exclude` has precedence over `-export-policies-to-include`.

[-export-policies-to-exclude <FPolicy export policy>, ...] - Export Policies to Exclude

This parameter specifies a list of export policies to exclude from file access monitoring. With this option, the administrator provides a list of export policies, separated by commas, for which no file access notification is sent. The `-export-policies-exclude` parameter can contain regular expressions and can include metacharacters such as "?" and "*".

[-file-extensions-to-include <File extension>, ...] - File Extensions to Include

This parameter specifies a list of file extensions, separated by commas, for a given FPolicy policy for which FPolicy processing is required. Any file access to files with the same extensions included in the `-file-extensions-to-include` parameter generates a notification. The `-file-extensions-to-include` parameter can contain regular expressions and can include metacharacters such as "?".

[-file-extensions-to-exclude <File extension>, ...] - File Extensions to Exclude

This parameter specifies a list of file extensions, separated by commas, for a given FPolicy policy for which FPolicy processing will be excluded. Using the exclude list, the administrator can request notification for all extensions except those in the excluded list. Any file access to files with the same extensions included in the `-file-extensions-to-exclude` parameter does not generate a notification. The `-file-extensions-to-exclude` parameter can contain regular expressions and can include metacharacters such as "?".

Note: An administrator can specify both `-file-extensions-to-include` and `-file-extensions-to-exclude` lists. The `-file-extensions-to-exclude` parameter is checked first before the `-file-extensions-to-include` parameter is checked.

`[-is-file-extension-check-on-directories-enabled {true|false}]` - Is File Extension Check on Directories Enabled (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies whether the file name extension checks apply to directory objects as well. If this parameter is set to true, the directory objects are subjected to same extension checks as regular files. If this parameter is set to false, the directory names are not matched for extensions and notifications would be sent for directories even if their name extensions do not match. By default, it is *false*.

`[-is-monitoring-of-objects-with-no-extension-enabled {true|false}]` - Is Monitoring of Objects with No Extension Enabled (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies whether the extension checks apply to objects with no extension as well. If this parameter is set to true, the objects with no extension are also monitored along with the objects with extension. By default, it is *false*.

Note: This parameter is ignored when `file-extensions-to-include` and `file-extensions-to-exclude` lists are empty.

Examples

The following example modifies an FPolicy policy scope.

```
cluster1::> vservers fpolicy policy scope modify -vservers vs1.example.com
                                                    -policy-name vs1_pol
                                                    -file-extensions-to-include flv,wmv,mp3,mp4
                                                    -file-extensions-to-exclude cpp,c,h,txt

cluster1::> vservers fpolicy policy scope show
Vserver      Policy      Extensions      Extensions
Name         Name         Included         Excluded
-----
Cluster      cserver_pol  txt             mp3, wmv
vs1.example.com vs1_pol      flv, wmv, mp3, mp4  cpp, c, h, txt
2 entries were displayed.
```

`vservers fpolicy policy scope show`

Display scope

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vservers fpolicy policy scope show` command displays scope information about all FPolicy policies belonging to the Vserver. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all FPolicy scopes:

- Vserver name
- Policy name
- The file extensions to include
- The file extensions to exclude

You can use the `-fields` parameter to specify which fields of information to display about FPolicy scopes. In addition to the fields above, you can display the following fields:

- The shares to include
- The shares to exclude

- The volumes to include
- The volumes to exclude
- The export policies to include
- The export policies to exclude
- Whether file extension check on directories is enabled
- Whether monitoring of objects with no extension is enabled

You can specify specific parameters to display only information that matches those parameters. For example, to display scope information only about all FPolicy policies where the `-file-extensions-to-include` parameter is set to `txt`, run the command with the `-fields` parameter set to `policy-name` and `-file-extensions-to-include` parameter set to `txt`.

You can specify the `-instance` parameter to display scope information for all FPolicy policies in a list format.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays scope information only about the FPolicy policies for the specified Vserver.

[-policy-name <Policy name>] - Policy

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the specified FPolicy policy.

[-shares-to-include <Share name>, ...] - Shares to Include

If you specify this parameter, the command displays scope information only about the FPolicy policy or policies that use the specified share or shares in the include list.

[-shares-to-exclude <Share name>, ...] - Shares to Exclude

If you specify this parameter, the command displays scope information only about the FPolicy policy or policies that use the specified share or shares in the exclude list.

[-volumes-to-include <volume name>, ...] - Volumes to Include

If you specify this parameter, the command displays scope information only about the FPolicy policy or policies that use the specified volume or volumes in the include list.

[-volumes-to-exclude <volume name>, ...] - Volumes to Exclude

If you specify this parameter, the command displays scope information only about the FPolicy policy or policies that use the specified volume or volumes in the exclude list.

[-export-policies-to-include <FPolicy export policy>, ...] - Export Policies to Include

If you specify this parameter, the command displays scope information only about the FPolicy policy or policies that use the specified export policy or policies in the include list.

[-export-policies-to-exclude <FPolicy export policy>, ...] - Export Policies to Exclude

If you specify this parameter, the command displays scope information only about the FPolicy policy or policies that use the specified export policy or policies in the exclude list.

[-file-extensions-to-include <File extension>, ...] - File Extensions to Include

If you specify this parameter, the command displays scope information only about the FPolicy policy or policies that use the specified file extension or extensions in the include list.

[-file-extensions-to-exclude <File extension>, ...] - File Extensions to Exclude

If you specify this parameter, the command displays scope information only about the FPolicy policy or policies that use the specified file extension or extensions in exclude list.

[-is-file-extension-check-on-directories-enabled {true|false}] - Is File Extension Check on Directories Enabled (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays scope information only about the FPolicy policy or policies that use the specified file extension check on directories. If set to true, the command displays information about scopes where file extension checks on directories is enabled. If set to false, the command displays information about scopes where file extension checks on directories is disabled.

[-is-monitoring-of-objects-with-no-extension-enabled {true|false}] - Is Monitoring of Objects with No Extension Enabled (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays scope information only about the FPolicy policy or policies that use the specified monitoring of objects with no extension setting. If set to true, the command displays information about scope of policy or policies for which monitoring of objects with no extension is enabled.

Examples

The following example displays scope information about FPolicy policies.

```
cluster1::> vsriver fpolicy policy scope show
Vserver      Policy      Extensions      Extensions
Name         Name        Included        Excluded
-----
Cluster      cserver_pol -               -
vs1.example.com p           -               -
vs1.example.com vs1_pol     mp3             -
3 entries were displayed.
```

vserver group-mapping commands

The group-mapping directory

vserver group-mapping create

Create a group mapping

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver group-mapping create` command creates a group mapping. Group mappings are applied in the order in which they occur in the priority list; for example, a group mapping that occurs at position 2 in the priority list is applied before a group mapping that occurs at position 3. Each mapping direction (Kerberos-to-UNIX, Windows-to-UNIX, and UNIX-to-Windows) has its own priority list. Data ONTAP prevents you from creating two group mappings with the same pattern.

Patterns can be expressed as POSIX regular expressions. For information about regular expressions, see the UNIX reference page for *regex(7)*.

Each Vserver can have up to 1024 group mappings in each direction.

The `vserver group-mapping create` command is not supported on Vservers with FlexVol volumes.

Note: If you are using the CLI, you must delimit all regular expressions with double quotation marks ("). For instance, to enter the regular expression (.+) in the CLI, type "(.+)\" at the command prompt. To add a "?" to the expression, press ESC followed by the "?".

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which you want to create the group mapping.

-direction {krb-unix|win-unix|unix-win} - Name Mapping Direction

This parameter specifies the direction of the group mapping. Possible values are *krb-unix* for a Kerberos-to-UNIX group mapping, *win-unix* for a Windows-to-UNIX group mapping, and *unix-win* for a UNIX-to-Windows group mapping.

-position <integer> - Position

This parameter specifies the group mapping's position in the priority list. Specify the position as a positive integer.

Note: If you want to create a new group mapping at a position that is already occupied in the priority list, use the [“vserver group-mapping insert” on page 1756](#) command instead of the `vserver group-mapping create` command.

-pattern <text> - Pattern

This parameter specifies the pattern you want to match. Refer to the command description section for details. The pattern can be up to 256 characters in length.

-replacement <text> - Replacement

This parameter specifies the replacement pattern. The replacement pattern can be up to 256 characters in length.

Examples

The following example creates a group mapping on a Vserver named `vs1`. The mapping is from UNIX to Windows at position 5 in the priority list. The mapping maps the pattern `cifs` to the replacement `EXAMPLE\Domain Groups`.

```
cluster1::> vserver group-mapping create -vserver vs1 -direction unix-win -position 5 -pattern cifs -replacement "EXAMPLE\Domain Groups"
```

vserver group-mapping delete

Delete a group mapping

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver group-mapping delete` command deletes a group mapping.

The `vserver group-mapping delete` command is not supported on Vservers with FlexVol volumes.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver from which you want to delete the group mapping.

-direction {krb-unix|win-unix|unix-win} - Name Mapping Direction

This parameter specifies the direction of the group mapping that you want to delete.

-position <integer> - Position

This parameter specifies the position of the group mapping that you want to delete. Specify the position as a positive integer.

Examples

The following example deletes a group mapping on a Vserver named vs1. The group mapping is from UNIX to Windows and is at position 5.

```
cluster1::> vserver group-mapping delete -vserver vs1 -direction unix-win -position 5
```

vserver group-mapping insert

Create a group mapping at a specified position

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver group-mapping insert` command creates a group mapping at a specified position in the priority list. The command rearranges the list as needed to accommodate the new entry. For instance, if you have a priority list of five mappings and insert a new mapping at position 3, the mapping previously at position 3 is moved to position 4, the mapping previously at position 4 is moved to position 5, and the mapping previously at position 5 is moved to position 6. Each mapping direction (Kerberos-to-UNIX, Windows-to-UNIX, and UNIX-to-Windows) has its own priority list.

You can specify patterns as POSIX regular expressions. For information about regular expressions, see the UNIX reference page for *regex(7)*.

Each Vserver can have up to 1024 group mappings in each direction.

The `vserver group-mapping insert` command is not supported on Vservers with FlexVol volumes.

Note: If you are using the CLI, you must delimit all regular expressions with double quotation marks ("). For instance, to enter the regular expression (.+) in the CLI, type "(.+)\" at the command prompt. To add a "?" to the expression, press ESC followed by the "?".

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which you want to create the group mapping.

-direction {krb-unix|win-unix|unix-win} - Name Mapping Direction

This parameter specifies the direction of the group mapping. Possible values are *krb-unix* for a Kerberos-to-UNIX group mapping, *win-unix* for a Windows-to-UNIX group mapping, and *unix-win* for a UNIX-to-Windows group mapping.

-position <integer> - Position

This parameter specifies the position in the priority list at which you want to insert the new group mapping. Specify a position as a positive integer.

-pattern <text> - Pattern

This parameter specifies the pattern you want to match. Refer to the command description section for details. The pattern can be up to 256 characters in length.

-replacement <text> - Replacement

This parameter specifies the replacement pattern. The replacement pattern can be up to 256 characters in length.

Examples

The following example creates a group mapping on a Vserver named vs1. It is a group mapping from Kerberos to UNIX. It is inserted into the priority list at position 2. The group mapping maps any principal in the Kerberos realm SEC.EXAMPLE.COM to the UNIX group name corresponding to the principal's base name with any instance names removed; for example, artists/admin@SEC.EXAMPLE.COM is mapped to artists.

```
cluster1::> vserver group-mapping insert -vserver vs1 -direction krb-unix -position 2 -pattern "([^\s/]+)(/([^\s@]+)?@SEC.EXAMPLE.COM" -replacement
```

vserver group-mapping modify

Modify a group mapping's pattern, replacement pattern, or both

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver group-mapping modify` command modifies the pattern, the replacement pattern, or both of a specified group mapping.

You can specify patterns as POSIX regular expressions. For information about regular expressions, see the UNIX reference page for *regex(7)*.

Each Vserver can have up to 1024 group mappings in each direction.

The `vserver group-mapping modify` command is not supported on Vservers with FlexVol volumes.

Note: If you are using the CLI, you must delimit all regular expressions with double quotation marks ("). For instance, to enter the regular expression (.+) in the CLI, type "(.*)" at the command prompt. To add a "?" to the expression, press ESC followed by the "?".

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which you want to modify the group mapping.

-direction {krb-unix|win-unix|unix-win} - Name Mapping Direction

This parameter specifies the direction of the group mapping. Possible values are *krb-unix* for a Kerberos-to-UNIX group mapping, *win-unix* for a Windows-to-UNIX group mapping, and *unix-win* for a UNIX-to-Windows group mapping.

-position <integer> - Position

This parameter specifies the group mapping's position in the priority list. A position is specified as a positive integer. Each mapping direction (Kerberos-to-UNIX, Windows-to-UNIX, and UNIX-to-Windows) has its own priority list.

[-pattern <text>] - Pattern

This parameter specifies the pattern you want to match. Refer to the command description section for details. The pattern can be up to 256 characters in length.

[-replacement <text>] - Replacement

This parameter specifies the replacement pattern. The replacement pattern can be up to 256 characters in length.

Examples

The following example modifies the group mapping on the Vserver named vs1 and direction win-unix, at position 3. The pattern to be matched is changed to "EXAMPLE(.+)"

```
cluster1::> vserver group-mapping modify -vserver vs1 -direction win-unix -position 3 -pattern "EXAMPLE\\(.+)"
```

vserver group-mapping show

Display group mappings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver group-mapping show` command displays information about group mappings. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all group mappings:

- Vserver name
- Direction of the mapping (krb-unix for Kerberos-to-UNIX, win-unix for Windows-to-UNIX, or unix-win for UNIX-to-Windows)
- Position of the mapping in the priority list
- Pattern to be matched
- Replacement pattern

You can specify additional parameters to display only information that matches those parameters. For instance, to display information only about Kerberos-to-UNIX group mappings, run the command with the `-direction krb-unix` parameter.

The `vserver group-mapping show` command is not supported on Vservers with FlexVol volumes.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the group mapping or mappings that match the specified Vserver.

[-direction {krb-unix|win-unix|unix-win}] - Name Mapping Direction

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the group mapping or mappings that have the specified mapping direction.

[-position <integer>] - Position

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the group mapping that has the specified position in the priority list.

[-pattern <text>] - Pattern

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the group mapping or mappings that use the specified matching pattern. The pattern can be up to 256 characters in length. Refer to the command description section for details.

[-replacement <text>] - Replacement

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the group mapping or mappings that use the specified replacement pattern.

Examples

The following example displays information about all group mappings:

```
cluster1::> vserver group-mapping show
Vserver      Direction Position
-----
vs1          win-unix  1      Pattern: EXAMPLE\\artists
           Replacement: nobody
vs1          unix-win  1      Pattern: EXAMPLE\\(.+)
           Replacement: \_1
vs2          win-unix  1      Pattern: (.+)
           Replacement: EXAMPLE\\artists
```

vserver group-mapping swap

Exchange the positions of two group mappings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver group-mapping swap` command exchanges the positions of two group mappings in the priority list.

The `vserver group-mapping swap` command is not supported on Vservers with FlexVol volumes.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which the group mappings are located.

-direction {krb-unix|win-unix|unix-win} - Name Mapping Direction

This parameter specifies the direction of the group mappings that you want to exchange. Each mapping direction (Kerberos-to-UNIX, Windows-to-UNIX, and UNIX-to-Windows) has its own priority list.

-position <integer> - Position

This parameter specifies the position in the priority list of the first group mapping that you want to exchange. Specify a position as a positive integer.

-with-position <integer> - Position of an existing group mapping entry in the list of group mappings for this Vserver. This entry will be swapped with the entry at 'position'.

This parameter specifies the position in the priority list of the second group mapping that you want to exchange. Specify a position as a positive integer.

Examples

The following example exchanges the positions of two group mappings on a Vserver named `vs1`. The group mappings have the direction `Windows-to-UNIX`. The group mappings are exchanged between positions 2 and 4.

```
cluster1::> vserver group-mapping swap -vserver vs1 -direction win-unix -position 2 -with-position 4
```

vserver iscsi commands

Manage the iSCSI services on a Vserver

Commands used to manage the iSCSI service of a Vserver.

vserver iscsi create

Create a Vserver's iSCSI service

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command creates an iSCSI target for a specified Vserver. By default the system creates a default iSCSI target name with the status-admin set to enabled. Until you create an iSCSI service, iSCSI initiators cannot log into the Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver for the iSCSI service.

[-target-name <text>] - Target Name (privilege: advanced)

Specifies a iSCSI target name of a Vserver. This name is unique and is not case sensitive. The target name must conform to this format `iqn.1995-08.com.example:string` and the following rules:

- Contains up to 128 bytes.
- Contains alphanumeric characters. The period ".", hyphen "-", and colon ":" are acceptable.
- Does not contain the underscore character "_".

[-target-alias <text>] - Target Alias

Specifies an iSCSI target alias name of a Vserver. The maximum number of characters for an alias name is 128. The alias default name is the Vserver name.

[-status-admin {down|up}] - Administrative Status

Specifies the administrative status of the iSCSI service of a Vserver. If you set this parameter to up, the command creates an iSCSI service with the administrative status of up. If you set this parameter to down, the command creates an iSCSI service with the administrative status of down.

[-retain-timeout <integer>] - RFC3720 DefaultTime2Retain Value (in sec) (privilege: advanced)

Specifies the wait time before an active task reassignment is possible after an unexpected connection termination. For example, a value of 0 means that the connection or task state is immediately discarded by the target. The default is 20 seconds.

[-login-timeout <integer>] - Login Phase Duration (in sec) (privilege: advanced)

Specifies the login phase duration. The default is 15 seconds.

[-max-conn-per-session <integer>] - Max Connections per Session (privilege: advanced)

Specifies the maximum number of connections per session that a target can accept. The default is 4 connections.

[-max-ios-per-session <integer>] - Max Commands per Session (privilege: advanced)

Specifies the maximum number of commands per session that a target can accept. The default is 128 commands per session.

[-tcp-window-size <integer>] - TCP Receive Window Size (in bytes) (privilege: advanced)

Specifies the TCP receive window size (in bytes). The default is 131,400 bytes.

[-force | -f [true]] - Allow Non-Vendor Target Name (privilege: advanced)

Force the command to accept a target name that would normally be rejected as invalid.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vsriver iscsi create -vsriver vs_1
```

vsvriver iscsi delete

Delete a Vsvriver's iSCSI service

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vsvriver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command deletes the iSCSI service from a Vsvriver.

Note: You must first disable the service with the command [“vsvriver iscsi modify” on page 1761](#) with "-status-admin down" before you can delete the service.

Parameters**-vsriver <Vsvriver Name> - Vsvriver**

Specifies the Vsvriver for the iSCSI service.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver iscsi delete -vserver vs_1
```

vserver iscsi modify

Modify a Vserver's iSCSI service

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command modifies the configuration for an iSCSI service.

Modifications take effect immediately after you execute the command. Making modifications to your service can result in traffic loss on a live system. Call technical support if you are unsure of the possible consequences.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver for the iSCSI service.

[-target-name <text>] - Target Name (privilege: advanced)

Specifies an iSCSI target name of a Vserver. This name is unique and is not case sensitive. The target name must conform to this format `iqn.1995-08.com.example:string` and the following rules:

- Contains up to 128 bytes.
- Contains alphanumeric characters. The period ".", hyphen "-", and colon ":" are acceptable.
- Does not contain the underscore character "_".

Note: The iSCSI service must be down in order to change the target name.

{ [-target-alias <text>] - Target Alias

Specifies the new target alias of the iSCSI service.

| [-clear | -c [true]] - Clear the Target Alias

Clears the current target alias from the iSCSI service configuration.

[-status-admin {down|up}] - Administrative Status

Specifies the configured administrative status of a service. If you set this parameter to up, the iSCSI service begins to accept login requests from iSCSI initiators. If you set this parameter to down, iSCSI initiators cannot log in.

[-retain-timeout <integer>] - RFC3720 DefaultTime2Retain Value (in sec) (privilege: advanced)

Specifies the wait time before active task reassignment is possible after an unexpected connection termination. For example, a value of 0 means that the connection or task state is immediately discarded by the target.

[-login-timeout <integer>] - Login Phase Duration (in sec) (privilege: advanced)

Specifies maximum time the login phase remains active until the iSCSI target terminates the connection.

[-max-conn-per-session <integer>] - Max Connections per Session (privilege: advanced)

Specifies the maximum number of connections per session that the iSCSI target can accept.

[-max-ios-per-session <integer>] - Max Commands per Session (privilege: advanced)

Specifies the maximum number of commands per session that the iSCSI target can accept.

[-tcp-window-size <integer>] - TCP Receive Window Size (in bytes) (privilege: advanced)

Specifies the TCP receive window size (in bytes).

A change to the TCP receive window size value takes effect for all network interfaces when you restart the iSCSI service for the Vserver as follows:

```
vserver iscsi stop -vserver <vserver name>
vserver iscsi start -vserver <vserver name>
```

If you change an individual network interface from up to down back to up, as follows, the new value for TCP receive window size takes effect for that network interface:

```
network interface modify -vserver <vserver name> -lif <LIF name> -status-admin down
network interface modify -vserver <vserver name> -lif <LIF name> -status-admin up
```

[-force | -f *[true]*] - Allow Non-Vendor Target Name (privilege: advanced)

Force the command to accept a target name that would normally be rejected as invalid.

Examples

Specifies the TCP receive window size (in bytes).

A change to the TCP receive window size value takes effect for all network interfaces when you restart the iSCSI service for the Vserver as follows:

```
vserver iscsi stop -vserver <vserver name>
vserver iscsi start -vserver <vserver name>
```

If you change an individual network interface from up to down back to up, as follows, the new value for TCP receive window size takes effect for that network interface:

```
network interface modify -vserver <vserver name> -lif <LIF name> -status-admin down
network interface modify -vserver <vserver name> -lif <LIF name> -status-admin up
cluster1::> vserver iscsi modify -vserver vs_1 -status-admin down
```

vserver iscsi show

Display a Vserver's iSCSI configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the current configuration of the iSCSI service.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

Selects the iSCSI services for the Vserver that matches the parameter value.

[-target-name <text>] - Target Name

Selects the iSCSI services with a target name that matches the parameter value.

[-target-alias <text>] - Target Alias

Selects the iSCSI services with a target alias that matches the parameter value.

[-status-admin {down|up}] - Administrative Status

Selects the iSCSI services with a configured status that matches the parameter value.

[-retain-timeout <integer>] - RFC3720 DefaultTime2Retain Value (in sec) (privilege: advanced)

Selects the iSCSI services with a wait time that matches the parameter value. The wait time is the amount of time before active task reassignment is possible after an unexpected connection termination.

[-login-timeout <integer>] - Login Phase Duration (in sec) (privilege: advanced)

Selects the iSCSI services with a login phase duration that matches the parameter value.

[-max-conn-per-session <integer>] - Max Connections per Session (privilege: advanced)

Selects the iSCSI services with a maximum connection per session that matches the parameter value.

[-max-ios-per-session <integer>] - Max Commands per Session (privilege: advanced)

Selects the iSCSI services with a maximum number of commands per session that matches the parameter value.

[-tcp-window-size <integer>] - TCP Receive Window Size (in bytes) (privilege: advanced)

Selects the iSCSI services with a TCP receive window size (in bytes) that matches the parameter value.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver iscsi show
```

Vserver	Target Name	Target Alias	Status Admin
vs_1	iqn.1992-08.com.example:sn.c7c82a22bf9f11df83e5123478563412:vs.2	vs_1_alias	up

1 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::> vserver iscsi show -instance
```

```
Vserver: vs_1
Target Name: iqn.1992-08.com.example:sn.c7c82a22bf9f11df83e5123478563412:vs.2
```

The following is the output of the show command at the advanced privilege level:

```
Target Alias: vs_1_alias
Administrative Status: up
1 entries were displayed.
```

Displays the output of the show command at the admin privilege level.

```
cluster1::*> vserver iscsi show
```

Vserver	Target Name	Target Alias	Status Admin
vs_1	iqn.1992-08.com.example:sn.c7c82a22bf9f11df83e5123478563412:vs.2	vs_1_alias	up

1 entries were displayed.

Displays the output of the show command at the advanced privilege level.

```
cluster1::*> vserver iscsi show -instance
```

```
Vserver: vs_1
Target Name: iqn.1992-08.com.example:sn.c7c82a22bf9f11df83e5123478563412:vs.2
Target Alias: vs_1_alias
Administrative Status: up
RFC3720 DefaultTime2Retain Value (in sec): 20
Login Phase Duration (in sec): 15
Max Connections per Session: 4
Max I/O per Session: 128
TCP Window Size all Sessions (in bytes): 131400
```

vserver iscsi start

Starts the iSCSI service

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command starts the iSCSI service of a Vserver. You can also use [“vserver iscsi modify” on page 1761](#) with “-status-admin up”.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver for the iSCSI service.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver iscsi start -vserver vs_1
```

vserver iscsi stop

Stops the iSCSI service

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Stops the iSCSI service of a Vserver. This command shuts down all active iSCSI sessions and stops any new iSCSI sessions. You can also use [“vserver iscsi modify” on page 1761](#) with “-status-admin down”.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver for the iSCSI service.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver iscsi stop -vserver vs_1
```

vserver iscsi command commands

The command directory

Commands used to manage active iSCSI commands.

vserver iscsi command show

Display active iSCSI commands

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the status of active iSCSI commands in an iSCSI session. If you specify an iSCSI command ID, the command shows what commands are active in a session and is useful for initiator debugging.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to display a list of active iSCSI commands that match the Vserver name that you specify.

[-tpgroup <text>] - Target Portal Group

Use this parameter to display a list of active iSCSI commands that are within the target portal group.

[-tsih <integer>] - Target Session ID

Use this parameter to display a list of active iSCSI commands that match the target session ID handle that you specify.

[-command-id <integer>] - Command ID

Use this parameter to display a list of active iSCSI commands that match the command ID that you specify.

[-initiator-name <text>] - Initiator Name

Use this parameter to display a list of active iSCSI commands that match the initiator name that you specify.

[-initiator-alias <text>] - Initiator Alias

Use this parameter to display a list of active iSCSI commands that match the initiator alias that you specify.

[-isid <text>] - Initiator Session ID

Use this parameter to display a list of active iSCSI commands that match the initiator session ID that you specify.

[-command-sub-id <integer>] - Command Sub ID

Use this parameter to display a list of active iSCSI commands that match the command sub ID that you specify.

[-command-state <iSCSI Command States>] - Command State

Use this parameter to display a list of active iSCSI commands that match the command state that you specify.

[-command-type {Sequenced|Imm_Taskmgmt|Imm_Other}] - Command Type

If you use this parameter, the command displays a list of active iSCSI commands that contains the specified command type. The command types indicate:

- "Sequenced" -- the system processes the commands in sequence
- "Imm_Taskmgmt" -- the system processes the commands immediately
- "Imm_Other" -- the system processes the commands as queued

Examples

```
cluster1::> vsriver iscsi command show -instance -vsriver vs_1

      Vserver: vs_1
Target Portal Group Name: tpgroup_1
Target Session ID: 2
      Command ID: 20797
Initiator Name: iqn.1993-08.org.debian:01:fa752b8a5a3a
Initiator Alias: alias_1
Initiator Session ID: 00:02:3d:01:00:00
      Command Sub ID: 20797
      Command State: Scsidb_Waiting_STLayer
      Command Type: Sequenced
```

vsvriver iscsi connection commands

The connection directory

Commands used for managing iSCSI connections.

vserver iscsi connection show

Display active iSCSI connections

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays iSCSI connection information within a session. If you do not specify a connection, the command displays all information for all connections.

An active iSCSI session can contain one or multiple iSCSI connections. If an iSCSI connection has not completed the iSCSI login sequence, the iSCSI session might not contain iSCSI connections.

This command gives real-time status of connection activity. You can use the parameters *header-digest-enabled* and *data-digest-enabled* to troubleshoot performance problems.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the *-fields <fieldname>, ...* parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use *'-fields ?'* to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the *-instance* parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to display iSCSI connections that match the Vserver that you specify.

[-tpgroup <text>] - Target Portal Group

Use this parameter to display iSCSI connections that match the target portal group that you specify.

[-tsih <integer>] - Target Session ID

Use this parameter to display iSCSI connections that match the target session ID that you specify.

[-connection-id <integer>] - Connection ID

Use this parameter to display iSCSI connections that match the connection ID that you specify.

[-connection-state <iSCSI Connection State>] - Connection State

Use this parameter to display iSCSI connections that match the connection state you specify.

[-has-session {true|false}] - Connection Has session

Specifies if a session is established for a connection. If you enter this command using the parameter without a value, it is set to true, and the command displays all connections that have an established session. If you set this parameter to false, the command displays all connections that do not have established sessions.

[-lif <text>] - Logical interface

Use this parameter to display iSCSI connections that match the logical interface that you specify.

[-tpgroup-tag <integer>] - Target Portal Group Tag

Use this parameter to display iSCSI connections that use the target portal group tag that you specify.

[-local-address <text>] - Local IP Address

Use this parameter to display iSCSI connections that use the local IP address that you specify.

[-local-ip-port <integer>] - Local TCP Port

Use this parameter to display iSCSI connections that use the local TCP port that you specify.

[-authentication-method {CHAP|deny|none}] - Authentication Type

Use this parameter to display iSCSI connections that match the authentication type that you specify. CHAP requires password validation. Deny does not allow connections. None allows all connections.

[-data-digest-enabled {true|false}] - Data Digest Enabled

Specifies if data digest is enabled for a connection. If you enter this command using the parameter without a value, it is set to true, and the command displays all connections that support data digest. If you set this parameter to false, the command displays all connections that do not support data digest.

[-header-digest-enabled {true|false}] - Header Digest Enabled

Specifies if header digest is supported. If you enter this command using the parameter without a value, it is set to true, and the command shows all connections that support header digest. If you set this parameter to false, the command displays all connections that do not support header digest.

[-rcv-window-size <integer>] - TCP/IP Recv Size

Use this parameter to display iSCSI connections that match the specified negotiated size of the TCP/IP receive window in bytes.

[-initiator-mrdsi <integer>] - Initiator Max Recv Data Length

Use this parameter to display iSCSI connections that match the maximum length of message that the initiator can receive.

[-remote-address <text>] - Remote IP address

Use the parameter to display iSCSI connections that match the IP address of the initiator that you specify.

[-remote-ip-port <integer>] - Remote TCP Port

Use this parameter to display iSCSI connections that match the specified TCP port of initiator that you specify.

[-target-mrdsi <integer>] - Target Max Recv Data Length

Use this parameter to display iSCSI connections that match the maximum message size that a target can receive.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vsver iocsi connection show -vsver vs1
```

Vserver	Tpgroup Name	TSIH	Conn ID	Local Address	Remote Address	TCP Recv Size
vs1	vs1.iocsi	6	0	10.63.8.163	10.60.141.65	131400
vs1	vs1.iocsi	7	0	10.63.8.163	10.62.8.75	131400

2 entries were displayed.

vsver iocsi connection shutdown

Shut down a connection on a node

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command shuts down a specified iSCSI connection within a session. If you want to shut down all iSCSI connections in a session, use the [“vsver iocsi session shutdown” on page 1786](#) command.

Parameters**-vsver <Vserver Name> - Vserver**

Specifies the Vserver.

-tpgroup <text> - Target Portal Group

Specifies the target portal group that contains the connection you want to shut down.

-tsih <integer> - Target Session ID

Specifies the target session ID that you want to shut down.

-connection-id <integer> - Connection ID

Specifies the connection ID that you want to shut down.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> vserver iscsi connection shutdown -vserver vs_1 -tpgroup tpgroup_1 -tsih 4 -connection-id 0
```

vserver iscsi initiator commands

The initiator directory

Commands used for managing the initiators connected to SAN targets.

vserver iscsi initiator show

Display iSCSI initiators currently connected

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays a list of active initiators currently connected to a specified Vserver.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the **-fields <fieldname>, ...** parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use **'-fields ?'** to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the **-instance** parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to display the active initiators that match the Vserver that you specify.

[-tpgroup <text>] - Target Portal Group

Use this parameter to display the active initiators that match the name of the target portal group that you specify.

[-tsih <integer>] - Target Session ID

Use this parameter to display the active initiators that match the target session ID you that specify.

[-initiator-name <text>] - Initiator Name

Use this parameter to display the active initiators that match the initiator name that you specify.

[-initiator-alias <text>] - Initiator Alias

Use this parameter to display the active initiators that match the alias name that you specify.

[-tpgroup-tag <integer>] - TPGGroup Tag

Use this parameter to display the active initiators that match the target portal group tag that you specify.

[-isid <text>] - Initiator Session ID

Use this parameter to display the active initiators that match the initiator session ID that you specify.

[-igroup <text>, ...] - Igroup Name

Use this parameter to display the active initiators that match the initiator group that you specify.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver iscsi initiator show -vserver vs_1
      Tpgroup      Initiator
Vserver Name      TSIH Name      ISID      IGroup
-----
vs_1      vs_1.iscsi      6      iqn.1994-05.com.redhat:6ed6dfb0489e
                                00:02:3d:03:00:00 -
vs_1      vs_1.iscsi      7      iqn.1993-08.org.debian:01:fa752b8a5a3a
                                00:02:3d:01:00:00 igroup_1
2 entries were displayed.
```


vserver iscsi interface commands

The interface directory

Commands used to manage iSCSI data logical interfaces.

vserver iscsi interface disable

Disable the specified interfaces for iSCSI service

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command disables the specified logical interfaces for an iSCSI service. Once disabled, all subsequent attempts to establish new iSCSI connections over the logical interface will fail.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver.

{ -lif <lif-name>, ... - Logical Interface

Specifies the logical interfaces on a Vserver you want to disable.

| -all | -a [true]} - All

Specifies that all logical interfaces on the Vserver are disabled.

[-force | -f [true]] - Force

When set to true, forces the termination of any active iSCSI sessions without prompting you for a confirmation.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver iscsi interface disable -vserver vs_1 -lif vs_1.iscsi
```

vserver iscsi interface enable

Enable the specified interfaces for iSCSI service

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command enables specified logical interfaces for iSCSI Vserver service. Once enabled, your system accepts new iSCSI connections and services iSCSI requests over the newly enabled logical interfaces.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver.

{ -lif <lif-name>, ... - Logical Interface

Specifies the logical interfaces on a Vserver that you want to enable.

| -all | -a [true]} - All

When set to true, all logical interfaces are enabled. If you use this parameter without a value, it is set to true, and the command enables all logical interfaces.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver iscsi interface enable -vserver vs_1 -lif vs_1.iscsi
```

vserver iscsi interface modify

Modify network interfaces used for iSCSI connectivity

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver iscsi interface modify` command modifies the iSCSI specific configuration for an iSCSI LIF.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver.

-lif <lif-name> - Logical Interface

Use this parameter to specify the logical interface on a Vserver that you want to modify.

[-sendtargets-fqdn <text>] - iSCSI Discovery SendTargets FQDN

Use this parameter to specify the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) to return during an iSCSI Discovery SendTargets operation. To clear the FQDN, set this parameter to "". If unset, the IP address of the LIF is used in iSCSI SendTargets discovery. This is not part of iSNS and will not affect the iSNS configuration.

Examples

The following example modifies the `sendtargets-fqdn` of the iSCSI LIF `vs1_iscsi1` for Vserver `vs1` to `myhost.example.com`.

```
cluster1::> vserver iscsi interface modify -vserver vs1 -lif vs1_iscsi1 -sendtargets_fqdn myhost.example.com
```

vserver iscsi interface show

Show network interfaces used for iSCSI connectivity

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command shows the iSCSI logical interfaces for a specified Vserver. If you do not specify any of the parameters, the command displays all of the interfaces on a Vserver.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to display iSCSI logical interfaces that match the Vserver that you specify.

[-lif <lif-name>] - Logical Interface

Use this parameter to display iSCSI logical interfaces that that you specify.

[-status-admin {up|down}] - Administrative Status

Specifies the configured status of the logical interface. If you set this parameter to `up`, the command displays all iSCSI logical interfaces with the administrative status of `up`. If you set this parameter to `down`, the command displays all the iSCSI logical interfaces with the administrative status of `down`.

[-status-oper {up|down}] - Operational Status

Specifies the current status of the logical interface. If you set this parameter to up, the command displays all the iSCSI logical interfaces with the operational status of up. If you set this parameter to down, the command displays all the iSCSI logical interfaces with the operational status of down.

[-enabled {true|false}] - Enabled

Specifies if this logical unit is enabled for iSCSI service. If you enter this command without a parameter, its effective value is true, and the command displays all the enabled iSCSI logical interfaces.

[-address <IP Address>] - IP Address

Use this parameter to display iSCSI logical interfaces that match the IP address that you specify.

[-ip-port <integer>] - IP Port Number

Use this parameter to display iSCSI logical interfaces that match IP port number for the logical interface that you specify.

[-curr-node <nodename>] - Current Node

Use this parameter to display iSCSI logical interfaces that match current node that you specify.

[-curr-port {<netport>|<ifgrp>}] - Current Port

Use this parameter to display iSCSI logical interfaces that match specified current physical port that you specify.

[-is-home {true|false}] - Is Home

Specifies if the node hosting the logical interface is the initially configured node. If you use this command without using this parameter, it is set to true, and the command displays all iSCSI interfaces that are on the initially configured node.

[-tpgroup <text>] - TPGroup Name

Use this parameter to display iSCSI logical interfaces that match the target portal group name that you specify.

[-tpgroup-tag | -t <integer>] - TPGroup Tag

Use this parameter to display iSCSI logical interfaces that match the target portal group tag that you specify.

[-relative-port-id <integer>] - Relative Port ID

Use this parameter to display the iSCSI logical interface that matches the relative target port ID that you specify. The system assigns each logical interfaces and target portal group a relative target port ID that is Vserver unique. You cannot change this ID.

[-sendtargets-fqdn <text>] - iSCSI Discovery SendTargets FQDN (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to display the iSCSI logical interfaces that match the iSCSI Discovery SendTargets Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) that you specify.

Examples

The following example displays information for logical interfaces on Vserver vs_1.

```
cluster1::> vserver iscsi interface show -vserver vs_1
Vserver      Logical   Status   IP      Curr      Curr
Interface    TPGT     Admin/Oper Address  Node      Port Enabled
-----
vs_1         vs_1.iscsi 1027    up/up   10.63.8.165 node1     e0c  true
vs_1         vs_1.iscsi2 1028    up/up   10.63.8.166 node1     e0c  true
2 entries were displayed.
```

The following example displays the logical interface vs_1.iscsi with the relative target port ID of 1.

```
cluster1::> vserver iscsi interface show -vserver vs_1 -relative-port-id 1
Vserver      Logical   Status   IP      Curr      Curr
Interface    TPGT     Admin/Oper Address  Node      Port Enabled
-----
vs_1         vs_1.iscsi 1027    up/up   10.63.8.165 node1     e0c  true
```

vserver iscsi interface accesslist commands

The accesslist directory

Commands used to manage iSCSI accesslists.

vserver iscsi interface accesslist add

Add the iSCSI LIFs to the accesslist of the specified initiator

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command adds network interfaces to an access list for a specified initiator. An access list ensures that an initiator only logs in with IP addresses associated with the interfaces defined in the access list.

You can restrict an initiator to certain network interfaces to improve performance and security. Access lists are useful where a particular initiator cannot access all of the network interfaces on a node.

Access list policies are based on the interface name. The accesslist rules are:

- If you disable the network interface for iSCSI through the [“vserver iscsi interface disable” on page 1769](#) command, for example, the network interface is not accessible to any initiator regardless of any access lists in effect.
- If an initiator does not have an access list, that initiator can access any iSCSI-enabled network interface.
- If an initiator has an access list, that initiator can only login to network interfaces in its access list. Additionally, the initiator cannot discover any IP addresses that are not on this access list. If an initiator sends an iSCSI sendtargets request, the node responds with a list of IP addresses for iSCSI data logical interfaces that are in its access list.
- If an initiator does not have an access list, you automatically create an access list when you issue the `vserver iscsi interface accesslist add` command.
- If you remove all the interfaces from the access list of an initiator with the [“vserver iscsi interface accesslist remove” on page 1773](#) command, the accesslist is also deleted.
- Creating or modifying access list requires that initiator log out and log back in before changes take effect.

When you use the add or remove commands, the system warns you if an iSCSI session could be affected.

Note: You will not affect any iSCSI sessions if you use the `-a` parameter when adding or removing all interfaces.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver name.

-initiator-name <text> - Initiator Name

Specifies the initiator you want to add to the access list.

{ -lif <lif-name>, ... - Logical Interface

Specifies the lif you want to add to an access list.

| -all | -a [true]} - All

If you use this parameter without a value, it is set to true, and the command adds all iSCSI data logical interfaces for a vservers to an initiator's accesslist. If the initiator does not have an accesslist, the system creates a new accesslist.

[-force | -f [true]] - Force

If you use this parameter without a value, it is set to true, and the command does not prompt you when an active iSCSI service or any active iSCSI data logical interfaces could be affected. If you do not use this parameter, the command prompts for confirmation if the iSCSI service is active or if any active data logical interfaces would be affected.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver iscsi interface accesslist add -vserver vs_1 -initiator-name iqn.1992-08.com.example:abcdefg -a
```

vserver iscsi interface accesslist remove

Remove the iSCSI LIFs from the accesslist of the specified initiator

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command removes network interfaces from an access list for a specified initiator. The system removes the access list when the list is empty. When you remove a network interface from an initiator, this action could result in the shutdown of active sessions.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver name.

-initiator-name <text> - Initiator Name

Specifies the initiator that you want to remove logical interfaces from.

{ -lif <lif-name>, ... - Logical Interface

Specifies the logical interface you want to remove.

| -all | -a [true]} - All

If you use this parameter without a value, it is set to true, and the command removes all of the iSCSI data logical interfaces from an initiator's accesslist. If you remove all the network interfaces from an access list, the system removes the access list.

[-force | -f [true]] - Force

If you use this parameter without a value, it is set to true, and the command does not prompt you when an active iSCSI service or any active iSCSI data logical interfaces could be affected. If you do not use this parameter, the command prompts for confirmation if the iSCSI service is active or if any active data logical interfaces would be affected.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver iscsi interface accesslist remove -vserver vs_1 -initiator-name iqn.1992-08.com.example:abcdefg -a
```

vserver iscsi interface accesslist show

Show accesslist of the initiators for iSCSI connectivity

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays an access list for an initiator. An access list is a list of logical interfaces that an initiator can use for iSCSI logins. The system records the access lists as part of the node configuration and preserves the access lists during reboots.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[`-instance`] -

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[`-vserver <Vserver Name>`] - Vserver

Use this parameter to display the access lists that match the Vserver name that you specify.

[`-initiator-name <text>`] - Initiator Name

Use this parameter to display the access lists that match the initiator that you specify.

[`-lif <lif-name>`] - Logical Interface

Use this parameter to display the access lists that match the logical interface that you specify.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vsserver iscsi interface accesslist show -vserver vs1
Vserver      Initiator Name      Logical Interface
-----
vs1          iqn.2010-01.com.example:aaaaa  isw1
              isw2
              iqn.2010-01.com.example:aaabb  isw1
              isw2
4 entries were displayed.
```

vserver iscsi isns commands

The isns directory

vserver iscsi isns create

Configure the iSNS service for the Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command creates and starts an iSNS service with the IP address of the iSNS server.

Note: A Vserver management LIF must exist before you can create an iSNS service. This LIF is used to communicate with the iSNS server. To create a Vserver management LIF, use the [“network interface create” on page 333](#) command, with `-role data` and `-data-protocol none`.

Parameters

`-vserver <Vserver Name>` - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver for the iSNS service that you want to create.

`-address <IP Address>` - iSNS Server IP Address

Specifies the IP address of the iSNS server. Both IPv4 and IPv6 address families are supported. The address family must be the same as that of the vsserver management LIF.

Note: A default route must exist for the specified vsserver. To create a route, use the [“network routing-groups route create” on page 393](#) command. To view existing routes, use the [“network routing-groups route show” on page 394](#) command.

[`-status-admin {down|up}`] - Administrative Status

Specifies the administrative status of the iSNS service of a Vserver. If you set this parameter to up, the iSNS service starts for the Vserver and registers with the configured iSNS server. If you set this parameter to down, the Vserver loses its ability to register with the iSNS server and to be discovered by iSNS clients.

[`-force [true]`] - Force

`vserver iscsi isns create` fails if `vserver` management LIF is not configured. When you set this option to "true," you create an iSNS service on a Vserver even if the vserver does not have a vserver management LIF.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver iscsi isns create -vserver vs_1 -address 10.60.1.1 -status-admin up
```

Creates the iSNS service for Vserver `vs_1` using the IPv4 address.

```
cluster1::> vserver iscsi isns create -vserver vs_1 -address fd20:8b1e:b255:840b:a0df:565b:19b5:4d06 -status-admin up
```

vserver iscsi isns delete

Remove the iSNS service for the Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command deletes the iSNS service for the Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver for the iSNS service that you want to delete.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver iscsi isns delete -vserver vs_1
```

vserver iscsi isns modify

Modify the iSNS service for the Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command modifies the configuration of an iSNS service.

Modifications take effect immediately after you execute the command.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver for the iSNS service that you want to modify.

[-address <IP Address>] - iSNS Server IP Address

Specifies the IP address of the iSNS server. Both IPv4 and IPv6 address families are supported. The address family must be the same as that of the vserver management LIF.

Note: A default route must exist for the specified vserver. To create a route, use the [“network routing-groups route create” on page 393](#) command. To view existing routes, use the [“network routing-groups route show” on page 394](#) command.

[-status-admin {down|up}] - Administrative Status

Specifies the administrative status of the iSNS service of a Vserver. If you set this parameter to up, the iSNS service starts for the Vserver, and registers with the configured iSNS server. If you set this parameter to down, the Vserver loses its ability to register with the iSNS server and to be discovered by iSNS clients.

[-force [true]] - Force

`vserver iscsi isns modify` fails to modify the iSNS server address if vserver management LIF is not configured. When you set this option to "true," you can modify the iSNS service on a Vserver even if the vserver does not have a vserver management LIF.

Examples

```
cluster1::> iscsi isns modify -vserver vs_1 -status-admin up
```

vserver iscsi isns show

Show iSNS service configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Shows the iSNS service configuration.

Parameters

[*-fields* <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the *-fields* <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '*-fields ?*' to display the fields to specify.

[*-instance*]]

If you specify the *-instance* parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[*-vserver* <Vserver Name>] - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to display the iSNS services that match the Vserver name that you specify.

[*-address* <IP Address>] - iSNS Server IP Address

Use this parameter to display the iSNS services that match the IP address of the iSNS server that you specify.

[*-status-admin* {down|up}] - Administrative Status

Use this parameter to display the iSNS services that match the configured status of the service that you specify.

[*-entity-id* <text>] - iSNS Server Entity Id

Use this parameter to display the iSNS services that match the configured iSNS server entity-id that you specify.

[*-last-successful-update* <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Last Successful Update

Use this parameter to display the iSNS services that match the time of the last successful attempt.

[*-last-update-attempt* <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Last Update Attempt

Use this parameter to display the iSNS services that match the time of the last update attempt.

[*-last-update-result* <isnsErrors>] - Last Update Result

Use this parameter to display the iSNS services that match the result of the last update attempt.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver iscsi isns show
Vserver      iSNS Server Entity Identifier  iSNS Server IP Address iSNS Status
-----
iscsi_vs     isns:00000044                  10.229.136.188        up
```

Displays the output of the show command for all Vservers in a cluster.

```
cluster1::> vserver iscsi isns show -instance
Vserver Name: vs1
iSNS Server IP Address: 10.72.19.11
Administrative Status: up
```



```
iSNS Server Entity Id: isns.0000001c
Last Successful Update: 11/12/2011 10:18:45
Last Update Attempt: 11/12/2011 10:18:45
Last Update Result: iSNS_Ok
```

```
Vserver Name: vs2
iSNS Server IP Address: 10.72.16.13
Administrative Status: up
iSNS Server Entity Id: isns.0000001b
Last Successful Update: 11/12/2011 13:38:05
Last Update Attempt: 11/12/2011 13:38:05
Last Update Result: iSNS_Ok
```

2 entries were displayed.

vserver iscsi isns start

Starts the iSNS service

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Starts the iSNS service. Once you start the iSNS service, the Vserver automatically register with the iSNS server.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver for the iSNS service that you want to start.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver iscsi isns start -vserver vs_1
```

vserver iscsi isns stop

Stops the iSNS service

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Stops the iSNS service. Once you stop the iSNS service, the Vserver loses the ability to register with the iSNS server and to be discovered by iSNS clients.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver for the iSNS service that you want to stop.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver iscsi isns stop -vserver vs_1
```

vserver iscsi isns update

Force update of registered iSNS information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Forces an update of the registration information with the iSNS server. Normally, the system checks for iSNS configuration changes on the Vserver every few minutes and automatically sends updates to the iSNS server.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver for the iSNS service that you want to update.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vsriver iscsi isns update -vserver vs_1
```

vserver iscsi security commands

The security directory

Commands used to manage iSCSI security configuration.

vserver iscsi security add-initiator-address-ranges

Add IP Address Ranges

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Add IP address ranges to an existing iSCSI security entry

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver.

-initiator-name | -i <text> - Initiator Name

Specifies the initiator.

-initiator-address-ranges {<ipaddr>|<ipaddr>-<ipaddr>}, ... - Initiator IP Address Ranges

Specifies one or more initiator source IP address range. The IPv4 or IPv6 address range contains a start address and an end address. The start and end addresses themselves are included in the range.

An example of a valid IPv4 address range is: '192.168.1.100-192.168.1.150'.

An example of a valid IPv6 address range is: '2001:db8::1000:1-2001:db8::1000:50'.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vsriver iscsi security add-initiator-address-range
-vserver vs1 -initiator-name ign.1993-08.com.example:01:e3f87c7cf2e4
-initiator-address-range 192.168.2.1-192.168.2.255
```

vserver iscsi security create

Create an iSCSI authentication configuration for an initiator

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command configures the security method for an iSCSI initiator on a Vserver. The outbound CHAP password and user name are optional. If you want mutual authentication, you need to configure both inbound and outbound CHAP passwords and user names.

You cannot use the same password for inbound and outbound settings.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver.

-initiator-name | -i <text> - Initiator Name

Specifies the initiator that you want to create a security method for. You can use either an iqn such as iqn.1995-08.com.example:string or eui such as eui.0123456789abcdef for the initiator.

-auth-type | -s {CHAP|deny|none} - Authentication Type

Specifies the authentication type:

- CHAP - Authenticates using a CHAP user name and password.
- none - The initiator can access the Vserver without authentication.
- deny - The initiator cannot access the Vserver.

[-user-name | -n <text>] - Inbound CHAP User Name

Specifies the inbound CHAP user name. CHAP user names can be one to 128 bytes. A null user name is not allowed. If provided, you will be prompted to provide the corresponding inbound CHAP password.

[-outbound-user-name | -m <text>] - Outbound CHAP User Name

Specifies the outbound CHAP user name. CHAP user names can be one to 128 bytes. If provided, you will be prompted to enter the corresponding outbound CHAP password.

[-initiator-address-ranges {<ipaddr>|<ipaddr>-<ipaddr>}, ...] - Initiator IP Address Ranges

Specifies one or more initiator source IP address ranges. If this list is empty, the initiator is allowed to log in from any IP address. The IPv4 or IPv6 address range contains a start address and an end address. The start and end addresses themselves are included in the range.

An example of a valid IPv4 address range is: '192.168.1.100-192.168.1.150'.

An example of a valid IPv6 address range is: '2001:db8::1000:1-2001:db8::1000:50'.

Examples

```
cluster1:: vsriver iscsi security create -initiator
eui.0123456789abcdef -auth-type CHAP -user-name bob -outbound-user-name bob2
```

Password: [enter password]

Outbound Password: [enter password]

Creates authentication method chap for initiator eui.0123456789abcdef with inbound and outbound usernames and passwords.

```
cluster1:: vsriver iscsi security create -vserver vs_1
-initiator-name iqn.1995-08.com.example:e3f87c7cf2e4 -auth-type none
-initiator-address-ranges 192.168.1.1-192.168.1.255
```

vsriver iscsi security default

Configure the default authentication settings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command defines a default iSCSI authentication method for your Vserver. If you do not configure the initiator to use a user-defined authentication method, the system assigns the default authentication method

automatically to the initiator. Use the [“vserver iscsi security create” on page 1778](#) command if you want to configure a user-defined authentication method.

The outbound CHAP user name and password are optional. If you want a bi-directional handshake, provide the outbound user name and you will be prompted for the corresponding password.

You cannot use the same password for inbound and outbound settings.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver.

-auth-type | -s {CHAP|deny|none} - Authentication Method

Specifies the authentication type:

- CHAP - Authenticates using a CHAP user name and password.
- none - The initiator can access the Vserver without authentication.
- deny - The initiator cannot access the Vserver.

[-user-name | -n <text>] - Inbound CHAP User Name

Specifies the inbound CHAP user name. CHAP user names can be one to 128 bytes. A null user name is not allowed. If provided, you will be prompted to provide the corresponding inbound CHAP password.

{ [-outbound-user-name | -m <text>] - Outbound CHAP User Name

Specifies the outbound CHAP user name. CHAP user names can be one to 128 bytes. If provided, you will be prompted to enter the corresponding outbound CHAP password.

| [-clear-outbound [true]] - Clear Outbound CHAP Parameters

Removes the outbound user name and the outbound password information from the default authentication method. After you clear the outbound information, you no longer have a bi-directional handshake.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver iscsi security default -vserver vs1 -security chap -user-name bob -outbound-user-name bob_out
```

Password:

Outbound Password:

vserver iscsi security delete

Delete the iSCSI authentication configuration for an initiator

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command removes the security settings for this initiator. The default authentication setting now applies to this initiator.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver.

-initiator-name | -i <text> - Initiator Name

Specifies the initiator that you want to remove the authentication setting from.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver iscsi security delete -vserver vs1 -initiator iqn.1992-08.com.example:abcdefg
```

vserver iscsi security modify

Modify the iSCSI authentication configuration for an initiator

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The command modifies an existing authentication method for an initiator. To delete the authentication setting for an initiator, use the [“vserver iscsi security delete” on page 1780](#) command.

The outbound CHAP password and user name are optional. If you want a bi-directional handshake, you need to configure both inbound and outbound CHAP passwords and user names.

You do not need to know the inbound or outbound passwords to change them.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver.

-initiator-name | -i <text> - Initiator Name

Specifies the initiator name that you want to modify the existing authentication method.

[-auth-type | -s {CHAP|deny|none}] - Authentication Type

Specifies the authentication type:

- CHAP - Authenticates using a CHAP user name and password.
- none - The initiator can access the Vserver without authentication.
- deny - The initiator cannot access the Vserver.

[-user-name | -n <text>] - Inbound CHAP User Name

Specifies the inbound CHAP user name. CHAP user names can be one to 128 bytes. A null user name is not allowed. If provided, you will be prompted to provide the corresponding inbound CHAP password.

{ [-outbound-user-name | -m <text>] - Outbound CHAP User Name

Specifies the outbound CHAP user name. CHAP user names can be one to 128 bytes. If provided, you will be prompted to enter the corresponding outbound CHAP password.

| [-clear-outbound [true]] - Clear Outbound CHAP Parameters

Removes the outbound user name and the outbound password information from the authentication method. After you clear the outbound information, you no longer have a bi-directional handshake.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver iscsi security modify -vserver vs_1 -initiator iqn.1992-08.com.example:abcdefg -auth-type chap -user-name bob -outbound-
```

Password:

Outbound Password:

vserver iscsi security prepare-to-downgrade

Prepares the system for downgrade

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command prepares the cluster for a downgrade to an earlier version of Data ONTAP. Before using this command verify that all security entries do not have any initiator address ranges defined. This may be done by running the command [“vserver iscsi security show” on page 1782](#) *address-ranges*

Examples

```
cluster1::> vsver iscsi security prepare-to-downgrade
```

vsver iscsi security remove-initiator-address-ranges

Remove an IP Address Range

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Remove IP address ranges to an existing iSCSI security entry

Parameters

-vsver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver.

-initiator-name | -i <text> - Initiator Name

Specifies the initiator.

-initiator-address-ranges {<ipaddr>|<ipaddr>-<ipaddr>}, ... - Initiator IP Address Ranges

Specifies one or more initiator source IP address range. The IPv4 or IPv6 address range contains a start address and an end address. The start and end addresses themselves are included in the range.

An example of a valid IPv4 address range is: '192.168.1.100-192.168.1.150'.

An example of a valid IPv6 address range is: '2001:db8::1000:1-2001:db8::1000:50'.

Examples

```
netapp-clus-1::> vsver iscsi security remove-initiator-address-range
-vsver vs1 -initiator-name ign.1993-08.com.example:01:e3f87c7cf2e4
-initiator-address-range 192.168.2.1-192.168.2.255
```

vsver iscsi security show

Show the current iSCSI authentication configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the default authentication and all initiator-specific authentication information. Data ONTAP authentication overrides all other service authentication methods.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the **-fields <fieldname>, ...** parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use **'-fields ?'** to display the fields to specify.

| [-address-masks]

Display the list of IP Address ranges in CIDR notation that each initiator is allowed to originate from. If this list is empty, the initiator is allowed to log in from any IP address. The IPv4 or IPv6 address range contains a start address and an end address. The start and end addresses themselves are included in the range.

| [-address-ranges]

Display the list of IP Address ranges that each initiator is allowed to originate from. If this list is empty, the initiator is allowed to log in from any IP address. The IPv4 or IPv6 address range contains a start address and an end address. The start and end addresses themselves are included in the range.

| [-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to display authentication information that matches the Vserver name that you specify.

[-initiator-name | -i <text>] - Initiator Name

Use this parameter to display authentication information that matches the initiator that you specify.

[-auth-type | -s {CHAP|deny|none}] - Authentication Type

Use this parameter to display authentication information that matches the authentication type that you specify.

[-user-name | -n <text>] - Inbound CHAP User Name

Use this parameter to display authentication information that matches the inbound CHAP user name that you specify.

[-outbound-user-name | -m <text>] - Outbound CHAP User Name

Use this parameter to display authentication information that matches the outbound CHAP user name that you specify.

[-auth-chap-policy <local>] - Authentication CHAP Policy

Use this parameter to display authentication information that matches the authentication CHAP policy that you specify.

[-initiator-address-ranges {<ipaddr>|<ipaddr>-<ipaddr>}, ...] - Initiator IP Address Ranges

Use this parameter to display authentication information that matches the initiator address range that you specify. If this list is empty, the initiator is allowed to log in from any IP address. The IPv4 or IPv6 address range contains a start address and an end address. The start and end addresses themselves are included in the range.

An example of a valid IPv4 address range is: '192.168.1.100-192.168.1.150'.

An example of a valid IPv6 address range is: '2001:db8::1000:1-2001:db8::1000:50'.

[-initiator-address-masks <IP Address/Mask>, ...] - Initiator IP Address Masks

Use this parameter to display authentication information that matches the initiator address masks that you specify. If this list is empty, the initiator is allowed to log in from any IP address. The IPv4 or IPv6 address range contains a start address and an end address. The start and end addresses themselves are included in the range.

An example of a valid IPv4 address range in CIDR notation is: 192.168.1.3/32.

An example of a valid IPv6 address range in CIDR notation is: 2001:db8::1000:1/128.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vsriver iscsi security show -vserver vs1
```

Vserver	Initiator Name	Auth Type	Auth Policy	CHAP Inbound User Name	CHAP Outbound User Name
vs1	default	none	-	-	-
	iqn.2010-12.com.example:abcdefg	CHAP	local	bob	bob2

2 entries were displayed.

Displays the authentication information for Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::> vsriver iscsi security show -address-ranges -vserver vs1
```

Vserver	Initiator Name	Initiator Address Ranges

```
vs1      iqn.2010-12.com.example:abcdefg
        iqn.2010-12.com.example:hijklmn
        192.168.1.100-192.168.1.150
        2001:db8::1000:1-2001:db8::1000:50
```

2 entries were displayed.

Displays the initiator and their valid address ranges for Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::> vserver iscsi security show -address-masks -vserver vs1
```

Vserver	Initiator Name	Initiator Address Ranges
vs1	iqn.2010-12.com.example:abcdefg	
	iqn.2010-12.com.example:hijklmn	
		192.168.1.100/30
		192.168.1.104/29
		192.168.1.112/28
		192.168.1.128/28
		192.168.1.144/30
		192.168.1.148/31
		192.168.1.150/32
		2001:db8::1000:1/128
		2001:db8::1000:2/127
		2001:db8::1000:4/126
		2001:db8::1000:8/125
		2001:db8::1000:10/124
		2001:db8::1000:20/123
		2001:db8::1000:40/124
		2001:db8::1000:50/128

2 entries were displayed.

vserver iscsi session commands

The session directory

vserver iscsi session show

Display iSCSI sessions

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays iSCSI session information. If you do not specify the target session ID (TSIH), the command displays all session information for the specified Vserver. If a Vserver is not specified, the command displays all session information in the cluster. Use the [“vserver iscsi connection show” on page 1766](#) command to display connection information. Use the [“vserver iscsi session parameter show” on page 1787](#) command to show the parameters used when creating the session.

You can use session information for troubleshooting performance problems.

An iSCSI session can have one or multiple connections. Typically a session has at least one connection.

Most of the parameters are read-only. However, some parameters can be modified with the [“vserver iscsi modify” on page 1761](#) command.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the **-fields <fieldname>, ...** parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use **'-fields ?'** to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the **-instance** parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to display iSCSI session information that matches the Vserver name that you specify.

[-tpgroup <text>] - Target Portal Group

Use this parameter to display iSCSI session information that matches the target portal group name that you specify.

[-tsih <integer>] - Target Session ID

Use this parameter to display iSCSI session information that matches the target session ID that you specify.

[-max-ios-per-session <integer>] - Max Commands per Session

Use this parameter to display iSCSI session information that matches the maximum commands per session count you specify.

[-data-pdu-in-order {true|false}] - Data PDU in Order

Specifies if the data PDUs are in sequence order. If you enter this command without using this parameter, it is set to true, and the command displays all session information that supports PDUs in order. If you provide a false value, the command displays all session information that does not support PDUs in order.

[-data-sequence-in-order {true|false}] - Data Sequence in Order

Specifies if the data is in sequence order. If you enter this command without using this parameter, it is set to true, and the command displays all session information where data sequence is supported. If you provide a false value, the command displays all session information that does not support data sequence.

[-default-time-to-retain <integer>] - Default Time to Retain

Use this parameter to display session information that matches the retain time that you specify. This value specifies the amount of time before active reassignment is possible after an unexpected connection termination or a connection reset. A value of 0 means the connection task state is immediately discarded by the target.

[-default-time-to-wait <integer>] - Default Time to Wait

Use this parameter to display session information that matches the logout or active task assignment wait time that you specify. Wait time refers to the amount of time before attempting an explicit or implicit logout or active task assignment after an unexpected connection termination or connection reset.

[-error-recovery-level <integer>] - Error Recovery Level

Use this command to display session information that matches the error recovery level that you specify.

[-first-burst-length <integer>] - First Burst Length

Use this parameter to display session information that matches the first burst length that you specify. First burst length is the maximum amount of unsolicited data in bytes that can be sent during the execution of a single iSCSI packet. First burst length covers the total amount of immediate data and the unsolicited data-out PDU. The first burst length must not exceed the maximum burst length.

[-immediate-data-enabled {true|false}] - Immediate Data

Specifies if immediate data is supported. When immediate data is supported, the initiator can send immediate data. If you enter this command using the parameter without a value, it is set to true, and the command displays all session information that supports immediate data. If you provide a false value, the command displays all session information that does not support immediate data.

[-initiator-alias <text>] - Initiator Alias

Use this parameter to display iSCSI session information that matches the alias name of the initiator that you specify.

[-initial-r2t-enabled {true|false}] - Initial R2T Enabled

Specifies if the initiator supports Initial Ready to Transfer (R2T). R2T is the mechanism that allows the target to request the initiator for output data. If you enter this command using the parameter without a value, it is set to true, and the command displays all session information that supports initial R2T data. If

you provide a false value, the command displays all session information that does not support initial R2T data.

[-initiator-name <text>] - Initiator Name

Use this parameter to display the iSCSI session information that matches the initiator name that you specify.

[-isid <text>] - Initiator Session ID

Use this parameter to display iSCSI session information that matches the initiator session ID that you specify.

[-max-burst-length <integer>] - Max Burst Length for Session

Use this parameter to display iSCSI session information that matches the maximum burst length that you specify. Maximum burst length is the maximum iSCSI data payload in bytes for a data-in or solicited data-out sequence.

[-max-connections <integer>] - Max Connections for Session

Use this parameter to display iSCSI session information that matches the maximum number of connections that you specify.

[-max-outstanding-r2t <integer>] - Max Outstanding R2T for Session

Use this parameter to display iSCSI session information that matches the maximum number of outstanding R2T per task that you specify.

[-session-type <iSCSI Session Type>] - Session Type

Use this parameter to display iSCSI session information that matches the session type that you specify.

[-tpgroup-tag <integer>] - Target Portal Group Tag

Use this parameter to display iSCSI session information that matches the target portal group tag that you specify.

[-connection-ids <integer>, ...] - Active Connection IDs

Use this parameter to display iSCSI session information that matches the active connection IDs that you specify.

Examples

```
cluster1:~# vserver iscsi session show -vserver vs_1
```

Vserver	Tpgroup	TSIH	Initiator	Initiator
Name			Name	Alias
vs_1	tpgroup_1	2	iqn.1993-08.org.debian:01:fa752b8a5a3a	
			00:02:3d:01:00:00	initiator-alias

Displays session information for all sessions on Vserver vs_1.

vserver iscsi session shutdown

Shut down a session on a node

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command forces a shutdown of all connections in a session. If you want to shut down a single connection in a session, use the [“vserver iscsi connection shutdown” on page 1767](#) command.

Parameters

-vserver *<Vserver Name>* - **Vserver**

Specifies the Vserver.

-tpgroup <text> - Target Portal Group

Specifies the target portal group that contains the session you want to shutdown.

-tsih <integer> - Target Session ID

Specifies the target session ID that you want to shut down.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> vsriver iscsi session shutdown -vserver vs_1 -tpgroup tpgroup_1 -tsih 2
```

vserver iscsi session parameter commands

The parameter directory

Commands used for displaying parameters used for iSCSI sessions

vserver iscsi session parameter show

Display the parameters used to establish an iSCSI session

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays session parameter information. This command is intended for troubleshooting performance problems.

Most of the parameters are read-only. However, some parameters can be modified with the [“vserver iscsi modify” on page 1761](#) command.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to display session information that matches the Vserver name that you specify.

[-tpgroup <text>] - Target Portal Group

Use this parameter to display session information that matches the target portal group name that you specify.

[-tsih <integer>] - Target Session ID

Use this parameter to display session information that matches the target session ID that you specify.

[-cmd-window-size <integer>] - Max Commands per Session

Use this parameter to display session information that matches the command window size that you specify.

[-data-pdu-in-order {true|false}] - Data PDU in Order

Use this parameter to display session information with the value of the Protocol Data Units (PDU) in order flag you specify. This parameter indicates if the data within a sequence can be in any order or must be in sequence. If you enter this command without using this parameter, it is set to true, and the command displays all session information that supports PDUs in order. If you provide a false value, the command displays all session information that does not support PDUs in order.

[-data-sequence-in-order {true|false}] - Data Sequence in Order

Use this parameter to display session information with the value of the data sequence in order flag that you specify. If you enter this command without using this parameter, it is set to true, and the command displays all session information that supports data sequence. If you set the values to false, the command displays all session information that does not support data sequence.

[-default-time-to-retain <integer>] - Default Time to Retain

Use this parameter to display session information that matches the retain time that you specify. This value specifies the amount of time before active reassignment is possible after an unexpected connection termination or a connection reset. A value of 0 means the connection task state is immediately discarded by the target.

[-default-time-to-wait <integer>] - Default Time to Wait

Use this parameter to display session information that matches the logout or active task assignment wait time that you specify. Wait time refers to the amount of time before attempting an explicit or implicit logout or active task assignment after an unexpected connection termination or connection reset.

[-error-recovery-level <integer>] - Error Recovery Level

Use this command to display session information that matches the error recovery level that you specify.

[-first-burst-length <integer>] - First Burst Length

Use this parameter to display session information that matches the first burst length that you specify. First burst length is the maximum amount of unsolicited data in bytes that can be sent during the execution of a single iSCSI packet. First burst length covers the total amount of immediate data and the unsolicited data-out PDU. The first burst length must not exceed the maximum burst length.

[-immediate-data-enabled {true|false}] - Immediate Data

Use this parameter to display session information with the value of the immediate data-enabled flag that you specify. If you enter this command without using this parameter, it is set to true, and the command displays all session information that supports immediate data. If you set the value to false, the command displays all session information that does not support immediate data.

[-initial-r2t-enabled {true|false}] - Initial R2T Enabled

Use this parameter to display session information with the value of the R2T data-enabled flag that you specify. If you enter this command without using this parameter, it is set to true, and the command displays all session information that supports R2T data. If you set the value to false, the command displays all session information that does not support R2T data.

[-initiator-alias <text>] - Initiator Alias

Use this parameter to display iSCSI session information that matches the initiator alias name you specify.

[-initiator-name <text>] - Initiator Name

Use this parameter to display iSCSI session information that matches the initiator name you specify.

[-isid <text>] - Initiator Session ID

Use this parameter to display iSCSI session information that matches the initiator session identifier you specify.

[-max-burst-length <integer>] - Max Burst Length for Session

Use this parameter to display iSCSI session information that matches the maximum burst length that you specify. Maximum burst length is the maximum iSCSI data payload in bytes for a data-in or solicited data-out sequence.

[-max-connections <integer>] - Max Connections for Session

Use this parameter to display iSCSI session information that matches the maximum number of connections that you specify.

[-max-outstanding-r2t <integer>] - Max Outstanding R2T for Session

Use this parameter to display iSCSI session information that matches the maximum number of outstanding R2T per task that you specify.

[-session-type <iSCSI Session Type>] - Session Type

Use this parameter to display iSCSI session information that matches the session type you specify.

[-tpgroup-tag <integer>] - Target Portal Group Tag

Use this parameter to display iSCSI session information that matches the target portal group tag you specify.

[-initiator-mrdsi <integer>, ...] - Initiator Max Recv Data Len

Use this parameter to display iSCSI session information that matches the initiator maximum receivable data segment length you specify. An iSCSI initiator declares the maximum data segment length in bytes it can receive in an iSCSI PDU during the iSCSI login phase.

[-target-mrdsi <integer>, ...] - Target Max Recv Data Len

Use this parameter to display iSCSI session information that matches the target maximum receivable data segment length you specify. An iSCSI target declares the maximum data segment length in bytes it can receive in an iSCSI PDU during the iSCSI login phase.

Examples

```
cluster1::> iscsi session parameter show -vserver vs_1
      Tpgroup      Max  Data PDU Data Seq Time 2 Time 2 Error  Imm  Initial
Vserver Name      TSIH Conn In  Order In  Order Retain Wait   Rec Lvl Data  R2T
-----
vs_1    vs_1.iscsi 6    1 true    true    0    2    0 true false
vs_1    vs_1.iscsi 7    1 true    true    0    2    0 true false
2 entries were displayed.
```

vserver locks commands

Manage Client Locks

vserver locks break

Break file locks based on a set of criteria

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver locks break` command breaks one or more locks.

Parameters**{ -vserver <vserver name> - Vserver**

This parameter specifies the Vserver containing the lock.

-volume <volume name> - Volume

This parameter specifies the name of the volume containing the lock.

[-lif <lif-name>] - Logical Interface

This parameter specifies the logical interface through which the lock was established.

[-lif-id <integer>] - Logical Interface ID

This parameter specifies the logical interface id through which the lock was established.

-path <text> - Object Path

This parameter specifies a path to the lock.

| -lockid <UUID>} - Lock UUID

This parameter specifies the universally unique identifier (UUID) for the lock. Queries and wildcard characters are not supported.

-owner-id <text> - Owner ID

This parameter specifies an owner ID for a lock. This parameter must be used with the query notation { } exhibited in the second example.

-protocol <lock protocol> - Lock Protocol

This parameter specifies the protocol that was used to establish a lock. This parameter must be used with the query notation { } exhibited in the second example.

-client-address <IP Address> - Client Address

This parameter specifies a client address associated with a lock. This parameter must be used with the query notation { } exhibited in the second example.

-client-address-type {ipv4|ipv6|ipv6z} - Client Address Type

This parameter specifies the type of ip address a client used to create its lock (ipv4, ipv6). This parameter must be used with the query notation { } exhibited in the second example.

Examples

The following example breaks the locks on all objects on the Vserver named vs0 in the volume named vol0, regardless of the paths to the locked objects and the logical interface through which the locks were established.

```
cluster1::*> vserver locks break -vserver vs0 -volume vol0 -path * -lif *
WARNING: Breaking file locks can cause applications to become unsynchronized
         and may lead to data corruption.
Do you want to continue? {y|n}: y
1 entry was acted on.
```

The vserver locks break command can also be issued using a query on the parameters available to the vserver locks show command. The following example breaks all NLM protocol lock objects locked by the client at address 12.34.56.78.

```
cluster1::*> vserver locks break { -protocol nlm -client-address 12.34.56.78 }
Warning: Breaking file locks can cause applications to become unsynchronized
         and may lead to data corruption.
Do you want to continue? {y|n}: y
1 entry was acted on.
```

vserver locks show

Display current list of locks

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver locks show` command displays information about locks. A lock is a synchronization mechanism for enforcing limits on concurrent access to files where many clients can be accessing the same file at the same time. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about locks:

- Vserver name
- Volume name
- Object path
- Logical interface name
- Lock protocol
- Lock type

- Client

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-smb-attrs]

If you specify the -smb-attrs parameter, the command displays information related to SMB2 and higher.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

{ [-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about locks on the specified Vserver.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about locks on the specified volume.

[-lif <lif-name>] - Logical Interface

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about locks established through the specified logical interface name.

[-lif-id <integer>] - Logical Interface ID (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about locks established through the specified logical interface id.

[-path <text>] - Object Path

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about locks at the specified path name.

| [-lockid <UUID>]] - Lock UUID

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the lock with the specified universally unique identifier (UUID).

[-is-constituent {true|false}] - Is Constituent Volume

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about volumes that either are or are not constituents of a FlexGroup, depending on the value provided. This field is *false* for constituents of an Infinite Volume.

[-protocol <lock protocol>] - Lock Protocol

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about locks established through the specified protocol. Some of the valid protocols are:

- *cifs*: SMB locks
- *nlm*: NFS3 locks
- *nfsv4*: NFS4.0 locks
- *nfsv4.1*: NFS4.1 locks
- *crposix*: CrPosix locks for CREATE and LINK
- *fcache*: Delegations for 7-mode destination FlexCache volumes

[-type {byte-range|share-level|op-lock|delegation}] - Lock Type

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about locks of the specified lock type. The four types of locks are:

- Byte-range locks: Lock only a portion of a file.
- Share locks: Represent opened files.
- Opportunistic locks: Control client-side caching over SMB.
- Delegations: Control client-side caching over NFSv4.

[-node <nodename>] - Node Holding Lock State

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about all locks on the specified node.

[-lock-state <lock_state>] - Lock State

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the state of the lock. Some of the valid states are:

- *granted*: The lock is established.
- *revoking*: The server is currently coordinating with the client to change the state of this lock.
- *revoked*: The lock is undergoing revocation to be downgraded or released.
- *adjusted*: The lock is undergoing revocation to be replaced by a lock equal to or weaker than the current lock.
- *subsumed*: The lock is one of a set of locks that will replace a lock that is being revoked.
- *waiting*: The lock is waiting to be granted, because it conflicts with another lock.
- *denied*: The lock has been denied.
- *timeout*: The lock was waiting and has now timed out.
- *gone*: The lock is about to be released.
- *unused*: The lock is allocated but has not been processed into any state.

[-bytelock-offset <integer>] - Bytelock Starting Offset

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about bytelocks with the specified offset value. This is the index in the file (in bytes) where the lock begins.

[-bytelock-length <integer>] - Number of Bytes Locked

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about bytelocks with the specified length. This is the number of bytes that are locked by this particular lock.

[-bytelock-mandatory {true|false}] - Bytelock is Mandatory

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about mandatory bytelocks. A mandatory bytelock enforces the requirement of byte range locking on clients before accessing the associated range.

[-bytelock-exclusive {true|false}] - Bytelock is Exclusive

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about exclusive bytelocks. When an exclusive bytelock is granted, no other bytelock may be granted whose range overlaps it.

[-bytelock-super {true|false}] - Bytelock is Superlock

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about super-bytelocks. When a super-bytelock is granted, all other locks on that file are released, and no other operations will be allowed on that file.

[-bytelock-soft {true|false}] - Bytelock is Soft

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about softened bytelocks. An NFSv4 bytelock might become softened if the connection to the client is interrupted. Soft locks might be reclaimed if the client reconnects. However if another client requests a lock that conflicts with a soft lock, then the soft lock will be released.

[-oplock-level {exclusive|level2|batch|null|read-batch}] - Oplock Level

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about locks with the specified oplock level. The oplock level determines which operations the client may cache locally. Those operations include opening, reading, writing, closing, and creating and destroying bytelocks on a file. The five valid oplock levels are:

- *batch*: The client may cache all operations on the file.
- *exclusive*: The client may cache reads and writes on the file.
- *read-batch*: The client may cache reads and opens on the file.

- *level2*: The client may cache reads on the file.
- *null*: The client may not cache any operations on the file.

[-sharelock-mode <share lock mode>] - Shared Lock Access Mode

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about locks with the specified sharelock mode. The parameter has two components separated by a hyphen: the access mode followed by the share mode. The access mode specifies which operations the client is allowed to perform on the file. The share mode specifies which operations other clients are disallowed to perform. The two modes are a combination of one or more of these permissions:

- *read*
- *write*
- *delete*
- *all*
- *none*

For example, the sharelock mode *read_write-deny_delete* allows the client to read and write the file, and disallows other clients to delete the file. A special mode is *delete-on-close*, which specifies that the server will delete the file as soon as it is closed.

[-sharelock-soft {true|false}] - Shared Lock is Soft

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about softened sharelocks. A NFSv4 sharelock can become softened when the connection to the client is interrupted. If the client reconnects, it might reclaim the sharelock. However, if another client creates a sharelock that conflicts with the softened sharelock, the softened sharelock will be released.

[-delegation-type {read|write}] - Delegation Type

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about locks with the specified delegation-type setting. The delegation type determines which operations the client may cache locally. The two valid delegation types are:

- *read*: The client may cache reads on the file.
- *write*: The client may cache reads and writes on the file.

[-owner-id <text>] - Owner ID

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about locks with the specified owner ID. The owner ID is an opaque byte string generated by the server for each file lock request.

[-client-address <IP Address>] - Client Address

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about locks from the specified client IP address.

[-client-address-type {ipv4|ipv6|ipv6z}] - Client Address Type

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about locks corresponding to a certain IP address type. Please note that locks created over the NFSv4 or NFSv4.1 protocol cannot have their address types resolved. Valid options are:

- *ipv4*: Clients operating over an IPv4 interface.
- *ipv6*: Clients operating over an IPv6 interface.

[-smb-open-type {none|durable|persistent}] - SMB Open Type

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about locks with the specified SMB open type. Valid open types are

- *durable*: Durability is a feature of SMB2. A durable lock might become "disconnected" if the connection between the client and server is disrupted. A disconnected durable lock might be reconnected if the connection is reestablished.

- *persistent*: Persistence is a feature of SMB3. Persistent locks can become disconnected and later reconnected, like durable locks. Persistent locks are used to facilitate continuously available shares.
- *none*: The lock is neither durable nor persistent.

[-smb-connect-state <Lock Connect State>] - SMB Connect State

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about locks with the specified SMB connection state. Some of the valid states are:

- *connected*: This is the normal state of a SMB lock when the server and client are connected.
- *disconnected*: If a lock is durable or persistent, it might become disconnected if the connection between the server and its client is interrupted. Disconnected locks may later be reconnected if the connection is reestablished.

[-smb-expiration-time <integer>] - SMB Expiration Time (Secs)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about locks with the specified SMB lock expiration time. When a lock is disconnected, -smb-expiration-time shows the time remaining until the lock expires. The server releases the lock after it expires.

[-smb-open-group-id <text>] - SMB Open Group ID

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about locks with the specified SMB open group identifier. This is an opaque byte string provided by the client as the SMB lease key when the lock is first established.

Examples

The following example displays default information about all locks:

```
cluster1::> vservers locks show
```

```
Vserver: vs0
Volume  Object Path          LIF          Protocol Lock Type  Client
-----
vol1    /vol1/notes.txt           node1_data1   cifs      share-level 192.168.1.5
        Sharelock Mode: read_write-deny_delete
        Oplock Level: read-batch
        /vol1/notes1.txt     node1_data1   cifs      share-level 192.168.1.5
        Sharelock Mode: read_write-deny_delete
        Oplock Level: batch
        /vol1                node1_data2   cifs      share-level 192.168.1.5
        Sharelock Mode: read-deny_delete
        /vol1/notes.txt     node1_data2   cifs      share-level 192.168.1.5
        Sharelock Mode: read_write-deny_delete
        Oplock Level: read-batch
7 entries were displayed.
```

The following example displays the SMB related information about all locks:

```
cluster1::> vservers locks show -smb-attrs
```

```
Vserver: vs0
Volume  Object Path          LIF          Protocol Lock Type  Client
-----
vol1    /vol1/notes.txt           node1_data1   cifs      share-level 192.168.1.5
        Sharelock Mode: read_write-deny_delete
        Open Type: durable   Connect State: connected   Expiration Time (Secs): -
        Open Group ID: 625e2ff46ee5df1194ba0050569d37047058909c00000000873d210700000000
```

```

op-lock      192.168.1.5
Oplock Level: read-batch
Open Type: -      Connect State: connected      Expiration Time (Secs): -
Open Group ID: 625e2ff46ee5df1194ba0050569d37047058909c00000000873d210700000000

/vol1/notes1.txt      node1_data1
cifs      share-level 192.168.1.5
Sharelock Mode: read_write-deny_delete
Open Type: durable      Connect State: connected      Expiration Time (Secs): -
Open Group ID: 625e2ff46ee5df1194ba0050569d370440fc8891000000005a3f210700000000

op-lock      192.168.1.5
Oplock Level: batch
Open Type: -      Connect State: connected      Expiration Time (Secs): -
Open Group ID: 625e2ff46ee5df1194ba0050569d370440fc8891000000005a3f210700000000

/vol1      node1_data2
cifs      share-level 192.168.1.5
Sharelock Mode: read-deny_delete
Open Type: none      Connect State: connected      Expiration Time (Secs): -
Open Group ID: -

/vol1/notes.txt      node1_data2
cifs      share-level 192.168.1.5
Sharelock Mode: read_write-deny_delete
Open Type: durable      Connect State: connected      Expiration Time (Secs): -
Open Group ID: 625e2ff46ee5df1194ba0050569d370408e08d9c00000000da40210700000000

op-lock      192.168.1.5
Oplock Level: read-batch
Open Type: -      Connect State: connected      Expiration Time (Secs): -
Open Group ID: 625e2ff46ee5df1194ba0050569d370408e08d9c00000000da40210700000000

```

7 entries were displayed.

The following example displays default information about all locks in list form:

```

cluster1::> vserver locks show -instance

Vserver: vs0
Volume: vol1
Logical Interface: node1_data1
Object Path: /vol1/notes.txt
Lock UUID: 447db184-f801-11df-8bb5-00a098000e34
Lock Protocol: cifs
Lock Type: share-level
Node Holding Lock State: node1
Lock State: granted
Bytelock Starting Offset: -
Number of Bytes Locked: -
Bytelock is Mandatory: -
Bytelock is Exclusive: -
Bytelock is Superlock: -
Bytelock is Soft: -
Oplock Level: -
Shared Lock Access Mode: read_write-deny_delete
Shared Lock is Soft: false
Delegation Type: -
Client Address: 192.168.1.5
Client Address Type: ipv4
SMB Open Type: durable
SMB Connect State: connected
SMB Expiration Time (Secs): -
SMB Open Group ID: 625e2ff46ee5df1194ba0050569d37047058909c00000000873d210700000000

Vserver: vs0
Volume: vol1
Logical Interface: node1_data1
Object Path: /vol1/notes.txt
Lock UUID: 447db185-f801-11df-8bb5-00a098000e34
Lock Protocol: cifs

```

```

        Lock Type: op-lock
Node Holding Lock State: node1
        Lock State: granted
Bytelock Starting Offset: -
    Number of Bytes Locked: -
        Bytelock is Mandatory: -
        Bytelock is Exclusive: -
        Bytelock is Superlock: -
        Bytelock is Soft: -
        Oplock Level: read-batch
Shared Lock Access Mode: -
    Shared Lock is Soft: -
        Delegation Type: -
        Client Address: 192.168.1.5
    Client Address Type: ipv4
        SMB Open Type: -
        SMB Connect State: connected
SMB Expiration Time (Secs): -
    SMB Open Group ID: 625e2ff46ee5df1194ba0050569d37047058909c00000000873d210700000000

        Vserver: vs0
        Volume: vol1
    Logical Interface: node1_data1
        Object Path: /vol1/notes1.txt
        Lock UUID: 48cee334-f801-11df-8bb5-00a098000e34
        Lock Protocol: cifs
        Lock Type: share-level
Node Holding Lock State: node1
        Lock State: granted
Bytelock Starting Offset: -
    Number of Bytes Locked: -
        Bytelock is Mandatory: -
        Bytelock is Exclusive: -
        Bytelock is Superlock: -
        Bytelock is Soft: -
        Oplock Level: -
Shared Lock Access Mode: read_write-deny_delete
    Shared Lock is Soft: false
        Delegation Type: -
        Client Address: 192.168.1.5
    Client Address Type: ipv4
        SMB Open Type: durable
        SMB Connect State: connected
SMB Expiration Time (Secs): -
    SMB Open Group ID: 625e2ff46ee5df1194ba0050569d370440fc8891000000005a3f210700000000
3 entries were displayed.

```

vserver migrate commands

Migrate command set

vserver migrate cleanup

Remove migrating entity

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command cleans up the migrate destination Vserver. If the Vserver migrate operation has failed or is paused, use this command to delete the destination Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Name of the Vserver which is being migrated.

Examples

vserver migrate cutover

Perform Cutover of the migrate operation

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command performs a cutover of the Vserver from the source cluster to the destination cluster. It must be run on the destination cluster of the Vserver migrate.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name
Name of the Vserver which is being migrated.

Examples

vserver migrate pause

Pause a Vserver migrate operation

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command pauses a Vserver migrate operation. Both data transfer and configuration replication are stopped. It must be run on the destination cluster of the Vserver migrate operation.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name
Name of the Vserver whose migrate will be paused.

Examples

vserver migrate repeer

Repeer Existing Vserver Peer Relationships after Vserver Migration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command re-establishes the existing Vserver peer relationships after Vserver migration has finished.

Parameters

-source-cluster <text> - Source Cluster Name
Name of the source cluster.

-vserver-name <text> - migrated vserver name
Name of the Vserver that has finished migrating.

Examples

vserver migrate resume

Resume a migrate operation

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command resumes a Vserver migrate operation. It must be run on the destination cluster of the Vserver migrate operation. The migrate operation, which either previously failed or was paused in order to prioritize other cluster operations, can be resumed.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name
Name of the Vserver being migrated.

[-force {true|false}] - Force flag for continuing with disruptive migrate
If set to true, the Vserver migrate will be disruptive, and will continue to completion even if cutover lasts longer than its normal 30 second window.

[-auto-cutover {true|false}] - Automatically cutover when ready
This parameter is to specify if the Vserver migrate operation should cutover automatically when ready.

[-skip-performance-check {true|false}] - Skip checking iops requirement of volume on destination aggregates
If set to true, the destination aggregates will not be checked to see if they meet the IOPS requirements.

Examples

vserver migrate show

Display status of migrating Vservers

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command displays information about the migrating vserver.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]
If you specify the **-fields <fieldname>, ...** parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use **'-fields ?'** to display the fields to specify.

| [-migrate-status-details]
If this parameter is specified, the command displays the following information about Vserver migrate operation.

- Vserver
- Migrate status
- Status details

| [-instance]}
If you specify the **-instance** parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver Name

Name of the Vserver which is migrating.

[-vserver-uuid <UUID>] - Vserver UUID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays Vserver migrate information that matches the specified Vserver UUID.

[-transaction-id <integer>] - Transaction Id

If this parameter is specified, the command displays Vserver migrate information that matches the specified transaction-id. A transaction-id is a 64 bit integer which identifies each Vserver migrate operation uniquely

[-destination-cluster <Cluster name>] - Destination Cluster Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays Vserver migrate information that matches the specified destination cluster.

[-source-cluster <Cluster name>] - Source Cluster Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays Vserver migrate information that matches the specified source cluster.

[-migrate-status {precheck-started|transferring|ready-for-cutover|cutover-triggerred|cutover-started|cutover-complete|migrate-paused|migrate-complete|migrate-complete-with-warnings|migrate-failed|post-cutover-cleanup|cleanup-failed|manual-cleanup|destination-cleaned-up|migrate-pausing|cleanup-pausing}] -

Vserver migrate status

If this parameter is specified, the command displays Vserver migrate information that matches the specified Vserver migrate status.

[-start-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Migrate start time

If this parameter is specified, the command displays Vserver migrate information that matches the specified Vserver migrate start time.

[-completion-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Migrate operation finish time

If this parameter is specified, the command displays Vserver migrate information that matches the specified Vserver migrate completion time.

[-last-pause-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Last migrate pause time

If this parameter is specified, the command displays Vserver migrate information that matches the specified Vserver migrate last paused time.

[-last-resume-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Last migrate resume time

If this parameter is specified, the command displays Vserver migrate information that matches the specified Vserver migrate last resume time.

[-last-rollback-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Last migrate rollback time

If this parameter is specified, the command displays Vserver migrate information that matches the specified Vserver migrate last rollback time.

[-cutover-trigger-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Cutover trigger time

If this parameter is specified, the command displays Vserver migrate information that matches the specified Vserver migrate cutover trigger time.

[-cutover-start-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Cutover start time

If this parameter is specified, the command displays Vserver migrate information that matches the specified Vserver migrate cutover start time.

[-cutover-complete-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Cutover complete time

If this parameter is specified, the command displays Vserver migrate information that matches the specified Vserver migrate cutover completion time.

[-rollback-count <integer>] - Rollback Count

If this parameter is specified, the command displays Vserver migrate information that matches the specified rollback count.

[-status-details <text>, ...] - Errors and Warnings During Migrate

If this parameter is specified, the command displays Vserver migrate information that matches the specified Vserver migrate status details.

[-cutover-window <integer>] - cutover duration(seconds)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays Vserver migrate information that matches the specified Vserver migrate cutover window.

[-ipspace <IPspace>] - Destination cluster IPspace Name for vsver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays Vserver migrate information that matches the specified ipspace.

[-force {true|false}] - Force cutover until completion

If force is set to "true", the command will only display Vserver migrate operation information about Vservers where the value of force is set to "true". If set to "false", the command will only display Vserver migrate operation information where force is set to "false".

[-aggr-list <aggregate name>, ...] - Aggregate list for creating the volumes

If this parameter is specified, the command displays Vserver migrate information that matches the specified aggregate list that are assigned for Vserver to use.

[-migrate-vsver-type {migrate-source|migrate-destination}] - Identify if the Vserver is migrate source or destination

If this parameter is specified, the command displays Vserver migrate information that matches the specified Vserver migrate type.

[-is-past-point-of-no-return {true|false}] - Indicate point of no return for migrate

If this parameter is specified, the command displays Vserver migrate information that matches the specified past point of no return flag.

[-current-migrate-operation {none|start|resume|pause|cleanup|cutover}] - Current Migrate operation

If this parameter is specified, the command displays Vserver migrate information that matches the specified current Vserver migrate operation.

[-last-migrate-operation {none|start|resume|pause|cleanup|cutover}] - Last Migrate operation

If this parameter is specified, the command displays Vserver migrate information that matches the specified last Vserver migrate operation.

[-local-vsver-id <integer>] - Vserver ID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays Vserver migrate information that matches the specified local vsver id.

[-group-id <integer>] - Group ID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays Vserver migrate information that matches the specified group id.

[-partner-vsver-id <integer>] - Partner Vserver ID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays Vserver migrate information that matches the specified partner vsver id.

[-partner-group-id <integer>] - Partner group ID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays Vserver migrate information that matches the specified partner group id.

[-auto-cutover {true|false}] - Automatic cutover

If this parameter is specified, the command displays Vserver migrate information that matches the specified auto cutover flag.

[-skip-performance-check {true|false}] - Skip checking iops requirement of volume on destination aggregates

If this parameter is specified, the command displays Vserver migrate information that matches the specified skip performance flag.

[-cutover-ready-max-transfer-time-limit <integer>] - Transfer duration for marking ready for cutover (seconds)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays Vserver migrate information that matches the specified time required to mark cutover ready.

Examples

vserver migrate show-progress

Display status of volumes in a migrating Vservers

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command displays data transfer progress of all the volumes in migrating Vservers.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

This specifies the fields that need to be displayed.

| [-instance]}

If this parameter is specified, the command displays detailed volume progress information.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Name of the Vserver which is migrating.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the details of volume progress that matches specified volume.

[-vserver-uuid <UUID>] - Vserver UUID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the details of volume progress that matches specified Vserver UUID.

[-source-cluster-uuid <UUID>] - Source Cluster Uuid

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the details of volume progress that matches specified source cluster UUID.

[-bytes-transferred {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Bytes transferred per volume

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the details of volume progress that matches specified bytes transferred.

[-bytes-to-be-transferred {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Bytes to be transferred per volume

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the details of volume progress that matches specified bytes to be transferred.

[-transfer-rate <text>] - Rate of data transfers

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the details of volume progress that matches specified transfer rate.

[-transfer-start-time <integer>] - Transfer start time

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the details of volume progress that matches specified transfer start time.

[-total-bytes-to-be-transferred {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Total bytes to be transferred per vserver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the details of volume progress that matches specified total bytes to be transferred.

[-progress-time-last-updated <integer>] - Real time progress time given by SnapMirror

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the details of volume progress that matches specified real time progress time given by snapmirror.

[-last-transfer-time <integer>] - Last transfer time

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the details of volume progress that matches specified last transfer time.

[-progress-bytes-last-updated {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Real time progress bytes given by SnapMirror

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the details of volume progress that matches specified real time progress bytes given by snapmirror.

[-time-remaining <text>] - Remaining time for bytes transfer

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the details of volume progress that matches specified time remaining for bytes transfer.

[-percent-complete <percent>] - Percentage of transfer completed

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the details of volume progress that matches specified percentage of transfer completed.

[-total-bytes-transferred {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Total bytes transferred per vsriver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the details of volume progress that matches specified total bytes transferred per vsriver.

[-average-transfer-rate <text>] - Average transfer rate per vsriver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the details of volume progress that matches specified average transfer rate per vsriver.

[-total-time-remaining <text>] - Total Time Remaining per vsriver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the details of volume progress that matches specified total time remaining per vsriver.

[-total-percent-complete <percent>] - Total Percent complete per vsriver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the details of volume progress that matches specified total percent of transfer complete per vsriver.

[-total-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Total Used

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the details of volume progress that matches specified total used size.

Examples

vserver migrate show-volume

Display status of volumes in a migrating Vservers

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command displays status of all the volumes in a migrating Vservers.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

This specifies the fields that need to be displayed.

| **[-instance]**

If this parameter is specified, the command displays detailed volume status information.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver Name

Name of the Vserver which is migrating.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays detailed volume status information that matches specified volume.

[-volume-dsid <integer>] - Volume DSID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the details of volume status that matches specified DSID.

[-volume-msid <integer>] - Volume MSID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the details of volume status that matches specified MSID.

[-vserver-uuid <UUID>] - Vserver UUID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the details of volume status that matches specified Vserver UUID.

[-node <nodename>] - Node

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the details of volume status that matches specified node.

[-state {Transfer | ReadyForCutover | PreCutover | Penultimate | CutoverStarted | CutoverComplete | Cleanup | MigrateFailed}] - Status of the transfer

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the details of volume status that matches specified vservers migrate status.

[-last-transfer-duration <integer>] - Duration of last transfer in seconds

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the details of volume status that matches specified last transfer duration.

[-last-transfer-done {true|false}] - Is the last transfer done

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the details of volume status that matches specified last transfer done flag status.

[-break-done {true|false}] - Is the break done

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the details of volume status that matches specified break-done flag status.

[-errors <text>] - Errors in volume operation if any

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the details of volume status that matches specified errors.

[-last-transfer-queue-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Time of the last transfer

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the details of volume status that matches specified last transfer queue time.

[-transfer-completed {true|false}] - Is the transfer completed

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the details of volume status that matches specified transfer completed flag status.

[-cutover-transfer-count <integer>] - Number of transfers within cutover threshold

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the details of volume status that matches specified cutover transfer count.

[-force {true|false}] - Volume force cutover flag

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the details of volume status that matches specified volume force cutover flag.

Examples

vserver migrate start

Start the Vserver migrate operation

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command starts the migration of a Vserver from one cluster to another. This has to be run on the destination cluster, i.e. the cluster where the Vserver is intended to migrate. The source cluster from where the Vserver is to be migrated is specified in the command.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Name of the Vserver which needs to be migrated.

-source-cluster <Cluster name> - Source Cluster Name

Name of the source cluster.

[-check-only {true|false}] - Check if migrate can be done

Runs the prechecks and tells if the Vserver migrate operation can be started or not.

[-ipspace <IPspace>] - Destination cluster IPspace Name for vserver

Name of the IPspace in the destination cluster.

[-aggr-list <aggregate name>, ...] - Aggregate list

Provide the list of aggregates where the volumes will be created in the destination cluster.

[-force {true|false}] - Force flag for continuing with disruptive migrate

The force parameter is set to true when the user wants Vserver migrate operation to continue to completion even though the 30 sec cutover duration is not met. When this parameter is used, it indicates that the admin wants to perform a disruptive migrate operation.

[-auto-cutover {true|false}] - Automatically cutover when ready

This parameter is to specify if the Vserver migrate operation should cutover automatically when ready.

[-skip-performance-check {true|false}] - Skip checking iops requirement of volume on destination aggregates

This parameter is set to true when the user wants the Vserver migrate operation to skip checking IOPS requirement of volume on destination aggregates.

Examples

vserver name-mapping commands

The name-mapping directory

vserver name-mapping create

Create a name mapping

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver name-mapping create` command creates a name mapping. Name mappings are applied in the order in which they occur in the priority list; for example, a name mapping that occurs at position 2 in the

priority list is applied before a name mapping that occurs at position 3. Each mapping direction (Kerberos-to-UNIX, Windows-to-UNIX, and UNIX-to-Windows) has its own priority list. Data ONTAP prevents you from creating two name mappings with the same pattern.

Patterns can be expressed as POSIX regular expressions. For information about regular expressions, see the UNIX reference page for *regex(7)*.

Each Vserver can have up to 1024 name mappings in each direction.

Note: If you are using the CLI, you must delimit all regular expressions with double quotation marks ("). For instance, to enter the regular expression (.+) in the CLI, type "(.+) " at the command prompt. To add a "?" to the expression, press ESC followed by the "?".

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which you want to create the name mapping.

-direction {krb-unix|win-unix|unix-win} - Direction

This parameter specifies the direction of the name mapping. Possible values are *krb-unix* for a Kerberos-to-UNIX name mapping, *win-unix* for a Windows-to-UNIX name mapping, and *unix-win* for a UNIX-to-Windows name mapping.

-position <integer> - Position

This parameter specifies the name mapping's position in the priority list. Specify the position as a positive integer.

Note: If you want to create a new name mapping at a position that is already occupied in the priority list, use the ["vserver name-mapping insert" on page 1806](#) command instead of the `vserver name-mapping create` command.

-pattern <text> - Pattern

This parameter specifies the pattern you want to match. Refer to the command description section for details. The pattern can be up to 256 characters in length.

-replacement <text> - Replacement

This parameter specifies the replacement pattern. The replacement pattern can be up to 256 characters in length.

{ [-address <IP Address/Mask>] - IP Address with Subnet Mask

This optional parameter specifies the IP address that can be used to match the client's workstation IP address with the pattern.

| [-hostname <text>] - Hostname

This optional parameter specifies the hostname that can be used to match the corresponding client's workstation IP address with the list of IP addresses with the pattern.

Examples

The following example creates a name mapping on a Vserver named vs1. The mapping is from UNIX to Windows at position 5 in the priority list. The mapping maps the pattern `cifs` to the replacement `EXAMPLE\Domain Users`.

```
cluster1::> vserver name-mapping create -vserver vs1 -direction unix-win -position 5 -pattern cifs -replacement "EXAMPLE\\Domain Users -add
cluster1::> vserver name-mapping create -vserver vs1 -direction unix-win -position 5 -pattern cifs -replacement "EXAMPLE\\Domain Users -hos
```

vserver name-mapping delete

Delete a name mapping

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver name-mapping delete` command deletes a name mapping.

Parameters

-vserver <*vserver name*> - **Vserver**

This parameter specifies the Vserver from which you want to delete the name mapping.

-direction {*krb-unix|win-unix|unix-win*} - **Direction**

This parameter specifies the direction of the name mapping that you want to delete.

-position <*integer*> - **Position**

This parameter specifies the position of the name mapping that you want to delete. Specify the position as a positive integer.

Examples

The following example deletes a name mapping on a Vserver named `vs1`. The name mapping is from UNIX to Windows and is at position 5.

```
cluster1::> vserver name-mapping delete -vserver vs1 -direction unix-win -position 5
```

vserver name-mapping insert

Create a name mapping at a specified position

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver name-mapping insert` command creates a name mapping at a specified position in the priority list. The command rearranges the list as needed to accommodate the new entry. For instance, if you have a priority list of five mappings and insert a new mapping at position 3, the mapping previously at position 3 is moved to position 4, the mapping previously at position 4 is moved to position 5, and the mapping previously at position 5 is moved to position 6. Each mapping direction (Kerberos-to-UNIX, Windows-to-UNIX, and UNIX-to-Windows) has its own priority list.

You can specify patterns as POSIX regular expressions. For information about regular expressions, see the UNIX reference page for *regex(7)*.

Each Vserver can have up to 1024 name mappings in each direction.

Note: If you are using the CLI, you must delimit all regular expressions with double quotation marks ("). For instance, to enter the regular expression `(.+)` in the CLI, type `"(.+)"` at the command prompt. To add a "?" to the expression, press ESC followed by the "?".

Parameters

-vserver <*vserver name*> - **Vserver**

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which you want to create the name mapping.

-direction {*krb-unix|win-unix|unix-win*} - **Direction**

This parameter specifies the direction of the name mapping. Possible values are *krb-unix* for a Kerberos-to-UNIX name mapping, *win-unix* for a Windows-to-UNIX name mapping, and *unix-win* for a UNIX-to-Windows name mapping.

-position <*integer*> - **Position**

This parameter specifies the position in the priority list at which you want to insert the new name mapping. Specify a position as a positive integer.

-pattern <*text*> - **Pattern**

This parameter specifies the pattern you want to match. Refer to the command description section for details. The pattern can be up to 256 characters in length.

-replacement <text> - Replacement

This parameter specifies the replacement pattern. The replacement pattern can be up to 256 characters in length.

{ [-address <IP Address/Mask>] - IP Address with Subnet Mask

This optional parameter specifies the IP address that can be used to match the client's workstation IP address with the pattern.

| [-hostname <text>] - Hostname

This optional parameter specifies the hostname that can be used to match the corresponding client's workstation IP address with the list of IP addresses with the pattern.

Examples

The following example creates a name mapping on a Vserver named vs1. It is a user mapping from Kerberos to UNIX. It is inserted into the priority list at position 2. The name mapping maps any principal in the Kerberos realm SEC.EXAMPLE.COM to the UNIX user name corresponding to the principal's base name with any instance names removed; for example, tom/admin@SEC.EXAMPLE.COM is mapped to tom.

```
cluster1::> vsriver name-mapping insert -vsriver vs1 -direction krb-unix -position 2 -pattern "([^@/]+)(/[^@]+)?@SEC.EXAMPLE.COM" -replacement
cluster1::> vsriver name-mapping insert -vsriver vs1 -direction krb-unix -position 3 -pattern
"([^@/]+)(/[^@]+)?@SEC.EXAMPLE.COM" -replacement "\1 -address 10.238.33.245/24
```

vsvriver name-mapping modify

Modify a name mapping's pattern, replacement pattern, or both

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vsvriver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsvriver name-mapping modify` command modifies the pattern, the replacement pattern, or both of a specified name mapping.

You can specify patterns as POSIX regular expressions. For information about regular expressions, see the UNIX reference page for *regex(7)*.

Each Vsvriver can have up to 1024 name mappings in each direction.

Note: If you are using the CLI, you must delimit all regular expressions with double quotation marks ("). For instance, to enter the regular expression (.+) in the CLI, type "(.*)" at the command prompt. To add a "?" to the expression, press ESC followed by the "?".

Parameters

-vsriver <vsriver name> - Vsvriver

This parameter specifies the Vsvriver on which you want to modify the name mapping.

-direction {krb-unix|win-unix|unix-win} - Direction

This parameter specifies the direction of the name mapping. Possible values are *krb-unix* for a Kerberos-to-UNIX name mapping, *win-unix* for a Windows-to-UNIX name mapping, and *unix-win* for a UNIX-to-Windows name mapping.

-position <integer> - Position

This parameter specifies the name mapping's position in the priority list. A position is specified as a positive integer. Each mapping direction (Kerberos-to-UNIX, Windows-to-UNIX, and UNIX-to-Windows) has its own priority list.

[-pattern <text>] - Pattern

This parameter specifies the pattern you want to match. Refer to the command description section for details. The pattern can be up to 256 characters in length.

[*-replacement* <text>] - Replacement

This parameter specifies the replacement pattern. The replacement pattern can be up to 256 characters in length.

{ [*-address* <IP Address/Mask>] - IP Address with Subnet Mask

This optional parameter specifies the IP address that can be used to match the client's workstation IP address with the pattern.

| [*-hostname* <text>]] - Hostname

This optional parameter specifies the hostname that can be used to match the corresponding client's workstation IP address with the list of IP addresses with the pattern.

Examples

The following example modifies the name mapping on the Vserver named vs1 and direction win-unix, at position 3. The pattern to be matched is changed to "EXAMPLE\\(.+)".

```
cluster1::> vserver name-mapping modify -vserver vs1 -direction win-unix -position 3 -pattern "EXAMPLE\\(.+)" -address 10.238.2.54/32
cluster1::> vserver name-mapping modify -vserver vs1 -direction win-unix -position 3 -pattern "EXAMPLE\\(.+)" -hostname google.com
```

vserver name-mapping refresh-hostname-ip

Refresh the IP addresses for configured hostnames

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver name-mapping refresh-hostname-ip` command will refresh the IP Address entries in the name-mapping configuration by resolving the hostname. If you run this command with no parameters, this will refresh the IP address entries for every hostname in the name-mapping configuration.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver for which the hostname lookup needs to be done.

[*-direction* {krb-unix|win-unix|unix-win}] - Name Mapping Direction

This optional parameter specifies the direction of the name-mapping entry for the hostname lookup.

[*-hostname* <text>] - Hostname

This optional parameter specifies the hostname for which the lookup needs to be done.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> vserver name-mapping refresh-hostname-ip -vserver vs1 -direction win-unix -hostname
```

vserver name-mapping show

Display name mappings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver name-mapping show` command displays information about name mappings. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all name mappings:

- Vserver name
- Direction of the mapping (krb-unix for Kerberos-to-UNIX, win-unix for Windows-to-UNIX, or unix-win for UNIX-to-Windows)
- Position of the mapping in the priority list
- Pattern to be matched
- Replacement pattern

You can specify additional parameters to display only information that matches those parameters. For instance, to display information only about Kerberos-to-UNIX name mappings, run the command with the `-direction krb-unix` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the name mapping or mappings that match the specified Vserver.

[-direction {krb-unix|win-unix|unix-win}] - Direction

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the name mapping or mappings that have the specified mapping direction.

[-position <integer>] - Position

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the name mapping that has the specified position in the priority list.

[-pattern <text>] - Pattern

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the name mapping or mappings that use the specified matching pattern. The pattern can be up to 256 characters in length. Refer to the command description section for details.

[-replacement <text>] - Replacement

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the name mapping or mappings that use the specified replacement pattern.

[-address <IP Address/Mask>] - IP Address with Subnet Mask

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the name mapping or mappings that use the specified IP address.

[-hostname <text>] - Hostname

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the name mapping or mappings that use the specified hostname.

Examples

The following example displays information about all name mappings:

```
cluster1::> vsriver name-mapping show
Vserver:    vs1
Direction:  win-unix
Position Hostname      IP Address/Mask
-----
1          google.com   -                Pattern: EXAMPLE\\administrator
Replacement: nobody
2          -            10.238.2.34/32   Pattern: EXAMPLE\\(.+)
Replacement: \_1
```

vserver name-mapping swap

Exchange the positions of two name mappings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver name-mapping swap` command exchanges the positions of two name mappings in the priority list.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which the name mappings are located.

-direction {krb-unix|win-unix|unix-win} - Direction

This parameter specifies the direction of the name mappings that you want to exchange. Each mapping direction (Kerberos-to-UNIX, Windows-to-UNIX, and UNIX-to-Windows) has its own priority list.

-position <integer> - Position

This parameter specifies the position in the priority list of the first name mapping that you want to exchange. Specify a position as a positive integer.

-with-position <integer> - Position of an existing name mapping entry in the list of name mappings for this Vserver. This entry will be swapped with the entry at 'position'.

This parameter specifies the position in the priority list of the second name mapping that you want to exchange. Specify a position as a positive integer.

Examples

The following example exchanges the positions of two name mappings on a Vserver named `vs1`. The name mappings have the direction `Windows-to-UNIX`. The name mappings are exchanged between positions 2 and 4.

```
cluster1::> vserver name-mapping swap -vserver vs1 -direction win-unix -position 2 -with-position 4
```

vserver nfs commands

Manage the NFS configuration of a Vserver

vserver nfs create

Create an NFS configuration for a Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nfs create` command enables and configures a Vserver to serve NFS clients. The Vserver must already exist. An NFS-enabled Vserver is associated with an NIS domain.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which you want to create the NFS configuration.

[-access {true|false}] - General NFS Access

This optional parameter specifies whether to enable NFS access on the Vserver. The default setting is `true`.

[-rpcsec-ctx-high <integer>] - RPC GSS Context Cache High Water Mark (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the maximum number of RPCSEC_GSS authentication contexts, which are used by Kerberos. The default setting is zero. See RFC 2203 for information about RPCSEC_GSS contexts.

[-rpcsec-ctx-idle <integer>] - RPC GSS Context Idle (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies, in seconds, the amount of time a RPCSEC_GSS context is permitted to remain unused before it is deleted. The default setting is zero seconds. See RFC 2203 for information about RPCSEC_GSS contexts.

[-v3 {enabled|disabled}] - NFS v3

This optional parameter specifies whether to enable access for NFSv3 clients. The default setting is enabled.

[-v4.0 {enabled|disabled}] - NFS v4.0

This optional parameter specifies whether to enable access for NFSv4.0 clients. The default setting is disabled. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

[-udp {enabled|disabled}] - UDP Protocol

This optional parameter specifies whether to enable NFS access over UDP. The default setting is enabled. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Note: Even if UDP is disabled, if TCP is enabled, the Vserver does not block NFSv3 traffic over UDP. By allowing this traffic, the storage system can process NFS_NULL ops that the Solaris automounter sends to determine if the storage system is alive. (Solaris sends these ops over UDP even if configured to use TCP.) To disallow access for certain clients, including over UDP, you can use export-policy rules. For more information, see the [“vserver export-policy rule create” on page 1685](#) command.

[-tcp {enabled|disabled}] - TCP Protocol

This optional parameter specifies whether to enable NFS access over TCP. The default setting is enabled.

[-default-win-user <text>] - Default Windows User

This optional parameter specifies a list of default Windows users for the NFS server.

[-enable-ejukebox {true|false}] - Enable NFSv3 EJUKEBOX error (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether EJUKEBOX errors are enabled for NFSv3. The default setting is true.

[-v3-require-read-attributes {true|false}] - Require All NFSv3 Reads to Return Read Attributes (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether NFSv3 read operations are required to return read attributes. The default setting is false.

[-v3-fsid-change {enabled|disabled}] - Show Change in FSID as NFSv3 Clients Traverse Filesystems (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether Data ONTAP shows changes in file system identifiers (FSIDs) as NFSv3 clients traverse file systems. The default setting is enabled.

[-v3-connection-drop {enabled|disabled}] - Enable the Dropping of a Connection When an NFSv3 Request is Dropped (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether Data ONTAP allows to drop the connection when a NFSv3 request is dropped. The default setting is enabled.

[-ntfs-unix-security-ops {fail|ignore|use-export-policy}] - Vserver NTFS Unix Security Options (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies how NFSv3 security changes affect NTFS volumes. If you set this parameter to `ignore`, Data ONTAP ignores NFSv3 security changes. If you set this parameter to `fail`, this overrides the unix security options set in the relevant export rules. If you set this parameter to `use_export_policy`, Data ONTAP processes NFSv3 security changes in accordance with the relevant export rules. The default setting is `use_export_policy` at the time of creation.

`[-chown-mode {restricted|unrestricted|use-export-policy}] - Vserver Change Ownership Mode (privilege: advanced)`

This optional parameter specifies whether ownership of a file can be changed by superusers or by non-root users who currently own the file. If you set this parameter to `restricted`, the ownership of a file can be changed by superusers only. If you set this parameter to `unrestricted`, the ownership of a file can be changed by superusers and the current owner of the file. If you set this parameter to `use-export-policy`, the ownership of a file can be changed in accordance with the relevant export rules. The default setting is `use-export-policy`.

`[-trace-enabled {true|false}] - NFS Response Trace Enabled (privilege: advanced)`

This optional parameter specifies whether Data ONTAP logs NFS requests when they exceed the NFS response trigger time (see the `trigger` parameter). The default setting is `false`.

`[-trigger <integer>] - NFS Response Trigger (in secs) (privilege: advanced)`

This optional parameter specifies the amount of time, in seconds, after which Data ONTAP must log an NFS request if it has not completed (assuming the `-trace-enabled` option is `true`). The default setting is 60.

`[-udp-max-xfer-size <integer>] - UDP Maximum Transfer Size (bytes) (privilege: advanced)`

This optional parameter specifies the maximum transfer size (in bytes) that the NFS mount protocol will negotiate with the client for UDP transport. The range is 8192 to 57344. The default setting is 32768.

`[-tcp-max-xfer-size <integer>] - TCP Maximum Transfer Size (bytes) (privilege: advanced)`

This optional parameter specifies the maximum transfer size (in bytes) that the storage system negotiates with the client for TCP transport of data for NFSv3, and NFSv4.x protocols. The range is 8192 to 1048576. The default setting is 65536.

Note: Setting the parameter value greater than 65536 may cause performance degradation for existing connections using smaller values. Contact technical support for guidance.

`[-v3-tcp-max-read-size <integer>] - NFSv3 TCP Maximum Read Size (bytes) (privilege: advanced)`

This optional parameter specifies the maximum transfer size (in bytes) that the storage system negotiates with the client for TCP transport of data for NFSv3 read requests. The range is 8192 to 1048576. The default setting is 65536 when created.

Note: This parameter is deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use the `-tcp-max-xfer-size` parameter instead.

`[-v3-tcp-max-write-size <integer>] - NFSv3 TCP Maximum Write Size (bytes) (privilege: advanced)`

This optional parameter specifies the maximum transfer size (in bytes) that the storage system negotiates with the client for TCP transport of data for NFSv3 write requests. The range is 8192 to 65536. The default setting is 65536 when created.

Note: This parameter is deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use the `-tcp-max-xfer-size` parameter instead.

`[-v4.0-acl {enabled|disabled}] - NFSv4.0 ACL Support`

This optional parameter specifies whether Data ONTAP supports NFSv4.0 access control lists (ACLs). The default setting is `disabled`. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

`[-v4.0-read-delegation {enabled|disabled}] - NFSv4.0 Read Delegation Support`

This optional parameter specifies whether Data ONTAP supports NFSv4.0 read delegations. The default setting is `disabled`. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

`[-v4.0-write-delegation {enabled|disabled}] - NFSv4.0 Write Delegation Support`

This optional parameter specifies whether Data ONTAP supports NFSv4.0 write delegations. The default setting is `disabled`. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

`[-v4-fsid-change {enabled|disabled}] - Show Change in FSID as NFSv4 Clients Traverse Filesystems (privilege: advanced)`

This optional parameter specifies whether Data ONTAP shows changes in file system identifiers (FSIDs) as NFSv4 clients traverse file systems. The default setting is `enabled`.

Note: If users access the storage system using NFSv4 from Solaris 10 clients, you must set this option to disabled.

[-v4.0-referrals {*enabled|disabled*}] - NFSv4.0 Referral Support (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether Data ONTAP supports NFSv4.0 referrals. The default setting is disabled. You can set this parameter to enabled only if you also set the `-v4-fsid-change` to enabled. If clients accessing the node do not support NFSv4.0 referrals, set this option to disabled; otherwise, those clients will not be able to access the file system. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

[-v4-id-domain <nfs domain>] - NFSv4 ID Mapping Domain

This optional parameter specifies the domain portion of the string form of user and group names as defined by the NFSv4 protocol. By default, the domain name is normally taken from the NIS domain or the DNS domain in use. However, the value of this parameter overrides the default. The domain name must be agreed upon by both the NFS client and the storage controller before NFSv4 operations can be executed. It is recommended that the domain be specified in the fully qualified domain name format.

[-v4-validate-symlinkdata {*enabled|disabled*}] - NFSv4 Validate UTF-8 Encoding of Symbolic Link Data (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether Data ONTAP validates the UTF-8 encoding of symbolic link data. The default setting is disabled.

[-v4-lease-seconds <integer>] - NFSv4 Lease Timeout Value (in secs) (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the time period in which Data ONTAP irrevocably grants a lock to a client. By default, the lease period is 30 seconds. The minimum value is 10. The maximum value is one less than the value of the `-v4-grace-seconds` parameter.

[-v4-grace-seconds <integer>] - NFSv4 Grace Timeout Value (in secs)

This optional parameter specifies the time period in which clients attempt to reclaim their locking state from Data ONTAP during server recovery. By default, the grace period is 45 seconds. The minimum value is 1 more than the value of the `-v4-lease-seconds` parameter. The maximum value is 90.

[-v4-acl-preserve {*enabled|disabled*}] - Preserves and Modifies NFSv4 ACL (and NTFS File Permissions in Unified Security Style)

This optional parameter specifies if the NFSv4 ACL is preserved or dropped when `chmod` is performed. In unified security style, this parameter also specifies if NTFS file permissions are preserved or dropped when `chmod`, `chgrp`, or `chown` are performed. The default is enabled.

[-v4.1 {*enabled|disabled*}] - NFSv4.1 Minor Version Support

This optional parameter specifies whether to enable access for NFSv4.1 clients. The default setting is disabled.

[-rquota {*enabled|disabled*}] - Rquota Enable

This optional parameter specifies whether to enable rquota over NFS. The default setting is disabled. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

[-v4.1-implementation-domain <nfs domain>] - NFSv4.1 Implementation ID Domain (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the NFSv4.1 implementation domain.

[-v4.1-implementation-name <text>] - NFSv4.1 Implementation ID Name (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the NFSv4.1 implementation name.

[-v4.1-implementation-date <Date>] - NFSv4.1 Implementation ID Date (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the NFSv4.1 implementation date.

[-v4.1-pnfs {*enabled|disabled*}] - NFSv4.1 Parallel NFS Support

This optional parameter specifies whether Data ONTAP supports parallel NFS over NFSv4.1. The default setting is enabled.

[-v4.1-referrals {*enabled|disabled*}] - NFSv4.1 Referral Support (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether Data ONTAP supports NFSv4.1 referrals. The default setting is disabled. You can set this parameter to enabled only if you also set the `-v4-fsid-change` to enabled. If clients accessing the node do not support NFSv4.1 referrals, set this option to disabled; otherwise, those clients will not be able to access the file system. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

`[-v4.1-acl {enabled|disabled}]` - NFSv4.1 ACL Support

This optional parameter specifies whether Data ONTAP supports NFSv4.1 access control lists (ACLs). The default setting is disabled.

`[-vstorage {enabled|disabled}]` - NFS vStorage Support

This optional parameter specifies whether to enable vstorage over NFS. The default setting is disabled. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

`[-v4-numeric-ids {enabled|disabled}]` - NFSv4 Support for Numeric Owner IDs

This optional parameter specifies whether the support for numeric string identifiers in NFSv4 owner attributes is enabled. The default setting is enabled.

`[-default-win-group <text>]` - Default Windows Group

This optional parameter specifies a list of default Windows groups for the NFS server.

`[-v4.1-read-delegation {enabled|disabled}]` - NFSv4.1 Read Delegation Support

This optional parameter specifies whether Data ONTAP supports NFSv4.1 read delegations. The default setting is disabled. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

`[-v4.1-write-delegation {enabled|disabled}]` - NFSv4.1 Write Delegation Support

This optional parameter specifies whether Data ONTAP supports NFSv4.1 write delegations. The default setting is disabled. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

`[-v4.x-session-num-slots <integer>]` - Number of Slots in the NFSv4.x Session slot tables (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the number of entries in the NFSv4.x session slot table. By default, the number of slots is 180. The maximum value is 2000.

`[-v4.x-session-slot-reply-cache-size <integer>]` - Size of the Reply that will be Cached in Each NFSv4.x Session Slot (in bytes) (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the number of bytes of the reply that will be cached in each NFSv4.x session slot. By default, the size of the cached reply is 640 bytes. The maximum value is 4096.

`[-v4-acl-max-aces <integer>]` - Maximum Number of ACEs per ACL (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the maximum number of ACEs in an NFSv4 ACL. The range is 192 to 1024. The default value is 400. Setting it to a value more than the default could cause performance problems for clients accessing files with NFSv4 ACLs.

`[-mount-rotonly {enabled|disabled}]` - NFS Mount Root Only

This optional parameter specifies whether the Vserver allows MOUNT protocol calls only from privileged ports (port numbers less than 1024). The default setting is enabled.

`[-nfs-rotonly {enabled|disabled}]` - NFS Root Only

This optional parameter specifies whether the Vserver allows NFS protocol calls only from privileged ports (port numbers less than 1024). The default setting is disabled.

`[-auth-sys-extended-groups {enabled|disabled}]` - AUTH_SYS Extended Groups Enabled (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether Data ONTAP supports fetching auxiliary groups from a name service rather than from the RPC header. The default setting is disabled.

`[-extended-groups-limit <integer>]` - AUTH_SYS and RPCSEC_GSS Auxiliary Groups Limit (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the maximum number of auxiliary groups supported over RPC security flavors AUTH_SYS and RPCSEC_GSS in Data ONTAP. The range is 32 to 1024. The default value is 32.

[-validate-qtrees-export {*enabled|disabled*}] - Validation of Qtree IDs for Qtree File Operations (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether clustered Data ONTAP performs an additional validation on qtree IDs. The default setting is *enabled*. This parameter is ignored unless a non-inherited policy has been or is assigned to a qtree.

[-mountd-port <integer>] - NFS Mount Daemon Port (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies which port the NFS mount daemon (mountd) uses. The port numbers allowed are 635 (the default) and 1024 through 9999.

[-nlm-port <integer>] - Network Lock Manager Port (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies which port the network lock manager (NLM) uses. The port numbers allowed are 1024 through 9999. The default setting is 4045.

[-nsm-port <integer>] - Network Status Monitor Port (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies which port the network status monitor (NSM) uses. The port numbers allowed are 1024 through 9999. The default setting is 4046.

[-rquotad-port <integer>] - NFS Quota Daemon Port (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies which port the NFS quota daemon (rquotad) uses. The port numbers allowed are 1024 through 9999. The default setting is 4049.

[-permitted-enc-types <NFS Kerberos Encryption Type>, ...] - Permitted Kerberos Encryption Types

This optional parameter specifies the permitted encryption types for Kerberos over NFS. The default setting is *des,des3,aes-128,aes-256*.

[-showmount {*enabled|disabled*}] - Showmount Enabled

This optional parameter specifies whether to allow or disallow clients to see the Vserver's NFS exports list. The default setting is *enabled*.

Note: Showmount leverages the MOUNT protocol in NFSv3 to issue an EXPORT query to the NFS server. If the mount port is not listening or blocked by a firewall, or if NFSv3 is disabled on the NFS server, showmount queries fail.

[-name-service-lookup-protocol {*TCP|UDP*}] - Set the Protocol Used for Name Services Lookups for Exports

This optional parameter specifies the protocol to use for doing name service lookups. The allowed values are *TCP* and *UDP*. The default setting is *UDP*.

[-map-unknown-uid-to-default-windows-user {*enable|disable*}] - Map Unknown UID to Default Windows User (privilege: advanced)

If you enable this optional parameter, unknown UNIX users that do not have a name mapping to a Windows user are mapped to the configured default Windows user. This allows all unknown UNIX users access with the credentials of the default Windows user. If you disable it, all unknown UNIX users without name mapping are always denied access. By default, this parameter is enabled.

[-netgroup-dns-domain-search {*enabled|disabled*}] - DNS Domain Search Enabled During Netgroup Lookup (privilege: advanced)

If you enable this optional parameter, during client access check evaluation in a netgroup, Data ONTAP performs an additional verification to ensure that the domain returned from DNS for that client is listed in the DNS configuration of the Vserver. This enables you to validate the domain when clients have the same short name in multiple domains. The default setting is *enabled*.

[-netgroup-trust-any-ns-switch-no-match {*enabled|disabled*}] - Trust No-Match Result from Any Name Service Switch Source During Netgroup Lookup (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies if you can consider a no-match result from any netgroup ns-switch source to be authoritative. If this option is enabled, then a no-match response from any one of the netgroup ns-switch sources is deemed conclusive even if other sources could not be searched. The default setting is *'disabled'*, which causes all netgroup ns-switch sources to be consulted before a no-match result is deemed conclusive.

[-ntacl-display-permissive-perms {*enabled|disabled*}] - Display maximum NT ACL Permissions to NFS Client (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter controls the permissions that are displayed to NFSv3 and NFSv4 clients on a file or directory that has an NT ACL set. When true, the displayed permissions are based on the maximum access granted by the NT ACL to any user. When false, the displayed permissions are based on the minimum access granted by the NT ACL to any user. The default setting is *false*.

[-v3-ms-dos-client {*enabled|disabled*}] - NFSv3 MS-DOS Client Support

This optional parameter specifies whether to enable access for NFSv3 MS-DOS clients. The default setting is *disabled*. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

[-ignore-nt-acl-for-root {*enabled|disabled*}] - Ignore the NT ACL Check for NFS User 'root' (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether Windows ACLs affect root access from NFS. If this option is enabled, root access from NFS ignores the NT ACL set on the file or directory. If auditing is enabled for the Vserver and there is no name-mapping present, then a default SMB credential (Builtin\administrator) is used for auditing, and an EMS warning is generated. The default setting is 'disabled', which causes NFS 'root' to be mapped to a Windows account, like any other NFS user.

[-cached-cred-positive-ttl <integer>] - Time To Live Value (in msec) of a Positive Cached Credential (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the age of the positive cached credentials after which they will be cleared from the cache. The value specified must be from 60000 through 604800000. The default setting is 86400000.

[-cached-cred-negative-ttl <integer>] - Time To Live Value (in msec) of a Negative Cached Credential (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the age of the negative cached credentials after which they will be cleared from the cache. The value specified must be from 60000 through 604800000. The default setting is 7200000.

[-skip-root-owner-write-perm-check {*enabled|disabled*}] - Skip Permission Check for NFS Write Calls from Root/Owner (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies if permission checks are to be skipped for NFS WRITE calls from root/owner. For copying read-only files to a destination folder which has inheritable ACLs, this option must be *enabled*. Warning: When *enabled*, if an NFS client does not make use of an NFS ACCESS call to check for user-level permissions and then tries to write onto read-only files, the operation will succeed. The default setting is *disabled*.

[-v3-64bit-identifiers {*enabled|disabled*}] - Use 64 Bits for NFSv3 FSIDs and File IDs (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether Data ONTAP uses 64 bits (instead of 32 bits) for file system identifiers (FSIDs) and file identifiers (file IDs) that are returned to NFSv3 clients. The default setting is *disabled*. When *-v3-fsid-change* is disabled, enable this parameter to avoid file ID collisions.

[-v4-inherited-acl-preserve {*enabled|disabled*}] - Ignore Client Specified Mode Bits and Preserve Inherited NFSv4 ACL When Creating New Files or Directories (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether the client-specified mode bits should be ignored and the inherited NFSv4 ACL should be preserved when creating new files or directories. The default setting is *disabled*.

[-v3-search-unconverted-filename {*enabled|disabled*}] - Fallback to Unconverted Filename Search (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether to continue search without converting the filename to the Unicode character set while doing lookup in a directory.

[-file-session-io-grouping-count <integer>] - I/O Count to Be Grouped as a Session (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the number of read or write operations on a file from a single client that are grouped and considered as one session for event generation applications, such as FPolicy. The event is generated on the first read or write of a file, and subsequently the event is generated only after the specified `-file-session-io-grouping-count`. The default value is `5000`.

`[-file-session-io-grouping-duration <integer>]` - Duration for I/O to Be Grouped as a Session (Secs) (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the duration for which the read or write operations on a file from a single client are grouped and considered as one session for event generation applications, such as FPolicy. The default value is `120` seconds.

`[-checksum-for-replay-cache {enabled|disabled}]` - Enable or disable Checksum for Replay-Cache (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether to enable replay cache checksum for NFS requests. The default value is `enabled`.

`[-cached-cred-harvest-timeout <integer>]` - Harvest timeout (in msec) for a Cached Credential (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the harvest timeout for cached credentials. The value specified must be from `60000` through `604800000`. The default setting is `86400000`.

Examples

The following example enables and configures NFS access on a Vserver named `vs0`. NFS access is enabled. The maximum number of RPCSEC_GSS authentication contexts is set to `5`. The RPCSEC_GSS idle time is set to `360` seconds. Access is enabled for NFS v3 clients over both UDP and TCP.

```
cluster1::> vsserver nfs create -vsserver vs0 -access true -rpcsec-ctx-high 5 -rpcsec-ctx-idle 360 -v3 enabled -udp enabled -tcp enabled
```

vserver nfs delete

Delete the NFS configuration of a Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nfs delete` command deletes the NFS configuration of a specified Vserver. This command does not delete the Vserver itself, just its ability to serve NFS clients.

Note: If you delete a Vserver, the Vserver's NFS configuration is automatically deleted. Any Windows-to-UNIX or UNIX-to-Windows name mappings defined for the Vserver are also deleted because they require both the CIFS and NFS servers.

Parameters

`-vsserver <vserver name>` - Vserver

This specifies the Vserver whose NFS configuration you want to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes the NFS configuration of a Vserver named `vs2`:

```
cluster1::> vsserver nfs delete -vsserver vs2
```

vserver nfs modify

Modify the NFS configuration of a Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nfs modify` command modifies the configuration of an NFS-enabled Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This specifies the Vserver whose NFS configuration you want to modify.

[-access {true|false}] - General NFS Access

This optional parameter specifies whether NFS access is enabled on the Vserver.

[-rpcsec-ctx-high <integer>] - RPC GSS Context Cache High Water Mark (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the maximum number of RPCSEC_GSS authentication contexts, which are used by Kerberos. The default setting is zero at the time of creation. See RFC 2203 for information about RPCSEC_GSS contexts.

[-rpcsec-ctx-idle <integer>] - RPC GSS Context Idle (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies, in seconds, the amount of time a RPCSEC_GSS context is permitted to remain unused before it is deleted. The default setting is zero seconds at the time of creation. See RFC 2203 for information about RPCSEC_GSS contexts.

[-v3 {enabled|disabled}] - NFS v3

This optional parameter specifies whether to enable access for NFS v3 clients.

[-v4.0 {enabled|disabled}] - NFS v4.0

This optional parameter specifies whether to enable access for NFSv4.0 clients. The default setting is enabled at the time of creation. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

[-udp {enabled|disabled}] - UDP Protocol

This optional parameter specifies whether to enable NFS access over UDP. This value is not modifiable on a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Note: Even if UDP is disabled, if TCP is enabled, the Vserver does not block NFSv3 traffic over UDP. By allowing this traffic, the storage system can process NFS_NULL ops that the Solaris automounter sends to determine if the storage system is alive. (Solaris sends these ops over UDP even if configured to use TCP.) To disallow access for certain clients, including over UDP, you can use export-policy rules. For more information, see the [“vserver export-policy rule create” on page 1685](#) command.

[-tcp {enabled|disabled}] - TCP Protocol

This optional parameter specifies whether to enable NFS access over TCP.

[-default-win-user <text>] - Default Windows User

This optional parameter specifies a list of default Windows users for the NFS server.

[-enable-ejukebox {true|false}] - Enable NFSv3 EJUKEBOX error (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether EJUKEBOX errors are enabled for NFSv3. The default setting is true at the time of creation.

[-v3-require-read-attributes {true|false}] - Require All NFSv3 Reads to Return Read Attributes (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether NFSv3 read operations are required to return read attributes. The default setting is false at the time of creation.

[-v3-fsid-change {enabled|disabled}] - Show Change in FSID as NFSv3 Clients Traverse Filesystems (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether Data ONTAP shows changes in file system identifiers (FSIDs) as NFSv3 clients traverse file systems. If you change the value of this parameter, clients must remount any paths over which they are using NFSv3.

[-v3-connection-drop {enabled|disabled}] - Enable the Dropping of a Connection When an NFSv3 Request is Dropped (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether NFS v3 connection drop is enabled. The default setting is enabled at the time of creation.

`[-ntfs-unix-security-ops {fail|ignore|use-export-policy}] - Vserver NTFS Unix Security Options (privilege: advanced)`

This optional parameter specifies how NFSv3 security changes affect NTFS volumes. If you set this parameter to `ignore`, Data ONTAP ignores NFSv3 security changes. If you set this parameter to `fail`, this overrides the unix security options set in the relevant export rules. If you set this parameter to `use_export_policy`, Data ONTAP processes NFSv3 security changes in accordance with the relevant export rules. The default setting is `use_export_policy` at the time of creation.

`[-chown-mode {restricted|unrestricted|use-export-policy}] - Vserver Change Ownership Mode (privilege: advanced)`

This optional parameter specifies whether ownership of a file can be changed by superusers or by non-root users who currently own the file. If you set this parameter to `restricted`, the ownership of a file can be changed by superusers only. If you set this parameter to `unrestricted`, the ownership of a file can be changed by superusers and the current owner of the file. If you set this parameter to `use-export-policy`, the ownership of a file can be changed in accordance with the relevant export rules.

`[-trace-enabled {true|false}] - NFS Response Trace Enabled (privilege: advanced)`

This optional parameter specifies whether Data ONTAP logs NFS requests when they exceed the NFS response trigger time (see the `trigger` parameter). The default setting is `false` at the time of creation.

`[-trigger <integer>] - NFS Response Trigger (in secs) (privilege: advanced)`

This optional parameter specifies the amount of time, in seconds, after which Data ONTAP must log an NFS request if it has not completed (assuming the `-trace-enabled` option is set to `true`). The default setting is 60 at the time of creation.

`[-udp-max-xfer-size <integer>] - UDP Maximum Transfer Size (bytes) (privilege: advanced)`

This optional parameter specifies the maximum transfer size (in bytes) that the NFS mount protocol negotiates with the client for UDP transport. The range is 8192 to 57344. The default setting is 32768 at the time of creation.

`[-tcp-max-xfer-size <integer>] - TCP Maximum Transfer Size (bytes) (privilege: advanced)`

This optional parameter specifies the maximum transfer size (in bytes) that the storage system negotiates with the client for TCP transport of data for NFSv3 and NFSv4.x protocols. The range is 8192 to 1048576. The default setting is 65536 when created.

`[-v3-tcp-max-read-size <integer>] - NFSv3 TCP Maximum Read Size (bytes) (privilege: advanced)`

This optional parameter specifies the maximum transfer size (in bytes) that the storage system negotiates with the client for TCP transport of data for NFSv3 read requests. The range is 8192 to 1048576. The default setting is 65536 when created.

Note: This parameter is deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use the `-tcp-max-xfer-size` parameter instead.

`[-v3-tcp-max-write-size <integer>] - NFSv3 TCP Maximum Write Size (bytes) (privilege: advanced)`

This optional parameter specifies the maximum transfer size (in bytes) that the storage system negotiates with the client for TCP transport of data for NFSv3 write requests. The range is 8192 to 65536. The default setting is 65536 when created.

Note: This parameter is deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use the `-tcp-max-xfer-size` parameter instead.

`[-v4.0-acl {enabled|disabled}] - NFSv4.0 ACL Support`

This optional parameter specifies whether Data ONTAP supports NFSv4.0 access control lists (ACLs). The default setting is `disabled` when created. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

`[-v4.0-read-delegation {enabled|disabled}] - NFSv4.0 Read Delegation Support`

This optional parameter specifies whether Data ONTAP supports NFSv4 read delegations. The default setting is disabled when created. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

[-v4.0-write-delegation {*enabled|disabled*}] - NFSv4.0 Write Delegation Support

This optional parameter specifies whether Data ONTAP supports NFSv4 write delegations. The default setting is disabled when created. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

[-v4-fsid-change {*enabled|disabled*}] - Show Change in FSID as NFSv4 Clients Traverse Filesystems (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether Data ONTAP shows changes in file system identifiers (FSIDs) as NFSv4 clients traverse file systems. The default setting is *enabled* when created. If you change the value of this parameter, clients must remount any paths over which they are using NFSv4.

Note: If users access the storage system using NFSv4 from Solaris 10 clients, you must set this option to disabled.

[-v4.0-referrals {*enabled|disabled*}] - NFSv4.0 Referral Support (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether Data ONTAP supports NFSv4.0 referrals. The default setting is disabled when created. You can set this parameter to *enabled* only if the *-v4-fsid-change* option is also set to *enabled*. If clients accessing the node do not support NFSv4.0 referrals, set this option to *disabled*; otherwise, those clients will not be able to access the file system. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

[-v4-id-domain <*nfs domain*>] - NFSv4 ID Mapping Domain

This optional parameter specifies the domain portion of the string form of user and group names as defined by the NFSv4 protocol. By default, the domain name is normally taken from the NIS domain or the DNS domain in use. However, the value of this parameter overrides the default. The domain name must be agreed upon by both the NFS client and the storage controller before NFSv4 operations can be executed. It is recommended that the domain be specified in the fully qualified domain name format.

[-v4-validate-symlinkdata {*enabled|disabled*}] - NFSv4 Validate UTF-8 Encoding of Symbolic Link Data (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether Data ONTAP validates the UTF-8 encoding of symbolic link data. The default setting is disabled when created.

[-v4-lease-seconds <*integer*>] - NFSv4 Lease Timeout Value (in secs) (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the time period in which Data ONTAP irrevocably grants a lock to a client. By default, the lease period is 30 seconds. The minimum value is 10. The maximum value is one less than the value of the *-v4-grace-seconds* parameter.

[-v4-grace-seconds <*integer*>] - NFSv4 Grace Timeout Value (in secs)

This optional parameter specifies the time period in which clients attempt to reclaim their locking state from Data ONTAP during server recovery. By default, the grace period is 45 seconds. The minimum value is 1 more than the value of the *-v4-lease-seconds* parameter. The maximum value is 90.

[-v4-acl-preserve {*enabled|disabled*}] - Preserves and Modifies NFSv4 ACL (and NTFS File Permissions in Unified Security Style)

This optional parameter specifies if the NFSv4 ACL is preserved or dropped when *chmod* is performed. In unified security style, this parameter also specifies if NTFS file permissions are preserved or dropped when *chmod*, *chgrp*, or *chown* are performed. The default is *enabled*.

[-v4.1 {*enabled|disabled*}] - NFSv4.1 Minor Version Support

This optional parameter specifies whether to enable access for NFSv4.1 clients. The default setting is *enabled* at the time of creation.

[-rquota {*enabled|disabled*}] - Rquota Enable

This optional parameter specifies whether to enable *rquota* over NFS. The default setting is disabled at the time of creation. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

[-v4.1-implementation-domain <*nfs domain*>] - NFSv4.1 Implementation ID Domain (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the NFSv4.1 implementation domain.

[-v4.1-implementation-name <text>] - NFSv4.1 Implementation ID Name (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the NFSv4.1 implementation name.

[-v4.1-implementation-date <Date>] - NFSv4.1 Implementation ID Date (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the NFSv4.1 implementation date.

[-v4.1-pnfs {enabled|disabled}] - NFSv4.1 Parallel NFS Support

This optional parameter specifies whether to enable access for pNFS for NFSv4.1. The default setting is enabled at the time of creation.

[-v4.1-referrals {enabled|disabled}] - NFSv4.1 Referral Support (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether Data ONTAP supports NFSv4.1 referrals. The default setting is disabled when created. You can set this parameter to enabled only if the `-v4-fsid-change` option is also set to enabled. If clients accessing the node do not support NFSv4.1 referrals, set this option to disabled; otherwise, those clients will not be able to access the file system. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

[-v4.1-acl {enabled|disabled}] - NFSv4.1 ACL Support

This optional parameter specifies whether Data ONTAP supports NFSv4.1 access control lists (ACLs). The default setting is disabled when created.

[-vstorage {enabled|disabled}] - NFS vStorage Support

This optional parameter specifies whether to enable vstorage over NFS. The default setting is disabled at the time of creation. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

[-v4-numeric-ids {enabled|disabled}] - NFSv4 Support for Numeric Owner IDs

This optional parameter specifies whether to enable the support for numeric string identifiers in NFSv4 owner attributes. The default setting is enabled at the time of creation.

[-default-win-group <text>] - Default Windows Group

This optional parameter specifies a list of default Windows groups for the NFS server.

[-v4.1-read-delegation {enabled|disabled}] - NFSv4.1 Read Delegation Support

This optional parameter specifies whether Data ONTAP supports NFSv4.1 read delegations. The default setting is disabled when created. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

[-v4.1-write-delegation {enabled|disabled}] - NFSv4.1 Write Delegation Support

This optional parameter specifies whether Data ONTAP supports NFSv4.1 write delegations. The default setting is disabled when created. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

[-v4.x-session-num-slots <integer>] - Number of Slots in the NFSv4.x Session slot tables (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the number of entries in the NFSv4.x session slot table. By default, the number of slots is 180. The maximum value is 2000.

[-v4.x-session-slot-reply-cache-size <integer>] - Size of the Reply that will be Cached in Each NFSv4.x Session Slot (in bytes) (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the number of bytes of the reply that will be cached in each NFSv4.x session slot. By default, the size of the cached reply is 640 bytes. The maximum value is 4096.

[-v4-acl-max-aces <integer>] - Maximum Number of ACEs per ACL (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the maximum number of ACEs in a NFSv4 ACL. The range is 192 to 1024. The default value is 400. Setting it to a value more than the default could cause performance problems for clients accessing files with NFSv4 ACLs.

[-mount-rootonly {enabled|disabled}] - NFS Mount Root Only

This optional parameter specifies whether the Vserver allows MOUNT protocol calls only from privileged ports (port numbers less than 1024). The default setting is enabled.

[-nfs-rootonly {enabled|disabled}] - NFS Root Only

This optional parameter specifies whether the Vserver allows NFS protocol calls only from privileged ports (port numbers less than 1024). The default setting is `disabled`.

`[-auth-sys-extended-groups {enabled|disabled}]` - AUTH_SYS Extended Groups Enabled (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether Data ONTAP supports fetching auxiliary groups from a name service rather than from the RPC header. The default setting is `disabled`.

`[-extended-groups-limit <integer>]` - AUTH_SYS and RPCSEC_GSS Auxiliary Groups Limit (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the maximum number of auxiliary groups supported over RPC security flavors AUTH_SYS and RPCSEC_GSS in Data ONTAP. The range is 32 to 1024. The default value is 32.

`[-validate-qtree-export {enabled|disabled}]` - Validation of Qtree IDs for Qtree File Operations (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether clustered Data ONTAP performs an additional validation on qtree IDs. The default setting is `enabled`. This parameter is ignored unless a non-inherited policy has been or is assigned to a qtree.

`[-mountd-port <integer>]` - NFS Mount Daemon Port (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies which port the NFS mount daemon (mountd) uses. The port numbers allowed are 635 (the default) and 1024 through 9999.

`[-nlm-port <integer>]` - Network Lock Manager Port (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies which port the network lock manager (NLM) uses. The port numbers allowed are 1024 through 9999. The default setting is 4045.

`[-nsm-port <integer>]` - Network Status Monitor Port (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies which port the network status monitor (NSM) uses. The port numbers allowed are 1024 through 9999. The default setting is 4046.

`[-rquotad-port <integer>]` - NFS Quota Daemon Port (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies which port the NFS quota daemon (rquotad) uses. The port numbers allowed are 1024 through 9999. The default setting is 4049.

`[-permitted-enc-types <NFS Kerberos Encryption Type>, ...]` - Permitted Kerberos Encryption Types

This optional parameter specifies the permitted encryption types for Kerberos over NFS. The default setting is `des,des3,aes-128,aes-256`.

`[-showmount {enabled|disabled}]` - Showmount Enabled

This optional parameter specifies whether to allow or disallow clients to see the Vserver's NFS exports list. The default setting is `enabled`.

Note: Showmount leverages the MOUNT protocol in NFSv3 to issue an EXPORT query to the NFS server. If the mount port is not listening or blocked by a firewall, or if NFSv3 is disabled on the NFS server, showmount queries fail.

`[-name-service-lookup-protocol {TCP|UDP}]` - Set the Protocol Used for Name Services Lookups for Exports

This optional parameter specifies the protocol to use for doing name service lookups. The allowed values are `TCP` and `UDP`. The default setting is `UDP`.

`[-map-unknown-uid-to-default-windows-user {enable|disable}]` - Map Unknown UID to Default Windows User (privilege: advanced)

If you enable this optional parameter, unknown UNIX users that do not have a name mapping to a Windows user are mapped to the configured default Windows user. This allows all unknown UNIX users access with the credentials of the default Windows user. If you disable it, all unknown UNIX users without name mapping are always denied access. By default, this parameter is enabled.

`[-netgroup-dns-domain-search {enabled|disabled}]` - DNS Domain Search Enabled During Netgroup Lookup (privilege: advanced)

If you enable this optional parameter, during client access check evaluation in a netgroup, Data ONTAP performs an additional verification to ensure that the domain returned from DNS for that client is listed in the DNS configuration of the Vserver. This enables you to validate the domain when clients have the same short name in multiple domains. The default setting is *enabled*.

`[-netgroup-trust-any-ns-switch-no-match {enabled|disabled}]` - Trust No-Match Result from Any Name Service Switch Source During Netgroup Lookup (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies if you can consider a no-match result from any of the netgroup ns-switch sources to be authoritative. If this option is enabled, then a no-match response from any of the netgroup ns-switch sources is deemed conclusive even if other sources could not be searched. The default setting is 'disabled', which causes all netgroup ns-switch sources to be consulted before a no-match result is deemed conclusive.

`[-ntacl-display-permissive-perms {enabled|disabled}]` - Display maximum NT ACL Permissions to NFS Client (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter controls the permissions that are displayed to NFSv3 and NFSv4 clients on a file or directory that has an NT ACL set. When true, the displayed permissions are based on the maximum access granted by the NT ACL to any user. When false, the displayed permissions are based on the minimum access granted by the NT ACL to any user. The default setting is *false*.

`[-v3-ms-dos-client {enabled|disabled}]` - NFSv3 MS-DOS Client Support

This optional parameter specifies whether to enable access for NFSv3 MS-DOS clients. The default setting is *disabled* at the time of creation. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume

`[-ignore-nt-acl-for-root {enabled|disabled}]` - Ignore the NT ACL Check for NFS User 'root' (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether Windows ACLs affect root access from NFS. If this option is enabled, root access from NFS ignores the NT ACL set on the file or directory. If auditing is enabled for the Vserver and there is no name-mapping present, then a default SMB credential (Builtin\administrator) is used for auditing, and an EMS warning is generated. The default setting is 'disabled', which causes NFS 'root' to be mapped to a Windows account, like any other NFS user.

`[-cached-cred-positive-ttl <integer>]` - Time To Live Value (in msec) of a Positive Cached Credential (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the age of the positive cached credentials after which they will be cleared from the cache. The value specified must be from 60000 through 604800000. The default setting is 86400000.

`[-cached-cred-negative-ttl <integer>]` - Time To Live Value (in msec) of a Negative Cached Credential (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the age of the negative cached credentials after which they will be cleared from the cache. The value specified must be from 60000 through 604800000. The default setting is 7200000.

`[-skip-root-owner-write-perm-check {enabled|disabled}]` - Skip Permission Check for NFS Write Calls from Root/Owner (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies if permission checks are to be skipped for NFS WRITE calls from root/owner. For copying read-only files to a destination folder which has inheritable ACLs, this option must be *enabled*. Warning: When *enabled*, if an NFS client does not make use of an NFS ACCESS call to check for user-level permissions and then tries to write onto read-only files, the operation will succeed. The default setting is *disabled*.

`[-v3-64bit-identifiers {enabled|disabled}]` - Use 64 Bits for NFSv3 FSIDs and File IDs (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether Data ONTAP uses 64 bits (instead of 32 bits) for file system identifiers (FSIDs) and file identifiers (file IDs) that are returned to NFSv3 clients. If you change the value of this parameter, clients must remount any paths over which they are using NFSv3. When `-v3-fsid-change` is disabled, enable this parameter to avoid file ID collisions.

[-v4-inherited-acl-preserve {*enabled|disabled*}] - Ignore Client Specified Mode Bits and Preserve Inherited NFSv4 ACL When Creating New Files or Directories (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether the client-specified mode bits should be ignored and the inherited NFSv4 ACL should be preserved when creating new files or directories. The default setting is *disabled*.

[-v3-search-unconverted-filename {*enabled|disabled*}] - Fallback to Unconverted Filename Search (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether to continue search without converting the filename to the Unicode character set while doing lookup in a directory.

[-file-session-io-grouping-count <*integer*>] - I/O Count to Be Grouped as a Session (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the number of read or write operations on a file from a single client that are grouped and considered as one session for event generation applications, such as FPolicy. The event is generated on the first read or write of a file, and subsequently the event is generated only after the specified `-file-session-io-grouping-count`. The default value is *5000*.

[-file-session-io-grouping-duration <*integer*>] - Duration for I/O to Be Grouped as a Session (Secs) (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the duration for which the read or write operations on a file from a single client are grouped and considered as one session for event generation applications, such as FPolicy. The default value is *120* seconds.

[-checksum-for-replay-cache {*enabled|disabled*}] - Enable or disable Checksum for Replay-Cache (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether to enable replay cache checksum for NFS requests. The default value is *enabled*.

[-cached-cred-harvest-timeout <*integer*>] - Harvest timeout (in msec) for a Cached Credential (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies the harvest timeout for cached credentials. The value specified must be from 60000 through 604800000. The default setting is *86400000*.

Examples

The following example enables NFS access on a Vserver named `vs0` for NFS clients that use NFS v3 over TCP:

```
cluster1::> vsriver nfs modify -vsriver vs0 -access true -v3 enabled -udp disabled -tcp enabled
```

vserver nfs off

Disable the NFS service of a Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nfs off` command disables NFS access on a Vserver. The Vserver must already exist.

Parameters

-vsriver <*vserver name*> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which you want to disable NFS access.

Examples

The following example disables NFS access on a Vserver named `vs0`.

```
cluster1::> vserver nfs off -vsriver vs0
```


vserver nfs on

Enable the NFS service of a Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nfs on` command enables NFS access on a Vserver. The Vserver must already exist.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which you want to enable NFS access.

Examples

The following example enables NFS access on a Vserver named vs0.

```
cluster1::> vserver nfs on -vserver vs0
```

vserver nfs prepare-for-v3-ms-dos-client-downgrade

Disable NFSv3 MS-DOS Client Support

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nfs prepare-for-v3-ms-dos-client-downgrade` command verifies that the NFSv3 MS-DOS client setting is disabled on all Vservers and disables the NFSv3 MS-DOS client support capability on the cluster when downgrading Data ONTAP to a version that does not support NFSv3 MS-DOS clients.

Examples

The following example disables NFSv3 MS-DOS client support on the Vservers.

```
cluster::1> vserver nfs prepare-for-v3-ms-dos-client-downgrade
```

vserver nfs prepare-to-downgrade

Remove NFS configurations that are not compatible with earlier versions of Data ONTAP

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nfs prepare-to-downgrade` command removes NFS configurations incompatible with the earlier release of Data ONTAP.

Parameters

-disable-feature-set <downgrade version> - Data ONTAP Version

This parameter specifies the Data ONTAP version that introduced the new NFS configurations and needs to be removed before downgrade. The value can be one of the following:

- 9.2.0 - Remove the NFS configurations introduced in Data ONTAP release 9.2.0. The configurations include the following:
 - -file-session-io-grouping-count.
 - -file-session-io-grouping duration.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> vserver nfs prepare-to-downgrade -disable-feature-set 9.2.0
```

vserver nfs show

Display the NFS configurations of Vservers

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nfs show` command displays information about NFS-enabled Vservers. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If no parameters are specified, the command displays the following information about all NFS-enabled Vservers:

- Vserver name
- Whether general NFS access is enabled
- Whether access to NFSv3 clients is enabled
- Whether access to NFSv4 clients is enabled
- Whether NFS access over UDP is enabled
- Whether NFS access over TCP is enabled
- List of default Windows users (detailed view only)

You can specify additional parameters to display only information that matches those parameters. For instance, to display information only about Vservers that enable access over TCP, enter the command with the `-tcp-enable true` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| [-krb-opts] (privilege: advanced)

If you specify the parameter for `-instance`, the command shows detailed information about all NFS-enabled Vservers. Otherwise, if the `-krb-opts` parameter is specified, the command shows the following Kerberos-related information:

- Vserver name
- Maximum number of RPCSEC_GSS authentication contexts
- Time, in seconds, an RPCSEC_GSS context can remain idle before being deleted

Otherwise, if the `-fields` parameter is specified, the command shows information about all of the NFS-enabled Vservers that you specify as a comma-delimited list.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the specified NFS-enabled Vserver.

[-access {true|false}] - General NFS Access

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers that have the specified general-access setting.

[-rpcsec-ctx-high <integer>] - RPC GSS Context Cache High Water Mark (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about NFS-enabled Vservers that have the specified maximum number of RPCSEC_GSS authentication contexts.

[-rpcsec-ctx-idle <integer>] - RPC GSS Context Idle (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers that have the specified timeout value for idle RPCSEC_GSS contexts.

[-v3 {enabled|disabled}] - NFS v3

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the v3 option matches the specified input.

[-v4.0 {enabled|disabled}] - NFS v4.0

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about NFS-enabled Vservers for which the v4.0 option matches the specified input.

[-udp {enabled|disabled}] - UDP Protocol

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers that have the specified NFS-over-UDP access setting.

[-tcp {enabled|disabled}] - TCP Protocol

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers that have the specified NFS-over-TCP setting.

[-default-win-user <text>] - Default Windows User

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers that have the specified list of default Windows users.

[-enable-ejukebox {true|false}] - Enable NFSv3 EJUKEBOX error (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the enable-ejukebox option matches the specified input.

[-v3-require-read-attributes {true|false}] - Require All NFSv3 Reads to Return Read Attributes (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which NFSv3 read operations are required or not required to return read attributes.

[-v3-fsid-change {enabled|disabled}] - Show Change in FSID as NFSv3 Clients Traverse Filesystems (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about changes in file system identifiers (FSIDs) as NFSv3 clients traverse file systems.

[-v3-connection-drop {enabled|disabled}] - Enable the Dropping of a Connection When an NFSv3 Request is Dropped (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the v3-connection-drop option matches the specified input.

[-ntfs-unix-security-ops {fail|ignore|use-export-policy}] - Vserver NTFS Unix Security Options (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the NTFS-UNIX security setting matches the specified input.

[-chown-mode {restricted|unrestricted|use-export-policy}] - Vserver Change Ownership Mode (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the chown-mode setting matches the specified input.

[-trace-enabled {true|false}] - NFS Response Trace Enabled (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the trace-enabled option matches the specified input.

[-trigger <integer>] - NFS Response Trigger (in secs) (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers with the specified NFS response trigger time.

[-udp-max-xfer-size <integer>] - UDP Maximum Transfer Size (bytes) (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers with the specified UDP maximum transfer size. The range is 8192 to 57344.

[-tcp-max-xfer-size <integer>] - TCP Maximum Transfer Size (bytes) (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers with the specified TCP maximum transfer size. The range is 8192 to 1048576.

[-v3-tcp-max-read-size <integer>] - NFSv3 TCP Maximum Read Size (bytes) (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers with the specified TCP maximum transfer size for NFSv3 read requests. The range is 8192 to 1048576.

Note: This parameter is deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use the `-tcp-max-xfer-size` parameter instead.

[-v3-tcp-max-write-size <integer>] - NFSv3 TCP Maximum Write Size (bytes) (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers with the specified TCP maximum transfer size for NFSv3 write requests. The range is 8192 to 65536.

Note: This parameter is deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP. Use the `-tcp-max-xfer-size` parameter instead.

[-v4.0-acl {enabled|disabled}] - NFSv4.0 ACL Support

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the `v4.0-acl` option matches the specified input.

[-v4.0-read-delegation {enabled|disabled}] - NFSv4.0 Read Delegation Support

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the `v4.0-read-delegation` option matches the specified input.

[-v4.0-write-delegation {enabled|disabled}] - NFSv4.0 Write Delegation Support

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the `v4.0-write-delegation` option matches the specified input.

[-v4-fsid-change {enabled|disabled}] - Show Change in FSID as NFSv4 Clients Traverse Filesystems (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the showing of NFSv4 file system identifier (FSID) changes has been enabled or disabled.

[-v4.0-referrals {enabled|disabled}] - NFSv4.0 Referral Support (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the `v4.0-referrals` option matches the specified input.

[-v4-id-domain <nfs domain>] - NFSv4 ID Mapping Domain

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers having the specified domain name.

[-v4-validate-symlinkdata {enabled|disabled}] - NFSv4 Validate UTF-8 Encoding of Symbolic Link Data (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which validation of UTF-8 encoding of symbolic link data has been enabled or disabled.

[-v4-lease-seconds <integer>] - NFSv4 Lease Timeout Value (in secs) (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, it displays the locking lease period. It is expressed in seconds. Clients that have been inactive for a period equal or longer to the lease period may lose all their locking state on a node.

[-v4-grace-seconds <integer>] - NFSv4 Grace Timeout Value (in secs)

If you specify this parameter, it displays the grace period for clients to reclaim file locks after a server failure. The grace period is expressed in seconds.

[-v4-acl-preserve {enabled|disabled}] - Preserves and Modifies NFSv4 ACL (and NTFS File Permissions in Unified Security Style)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the v4-acl-preserve option matches the specified input.

[-v4.1 {enabled|disabled}] - NFSv4.1 Minor Version Support

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about NFS-enabled Vservers for which the v4.1 option matches the specified input.

[-rquota {enabled|disabled}] - Rquota Enable

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the rquota option matches the specified input.

[-v4.1-implementation-domain <nfs domain>] - NFSv4.1 Implementation ID Domain (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the v4.1-implementation-domain option matches the specified input.

[-v4.1-implementation-name <text>] - NFSv4.1 Implementation ID Name (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the v4.1-implementation-name option matches the specified input.

[-v4.1-implementation-date <Date>] - NFSv4.1 Implementation ID Date (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the v4.1-implementation-date option matches the specified input.

[-v4.1-pnfs {enabled|disabled}] - NFSv4.1 Parallel NFS Support

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the v4.1-pnfs option matches the specified input.

[-v4.1-referrals {enabled|disabled}] - NFSv4.1 Referral Support (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the v4.1-referrals option matches the specified input.

[-v4.1-acl {enabled|disabled}] - NFSv4.1 ACL Support

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the v4.1-acl option matches the specified input.

[-vstorage {enabled|disabled}] - NFS vStorage Support

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the vstorage option matches the specified input.

[-v4-numeric-ids {enabled|disabled}] - NFSv4 Support for Numeric Owner IDs

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the v4-numeric-ids option matches the specified input.

[-default-win-group <text>] - Default Windows Group

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers that have the specified list of default Windows groups.

[-v4.1-read-delegation {enabled|disabled}] - NFSv4.1 Read Delegation Support

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the v4.1-read-delegation option matches the specified input.

[-v4.1-write-delegation {enabled|disabled}] - NFSv4.1 Write Delegation Support

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the v4.1-write-delegation option matches the specified input.

[-v4.x-session-num-slots <integer>] - Number of Slots in the NFSv4.x Session slot tables (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, this command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the `v4.x-session-num-slots` option matches the specified input. The range is 1 to 2000.

[-v4.x-session-slot-reply-cache-size <integer>] - Size of the Reply that will be Cached in Each NFSv4.x Session Slot (in bytes) (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, this command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the `v4.x-session-slot-reply-cache-size` option matches the specified input. The cache size is expressed in bytes. The range is 512 to 4096.

[-v4-acl-max-aces <integer>] - Maximum Number of ACEs per ACL (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the `v4-acl-max-aces` option matches the specified input.

[-mount-rootonly {enabled|disabled}] - NFS Mount Root Only

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the `mount-rootonly` option matches the specified input.

[-nfs-rootonly {enabled|disabled}] - NFS Root Only

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the `nfs-rootonly` option matches the specified input.

[-auth-sys-extended-groups {enabled|disabled}] - AUTH_SYS Extended Groups Enabled (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the `auth-sys-extended-groups` option matches the specified input.

[-extended-groups-limit <integer>] - AUTH_SYS and RPCSEC_GSS Auxillary Groups Limit (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the `extended-groups-limit` option matches the specified input. The range is 32 to 1024.

[-validate-qtree-export {enabled|disabled}] - Validation of Qtree IDs for Qtree File Operations (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which `validate-qtree-export` option matches the specified input.

[-mountd-port <integer>] - NFS Mount Daemon Port (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the `mountd-port` option matches the specified input.

[-nlm-port <integer>] - Network Lock Manager Port (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the `nlm-port` option matches the specified input.

[-nsm-port <integer>] - Network Status Monitor Port (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the `nsm-port` option matches the specified input.

[-rquotad-port <integer>] - NFS Quota Daemon Port (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which the `rquotad-port` option matches the specified input.

[-permitted-enc-types <NFS Kerberos Encryption Type>, ...] - Permitted Kerberos Encryption Types

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which `permitted-enc-types` option matches any of the following : `des`, `des3`, `aes-128`, `aes-256`.

[-showmount {enabled|disabled}] - Showmount Enabled

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vserver's for which the `showmount` option matches the specified input.

[-name-service-lookup-protocol {TCP|UDP}] - Set the Protocol Used for Name Services Lookups for Exports

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which -name-service-lookup-protocol matches the parameter.

[-map-unknown-uid-to-default-windows-user {enable|disable}] - Map Unknown UID to Default Windows User (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which -map-unknown-uid-to-default-windows-user is enabled or disabled.

[-netgroup-dns-domain-search {enabled|disabled}] - DNS Domain Search Enabled During Netgroup Lookup (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which -netgroup-dns-domain-search is enabled or disabled.

[-netgroup-trust-any-ns-switch-no-match {enabled|disabled}] - Trust No-Match Result from Any Name Service Switch Source During Netgroup Lookup (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which -netgroup-trust-any-ns-switch-no-match is enabled or disabled.

[-ntacl-display-permissive-perms {enabled|disabled}] - Display maximum NT ACL Permissions to NFS Client (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which -ntacl-display-permissive-perms matches the parameter.

[-v3-ms-dos-client {enabled|disabled}] - NFSv3 MS-DOS Client Support

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about NFS-enabled Vservers for which NFSv3 MS-DOS client support is enabled or disabled.

[-ignore-nt-acl-for-root {enabled|disabled}] - Ignore the NT ACL Check for NFS User 'root' (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which -ignore-nt-acl-for-root is enabled or disabled.

[-cached-cred-positive-ttl <integer>] - Time To Live Value (in msec) of a Positive Cached Credential (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the NFS-enabled Vservers time to live value of the positive cached credentials.

[-cached-cred-negative-ttl <integer>] - Time To Live Value (in msec) of a Negative Cached Credential (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the NFS-enabled Vservers time to live value of the negative cached credentials.

[-skip-root-owner-write-perm-check {enabled|disabled}] - Skip Permission Check for NFS Write Calls from Root/Owner (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which -skip-root-owner-write-perm-check is enabled or disabled.

[-v3-64bit-identifiers {enabled|disabled}] - Use 64 Bits for NFSv3 FSIDs and File IDs (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which -v3-64bit-identifiers is enabled or disabled.

[-v4-inherited-acl-preserve {enabled|disabled}] - Ignore Client Specified Mode Bits and Preserve Inherited NFSv4 ACL When Creating New Files or Directories (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which -v4-inherited-acl-preserve matches the specified input.

[-v3-search-unconverted-filename {enabled|disabled}] - Fallback to Unconverted Filename Search (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the NFS-enabled Vservers for which `-v3-search-unconverted-filename` matches the specified input.

`[-file-session-io-grouping-count <integer>]` - I/O Count to Be Grouped as a Session (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the NFS-enabled SVMs for which the `-file-session-io-grouping-count` matches the specified input.

`[-file-session-io-grouping-duration <integer>]` - Duration for I/O to Be Grouped as a Session (Secs) (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the NFS-enabled SVMs for which the `-file-session-io-grouping-duration` matches the specified input.

`[-checksum-for-replay-cache {enabled|disabled}]` - Enable or disable Checksum for Replay-Cache (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the NFS-enabled SVMs for which the `-checksum-for-replay-cache` matches the specified input.

`[-cached-cred-harvest-timeout <integer>]` - Harvest timeout (in msec) for a Cached Credential (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the NFS-enabled Vservers harvest timeout for cached credentials.

Examples

The following example displays information about all NFS-enabled Vservers:

```
cluster1::> vserver nfs show
      General
Vserver  Access  v3      v4      v4.1    UDP      Default  Windows User
-----
vs0      true    enabled disabled disabled enabled  enabled  -
vs1      true    enabled disabled disabled enabled  enabled  -
2 entries were displayed.
```

The following example displays Kerberos-related information about all NFS-enabled Vservers:

```
cluster1::*> vserver nfs show -krb-opts
Vserver Context High Context Idle
-----
vs0      30      30
vs1      30      30
2 entries were displayed.
```

vserver nfs start

Start the NFS service of a Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nfs start` command starts the NFS service on a Vserver to serve NFS clients. The Vserver must already exist.

Parameters

`-vserver <vserver name>` - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which you want to start the NFS service.

Examples

The following example starts the NFS service on a Vserver named `vs0`.

```
cluster1::> vserver nfs start -vserver vs0
```


vserver nfs status

Display the status of the NFS service of a Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nfs status` command shows the status of NFS on a Vserver. The Vserver must already exist.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver for which you want to see the NFS status.

[-is-enabled {true|false}] - NFS Service Enabled

If you specify this optional parameter, the command displays whether NFS is enabled or not. This parameter is true if the NFS server is running.

Examples

The following example shows the status of NFS on a Vserver named vs0 for which NFS is enabled.

```
cluster1::> vserver nfs status -vserver vs0.  
The NFS server is running.
```

vserver nfs stop

Stop the NFS service of a Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nfs stop` command stops the NFS service on a Vserver to serve NFS clients. The Vserver must already exist.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which you want to stop the NFS service.

Examples

The following example stops the NFS service on a Vserver named vs0.

```
cluster1::> vserver nfs stop -vserver vs0
```

vserver nfs credentials commands

Manage NFS cached credentials

vserver nfs credentials count

Count credentials cached by NFS

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nfs credentials count` command displays the number of credentials stored in NFS credentials cache on a specific node. This command has no effect if the specified node has no active data.

Parameters

-node <nodename> - Node

The name of the node on which the command is executed.

Examples

Lists the number of credentials stored by NFS on node node1

```
cluster1::*> vserver nfs credentials count -node node1
```

```
Number of credentials cached by NFS on node "node1": "2"
```

vserver nfs credentials flush

Flush credentials cached by NFS

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nfs credentials flush` command deletes credentials from the NFS credentials cache on a specific node for a given Vserver or a given UNIX user. This command has no effect if the vserver that is specified has no active data interfaces on the node where the command is run.

Parameters

-node <nodename> - Node

The name of the node on which the command is executed.

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to clear the credential cache for the Vserver you specify.

{ [-unix-user-id <integer>] - UNIX User ID

Use this parameter to clear the credential cache for the UNIX user id you specify.

[-client-ip <IP Address>] - Client IP Address

Use this parameter to clear the credential cache for the client IP address you specify.

| [-unix-user-name <text>] - UNIX User Name

Use this parameter to clear the credential cache for the UNIX user name you specify.

| [-unix-group-id <integer>] - UNIX Group ID

Use this parameter to clear the credential cache for the UNIX group id you specify.

| [-unix-group-name <text>] - UNIX Group Name

Use this parameter to clear the credential cache for the UNIX group name you specify.

Examples

Clear the credential cache for user user1 on node node1 in Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::*> vserver nfs credentials flush -node node1 -vserver vs1 -unix-user-name user1
```

```
Flushed "1" matching credentials
```

vserver nfs credentials show

Show credentials cached by NFS

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nfs credentials show` command displays the user account credentials stored on a specific node for a given UNIX user. This command has no effect if the vserver specified has no active data interfaces on the node where the command is run.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

-node <nodename> - Node

The name of the node on which the command is executed.

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to search for user credentials in the Vserver you specify.

{ -unix-user-id <integer> - UNIX User ID

Use this parameter to search for user credentials for the UNIX user id you specify.

[-client-ip <IP Address>] - Client IP Address

Use this parameter to search for user credentials for the client ip you specify.

| -unix-user-name <text> - UNIX User Name

Use this parameter to search for user credentials for the UNIX user name you specify.

| -unix-group-id <integer> - UNIX Group ID

Use this parameter to search for user credentials for the UNIX group id you specify.

| -unix-group-name <text> } - UNIX Group Name

Use this parameter to search for user credentials for the UNIX group name you specify.

[-flags {ip-qualifier-configured|ip-qualifier-not-configured|unix-extended-creds-present|no-unix-extended-creds|unix-extended-creds-requested|unix-creds-transient-failure|cifs-creds-present|no-cifs-creds|cifs-creds-requested|cifs-cifs-transient-failure|place-holder|transient-failure|transient-error-on-last-refresh|id-name-mapping-present|no-id-name-mapping|id-name-mapping-requested|id-name-mapping-transient-failure}, ...] - Credential Entry Flags

The credential entry flags.

[-last-refresh-time <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Time since Last Refresh

Time since last refreshed.

[-last-access-time <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Time since Last Access

Time since last access.

[-hit-count <integer>] - Number of Hits

Number of times the cached credential is fetched successfully.

[-unix-cred-flags <integer>] - UNIX Credential Flags

UNIX credentials flags.

[-unix-cred-domain-id <integer>] - UNIX Credential Domain ID

UNIX credentials domain ID.

[-unix-cred-uid <integer>] - UNIX Credential UID

User ID of the UNIX user.

[-unix-cred-primary-gid <integer>] - UNIX Credential Primary GID

Primary GID of the UNIX user.

[-unix-cred-additional-gids <integer>, ...] - UNIX Credential Additional GIDs

Additional GIDs of the UNIX user.

[-win-cred-flags <integer>] - Windows Credential Flags

Windows credentials flags.

[-win-cred-user-sid <text>] - Windows Credential User SID

SID of the windows user.

[-win-cred-primary-group-sid <text>] - Windows Credential Primary Group SID

SID of the windows user's primary group.

[-win-cred-domain-sids <text>, ...] - Windows Credential Domain SIDs

Domain SIDs of the windows user.

Examples

Show the credentials cached by NFS Cred Store for the UNIX user node1 on node node1.

```
gnk1cluster1:*> vserver nfs credentials show -node gnk1cluster1-01 -vserver coke -unix-user-name root
```

Credentials

```
-----
                Node: gnk1cluster1-01
                Vserver: coke
                Client IP: -
                Flags: ip-qualifier-not-configured, unix-extended-creds-present, cifs-creds-present, id-name-mapping-present
Time since Last Refresh: 10s
Time since Last Access: 5s
Hit Count: 24

Unix Credentials:
                Flags: 0
                Domain ID: 0
                UID: 0
                Primary GID: 1
                Additional GIDs: 1

Windows Credentials:
                Flags: 8759
                User SID: S-1-5-21-2552784647-1202982559-4146209732-500
                Primary Group SID: S-1-5-21-2552784647-1202982559-4146209732-513
                Domain SIDs: S-1-5-21-2552784647-1202982559-4146209732
                           S-1-1
                           S-1-5
                           S-1-5-32

ID-Name Information:
                Type: user
                ID: 0
                Name: root
```

vserver nfs kerberos commands

The kerberos directory

vserver nfs kerberos interface commands

Manage the Kerberos interface configuration for an NFS server

vserver nfs kerberos interface disable

Disable NFS Kerberos on a LIF

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nfs kerberos interface disable` command disables NFS Kerberos on a logical interface.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver in which the logical interface exists.

-lif <lif-name> - Logical Interface

This parameter specifies the name of the logical interface on which you want to disable NFS Kerberos.

[-admin-username <text>] - Account Creation Username

This optional parameter specifies the administrator user name.

[-admin-password <text>] - Account Creation Password

This optional parameter specifies the administrator password.

Examples

The following example disables NFS Kerberos on a Vserver named `vs0` and a logical interface named `datalif1`.

```
vs1::> vserver nfs kerberos interface disable -vserver vs0 -lif datalif1
```

vserver nfs kerberos interface enable

Enable NFS Kerberos on a LIF

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nfs kerberos interface enable` command enables NFS Kerberos on a logical interface.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver in which the logical interface exists.

-lif <lif-name> - Logical Interface

This parameter specifies the name of the logical interface on which you want to enable NFS Kerberos.

[-spn <text>] - Service Principal Name

This optional parameter specifies the service principal name (SPN) for the logical interface you want to enable. This value must be in the form `nfs/host_name@REALM`, where *host_name* is the fully qualified host name of the Kerberos server, *nfs* is the service, and *REALM* is the name of the Kerberos realm (for instance, `EXAMPLE.COM`). Specify Kerberos realm name in uppercase.

[-admin-username <text>] - Account Creation Username

This optional parameter specifies the administrator user name.

[-admin-password <text>] - Account Creation Password

This optional parameter specifies the administrator password.

[-keytab-uri {(ftp|http)://(hostname|IPv4 Address|'IPv6 Address')}...}] - Load Keytab from URI

This optional parameter specifies loading a keytab file from the specified URI.

[-ou <text>] - Organizational Unit

This optional parameter specifies the organizational unit (OU) under which the Microsoft Active Directory server account will be created when you enable Kerberos using a realm for Microsoft KDC. If this parameter is not specified, the default OU is "CN=Computers".

Examples

The following example enables NFS Kerberos on a Vserver named `vs0` and a logical interface named `datalif1`. The SPN is `nfs/sec.example.com@AUTH.SEC.EXAMPLE.COM` and the keytab file is loaded from `ftp://ftp.example.com/keytab`.

```
vs1::> vserver nfs kerberos interface enable -vserver vs0 -lif datalif1 -spn nfs/sec.example.com@AUTH.SEC.EXAMPLE.COM -keytab-uri ftp://ftp.example.com/keytab
```

vserver nfs kerberos interface modify

Modify the Kerberos configuration of an NFS server

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nfs kerberos interface modify` command modifies a Kerberos configuration for NFS. An NFS Kerberos configuration is associated with both a Vserver and a logical interface.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver associated with the NFS Kerberos configuration you want to modify.

-lif <lif-name> - Logical Interface

This parameter specifies the name of the logical interface associated with the NFS Kerberos configuration you want to modify.

[-kerberos {enabled|disabled}] - Kerberos Enabled

This optional parameter specifies whether to enable or disable Kerberos for NFS on the specified Vserver and logical interface. If you specify a value of `enable`, you must also specify the `-spn` parameter. The command prompts you for a user name and password for a Kerberos principal in the same realm as the principal specified by the `-spn` parameter; this principal must have permission to create or modify the principal specified by the `-spn` parameter.

[-spn <text>] - Service Principal Name

This optional parameter specifies the service principal name (SPN) of the Kerberos configuration you want to modify. If you specify a value of `enable` for the `-kerberos` parameter, you must also specify this parameter. This value must be in the form `nfs/host_name@REALM`, where `host_name` is the fully qualified host name of the Kerberos server, `nfs` is the service, and `REALM` is the name of the Kerberos realm (for instance, `EXAMPLE.COM`). Specify Kerberos realm names in uppercase.

[-admin-username <text>] - Account Creation Username

This optional parameter specifies the administrator user name.

[-keytab-uri {(ftp|http)://(hostname|IPv4 Address|'IPv6 Address')}...}] - Load Keytab from URI

This optional parameter specifies loading a keytab file from the specified URI.

[-ou <text>] - Organizational Unit

This optional parameter specifies the organizational unit (OU) under which the Microsoft Active Directory server account will be created when you enable Kerberos using a realm for Microsoft KDC. If this parameter is not specified, the default OU is "CN=Computers".

Examples

The following example enables an NFS Kerberos configuration on a Vserver named `vs0` and a logical interface named `datalif1`. The SPN is `nfs/sec.example.com@AUTH.SEC.EXAMPLE.COM` and the keytab file is loaded from `ftp://ftp.example.com/keytab`.

```
vs1::> vserver nfs kerberos interface modify -vserver vs0 -lif datalif1
-k Kerberos enabled -spn nfs/sec.example.com@AUTH.SEC.EXAMPLE.COM -keytab-uri
ftp://ftp.example.com/keytab
```

vserver nfs kerberos interface show

Display the Kerberos configurations of NFS servers

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nfs kerberos interface show` command displays information about Kerberos configurations for NFS. The command output depends on the parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all Kerberos configurations for NFS:

- Vserver name
- Logical interface name
- Logical interface IP address
- Whether Kerberos is enabled or disabled
- The Kerberos service principal name (SPN)
- The permitted encryption types

You can specify additional parameters to display only information that matches those parameters. For instance, to display information only about Kerberos configurations for NFS that are enabled, run the command with the `-kerberos enabled` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter and the `-lif` parameter, the command displays information only about the Kerberos configuration or configurations for NFS that are associated with the specified Vserver and logical interface.

[-lif <lif-name>] - Logical Interface

If you specify this parameter and the `-vserver` parameter, the command displays information only about the Kerberos configuration or configurations for NFS that are associated with the specified logical interface and Vserver.

[-address <IP Address>] - IP Address

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Kerberos configurations for NFS that are associated with the specified logical-interface IP address.

[-kerberos {enabled|disabled}] - Kerberos Enabled

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Kerberos configurations for NFS that match the specified value.

[-spn <text>] - Service Principal Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Kerberos configuration or configurations for NFS that match the specified SPN.

[-permitted-enc-types <NFS Kerberos Encryption Type>, ...] - Permitted Encryption Types

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Kerberos configuration for NFS that matches the specified encryption types.

Examples

The following example displays information about the Kerberos configuration for NFS associated with the Vserver vs0 and the logical interface datalif1:

```
vs1::> vserver nfs kerberos interface show -vserver vs0 -lif datalif1
      Vserver: vs1
      Logical Interface: datalif1
      IP Address: 192.0.2.130
      Kerberos Enabled: enabled
      Service Principal Name: nfs/sec.example.com@AUTH.SEC.EXAMPLE.COM
      Permitted Encryption Types: des,des3,aes-128,aes-256
```

vserver nfs kerberos realm commands

Manage NFS Kerberos realm configurations

vserver nfs kerberos realm create

Create a Kerberos realm configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nfs kerberos realm create` command creates a Kerberos realm configuration.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver associated with the Kerberos realm configuration that you want to create.

-realm <text> - Kerberos Realm

This parameter specifies the name of the Kerberos realm for the configuration.

-kdc-vendor <Kerberos Key Distribution Center (KDC) Vendor> - KDC Vendor

This optional parameter specifies the KDC vendor. Specify Microsoft if you are using a Microsoft Active Directory server; specify Other if you are using a UNIX server.

-kdc-ip <IP Address> - KDC IP Address

This optional parameter specifies the IP address of the Kerberos Distribution Center (KDC) server.

[-kdc-port <integer>] - KDC Port

This optional parameter specifies the port number of the KDC server. The default setting is 88.

[-clock-skew <integer>] - Clock Skew

This optional parameter specifies how many seconds of clock skew between the clients and the server are permitted. The default setting is 300 seconds.

[-adserver-name <text>] - Active Directory Server Name

This optional parameter specifies the name of an Active Directory server for the configuration. Use this parameter only if you specified the value of `-kdc-vendor` parameter as Microsoft.

[-adserver-ip <IP Address>] - Active Directory Server IP Address

This optional parameter specifies the IP address of an Active Directory server for the configuration. Use this parameter only if you specified the value of the `-kdc-vendor` parameter as Microsoft.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

This optional parameter specifies a comment for the Kerberos realm configuration.

[-adminserver-ip <IP Address>] - Admin Server IP Address

This optional parameter specifies the IP address of the administrative server. Use this parameter only if you specified the value of `-kdc-vendor` parameter as Other. The default setting for this parameter is the KDC server's IP address as specified by the `-kdc-ip` parameter.

[-adminserver-port <integer>] - Admin Server Port

This optional parameter specifies the port number of the administrative server. The default setting is 749. Use this parameter only if you specified the value of `-kdc-vendor` parameter as Other.

[-passwordserver-ip <IP Address>] - Password Server IP Address

This optional parameter specifies the IP address of the password server. Use this parameter only if you specified the value of `-kdc-vendor` parameter as Other. The default setting for this parameter is the KDC server's IP address as specified by the `-kdc-ip` parameter.

[-passwordserver-port <integer>] - Password Server Port

This optional parameter specifies the port number of the password server. The default setting is 464. Use this parameter only if you specified the value of `-kdc-vendor` parameter as Other.

Examples

The following example creates a Kerberos realm named SEC.EXAMPLE.COM for the Vserver named AUTH. The permitted clock skew is 15 seconds. The KDC's IP address is 192.0.2.170 and its port is 88. The KDC vendor is Other (for a UNIX KDC). The administrative server's IP address is 192.0.2.170 and its port is 749. The password server's IP address is 192.0.2.170 and its port is 464.

```
cluster1::> vserver nfs kerberos realm create -vserver AUTH -realm SEC.EXAMPLE.COM -clock-skew 15 -kdc-ip 192.0.2.170 -kdc-port 88 -kdc-vend
```

vserver nfs kerberos realm delete

Delete a Kerberos realm configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nfs kerberos realm delete` command deletes a Kerberos realm configuration from the system.

Parameters**-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver**

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver for the Kerberos realm configuration that you want to delete.

-realm <text> - Kerberos Realm

This parameter specifies the name of the Kerberos realm for the configuration.

Examples

The following example deletes the Kerberos realm SEC.EXAMPLE.COM from the Vserver named AUTH:

```
cluster1::> vserver nfs kerberos realm delete -vserver AUTH -realm SEC.EXAMPLE.COM
```

vserver nfs kerberos realm modify

Modify a Kerberos realm configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nfs kerberos realm modify` command modifies one or more attributes of a Kerberos realm configuration.

Parameters**-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver**

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver for the Kerberos realm configuration that you want to modify.

-realm <text> - Kerberos Realm

This optional parameter specifies the name of a Kerberos realm for the configuration.

[-kdc-vendor <Kerberos Key Distribution Center (KDC) Vendor>] - KDC Vendor

This optional parameter specifies the KDC vendor. Specify Microsoft if you are using a Microsoft Active Directory server; specify Other if you are using a UNIX server.

[-kdc-ip <IP Address>] - KDC IP Address

This optional parameter specifies the IP address of the Kerberos Distribution Center (KDC) server.

[-kdc-port <integer>] - KDC Port

This optional parameter specifies the port number of the KDC server. The default setting at the time of creation is 88.

[-clock-skew <integer>] - Clock Skew

This optional parameter specifies how many seconds of clock-skew between server and the clients are permitted. The default setting at the time of creation is 300 seconds.

[-adserver-name <text>] - Active Directory Server Name

This optional parameter specifies the name of an Active Directory server for the configuration. Use this parameter if you specified the value of -kdc-vendor parameter as Microsoft.

[-adserver-ip <IP Address>] - Active Directory Server IP Address

This optional parameter specifies the IP address of an Active Directory server for the configuration. Use this parameter if you specified the value of the -kdc-vendor parameter as Microsoft.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

This optional parameter specifies a comment for the Kerberos realm configuration.

[-adminserver-ip <IP Address>] - Admin Server IP Address

This optional parameter specifies the IP address of the administrative server. Use this parameter if you specified the value of -kdc-vendor parameter as Other.

[-adminserver-port <integer>] - Admin Server Port

This optional parameter specifies the port number of the administrative server. The default setting at the time of creation is 749. Use this parameter if you specified the value of the -kdc-vendor parameter as Other.

[-passwordserver-ip <IP Address>] - Password Server IP Address

This optional parameter specifies the IP address of the password server. Use this parameter if you specified the value of -kdc-vendor parameter as Other.

[-passwordserver-port <integer>] - Password Server Port

This optional parameter specifies the port number of the password server. The default setting at the time of creation is 464. Use this parameter only if you specified the value of -kdc-vendor parameter as Other.

Examples

The following example modifies the Kerberos realm SEC.EXAMPLE.COM for the Vserver named AUTH to use a Microsoft KDC server with the IP address 192.0.2.170 and an Active Directory server named AUTH.SEC.EXAMPLE.COM with the IP address 192.0.2.170:

```
cluster1::> vsver nfs kerberos realm modify -vsver AUTH -realm SEC.EXAMPLE.COM -adserver-name AUTH.SEC.EXAMPLE.COM -adserver-ip 192.0.2.170 -
```

vsver nfs kerberos realm show

Display Kerberos realm configurations

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nfs kerberos realm show` command displays information about Kerberos realm configurations. The command output depends on the parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all Kerberos realm configurations:

- Vserver
- Kerberos realm name
- Active Directory server name
- Kerberos Distribution Center (KDC) vendor
- KDC IP address
- The permitted encryption types

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Kerberos realm configurations for the specified Vserver.

[-realm <text>] - Kerberos Realm

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Kerberos realm configurations that use the specified Kerberos realm.

[-kdc-vendor <Kerberos Key Distribution Center (KDC) Vendor>] - KDC Vendor

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Kerberos realm configurations that use the specified KDC vendor.

[-kdc-ip <IP Address>] - KDC IP Address

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Kerberos realm configurations that use the specified KDC IP address.

[-kdc-port <integer>] - KDC Port

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Kerberos realm configurations that use the specified KDC port number.

[-clock-skew <integer>] - Clock Skew

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Kerberos realm configurations that use the specified clock skew.

[-adserver-name <text>] - Active Directory Server Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Kerberos realm configurations that use the Active Directory server that has the specified name.

[-adserver-ip <IP Address>] - Active Directory Server IP Address

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Kerberos realm configurations that use the Active Directory server that has the specified IP address.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Kerberos realm configurations that match the specified comment text.

[-adminserver-ip <IP Address>] - Admin Server IP Address

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Kerberos realm configurations that use the specified administrative-server IP address.

[-adminserver-port <integer>] - Admin Server Port

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Kerberos realm configurations that use the specified administrative-server port number.

[-passwordserver-ip <IP Address>] - Password Server IP Address

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Kerberos realm configurations that use the specified password-server IP address.

[-passwordserver-port <integer>] - Password Server Port

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Kerberos realm configurations that use the specified password-server port number.

[-permitted-enc-types <NFS Kerberos Encryption Type>, ...] - Permitted Encryption Types

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Kerberos realm configuration that match the specified encryption types.

Examples

The following example displays information about all Kerberos realm configurations:

```
cluster1::> vserver nfs kerberos realm show
```

Vserver	Kerberos Realm	Active Directory Server	KDC Vendor	KDC IP Address
AUTH	SEC.EXAMPLE.COM	AUTH.SEC.EXAMPLE.COM	Microsoft	192.0.2.170

vserver nfs pnfs commands

Manage pNFS Devices and its Mappings

pNFS Device Commands

The devices directory

The `vserver nfs pnfs devices` command enables users to manage pNFS devices and their properties, including their configuration and state of the cache in the Data ONTAP kernel. A pNFS Device is a logical representation of a volume and determines how a volume is exported to the pNFS clients. pNFS clients acquire layouts on pNFS devices, which enable them to access storage via optimal network paths. A pNFS device consists of information about the device itself and mappings that enable direct network access to the storage constituents for the device. The information related to pNFS devices is visible via commands [“vserver nfs pnfs devices show” on page 1846](#) and [“vserver nfs pnfs devices mappings show” on page 1848](#). All the commands implemented under this directory are for troubleshooting purposes only and users are NOT expected to execute them without the supervision of the Lenovo Support personnel.

vserver nfs pnfs devices create

Create a new pNFS device and its mapping

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nfs pnfs devices create` command creates a pNFS device for a given instance of a volume. The actual creation of pNFS devices is automatically done by the pNFS implementation in Data ONTAP kernel. The usage of this command might interfere with the functionality of the pNFS server. Thus, it is advised that this command not be used without supervision by technical support.

Parameters

[-global-device-table-id <integer>] - Global Device Mapping Table ID

This optional parameter specifies the unique identifier that the pNFS devices subsystem assigns to the device that corresponds to the MSID described below. The pNFS devices implementations keeps track of the global unique identifier that needs to be assigned to this device. It is expected that users need not specifically input the device identifier while creation.

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This parameter specifies the Vserver to which the volumes belong.

-msid <integer> - Volume MSID

This parameter uniquely identifies the volume for which you are creating a pNFS device.

-striping-epoch <integer> - Striping Epoch

This optional parameter specifies the striping epoch identifier for a volume for which you are creating a pNFS device. For flexible volumes, the value is always 1.

-device-access <integer> - Device Access Flags

This optional parameter specifies the type of access that is given to the pNFS device that you are creating. If the value is 1, it means write access. If the value is 0, it means read access. By default, the device is created with write access.

-version <integer> - Device Version

This optional parameter specifies the version associated with the pNFS device identifier. By default, the version is set to 1.

[-generation-count <integer>] - Device Generation

This optional parameter specifies the generation count associated with the pNFS device identifier. If a device already exists, the existing device is invalidated and the generation number for the device is bumped. If a device does not already exist, a new device is created with generation number 1.

[-create-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Device Creation Time

This optional parameter specifies the time at which the device is created. If the parameter is not specified, the time at which the device is created is stored along with the device.

[-mapping-status {available|notavailable}] - Device Mapping Status

This optional parameter specifies if the mapping exists for a device. If the value is set to "available", the mappings will be created in the device mappings table. If the value is set to "notavailable", the mappings will not be created in the device mappings table.

Examples

vserver nfs pnfs devices delete

Delete a pNFS device

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nfs pnfs devices delete` command deletes a unique pNFS device. The pNFS device to be deleted is identified by the unique device mapping identifier (mid) parameter passed to this operation. When this operation is successful, the device mappings corresponding to the device and the information corresponding to the device itself are removed. You can obtain the global mapping identifier from the list of devices using the command [“vserver nfs pnfs devices show” on page 1846](#).

Parameters

-global-device-table-id <integer> - Global Device Mapping Table ID

This parameter specifies the pNFS global device mapping identifier that uniquely identifies a pNFS device

Examples

The following example deletes the device information of a device with global mapping identifier value 2.

```
cluster1::> vserver nfs pnfs delete -mid 2
```

vserver nfs pnfs devices show

Display pNFS device information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nfs pnfs devices show` command displays a pNFS device for a given instance of a volume. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all pNFS devices:

- Vserver name
- The global device mapping identifier of the device
- The master data set ID (MSID) of the volume that leads to this device
- The mapping status of the device
- The generation number of the device

You can specify additional parameters to display only information that matches those parameters. For instance, to display information only about devices that are exported as write-only devices, enter the command with the `-access-flags 1` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-global-device-table-id <integer>] - Global Device Mapping Table ID

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the unique identifier that the pNFS devices subsystem assigns to the device that is being output.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vserver that owns the volume represented by MSID.

[-msid <integer>] - Volume MSID

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that match the specified MSID.

[-striping-epoch <integer>] - Striping Epoch

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the striping epoch identifier for a volume that serves as the basis for the pNFS device.

[-device-access <integer>] - Device Access Flags

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about access flags which specify the type of access that is given to the pNFS device. If the value is 1, it means write access. If the value is 0, it means read access.

[-version <integer>] - Device Version

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about pNFS devices that match the specified version number.

[-generation-count <integer>] - Device Generation

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about generation count associated with the pNFS device identifier.

[-create-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Device Creation Time

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about pNFS devices that were created at the specified time.

[-mapping-status {available|notavailable}] - Device Mapping Status

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about if the mapping exists for a device. If the value is set to "available", the mappings can be seen in the device mappings table. If the value is set to "notavailable", the mappings will not be seen in the device mappings table.

Examples

The following example displays the information of a device with global mapping identifier 6. The device corresponds to a volume with MSID 2147484673 on Vserver vs1. The device mappings corresponding to this device follow in the mappings table.

```
cluster1::*> vserver nfs pnfs devices show
Vserver Name  Mapping ID  Msid          Mapping Status  Generation
-----
vs1           1           2147484673    available       6

cluster1::*> vserver nfs pnfs devices mappings show
Vserver Name  Mapping ID  Dsid          LIF IP
-----
vs1           1           1025          10.53.4.14
```

pNFS Device Cache Command

Manage pNFS Device Cache in N-blade

The `vserver nfs pnfs devices cache` command enables users to manage the pNFS device mappings cache present in the protocol stack of Data ONTAP kernel. The only supported action implemented is to flush the cache. This is to be mainly used for testing purposes only and users are NOT expected to use this without the supervision of Lenovo support personnel.

vserver nfs pnfs devices cache show

Display the device cache

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nfs pnfs devices cache show` command displays the device cache.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the pNFS devices cache present on the node.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vserver that has the pNFS devices cache.

Examples

pNFS Device Mappings Command

Manage Device Mappings

The `vserver nfs pnfs devices mappings` command enables you to manage the pNFS device mappings corresponding to every pNFS device. The only supported action implemented for this command is to display the device mappings.

vserver nfs pnfs devices mappings show

Display the list of pNFS device mappings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The “[vserver nfs pnfs devices show](#)” on page 1846 command displays a pNFS device for a given instance of a volume. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify parameters, the command displays the following information about all pNFS devices:

- Vserver name
- The global device mapping identifier of the device
- The Data Set ID (DSID) of the constituent volume
- The LIF IP address that serves the constituent on the same controller.

You can specify additional parameters to display only information that matches those parameters. For instance, to display information only about devices that are exported as write-only devices, enter the command with the `-access-flags 1` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vserver that the mapping identifier and DSID belong to.

[-global-device-table-id <integer>] - Global Device Mapping Table ID

This specifies the unique identifier that the pNFS devices subsystem assigns to the device whose mappings are being output.

[-dsid <integer>] - Constituent Volume DSID

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the volume or volumes that match the specified DSID.

[-lifip <IP Address>] - LIF IP Address

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the pNFS devices that match the specified LIF IP address.

Examples

The following example displays the device information of a device with global mapping identifier 6. The device corresponds to a volume with MSID 2147484673 on Vserver vs1. The device has one constituent with DSID 1025 and is served by the LIF with the IP address 10.53.4.14.

```
cluster1::*> vserver nfs pnfs devices* show
Vserver Name   Mapping ID   Msid           Mapping Status  Generation
-----
vs1            1            2147484673     available       6

cluster1::*> vserver nfs pnfs devices mappings show
Vserver Name   Mapping ID   Dsid           Lif IP
-----
vs1            1            1025           10.53.4.14
```

vserver nvme commands

Manage the NVMe Service on a Vserver

Commands used for managing the NVMe service configuration of a Vserver.

vserver nvme create

Create NVMe service configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nvme create` command creates an NVMe service for a Vserver.

When you create the NVMe service on a Vserver, the Vserver must have only *nvme* in the allowed-protocols list.

When you create the NVMe service on a Vserver, the administrative status of the service is *up* by default.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name
Specifies the Vserver for the NVMe service.

[-status-admin {down|up}] - Administrative Status
Specifies the configured administrative status of a service.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> vserver nvme create -vserver vs_1
```

vserver nvme delete

Delete NVMe service configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nvme delete` command deletes an NVMe service of a Vserver. Before you can delete an NVMe service, the administrative status must be *down*. Use the [“vserver nvme modify” on page 1850](#) command to change the administrative status.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name
Specifies the Vserver for the NVMe service.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> vsriver nvme delete -vserver vs_1
```

vsriver nvme modify

Modify NVMe service configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsriver nvme modify` command modifies an NVMe service configuration on a Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name
Specifies the Vserver for the NVMe service.

[-status-admin {down|up}] - Administrative Status
Specifies the configured administrative status of a service. If you set this parameter to *down*, the Vserver will not serve NVMe traffic.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> vsriver nvme modify -vserver vs_1 -status-admin down
```

vsriver nvme show

Show NVMe service configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsriver nvme show` command displays the current status of the NVMe service in a cluster.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]}
If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]
If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver Name
Use this parameter to display the NVMe services that match the Vserver that you specify.

[-status-admin {down|up}] - Administrative Status
Use this parameter to display the NVMe services that match the administrative status that you specify.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> vsriver nvme show
Vserver      Status Admin
-----
vs1          up
```

```
vs2          up
2 entries were displayed.
```

vserver nvme show-interface

Display the NVMe over Fabrics LIF configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nvme show-interface` command displays the currently available interfaces to the NVMe protocol.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to display the NVMe interfaces that match the Vserver that you specify.

[-lif <lif-name>] - Logical Interface

Use this parameter to display the NVMe interfaces that match the LIF that you specify.

[-vserver-uuid <UUID>] - Vserver UUID

Use this parameter to display the NVMe interfaces that match the Vserver UUID that you specify.

[-home-node <nodename>] - Home Node

Use this parameter to display the NVMe interfaces that match the home node that you specify.

[-home-port {<netport>|<ifgrp>}] - Home Port

Use this parameter to display the NVMe interfaces that match the home port that you specify.

[-status-admin {up|down}] - Status Admin

Use this parameter to display the NVMe interfaces that match the administrative status that you specify.

[-physical-protocol <fibre-channel>] - Physical Protocol

Use this parameter to display the NVMe interfaces that match the physical protocol that you specify.

[-transport-protocol {<fc-nvme>|<rdma-nvme>, ...} - Transport Protocol

Use this parameter to display the NVMe interfaces that match the transport protocol that you specify.

[-transport-address <text>] - Transport Address

Use this parameter to display the NVMe interfaces that match the transport address that you specify.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

Use this parameter to display the NVMe interfaces that match the textual comment that you specify.

[-fc-wwnn <FC WWN>] - FC WWNN

Use this parameter to display the NVMe interfaces that match the FC WWNN that you specify.

[-fc-wwpn <FC WWN>] - FC WWPNN

Use this parameter to display the NVMe interfaces that match the FC WWPNN that you specify.

[-lif-id <integer>] - LIF ID

Use this parameter to display the NVMe interfaces that match the LIF ID that you specify.

[-lif-uuid <UUID>] - LIF UUID

Use this parameter to display the NVMe interfaces that match the LIF UUID that you specify.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> vservers nvme show-interface
Vserver Logical Interface      Home Node:Port      Transport Protocols
-----
vs_1
    nvme1                      node1:1a             fc-nvme
    Transport Address: nn-0x2000005056b45113:pn-0x2001005056b45113
```

vserver nvme feature commands

The feature directory

vserver nvme feature show

Display NVMe target features

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

Displays the list of currently enabled NVMe over Fabrics features and limits.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> vservers nvme feature show
    Enabled Features: nvme, fc-nvme
    Maximum Namespace Size: 15.97TB
    Maximum NSID: 512
```

vserver nvme namespace commands

Manage the NVMe Namespaces on a Vserver

vserver nvme namespace create

Create NVMe namespace

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nvme namespace create` command creates a new NVMe namespace of a specific size. You must create NVMe namespaces at the root of a volume or qtree.

When you create an NVMe namespace, it is non-space reserved.

Note: This command is not supported for FlexGroups or Vservers with Infinite Volumes.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver.

-path <path> - Namespace Path

Specifies the path of the NVMe namespace. Examples of correct NVMe namespace paths are `/vol/vol1/ns1` and `/vol/vol1/qtree1/ns1`.

-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]} - Size

Specifies the size of the NVMe namespace in bytes. You can specify a multiplier suffix:

- KB (1024 bytes)
- MB (KB*KB bytes)
- GB (KB*MB bytes)
- TB (MB*MB bytes)

-ostype {vmware|hyper_v|windows|linux|xen} - OS Type

Specifies the operating system type of the NVMe namespace. The OS types are:

- hyper_v - the NVMe namespace stores Windows Hyper-V file system data.
- linux - the NVMe namespace stores Linux file system data.
- vmware - the NVMe namespace stores VMware file system data.
- windows - the NVMe namespace stores Windows file system data.
- xen - the NVMe namespace stores Xen file system data.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

Contains a textual description of the NVMe namespace.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> vsriver nvme namespace create -vsriver vs_1 -path /vol/nsvol/namespace1 -size 100g -ostype linux
```

vsriver nvme namespace delete

Delete the namespace

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsriver nvme namespace delete` command deletes an NVMe namespace from a specified Vserver and volume.

Parameters

-vsriver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver.

-path <path> - Namespace Path

Specifies the path of the NVMe namespace. Examples of correct NVMe namespace paths are `/vol/vol1/ns1` and `/vol/vol1/qtree1/ns1`.

[-skip-mapped-check [true]] - Skip Mapped Check

This option is required to delete an NVMe namespace that is attached to a subsystem.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> vsriver nvme namespace delete -vsriver vs1 -path /vol/nsvol/ns1
```

vsriver nvme namespace modify

Modify NVMe namespace

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsriver nvme namespace modify` command modifies NVMe namespace attributes.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver.

-path <path> - Namespace Path

Specifies the path of the NVMe namespace. Examples of correct NVMe namespace paths are `/vol/vol1/ns1` and `/vol/vol1/qtree1/ns1`.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

Contains a textual description of the NVMe namespace.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> vsriver nvme namespace modify -path /vol/nsvol/ns1 -vserver vs_1 -comment "Comment text."
```

vsriver nvme namespace show

Display NVMe namespaces

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsriver nvme namespace show` command displays information for NVMe namespaces.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to display the NVMe namespaces that match the Vserver that you specify.

[-path <path>] - Namespace Path

Use this parameter to display the NVMe namespace that matches the path that you specify.

[-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Size

Use this parameter to display the NVMe namespaces that match the size that you specify.

[-block-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Block Size

Use this parameter to display the NVMe namespaces that match this parameter value.

[-size-used {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Size Used

Use this parameter to display the NVMe namespaces that match this parameter value.

[-ostype {vmware|hyper_v|windows|linux|xen}] - OS Type

Use this parameter to display the NVMe namespaces that match this parameter value.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

Use this parameter to display the NVMe namespaces that match this parameter value.

[-state {online|offline|nvfail|space-error}] - State

Use this parameter to display the NVMe namespaces that match this parameter value.

[-is-read-only {true|false}] - Is Read Only

Use this parameter to display the NVMe namespaces that match this parameter value.

[-creation-timestamp <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Creation Time

Use this parameter to display the NVMe namespaces that match this parameter value.

[-uuid <UUID>] - Namespace UUID

Use this parameter to display the NVMe namespaces that match this parameter value.

[-restore-inaccessible {true|false}] - Restore Inaccessible

Use this parameter to display the NVMe namespaces that match this parameter value.

[-node <nodename>] - Node Hosting the Namespace

Use this parameter to display the NVMe namespaces that match this parameter value.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

Use this parameter to display the NVMe namespaces that match this parameter value.

[-qtree <qtree name>] - Qtree Name

Use this parameter to display the NVMe namespaces that match this parameter value.

[-subsystem <text>] - Attached Subsystem

Use this parameter to display the NVMe namespaces that are attached to a Subsystem that matches this parameter value.

[-nsid <Hex Integer>] - Namespace ID

Use this parameter to display the NVMe namespaces that match this parameter value.

[-vserver-id <integer>] - Vserver ID

Use this parameter to display the NVMe namespaces that match this parameter value.

Examples

```
cluster:*> vservice nvme namespace show -vserver vs1
Vserver  Path                               State  Size  Subsystem  NSID
-----
vs1      /vol/test_1_vol/ns1                online 10GB  subsys1    1
vs1      /vol/test_1_vol/ns2                online 500MB subsys1    2
vs1      /vol/test_1_vol/ns3                online 1TB   -          -
3 entries were displayed.
```

vserver nvme subsystem commands

Manage the NVMe target subsystems on a Vserver

vserver nvme subsystem create

Create an NVMe target subsystem

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nvme subsystem create` command creates a new NVMe target Subsystem.

When you create an NVMe Subsystem on a Vserver, the Vserver must meet the following pre-conditions:

- The Vserver must have an NVMe service created.
- The Vserver must not already have an NVMe Subsystem by the same name.

Note: The NVMe Subsystem identifiers are assigned by the system. The NQN is derived from the Vserver UUID and Subsystem name and may not be specified or modified by the user.

Parameters**-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name**

Specifies the Vserver.

-subsystem <text> - Subsystem

Specifies the NVMe target Subsystem.

-ostype {windows|linux|vmware|xen|hyper_v} - OS Type

Specifies the operating system type of the NVMe Subsystem. The OS types are:

- hyper_v - the initiators belong to a Hyper-V parent host.
- linux - the initiators belong to a Linux host.
- vmware - the initiators belong to a VMware ESX host.
- windows - the initiators belong to a Windows host.
- xen - the initiators belong to a Xen hypervisor host.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

Contains a textual description of the NVMe Subsystem.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> vsriver nvme subsystem create -vsriver vs_1 -subsystem sub_1 -ostype linux
```

vsriver nvme subsystem delete

Delete the subsystem

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsriver nvme subsystem delete` command deletes an NVMe Subsystem from a specified Vserver.

Parameters

-vsriver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver.

-subsystem <text> - Subsystem

Specifies the NVMe target Subsystem.

[-skip-mapped-check [true]] - Skip Mapped Namespace Check

Required to delete an NVMe Subsystem with attached NVMe namespaces.

[-skip-host-check [true]] - Skip Host Check

Required to delete an NVMe Subsystem with associated hosts.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> vsriver nvme subsystem delete -vsriver vs_1 -subsystem sub_1
```

vsriver nvme subsystem modify

Modify an NVMe target subsystem

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsriver nvme subsystem modify` command modifies an existing NVMe target Subsystem.

Parameters

-vsriver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver.

-subsystem <text> - Subsystem

Specifies the NVMe target Subsystem.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

Contains a textual description of the NVMe Subsystem.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> vsver nvme subsystem modify -vsver vs_1 -subsystem sub_1 -comment "Example Comment"
```

vsver nvme subsystem show

Display NVMe target subsystems

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vsver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsver nvme subsystem show` command displays information for NVMe Subsystems.

Parameters**{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vsver <Vsver Name>] - Vsver Name

Use this parameter to display the NVMe Subsystems that match the Vsver that you specify.

[-subsystem <text>] - Subsystem

Use this parameter to display the NVMe Subsystem that matches the name that you specify.

[-ostype {windows|linux|vmware|xen|hyper_v}] - OS Type

Use this parameter to display the NVMe Subsystems that match this parameter value.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

Use this parameter to display the NVMe Subsystems that match this parameter value.

[-target-nqn <text>] - Target NQN

Use this parameter to display the NVMe Subsystems that match this parameter value.

[-serial-number <text>] - Serial Number

Use this parameter to display the NVMe Subsystems that match this parameter value.

[-default-io-queue-count <integer>] - Default Number of Host I/O Queue Pairs

Specifies the default maximum IO queue count inherited by hosts added to this Subsystem.

[-default-io-queue-depth <integer>] - Default Host I/O Queue Depth

Specifies the default maximum IO queue depth inherited by hosts added to this Subsystem.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> vsver nvme subsystem show -vsver vs_1
```

```
Vsver Subsystem      Target NQN
```

```
-----
```

vs_1	ss1	nqn.1992-08.netapp.com:sn.ccb5a7d5d9d311e7924e005056b45113:subsystem.ss1
	ss2	nqn.1992-08.netapp.com:sn.ccb5a7d5d9d311e7924e005056b45113:subsystem.ss2

2 entries were displayed.

vserver nvme subsystem controller commands

The controller directory

vserver nvme subsystem controller show

Display active NVMe controllers

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nvme subsystem controller show` command displays information for established NVMe controllers. An NVMe controller is established upon each host connection to a subsystem.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to display the NVMe controllers that match the Vserver that you specify.

[-subsystem <text>] - Subsystem

Use this parameter to display the NVMe controllers that match the subsystem that you specify.

[-controller-id <Hex 16bit Integer>] - Controller ID

Use this parameter to display the NVMe controllers that match the controller ID that you specify. The controller ID is the identifier assigned by the NVMe subsystem upon host login and controller creation.

[-lif <text>] - Logical Interface

Use this parameter to display the NVMe controllers that match the LIF that you specify.

[-node <nodename>] - Node

Use this parameter to display the NVMe controllers that match the cluster node that you specify.

[-host-nqn <text>] - Host NQN

Use this parameter to display the NVMe controllers that match the host NQN that you specify. The host NQN is the NVMe identifier assigned to a specific host.

[-transport-protocol {fc-nvme|rdma-nvme}] - Transport Protocol

Use this parameter to display the NVMe controllers that match the transport protocol that you specify.

[-initiator-transport-address <text>] - Initiator Transport Address

Use this parameter to display the NVMe controllers that match the initiator transport address that you specify. The initiator transport address format depends on the transport protocol in use.

[-io-queue-count <integer>] - Number of I/O Queues

Use this parameter to display the NVMe controllers that match the I/O queue count that you specify.

[-io-queue-depth <integer>, ...] - I/O Queue Depths

Use this parameter to display the NVMe controllers that match the I/O queue depth that you specify.

[-admin-queue-depth <integer>] - Admin Queue Depth

Use this parameter to display the NVMe controllers that match the administrative queue depth that you specify.

Examples

```
cluster1::*> vserver nvme subsystem controller show -vserver vs_1 -subsystem ss1
Vserver Subsystem ID  LIF      Host NQN
-----
```

```
vs_1    ss1
        3 lif1    nqn.2001-08.example.com:nvme:host1
        4 lif1    nqn.2001-08.example.com:nvme:host2
        9 lif2    nqn.2001-08.example.com:nvme:host1
        a lif2    nqn.2001-08.example.com:nvme:host2
4 entries were displayed.
```

vserver nvme subsystem host commands

The host directory

vserver nvme subsystem host add

Add a host to a subsystem

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nvme subsystem host add` command adds an FC-NVMe host to an NVMe Subsystem on a Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver.

-subsystem <text> - Subsystem

Specifies the NVMe target Subsystem.

-host-nqn <text> - Host NQN

Specifies the NVMe Subsystem host NQN.

Examples

```
cluster:*> vserver nvme subsystem host add -vserver vs_1 -subsystem sub_1 -host-nqn nqn.2001-01.com.example:nvme-host1
```

vserver nvme subsystem host remove

Remove a host from a subsystem

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nvme subsystem host remove` command removes an FC-NVMe host from an NVMe Subsystem on a Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver.

-subsystem <text> - Subsystem

Specifies the NVMe target Subsystem.

-host-nqn <text> - Host NQN

Specifies the NVMe Subsystem host NQN.

Examples

```
cluster:*> vserver nvme subsystem host remove -vserver vs_1 -subsystem sub_1 -host-nqn nqn.2001-01.com.example:host1
```

vserver nvme subsystem host show

Display NVMe hosts configured to the subsystem

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nvme subsystem host show` command displays information for the NVMe Subsystem hosts.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to display the NVMe Subsystem hosts that match the Vserver that you specify.

[-subsystem <text>] - Subsystem

Use this parameter to display the NVMe Subsystem hosts that match the Subsystem that you specify.

[-host-nqn <text>] - Host NQN

Use this parameter to display the NVMe Subsystem host that matches the Subsystem host NQN that you specify.

[-io-queue-count <integer>] - Number of I/O Queue Pairs

Use this parameter to display the NVMe Subsystem hosts that match the maximum IO queue count that you specify.

[-io-queue-depth <integer>] - I/O Queue Depth

Use this parameter to display the NVMe Subsystem hosts that match the maximum IO queue depth that you specify.

Examples

```
cluster:*> vserver nvme subsystem host show -vserver vs_1 -subsystem sub_1
Vserver Subsystem Host NQN
-----
vs_1    sub_1    nqn.2001-08.com.example:nvme:host1
              nqn.2001-08.com.example:nvme:host2
              nqn.2001-08.com.example:nvme:host3
3 entries were displayed.
```

vserver nvme subsystem map commands

The map directory

vserver nvme subsystem map add

Add a namespace map

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nvme subsystem map add` command creates an association on an NVMe namespace to an NVMe Subsystem.

When you add an NVMe Subsystem map, the following pre-conditions must hold:

- The NVMe namespace must not be already mapped to a different Subsystem.

- There must be an FC-NVMe LIF on the NVMe namespace owning node.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver.

-subsystem <text> - Subsystem

Specifies the NVMe target Subsystem.

-path <path> - Namespace Path

Specifies the path of the NVMe namespace. Examples of correct NVMe namespace paths are `/vol/vol1/ns1` and `/vol/vol1/qtree1/ns1`.

Examples

```
cluster:*> vsriver nvme subsystem map add -vserver vs_1 -subsystem sub_1 -path /vol/nsvol/namespace1
```

vserver nvme subsystem map remove

Remove a namespace map

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nvme subsystem map remove` command deletes an association on an NVMe namespace to an NVMe Subsystem.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name

Specifies the Vserver.

-subsystem <text> - Subsystem

Specifies the NVMe target Subsystem.

-path <path> - Namespace Path

Specifies the path of the NVMe namespace. Examples of correct NVMe namespace paths are `/vol/vol1/ns1` and `/vol/vol1/qtree1/ns1`.

Examples

```
cluster:*> vsriver nvme subsystem map remove -vserver vs_1 -subsystem sub_1 -path /vol/nsvol/namespace1
```

vserver nvme subsystem map show

Display namespace maps within the subsystem

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver nvme subsystem map show` command displays information about NVMe Subsystem maps.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to display the NVMe Subsystem maps that match the Vserver that you specify.

[-subsystem <text>] - Subsystem

Use this parameter to display the NVMe Subsystem maps that match the Subsystem that you specify.

[-nsid <Hex Integer>] - NSID

Use this parameter to display the NVMe Subsystem maps that match the NVMe namespace NSID that you specify.

[-path <path>] - Namespace Path

Use this parameter to display the NVMe Subsystem maps that match the NVMe namespace path that you specify.

[-namespace-uuid <UUID>] - Namespace UUID

Use this parameter to display the NVMe Subsystem maps that match the NVMe namespace UUID that you specify.

Examples

```
cluster-1::*> vserver nvme subsystem map show -vserver vs_1
Vserver      Subsystem NSID  Namespace Path
-----
vs_1         sub_1
              1 /vol/nsvol1/ns1
              2 /vol/nsvol1/ns2
2 entries were displayed.
```

vserver peer commands

Create and manage Vserver peer relationships

The `vserver peer` commands enable you to create and manage Vserver peering relationships.

vserver peer accept

Accept a pending Vserver peer relationship

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver peer accept` command is used to accept the Vserver peer relationship between two Vservers. This command is used only for intercluster Vserver peer relationships.

Parameters**-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name**

Specifies name of the local Vserver for which you want to accept the Vserver peer relationship.

-peer-vserver <vserver> - Peer Vserver Name

Specifies name of the peer Vserver with which the Vserver peer relationship was initiated.

[-local-name <vserver>] - Peer Vserver Local Name

Specifies the unique local name to identify the peer Vserver with which the Vserver peer relationship was initiated. The default value is the remote peer Vserver name.

Examples

The following example illustrates how to accept the Vserver peer relationship between Vservers *pvs1.example.com* residing on *cluster2*, and *lvs1.example.com* residing on *cluster1*.

```
cluster2::> vsver peer accept -vsver pvs1.example.com -peer-vsver lvs1.example.com
```

The following example illustrates how to accept the Vserver peer relationship between Vservers *pvs1.example.com* residing on *cluster2*, and *pvs1.example.com* residing on *cluster1*. During execution of “[vserver peer create](#)” on [page 1863](#) command on peer cluster, peer Vserver name is locally referred by unique system generated name *pvs1.example.com.1*. Using `vserver peer accept` command specify the unique `-local-name` for peer Vserver.

```
cluster2::> vsver peer accept -vsver pvs1.example.com -peer-vsver pvs1.example.com.1 -local-name locallyUniqueName
```

vserver peer create

Create a new Vserver peer relationship

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver peer create` command creates a Vserver peer relationship between two Vservers residing on the same cluster or across two clusters. For intercluster Vserver peer relationships, the cluster administrator must accept or reject the relationship on the peer cluster.

Parameters

-vsver <vserver> - Vserver Name

Specifies the name of the local Vserver.

-peer-vsver <vserver> - Peer Vserver Name

Specifies the name of the peer Vserver with which you want to create the Vserver peer relationship.

[-peer-cluster <text>] - Peer Cluster Name

Specifies the name of the peer cluster. If this is not specified, it is assumed that the peer Vserver resides on the same cluster.

-applications {snapmirror|file-copy|lun-copy}, ... - Peering Applications

Specifies the applications for which the Vserver peer relationship is created.

[-local-name <vserver>] - Peer Vserver Local Name

Specifies the unique local name to identify the peer Vserver with which you want to create the Vserver peer relationship. The default value is the remote peer Vserver name.

Examples

The following example illustrates how to create an intercluster Vserver peer relationship between Vserver *lvs1.example.com*, residing on *cluster1*, and *pvs1.example.com*, residing on *cluster2*. The relationship is created for SnapMirror.

```
cluster1::> vsver peer create -vsver lvs1.example.com -peer-vsver pvs1.example.com -peer-cluster cluster2 -applications snapmirror
```

The following example illustrates how to create an intercluster Vserver peer relationship between Vserver *lvs1.example.com*, residing on *cluster1*, and *lvs1.example.com*, residing on *cluster2*. The relationship is created for SnapMirror. The `-local-name` parameter is specified to create a local name used to identify the peer Vserver in cases where the name of the peer Vserver name is not uniquely referenced from local cluster.

```
cluster1::> vsver peer create -vsver lvs1.example.com -peer-vsver lvs1.example.com -peer-cluster cluster2 -applications snapmirror -local-
```

```
cluster1::> vsver peer show
      Peer      Peer
Vserver  Vserver  State      Peer Cluster      Peering
-----
lvs1.example.com
      cluster2lvs1locallyUniqueName
              initiated      cluster2      snapmirror      lvs1.example.com
```

```
cluster1::> vsriver peer show -instance

Local Vserver Name: lvs1.example.com
Peer Vserver Name: cluster2lvs1locallyUniqueName
Peering State: initiated
Peering Applications: snapmirror
Remote Vserver Name: lvs1.example.com
```

The following example illustrates how to create an intercluster Vserver peer relationship between Vserver *lvs1*, residing on *cluster1*, and Vserver *pvs1*, residing on *cluster2*. The relationship is created for SnapMirror. The following Vserver peer permission exists on remote cluster *cluster2* for local Vserver *pvs1*.

```
cluster2::> vsriver peer permission show
Peer Cluster      Vserver      Applications
-----
cluster1          pvs1          snapmirror
1 entries were displayed.
```

```
cluster1::> vsriver peer create -vserver lvs1 -peer-vserver pvs1 -peer-cluster cluster2 -applications snapmirror
```

```
cluster1::> vsriver peer show
Peer      Peer      Peer      Peer      Peering      Remote
Vserver   Vserver   State     Cluster   Applications  Vserver
-----
lvs1      pvs1      peered    cluster2  snapmirror    pvs1
```

```
cluster2::> vsriver peer show
Peer      Peer      Peer      Peer      Peering      Remote
Vserver   Vserver   State     Cluster   Applications  Vserver
-----
pvs1      lvs1      peered    cluster1  snapmirror    lvs1
```

Here is an another example which creates an intracluster Vserver peer relationship.

```
cluster1::> vsriver peer create -vserver lvs1.example.com -peer-vserver lvs2.example.com -applications snapmirror
```

vsvriver peer delete

Delete a Vserver peer relationship

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsvriver peer delete` command deletes the Vserver peer relationship between two Vservers.

Parameters

-vsvriver <vsvriver> - Vsvriver Name

Specifies the local Vserver name for which you want to delete the Vserver peer relationship.

-peer-vsvriver <vsvriver> - Peer Vsvriver Name

Specifies the peer Vserver name with which the Vserver peer relationship was established.

[-force [true]] - Force Delete

Deletes the Vserver peer relationship even if the remote cluster is not accessible due to, for example, network connectivity issues.

Examples

The following example illustrates how to delete the Vserver peer relationship between two Vservers *lvs1.example.com* residing on *cluster1*, and *pvs1.example.com* residing on *cluster2*.


```
cluster1::> vserver peer delete -vserver lvs1.example.com -peer-vserver pvs1.example.com
```

vserver peer modify

Modify a Vserver peer relationship

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver peer modify` command modifies applications of the Vserver peer relationship.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name

Specifies name of the local Vserver for which you want to modify applications of the Vserver peer relationship.

-peer-vserver <vserver> - Peer Vserver Name

Specifies name of the peer Vserver for which you want to modify applications of the Vserver peer relationship.

-applications {snapmirror|file-copy|lun-copy}, ... - Peering Applications

Specifies the Vserver peer applications.

Examples

The following example illustrates how to modify applications that are part of the peer relationship between the Vservers *lvs1.example.com* residing on *cluster1*, and *pvs1.example.com* residing on *cluster2*.

```
cluster1::> vserver peer modify -vserver lvs1.example.com -peer-vserver pvs1.example.com -applications snapmirror
```

vserver peer modify-local-name

Modify the local name for a peer Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver peer modify-local-name` command modifies the local name for a remote peer Vserver. The new local name must be unique.

Parameters

-peer-cluster <text> - Peer Cluster

Use this parameter to specify the peer cluster.

-peer-vserver <text> - Remote Peer Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the existing remote peer Vserver name.

-new-name <vserver> - Remote Peer Vserver Local Name

Use this parameter to specify the new local name of the peer Vserver. The new local name must conform to the same rules as a Vserver name.

Examples

```
cluster2::> vserver peer modify-local-name -peer-cluster cluster1 -peer-vserver vs51.example.com -new-name vs51_cluster1.example.com
```

vserver peer reject

Reject a Vserver peer relationship

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver peer reject` command is used to reject the Vserver peer relationship between the two Vservers. This command is used only for an intercluster Vserver peer relationship.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name

Specifies the name of the local Vserver for which you want to reject the Vserver peer relationship.

-peer-vserver <vserver> - Peer Vserver Name

Specifies the name of the peer Vserver with which the Vserver peer relationship was initiated.

Examples

The following example illustrates how to reject the Vserver peer relationship between two Vservers *lvs1.example.com* residing on *cluster1*, and *pvs1.example.com* residing on *cluster2*.

```
cluster1::> vserver peer reject -vserver lvs1.example.com -peer-vserver pvs1.example.com
```

vserver peer repair-peer-name

Repair the peer vserver name that was not updated during the last rename operation

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

Updates the peer Vserver name in remote peer clusters for the specified Vserver in the local cluster.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - vserver

Name of the Vserver in the local cluster. This name will be repaired on remote peer clusters.

Examples

The following example updates the peer-Vserver name across the peered clusters:

```
cluster1::*> vserver peer repair-peer-name -vserver vs1.example.com
```

```
Info: Command completed successfully
```

vserver peer resume

Resume a Vserver peer relationship

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver peer resume` command resumes the Vserver peer relationship between two Vservers.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name

Specifies name of the local Vserver for which you want to resume the Vserver peer relationship.

-peer-vserver <vserver> - Peer Vserver Name

Specifies name of the peer Vserver with which you want to resume the Vserver peer relationship.

`[-force [true]] - Force Resume`

Resumes the Vserver peer relationship even if the remote cluster is not accessible due to, for example, network connectivity issues.

Examples

The following example illustrates resuming a Vserver peer relationship between two Vservers *lvs1.example.com* residing on *cluster1*, and *pvs1.example.com* residing on *cluster2*.

```
cluster1::> vserver peer resume -vserver lvs1.example.com -peer-vserver pvs1.example.com
```

vserver peer show

Display Vserver peer relationships

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver peer show` command displays the following information about Vserver peer relationships:

- Local Vserver name
- Peer Vserver name
- Local Vserver UUID
- Peer Vserver UUID
- Peer cluster name
- State of the peering relationship
- Applications
- Remote Vserver name

Parameters

`{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]`

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

`[-instance ]`

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

`[-vserver <vserver>] - Local Vserver Name`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that match the specified local Vserver.

`[-peer-vserver <text>] - Peer Vserver Name`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that match the specified peer Vserver.

`[-peer-state {peered|pending|initializing|initiated|rejected|suspended|deleted}] - Peering State`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that match the specified peer state.

`[-applications {snapmirror|file-copy|lun-copy}, ...] - Peering Applications`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that have the specified applications.

`[-peer-cluster <text>] - Peer Cluster Name`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that have the specified peer cluster name.

`[-peer-vserver-uuid <UUID>] - Peer Vserver UUID (privilege: advanced)`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that match the specified peer Vserver UUID.

`[-vserver-uuid <UUID>] - Local Vserver UUID (privilege: advanced)`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that match the specified local Vserver UUID.

[-remote-vserver-name <text>] - Remote Vserver Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that match the specified remote Vserver.

Examples

The following examples illustrate how to display Vserver peer relationships. Cluster administrator:

```
cluster1::> vsver peer show
Vserver      Peer Vserver      Peer State      Peer Cluster      Peering Applications      Remote Vserver
-----
lvs1.example.com
lvs2.example.com
peered        cluster1          snapmirror            lvs2.example.com
lvs1.example.com
pvs1.example.com
peered        cluster2          snapmirror            pvs1.example.com
lvs2.example.com
lvs1.example.com
peered        cluster1          snapmirror            lvs1.example.com
lvs3.example.com
pvs1_cluster3.example.com
peered        cluster3          snapmirror            pvs1.example.com
lvs1.example.com
lvs1_cluster4.example.com
peered        cluster4          snapmirror            lvs1.example.com
5 entries were displayed.
```

Vserver administrator:

```
vs11.example.com::> vsver peer show
Vserver      Peer Vserver      Peer State      Peering Applications      Remote Vserver
-----
vs11.example.com
pvs21.example.com
peered        snapmirror            pvs21.example.com
vs11.example.com
vs12.example.com
peered        file-copy, snapmirror vs12.example.com
2 entries were displayed.
```

vsver peer show-all

(DEPRECATED)-Display Vserver peer relationships in detail

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsver peer show-all` command displays the following information about Vserver peer relationships:

- Local Vserver name
- Peer Vserver name
- Local Vserver UUID
- Peer Vserver UUID
- Peer cluster name
- Applications

- State of the peering relationship
- Remote Vserver name

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver>] - Local Vserver Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that match the specified local Vserver.

[-peer-vserver <text>] - Peer Vserver Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that match the specified peer Vserver.

[-vserver-uuid <UUID>] - Local Vserver UUID (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that match the specified local Vserver UUID.

[-peer-vserver-uuid <UUID>] - Peer Vserver UUID (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that match the specified peer Vserver UUID.

[-peer-state {peered|pending|initializing|initiated|rejected|suspended|deleted}] - Peering State

If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that match the specified peer state.

[-applications {snapmirror|file-copy|lun-copy}, ...] - Peering Applications

If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that have the specified applications.

[-peer-cluster <text>] - Peer Cluster Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that have the specified peer cluster name.

[-remote-vserver-name <text>] - Remote Vserver Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that match the specified remote Vserver.

Examples

The following example illustrates how to display Vserver peer relationships.

```
cluster1::> vserver peer show-all
```

Vserver	Peer Vserver	Peer State	Peer Cluster	Peering Applications	Remote Vserver
lvs1.example.com	lvs2.example.com	peered	cluster1	snapmirror	lvs2.example.com
lvs1.example.com	pvs1.example.com	peered	cluster2	snapmirror	pvs1.example.com
lvs2.example.com	lvs1.example.com	peered	cluster1	snapmirror	lvs1.example.com
lvs3.example.com	pvs1_cluster3.example.com	peered	cluster3	snapmirror	pvs1.example.com
lvs1.example.com	lvs1_cluster4.example.com	peered	cluster4	snapmirror	lvs1.example.com

5 entries were displayed.

vserver peer suspend

Suspend a Vserver peer relationship

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver peer suspend` command suspends the Vserver peer relationship between two Vservers.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name

Specifies name of the local Vserver for which you want to suspend the Vserver peer relationship.

-peer-vserver <vserver> - Peer Vserver Name

Specifies name of the peer Vserver for which you want to suspend the Vserver peer relationship.

[-force [true]] - Force Suspend

Suspends the Vserver peer relationship even if the remote cluster is not accessible due to, for example, network connectivity issues.

Examples

The following example illustrates how to suspend the Vserver peer relationship between two Vservers *lvs1.example.com* residing on *cluster1*, and *pvs1.example.com* residing on *cluster2*.

```
cluster1::> vserver peer suspend -vserver lvs1.example.com -peer-vserver pvs1.example.com
```

vserver peer permission commands

Create or Manage Vserver peer permissions

vserver peer permission create

Create a new Vserver peer permission

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver peer permission create` command creates a new Vserver peer permission that can be used during intercluster Vserver peer relationship creation. Once this permission exists for a local Vserver and peer cluster combination on local cluster, no explicit [“vserver peer accept” on page 1862](#) command is required for any incoming Vserver peer relationship creation request from a remote cluster for that local Vserver. Peer relationship directly changes state to *peered* on both clusters.

Parameters

-peer-cluster <text> - Peer Cluster Name

Specifies the name of the peer Cluster.

-vserver <text> - Vserver Name

Specifies the name of the local Vserver. Use `""` to create permission that applies for all local Vservers.

-applications <snapmirror>, ... - Peering Applications

Specifies the applications that can make use of the intercluster Vserver peer relationship.

Examples

The following example illustrates how to create Vserver peer permissions:

```
cluster1:: vserver peer permission create -peer-cluster cluster2 -vserver vs1 -applications snapmirror
```

The following example illustrates how to create a Vserver peer permission that applies for all the local Vservers

```
cluster1:: vserver peer permission create -peer-cluster cluster2 -vserver "*" -applications snapmirror
```

Warning: This Vserver peer permission applies to all local Vservers. After that no explicit "vserver peer accept" command required for Vserver peer relationship creation request from peer cluster "cluster2" with any of the local Vservers. Do you want to continue? [y|n]: y

```
cluster1:: vserver peer permission show
Peer Cluster      Vserver      Applications
-----
cluster2          "*"          snapmirror
cluster2          vs1          snapmirror
2 entries were displayed.
```

Note that both *all* Vservers and any local Vserver name permission can exists at same time.

vserver peer permission delete

Delete a Vserver peer permission

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver peer permission delete` command deletes Vserver peer permissions.

Parameters

-peer-cluster <text> - Peer Cluster Name

Specifies the name of the peer Cluster.

-vserver <text> - Vserver Name

Specifies the name of the local Vserver.

Examples

The following example illustrates how to delete Vserver peer permissions:

```
cluster1::> vserver peer permission delete -peer-cluster cluster2 -vserver vs1
```

vserver peer permission show

Display Vserver peer permissions

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver peer permission show` command displays the following information about Vserver peer permissions:

- Peer cluster name
- Local Vserver name
- Applications

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

[*-instance*]]

If you specify the *-instance* parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[*-peer-cluster* <text>] - Peer Cluster Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays permissions that have the specified peer cluster name.

[*-vserver* <text>] - Vserver Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays permissions that match the specified local Vserver.

[*-applications* <snapmirror>, ...] - Peering Applications

If this parameter is specified, the command displays permissions that have the specified applications.

Examples

The following examples illustrate how to display Vserver peer permissions:

```
cluster1::> vserver peer permission show
Peer Cluster      Vserver      Applications
-----
cluster2          "*"          snapmirror
cluster3          vs1          snapmirror
2 entries were displayed.
```

vserver peer transition commands

Create and manage transition peer relationships.

The `vserver peer transition` commands enables you to create and manage transition peer relationships.

vserver peer transition create

Create a new transition peer relationship between a 7-Mode system and a Vserver.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver peer transition create` command creates a transition peer relationship between a 7-Mode system and a Vserver.

Parameters

***-local-vserver* <vserver name> - Local Vserver name**

Specifies the name of the local Vserver.

***-src-filer-name* <text> - Source 7-Mode system**

Specifies the name of the source 7-Mode system (hostname or IP address).

[*-multi-path-address* <text>] - Additional address for source 7-Mode system

Additional address (hostname or IP address) for the source 7-Mode system.

[*-local-lifs* <lif-name>, ...] - List of Local LIFs

List of LIFs to be used for this peering relationship. The LIF role can be data or node-mgmt or intercluster or cluster-mgmt.

Examples

The following example illustrates how to create a transition peer relationship between Vserver *vs1.example.com*, residing on *Cluster1*, and a 7-Mode system *src1.example.com*. We can also specify an additional multipath address *src1-e0d.example.com*, for load balancing and list of local LIFs *lif1*, *lif2* to be used.

```
Cluster1::> vserver peer transition create -vserver vs1.example.com -src-filer-name src1.example.com -multi-path-address src1-e0d.example.com
```


`-local-lifs lif1,lif2`

vserver peer transition delete

Delete a transition peer relationship.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver peer transition delete` command deletes the transition peer relationship.

Parameters

-local-vserver <vserver name> - Local Vserver name

Specifies the name of the local Vserver.

-src-filer-name <text> - Source 7-Mode system

Specifies the name of the source 7-Mode system(hostname or IP address).

Examples

The following example illustrates how to delete the transition peer relationship between a Vserver */vs1.example.com* residing on *cluster1*, and source 7-Mode system *src1.example.com*.

```
cluster1::> vserver peer transition delete -vserver lvs1.example.com -src-filer-name src1.example.com
```

vserver peer transition modify

Modify a transition peer relationship.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver peer transition modify` command is used to modify the multipath address or local LIFs of the transition peer relationship.

Parameters

-local-vserver <vserver name> - Local Vserver name

Specifies the name of the local Vserver.

-src-filer-name <text> - Source 7-Mode system

Specifies the name of the source 7-Mode system (hostname or IP address).

[-multi-path-address <text>] - Additional address for source 7-Mode system

Additional address (hostname or IP address) for the source 7-Mode system.

[-local-lifs <lif-name>, ...] - List of Local LIFs

List of LIFs to be used for this peering relationship. The LIF role can be data or node-mgmt or intercluster or cluster-mgmt.

Examples

The following example illustrates how to modify a transition peer relationship's multipath address.

```
cluster1::> vserver peer transition modify -vserver vs1.example.com -src-filer-name src1.example.com -multi-path-address src1-e0b.example.com
```

The following example illustrates how to modify the local LIFs of a transition peer relationship.

```
Cluster1::> vserver peer transition modify -vserver vs1.example.com -src-filer-name src1.example.com  
-local-lifs lif1,lif2
```

vserver peer transition show

Display transition peer relationships.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver peer transition show` command displays the following information about transition peer transition relationships:

- Local Vserver name
- Source 7-Mode system
- Multi-path address
- Local LIFs

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-local-vserver <vserver name>] - Local Vserver name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays transition peer information about the specified local Vserver.

[-src-filer-name <text>] - Source 7-Mode system

If this parameter is specified, the command displays transition peer information about the specified source 7-Mode system.

[-multi-path-address <text>] - Additional address for source 7-Mode system

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the specified multipath-address.

[-local-lifs <lif-name>, ...] - List of Local LIFs

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the specified local LIFs.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver peer transition show
Vserver  Source Filer  Multi Path Address  Local LIFs
-----
vs1.example.com                               lif1, lif2
      src1.example.com
            src1-e0b.example.com
```

vserver san commands

Manage SAN Vservers

Commands used for managing the SAN in-memory cache configuration of a Vserver.

vserver san prepare-to-downgrade

Restore the SAN Configurations to Earlier Release of Data ONTAP Version.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command initiates the procedure to restore the configuration to Earlier Release of Data ONTAP Version.

As part of this command, capability for making SAN LIF offline if placed on the DR auxiliary partner as part of LIF placement in Metrocluster environment will be disabled.

Parameters

-feature-set <ClusterVersion> - Disable the capability introduced in the Data ONTAP Version

Specifies the DATA ONTAP Cluster Version from revert to.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vservers san prepare-to-downgrade -feature-set 8.3.1
```

vserver security commands

Manage ontap security

vserver security file-directory commands

Manage file security

vserver security file-directory apply

Apply security descriptors on files and directories defined in a policy to a Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver security file-directory apply` command applies security settings to files and directories defined in a security policy of a Vserver.

Applying a security policy to a Vserver is the last step to creating and applying NTFS ACLs to files or folders. A security policy contains definitions for the security configuration of a file (or folder) or set of files (or, folders). The policy is a container for tasks. A task associates a file/folder path name to the security descriptor that needs to be set on the file/folder. Every task in a policy is uniquely identified by the file/folder path. A policy cannot have duplicate task entries. There can be only one task per path.

The steps to creating and applying NTFS ACLs are the following:

- Create an NTFS security descriptor.
- Add DACLs and SACLs to the NTFS security descriptor.

Note: If you want to audit file and directory events, you must configure auditing on the Vserver in addition to adding the SACL to the security descriptor.

- Create a file/directory security policy.

This step associates the policy with a Vserver.

- Create policy tasks.

A policy task refers to a single operation to apply to a file (or folder) or to a set of files (or folders). Amongst other things, the task defines which security descriptor to apply to a path.

- Apply a policy to the associated Vserver.

The `vserver security file-directory apply` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver that contains the path to which the security policy is applied.

-policy-name <Security policy name> - Policy Name

Specifies the security policy to apply.

[-ignore-broken-symlinks {true|false}] - Skip Broken Symlinks (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter as *true*, the file-directory apply job will skip all the symlinks that are broken instead of failing the job.

Examples

The following example applies a security policy named “p1” to Vserver vs0.

```
cluster1::> vserver security file-directory apply -vserver vs0 -policy-name p1
```

vserver security file-directory remove-slag

Removes Storage-Level Access Guard

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver security file-directory remove-slag` command removes Storage-Level Access Guard (SLAG) security from the specified volume or qtree path.

The `vserver security file-directory remove-slag` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

Specifies the name of the Vserver that is associated with the volume or qtree path from where you want to remove SLAG.

-path <text> - Path

Specifies the volume or qtree mounted junction path from which you want to remove SLAG security.

Examples

The following example removes SLAG security from the volume path “/vol1” on Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::>vserver security file-directory show -vserver vs1 -path /vol1

      Vserver: vs1
      File Path: /vol1
      Security Style: mixed
      Effective Style: unix
      DOS Attributes: 10
      DOS Attributes in Text: ----D---
      Expanded Dos Attributes: -
        Unix User Id: 0
        Unix Group Id: 0
        Unix Mode Bits: 755
      Unix Mode Bits in Text: rwxr-xr-x
      ACLs: Storage-Level Access Guard security
            ALLOW-CIFS1\Administrator-0x1200a9
      DACL (Applies to Files):
            ALLOW-CIFS1\Administrator-0x1200a9

cluster1::>vserver security file-directory remove-slag -path /vol1 -vserver vs1

cluster1::>vserver security file-directory show -vserver vs1 -path /vol1
      Vserver: vs1
      File Path: /vol1
      Security Style: mixed
```

```

Effective Style: unix
DOS Attributes: 10
DOS Attributes in Text: ----D---
Expanded Dos Attributes: -
    Unix User Id: 0
    Unix Group Id: 0
    Unix Mode Bits: 755
Unix Mode Bits in Text: rwxr-xr-x
ACLs: -

```

The following example removes SLAG security from the qtree path `"/vol1/q1"` on Vserver `vs1`.

```

cluster1::>vserver security file-directory show -vserver vs1 -path /vol1/q1

Vserver: vs1
File Path: /vol1/q1
Security Style: mixed
Effective Style: unix
DOS Attributes: 10
DOS Attributes in Text: ----D---
Expanded Dos Attributes: -
    Unix User Id: 0
    Unix Group Id: 0
    Unix Mode Bits: 755
Unix Mode Bits in Text: rwxr-xr-x
ACLs: Storage-Level Access Guard security
    ALLOW-CIFS1\Administrator-0x1200a9
DACL (Applies to Files):
    ALLOW-CIFS1\Administrator-0x1200a9

cluster1::>vserver security file-directory remove-slag -path /vol1/q1 -vserver vs1

cluster1::>vserver security file-directory show -vserver vs1 -path /vol1/q1

Vserver: vs1
File Path: /vol1/q1
Security Style: mixed
Effective Style: unix
DOS Attributes: 10
DOS Attributes in Text: ----D---
Expanded Dos Attributes: -
    Unix User Id: 0
    Unix Group Id: 0
    Unix Mode Bits: 755
Unix Mode Bits in Text: rwxr-xr-x
ACLs: -

```

vserver security file-directory show

Display file/folder security information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver security file-directory show` command displays file/folder security information. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command.

The `-vserver` and `-path` parameters are required for this command. If you do not specify any of the optional parameters, the command displays all security information in list format for the specified path.

You can specify the `-fields` parameter to specify which fields of information to display about files and folders security.

You can specify the `-instance` parameter to display all the security information in list format.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

Use this required parameter to specify the Vserver that contains the path to the file or folder specified with the required -path parameter.

{ [-path <text>] - File Path

Use this field to specify the path of the file or folder for which you want to display security information. If the volume name is not specified in the path, the path is relative to the Vserver root volume. If the path's last subcomponent has a wildcard ("*"), the output will display information for all files and directories below the parent path.

Note: If you want to display information of a file or directory which contains wildcard ("*") as its last sub-component, then provide the complete path inside "<path>".

For instance, vserver security file-directory show -vserver vs1 -path "/vol1/*" will show ACL information for the directory named "*", only.

| [-inode <integer>]] - File Inode Number

Use this field to specify the inode number of the file or folder for which you want to display security information. If the volume name is not specified, inode is searched in the Vserver root volume.

{ [-volume-name <volume name>] - Volume Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about file and directory security only for files and directories where the specified path is relative to the specified volume. If this parameter is not specified, the Vserver root volume is taken as default.

| [-share-name <Share>]] - Share Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about file and directory security only for files and directories contained where the specified path is relative to the root of the specified share. If this parameter is not specified, the Vserver root volume is taken as default.

[-lookup-names {true|false}] - SID to Name Lookups

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about file and directory security for files and directories where the information about owner and group are stored as names. If set to false, the command displays information about file and directory security for files and directories where the information for owner and group are stored as SIDs.

{ [-expand-mask {true|false}] - Expand Bit Masks

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about file and directory security for files and directories where the hexadecimal bit mask entries are in expanded bit form. If set to false, the command displays information about file and directory security for files and directories where the hexadecimal bit mask entries are in collapsed form.

| [-textual-mask {true|false}] - Show Textual Mask

If you specify this parameter as *true*, the command displays information about file and directory security for files and directories where the hexadecimal bit mask is translated to textual format.

| [-sddl {true|false}]] - Display ACLs in SDDL Format

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the ACL information for files and directories in Security Descriptor Definition Language (SDDL) format. If the file has effective-style as "unix" then this flag has no effect.

[-security-style <security style>] - Security Style

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about file and directory security only for files and directories with paths in volumes of the specified security style.

[-effective-style <security style>] - Effective Style

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about file and directory security only for files and directories with the specified effective security style on the path.

[-dos-attributes <Hex Integer>] - DOS Attributes

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about file and directory security only for files and directories with the specified DOS attributes.

[-text-dos-attr <TextNoCase>] - DOS Attributes in Text

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about file and directory security only for files and directories with the specified text DOS attributes.

[-expanded-dos-attr <TextNoCase>] - Expanded Dos Attributes

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about file and directory security only for files and directories with the specified extended DOS attributes. This parameter is useful only for files or directories where the `-expand-mask` is set to true.

[-user-id <user name>] - UNIX User Id

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about file and directory security only for files and directories with the specified UNIX user ID.

[-group-id <group name>] - UNIX Group Id

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about file and directory security only for files and directories with the specified UNIX group ID.

[-mode-bits <Octal Permission>] - UNIX Mode Bits

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about file and directory security only for files and directories with the specified UNIX mode bits in Octal form.

[-text-mode-bits <text>] - UNIX Mode Bits in Text

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about file and directory security only for files and directories with the specified UNIX mode bits in text form.

[-acls <Security acl>, ...] - ACLs

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about file and directory security only for files and directories with the specified ACLs. If the specified path is a volume or qtree path and Storage-Level Access Guard (SLAG) is configured on the volume or qtree, this parameter displays the SLAG information. It also displays the Dynamic Access Control (DAC) policies if DAC is configured for the given file or directory path. The following ACL information can be entered:

- Type of ACL - NTFS or NFSV4
- Control bits in the security descriptors
- Owner - only in case of NTFS security descriptors
- Group - only in case of NTFS security descriptors
- Access Control Entries - discretionary access control list (DACL) and system access control list (SACL) access control entries (ACEs) in the ACL

Examples

The following example displays the security information about the path `"/vol4"` in Vserver `vs1`.

```
cluster1::> vserver security file-directory show -vserver vs1 -path /vol4
(vserver security file-directory show)

Vserver: vs1
File Path: /vol4
```

```

File Inode Number: 64
Security Style: ntfs
Effective Style: ntfs
DOS Attributes: 10
DOS Attributes in Text: ----D---
Expanded Dos Attributes: -
    Unix User Id: 0
    Unix Group Id: 0
    Unix Mode Bits: 777
Unix Mode Bits in Text: rwxrwxrwx
    ACLs: NTFS Security Descriptor
        Control:0x8004
        Owner:BUILTIN\Administrators
        Group:BUILTIN\Administrators
        DACL - ACEs
        ALLOW-Everyone-0x1f01ff
        ALLOW-Everyone-0x10000000-OI|CI|IO

```

The following example displays the security information about the path "/a/b/file.txt" in Vserver vs1.

```

cluster1::> vserver security file-directory show -vserver vs1 -path /a/b/file.txt -volume-name vol1
(vserver security file-directory show)

Vserver: vs1
File Path: /vol1/a/b/file.txt
File Inode Number: 101
Security Style: ntfs
Effective Style: ntfs
DOS Attributes: 10
DOS Attributes in Text: ----D---
Expanded Dos Attributes: -
    Unix User Id: 0
    Unix Group Id: 0
    Unix Mode Bits: 777
Unix Mode Bits in Text: rwxrwxrwx
    ACLs: NTFS Security Descriptor
        Control:0x8004
        Owner:BUILTIN\Administrators
        Group:BUILTIN\Administrators
        DACL - ACEs
        ALLOW-Everyone-0x1f01ff
        ALLOW-Everyone-0x10000000-OI|CI|IO

```

The following example displays the security information of the volume path "/vol1" containing SLAG.

```

cluster1::> vserver security file-directory show -vserver vs1 -path /vol1
Vserver: vs1
File Path: /vol1
File Inode Number: 64
Security Style: mixed
Effective Style: ntfs
DOS Attributes: 10
DOS Attributes in Text: ----D---
Expanded Dos Attribute: -
    Unix User Id: 0
    Unix Group Id: 1
    Unix Mode Bits: 777
Unix Mode Bits in Text: rwxrwxrwx
    ACLs: NTFS Security Descriptor
        Control:0xbf14
        Owner:CIFS1\Administrator
        Group:CIFS1\Domain Admins
        SACL - ACEs
        ALL-Everyone-0xf01ff-OI|CI|SA|FA
        RESOURCE_ATTRIBUTE-Everyone-0x0
        ("Department_MS",TS,0x10020,"Finance")
        POLICY ID-All resources - No Write-0x0-OI|CI
        DACL - ACEs
        ALLOW-CIFS1\Administrator-0x1f01ff-OI|CI

```



```

ALLOW-Everyone-0x1f01ff-0I|CI
ALLOW CALLBACK-DAC\skanyal-0x1200a9-0I|CI
((@User.department==@Resource.Department_MS&&@Resource.Impact_MS>1000)&&@Device.department==@Re

Storage-Level Access Guard security
SACL (Applies to Directories):
  AUDIT-R1\user1-0x001f01ff-FA
DACL (Applies to Directories):
  ALLOW-R1\user1-0x001f01ff
  ALLOW-R1\user2-0x001200a9
SACL (Applies to Files):
  AUDIT-R1\user1-0x001f01ff-FA
DACL (Applies to Files):
  ALLOW-R1\user1-0x001f01ff
  ALLOW-R1\user2-0x001200a9

```

The following example displays the security information of the qtree path "/vol1/q1" containing SLAG.

```

cluster1::> vserver security file-directory show -vserver vs1 -path /vol1/q1
Vserver: vs1
File Path: /vol1/q1
File Inode Number: 105
Security Style: mixed
Effective Style: ntfs
DOS Attributes: 10
DOS Attributes in Text: ----D---
Expanded Dos Attribute: -
Unix User Id: 0
Unix Group Id: 1
Unix Mode Bits: 777
Unix Mode Bits in Text: rwxrwxrwx
ACLs: NTFS Security Descriptor
Control:0xbf14
Owner:CIFS1\Administrator
Group:CIFS1\Domain Admins
SACL - ACEs
  ALL-Everyone-0xf01ff-0I|CI|SA|FA
DACL - ACEs
  ALLOW-CIFS1\Administrator-0x1f01ff-0I|CI
  ALLOW-Everyone-0x1f01ff-0I|CI

Storage-Level Access Guard security
SACL (Applies to Directories):
  AUDIT-R1\user1-0x001f01ff-FA
DACL (Applies to Directories):
  ALLOW-R1\user1-0x001f01ff
  ALLOW-R1\user2-0x001200a9
SACL (Applies to Files):
  AUDIT-R1\user1-0x001f01ff-FA
DACL (Applies to Files):
  ALLOW-R1\user1-0x001f01ff
  ALLOW-R1\user2-0x001200a9

```

vserver security file-directory show-effective-permissions

Display effective file or folder permissions

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver security file-directory show-effective-permissions` command displays the effective permission granted to a Windows or UNIX user on the specified file or folder path. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command.

The `-vserver`, `-win-user-name` or `-unix-user-name` and `-path` parameters are required for this command. If the optional parameter `-share-name` is specified, it will display the effective share permission.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

Use this required parameter to specify the Vserver that contains the path to the file or folder specified with the required -path parameter. Query characters, such as "*", are not supported.

{ -win-user-name <text> - Windows User Name

Use this parameter to specify the Windows user for which effective permission needs to be displayed on the given file or folder.

| -unix-user-name <text>} - Unix User Name

Use this parameter to specify the UNIX user for which effective permission needs to be displayed on the given file or folder.

-path <text> - File Path

Use this mandatory parameter to specify the path of the file or the folder for which you want to display effective permissions. The path is relative to the Vserver root volume. If -share-name is specified then the path will be relative to the share path. Query characters, such as "*", are not supported.

[-share-name <Share>] - CIFS Share Name

If you specify this optional parameter, the command displays the file or directory effective permission for the mentioned user, only for files and directories contained where the specified path is relative to the root of the specified share. If this parameter is not specified, the Vserver root volume is taken as the default. If this optional parameter is specified, then it will also display the effective share permission of the user. Wildcard query characters are not supported.

[-client-ip-address <IP Address>] - Client IP Address

If you specify this optional parameter, the command displays the effective permission for the user with the specified client ip address.

[-expand-mask {true|false}] - Expand Bit Masks

If you specify this optional parameter, the command displays effective permission for files and directories where the hexadecimal bit mask entries are in expanded bit form. If set to default (false), the command displays effective permission for file or directory in collapsed (textual) form.

[-share-path <text>] - CIFS Share Path

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the CIFS share that match the specified path. Query characters, such as "*", are not supported.

[-permission <Security acl>, ...] - Effective Permissions

If you specify this parameter, the command displays effective permission only if specified permission matches. Wildcard query characters are not supported.

vserver security file-directory job commands

Manage file security jobs

vserver security file-directory job show

Display a list of file security jobs

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver security file-directory job show` command displays information about security file-directory jobs.

To display detailed information about a specific job, run the command with the `-id` parameter.

You can specify additional parameters to select information that matches the values you specify for those parameters. For example, to display information only about security file-directory jobs running on a specific node, run the command with the `-node` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-inprogress]

Displays the job ID, the job name, the owning Vserver, and the progress of the security file-directory job.

| [-jobstate]

Displays information about each job's state, including the queue state, whether the job was restarted and when the job has completely timed out.

| [-sched]

Displays the job ID, the job name, the owning Vserver, and the schedule on which the security file-directory job runs.

| [-times]

Displays the job ID, the job name, the owning Vserver, the time when the job was last queued, the time when the job was last started, and the time when the job most recently ended.

| [-type]

Displays the job ID, the job name, the job type, and the job category.

| [-jobuuid] (privilege: advanced)

Displays the job ID, the job name, the owning Vserver, and the job UUID.

| [-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-id <integer>] - Job ID

Selects the jobs that match the ID or range of IDs that you specify.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Owing Vserver

Selects jobs that are owned by the specified Vserver.

[-name <text>] - Name

Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

[-description <text>] - Description

Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

[-priority {Low|Medium|High|Exclusive}] - Priority

Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

[-node <nodename>] - Node

Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

[-affinity {Cluster|Node}] - Affinity

Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

[-schedule <job_schedule>] - Schedule

Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

[-queuetime <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - Queue Time

Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

[-starttime <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - Start Time

Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

[-endtime <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - End Time

Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

[-dropdeadtime <MM/DD HH:MM:SS>] - Drop-dead Time

Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

[-restarted {true|false}] - Restarted?

Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

[-state {Initial|Queued|Running|Waiting|Pausing|Paused|Quitting|Success|Failure|Reschedule|Error|Quit|Dead|Unknown|Restart|Dormant}] - State

Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

[-code <integer>] - Status Code

Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

[-completion <text>] - Completion String

Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

[-jobtype <text>] - Job Type

Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

[-category <text>] - Job Category

Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

[-uuid <UUID>] - UUID

Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

[-progress <text>] - Execution Progress

Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

[-username <text>] - User Name

Selects the jobs that match this parameter value.

[-process <text>] - Process

Selects jobs with the specified process number.

Examples

The following example displays information about the file-directory security job.

```
cluster1::> vserver security file-directory apply -policy-name pol -vserver vs1

cluster1::> vserver security file-directory job show
      Owing
Job ID Name          Vserver   Node          State
-----
25      Fsecurity Apply  vsim2.3    vsim2.3-01    Success
      Description: File Directory Security Apply Job
```

vserver security file-directory ntfs commands

Manage NTFS security descriptors

vserver security file-directory ntfs create

Create an NTFS security descriptor

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver security file-directory ntfs create` command creates an NTFS security descriptor to which you can add access control entries (ACEs) to the discretionary access control list (DACL) and the system access control list (SACL).

Creating an NTFS security descriptor is the first step in configuring and applying NTFS access control lists (ACLs) to files and folders residing within a namespace. Later, you will associate the security descriptor to a policy task.

You can create NTFS security descriptors for files and folders residing within FlexVol volumes with NTFS security-style or on NTFS security descriptors on mixed security-style volumes.

The steps to creating and applying NTFS ACLs are the following:

- Create an NTFS security descriptor.
- Add DACLs and SACLs to the NTFS security descriptor.

Note: If you want to audit file and directory events, you must configure auditing on the Vserver in addition to adding a SACL to the security descriptor.

- Create a file/directory security policy.

This step associates the policy with a Vserver.

- Create a policy task.

A policy task refers to a single operation to apply to a file (or folder) or to a set of files (or folders). Amongst other things, the task defines which security descriptor to apply to a path.

- Apply a policy to the associated Vserver.

The `vserver security file-directory ntfs create` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Specifies the name of the Vserver on which to create the security descriptor.

-ntfs-sd <ntfs sd name> - NTFS Security Descriptor Name

Specifies the name of the security descriptor you want to create. After you create a security descriptor, you can add SACL and DACL access control entries (ACEs) to it.

Note: Every newly created security descriptor contains the 4 default DACL ACEs as mentioned below:

```
Vserver: vserver1
NTFS Security Descriptor Name: sd1
```

Account Name	Access Type	Access Rights	Apply To
BUILTIN\Administrators	allow	full-control	this-folder, sub-folders, files
BUILTIN\Users	allow	full-control	this-folder, sub-folders, files
CREATOR OWNER	allow	full-control	this-folder, sub-folders, files
NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM	allow	full-control	this-folder, sub-folders, files

[-owner <name or sid>] - Owner

Specifies the owner of the security descriptor. You can specify the owner using either a user name or SID.

The owner of the security descriptor can modify the permissions on the file (or folder) or files (or folders) to which the security descriptor is applied and can give other users the right to take ownership of the object or objects to which the security descriptor is applied. You can use any of the following formats when specifying the value for this parameter:

- SID
- Domain\user-name
- user-name@Domain
- user-name@FQDN

Note: If you specify any of the three user name formats for the value of `-owner`, keep in mind that the value for the user name is case insensitive. The value for the user name is ignored for Storage-Level Access Guard (SLAG).

[-group <name or sid>] - Primary Group (privilege: advanced)

Specifies the owner group of the security descriptor. You can specify the owner group using either a group name or SID. You can use any of the following formats when specifying the value for this parameter:

- SID
- Domain\user-name
- user-name@Domain
- user-name@FQDN

Note: If you specify any of the three user name formats for the value of `-group`, keep in mind that the value for the user name is case insensitive. The value for the user name is ignored for SLAG.

[-control-flags-raw <Hex Integer>] - Raw Control Flags (privilege: advanced)

Specifies the control flags in the security descriptor.

Note: The value for the control flag is ignored for SLAG.

Examples

Every newly created security descriptor contains the 4 default DACL ACEs as mentioned below:

```
Vserver: vs1
NTFS Security Descriptor Name: sd1
```

Account Name	Access Type	Access Rights	Apply To
-----	-----	-----	-----
BUILTIN\Administrators	allow	full-control	this-folder, sub-folders, files
BUILTIN\Users	allow	full-control	this-folder, sub-folders, files
CREATOR OWNER	allow	full-control	this-folder, sub-folders, files
NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM	allow	full-control	this-folder, sub-folders, files

The following example creates an NTFS security descriptor named “sd1” on Vserver “vs1” and assigns “DOMAIN\Administrator” as the security descriptor owner.

```
cluster1::> vserver security file-directory ntfs create -ntfs-sd sd1 -vserver vs1 -owner DOMAIN\Administrator

cluster1::> vserver security file-directory ntfs show -vserver vs1 -ntfs-sd sd1
Vserver: vs1
Security Descriptor Name: sd2
Owner of the Security Descriptor: DOMAIN\Administrator
```

vserver security file-directory ntfs delete

Delete an NTFS security descriptor

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver security file-directory ntfs delete` command deletes an NTFS security descriptor. Deleting a security descriptor also deletes all the contained DACL and SACL access control entries (ACEs).

The `vserver security file-directory ntfs delete` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Specifies the name of the Vserver that is associated with the security descriptor that you want to delete.

-ntfs-sd <ntfs sd name> - NTFS Security Descriptor Name

Specifies the name of the security descriptor to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes an NTFS security descriptor named "sd1" on Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::> vserver security file-directory ntfs delete -ntfs-sd sd1 -vserver vs1
```

vserver security file-directory ntfs modify

Modify an NTFS security descriptor

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver security file-directory ntfs modify` command modifies an NTFS security descriptor. You can change the `-owner`, `-group` and `-control-flags-raw` of the security descriptor with this command.

The `vserver security file-directory ntfs modify` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Specifies the name of the Vserver associated with the security descriptor that you want to modify.

-ntfs-sd <ntfs sd name> - NTFS Security Descriptor Name

Specifies the name of the security descriptor that you want to modify.

[-owner <name or sid>] - Owner

Specifies the owner of the security descriptor. You can specify the owner using either the user name or SID.

The owner of the security descriptor can modify the permissions on the file (or folder) or files (or folders) to which the security descriptor is applied and can give other users the right to take ownership of the object or objects to which the security descriptor is applied. You can use any of the following formats when specifying the value for this parameter:

- SID

- Domain\user-name
- user-name@Domain
- user-name@FQDN

Note: If you specify any of the three user name formats for the value of `-owner`, keep in mind that the value for the user name is case insensitive. The value for the user name is ignored for Storage-Level Access Guard (SLAG).

[-group <name or sid>] - Primary Group (privilege: advanced)

Specifies the owner group of the security descriptor. You can specify the owner group using either a group name or SID. You can use any of the following formats when specifying the value for this parameter:

- SID
- Domain\user-name
- user-name@Domain
- user-name@FQDN

Note: If you specify any of the three user name formats for the value of `-group`, keep in mind that the value for the user name is case insensitive. The value for the user name is ignored for SLAG.

[-control-flags-raw <Hex Integer>] - Raw Control Flags (privilege: advanced)

Specifies the control flags in the security descriptor to be modified.

Note: The value for the control flag is ignored for SLAG.

Examples

The following example modifies the owner of an NTFS security descriptor named "sd2" on Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::> vsserver security file-directory ntfs modify -ntfs-sd sd2 -vsserver vs1 -owner domain\administrator
cluster1::> vsserver security file-directory ntfs show -vsserver vs1 -ntfs-sd sd2

Vserver: vs1
Security Descriptor Name: sd2
Owner of the Security Descriptor: DOMAIN\Administrator
```

vsserver security file-directory ntfs show

Display an NTFS security descriptors

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsserver security file-directory ntfs show` command displays information about the security descriptor. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays all information about all security descriptors defined on the cluster.

You can specify the `-fields` parameter to specify which fields of information to display about security descriptors.

You can specify the `-instance` parameter to display all the information about security descriptors in list format.

The `vserver security file-directory ntfs show` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>`, ... parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the security descriptors associated with the Vserver that you specify.

[-ntfs-sd <ntfs sd name>] - NTFS Security Descriptor Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the security descriptors that you specify.

[-owner <name or sid>] - Owner

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the security descriptors owned by the specified user name or SID.

[-group <name or sid>] - Primary Group (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the security descriptors associated with the owner group.

[-control-flags-raw <Hex Integer>] - Raw Control Flags (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the security descriptors associated with the control flags.

Examples

The following example displays information about an NTFS security descriptor named “sd2” on Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1:> vserver security file-directory ntfs show -vserver vs1 -ntfs-sd sd2

Vserver: vs1
Security Descriptor Name: sd2
Owner of the Security Descriptor: DOMAIN\Administrator
```

vserver security file-directory ntfs dacl commands

Manage NTFS file security DACLs

vserver security file-directory ntfs dacl add

Add a DACL entry to NTFS security descriptor

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver security file-directory ntfs dacl add` command adds access control entries (ACEs) into a security descriptor’s discretionary access control list (DACL).

If the security descriptor contains a DACL that has existing ACEs, the command adds the new ACE to the DACL. If the security descriptor does not contain a DACL, the command creates the DACL and adds the new ACE to it.

Adding a DACL entry to the security descriptor is the second step in configuring and applying ACLs to a file or folder. Before you can add a DACL entry to a security descriptor, you must first create the security descriptor.

The steps to creating and applying NTFS ACLs are the following:

- Create an NTFS security descriptor.
- Add DACLs and SACLs to the NTFS security descriptor.

Note: If you want to audit file and directory events, you must configure auditing on the Vserver in addition to adding the SACL to the security descriptor.

- Create a file/directory security policy.

This step associates the policy with a Vserver.

- Create policy tasks.

A policy task refers to a single operation to apply to a file (or folder) or to a set of files (or folders). Amongst other things, the task defines which security descriptor to apply to a path.

- Apply a policy to the associated Vserver.

The `vserver security file-directory ntfs dacl add` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Specifies the name of the Vserver associated with the security descriptor to which you want to add a discretionary access control entry (discretionary ACE).

-ntfs-sd <ntfs sd name> - NTFS Security Descriptor Name

Specifies the name of the security descriptor to which you want to add a discretionary access control entry.

-access-type {deny|allow} - Allow or Deny

Specifies whether the discretionary access control entry is an *allow* or *deny* type of access control.

-account <name or sid> - Account Name or SID

Specifies the account on which to apply the discretionary access control entry. You can specify the account by using a user name or SID. You can use any of the following formats when specifying the value for this parameter:

- SID
- Domain\user-name
- user-name@Domain
- user-name@FQDN

Note: If you specify any of the three user name formats for the value of `-account`, keep in mind that the value for the user name is case insensitive.

{ [-rights {no-access|full-control|modify|read-and-execute|read|write}] - DACL ACE's Access Rights

Specifies the right that you want to add for the account specified in the `-account` parameter. The `-rights` parameter is mutually exclusive with the `-advanced-rights` and `-rights-raw` parameter. If you specify the `-rights` parameter, you can only specify one value.

You can specify one of the following rights values:

- no-access

- full-control
- modify
- read-and-execute
- read
- write

| [-advanced-rights <Advanced access right>, ...] - DACL ACE's Advanced Access Rights

Specifies the advanced rights that you want to add for the account specified in the `-account` parameter. The `-advanced-rights` parameter is mutually exclusive with the `-rights` and `-rights-raw` parameter. You can specify more than one advanced-rights value by using a comma-delimited list.

You can specify one or more of the following advanced rights:

- read-data
- write-data
- append-data
- read-ea
- write-ea
- execute-file
- delete-child
- read-attr
- write-attr
- delete
- read-perm
- write-perm
- write-owner
- full-control

| [-rights-raw <Hex Integer>]] - DACL ACE's Raw Access Rights (privilege: advanced)

Specifies the raw rights that you want to add for the account specified in the `-account` parameter. The `rights-raw` parameter is mutually exclusive with the `-advanced-rights` and `-rights` parameter. Specify the value as a hexadecimal integer, for example: `0xA10F` or `0xb3ff` etc.

[-apply-to {this-folder|sub-folders|files}, ...] - Apply DACL Entry

Specifies where to apply the discretionary access control entry. You can specify more than one value by using a comma-delimited list.

You can specify one or more of the following values:

- this-folder
- sub-folder
- files

Notes: Select one of the following combinations of values for the `-apply-to` parameter for Storage-Level Access Guard (SLAG):

- this-folder, sub-folder, files
- this-folder, sub-folder
- files

If you specify an invalid `-apply-to` value, this security descriptor is removed from the associated Storage-Level Access Guard (SLAG) security file-directory policy task.

Examples

The following example adds a DACL entry to the security descriptor named "sd1" on Vserver "vs1" for the "DOMAIN\Administrator" account.

```
cluster1::> vsriver security file-directory ntfs dacl add -ntfs-sd sd1 -access-type deny -account DOMAIN\Administrator -right deny
cluster1::> vsriver security file-directory ntfs dacl show -vsriver vs1 -ntfs-sd sd1 -access-type deny -account domain\admi

Vserver: vs1
Security Descriptor Name: sd1
  Allow or Deny: deny
  Account Name or SID: DOMAIN\Administrator
  Access Rights: full-control
Advanced Access Rights: -
  Apply To: this-folder
  Access Rights: full-control
```

vsriver security file-directory ntfs dacl modify

Modify an NTFS security descriptor DACL entry

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsriver security file-directory ntfs dacl modify` command modifies parameters in an existing discretionary access control (DACL) entry.

You can unambiguously define which DACL entry to modify by specifying the following four parameters in the modify command:

- Vserver associated with the security descriptor that contains the DACL entry
- Name of the security descriptor that contains the DACL entry
- Whether the DACL is an allow or deny type of DACL entry
- The account name or SID to which the DACL is applied

You can modify the following parameters:

- `-right,-advanced-rights ,-rights-raw`
- `-apply-to`

The `vsriver security file-directory ntfs dacl modify` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

`-vsriver <vsriver name> - Vserver`

Specifies the name of the Vserver associated with the security descriptor containing the discretionary access control entry whose parameters you want to modify.

`-ntfs-sd <ntfs sd name> - NTFS Security Descriptor Name`

Specifies the name of the security descriptor that contains the discretionary access control entry that you want to modify.

`-access-type {deny|allow} - Allow or Deny`

Specifies whether the discretionary access control entry that you want to modify is an *allow* or *deny* type of access control.

-account <name or sid> - Account Name or SID

Specifies the account associated with the discretionary access control entry you want to modify. You can specify the account by using a user name or SID. You can use any of the following formats when specifying the value for this parameter:

- SID
- Domain\user-name
- user-name@Domain
- user-name@FQDN

Note: If you specify any of the three user name formats for the value of -account, keep in mind that the value for the user name is case insensitive.

{ [-rights {no-access|full-control|modify|read-and-execute|read|write}] - Access Rights

Specifies the right that you want to add for the account specified in the -account parameter. The -rights parameter is mutually exclusive with the -advanced-rights and -rights-raw parameter. If you specify the -rights parameter, you can only specify one value.

You can specify one of the following rights values:

- no-access
- full-control
- modify
- read-and-execute
- read
- write

| [-rights-raw <Hex Integer>] - Raw Access Rights (privilege: advanced)

Specifies the raw rights that you want to add for the account specified in the -account parameter. The -rights-raw parameter is mutually exclusive with the -advanced-rights and -rights parameter. Specify the value as a hexadecimal integer, for example: 0xA10F or 0xb3ff etc.

| [-advanced-rights <Advanced access right>, ...] - Advanced Access Rights

Specifies the advanced rights that you want to add for the account specified in the -account parameter. The -advanced-rights parameter is mutually exclusive with the -rights and -rights-raw parameter. You can specify more than one advanced-rights value by using a comma-delimited list.

You can specify one or more of the following advanced rights:

- read-data
- write-data
- append-data
- read-ea
- write-ea
- execute-file
- delete-child
- read-attr
- write-attr
- delete

- read-perm
- write-perm
- write-owner
- full-control

[-apply-to {this-folder|sub-folders|files}, ...] - Apply DACL Entry

Specifies where to apply the discretionary access control entry. You can specify more than one value by using a comma-delimited list.

You can specify one or more of the following values:

- this-folder
- sub-folder
- files

Notes: Select one of the following combinations of values for the `-apply-to` parameter for Storage-Level Access Guard (SLAG):

- this-folder, sub-folder, files
- this-folder, sub-folder
- files

If you specify an invalid `-apply-to` value, this security descriptor is removed from the associated Storage-Level Access Guard (SLAG) security file-directory policy task.

Examples

The following example modifies the `-right` and `-apply-to` parameters in the DACL entry associated to the security descriptor named “sd2” on Vserver vs1 for the "BUILTIN\Administrators" account.

```
cluster1::> vsserver security file-directory ntfs dacl modify -ntfs-sd sd2 -access-type allow -account BUILTIN\Administrators -vserv
cluster1::> vsserver security file-directory ntfs dacl show -vserver vs1 -ntfs-sd sd2 -account BUILTIN\Administrators -instance

Vserver: vs1
Security Descriptor Name: sd2
  Allow or Deny: allow
  Account Name or SID: BUILTIN\Administrators
  Access Rights: modify
Advanced Access Rights: -
  Apply To: this-folder, sub-folders
  Access Rights: modify
```

vsserver security file-directory ntfs dacl remove

Remove a DACL entry from NTFS security descriptor.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsserver security file-directory ntfs dacl remove` command removes a discretionary access control entry from a security descriptor.

You can unambiguously define which DACL entry to remove by specifying the following four parameters in the command:

- Vserver associated with the security descriptor that contains the DACL entry

- Name of the security descriptor that contains the DACL entry
- Whether the DACL is an allow or deny type of DACL entry
- The account name or SID to which the DACL is applied

The `vserver security file-directory ntfs dacl remove` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Specifies the name of the Vserver associated with the security descriptor from which you want to remove a discretionary access control entry.

-ntfs-sd <ntfs sd name> - NTFS Security Descriptor Name

Specifies the name of the security descriptor that contains the discretionary access control entry that you want to remove.

-access-type {deny|allow} - Allow or Deny

Specifies whether the discretionary access control entry you want to remove is an *allow* or *deny* of access control.

-account <name or sid> - Account Name or SID

Specifies the account name or SID associated with the discretionary access control entry that you want to remove.

Examples

The following example removes a DACL entry from the security descriptor named “sd2” with “allow” access type for the "BUILTIN\Administrators" account on Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::> vserver security file-directory ntfs dacl remove -ntfs-sd sd2 -access-type allow -account BUILTIN\Administrators -vserver vs1
```

vserver security file-directory ntfs dacl show

Display NTFS security descriptor DACL entries

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver security file-directory ntfs dacl show` command displays information about all the discretionary access control entries in the Vserver. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all DACL entries:

- Vserver name
- Security descriptor
- List of DACL entries

You can specify the `-fields` parameter to specify which fields of information to display about DACL entries.

You can specify the `-instance` parameter to display all information about DACL entries in a list format.

The `vserver security file-directory ntfs dacl show` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

[-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about discretionary access control entries associated with the specified Vserver.

[-ntfs-sd <ntfs sd name>] - NTFS Security Descriptor Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the discretionary access control entries for the security descriptor that you specify.

[-access-type {deny|allow}] - Allow or Deny

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the discretionary access control entries with the access type that you specify.

[-account <name or sid>] - Account Name or SID

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the discretionary access control entries associated with the account name or SID that you specify. You can use any of the following formats when specifying the value for this parameter:

- SID
- Domain\user-name
- user-name@Domain
- user-name@FQDN

Note: If you specify any of the three user name formats for the value of -account, keep in mind that the value for the user name is case insensitive.

[-rights {no-access|full-control|modify|read-and-execute|read|write}] - Access Rights

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the discretionary access control entries with the user right that you specify. Only one value can be specified.

You can specify one of the following rights values:

- no-access
- full-control
- modify
- read-and-execute
- read
- write

[-rights-raw <Hex Integer>] - Raw Access Rights (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the discretionary access control entries with the advanced user rights that you specify. This value for this parameter is mutually exclusive with any other rights values. Specify the value as a hexadecimal integer, for example: *0xA10F* or *0xb3ff* etc.

[-advanced-rights <Advanced access right>, ...] - Advanced Access Rights

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the discretionary access control entries with the advanced user rights that you specify. You can specify more than one value by using a comma-delimited list.

You can specify one or more of the following advanced rights:

- read-data
- write-data
- append-data
- read-ea
- write-ea
- execute-file
- delete-child
- read-attr
- write-attr
- delete
- read-perm
- write-perm
- write-owner
- full-control

[-apply-to {this-folder|sub-folders|files}, ...] - Apply DACL Entry

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the discretionary access control entries with the -applied-to value or values that you specify. You can specify more than one value by using a comma-delimited list.

You can specify one or more of the following values:

- this-folder
- sub-folder
- files

[-readable-access-rights <TextNoCase>] - Access Rights

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only the discretionary access control entries with the readable access rights that you specify.

Examples

The following example shows information about a DACL entry.

```
cluster1::> vsserver security file-directory ntfs dacl show

Vserver: vs1
NTFS Security Descriptor Name: sd2

  Account Name      Access  Access
  -----  Type  Rights
  -----  -----
  BUILTIN\Users     allow   full-control   this-folder, sub-folders, files
  CREATOR OWNER     allow   full-control   this-folder, sub-folders, files
  NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
                   allow   full-control   this-folder, sub-folders, files
3 entries were displayed.
```

vsserver security file-directory ntfs sacl commands

Manage NTFS file security SACLs

vserver security file-directory ntfs sac1 add

Add a SACL entry to NTFS security descriptor

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver security file-directory ntfs sac1 add` command adds system access control list entries (ACEs) into a security descriptor's system access control list (SACL).

If the security descriptor contains a SACL that has existing security ACEs, the command adds the new security ACE to the SACL. If the security descriptor does not contain a SACL, the command creates the SACL and adds the new security ACE to it.

Adding a SACL entry to the security descriptor is the second step in configuring and applying security ACLs to a file or folder. Before you can add a SACL entry to a security descriptor, you must first create the security descriptor.

The steps to creating and applying NTFS ACLs are the following:

- Create an NTFS security descriptor.
- Add DACL and SACL entries to the NTFS security descriptor.

Note: If you want to audit file and directory events, you must configure auditing on the Vserver in addition to adding the SACL to the security descriptor.

- Create a file/directory security policy.

This step associates the policy with a Vserver.

- Create policy tasks.

A policy task refers to a single operation to apply to a file (or folder) or to a set of files (or folders). Amongst other things, the task defines which security descriptor to apply to a path.

- Apply a policy to the associated Vserver.

The `vserver security file-directory ntfs sac1 add` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Specifies the name of the Vserver associated with the security descriptor to which you want to add a system access control list entry.

-ntfs-sd <ntfs sd name> - NTFS Security Descriptor Name

Specifies the name of the security descriptor to which you want to add a system access control list entry.

-access-type {failure|success} - Success or Failure

Specifies whether the system access control list entry that you want to add is a *failure* or *success* access audit type.

-account <name or sid> - Account Name or SID

Specifies the account on which to apply the system access control list entry. You can specify the account by using a user name or SID. You can use any of the following formats when specifying the value for this parameter:

- SID

- Domain\user-name
- user-name@Domain
- user-name@FQDN

Note: If you specify any of the three user name formats for the value of `-account`, keep in mind that the value for the user name is case insensitive.

{ [-rights {no-access|full-control|modify|read-and-execute|read|write}] - Access Rights

Specifies the right that you want to add for the account specified in the `-account` parameter. The `-rights` parameter is mutually exclusive with the `-advanced-rights` and `-rights-raw` parameter. If you specify the `-rights` parameter, you can only specify one value.

You can specify one of the following rights values:

- no-access
- full-control
- modify
- read-and-execute
- read
- write

| [-advanced-rights <Advanced access right>, ...] - Advanced Access Rights

Specifies the advanced rights that you want to add for the account specified in the `-account` parameter. The `-advanced-rights` parameter is mutually exclusive with the `-rights` and `-rights-raw` parameter. You can specify more than one advanced-rights value by using a comma-delimited list.

You can specify one or more of the following advanced rights:

- read-data
- write-data
- append-data
- read-ea
- write-ea
- execute-file
- delete-child
- read-attr
- write-attr
- delete
- read-perm
- write-perm
- write-owner
- full-control

| [-rights-raw <Hex Integer>] - Raw Access Rights (privilege: advanced)

Specifies the raw rights that you want to add for the account specified in the `-account` parameter. The `-rights-raw` parameter is mutually exclusive with the `-advanced-rights` and `-rights` parameter. Specify the value as a hexadecimal integer, for example: `0xA10F` or `0xb3ff` etc.

[-apply-to {this-folder|sub-folders|files}, ...] - Apply SACL To

Specifies where to apply the system access control list entry. You can specify more than one value by using a comma-delimited list.

You can specify one or more of the following values:

- this-folder
- sub-folder
- files

Notes: Select one of the following combinations of values for the `-apply-to` parameter for Storage-Level Access Guard (SLAG):

- this-folder, sub-folder, files
- this-folder, sub-folder
- files

If you specify an invalid `-apply-to` value, this security descriptor is removed from the associated Storage-Level Access Guard (SLAG) security file-directory policy task.

Examples

The following example adds a SACL entry to the security descriptor named “sd1” on Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::> vserver security file-directory ntfs sacl add -ntfs-sd sd1 -access-type failure -account DOMAIN\Administrator -rights full-control
cluster1::> vserver security file-directory ntfs sacl show -vserver vs1 -ntfs-sd sd1 -access-type deny -account DOMAIN\Administrator
```

```

Vserver: vs1
Security Descriptor Name: sd1
Access type for Specified Access Rights: failure
Account Name or SID: DOMAIN\Administrator
Access Rights: full-control
Advanced Access Rights: -
Apply To: this-folder
Access Rights: full-control
```

vserver security file-directory ntfs sacl modify

Modify an NTFS security descriptor SACL entry

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver security file-directory ntfs sacl modify` command modifies parameters in an existing system access control list entry.

You can unambiguously define which SACL entry to modify by specifying the following four parameters in the modify command:

- Vserver associated with the security descriptor that contains the SACL entry
- Name of the security descriptor that contains the SACL entry
- Whether the SACL is a success or failure type of SACL entry
- The account name or SID to which the SACL is applied

You can modify the following parameters:

- `-rights`, `-advanced-rights`, `-rights-raw`
- `-apply-to`

The `vserver security file-directory ntfs sac1 modify` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Specifies the name of the Vserver associated with the security descriptor containing the system access control list entry whose fields you want to modify.

-ntfs-sd <ntfs sd name> - NTFS Security Descriptor Name

Specifies the name of the security descriptor that contains the system access control list entry that you want to modify.

-access-type {failure|success} - Success or Failure

Specifies whether the system access control list entry that you want to modify is a *failure* or *success* access audit type.

-account <name or sid> - Account Name or SID

Specifies the account on which to apply the system access control list entry. You can specify the account by using a user name or SID. You can use any of the following formats when specifying the value for this parameter:

- SID
- Domain\user-name
- user-name@Domain
- user-name@FQDN

Note: If you specify any of the three user name formats for the value of `-account`, keep in mind that the value for the user name is case insensitive.

{ [-rights {no-access|full-control|modify|read-and-execute|read|write}] - Access Rights

Specifies the right that you want to add for the account specified in the `-account` parameter. The `-rights` parameter is mutually exclusive with the `-advanced-rights` and `-rights-raw` parameter. If you specify the `-rights` parameter, you can only specify one value.

You can specify one of the following rights values:

- no-access
- full-control
- modify
- read-and-execute
- read
- write

| [-rights-raw <Hex Integer>] - Raw Access Rights (privilege: advanced)

Specifies the raw rights that you want to add for the account specified in the `-account` parameter. The `-rights-raw` parameter is mutually exclusive with the `-advanced-rights` and `-rights` parameter. Specify the value as a hexadecimal integer, for example: `0xA10F` or `0xb3ff` etc.

| [-advanced-rights <Advanced access right>, ...] - Advanced Access Rights

Specifies the advanced rights that you want to add for the account specified in the `-account` parameter. The `-advanced-rights` parameter is mutually exclusive with the `-rights` and `-rights-raw` parameter. You can specify more than one advanced-rights value by using a comma-delimited list.

You can specify one or more of the following advanced rights:

- read-data

- write-data
- append-data
- read-ea
- write-ea
- execute-file
- delete-child
- read-attr
- write-attr
- delete
- read-perm
- write-perm
- write-owner
- full-control

[-apply-to {this-folder|sub-folders|files}, ...] - Apply SACL To

Specifies where to apply the system access control list entry. You can specify more than one value by using a comma-delimited list.

You can specify one or more of the following values:

- this-folder
- sub-folder
- files

Notes: Select one of the following combinations of values for the -apply-to parameter for Storage-Level Access Guard (SLAG):

- this-folder, sub-folder, files
- this-folder, sub-folder
- files

If you specify an invalid -apply-to value, this security descriptor is removed from the associated Storage-Level Access Guard (SLAG) security file-directory policy task.

Examples

The following example modifies the rights and -apply-to fields in the SACL entry.

```
cluster1::> vserver security file-directory ntfs sacl modify -ntfs-sd sd2 -access-type success -account BUILTIN\Administrators -vs
cluster1::> vserver security file-directory ntfs sacl show -vserver vs1 -ntfs-sd sd2 -account BUILTIN\Administrators -instance
Vserver: vs1
Security Descriptor Name: sd2
Access type for Specified Access Rights: success
Account Name or SID: BUILTIN\Administrators
Access Rights: modify
Advanced Access Rights: -
Apply To: this-folder, sub-folders
Access Rights: modify
```

vserver security file-directory ntfs sacl remove

Remove a SACL entry from NTFS security descriptor

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver security file-directory ntfs sacl remove` command removes a system access control list entry from a security descriptor.

You can unambiguously define which SACL entry to remove by specifying the following four parameters in the command:

- Vserver associated with the security descriptor that contains the SACL entry
- Name of the security descriptor that contains the SACL entry
- Whether the SACL is a success or failure type of SACL entry
- The account name or SID to which the SACL is applied

The `vserver security file-directory ntfs sacl remove` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Specifies the name of the Vserver associated with the security descriptor from which you want to remove the system access control list entry.

-ntfs-sd <ntfs sd name> - NTFS Security Descriptor Name

Specifies the name of the security descriptor that contains the system access control list entry that you want to remove.

-access-type {failure|success} - Success or Failure

Specifies whether the system access control list entry that you want to remove is a *failure* or *success* access audit type.

-account <name or sid> - Account Name or SID

Specifies the account name or SID associated with the system access control list entry that you want to remove.

Examples

The following example removes a SACL entry named “sd2” on Vserver vs1 with an access type of “success” associated with the “BUILTIN\Administrators” account.

```
cluster1::> vserver security file-directory ntfs sacl remove -ntfs-sd sd2 -access-type success -account BUILTIN\Administrators
```

vserver security file-directory ntfs sacl show

Display NTFS security descriptor SACL entries

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver security file-directory ntfs sacl show` command displays information about all the system access control list entries in the Vserver. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all SACL entries:

- Vserver name
- Security descriptor

- List of SACL entries

You can specify the `-fields` parameter to specify which fields of information to display about SACL entries.

You can specify the `-instance` parameter to display all information about SACL entries in a list format.

The `vserver security file-directory ntfs sacl show` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about system access control list entries associated with the specified Vserver.

[-ntfs-sd <ntfs sd name>] - NTFS Security Descriptor Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the system access control list entries for the security descriptor that you specify.

[-access-type {failure|success}] - Success or Failure

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the system access control list entries with the access type that you specify.

[-account <name or sid>] - Account Name or SID

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the system access control list entries associated with the account name or SID that you specify. You can use any of the following formats when specifying the value for this parameter:

- SID
- Domain\user-name
- user-name@Domain
- user-name@FQDN

Note: If you specify any of the three user name formats for the value of `-account`, keep in mind that the value for the user name is case insensitive.

[-rights {no-access|full-control|modify|read-and-execute|read|write}] - Access Rights

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the system access control list entries with the user right that you specify. The value for this parameter is mutually exclusive with any other rights values. Only one value can be specified.

You can specify one of the following rights values:

- no-access
- full-control
- modify
- read-and-execute
- read
- write

[-rights-raw <Hex Integer>] - Raw Access Rights (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the system access control list entries with the advanced user rights that you specify. This value for this parameter is mutually exclusive with any other rights values. Specify the value as a hexadecimal integer, for example: *0xA10F* or *0xb3ff* etc.

[-advanced-rights <Advanced access right>, ...] - Advanced Access Rights

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the system access control list entries with the advanced user rights that you specify. You can specify more than one value by using a comma-delimited list.

You can specify one or more of the following advanced rights values:

- read-data
- write-data
- append-data
- read-ea
- write-ea
- execute-file
- delete-child
- read-attr
- write-attr
- delete
- read-perm
- write-perm
- write-owner
- full-control

[-apply-to {this-folder|sub-folders|files}, ...] - Apply SACL To

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the system access control list entries with the -applied-to value or values that you specify. You can specify more than one value by using a comma-delimited list.

You can specify one or more of the following values:

- this-folder
- sub-folder
- files

[-readable-access-rights <TextNoCase>] - Access Rights

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the system access control list entries with the readable access rights that you specify.

Examples

The following example shows a SACL entry.

```
cluster1::> vserver security file-directory sacl show
(vserver security file-directory ntfs sacl show)

Vserver: vs1
NTFS Security Descriptor Name: sd1

Account Name      Access  Access  Apply To
```

	Type	Rights	
-----	-----	-----	-----
domain\user	success	full-control	this-folder, sub-folders, files

vserver security file-directory policy commands

Manage file security policies

vserver security file-directory policy create

Create a file security policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver security file-directory policy create` command creates a security policy for a Vserver. A policy acts as a container for various tasks where each task is a single entry that can be applied to a file/folder.

Creating a security policy is the third step in configuring and applying security ACLs to a file or folder. You will later add tasks to the security policy.

Note: You cannot modify a security policy. If you want to apply a policy with the same settings to a different Vserver, you must create a new policy with the same configuration and apply it to the desired Vserver.

The steps to creating and applying NTFS ACLs are the following:

- Create an NTFS security descriptor.
- Add DACLS and SACLs to the NTFS security descriptor.

Note: If you want to audit file and directory events, you must configure auditing on the Vserver in addition to adding SACLs to the security descriptor.

- Create a file/directory security policy.

This step associates the policy with a Vserver.

- Create policy tasks.

A policy task refers to a single operation to apply to a file (or folder) or to a set of files (or folders). Amongst other things, the task defines which security descriptor to apply to a path.

- Apply a policy to the associated Vserver.

The `vserver security file-directory policy create` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Specifies the name of the Vserver on which to create the security policy.

-policy-name <Security policy name> - Policy Name

Specifies the name of the security policy.

Examples

The following example creates a security policy named “policy1” on Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::> vserver security file-directory policy create -policy-name policy1 -vserver vs1
```

```
cluster1::> vservers security file-directory policy show
```

Vserver	Policy Name
vs1	policy1

vservers security file-directory policy delete

Delete a file security policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vservers security file-directory policy delete` command deletes a security policy from a *Vserver*.

The `vservers security file-directory policy delete` command is not supported for *Vservers* with Infinite Volume.

Note: Deleting a policy fails if a job is currently running for the specified policy.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Specifies the name of the *Vserver* associated with the security policy that you want to delete.

-policy-name <Security policy name> - Policy Name

Specifies the name of the security policy you want to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes a security policy named “policy1” from *Vserver* vs1.

```
cluster1::> vservers security file-directory policy delete -policy-name policy1 -vserver vs1
```

vservers security file-directory policy show

Display file security policies

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vservers security file-directory policy show` command displays information about all security policies in the *Vserver*. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command.

You can specify the `-fields` parameter to specify which fields of information to display about security policies.

You can specify the `-instance` parameter to display information for all security policies in a list format.

The `vservers security file-directory policy show` command is not supported for *Vservers* with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about security policies associated with the specified Vserver.

[-policy-name <Security policy name>] - Policy Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the security policy you specify.

Examples

The following example displays information about the security policies on the cluster.

```
cluster1::> vsriver security file-directory policy show
Vserver      Policy Name
-----
vs1          policy1
vs1          policy2
2 entries were displayed.
```

vsriver security file-directory policy task commands

Manage file security policy tasks

vsriver security file-directory policy task add

Add a policy task

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsriver security file-directory policy task add` command adds a single task entry to a security policy. A task refers to a single operation that can be done by a security policy to a file/folder.

Before you create a security policy task, you must first create a security policy and a security descriptor. You should also add DACL entries and SACL entries (if desired) to the security descriptor before you create the security policy task.

Note: You can add DACL and SACL entries to the security descriptor after you have associated it to a security policy task.

Creating a policy task is the fourth step in configuring and applying ACLs to a file or folder. When you create the policy task, you associate a security descriptor to it. You also associate the task to a security policy.

The steps to creating and applying NTFS ACLs are the following:

- Create an NTFS security descriptor.
- Add DACLS and SACLs to the NTFS security descriptor.

Note: If you want to audit file and directory events, you must configure auditing on the Vserver in addition to adding SACLs to the Security Descriptor.

- Create a file/directory security policy.

This step associates the policy with a Vserver.

- Create policy tasks.

A policy task refers to a single operation to apply to a file (or folder) or to a set of files (or folders). Amongst other things, the task defines which security descriptor to apply to a path.

Note: Adding a policy task fails if a job is currently running for the specified policy to which a task is being added.

- Apply a policy to the associated Vserver.

The `vserver security file-directory policy task add` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver associated with the security policy to which you want to add a task.

-policy-name <Security policy name> - Policy Name

Specifies the name of the security policy into which you want to add the task.

-path <text> - Path

Specifies the path of the file/folder on which to apply the security descriptor associated with this task.

[-index-num <integer>] - Position

Specifies the index number of a task. Tasks are applied in order. A task with a larger index value is applied after a task with a lower index number. If you do not specify this optional parameter, new tasks are applied to the end of the index list.

The range of supported values is 1 through 9999. If there is a gap between the highest existing index number and the value entered for this parameter, the task with this number is considered to be the last task in the policy and is treated as having an index number of the previous highest index plus one.

Note: If you specify an index number that is already assigned to an existing task, index number will be auto arranged to highest index number in the table.

[-security-type {ntfs|nfsv4}] - Security Type of the File

Specifies whether the security descriptor associated with this task is an NTFS or a NFSv4 security descriptor type. If you do not specify a value for this optional parameter, the default is “ntfs”.

Note: The nfsv4 security descriptor type is not supported in this release. If you specify this optional parameter, you must enter ntfs for the -security-type value.

[-ntfs-mode {propagate|ignore|replace}] - Propagation Mode

Specifies how to propagate security settings to child subfolders and files. This setting determines how child files and/or folders contained within a parent folder inherit access control and audit information from the parent folder.

You can specify one of the three parameter values that correspond to three types of propagation modes:

- propagate - propagate inheritable permissions to all subfolders and files
- replace - replace existing permissions on all subfolders and files with inheritable permissions
- ignore - do not allow permissions on this file or folder to be replaced

Note: The ntfs-mode value is ignored for Storage-Level Access Guard (SLAG).

[-ntfs-sd <ntfs sd name>, ...] - NTFS Security Descriptor Name

Specifies the list of security descriptor names to apply to the path specified in the -path parameter.

[-access-control {file-directory|slag}] - Access Control Level

Specifies the access control of the task to be applied. Valid values are *file-directory* or *slag*. Use the value *slag* to apply the specified security descriptors with the task for the volume or qtree. Otherwise,

the security descriptors are applied on files and directories at the specified path. The value *slag* is not supported on FlexGroups. The default value is *file-directory*.

Examples

The following example adds a security policy task entry to the policy named “policy1” on Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::> vserver security file-directory policy task add -vserver vs1 -policy-name policy1 -path / -access-control slag -security-type ntfs
cluster1::> vserver security file-directory policy task add -vserver vs1 -policy-name policy2 -path /1 -security-type ntfs -ntfs-mode propagate -ntfs-sd sd1, sd2
cluster1::> vserver security file-directory policy task show
```

```
Vserver: vs1
Policy: policy1
```

Index	File/Folder Path	Access Control	Security Type	NTFS Mode	NTFS Security Descriptor Name
1	/	slag	ntfs	propagate	sd

```
Vserver: vs1
Policy: policy2
```

Index	File/Folder Path	Access Control	Security Type	NTFS Mode	NTFS Security Descriptor Name
1	/1	file-directory	ntfs	propagate	sd1, sd2

vserver security file-directory policy task modify

Modify policy tasks

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver security file-directory policy task modify` command modifies a task entry in a security policy.

Note: Modifying a policy task fails if a job is currently running for the specified policy in which a task is being modified.

You can unambiguously define which task to modify by specifying the following three parameters in the modify command:

- Vserver associated with the task
- Name of the security policy that contains the task
- Name of the path to which the task is applied

You can modify the following parameters:

- `-ntfs-mode`
- `-ntfs-sd`
- `-index-num`

Note: The only security type supported in this Data ONTAP release is “*ntfs*”; therefore, you cannot modify the `-security-type` parameter.

The `vserver security file-directory policy task modify` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver associated with the security policy that contains the task you want to modify.

-policy-name <Security policy name> - Policy Name

Specifies the name of the security policy that contains the task you want to modify.

-path <text> - Path

Specifies the path of the file/folder associated with the task that you want to modify.

[-index-num <integer>] - Position

Specifies the index number of a task. Tasks are applied in order. A task with a larger index value is applied after a task with a lower index number. If you do not specify this optional parameter, new tasks are applied to the end of the index list.

The range of supported values is 1 through 9999. If there is a gap between the highest existing index number and the value entered for this parameter, the task with this number is considered to be the last task in the policy and is treated as having an index number of the previous highest index plus one.

Note: If you specify an index number that is already assigned to an existing task, the command fails when you attempt to create a duplicate entry.

[-security-type {ntfs|nfsv4}] - Security Type

Specifies whether the security descriptor in the task that you want to modify should be an NTFS security descriptor type or an NFSv4 security descriptor type. Default value is *ntfs*.

Note: The nfsv4 security descriptor type is not supported in this release. If you specify this optional parameter, you must enter *ntfs* for the *-security-type* value.

[-ntfs-mode {propagate|ignore|replace}] - NTFS Propagation Mode

Specifies how to propagate security settings to child subfolders and files. This setting determines how child files and/or folders contained within a parent folder inherit access control and audit information from the parent folder.

You can specify one of the three parameter values that correspond to three types of propagation modes:

- *propagate* - propagate inheritable permissions to all subfolders and files
- *replace* - replace existing permissions on all subfolders and files with inheritable permissions
- *ignore* - do not allow permissions on this file or folder to be replaced

[-ntfs-sd <ntfs sd name>, ...] - NTFS Security Descriptor Name

Specifies the list of security descriptor names to apply to the path specified in the *-path* parameter.

Examples

The following example modifies the *ntfs* mode, index, and *ntfs-sd* parameters in the security policy task entry.

```
cluster1::> vserver security file-directory policy task modify -vserver vs1 -policy-name policy1 -path / -security-type ntfs -
cluster1::> vserver security file-directory policy task modify -vserver vs1 -policy-name policy1 -path /1 -security-type ntfs
cluster1::> vserver security file-directory policy task show -vserver vs1 -policy-name policy1
```

```
Vserver: vs1
Policy: policy1
```

Index	File/Folder Path	Access Control	Security Type	NTFS Mode	NTFS Security Descriptor Name
1	/	file-directory	ntfs	propagate	sd
2	/1	file-directory	ntfs	propagate	sd1, sd2

vserver security file-directory policy task remove

Remove a policy task

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver security file-directory policy task remove` command removes a task entry from a security policy.

The `vserver security file-directory policy task remove` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Note: Removing a policy task fails if a job is currently running for the specified policy from which a task is being removed.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver associated with the security policy that contains the task you want to remove.

-policy-name <Security policy name> - Policy Name

Specifies the name of the security policy that contains the task you want to remove.

-path <text> - Path

Specifies the path of the file/folder associated with the task that you want to remove.

Examples

The following example removes a security policy task entry.

```
cluster1::> vserver security file-directory policy task remove -vserver vs1 -policy-name policy1 -path /
```

vserver security file-directory policy task show

Display policy tasks

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver security file-directory policy task show` command displays information about all the task entries in the Vserver. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all task entries:

- Vserver name
- Policy name
- Task entries

The `vserver security file-directory policy task show` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

[`-instance`] -

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[`-vserver <vserver name>`] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about tasks associated with the specified Vserver.

[`-policy-name <Security policy name>`] - Policy Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about tasks associated with the specified security policy.

[`-index-num <integer>`] - Position

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about tasks assigned the index number that you specify.

[`-path <text>`] - Path

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about tasks applied to the specified path.

[`-security-type {ntfs|nfsv4}`] - Security Type

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about tasks associated with the specified security type.

Note: The `nfsv4` security descriptor type is not supported in this release.

[`-ntfs-mode {propagate|ignore|replace}`] - NTFS Propagation Mode

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about tasks configured with the NTFS propagation mode that you specify.

[`-ntfs-sd <ntfs sd name>, ...`] - NTFS Security Descriptor Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the policy tasks associated with the NTFS security descriptor that you specify.

[`-access-control {file-directory|slag}`] - Access Control Level

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about tasks associated to the access control.

Examples

The following example displays policy task entries for a policy named “policy1” on Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::> vserver security file-directory policy task show -vserver vs1 -policy-name policy1
```

```
Vserver: vs1
Policy: policy1
```

Index	File/Folder Path	Access Control	Security Type	NTFS Mode	NTFS Security Descriptor Name
1	/1	file-directory	ntfs	propagate	sd1, sd2
2	/2	file-directory	ntfs	ignore	-

```
2 entries were displayed.
```

vserver security trace commands

Manage security tracing

vserver security trace filter commands

Here we create a filter for tracing files and directories.

vserver security trace filter create

Create a security trace entry

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver security trace filter create` command creates a security trace filter entry. Prior to Data ONTAP 9.3, this feature was only supported for CIFS. In Data ONTAP 9.3 and later, this feature is supported for both NFS and CIFS.

The `vserver security trace filter create` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

NFS security trace filters are not supported for FlexGroup volumes, and will only be applied to the FlexVol volumes within the specified Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which the permission trace is applied.

-index <integer> - Filter Index

This parameter specifies the index number you want to assign to the trace filter. A maximum of 10 entries can be created. The allowed values for this parameter are 1 through 10.

[-protocols {cifs|nfs}, ...] - Protocols

This parameter specifies the protocols for which the permission trace is created. If the `-protocols` parameter is not specified, the filter will only apply to the CIFS protocol.

[-client-ip <IP Address>] - Client IP Address to Match

This parameter specifies the IP Address from which the user is accessing the Vserver.

[-path <TextNoCase>] - Path

This parameter specifies the path to which permission tracing is applied. The value can be the complete path, starting from the root of the share (for a CIFS filter) or the root of the junction path (for an NFS filter) that the client is accessing, or the value can be a part of the path that the client is accessing. Use NFS style directory separators in the path value.

{ [-windows-name <TextNoCase>] - Windows User Name

This parameter specifies the Windows user name to trace. You can use any of the following formats when specifying the value for this parameter:

- user_name
- domain\user_name

| [-unix-name <TextNoCase>] - UNIX User Name or User ID

This parameter specifies the UNIX user name to trace. It accepts UNIX user ID only for NFS filters.

[-trace-allow {yes|no}] - Trace Allow Events

Security tracing can trace deny events and allow events. Deny event tracing is always ON by default. Allow events can optionally be traced. If set to yes, this option allows tracing of allow events. If set to no, allow events are not traced.

[-enabled {enabled|disabled}] - Filter Enabled

This parameter specifies whether to enable or disable the filter. Filters are enabled by default.

[-time-enabled <integer>] - Minutes Filter is Enabled

This parameter specifies a timeout for this filter, after which it is disabled.

Examples

The following example creates a security trace filter.

```
cluster1::> vserver security trace filter create -vserver vs0 -index 1 -time-enabled 120 -client-ip 10.72.205.207
```

The following examples create filters that include the `-path` option. If the client is accessing a file with the path `\\server\sharename\dir1\dir2\dir3\file.txt`, for a filter applicable to CIFS, a complete path starting from the root of the share or a partial path can be given as shown:

```
cluster1::> vserver security trace filter create -vserver vs0 -index 1 -path /dir1/dir2/dir3/file.txt
cluster1::> vserver security trace filter create -vserver vs0 -index 1 -path dir3/file.txt
```

Similarly, while creating a filter for NFS, if `-path` option is specified and the client is accessing a file with path `/junction_path1/junction_path2/dir1/file.txt`, a complete path starting from the last junction path or a partial path can be given as shown:

```
cluster1::> vserver security trace filter create -vserver vs0 -index 1 -protocols nfs -path dir1/file.txt
cluster1::> vserver security trace filter create -vserver vs0 -index 1 -protocols nfs -path file.txt
```

The following example creates a filter that is applicable to both CIFS and NFS.

```
cluster1::> vserver security trace filter create -vserver vs0 -index 1 -protocols cifs,nfs -unix-user root
```

vserver security trace filter delete

Delete a security trace entry

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver security trace filter delete` command deletes a security trace filter entry. Prior to Data ONTAP 9.3, this feature was only supported for CIFS. In Data ONTAP 9.3 and later, this feature is supported for both NFS and CIFS.

The `vserver security trace filter delete` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

NFS security trace filters are not supported for FlexGroup volumes, and will only be applied to the FlexVol volumes within the specified Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which the tracing filter entry that you want to delete is applied.

-index <integer> - Filter Index

This parameter specifies the index number for the filter that you want to delete. You can display a list of the filter index numbers by using the [“vserver security trace filter show” on page 1917](#) command.

Examples

The following example deletes a security trace filter.

```
cluster1::> vserver security trace filter delete -vserver vs0 -index 1
```

vserver security trace filter modify

Modify a security trace entry

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver security trace filter modify` command modifies a security trace filter entry. Prior to Data ONTAP 9.3, this feature was only supported for CIFS. In Data ONTAP 9.3 and later, this feature is supported for both NFS and CIFS.

The `vserver security trace filter modify` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

NFS security trace filters are not supported for FlexGroup volumes, and will only be applied to the FlexVol volumes within the specified Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which the permission trace is applied.

-index <integer> - Filter Index

This parameter specifies the index number for the filter. A maximum of 10 entries can be created. The allowed values for this parameter are 1 through 10.

[-protocols {cifs|nfs}, ...] - Protocols

This parameter specifies the protocols for which the permission trace is created.

[-client-ip <IP Address>] - Client IP Address to Match

This parameter specifies the IP Address from which the user is accessing the Vserver.

[-path <TextNoCase>] - Path

This parameter specifies the path to which permission tracing is applied. The value can be the complete path, starting from the root of the share (for a CIFS filter) or the root of the junction path (for an NFS filter) that the client is accessing, or the value can be a part of the path that the client is accessing. Use NFS style directory separators in the path value.

{ [-windows-name <TextNoCase>] - Windows User Name

This parameter specifies the Windows user name to trace. You can use any of the following formats when specifying the value for this parameter:

- user_name
- domain\user_name

| [-unix-name <TextNoCase>] - UNIX User Name or User ID

This parameter specifies the UNIX user name to trace. It accepts UNIX user ID only for NFS filters.

[-trace-allow {yes|no}] - Trace Allow Events

Security tracing can trace deny events and allow events. Deny event tracing is always ON by default. Allow events can optionally be traced. If set to yes, this option allows tracing of allow events. If set to no, allow events are not traced.

[-enabled {enabled|disabled}] - Filter Enabled

This parameter specifies whether to enable or disable the filter. Filters are enabled by default.

[-time-enabled <integer>] - Minutes Filter is Enabled

This parameter specifies a timeout for this filter, after which it is disabled.

Examples

The following example modifies a security trace filter.

```
cluster1::> vserver security trace filter modify -vserver vs0 -index 1 -time-enabled 120 -client-ip 10.72.205.207
```

The following examples modify filters that include the `-path` option. If the client is accessing a file with the path `\\server\sharename\dir1\dir2\dir3\file.txt`, for a filter applicable to CIFS, a complete path starting from the root of the share or a partial path can be given as shown:

```
cluster1::> vserver security trace filter modify -vserver vs0 -index 1 -path /dir1/dir2/dir3/file.txt
cluster1::> vserver security trace filter modify -vserver vs0 -index 1 -path dir3/file.txt
```

Similarly, for filters applicable to NFS, if `-path` option is specified and the client is accessing a file with path `/junction_path1/junction_path2/dir1/file.txt`, a complete path starting from the last junction path or a partial path can be given as shown:

```
cluster1::> vserver security trace filter modify -vserver vs0 -index 1 -protocols nfs -path dir1/file.txt
cluster1::> vserver security trace filter modify -vserver vs0 -index 1 -protocols nfs -path file.txt
```

The following example modifies a filter that is applicable to both CIFS and NFS.

```
cluster1::> vserver security trace filter modify -vserver vs0 -index 1 -protocols cifs,nfs -unix-user root -path file.txt
```

vserver security trace filter show

Display a security trace entry

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver security trace filter show` command displays information about security trace filter entries. Prior to Data ONTAP 9.3, this feature was only supported for CIFS. In Data ONTAP 9.3 and later, this feature is supported for both NFS and CIFS.

The `vserver security trace filter show` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

NFS security trace filters are not supported for FlexGroup volumes, and will only be applied to the FlexVol volumes within the specified Vserver.

Parameters

[`-fields <fieldname>, ...`]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[`-instance`]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[`-vserver <vserver name>`] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays permission tracing information only for filters applied to the specified Vserver.

[`-index <integer>`] - Filter Index

If you specify this parameter, the command displays permission tracing information only for filters with the specified filter index number.

[`-protocols {cifs|nfs}, ...`] - Protocols

If you specify this parameter, the command displays permission tracing information only for filters applied to the specified protocols.

[`-client-ip <IP Address>`] - Client IP Address to Match

If you specify this parameter, the command displays permission tracing information only for filters applied to the specified client IP address.

[`-path <TextNoCase>`] - Path

If you specify this parameter, the command displays permission tracing information only for filters applied to the specified path.

[`-windows-name <TextNoCase>`] - Windows User Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays permission tracing information only for filters applied to the specified Windows user name.

[-unix-name <TextNoCase>] - UNIX User Name or User ID

If you specify this parameter, the command displays permission tracing information only for filters applied to the specified UNIX user name or user ID(for NFS specific filters).

[-trace-allow {yes|no}] - Trace Allow Events

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about events that either trace or do not trace allow events, depending on the value provided.

[-enabled {enabled|disabled}] - Filter Enabled

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about filters that either are enabled or disabled, depending on the value provided.

[-time-enabled <integer>] - Minutes Filter is Enabled

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about filters that are disabled after the specified minutes.

Examples

The following example displays security trace filters for Vserver *vserver1*.

```
cluster1::> vserver security trace filter show
Vserver  Index  Client-IP  Path  Trace-Allow  Windows-Name  Protocol
-----
vserver1  1           -          -      no          domain\user    cifs
vserver1  2    192.168.2.3  -      yes          -              cifs
vserver1  3           -    /dir1/dir2/file  no          domain\
                                     administrator  cifs
vserver1  4           -      file      yes          -              nfs
4 entries were displayed.
```

vserver security trace trace-result commands

Trace results can be seen here.

vserver security trace trace-result delete

Delete security trace results

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Delete the specified security tracing event record.

The `vserver security trace trace-result delete` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

This parameter specifies the cluster node on which the permission tracing event that you want to delete occurred.

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which the permission tracing event that you want to delete occurred.

-seqnum <integer> - Sequence Number

This parameter specifies the sequence number of the log entry to be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes the security trace result record for the Vserver *vserver_1* on node *Node_1* whose sequence number is 999.

```
cluster1::> vserver security trace trace-result delete -vserver vserver_1 -node Node_1 -seqnum 999
```

vserver security trace trace-result show

Display security trace results

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver security trace trace-result show` command displays the list of security trace event records stored on the cluster. These records are generated in response to security trace filters that are created using the [“vserver security trace filter create” on page 1914](#) command. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all the security trace events generated since the filter was enabled:

- Vserver name
- Cluster node name
- Security trace filter index number
- User name
- Security style
- Path
- Reason

You can specify additional parameters to display only information that match those parameters. For example, to display information about events that occurred for the user "guest", run the command with `-user-name` parameter set to *guest*.

The `vserver security trace trace-result show` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify this parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify this parameter, the command displays detailed information about all security trace events.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about security trace events on the specified node.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about security trace events on the specified Vserver.

[-seqnum <integer>] - Sequence Number

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the security trace events with this sequence number.

[-keytime <Date>] - Time

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about security trace events that occurred at the specified time.

[-index <integer>] - Index of the Filter

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about security trace events that occurred as a result of the filter corresponding to the specified filter index number.

[-client-ip <IP Address>] - Client IP Address

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about security trace events that occurred as a result of file access from the specified client IP address.

[-path <TextNoCase>] - Path of the File Being Accessed

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the security trace events that occurred as a result of file accesses to the specified path.

[-win-user <TextNoCase>] - Windows User Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the security trace events that occurred as a result of file access by the specified Windows user.

[-security-style <security style>] - Effective Security Style On File

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the security trace events that occurred on file systems with the specified security style. The allowed values for security style are the following:

- SECURITY_NONE - Security not Set
- SECURITY_UNIX_MODEBITS - UNIX and UNIX permissions
- SECURITY_UNIX_ACL - UNIX and NFSv4 ACL
- SECURITY_UNIX_SD - UNIX and NT ACL
- SECURITY_MIXED_MODEBITS - MIXED and UNIX permissions
- SECURITY_MIXED_ACL - MIXED and NFSv4 ACL
- SECURITY_MIXED_SD - MIXED and NT ACL
- SECURITY_NTFS_MODEBITS - NTFS and UNIX permissions
- SECURITY_NTFS_ACL - NTFS and NT ACL
- SECURITY_NTFS_SD - NTFS and NT ACL
- SECURITY_UNIX - UNIX
- SECURITY_MIXED - MIXED
- SECURITY_NTFS - NTFS
- SECURITY_MODEBITS - UNIX permissions
- SECURITY_ACL - ACL
- SECURITY_SD - SD

[-result <TextNoCase>] - Result of Security Checks

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the security trace events that have the specified result. Access to a file or a directory can be 'allowed' or 'denied'. Output from this command displays the result as a combination of the reason for allowing or denying access, the location where access is either allowed or denied, and the access right for which the file operation is allowed or denied.

The following are the reasons why an access can be allowed:

- Access is allowed because the operation is trusted and no security is configured
- Access is allowed because the user has UNIX root privileges
- Access is allowed because the user has UNIX owner privileges
- Access is allowed because UNIX implicit permission grants requested access
- Access is allowed because the CIFS user is owner

- Access is allowed because the user has take ownership privilege
- Access is allowed because there is no CIFS ACL
- Access is allowed because CIFS implicit permission grants requested access
- Access is allowed because the security descriptor is corrupted and the user is a member of the Administrators group
- Access is allowed because the ACL is corrupted and the user is a member of the Administrators group
- Access is allowed because the user has UNIX permissions
- Access is allowed because explicit ACE grants requested access
- Access is allowed because the user has audit privileges
- Access is allowed because the user has superuser credentials
- Access is allowed because inherited ACE grants requested access
- Access is allowed because storage-level access guard (SLAG) grants requested access
- Access is allowed because no central access policies applied
- Access is allowed because no central access policies could be applied from the corrupt SACL
- Access is allowed because matching central access policy could not be located
- Access is allowed because no central access rules apply to the object
- Access is allowed because skipped one or more corrupt central access rules
- Access is allowed because all evaluated central access rules grant access

The following are the reasons why an access can be denied:

- Access is denied by UNIX permissions
- Access is denied by an explicit ACE
- Access is denied. The requested permissions are not granted by the ACE
- Access is denied. The security descriptor is corrupted
- Access is denied. The ACL is corrupted
- Access is denied. The sticky bit is set on the parent directory and the user is not the owner of file or parent directory
- Access is denied. The owner can be changed only by root
- Access is denied. The UNIX permissions/uid/gid/NFSv4 ACL can be changed only by owner or root
- Access is denied. The GID can be set by owner to a member of its legal group list only if 'Owner can chown' is not set
- Access is denied. The file or the directory has readonly bit set
- Access is denied. There is no audit privilege
- Access is denied. Enforce DOS bits blocks the access
- Access is denied. Hidden attribute is set
- Access is denied by an inherited ACE
- Access is denied as the volume is readonly or directory is a snapshot
- Access is denied. System attribute is not set in the request
- Access is denied by the storage-level access guard (SLAG)
- Access is denied, file is infected
- Access is denied. Central access policy DB not ready

- Access is denied. Central access rule is corrupt
- Access is denied. Central access rule explicitly denied access
- Access is denied. Matching central access policy not found
- Access is denied because the user does not have UNIX root privileges
- Access is denied because the UNIX user could not be mapped to a valid NT user
- Access is denied because the UNIX permissions/uid/gid/NFSv4 ACL cannot be set in an NTFS qtree

The command or the location at which access was denied or allowed are as follows:

- while traversing the directory.
- while truncating the file.
- while creating the directory.
- while creating the file.
- while checking parent's mode bits during delete.
- while deleting the child.
- while checking for child-delete access on the parent.
- while reading security descriptor.
- while accessing the link.
- while creating the directory.
- while creating or writing the file.
- while opening existing file or directory.
- while setting the attributes.
- while traversing the directory.
- while reading the file.
- while reading the directory.
- while deleting the target during rename.
- while deleting the child during rename.
- while writing data in the parent during rename.
- while adding a directory during rename.
- while adding a file during rename.
- while updating the target directory during rename.
- while setting attributes.
- while writing to the file.
- while extending the coral file.
- while creating the vdisk file.
- while checking for stale locks before open.
- while deleting a file or a directory.
- while truncating a hidden file.
- while truncating a file.
- while truncating a system file.
- while appending to a file or setting a file attribute.
- while opening a file or directory for delete.

- while checking for permission on parent directory during create.
- while appending to the file.
- while creating the device file.
- while reading the user's access rights on an object.

The access rights for which the file operation is allowed or denied are as follows:

- Append.
- Delete.
- Delete Child.
- Execute.
- Generic All.
- Generic Execute.
- Generic Read.
- Generic Write.
- Maximum Allowed.
- Read.
- Read Attributes.
- Read Control.
- Read EA.
- System Security.
- Synchronize.
- Write.
- Write Attributes.
- Write DAC.
- Write EA.
- Write Owner.
- None.

[-unix-user <TextNoCase>] - UNIX User Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the security trace events that occurred as a result of file access by the specified UNIX user.

[-session-id <integer>] - CIFS Session ID

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the security trace events that occurred as a result of file access by the specified CIFS session ID.

[-share-name <TextNoCase>] - Accessed CIFS Share Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the security trace events that occurred as a result of file access by the specified CIFS share name.

[-protocol {cifs|nfs}] - Protocol

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the security trace events that occurred for the specified protocol.

[-volume-name <TextNoCase>] - Accessed Volume Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the security trace events that occurred as a result of file access by the specified volume name.

Examples

The following example displays information about security trace records:

```
cluster1::> vserver security trace trace-result show
Vserver: vserver_1
```

Node	Index	Filter Details	Reason
cluster1-01	1	Security Style: MIXED and NT ACL Protocol: cifs Share: sh1 Path: /stk/bit Win-User: cifs1\administrator Unix-User: root Session-ID: 58455810	Access is allowed because CIFS implicit permission grants requested access while opening existing file or directory. Access is granted for: "Read Attributes"

1 entries were displayed.

The following example displays information about security trace records for path /stk/bit/set:

```
cluster1::> vserver security trace trace-result show -path /stk/bit/set
Vserver: vserver_1
```

Node	Index	Filter Details	Reason
cluster1-01	1	Security Style: MIXED and UNIX permissions Protocol: cifs Share: sh1 Path: /stk/bit/set Win-User: cifs1\administrator UNIX-User: root Session-ID: 75435293758455810	Access is allowed because the user has UNIX root privileges while opening existing file or directory. Access is granted for: "Read"
cluster1-01	1	Security Style: MIXED and NT ACL	Access is denied. The requested permissions are not granted by the ACE while checking for child-delete access on the parent. Access is not granted for: "Delete Child"
cluster1-01	1	Security Style: MIXED and NT ACL	Access is allowed because the CIFS user is owner. Access is denied by an explicit ACE while setting the attributes. Access is not granted for: "Read Attributes"
		Protocol: cifs Share: sh1 Path: /stk/bit/set Win-User: cifs1\	

```

administrator
UNIX-User: root
Session-ID: 75435293758455324

3 entries were displayed.

```

The following example displays information about security trace records for the protocol nfs:

```

cluster1::> vserver security trace trace-result show -protocol nfs
Vserver: vserver_1

```

Node	Index	Filter Details	Reason
cluster1-01	2	Security Style: UNIX permissions Protocol: nfs Volume: testvol_flex Share: - Path: /f1 Win-User: - UNIX-User: root Session-ID: -	Access is allowed because the user has UNIX root privileges while setting attributes.
cluster1-01	2	Security Style: UNIX permissions Protocol: nfs Volume: testvol_flex Share: - Path: /f1 Win-User: - UNIX-User: root Session-ID: -	Access is allowed because the user has UNIX root privileges while writing to the file. Access is granted for: "Write"
cluster1-01	3	Security Style: UNIX permissions Protocol: nfs Volume: testvol_flex Share: - Path: /d1/file Win-User: - UNIX-User: 1029 Session-ID: -	Access is denied by UNIX permissions while creating the file. Access is not granted for: "Synchronize", "Read Control", "Read Attributes", "Execute", "Write"

3 entries were displayed.

vserver services commands

The vserver services directory

vserver services access-check commands

Access Check

vserver services access-check authentication commands

Check Authentication Information

vserver services access-check authentication get-claim-name

Get the Name of a Claim

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services access-check authentication get-claim-name` command obtains the display name for a given claim.

Parameters

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node Name

The name of the node on which the command is executed.

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name

The name of the Vserver.

-claim-cn <text> - Claim CN

The claim ID of the claim display name.

Examples

This example gets the display name of a claim for the CIFS server created on Vserver vs2

```
cluster1::vserver services access-check* > authentication get-dc-info -node vsim1 -vserver vs2 -claim-cn ad://ext/accountExpires:88d065c21536d9fe
```

```
Name of claim ad://ext/accountExpires:88d065c21536d9fe: accountExpires
```

vserver services access-check authentication get-dc-info

Get Domain Controller Information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services access-check authentication get-dc-info` command obtains information about one of the Domain Controllers (DC) for the domain of which the CIFS server is a member. The information fetched is the Forest and Domain of which the DC is a member, the NetBIOS name of the Domain, the NetBIOS Hostname of the DC, the CIFS Server site, the CIFS Client site, GUID of the domain and flags. Flags describe the features and roles of the DC.

Parameters

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node Name

The name of the node on which the command is executed.

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name

The name of the Vserver.

Examples

This example gets the information about a Domain Controller for CIFS server created on Vserver vs2.

```
cluster1::vserver services access-check* > authentication get-dc-info -node vsim2-d1-01 -vserver vs2
```

```
DC Information:
-----
Forest: cifs.lab.netapp.com
Domain: cifs.lab.netapp.com
NetBIOS Name: CIFSLAB
NetBIOS Hostname: A7-6
Server Site: cifs-dev-j4
Client Site:
  GUID: 0366BE1F-FA08-4747-B5AC56097189C90E
  Flags: 0x00000178
         DS_LDAP_FLAG
         DS_DS_FLAG
         DS_KDC_FLAG
         DS_TIMESERV_FLAG
         DS_WRITABLE_FLAG
         DS_PING_FLAGS
```

vserver services access-check authentication login-cifs

Authenticate a CIFS user

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services access-check authentication login-cifs` command authenticates a Windows user through the specified node using the specified Vserver's configuration. Upon success, it displays the user's Windows and UNIX credentials.

Parameters

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

The name of the node on which the command is executed.

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

The name of a Vserver with a configured CIFS server.

-user <text> - Windows Name

The name of a user that is a member of the Windows or a trusted domain that the CIFS server in the specified Vserver belongs to.

[-clientip <IP Address>] - Client IP Address

The IP address of the client as specified by the user

Examples

This example authenticates the Windows user "administrator" through node "node2" using the configuration of "vs1." Upon success, it displays the Windows and UNIX credentials for user "administrator."

```
cluster1::vserver services access-check* > authentication login-cifs -vserver vs1 -user administrator -node node2
```

Enter the password:

Windows User: administrator Domain: EXAMPLE Privs: a7

Primary Grp: S-1-5-21-1407423728-2963865486-1834115207-513

Domain: S-1-5-21-1407423728-2963865486-1834115207 Rids: 500, 520, 513, 22226, 26625, 1842, 512, 519, 518, 8323, 1645, 1648, 1644, 164

Domain: S-1-1 Rids: 0

Domain: S-1-5 Rids: 11, 2

Unix ID: 0, GID: 0

Flags: 1

Domain ID: 0

Other GIDs:

Authentication Succeeded.

vserver services access-check authentication ontap-admin-login-cifs

Authenticate Data ONTAP admin CIFS user

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services access-check authentication ontap-admin-login-cifs` command authenticates the Data ONTAP administrator's user through the specified node using the specified Vserver's configuration. Upon success, it displays the user's Windows credentials.

Parameters

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

The name of the node on which the command is executed.

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

The name of a Vserver with a configured CIFS server.

-user <text> - User Name

The name of a user that is a member of the Windows or a trusted domain that the CIFS server in the specified Vserver belongs to.

[-clientip <IP Address>] - Client IP Address

The IP address of the client as specified by the user

Examples

This example authenticates the Data ONTAP administrator user "administrator" through node "node2" using the configuration of Vserver "vs1." Upon success, it displays the CIFS credentials for "administrator."

```
cluster1::vserver services access-check* > authentication ontap-admin-login-cifs -vserver vs1 -user administrator -node node2
```

Enter the password:

Windows User: administrator Domain: EXAMPLE Privs: a7

Primary Grp: S-1-5-21-1407423728-2963865486-1834115207-513

Domain: S-1-5-21-1407423728-2963865486-1834115207 Rids: 500, 520, 513, 22226, 26625, 1842, 512, 519, 518, 8323, 1645, 1648, 1644, 1647, 1

Domain: S-1-1 Rids: 0

Domain: S-1-5 Rids: 11, 2

Authentication Succeeded.

vserver services access-check authentication show-creds

Display a user's credentials based on a UNIX UID or Windows SID

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services access-check authentication show-creds` command returns the credentials for a Windows user using SID, a Windows user using a Windows username, a UNIX user using UID, or a UNIX user using a UNIX user name. This command is useful for retrieving information such as account type, SIDs, UIDs, GIDs, privileges, and domain or group membership.

Parameters**[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node**

The name of the node on which the command is executed.

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

The command displays information for the specified Vserver.

{ -uid <integer> - UID

The UNIX user's UID.

| -sid <text> - SID

The Windows user's SID.

| -unix-user-name <text> - Unix User Name

The UNIX username.

| -win-name <text> - Windows Name

The Windows username.

[-list-name {true|false}] - Display Translated Names

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information as translated names.

[-list-id {true|false}] - Display IDs

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information as IDs.

[-clientip <IP Address>] - Client IP Address

The IP address of the client as specified by the user

Examples

This example returns credential information for UNIX user with UID "0" on node "node1" for Vserver "vs1."
cluster1::* vserver services access-check authentication show-creds -node node1 -vserver vs1 -uid 0
(vserver services access-check authentication show-creds)

UNIX UID: root Windows User: CIFSQA\Administrator (User)

GID: root
Supplementary GIDs: None

Windows Membership:
CIFSQA\Schema Admins (Domain group)
CIFSQA\Enterprise Admins (Domain group)
CIFSQA\Domain Admins (Domain group)
CIFSQA\Domain Users (Domain group)
CIFSQA\Group Policy Creator Owners (Domain group)
BUILTIN\Administrators (Alias)
BUILTIN\Users (Alias)
User is also a member of Everyone, Authenticated Users, and Network Users

Privileges (0x2b7):
SeBackupPrivilege
SeRestorePrivilege
SeTakeOwnershipPrivilege

This example returns credential information for UNIX user with UID "0" on node "node1" for Vserver "vs1" when list-name "false" and list-id "true."

cluster1::* vserver services access-check authentication show-creds -node node1 -vserver vs1 -uid 0 -list-name false -list-id true
(vserver services access-check authentication show-creds)

UNIX UID: 0 Windows User: S-1-5-21-1407423728-2963865486-1834115207-500

GID: 0
Supplementary GIDs: None

Windows Membership:
S-1-5-21-1407423728-2963865486-1834115207-518
S-1-5-21-1407423728-2963865486-1834115207-519
S-1-5-21-1407423728-2963865486-1834115207-512
S-1-5-21-1407423728-2963865486-1834115207-513
S-1-5-21-1407423728-2963865486-1834115207-520
S-1-5-32-544
S-1-5-32-545
User is also a member of S-1-1-0, S-1-5-11, and S-1-5-2

Privileges (0x2b7):
SeBackupPrivilege
SeRestorePrivilege
SeTakeOwnershipPrivilege

This example returns credential information for UNIX user with UID "0" on node "node1" for Vserver "vs1" when list-name "true" and list-id "true."

cluster1::* vserver services access-check authentication show-creds -node node1 -vserver vs1 -uid 0 -list-name false -list-id true
(vserver services access-check authentication show-creds)

UNIX UID: 0 (root) Windows User: S-1-5-21-1407423728-2963865486-1834115207-500 (CIFSQA\Administrator (User))

GID: 0 (root)
Supplementary GIDs: None

Windows Membership:

S-1-5-21-1407423728-2963865486-1834115207-518	CIFSQA\Schema Admins (Domain group)
S-1-5-21-1407423728-2963865486-1834115207-519	CIFSQA\Enterprise Admins (Domain group)
S-1-5-21-1407423728-2963865486-1834115207-512	CIFSQA\Domain Admins (Domain group)
S-1-5-21-1407423728-2963865486-1834115207-513	CIFSQA\Domain Users (Domain group)
S-1-5-21-1407423728-2963865486-1834115207-520	CIFSQA\Group Policy Creator Owners (Domain group)
S-1-5-32-544	BUILTIN\Administrators (Alias)
S-1-5-32-545	BUILTIN\Users (Alias)

User is also a member of Everyone, Authenticated Users, and Network Users

Privileges (0x2b7):
SeBackupPrivilege
SeRestorePrivilege
SeTakeOwnershipPrivilege

This example returns credential information for UNIX user with UID "0" on node "node1" for Vserver "vs1" when list-name "true" and list-id "false."

```
cluster1::* vserver services access-check authentication show-creds -node node1 -vserver vs1 -uid 0 -list-name true -list-id false
(vserver services access-check authentication show-creds)
```

UNIX UID: root Windows User: CIFSQA\Administrator (User)

GID: root

Supplementary GIDs: None

Windows Membership:

CIFSQA\Schema Admins (Domain group)

CIFSQA\Enterprise Admins (Domain group)

CIFSQA\Domain Admins (Domain group)

CIFSQA\Domain Users (Domain group)

CIFSQA\Group Policy Creator Owners (Domain group)

BUILTIN\Administrators (Alias)

BUILTIN\Users (Alias)

User is also a member of Everyone, Authenticated Users, and Network Users

Privileges (0x2b7):

SeBackupPrivilege

SeRestorePrivilege

SeTakeOwnershipPrivilege

vserver services access-check authentication show-ontap-admin-unix-creds

Display Data ONTAP admin Unix credentials based on username or user ID

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services access-check authentication show-ontap-admin-unix-creds` uses the Vserver's ns-switch configuration to determine and display Data ONTAP administrator's UNIX information.

Parameters

`[-node {<nodename>|local}]` - Node

The name of the node on which the command is executed.

`-vserver <vserver>` - Vserver

The name of the Vserver.

`{ -unix-user-name <text> }` - Unix User Name

The UNIX username.

`| -uid <integer> }` - Unix User ID

The UID of a UNIX user.

Examples

This example shows Data ONTAP administrator's UNIX user's UID, GID, home directory, and login shell for user "root" on Vserver "vs1" for node "node2."

```
cluster1::vserver services access-check* authentication show-ontap-admin-unix-creds -vserver vs1 -unix-user-name root -node node2
    User ID: 0
    Group ID: 1
    Home Directory: /
    Login Shell: /bin/csh
```

vserver services access-check authentication sid-to-uid

Translate a Windows SID to a UNIX user ID

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services access-check authentication sid-to-uid` translates a Windows SID to a UNIX UID.

Parameters

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node Name

The name of the node on which the command is executed.

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name

The name of the Vserver.

-sid <text> - Windows SID

The SID of a Windows user.

[-clientip <IP Address>] - Client IP Address

The IP address of the client as specified by the user

Examples

This example translates a Windows SID on node "node2" and returns the corresponding UNIX user's UID.

```
cluster1::vserver services access-check* > sid-to-uid -vserver vs1 -sid S-1-5-21-1407423728-2963865486-1834115207-500 -node node2
UID: 0
```

vserver services access-check authentication sid-to-unix-name

Translate a Windows SID to a UNIX User Name

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services access-check authentication sid-to-unix-name` translates a Windows SID to a UNIX Name.

Parameters

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node Name

The name of the node on which the command is executed.

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name

The name of the Vserver.

-sid <text> - Windows SID

The Windows SID which is to be translated to the corresponding UNIX name.

Examples

This example translates a Windows SID on node "node2" and returns the corresponding UNIX name.

```
cluster1::vserver services access-check* > sid-to-unix-name -node node2 -vserver vs1 -sid S-1-5-21-1407423728-2963865486-1834115207-500
SID Type: User
UNIX Name: test
Domain Name: TESTDOMAIN
Windows Name: test
```

vserver services access-check authentication translate

Translate between Various Names and Their Identifiers

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services access-check authentication translate` command translates SIDs, UIDs, and GIDs to names. If you enter a SID, the command returns a Windows name; if you enter a Windows name, the command returns a SID; if you enter a UNIX username, the command returns a UID; if you enter a UID, the command returns a UNIX username; if you enter a GID, the command returns a UNIX group name; if you enter a UNIX group-name, the command returns a GID.

Parameters

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node Name

The name of the node on which the command is executed.

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name

The name of the Vserver.

{ -uid <integer> - UNIX User ID

The UNIX user's UID.

| -gid <integer> - UNIX Group ID

The UNIX user's GID.

| -sid <text> - Windows SID

The Windows user's SID.

| -unix-user-name <text> - UNIX User Name

The UNIX username.

| -unix-group-name <text> - UNIX Group Name

The UNIX group name.

| -win-name <text> - Windows Name

The Windows name.

Examples

This example translates the UNIX UID 0 to username "root" on node "node2" for Vserver "vs1."

```
cluster1::vserver services access-check* > authentication translate -vserver vs1 -uid 0 -node node2
root
```

This example translates and the Windows username "administrator" to the corresponding SID on node "node2" for Vserver "vs1."

```
cluster1::vserver services access-check* > authentication translate -vserver vs1 -win-name administrator -node node2
S-1-5-21-1407423728-2963865486-1834115207-500
```

vserver services access-check authentication uid-to-sid

Translate a UNIX user ID to a Windows SID

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services access-check authentication uid-to-sid` translates a UNIX UID to a Windows SID.

Parameters

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node Name

The name of the node on which the command is executed.

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name

The name of the Vserver.

-uid <integer> - UNIX User ID

The user ID of a UNIX user.

[-clientip <IP Address>] - Client IP Address

The IP address of the client as specified by the user

Examples

This example translates a UNIX user's UID on node "node2" and returns the corresponding SID.

```
cluster1::vserver services access-check*> uid-to-sid -vserver vs1 -uid 0 -node node2  
SID: S-1-5-21-1407423728-2963865486-1834115207-500
```

vserver services access-check dns commands

Check DNS Lookups

vserver services access-check dns forward-lookup

Perform DNS forward lookup

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services access-check dns forward-lookup` returns the IP address of a hostname based on the lookup done on the DNS server specified or the Vserver's DNS configuration.

Parameters

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

This specifies the name of the node on which the command is executed.

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

This specifies the name of the Vserver.

-hostname <text> - Hostname

This specifies the hostname to be looked up on the DNS server.

[-lookup-type {ipv4|ipv6|all}] - Lookup Type (default: all)

This specifies the type of IP address to be looked up on the DNS server. If you specify "all", it looks up both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

Examples

The following example returns the IPv6 addresses of the hostname "example" in Vserver "vs1" from the node "node2".

```
cluster1::vserver services access-check*> dns forward-lookup -vserver vs1 -node node2  
-domains example.com -name-servers 10.72.46.234 -hostname example -lookup-type ipv6  
6ffe::1  
3ffe::1
```

vserver services access-check dns srv-lookup

Perform DNS lookup for SRV records

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services access-check dns srv-lookup` returns the IP addresses of a host that is providing the specified service in the network, based on the SRV record lookup done on the Vserver's DNS server.

Parameters

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

This specifies the name of the node on which the command is executed.

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

This specifies the name of the Vserver.

[-name-servers <IP Address>, ...] - Name Servers

This specifies the DNS servers in which the hostname lookup needs to be done.

-lookup-string <text> - Name to Lookup For

This specifies the complete string for which SRV record needs to be looked up on the DNS server.

[-lookup-type {ipv4|ipv6|all}] - Lookup Type (default: all)

This specifies the type of IP address to be looked up on the DNS server. If you specify "all", it looks up both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses. The lookup string must be in the form "service.protocol.domain".

Examples

The following example returns the IPv6 addresses of the host providing "http" service on "tcp" protocol in Vserver "vs1" from the node "node2".

```
cluster1::vserver services access-check* > dns srv-lookup -vserver vs1 -node node2  
-lookup-string _http_tcp.nw7.na -lookup-type ipv6  
9ffe::1  
5ffe::1
```

vserver services access-check group-mapping commands

Check Group Mapping Operations

vserver services access-check group-mapping show

Display or verify group mapping configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services access-check group-mapping show` command tests the group mapping configuration for the specified Vserver on the specified node. The command can perform group mapping for Windows to UNIX, and UNIX to Windows directions.

Parameters

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

The name of the node on which the command is executed.

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

The name of the Vserver.

-direction {win-unix|unix-win} - Mapping Direction

The mapping direction.

-group <text> - Group

The group name.

Examples

This example shows a group mapping on Vserver "vs1" from UNIX groupname "engg" which is mapped to a Windows group "EXAMPLE\Engineering" on node "node2".

```
cluster1::vserver services access-check* > group-mapping show -vserver vs1 -direction unix-win -group engg -node node2  
engg maps to EXAMPLE\Engineering
```

This example shows a group mapping on Vserver "vs1" from Windows group "EXAMPLE\Engineering" to a UNIX group "engg".

```
cluster1::vserver services access-check* > group-mapping show -vserver vs1 -direction win-unix -group EXAMPLE\Engineering -node node2  
EXAMPLE\Engineering maps to engg
```

vserver services access-check name-mapping commands

Check Name Mapping Operations

vserver services access-check name-mapping show

Display or verify name mapping configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services access-check name-mapping show` command tests the name mapping configuration for the specified Vserver on the specified node. The command can perform name mapping for Kerberos to UNIX, Windows to UNIX, and UNIX to Windows directions.

Parameters

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

The name of the node on which the command is executed.

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

The name of the Vserver.

-direction {krb-unix|win-unix|unix-win} - Mapping Direction

The mapping direction.

-name <text> - Name

The username.

[-clientip <IP Address>] - Client IP Address

The IP address of the client as specified by the user

Examples

This example shows a name mapping on Vserver "vs1" from UNIX username "root," which is mapped to a Windows name "EXAMPLE\Administrator" on node "node2."

```
cluster1::vserver services access-check* > name-mapping show -vserver vs1 -direction unix-win -name root -node node2
root maps to EXAMPLE\Administrator
```

This example shows a name mapping on Vserver "vs1" from Windows name "EXAMPLE\Administrator" to a UNIX name "root."

```
cluster1::vserver services access-check* > name-mapping show -vserver vs1 -direction win-unix -name EXAMPLE\Administrator -node node2
EXAMPLE\Administrator maps to root
```

vserver services access-check server-discovery commands

Check Server Discovery Information

vserver services access-check server-discovery reset

Reset server discovery information for a Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services access-check server-discovery reset` command deletes all of the discovered server information for a given Vserver on the given node. It returns a success message upon deleting. The next attempt to access external servers will trigger the server discovery process to acquire up-to-date server information.

Parameters

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

The name of the node on which the command is executed.

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

The name of the Vserver on which you want to delete all of the discovered server information.

Examples

This example deletes all of the discovered server information for Vserver "vs1" on the node "node2."

```
cluster1::vserver services access-check*> server-discovery reset -vserver vs1 -node node2
Discovery Reset succeeded for Vserver: vs1
```

vserver services access-check server-discovery show-host

Display information about service host machines

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services access-check server-discovery show-host` command displays information about service host machines.

Parameters

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

The name of the node on which the command is executed.

Examples

This example shows the host name and IP Address for five different service host machines.

```
cluster1::vserver services access-check*> server-discovery show-host
Host Name: 172.19.3.11
Cifs Domain:
AD Domain:
IP Address: 172.19.3.11

Host Name: example-dc-1
Cifs Domain:
AD Domain:
IP Address: 172.17.152.40

Host Name: example-dc-2
Cifs Domain:
AD Domain:
IP Address: 172.17.152.41

Host Name: example-dc-3
Cifs Domain:
AD Domain:
IP Address: 172.17.152.42

Host Name: example-dc-4
Cifs Domain:
AD Domain:
IP Address: 172.17.152.43
```

vserver services access-check server-discovery show-site

Display site membership

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services access-check server-discovery show-site` command displays the site membership for a given Vserver on a given node.

Parameters

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

The name of the node on which the command is executed.

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

The name of the Vserver.

Examples

This example shows the site membership for Vserver "vs1" from the perspective of node "node2".

```
cluster1::vserver services access-check* > server-discovery show-site -node node2 -vserver vs1
california
```

vserver services access-check server-discovery test

Verify server discovery

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The command `vserver services access-check server-discovery test` completes the entire discovery including domain controller (DC), LDAP, and NIS servers for the default domain for a given Vserver on a given node. The Vserver must have CIFS configured for it to run successfully. If the discovery is successful, the command returns a success message. The discovered server information can be seen using the command [“vserver cifs domain discovered-servers” on page 1565](#).

Parameters

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

The name of the node on which the command is executed.

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

The name of the Vserver on which you want to test all of the discovered server information.

Examples

This example tests all of the discovered server information on Vserver "vs1" on node "node2."

```
cluster1::vserver services access-check* > server-discovery test -vserver vs1 -node node2
Discovery Global succeeded for Vserver: vs1
```

vserver services name-service commands

Manage Name Services

vserver services name-service cache commands

The cache directory

vserver services name-service cache group-membership commands

The group-membership directory

vserver services name-service cache group-membership delete

Delete an entry

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service cache group-membership delete` command removes the cached group membership entries of the users.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which the group membership entries need to be deleted.

-user <text> - User Name

Use this parameter to specify the user name for which the cached group membership entries need to be deleted.

-group <integer> - Gid

Use this parameter to specify the primary group identifier or GID for which the cached group membership entries need to be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes all the cached group membership entries for Vserver `vs0`, user `'a'` and group `'1'`:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache group-membership delete -vserver vs0 -user a -group 1
```

vserver services name-service cache group-membership delete-all

Delete all the entries for the vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The “[vserver services name-service cache group-membership delete](#)” on [page 1937](#) command removes the cached group membership entries of the users for the specified Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which the group membership entries need to be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes all the cached group membership entries for Vserver `vs0`:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache group-membership delete-all -vserver vs0
```

vserver services name-service cache group-membership show

Display group list

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service cache group-membership show` command displays the cached group membership information of the users.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

Use this parameter to display detailed information about the cached group membership details of the user.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which the group membership entries need to be displayed.

[-user <text>] - User Name

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached group membership entries that have the specified user name.

[-group <integer>] - Gid

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached group membership entries of the users that have the specified primary group identifier or GID.

[-ngroups <integer>] - Number of Groups

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached group membership entries of the users who belong to the specified number of groups.

[-groups <integer>, ...] - Group List

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached group membership entries of the users who belong to the specified group identifiers or GIDs.

[-create-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Create Time

Use this parameter to display information only about the group membership entries that were cached at the specified time.

[-is-partial {true|false}] - Is Partial Result

Use this parameter to display information only about the group membership entries that have the specified value for partial result. The Value *true* displays only the cached entries that have partial result and the value *false* displays only the cached entries that do not have partial result.

Examples

The following example displays the group membership details of the users for all the vservers:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache group-membership show
```

The following example displays all the group membership details of the users for Vserver vs0:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache group-membership show -vserver vs0
```

vserver services name-service cache group-membership settings commands

The settings directory

vserver services name-service cache group-membership settings modify

Modify Group Membership Cache Configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service cache group-membership settings modify` command modifies the group membership cache configuration of the specified Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which the group membership cache settings need to be modified.

[-is-enabled {true|false}] - Is Cache Enabled?

Use this parameter to specify if the cache needs to be enabled for the group membership database. The value *true* means the cache is enabled and the value *false* means the cache is disabled. The default value for this parameter is *true*.

`[-grplist-ttl <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>]` - Time to Live for Grplist

Use this parameter to specify the time(in hours, minutes and seconds) for which the group membership entries need to be cached. The default value is 24 hours.

Examples

The following example modifies the group membership cache configuration settings for Vserver vs0:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache group-membership settings modify -vserver vs0 -ttl 600
```

The following example disables the group membership cache for Vserver vs0:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache group-membership settings modify -vserver vs0 -is-enabled false
```

```
vserver services name-service cache group-membership settings show
```

Display Group Membership Cache Configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service cache group-membership settings show` command displays information about the group membership cache configuration for the users.

Parameters

`{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]`

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

`[-instance ]`

Use this parameter to display detailed information about the group membership cache configuration settings.

`[-vserver <vserver name>]` - Vserver

Use this parameter to display information about the group membership cache configuration settings for the Vserver you specify.

`[-is-enabled {true|false}]` - Is Cache Enabled?

Use this parameter to display information only about the group membership cache configuration settings that have the specified cache enabled setting. The value *true* displays only the entries that have cache enabled and the value *false* displays only the entries that have cache disabled.

`[-grplist-ttl <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>]` - Time to Live for Grplist

Use this parameter to display information only about the group membership cache configuration settings that have the specified Time to Live.

Examples

The following example shows the group membership cache configuration settings for all the Vservers:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache group-membership settings show
```

The following example shows the group membership cache configuration settings for Vserver vs0:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache group-membership settings show -vserver vs0
```

vserver services name-service cache hosts commands

The hosts directory

vserver services name-service cache hosts forward-lookup commands

The forward-lookup directory

vserver services name-service cache hosts forward-lookup delete

Delete an entry

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service cache hosts forward-lookup delete` command removes a cached host to IP lookup entry.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which the cached forward lookup table entries need to be deleted.

-host <text> - Hostname

Use this parameter to specify the hostname of the cached forward lookup table entries that need to be deleted.

-protocol {Any|ICMP|TCP|UDP} - Protocol

Use this parameter to specify the protocol of the cached forward lookup table entries that need to be deleted.

-sock-type {SOCK_ANY|SOCK_STREAM|SOCK_DGRAM|SOCK_RAW} - Sock Type

Use this parameter to specify the socket type of the cached forward lookup table entries that need to be deleted.

-flags {FLAG_NONE|AI_PASSIVE|AI_CANONNAME|AI_NUMERICHOST|AI_NUMERICSERV} - Flags

Use this parameter to specify the flag of the cached forward lookup table entries that need to be deleted.

-family {Any|Ipv4|Ipv6} - Family

Use this parameter to specify the family of the cached forward lookup table entries that need to be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes the cached forward lookup entry for Vserver vs0 and host "abc":

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache hosts forward-lookup delete -vserver vs0 -host abc
```

vserver services name-service cache hosts forward-lookup delete-all

Delete all the entries for the vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service cache hosts forward-lookup delete-all` command removes all the cached host to IP lookup entries for a Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which the cached forward lookup entries need to be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes all the cached forward lookup entries for Vserver vs0:
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache hosts forward-lookup delete-all -vserver vs0

vserver services name-service cache hosts forward-lookup show

Display host-byname struct

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service cache hosts forward-lookup show` command displays the cached host to IP lookup entries.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

Use this parameter to display detailed information about the cached forward lookup table entries.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which the cached forward lookup table entries need to be displayed.

[-host <text>] - Hostname

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached forward lookup table entries that have the specified hostname.

[-protocol {Any|ICMP|TCP|UDP}] - Protocol

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached forward lookup table entries that have the specified protocol.

[-sock-type {SOCK_ANY|SOCK_STREAM|SOCK_DGRAM|SOCK_RAW}] - Sock Type

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached forward lookup table entries that have the specified socket type.

[-flags {FLAG_NONE|AI_PASSIVE|AI_CANONNAME|AI_NUMERICHOST|AI_NUMERICSERV}] - Flags

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached forward lookup table entries that have the specified flags.

[-family {Any|IPv4|IPv6}] - Family

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached forward lookup table entries that have the specified family.

[-canonicalname <text>] - Canonical Name

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached forward lookup table entries that have the specified canonical name.

[-ips <IP Address>, ...] - IP Addresses

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached forward lookup table entries that have the specified IPs.

[-ip-protocol {Any|ICMP|TCP|UDP}, ...] - Protocol

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached forward lookup table entries that have the specified protocol of the resolved IP address from forward lookup.

[-ip-sock-type {SOCK_ANY|SOCK_STREAM|SOCK_DGRAM|SOCK_RAW}, ...] - Sock Type

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached forward lookup table entries that have the specified socket type of the resolved IP address from forward lookup.

[-ip-family {Any|Ipv4|Ipv6}, ...] - Family

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached forward lookup table entries that have the specified IP address family of the resolved IP address from forward lookup.

[-ip-addr-length <integer>, ...] - Length

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached forward lookup table entries that have the specified IP address length of the resolved IP address from forward lookup.

[-source {none|files|dns|nis|ldap|netgrp_byname}] - Source of the Entry

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached forward lookup table entries that have the specified IP source of the resolved IP address from forward lookup.

[-create-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Create Time

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached forward lookup table entries that have the specified time when the entry was cached.

[-ttl <integer>] - DNS TTL

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached forward lookup table entries that have the specified Time To Live.

Examples

The following example displays all the cached forward lookup entries:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache hosts forward-lookup show
```

The following example displays all the cached forward lookup entries for Vserver vs0:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache hosts forward-lookup show -vserver vs0
```

vserver services name-service cache hosts reverse-lookup commands

The reverse-lookup directory

vserver services name-service cache hosts reverse-lookup delete

Delete an entry

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service cache hosts reverse-lookup delete` command removes a cached IP to host lookup entry.

Parameters**-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver**

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which the cached reverse lookup table entries need to be deleted.

-ip <IP Address> - IP Address

Use this parameter to specify the IP address of the cached reverse lookup table entries that need to be deleted.

-serv-flag <integer> - Service flags

Use this parameter to specify the service flag of the cached reverse lookup table entries that need to be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes the cached reverse lookup entry for Vserver vs0 and IP address 1.1.1.1:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache hosts reverse-lookup delete -vserver vs0 -ip 1.1.1.1
```

vserver services name-service cache hosts reverse-lookup delete-all

Delete all the entries for the vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service cache hosts reverse-lookup delete-all` command removes all the cached IP to host lookup entries for a Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver whose cached reverse lookup entries need to be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes all the cached reverse lookup entries for Vserver vs0:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache hosts reverse-lookup delete-all -vserver vs0
```

vserver services name-service cache hosts reverse-lookup show

Display ip-to-host struct

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service cache hosts reverse-lookup show` command displays the cached IP to host lookup(reverse lookup) entries.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

Use this parameter to display detailed information about the cached reverse lookup table entries.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which the cached reverse lookup table entries need to be displayed.

[-ip <IP Address>] - IP Address

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached reverse lookup table entries that have the specified IP address.

[-serv-flag <integer>] - Service flags

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached reverse lookup table entries that have the specified service flag.

[-host <text>] - Hostname

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached reverse lookup table entries that have the specified hostname.

[-service <text>] - Service Name

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached reverse lookup table entries that have the specified service name.

[-aliases <text>, ...] - Host Aliases

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached reverse lookup table entries that have the specified aliases.

[-addrtype <integer>] - Address Type

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached reverse lookup table entries that have the specified address type.

[-addrlength <integer>] - Address Length

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached reverse lookup table entries that have the specified address length.

[-create-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Create Time

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached reverse lookup table entries that have the specified create time.

[-source {none|files|dns|nis|ldap|netgrp_byname}] - Source of the Entry

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached reverse lookup table entries that have the specified source.

[-ttl <integer>] - DNS TTL

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached reverse lookup table entries that have the specified Time To Live.

Examples

The following example displays all the cached reverse lookup entries:

```
cluster1::> vsriver services name-service cache hosts reverse-lookup show
```

The following example displays the cached reverse lookup entries for Vserver vs0:

```
cluster1::> vsriver services name-service cache hosts reverse-lookup show -vsriver vs0
```

vsriver services name-service cache hosts settings commands

The settings directory

vsriver services name-service cache hosts settings modify

Modify Hosts Cache Configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vsriver services name-service cache hosts settings modify` command modifies the hosts cache configuration of the specified Vserver.

Parameters**-vsriver <vsriver name> - Vserver**

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which the hosts cache settings need to be modified.

[-is-enabled {true|false}] - Is Cache Enabled?

Use this parameter to specify if the cache needs to be enabled for the hosts database. The value *true* means the cache is enabled and the value *false* means the cache is disabled. The default value for this parameter is *true*.

[-is-negative-cache-enabled {true|false}] - Is Negative Cache Enabled?

Use this parameter to specify if the cache needs to be enabled for the negative entries. Negative entries means the entries which are not present in the hosts database and the lookup fails. The default value for this parameter is *true*. Negative cache is disabled by default if the parameter *is-enabled* is set to *false*.

[-ttl <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Time to Live

Use this parameter to specify the time (in hours, minutes and seconds) for which the positive entries need to be cached. The positive entries means the entries which are present in the hosts database and the lookup succeeds. The default value is 24 hours.

`[-negative-ttl <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>]` - Negative Time to Live

Use this parameter to specify the time for which the negative entries need to be cached. The default value is 1 minute.

`[-is-dns-ttl-enabled {true|false}]` - Is TTL Taken from DNS

Specifies whether TTL is taken from DNS or host settings. If this parameter is true, TTL is based on the DNS setting. If false, TTL is based on the host setting. The default value is true.

Examples

The following example modifies the hosts cache configuration settings for Vserver vs0:

```
cluster1::> vsriver services name-service cache hosts settings modify -vsriver vs0 -ttl 600 -negative-ttl 300
```

The following example disables the cache for Vserver vs0:

```
cluster1::> vsriver services name-service cache hosts settings modify -vsriver vs0 -is-enabled false
```

```
vsriver services name-service cache hosts settings show
```

Display Hosts Cache Configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vsriver services name-service cache hosts settings show` command displays information about the hosts cache configuration of the specified Vserver.

Parameters

`{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]`

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

`[-instance ]`

Use this parameter to display detailed information about the hosts cache configuration settings.

`[-vsriver <vsriver name>]` - Vserver

Use this parameter to display information about the hosts cache configuration settings for the Vserver you specify.

`[-is-enabled {true|false}]` - Is Cache Enabled?

Use this parameter to display information only about the hosts cache configuration settings that have the specified cache enabled setting. Value *true* displays only the entries that have cache enabled and value *false* displays only the entries that have cache disabled.

`[-is-negative-cache-enabled {true|false}]` - Is Negative Cache Enabled?

Use this parameter to display information only about the hosts cache configuration settings that have the specified negative cache enabled setting. Value *true* displays only the entries that have negative cache enabled and value *false* displays only the entries that have negative cache disabled.

`[-ttl <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>]` - Time to Live

Use this parameter to display information only about the hosts cache configuration settings that have the specified Time to Live.

`[-negative-ttl <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>]` - Negative Time to Live

Use this parameter to display information only about the hosts cache configuration settings that have the specified negative Time to Live.

`[-is-dns-ttl-enabled {true|false}]` - Is TTL Taken from DNS

Specifies whether TTL is based on the DNS or host settings.

Examples

The following example shows the hosts cache configuration settings for Vserver vs0:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache hosts settings show -vserver vs0
```

The following example shows the hosts cache configuration settings that have cache disabled:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache hosts settings show -is-enabled false
```

vserver services name-service cache netgroups commands

The netgroups directory

vserver services name-service cache netgroups ip-to-netgroup commands

The ip-to-netgroup directory

vserver services name-service cache netgroups ip-to-netgroup delete

Delete netgroup.byhost cache entry

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service cache netgroups ip-to-netgroup delete` command removes the cached client IP to netgroup entries.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which the cached client IP to netgroup entries need to be deleted.

-host <text> - Host field

Use this parameter to specify the IP address for which the cached IP to netgroup entries need to be deleted.

-netgrp <text> - Netgroup field

Use this parameter to specify the netgroup for which the cached IP to netgroup entries need to be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes all the cached IP to netgroup entries for Vserver vs0, host 1.1.1.1 and netgrp 'abc':

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache netgroups ip-to-netgroup delete -vserver vs0 -host 1.1.1.1 -netgrp abc
```

vserver services name-service cache netgroups ip-to-netgroup delete-all

Delete all the entries for the vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service cache netgroups ip-to-netgroup delete-all` command removes all the cached client IP to netgroup entries of the specified Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which the cached client IP to netgroup entries need to be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes all the cached IP to netgroup entries for Vserver vs0:
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache netgroups ip-to-netgroup delete-all -vserver vs0

vserver services name-service cache netgroups ip-to-netgroup show

Display netgroup.byhost cache entries

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service cache netgroups ip-to-netgroup show` command displays the cached client IP to netgroup entries.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

Use this parameter to display detailed information about the cached client IP to netgroup entries.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - **Vserver**

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which the cached client IP to netgroup entries need to be displayed.

[-host <text>] - **Host field**

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached IP to netgroup entries that have the specified IP address.

[-netgrp <text>] - **Netgroup field**

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached IP to netgroup entries that have the specified netgroup.

[-create-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - **Create Time**

Use this parameter to display information only about the IP to netgroup entries that were cached at the specified time.

[-source {none|files|dns|nis|ldap|netgrp_byname}] - **Source of the Entry**

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached IP to netgroup entries that have the specified look-up source.

Examples

The following example displays all the cached IP to netgroup entries:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache netgroups ip-to-netgroup show
```

The following example deletes all the cached IP to netgroup entries for Vserver vs0:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache netgroups ip-to-netgroup show -vserver vs0
```

vserver services name-service cache netgroups members commands

The members directory

vserver services name-service cache netgroups members delete

Delete netgroup cache entry

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service cache netgroups members delete` command deletes the cached members of the netgroups.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which the cached netgroup members entries need to be deleted.

-netgroup <text> - Netgroup

Use this parameter to specify the netgroup for which the cached netgroup members entries need to be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes all the cached netgroup members entries for Vserver `vs0` and netgroup `'abc'`:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache netgroups members delete -vserver vs0 -netgroup abc
```

vserver services name-service cache netgroups members delete-all

Delete all the entries for the vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service cache netgroups members delete-all` command deletes all the cached netgroup member entries of the specified Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which the cached netgroup members entries need to be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes all the cached netgroup members of Vserver `vs0`:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache netgroups members delete-all -vserver vs0
```

vserver services name-service cache netgroups members show

Display netgroup cache entries

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service cache netgroups members show` command displays the cached members of the netgroups.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

Use this parameter to display detailed information about the cached members of a netgroup.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which the cached netgroup members entries need to be displayed.

[-netgroup <text>] - Netgroup

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached members that belong to the specified netgroup.

[-hosts <text>] - Hosts

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached netgroups that have the specified host as a member.

[-create-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Create Time

Use this parameter to display information only about the netgroup member entries that were cached at the specified time.

[-source {none|files|dns|nis|ldap|netgrp_byname}] - Source of the Entry

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached netgroup member entries that have the specified look-up source.

Examples

The following example displays all the cached netgroup members entries:

```
cluster1::> vsserver services name-service cache netgroups members show
```

The following example displays all the cached netgroup members entries for Vserver vs0:

```
cluster1::> vsserver services name-service cache netgroups members show -vsserver vs0
```

vsserver services name-service cache netgroups settings commands

The settings directory

vsserver services name-service cache netgroups settings modify

Modify Netgroup Cache Configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vsserver services name-service cache netgroups settings modify` command modifies the netgroups cache configuration of the specified Vserver.

Parameters

-vsserver <vsserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which the netgroups cache settings need to be modified.

[-is-enabled {true|false}] - Is Cache Enabled?

Use this parameter to specify if the cache needs to be enabled for the netgroups database. The value *true* means the cache is enabled and the value *false* means the cache is disabled. The default value for this parameter is *true*.

[-is-negative-cache-enabled {true|false}] - Is Negative Cache Enabled?

Use this parameter to specify if the cache needs to be enabled for the negative entries. Negative entries means the entries which are not present in the netgroups database and the look-up fails. The default value for this parameter is *true*. Negative cache is disabled by default if the parameter *is-enabled* is set to *false*.

[-ttl <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Time to Live

Use this parameter to specify the time (in hours, minutes and seconds) for which the positive entries need to be cached. The positive entries means the entries which are present in the netgroups database and the look-up succeeds. The default value is 24 hours.

[*-negative-ttl* <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Negative Time to Live

Use this parameter to specify the time (in hours, minutes and seconds) for which the negative entries need to be cached. The default value is 1 minute.

[*-ttl-members* <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - TTL for netgroup members

Use this parameter to specify the time (in hours, minutes and seconds) for which the netgroup members need to be cached. The default value is 24 hours.

Examples

The following example modifies the netgroups cache configuration settings for Vserver vs0:

```
cluster1::> vsriver services name-service cache netgroups settings modify -vsriver vs0 -ttl 600 -negative-ttl 300
```

The following example disables the cache for Vserver vs0:

```
cluster1::> vsriver services name-service cache netgroups settings modify -vsriver vs0 -is-enabled false
```

vsriver services name-service cache netgroups settings show

Display Netgroup Cache Configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The *vsriver services name-service cache netgroups settings show* command displays information about the netgroups cache configuration of the specified Vserver.

Parameters

{ [*-fields* <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the *-fields* <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use *'-fields ?'* to display the fields to specify.

| [*-instance*]}

Use this parameter to display detailed information about the netgroups cache configuration settings.

[*-vsriver* <vsriver name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to display information about the netgroups cache configuration settings for the Vserver you specify.

[*-is-enabled* {true|false}] - Is Cache Enabled?

Use this parameter to display information only about the netgroups cache configuration settings that have the specified cache enabled setting. Value *true* displays only the entries that have cache enabled and value *false* displays only the entries that have cache disabled.

[*-is-negative-cache-enabled* {true|false}] - Is Negative Cache Enabled?

Use this parameter to display information only about the netgroups cache configuration settings that have the specified negative cache enabled setting. Value *true* displays only the entries that have negative cache enabled and value *false* displays only the entries that have negative cache disabled.

[*-ttl* <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Time to Live

Use this parameter to display information only about the netgroups cache configuration settings that have the specified Time to Live.

[*-negative-ttl* <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Negative Time to Live

Use this parameter to display information only about the netgroups cache configuration settings that have the specified negative Time to Live.

[*-ttl-members* <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - TTL for netgroup members

Use this parameter to display information only about the netgroups cache configuration settings that have the specified Time to Live for netgroup members.

Examples

The following example shows the netgroups cache configuration settings for Vserver vs0:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache netgroups settings show -vserver vs0
```

The following example shows the netgroups cache configuration settings that have cache disabled:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache netgroups settings show -is-enabled false
```

vserver services name-service cache unix-group commands

The unix-group directory

vserver services name-service cache unix-group group-by-gid commands

The group-by-gid directory

vserver services name-service cache unix-group group-by-gid delete

Delete an entry

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service cache unix-group group-by-gid delete` command removes the group entries that are cached by the group identifier or GID. If group cache propagation is enabled, the corresponding group-by-name cache entry will also be removed.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which the group entries that are cached by the group identifier or GID need to be deleted.

-gr-gid <integer> - gr_gid field

Use this parameter to specify the group identifier or GID for which the cached entries need to be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes all the cached group entries for Vserver vs0 and the group identifier or GID 123:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache unix-group group-by-gid delete -vserver vs0 -gr-gid 123
```

vserver services name-service cache unix-group group-by-gid delete-all

Delete all the entries for the vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service cache unix-group group-by-gid delete-all` command removes all the group entries that are cached by the group identifier or GID.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which the group entries that are cached by the group identifier or GID need to be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes all the cached group entries for Vserver vs0:


```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache unix-group group-by-gid delete-all -vserver vs0
```

vserver services name-service cache unix-group group-by-gid show
Display group struct

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service cache unix-group group-by-gid show` command displays the group information cached by the group identifier or GID.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

Use this parameter to display detailed information about the group entries cached by the group identifier or GID.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which the group entries that are cached by the group identifier or GID need to be displayed.

[-gr-gid <integer>] - gr_gid field

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached group entries that have the specified group identifier or GID.

[-gr-name <text>] - gw_name field

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached group entries that have the specified group name.

[-create-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Create Time

Use this parameter to display information only about the group entries that were cached at the specified time.

[-source {none|files|dns|nis|ldap|netgrp_byname}] - Source of the Entry

Use this parameter to display information only about the group entries cached by the group identifier or GID that have the specified lookup source.

Examples

The following example displays all the groups which are cached by the group identifier or GID:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache unix-group group-by-id show
```

The following example displays all the group entries cached by the group identifier or GID for Vserver vs0:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache unix-group group-by-id show -vserver vs0
```

vserver services name-service cache unix-group group-by-name commands

The group-by-name directory

vserver services name-service cache unix-group group-by-name delete

Delete an entry

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service cache unix-group group-by-name delete` command removes the group entries that are cached by group name. If group cache propagation is enabled, the corresponding group-by-gid cache entry will also be removed.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which the group entries that are cached by group name need to be deleted.

-gr-name <text> - gw_name field

Use this parameter to specify the group name for which the cached entries need to be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes all the cached group entries for Vserver vs0 and group name abc:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache unix-group group-by-name delete -vserver vs0 -gr-name abc
```

```
vserver services name-service cache unix-group group-by-name delete-all
```

Delete all the entries for the vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service cache unix-group group-by-name delete-all` command removes all the group entries that are cached by the group name for the specified Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which the group entries that are cached by group name need to be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes all the cached group entries for Vserver vs0:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache unix-group group-by-name delete-all -vserver vs0
```

```
vserver services name-service cache unix-group group-by-name show
```

Display group struct

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service cache unix-group group-by-name show` command displays the group information cached by group name.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

Use this parameter to display detailed information about the group entries cached by group name.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which the group entries that are cached by group name need to be displayed.

[-gr-name <text>] - gw_name field

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached group entries that have the specified group name.

[-gr-gid <integer>] - gr_gid field

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached group entries that have the specified group identifier or GID.

[-create-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Create Time

Use this parameter to display information only about the group entries that were cached at the specified time.

[-source {none|files|dns|nis|ldap|netgrp_byname}] - Source of the Entry

Use this parameter to display information only about the group entries cached by group name that have the specified lookup source.

Examples

The following example displays all the groups which are cached by group name:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache unix-group group-by-name show
```

The following example displays all the group entries cached by group name for Vserver vs0:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache unix-group group-by-name show -vserver vs0
```

vserver services name-service cache unix-group settings commands

The settings directory

vserver services name-service cache unix-group settings modify

Modify UNIX Group Cache Configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service cache unix-group settings modify` command modifies the groups cache configuration of the specified Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which the groups cache settings need to be modified.

[-is-enabled {true|false}] - Is Cache Enabled?

Use this parameter to specify if the cache needs to be enabled for the groups database. The value *true* means the cache is enabled and the value *false* means the cache is disabled. The default value for this parameter is *true*.

[-is-negative-cache-enabled {true|false}] - Is Negative Cache Enabled?

Use this parameter to specify if the cache needs to be enabled for the negative entries. Negative entries means the entries which are not present in the groups database and the lookup fails. The default value for this parameter is *true*. Negative cache is disabled by default if the parameter *is-enabled* is set to *false*.

[-ttl <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Time to Live

Use this parameter to specify the time(in hours, minutes and seconds) for which the positive entries need to be cached. The positive entries means the entries which are present in the groups database and the lookup succeeds. The default value is 24 hours.

[-negative-ttl <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Negative Time to Live

Use this parameter to specify the time(in hours, minutes and seconds) for which the negative entries need to be cached. The default value is 5 minutes.

[-is-propagation-enabled {true|false}] - Is Propagation Enabled?

Use this parameter to specify whether the cached groups entries need to be propagated to the group by the group identifier or GID cache. The default value is *true*. Specify *false* to disable propagation.

Examples

The following example modifies the groups cache configuration settings for Vserver vs0:

```
cluster1::> vsserver services name-service cache unix-group settings modify -vsserver vs0 -ttl 600 -negative-ttl 300
```

The following example disables the cache for Vserver vs0:

```
cluster1::> vsserver services name-service cache unix-group settings modify -vsserver vs0 -is-enabled false
```

```
vsserver services name-service cache unix-group settings show
```

Display UNIX Group Cache Configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vsserver services name-service cache unix-group settings show` command displays information about the groups cache configuration of the specified Vserver.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

Use this parameter to display detailed information about the groups cache configuration settings.

[-vsserver <vsserver name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to display information about the groups cache configuration settings for the Vserver you specify.

[-is-enabled {true|false}] - Is Cache Enabled?

Use this parameter to display information only about the groups cache configuration settings that have the specified cache enabled setting. The value *true* displays only the entries that have cache enabled and the value *false* displays only the entries that have cache disabled.

[-is-negative-cache-enabled {true|false}] - Is Negative Cache Enabled?

Use this parameter to display information only about the groups cache configuration settings that have the specified negative cache enabled setting. The value *true* displays only the entries that have negative cache enabled and the value *false* displays only the entries that have negative cache disabled.

[-ttl <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Time to Live

Use this parameter to display information only about the groups cache configuration settings that have the specified Time to Live.

[-negative-ttl <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Negative Time to Live

Use this parameter to display information only about the groups cache configuration settings that have the specified negative Time to Live.

[-is-propagation-enabled {true|false}] - Is Propagation Enabled?

Use this parameter to display information only about the groups cache configuration settings that have the specified propagation enabled setting. The value *true* displays only the entries that have the

propagation of cached entries to groups by the group identifier or GID cache enabled and the value *false* displays only the entries that have the propagation of cached entries to groups by the group identifier or GID cache disabled.

Examples

The following example shows the groups cache configuration settings for all the Vservers:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache unix-group settings show
```

The following example shows the groups cache configuration settings for Vserver vs0:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache unix-group settings show -vserver vs0
```

The following example shows the groups cache configuration settings that have cache disabled:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache unix-group settings show -is-enabled false
```

vserver services name-service cache unix-user commands

The unix-user directory

vserver services name-service cache unix-user settings commands

The settings directory

vserver services name-service cache unix-user settings modify

Modify UNIX users Cache Configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service cache unix-user settings modify` command modifies the users cache configuration of the specified Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which the users cache settings need to be modified.

[-is-enabled {true|false}] - Is Cache Enabled?

Use this parameter to specify if the cache needs to be enabled for the users database. The value *true* means the cache is enabled and the value *false* means the cache is disabled. The default value for this parameter is *true*.

[-is-negative-cache-enabled {true|false}] - Is Negative Cache Enabled?

Use this parameter to specify if the cache needs to be enabled for the negative entries. Negative entries means the entries which are not present in the users database and the look-up fails. The default value for this parameter is *true*. Negative cache is disabled by default if the parameter *is-enabled* is set to *false*.

[-ttl <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Time to Live

Use this parameter to specify the time (in hours, minutes and seconds) for which the positive entries need to be cached. The positive entries means the entries which are present in the users database and the look-up succeeds. The default value is 24 hours.

[-negative-ttl <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Negative Time to Live

Use this parameter to specify the time (in hours, minutes and seconds) for which the negative entries need to be cached. The default value is 5 minutes.

[-is-propagation-enabled {true|false}] - Is Propagation Enabled?

Use this parameter to specify whether the cached users entries need to be propagated to the users by id cache. The default value is *true*. Specify *false* to disable propagation.

Examples

The following example modifies the users cache configuration settings for Vserver vs0:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache unix-user settings modify -vserver vs0 -ttl 600 -negative-ttl 300
```

The following example disables the cache for Vserver vs0:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache unix-user settings modify -vserver vs0 -is-enabled false
```

vserver services name-service cache unix-user settings show

Display UNIX users Cache Configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service cache unix-user settings show` command displays information about the users cache configuration of the specified Vserver.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

Use this parameter to display detailed information about the users cache configuration settings.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to display information about the users cache configuration settings for the Vserver you specify.

[-is-enabled {true|false}] - Is Cache Enabled?

Use this parameter to display information only about the users cache configuration settings that have the specified cache enabled setting. Value *true* displays only the entries that have cache enabled and value *false* displays only the entries that have cache disabled.

[-is-negative-cache-enabled {true|false}] - Is Negative Cache Enabled?

Use this parameter to display information only about the users cache configuration settings that have the specified negative cache enabled setting. Value *true* displays only the entries that have negative cache enabled and value *false* displays only the entries that have negative cache disabled.

[-ttl <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Time to Live

Use this parameter to display information only about the users cache configuration settings that have the specified Time to Live.

[-negative-ttl <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Negative Time to Live

Use this parameter to display information only about the users cache configuration settings that have the specified negative Time to Live.

[-is-propagation-enabled {true|false}] - Is Propagation Enabled?

Use this parameter to display information only about the users cache configuration settings that have the specified propagation enabled setting. Value *true* displays only the entries that have the propagation of cached entries to users by id cache enabled and value *false* displays only the entries that have the propagation of cached entries to users by id cache disabled.

Examples

The following example shows the users cache configuration settings for all the Vservers:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache unix-user settings show
```

The following example shows the users cache configuration settings for Vserver vs0:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache unix-user settings show -vserver vs0
```

The following example shows the users cache configuration settings that have cache disabled:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache unix-user settings show -is-enabled false
```

vserver services name-service cache unix-user user-by-id commands

The user-by-id directory

vserver services name-service cache unix-user user-by-id delete

Delete an entry

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service cache unix-user user-by-id delete` command removes the user entries that are cached by the user identifier or UID. If user cache propagation is enabled, the corresponding user-by-name cache entry will also be removed.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which the user entries that are cached by the user identifier or UID need to be deleted.

-pw-uid <integer> - pw_uid field

Use this parameter to specify the user identifier or UID for which the cached entries need to be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes all the user entries cached by the user identifier or UID for Vserver vs0 and user identifier or UID 123:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache unix-user user-by-id delete -vserver vs0 -pw-uid 123
```

vserver services name-service cache unix-user user-by-id delete-all

Delete all the entries for the vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service cache unix-user user-by-id delete-all` command removes all the user entries that are cached by the user identifier or UID for the specified Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which the user entries that are cached by the user identifier or UID need to be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes all the cached user entries for Vserver vs0:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache unix-user user-by-id delete-all -vserver vs0
```

vserver services name-service cache unix-user user-by-id show
Display password struct

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The *vserver services name-service cache unix-user user-by-id show* command displays the user information cached by the user identifier or UID.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the *-fields <fieldname>, ...* parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use *'-fields ?'* to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]}

Use this parameter to display detailed information about the user entries cached by the user identifier or UID.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which the user entries that are cached by the user identifier or UID need to be displayed.

[-pw-uid <integer>] - pw_uid field

Use this parameter to specify the user identifier or UID for which the cached entries need to be displayed.

[-pw-name <text>] - pw_name field

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached user entries that have the specified user identifier or UID.

[-pw-gid <integer>] - pw_gid field

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached user entries that have the specified group identifier or GID.

[-create-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Create Time

Use this parameter to display information only about the user entries that were cached at the specified time.

[-source {none|files|dns|nis|ldap|netgrp_byname}] - Source of the Entry

Use this parameter to display information only about the user entries cached by the user identifier or UID that have the specified lookup source.

Examples

The following example displays all the users which are cached by the user identifier or UID:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache unix-user user-by-id show
```

The following example displays all the users entries cached by the user identifier or UID for Vserver vs0:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache unix-user user-by-id show -vserver vs0
```

vserver services name-service cache unix-user user-by-name commands

The user-by-name directory

vserver services name-service cache unix-user user-by-name delete

Delete an entry

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service cache unix-user user-by-name delete` command removes the user entries that are cached by the user name. If user cache propagation is enabled, the corresponding user-by-id cache will also be removed.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which the user entries that are cached by user name need to be deleted.

-pw-name <text> - pw_name field

Use this parameter to specify the user name for which the cached entries need to be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes all the cached user entries for Vserver `vs0` and user name `abc`:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache unix-user user-by-name delete -vserver vs0 -pw-name abc
```

```
vserver services name-service cache unix-user user-by-name delete-all
```

Delete all the entries for the vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service cache unix-user user-by-name delete-all` command removes all the user entries that are cached by the user name for the specified Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which the user entries that are cached by user name need to be deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes all the cached user entries for Vserver `vs0`:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service cache unix-user user-by-name delete-all -vserver vs0
```

```
vserver services name-service cache unix-user user-by-name show
```

Display password struct

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service cache unix-user user-by-name show` command displays the user information cached by the user name.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

Use this parameter to display detailed information about the user entries cached by the user name.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which the user entries that are cached by the user name need to be displayed.

[-pw-name <text>] - pw_name field

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached user entries that have the specified user name.

[-pw-uid <integer>] - pw_uid field

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached user entries that have the specified user identifier or UID.

[-pw-gid <integer>] - pw_gid field

Use this parameter to display information only about the cached user entries that have the specified group identifier or GID.

[-create-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Create Time

Use this parameter to display information only about the user entries that were cached at the specified time.

[-source {none|files|dns|nis|ldap|netgrp_byname}] - Source of the Entry

Use this parameter to display information only about the user entries cached by user name that have the specified look-up source.

Examples

The following example displays all the users which are cached by user name:

```
cluster1::> vsserver services name-service cache unix-user user-by-name show
```

The following example displays all the users entries cached by user name for Vserver vs0:

```
cluster1::> vsserver services name-service cache unix-user user-by-name show -vsserver vs0
```

vsserver services name-service dns commands

Manage DNS service

vsserver services name-service dns check

Display validation status of a DNS configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Use the `vsserver services name-service dns check` command to check the status of configured DNS servers.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

-vsserver <vsserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver whose DNS mapping needs to be validated.

[-name-server <IP Address>] - Name Server

Use this parameter to display information only about name-servers that match the value you specify.

[-status {up|down}] - Name Server Status

Use this parameter to display information only about name-servers with a status that matches the value you specify.

[-status-details <text>] - Status Details

Use this parameter to display information only about name-servers with status details that match the value you specify.

Examples

The following example checks the DNS server mapping on the Vserver vs0:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service dns check -vserver vs0
Vserver      Name Server      Status  Status Details
-----
vs0          10.11.12.13      up      Response time (msec): 55
vs0          10.11.12.14      up      Response time (msec): 70
vs0          10.11.12.15      down    Connection refused.
```

vserver services name-service dns create

Create a new DNS table entry

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service dns create` command creates new DNS server mappings. DNS servers provide remote connection information, such as IP addresses, based on domain and system names.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver on which to create the new DNS server mapping.

-domains <text>, ... - Domains

Use this parameter to specify the domains of the Vserver. Separate multiple domains with commas.

-name-servers <IP Address>, ... - Name Servers

Use this parameter to specify the IP addresses of the DNS servers that provide name service for the domains in this DNS server mapping. Separate multiple addresses with commas.

[-timeout <integer>] - Timeout (secs)

Use this parameter to specify a timeout value (in seconds) for queries to the name servers. The default value is 2 seconds.

[-attempts <integer>] - Maximum Attempts

Use this parameter to specify the number of attempts the Vserver should make when querying the DNS name servers. The default value is 1 attempt.

[-is-tld-query-enabled {true|false}] - Is TLD Query Enabled? (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to enable or disable top-level domain (TLD) queries. If the parameter is set to *false*, the resolver will not attempt to resolve a name that has no "." characters in it. The default value for this parameter is *true*.

[-require-source-address-match {true|false}] - Require Source and Reply IPs to Match (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to allow dns responses sourced from an IP that does not match where the vserver sent the request. If the parameter is set to *false*, the resolver will allow response from an IP other than the one to which the request was sent. The default value for this parameter is *true*.

[-require-packet-query-match {true|false}] - Require Packet Queries to Match (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to check if the query section of the reply packet is equal to that of the query packet. If the parameter is set to *false*, the resolver will not check if the query section of the reply packet is equal to that of the query packet. The default value for this parameter is *true*.

`[-skip-config-validation [true]] - Skip Configuration Validation`

Use this parameter to skip the DNS configuration validation.

The domain name specified with the `-domains` is validated with the following rules:

- The name must contain only the following characters: A through Z, a through z, 0 through 9, ".", "-", or "_".
- The first character of each label, delimited by ".", must be one of the following characters: A through Z or a through z or 0 through 9.
- The last character of each label, delimited by ".", must be one of the following characters: A through Z, a through z, or 0 through 9.
- The top level domain must contain only the following characters: A through Z, a through z.
- The maximum supported length is 254 characters.
- The system reserves the following names: "all", "local", and "localhost".

The hosts specified with the `-name-servers` parameter are validated to verify that each of the name servers is reachable, and is providing DNS services.

The validation fails, if the domain name is invalid, or there is no valid name server.

Examples

This example creates a new DNS server mapping for the Vserver `vs0` in the domain `example.com`, specifying that `192.168.0.16` and `192.168.0.24` are the name servers for this domain.

```
cluster1::> vservice services name-service dns create -vserver vs0 -domains example.com -name-servers 192.168.0.16,192.168.0.24
```

`vservice services name-service dns delete`

Remove a DNS table entry

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vservice services name-service dns delete` command removes the DNS server mapping from a Vserver.

Deleting a DNS server mapping removes it permanently. If you delete a DNS server mapping, commands or jobs that do not use IP addresses do not succeed.

Parameters

`-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver`

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver whose DNS server mapping is deleted.

Examples

This example removes the DNS server mapping from the Vserver `node1`.

```
cluster1::> vservice services name-service dns delete -vserver vs0
```

`vservice services name-service dns modify`

Change a DNS table entry

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Use the `vservice services name-service dns modify` command to modify an existing DNS server mapping.

To permanently remove a mapping, use the [“vserver services name-service dns delete”](#) on page 1964 command.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver whose DNS mapping is modified.

[-domains <text>, ...] - Domains

Use this parameter to specify a domain for the Vserver.

[-name-servers <IP Address>, ...] - Name Servers

Use this parameter to specify the IP addresses of the DNS name servers for this Vserver.

[-timeout <integer>] - Timeout (secs)

Use this parameter to specify a timeout value (in seconds) for queries to the DNS servers.

[-attempts <integer>] - Maximum Attempts

Use this parameter to specify the number of times to attempt queries to the DNS servers.

[-is-tld-query-enabled {true|false}] - Is TLD Query Enabled? (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to enable or disable top-level domain (TLD) queries. If the parameter is set to *false*, the resolver will not attempt to resolve a name that has no "." characters in it. The default value for this parameter is *true*.

[-require-source-address-match {true|false}] - Require Source and Reply IPs to Match (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to allow dns responses sourced from an IP that does not match where the vservers sent the request. If the parameter is set to *false*, the resolver will allow response from an IP other than the one to which the request was sent.

[-require-packet-query-match {true|false}] - Require Packet Queries to Match (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to check if the query section of the reply packet is equal to that of the query packet. If the parameter is set to *false*, the resolver will not check if the query section of the reply packet is equal to that of the query packet.

[-skip-config-validation [true]] - Skip Configuration Validation

Use this parameter to skip the DNS configuration validation.

The domain name specified with the *-domains* is validated with the following rules:

- The name must contain only the following characters: A through Z, a through z, 0 through 9, ".", "-", or "_".
- The first character of each label, delimited by ".", must be one of the following characters: A through Z or a through z or 0 through 9.
- The last character of each label, delimited by ".", must be one of the following characters: A through Z, a through z, or 0 through 9.
- The top level domain must contain only the following characters: A through Z, a through z.
- The maximum supported length is 254 characters.
- The system reserves the following names: "all", "local", and "localhost".

The hosts specified with the *-name-servers* parameter are validated to verify that each of the name servers is reachable, and is providing DNS services.

The validation fails, if the domain name is invalid, or there is no valid name server.

Examples

This example modifies the DNS server mapping for the domain example.com on the Vserver vs0, specifying that 10.0.0.1 and 10.0.0.2 are the name servers for this domain.

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service dns modify -vserver vs0 -domains example.com -name-servers 10.0.0.1,10.0.0.2
```

vserver services name-service dns show

Display DNS configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service dns show` command displays information about DNS server mappings. DNS servers provide remote connection information, such as IP addresses, based on domain and system names.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to display information only about the DNS server mapping of the Vservers you specify.

[-domains <text>, ...] - Domains

Use this parameter to display information only about the DNS server mappings for Vservers in the domains you specify.

[-name-servers <IP Address>, ...] - Name Servers

Use this parameter to display information only about DNS server mappings that use the DNS name servers you specify.

[-timeout <integer>] - Timeout (secs)

Use this parameter to display information only about DNS server mappings that have the timeout value you specify.

[-attempts <integer>] - Maximum Attempts

Use this parameter to display information only about DNS server mappings that make the maximum number of attempts you specify.

[-is-tld-query-enabled {true|false}] - Is TLD Query Enabled? (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to display information only about DNS server mappings that have the specified TLD query setting.

[-require-source-address-match {true|false}] - Require Source and Reply IPs to Match (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to display information only about DNS server mappings that have the specified setting to require the source address of the response packet to match the address where the vserver sent the request.

[-require-packet-query-match {true|false}] - Require Packet Queries to Match (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to display information only about DNS server mappings that have the specified setting to require the query section of the reply packet to match that of the query packet.

Examples

The following example shows typical output from the command. Note that cluster1 uses different name servers for example.com.

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service dns show
```

Vserver	Domains	Name Servers
vs1	example.com	10.0.0.1, 10.0.0.2
vs2	example.com, example2.com	10.0.0.1, 10.0.0.2
vs3	example.com, example2.com	192.168.0.1, 192.168.0.2

vserver services name-service dns dynamic-update commands

Manage Dynamic DNS Updates

vserver services name-service dns dynamic-update modify

Modify a Dynamic DNS Update Configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service dns dynamic-update modify` command modifies the configuration for dynamic DNS updates for a Data Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which you want to modify the dynamic DNS update configuration.

[-is-enabled {true|false}] - Is Dynamic DNS Update Enabled?

Use this parameter with value `true` to enable the dynamic DNS update feature. This field is set to `false` by default.

[-use-secure {true|false}] - Use Secure Dynamic Update?

Use this parameter with value `true` to enable secure dynamic DNS updates. This field is set to `false` by default.

[-vserver-fqdn <text>] - Vserver FQDN to Be Used for DNS Updates

Use this parameter to modify the Vserver FQDN to be used for dynamic DNS updates.

[-ttl <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Time to Live for DNS Updates (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to modify the Time to Live value for the dynamic DNS updates. The default value is set to 24 hours. The maximum supported value for TTL is 720 hours.

[-skip-fqdn-validation [true]] - Skip Vserver FQDN Validation

If the parameter is specified, the FQDN name validation is skipped.

Examples

The following example enables the dynamic DNS update feature and modifies the FQDN to be used for dynamic DNS updates for the Vserver `vs1`, specifying `vs1.abcd.com` as the new FQDN.

```
cluster1::*> vserver services name-service dns dynamic-update modify -vserver vs1 -is-enabled true -vserver-fqdn vs1.abcd.com
```

The following example modifies the dynamic DNS updates configuration to only send secure updates to the DNS server configured for the Vserver `vs1`.

```
cluster1::*> vserver services name-service dns dynamic-update modify -vserver vs1 -is-enabled true -use-secure true
```

vserver services name-service dns dynamic-update prepare-to-downgrade

Disable the Dynamic DNS update feature to be compatible with releases earlier than Data ONTAP 8.3.1

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service dns dynamic-update prepare-to-downgrade` command disables the Dynamic DNS updates on all Vservers and removes all related configurations. This command is used to prepare for downgrading the system to a release earlier than Data ONTAP 8.3.1 only.

Examples

The following example disables the dynamic DNS updates feature.

```
cluster1::* vserver services name-service dns dynamic-update prepare-to-downgrade
Warning: This command will disable dynamic DNS updates on all Vservers, remove
all related configurations, and disable the dynamic DNS update
feature. Use this command to prepare for downgrading the system to a
release earlier than Data ONTAP 8.3.1 only.
Do you want to continue? [y/n]:
```

vserver services name-service dns dynamic-update show

Display Dynamic DNS Update Configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service dns dynamic-update show` command shows the dynamic DNS update configuration related to the DNS server for a Vserver.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to display dynamic DNS update configuration for the Vservers you specify.

[-is-enabled {true|false}] - Is Dynamic DNS Update Enabled?

Use this parameter with value `true` to display information about dynamic DNS update configurations that are active.

[-use-secure {true|false}] - Use Secure Dynamic Update?

Use this parameter with value `true` to display information about dynamic DNS update configurations that are set to send secure dynamic updates only.

[-vserver-fqdn <text>] - Vserver FQDN to Be Used for DNS Updates

Use this parameter to display information about dynamic DNS update configurations that are set to send the dynamic updates with the FQDN you have specified.

[-ttl <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Time to Live for DNS Updates (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays dynamic DNS update configurations having the specified Time to Live value .

Examples

The following example shows all information about dynamic DNS update configurations.

```
cluster1::*> vserver services name-service dns dynamic-update show
gupgclust-3::> dns dynamic-update show
Vserver      Is-Enabled Use-Secure Vserver FQDN      TTL
-----
vs1          true      false    vs1.abcd.com      24h
vs2          false    false    vs2.abcd.com      24h
2 entries were displayed.
```

vserver services name-service dns dynamic-update record commands

The Record Directory

vserver services name-service dns dynamic-update record add

Adds a New DNS Resource Record

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service dns dynamic-update record add` command sends an update to add a new DNS resource record of an existing logical interface (LIF) of the Vserver to the configured DNS server.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which you want to add a resource record on the configured DNS server.

-lif <lif-name> - Logical Interface

Use this parameter to specify the Logical Interface(LIF) name for which you want to add a resource record on the configured DNS server.

Examples

The following example adds a resource record entry for the Logical Interface lif1 belonging to the Vserver vs1 to the configured DNS server.

```
cluster1::*> vserver services name-service dns dynamic-update record add -vserver vs1 -lif lif1
```

vserver services name-service dns dynamic-update record delete

Deletes a DNS Resource Record

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service dns dynamic-update record delete` command sends an update to remove an existing DNS resource record of the Logical Interface (LIF) of the Vserver from the configured DNS server.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver of which you want to delete a resource record from the configured DNS server.

{ -lif <lif-name> - Logical Interface

Use this parameter to specify the Logical Interface(LIF) name whose corresponding resource record you want to remove from the configured DNS server.

| -address <IP Address> } - IP Address

Use this parameter to specify the IP address of the Logical Interface whose corresponding resource record you want to remove from the configured DNS server.

Examples

The following example removes a resource record entry of the Logical Interface lif1 belonging to the Vserver vs1 from the configured DNS server.

```
cluster1::*> vserver services name-service dns dynamic-update record delete -vserver vs1 -lif lif1
```

The following example removes a resource record entry of the Logical Interface whose address is 1.1.1.1 belonging to the Vserver vs1 from the configured DNS server.

```
cluster1::*> vserver services name-service dns dynamic-update record delete -address 1.1.1.1 -vserver vs1
```

vserver services name-service dns hosts commands

Manage local mapping for host names

vserver services name-service dns hosts create

Create a new host table entry

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Use the `vserver services name-service dns hosts create` command to create new DNS host table entries. These entries map hostnames to IP addresses.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver on which the host table entry will be created.

-address <IP Address> - IP Address

Use this parameter to specify the IP address of the new host table entry.

-hostname <text> - Canonical Hostname

Use this parameter to specify the full hostname for the new host table entry.

[-aliases <text>, ...] - Aliases

Use this parameter to specify any aliases to include in the new host table entry. Separate multiple aliases with commas.

Examples

This example creates a new DNS host table entry for 10.0.0.17 on the vserver vs1, with the hostname test.example.com and the alias test.

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service dns hosts create -vserver vs1 -address 10.0.0.17 -hostname test.example.com -aliases test
```

vserver services name-service dns hosts delete

Remove a host table entry

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Use the `vserver services name-service dns hosts delete` command to delete DNS host table entries.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver whose host table entry will be deleted.

-address <IP Address> - IP Address

Use this parameter to specify the IP address of the host table entry to delete.

Examples

This example removes the DNS host table entry of 10.0.0.15 from the host table of the vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service dns hosts delete -vserver vs1 -address 10.0.0.15
```

1 entry was deleted.

vserver services name-service dns hosts modify

Modify hostname or aliases

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Use the `vserver services name-service dns hosts modify` command to modify existing DNS host table entries.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver whose host table will be modified.

-address <IP Address> - IP Address

Use this parameter to specify the IP address of the host table entry to modify.

[-hostname <text>] - Canonical Hostname

Use this parameter to specify a full hostname for the host table entry.

[-aliases <text>, ...] - Aliases

Use this parameter to specify alternate hostnames for the host table entry.

Examples

This example changes the host table of vserver vs1 so that the hostname stored in the host table entry for 10.0.0.57 is pgh.example.com.

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service dns hosts modify -vserver -vs1 -address 10.0.0.57 -hostname pgh.example.com
1 entry was modified.
```

This example changes the host table of vserver vs1 to store the name loghost as an alternate hostname for IP address 10.0.0.5.

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service dns hosts modify -vserver vs1 -address 10.0.0.5 -aliases loghost
1 entry was modified.
```

vserver services name-service dns hosts show

Display IP address to hostname mappings

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Use the `vserver services name-service dns hosts show` command to display Domain Name System (DNS) host table entries. These entries map hostnames to IP addresses. Entries may also include alternate hostnames, known as aliases. Host table entries enable you to refer to other Internet hosts by a memorable

name instead of by a numeric IP address. This host table is similar to the /etc/hosts file found on most UNIX style systems.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to display information only about host table entries on the Vservers you specify.

[-address <IP Address>] - IP Address

Use this parameter to display information only about host table entries that match the IP addresses you specify.

[-hostname <text>] - Canonical Hostname

Use this parameter to display information only about host table entries that match the hostnames you specify.

[-aliases <text>, ...] - Aliases

Use this parameter to display information only about host table entries that include the alternate hostnames you specify.

Examples

The following example shows a typical host table.

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service dns hosts show
Vserver    Address      Hostname      Aliases
-----
vs1        10.0.0.10    mail.example.com
vs1        10.0.0.15    ftp.example.com ftp
vs1        10.0.0.16    www.example.com www
vs2        10.0.0.10    mail.example.com
vs2        10.0.0.15    ftp.example.com ftp
vs2        10.0.0.16    www.example.com www
vs2        10.0.0.17    test.example.com
7 entries were displayed.
```

vserver services name-service getxxbyyy commands

Execute getXXbyYY for the given command.

The vserver services name-service getxxbyyy command performs name lookups for a given Vserver. The underlying service for doing the lookup is selected based on the configured name service switch order.

vserver services name-service getxxbyyy getaddrinfo

Gets the IP address information by using the host name.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The vserver services name-service getxxbyyy getaddrinfo gets the IP address information by using the host name for a given Vserver. The underlying service for doing the lookup is selected based on the configured name service switch order.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node Name

Use this parameter to specify the node where the lookup will be performed

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver where the lookup will be performed

-hostname <text> - Host Name

Use this parameter to specify the Host Name for which the IP address information is needed

[-address-family {ipv4|ipv6|all}] - Return Addresses for Family

Use this parameter to specify the Address Family for which the IP address information is needed

[-show-source {true|false}] - Show Source used for Lookup

Use this parameter to specify if source used for lookup needs to be displayed

[-use-cache [true]] - Enable/Disable cache

If set to *true*, locally-cached values will be used. The default value is *false*.

Examples

The following example requests address information for localhost:

```
cluster1::*> vserver services name-service getxxbyyy getaddrinfo -node cluster1-01 -vserver vs1 -hostname localhost -address-family all -s
Source used for Lookup: Files
Host name: localhost
Canonical name: localhost
IPv4 : 127.0.0.1
IPv6 : ::1
```

vserver services name-service getxxbyyy getgrbygid

Gets the group members by using the group identifier or GID.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service getxxbyyy getgrbygid` gets the group members by using the group identifier or GID for a given Vserver. The underlying service for doing the lookup is selected based on the configured name service switch order.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node Name

Use this parameter to specify the node where the lookup will be performed

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver where the lookup will be performed

-groupID <integer> - Group ID

Use this parameter to specify the GroupID for which the members are requested

[-show-source {true|false}] - Source used for Lookup

Use this parameter to specify if source used for lookup needs to be displayed

[-use-cache [true]] - Use Locally-Cached Values

If set to *true*, locally-cached values will be used. The default value is *false*.

Examples

The following example requests group information for the given groupid

```
cluster1::*> vserver services name-service getxxbyyy getgrbygid -node cluster1-01 -vserver vs1 -groupID 1
name: daemon
gid: 1
```

vserver services name-service getxxbyyy getgrbyname

Gets the group members by using the group name.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service getxxbyyy getgrbyname` gets the group members by using the group name.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node Name

Use this parameter to specify the node where the lookup will be performed

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver where the lookup will be performed

-groupname <text> - Group Name

Use this parameter to specify the Group Name for which the members are requested

[-show-source {true|false}] - Source used for Lookup

Use this parameter to specify if source used for lookup needs to be displayed

[-use-cache [true]] - Use Locally-Cached Values

If set to *true*, locally-cached values will be used. The default value is *false*.

Examples

The following example requests group information for the given group name

```
cluster1::*> vserver services name-service getxxbyyy getgrbyname -node cluster1-01 -vserver vs1 -groupname daemon -show-source false
name: daemon
gid: 1
```

vserver services name-service getxxbyyy getgrlist

Gets the group list by using the user name.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service getxxbyyy getgrlist` gets the list of groups to which user belongs. This command will go through all the sources configured for the group database in the name servers ns-switch configuration.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node Name

Use this parameter to specify the node where the lookup will be performed

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver where the lookup will be performed

-username <text> - User Name

Use this parameter to retrieve the list of groups where the given user is a member

[-use-cache [true]] - Use Locally-Cached Values

If set to *true*, locally-cached values will be used. The default value is *false*.

Examples

The following example requests the grouplist for the given username

```
cluster1::*> vsver services name-service getxxbyyy getgrlist -node cluster1-01 -vsver vs1 -username root
pw_name: root
Groups: 5
```

vsver services name-service getxxbyyy gethostbyaddr

Gets the host information from the IP address.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vsver services name-service getxxbyyy gethostbyaddr` gets the host name by using the IP address. The underlying service for doing the lookup is selected based on the configured name service switch order.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node Name

Use this parameter to specify the node where the lookup will be performed

-vsver <vsver name> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver where the lookup will be performed

-ipaddress <IP Address> - IP Address

Use this parameter to specify the IPv4/IPv6 address for which the host information is needed

[-show-source {true|false}] - Source used for Lookup

Use this parameter to specify if source used for lookup needs to be displayed

[-use-cache [true]] - Enable/Disable cache

If set to *true*, locally-cached values will be used. The default value is *false*.

Examples

The following example requests host information for the given IP address:

```
cluster1::*> vsver services name-service getxxbyyy gethostbyaddr -node cluster1-01 -vsver vs1 -ipaddress 127.0.0.1 -show-source false -u
IP address: 127.0.0.1
Host name: localhost
```

vsver services name-service getxxbyyy gethostbyname

Gets the IP address information from host name.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vsver services name-service getxxbyyy gethostbyname` gets the IP address by using the host name. The underlying service for doing the lookup is selected based on the configured name service switch order. When the look up happens from the hosts file, only the first IP address is returned for a host configured with multiple IP addresses.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node Name

Node Use this parameter to specify the node where the lookup will be performed

-vsver <vsver name> - Vserver Name

Vserver Name Use this parameter to specify the Vserver where the lookup will be performed

-hostname <text> - Host Name

Use this parameter to specify the Hostname for which the IP address information is requested

`[-show-source {true|false}]` - Source used for Lookup

Use this parameter to specify if source used for lookup needs to be displayed

Examples

The following example requests IP Address information from the given hostname

```
cluster1::*> vserver services name-service getxxbyyy gethostbyname -node cluster1-01 -vserver vs1 -hostname localhost -show-source false
Host name: localhost
Canonical name: localhost
IPv4: 127.0.0.1
```

`vserver services name-service getxxbyyy getnameinfo`

Gets the name information by using the IP address.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service getxxbyyy getnameinfo` gets the host and service by using the socket address. The underlying service for doing the lookup is selected based on the configured name service switch order.

Parameters

`-node {<nodename>|local}` - Node Name

Use this parameter to specify the node where the lookup will be performed

`-vserver <vserver name>` - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver where the lookup will be performed

`-ipaddress <IP Address>` - IP Address

Use this parameter to specify IPv4/IPv6 address for which the name information is requested

`[-show-source {true|false}]` - Source used for Lookup

Use this parameter to specify if source used for lookup needs to be displayed

`[-use-cache {true}]` - Enable/Disable cache

If set to *true*, locally-cached values will be used. The default value is *false*.

Examples

The following example gets the name information for the given IP Address:

```
cluster1::*> vserver services name-service getxxbyyy getnameinfo -node cluster1-01 -vserver vs1 -ipaddress 127.0.0.1 -show-source false -us
IP address: 127.0.0.1
Host name: localhost
```

`vserver services name-service getxxbyyy getpwbyname`

Gets the password entry by using the user name.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service getxxbyyy getpwbyname` gets the password entry by using the user name. The underlying service for doing the lookup is selected based on the configured name service switch order.

Parameters

`-node {<nodename>|local}` - Node Name

Use this parameter to specify the node where the lookup will be performed

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver where the lookup will be performed

-username <text> - User Name

Use this parameter to specify the Username for which the password entry is requested

[-show-source {true|false}] - Source used for Lookup

Use this parameter to specify if source used for lookup needs to be displayed

[-use-cache [true]] - Enable/Disable cache

If set to *true*, locally-cached values will be used. The default value is *false*.

Examples

The following example requests password entry from the given username:

```
cluster1::*> vserver services name-service getxxbyyy getpwbyname -node cluster1-01 -vserver vs1 -username vsadmin -show-source true -use-rb
Source used for lookup: Files
pw_name: daemon
pw_passwd: *
pw_uid: 1, pw_gid: 1
pw_gecos: Owner of many system processes
pw_dir: /root
pw_shell: /usr/sbin/nologin
```

vserver services name-service getxxbyyy getpwbyuid

Gets the password entry by using the user identifier or UID.

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service getxxbyyy getpwbyuid` gets the password entry by using the user identifier or UID. The underlying service for doing the lookup is selected based on the configured name service switch order.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node Name

Use this parameter to specify the node where the lookup will be performed

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver where the lookup will be performed

-userID <integer> - User ID

Use this parameter to specify the UserID for whom the password entry is requested

[-show-source {true|false}] - Source used for Lookup

Use this parameter to specify if source used for lookup needs to be displayed

[-use-cache [true]] - Enable/Disable cache

If set to *true*, locally-cached values will be used. The default value is *false*.

Examples

The following example requests password entry by using the user ID:

```
cluster1::*> vserver services name-service getxxbyyy getpwbyuid -node cluster1-01 -vserver vs1 -userID 1001 -show-source true -use-rb
Source used for Lookup: Files
pw_name: vsadmin
pw_passwd: $1$f7b22f68$KihT1ptYqpEjcM4jfE60f0
pw_uid: 1001
pw_gid: 65533
pw_gecos: User
pw_dir: /var/home/vsadmin
```

pw_shell: /sbin/ngsh

vserver services name-service getxxbyyy netgrpcheck

Check if a client is part of a netgroup using combined API

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service getxxbyyy netgrpcheck` checks if a client is part of a netgroup. The underlying service for doing the lookup is selected based on the configured name service switch order.

Parameters

-node <nodename>|local - **Node Name**

Use this parameter to specify the node where the lookup will be performed

-vserver <vserver name> - **Vserver Name**

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver where the lookup will be performed

-netgroup <text> - **Netgroup Name**

Use this parameter to specify the Netgroup name

-clientIP <IP Address> - **Client IP Address**

Use this parameter to specify the Client IP for which the membership in a given netgroup needs to be checked

[-enable-domain-search-flag {true|false}] - **Use DNS domain**

Use this parameter to use DNS domain. Default value for this field is true

[-trust-any-source {true|false}] - **Trust any source**

Use this parameter to set trust any source parameter. Default value for this field is false

[-show-source {true|false}] - **Source Used for Lookup**

Use this parameter to specify if source used for lookup needs to be displayed

Examples

The following example checks if the given client is part of the given netgroup:

```
cluster1::*> vserver services name-service getxxbyyy netgrpcheck -node cluster1-01 -vserver vs1 -netgroup net1 -clientIP 10.232.98.198 -sh
10.232.98.198 is a member of net1
```

vserver services name-service ldap commands

Manage LDAP configuration

vserver services name-service ldap check

Display validation status of a LDAP configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Use the `vserver services name-service ldap check` command to check the status of the LDAP configuration.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver whose LDAP configuration needs to be validated.

[-client-config <text>] - Client Configuration Name

Use this parameter to specify the LDAP client configuration which is assigned to LDAP configuration for the specified Vserver.

[-ldap-status {up|down}] - LDAP Status

Use this parameter to display information only about LDAP configurations with a status that matches the value you specify.

[-ldap-status-details <text>] - LDAP Status Details

Use this parameter to display information only about LDAP configurations with a status detail that matches the value you specify.

Examples

The following example checks the LDAP configuration on the Vserver `vs0`:

```
cluster1::> vsriver services name-service ldap check -vserver vs0
Vserver: vs0
Client Configuration Name: c1
LDAP Status: up
LDAP Status Details: Successfully connected to LDAP server "10.11.12.13".
```

vsvrrvr svcrvics nvrn-svrvic ldap crvr

Create an LDAP configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vsvrrvr* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsvrrvr svcrvics nvrn-svrvic ldap crvr` command associates an LDAP client configuration with a Vsvrrvr.

Parameters

-vsvrrvr <Vsvrrvr Nvrn> - Vsvrrvr

This parameter specifies the Vsvrrvr with which you want to associate the LDAP client configuration. A data Vsvrrvr or admin Vsvrrvr can be specified.

-clvrnt-clvrntf <text> - LDAP Clvrnt Clvrntfgrvrtn

This parameter specifies the name of the LDAP client configuration, defined under the “[vsvrrvr svcrvics nvrn-svrvic ldap clvrnt](#)” on page 1981 command, that you want to associate with the Vsvrrvr. The value of the `bind-as-cifs-svrvr` parameter on this LDAP client should be false, if the CIFS svrrvr of the associated data Vsvrrvr does not exist or exists in workgroup mode.

[-skrp-clvrntf-vrldvrtn [true]] - Skrp Clvrntfgrvrtn Vrldvrtn

Use this parameter to skip the LDAP configuration validation.

The LDAP client configuration, specified by the `-clvrnt-clvrntf` parameter, that you want to associate with the Vsvrrvr is vrldvrtn to vrify that at least one of the LDAP svrrvrs is vrchvrbl, and is prvrldvrng LDAP svcrvics.

.

The vrldvrtn flvrils if ONTAP vrns vrbl to clvrnt to any LDAP svrrvr with the specified `-clvrnt-clvrntf`.

Examples

The following example associates the LDAP client configuration "corp" with the Vserver "vs1":
`cluster1::> vserver services name-service ldap create -vserver vs1 -client-config corp`

vserver services name-service ldap delete

Delete an LDAP configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service ldap delete` command removes the LDAP configuration, which is an LDAP client configuration's association with a Vserver.

Note: Make sure that you remove 'ldap' from the Vserver's `-ns-switch` and `-nm-switch` parameters and test connectivity before deleting a working LDAP configuration.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver from which you want to disassociate the LDAP client configuration. A data Vserver or admin Vserver can be specified.

Examples

The following example disassociates the current LDAP client configuration from Vserver "vs1".
`cluster1::> vserver services name-service ldap delete -vserver vs1`

vserver services name-service ldap modify

Modify an LDAP configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service ldap modify` command modifies an LDAP client configuration's association with a Vserver.

Note: Make sure that you remove 'ldap' from the Vserver's `-ns-switch` and `-nm-switch` configurations and test connectivity before disabling a working LDAP configuration.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver with which you want to associate the LDAP client configuration. A data Vserver or admin Vserver can be specified.

[-client-config <text>] - LDAP Client Configuration

This parameter specifies the name of the LDAP client configuration, defined under "[vserver services name-service ldap client](#)" on page 1981 command, that you want to associate with the Vserver. The value of the `bind-as-cifs-server` parameter on this LDAP client should be false if the CIFS server of the associated data Vserver does not exist or exists in workgroup mode.

[-skip-config-validation [true]] - Skip Configuration Validation

Use this parameter to skip the LDAP configuration validation.

The LDAP client configuration, specified by the `-client-config` parameter, that you want to associate with the Vserver is validated to verify that at least one of the LDAP servers is reachable, and is providing LDAP services.

The validation fails if ONTAP was unable to connect to any LDAP server with the specified `-client-config`.

Examples

The following example modifies the LDAP client configuration used by Vserver "vs1" to "corpnew":

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service ldap modify -vserver vs1 -client-config corpnew
```

vserver services name-service ldap show

Display LDAP configurations

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service ldap show` command displays information about LDAP configurations.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the LDAP configuration on the specified Vserver. A data Vserver or admin Vserver can be specified.

[-client-config <text>] - LDAP Client Configuration

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about LDAP configurations using the specified client.

Examples

The following example shows the LDAP configuration for Vserver "vs1":

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service ldap show -vserver vs1
      Client
Vserver Configuration
-----
vs1      corp
```

vserver services name-service ldap client commands

Manage LDAP client configurations

vserver services name-service ldap client create

Create an LDAP client configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service ldap client create` command creates an LDAP client configuration. A client configuration is associated with a Vserver using the [“vserver services name-service ldap” on page 1978](#) commands.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver for which configuration is created. A data Vserver or admin Vserver can be specified.

-client-config <text> - Client Configuration Name

This parameter specifies the name that you would like to use to refer to the new LDAP client configuration.

{ -ldap-servers <text>, ... - LDAP Server List

This parameter specifies the list of LDAP servers used when making LDAP connections using this client configuration. If you specify this parameter, you cannot specify the -servers, -ad-domain, -preferred-ad-servers or -bind-as-cifs-server parameters. This parameter takes both FQDNs and IP addresses.

| -servers <IP Address>, ... - (DEPRECATED)-LDAP Server List

(DEPRECATED) This parameter specifies the list of LDAP servers used when making LDAP connections using this client configuration. If you specify this parameter, you cannot specify the -ldap-servers, -ad-domain, -preferred-ad-servers or -bind-as-cifs-server parameters. This parameter is deprecated 9.1.0 and onwards. Use -ldap-servers instead.

| -ad-domain <TextNoCase> - Active Directory Domain

This parameter specifies the name of the Active Directory domain used to discover LDAP servers for use by this client. This assumes that the Active Directory schema has been extended to act as a NIS replacement. If you use this parameter, you cannot specify the -ldap-servers and -servers parameter. However, you can specify a list of preferred servers using the -preferred-ad-servers parameter.

[-preferred-ad-servers <IP Address>, ...] - Preferred Active Directory Servers

This parameter specifies a list of LDAP servers that are preferred over those that are discovered in the domain specified in the -ad-domain parameter.

[-bind-as-cifs-server {true|false}] - Bind Using the Vserver's CIFS Credentials

This parameter specifies whether LDAP binds made using this client configuration use the Vserver's CIFS server credentials. If you do not specify this parameter, and the -ad-domain is configured, the default is true, otherwise the default is false.

-schema <text> - Schema Template

This parameter specifies the name of the schema template the Vserver uses when making LDAP queries. You can view and modify the templates using the [“vserver services name-service ldap client schema” on page 1991](#) commands.

[-port <integer>] - LDAP Server Port

This parameter specifies the port that the LDAP client uses to connect to LDAP servers. If you do not specify this parameter, the default is port 389.

[-query-timeout <integer>] - Query Timeout (sec)

This parameter specifies the amount of time (in seconds) that the LDAP client waits for a query to complete. If you do not specify this parameter, the default is 3 seconds.

[-min-bind-level {anonymous|simple|sas}] - Minimum Bind Authentication Level

This parameter specifies the lowest acceptable level of security the LDAP client uses to bind to an LDAP server. If you do not specify this parameter, the default is an anonymous bind.

[-bind-dn <ldap_dn>] - Bind DN (User)

This parameter specifies the user that binds to the LDAP servers. For Active Directory servers, specify the user in the account (DOMAIN\user) or principal (user@domain.com) form. Otherwise, specify the user in distinguished name (CN=user,DC=domain,DC=com) form. This parameter is ignored if -bind-as-cifs-server is set.

[-base-dn <ldap_dn>] - Base DN

This parameter specifies the default base DN for all searches, including user, group, and netgroup searches. For example, "DC=example,DC=com". If you do not specify this parameter, the default is the root, specified by an empty ("") set.

[-base-scope {base|onelevel|subtree}] - Base Search Scope

This parameter specifies the default search scope for LDAP queries. Specify `base` to search just the named entry, `onelevel` to search entries immediately below the DN, or `subtree` to search the named DN entry and the entire subtree below the DN. If you do not specify this parameter, the scope is set to `subtree` by default.

[-user-dn <ldap_dn>] - User DN (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the user DN, which overrides the base DN for user lookups.

Note: To specify multiple DNs, separate multiple DN entries with semicolons (;). If you configure multiple user or group DNs and a DN contains a semicolon, add an escape character (\) immediately before the semicolon or enclose the entire DN with quotation marks (").

[-user-scope {base|onelevel|subtree}] - User Search Scope (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the user search scope. If you do not specify this parameter, the scope is set to `subtree` by default.

[-group-dn <ldap_dn>] - Group DN (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the group DN, which overrides the base DN for group lookups.

Note: To specify multiple DNs, separate multiple DN entries with semicolons (;). If you configure multiple user or group DNs and a DN contains a semicolon, add an escape character (\) immediately before the semicolon or enclose the entire DN with quotation marks (").

[-group-scope {base|onelevel|subtree}] - Group Search Scope (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the group search scope. If you do not specify this parameter, the scope is set to `subtree` by default.

[-netgroup-dn <ldap_dn>] - Netgroup DN (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the netgroup DN, which overrides the base DN netgroup lookups.

Note: To specify multiple DNs, separate multiple DN entries with semicolons (;). If you configure multiple netgroup DNs and a DN contains a semicolon, add an escape character (\) immediately before the semicolon or enclose the entire DN with quotation marks (").

[-netgroup-scope {base|onelevel|subtree}] - Netgroup Search Scope (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the netgroup search scope. If you do not specify this parameter, the scope is set to `subtree` by default.

[-use-start-tls {true|false}] - Use start-tls Over LDAP Connections

This parameter specifies whether or not to use Start TLS over LDAP connections. When enabled, the communication between the Data ONTAP LDAP Client and the LDAP Server will be encrypted using Start TLS. Start TLS is a mechanism to provide secure communication by using the TLS/SSL protocols. If you do not specify this parameter, the default is `false`.

[-is-netgroup-byhost-enabled {true|false}] - Enable Netgroup-By-Host Lookup (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to enable or disable netgroup-by-host lookup. If your LDAP directory contains map structures equivalent to the `netgroup.byhost` map in NIS, enabling this feature greatly speeds up netgroup resolution queries over LDAP. By default this parameter is set to `false`.

[-netgroup-byhost-dn <ldap_dn>] - Netgroup-By-Host DN (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the netgroup-by-host DN, which overrides the base DN for netgroup-by-host lookups.

Note: To specify multiple DNs, separate multiple DN entries with semicolons (;). If you configure multiple netgroup DNs and a DN contains a semicolon, add an escape character (\) immediately before the semicolon or enclose the entire DN with quotation marks (").

[-netgroup-byhost-scope {base|onelevel|subtree}] - Netgroup-By-Host Scope (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the netgroup-by-host search scope for LDAP queries. If you do not specify this parameter, the scope is set to `subtree` by default.

`[-session-security {none|sign|seal}]` - Client Session Security

This parameter specifies the level of security to be used for LDAP communications. If you do not specify this parameter, the default is `none`.

LDAP Client Session Security can be one of the following:

- `none` - No Signing or Sealing.
- `sign` - Sign LDAP traffic.
- `seal` - Seal and Sign LDAP traffic.

Examples

The following example creates an LDAP client configuration named `corp` that makes anonymous binds to `ldapservers.example.com` for Vserver `vs1`:

```
cluster1::> vservice services name-service ldap client create -vservice vs1 -client-config corp -ldap-servers ldapservers.example.com
```

The following example creates an LDAP client configuration named `corp` that makes binds to `ldapservers.example.com` for Vserver `vs1` for bind-dn diag:

```
cluster1::> vservice services name-service ldap client create -vservice vs1 -client-config corp -ldap-servers ldapservers.example.com -bind-dn diag
Please enter password:
Confirm password:
```

The following example creates an LDAP client configuration with multiple user DN's.

Note: The following commands are only available in advanced mode.

```
cluster1::*> vservice services ldap client create -vservice vs1 -client-config corp -ldap-servers ldapservers.example.com
-user-dn "ou=People,dc=mycorp,dc=example,dc=com; ou=People1,dc=mycorp1,dc=example2,dc=com"
```

The following example creates an LDAP client configuration with multiple user DN's, one of them containing a semicolon

```
cluster1::*> vservice services ldap client create -vservice vs1 -client-config corp -ldap-servers ldapservers.example.com
-user-dn "ou=People,dc=mycorp,dc=example,dc=com; ou=People1,dc=mycorp1,dc=example2,dc=com"
```

The following example creates an LDAP client configuration with multiple user DN's, one of them containing a semicolon and a backslash.

```
cluster1::*> vservice services ldap client create -vservice vs1 -client-config corp -ldap-servers ldapservers.example.com
-user-dn "ou=People\,dc=mycorp,dc=example,dc=com\; ou=People1,dc=mycorp1,dc=example2,dc=com"
```

The following example creates an LDAP client configuration with netgroup by host DN.

```
cluster1::*> vservice services ldap client create -vservice vs1 -client-config corp -ldap-servers ldapservers.example.com
-netgroup-byhost-dn nisMapName="netgroup.byhost",dc=rfcbis,dc=com
```

The following example creates an LDAP client configuration with ldap-servers as list of ip addresses.

```
cluster1::*> vservice services ldap client create -vservice vs1 -client-config corp -ldap-servers 172.16.0.100,172.16.0.101
-netgroup-byhost-dn nisMapName="netgroup.byhost",dc=rfcbis,dc=com
```

The following example creates an LDAP client configuration with ldap-servers as list of ip addresses and hostnames.

```
cluster1::*> vservice services ldap client create -vservice vs1 -client-config corp -ldap-servers ldapservers.example.com,172.16.0.100,172.16.0.101 -
```

`vservice services name-service ldap client delete`

Delete an LDAP client configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vservice* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service ldap client delete` command deletes an LDAP client configuration. A Vserver administrator can only delete configurations owned by the Vserver.

Parameters

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver which owns the LDAP client you want to delete. A data Vserver or admin Vserver can be specified.

-client-config <text> - Client Configuration Name

This parameter specifies the name of the LDAP client configuration you want to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes an LDAP client configuration named `corp` owned by Vserver `vs1`:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service ldap client delete -vserver vs1 -client-config corp
```

vserver services name-service ldap client modify

Modify an LDAP client configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service ldap client modify` command modifies an LDAP client configuration. A Vserver administrator can modify only configurations owned by the Vserver.

Parameters

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver which owns the LDAP client you want to modify. A data Vserver or admin Vserver can be specified.

-client-config <text> - Client Configuration Name

This parameter specifies the name of the LDAP client configuration.

{ [-ldap-servers <text>, ...] - LDAP Server List

This parameter specifies the list of LDAP servers used when making LDAP connections using this client configuration. If you specify this parameter, you cannot specify the `-servers`, `-ad-domain`, `-preferred-ad-servers` or `-bind-as-cifs-server` parameters.

| [-servers <IP Address>, ...] - (DEPRECATED)-LDAP Server List

(DEPRECATED) This parameter specifies the list of LDAP servers used when making LDAP connections using this client configuration. If you specify this parameter, you cannot specify the `-ldap-servers`, `-ad-domain`, `-preferred-ad-servers` or `-bind-as-cifs-server` parameters. This parameter is deprecated 9.1.0 and onwards. Use `-ldap-servers` instead.

| [-ad-domain <TextNoCase>] - Active Directory Domain

This parameter specifies the name of the Active Directory domain used to discover LDAP servers for use by this client. This assumes that the Active Directory schema has been extended to act as a NIS replacement. If you use this parameter, you cannot specify the `-servers`, `-ldap-servers` parameter. However, you can specify a list of preferred servers using the `-preferred-ad-servers` parameter.

[-preferred-ad-servers <IP Address>, ...] - Preferred Active Directory Servers

This parameter specifies a list of LDAP servers that are preferred over those that are discovered in the domain specified in the `-ad-domain` parameter.

[-bind-as-cifs-server {true|false}] - Bind Using the Vserver's CIFS Credentials

This parameter specifies whether or not LDAP binds made using this client configuration use the Vserver's CIFS server credentials. If you do not specify this parameter, the default is `false`.

[-schema <text>] - Schema Template

This parameter specifies the name of the schema template the Vserver uses when making LDAP queries. You can view and modify the templates using the [“vserver services name-service ldap client schema” on page 1991](#) commands.

[-port <integer>] - LDAP Server Port

This parameter specifies the port that the LDAP client uses to connect to LDAP servers. If you do not specify this parameter, the default is port 389.

[-query-timeout <integer>] - Query Timeout (sec)

This parameter specifies the amount of time (in seconds) that the LDAP client waits for a query to complete. If you do not specify this parameter, the default is 3 seconds.

[-min-bind-level {anonymous|simple|sas}] - Minimum Bind Authentication Level

This parameter specifies the lowest acceptable level of security the LDAP client uses to bind to an LDAP server. If you do not specify this parameter, the default is an `anonymous` bind.

[-bind-dn <ldap_dn>] - Bind DN (User)

This parameter specifies the user that binds to the LDAP servers. For Active Directory servers, specify the user in the account (`DOMAIN\user`) or principal (`user@domain.com`) form. Otherwise, specify the user in distinguished name (`CN=user,DC=domain,DC=com`) form. This parameter is ignored if `-bind-as-cifs-server` is set.

[-base-dn <ldap_dn>] - Base DN

This parameter specifies the default base DN for all searches, including user, group, and netgroup searches. For example, `"DC=example,DC=com"`. If you do not specify this parameter, the default is the root, specified by an empty (`" "`) set.

[-base-scope {base|onelevel|subtree}] - Base Search Scope

This parameter specifies the default search scope for LDAP queries. Specify `base` to search just the named entry, `onelevel` to search entries immediately below the DN, or `subtree` to search the named DN entry and the entire subtree below the DN. If you do not specify this parameter, the scope is set to `subtree` by default.

[-user-dn <ldap_dn>] - User DN (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the user DN, which overrides the base DN for user lookups.

Note: To specify multiple DN's, separate multiple DN entries with semicolons (;). If you configure multiple user or group DN's and a DN contains a semicolon, add an escape character (\) immediately before the semicolon or enclose the entire DN with quotation marks (").

[-user-scope {base|onelevel|subtree}] - User Search Scope (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the user search scope. If you do not specify this parameter, the scope is set to `subtree` by default.

[-group-dn <ldap_dn>] - Group DN (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the group DN, which overrides the base DN for group lookups.

Note: To specify multiple DN's, separate multiple DN entries with semicolons (;). If you configure multiple user or group DN's and a DN contains a semicolon, add an escape character (\) immediately before the semicolon or enclose the entire DN with quotation marks (").

[-group-scope {base|onelevel|subtree}] - Group Search Scope (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the group search scope. If you do not specify this parameter, the scope is set to `subtree` by default.

[-netgroup-dn <ldap_dn>] - Netgroup DN (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the netgroup DN, which overrides the base DN netgroup lookups.

Note: To specify multiple DN's, separate multiple DN entries with semicolons (;). If you configure multiple netgroup DN's and a DN contains a semicolon, add an escape character (\) immediately before the semicolon or enclose the entire DN with quotation marks (").

[-netgroup-scope {base|onelevel|subtree}] - Netgroup Search Scope (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the netgroup search scope. If you do not specify this parameter, the scope is set to subtree by default.

[-use-start-tls {true|false}] - Use start-tls Over LDAP Connections

This parameter specifies whether or not to use Start TLS over LDAP connections. When enabled, the communication between the Data ONTAP LDAP Client and the LDAP Server will be encrypted using Start TLS. Start TLS is a mechanism to provide secure communication by using the TLS/SSL protocols. If you do not specify this parameter, the default is false.

[-is-netgroup-byhost-enabled {true|false}] - Enable Netgroup-By-Host Lookup (privilege: advanced)

Use this parameter to enable or disable netgroup-by-host lookup. If your LDAP directory contains map structures equivalent to the netgroup.byhost map in NIS, enabling this feature greatly speeds up netgroup resolution over LDAP. By default this parameter is set to false.

[-netgroup-byhost-dn <ldap_dn>] - Netgroup-By-Host DN (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the netgroup-by-host DN, which overrides the base DN for netgroup-by-host lookups.

Note: To specify multiple DN's, separate multiple DN entries with semicolons (;). If you configure multiple netgroup DN's and a DN contains a semicolon, add an escape character (\) immediately before the semicolon or enclose the entire DN with quotation marks (").

[-netgroup-byhost-scope {base|onelevel|subtree}] - Netgroup-By-Host Scope (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the netgroup-by-host search scope for LDAP queries. If you do not specify this parameter, the scope is set to subtree by default.

[-session-security {none|sign|seal}] - Client Session Security

This parameter specifies the level of security to be used for LDAP communications. If you do not specify this parameter, the default is none.

LDAP Client Session Security can be one of the following:

- none - No Signing or Sealing.
- sign - Sign LDAP traffic.
- seal - Seal and Sign LDAP traffic.

[-skip-config-validation [true]] - Skip Configuration Validation

Use this parameter to skip the LDAP client configuration validation.

The LDAP client configuration specified with the -client-config parameter is validated to verify that all the Vservers associated with this LDAP client configuration has at least one of the LDAP servers reachable, and is providing LDAP services.

The validation fails if ONTAP was unable to connect to any LDAP server with the specified -client-config.

Examples

The following example modifies an existing LDAP client configuration named corp owned by Vserver vs1 to require simple binds using the administrator@example.com account:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service ldap client modify -client-config corp -vserver vs1 -bind-dn administrator@example.com -min-bind-le
```

The following example modifies the user DN of an existing LDAP client configuration to contain multiple DN's separated by a semicolon.

```
cluster1::> vservice ldap client modify -client-config corp -vserver vs1 -bind-dn administrator@example.com
-user-dn "ou=People,dc=mydc,dc=example,dc=in; ou=People1,dc=mydc,dc=example2,dc=com" -min-bind-level simple
```

The following example demonstrates how you can use a semicolon as a valid character in a DN instead of a separator.

```
cluster1::> vservice ldap client modify -client-config corp -vserver vs1 -bind-dn administrator@example.com
-user-dn "ou=People\,dc=mydc,dc=example,dc=com; ou=People1,dc=mydc,dc=example2,dc=com"
```

The following example modifies an existing LDAP client configuration with multiple user DNs, one of them containing a semicolon and a backslash.

```
cluster1::> vservice ldap client modify -client-config corp -vserver vs1 -bind-dn administrator@example.com
-user-dn "ou=People\,dc=mydc,dc=example,dc=com\\; ou=People1,dc=mydc,dc=example2,dc=com"
```

The following example modifies an existing LDAP client configuration with netgroup by host DN.

```
cluster1::> vservice ldap client modify -vserver vs1 -client-config corp
-netgroup-byhost-dn nisMapName="netgroup.byhost",dc=rfcbis,dc=com
```

vserver services name-service ldap client modify-bind-password

Modify Bind Password of an LDAP client configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service ldap client modify-bind-password` command modifies bind-password of a given LDAP client configuration.

Parameters

`[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver`

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver which owns the LDAP client you want to modify. A data Vserver or admin Vserver can be specified.

`-client-config <text> - Client Configuration Name`

This parameter specifies the name of the LDAP client configuration.

Examples

The following example modifies the password for a given LDAP client configuration

```
cluster1::> vservice name-service ldap client modify-bind-password -client-config corp
Please enter password:
Confirm password:
```

vserver services name-service ldap client show

Display LDAP client configurations

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service ldap client show` command displays information about LDAP client configurations which a Vserver can be associated with. An LDAP client configuration created by a Vserver's administrator or by the cluster administrator for the Vserver is owned by the Vserver. A cluster-wide LDAP client configuration is created by a cluster administrator by specifying the admin Vserver's name as a value to the `-vserver` parameter. In addition to its owned LDAP client configurations, a Vserver can be associated with such cluster-wide LDAP client configurations.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays all LDAP client configurations that can be associated with the specified Vserver. A data Vserver or admin Vserver can be specified.

[-client-config <text>] - Client Configuration Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the LDAP client configuration you specify.

[-ldap-servers <text>, ...] - LDAP Server List

If you specify this parameter, the command displays LDAP client configurations using the specified list of LDAP servers.

[-servers <IP Address>, ...] - (DEPRECATED)-LDAP Server List

(DEPRECATED)-If you specify this parameter, the command displays LDAP client configurations using the specified list of LDAP servers.

[-ad-domain <TextNoCase>] - Active Directory Domain

If you specify this parameter, the command displays LDAP client configurations using the specified domain to discover their list of LDAP servers.

[-preferred-ad-servers <IP Address>, ...] - Preferred Active Directory Servers

If you specify this parameter, the command displays LDAP client configurations using the specified list of preferred servers.

[-bind-as-cifs-server {true|false}] - Bind Using the Vserver's CIFS Credentials

If you specify this parameter, the command displays LDAP client configurations that bind using CIFS server credentials. If the CIFS server is in workgroup mode, the value of this parameter should be false.

[-schema <text>] - Schema Template

If you specify this parameter, the command displays LDAP client configurations using the specified schema.

[-port <integer>] - LDAP Server Port

If you specify this parameter, the command displays LDAP client configurations using the specified server port.

[-query-timeout <integer>] - Query Timeout (sec)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays LDAP client configurations using the specified query timeout (in seconds).

[-min-bind-level {anonymous|simple|sas!}] - Minimum Bind Authentication Level

If you specify this parameter, the command displays LDAP client configurations using the specified minimum bind level.

[-bind-dn <ldap_dn>] - Bind DN (User)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays LDAP client configurations using the specified bind DN.

[-base-dn <ldap_dn>] - Base DN

If you specify this parameter, the command displays LDAP client configurations using the specified base DN.

[-base-scope {base|onelevel|subtree}] - Base Search Scope

If you specify this parameter, the command displays LDAP client configurations using the specified base search scope.

[-user-dn <ldap_dn>] - User DN (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays LDAP client configurations using the specified user DN.

[-user-scope {base|onelevel|subtree}] - User Search Scope (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays LDAP client configurations using the specified user search scope.

[-group-dn <ldap_dn>] - Group DN (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays LDAP client configurations using the specified group DN.

[-group-scope {base|onelevel|subtree}] - Group Search Scope (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays LDAP client configurations using the specified group search scope.

[-netgroup-dn <ldap_dn>] - Netgroup DN (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays LDAP client configurations using the specified netgroup DN.

[-netgroup-scope {base|onelevel|subtree}] - Netgroup Search Scope (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays LDAP client configurations using the specified netgroup search scope.

[-is-owner {true|false}] - Vserver Owns Configuration

If you set this parameter to true, the command displays LDAP client configurations with the Vservers which own them.

[-use-start-tls {true|false}] - Use start-tls Over LDAP Connections

This parameter specifies whether or not to use Start TLS over LDAP connections. When enabled, the communication between the Data ONTAP LDAP Client and the LDAP Server will be encrypted using Start TLS. Start TLS is a mechanism to provide secure communication by using the TLS/SSL protocols. If you do not specify this parameter, the default is false.

[-is-netgroup-byhost-enabled {true|false}] - Enable Netgroup-By-Host Lookup (privilege: advanced)

If you set this parameter to true, the command displays LDAP client configurations for which netgroup-by-host lookup is enabled.

[-netgroup-byhost-dn <ldap_dn>] - Netgroup-By-Host DN (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays LDAP client configurations using the specified netgroup-by-host DN.

[-netgroup-byhost-scope {base|onelevel|subtree}] - Netgroup-By-Host Scope (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays LDAP client configurations using the specified netgroup-by-host search scope.

[-session-security {none|sign|seal}] - Client Session Security

If this parameter is set to seal, the command displays LDAP client configurations where both signing and sealing are required for LDAP communications. If set to sign, the command displays LDAP client configurations where only signing is required for LDAP communications. If set to none, the command displays LDAP client configurations where no security is required for LDAP communications.

Examples

The following example shows a summary of all of the LDAP client configurations available for Vserver vs1:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service ldap show -vserver vs1
```

Vserver	Client Configuration	LDAP Servers	Active Directory Domain	Schema	Minimum Bind Level
vs1	corp	ldapservers.	-	RFC-2307	anonymous

vserver services name-service ldap client schema commands

Manage LDAP client schema templates

vserver services name-service ldap client schema copy

Copy an existing LDAP schema template

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service ldap client schema copy` command creates a new LDAP schema template from an existing one. In addition to an owned LDAP schema template, a Vserver administrator can also copy a cluster-wide LDAP schema template that is owned by the admin Vserver.

Parameters

`[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver`

This parameter specifies the Vserver for which you want to copy an existing LDAP schema template.

`-schema <text> - Schema Template`

This parameter specifies the name of the existing schema template you want to copy.

`-new-schema-name <text> - New Schema Template Name`

This parameter specifies the name of the schema template copy.

Examples

The following example creates a copy of the RFC-2307 schema template and names it `corp-schema` for Vserver "vs1":

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service ldap client schema copy -vserver vs1 -schema RFC-2307 -new-schema-name corp-schema
```

vserver services name-service ldap client schema delete

Delete an LDAP schema template

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service ldap client schema delete` command deletes an LDAP schema template. A Vserver administrator can only delete templates owned by the Vserver.

Note: You cannot delete the default schema templates.

Parameters

`[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver`

This parameter specifies the name of Vserver owning the LDAP schema template you want to delete.

`-schema <text> - Schema Template`

This parameter specifies the name of the schema template you want to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes a schema template named `corp-schema` owned by Vserver `vs1`:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service ldap client schema delete -vserver vs1 -schema corp-schema
```

vserver services name-service ldap client schema modify

Modify an LDAP schema template

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service ldap client schema modify` command modifies an existing LDAP schema template. You cannot modify the default schema templates. Create a copy of a default schema template using the “[vserver services name-service ldap client schema copy](#)” on page 1991 command, and then modify the copy. A Vserver administrator can only modify templates owned by the Vserver.

Parameters

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver owning the LDAP schema template you want to modify.

-schema <text> - Schema Template

This parameter specifies the name of the schema template you want to modify.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

This parameter specifies a comment that describes the schema template.

[-posix-account-object-class <text>] - RFC 2307 posixAccount Object Class

This parameter specifies the RFC 2307 posixAccount object class name defined by the schema.

[-posix-group-object-class <text>] - RFC 2307 posixGroup Object Class

This parameter specifies the RFC 2307 posixGroup object class name defined by the schema.

[-nis-netgroup-object-class <text>] - RFC 2307 nisNetgroup Object Class

This parameter specifies the RFC 2307 nisNetgroup object class name defined by the schema.

[-uid-attribute <text>] - RFC 2307 uid Attribute

This parameter specifies the RFC 2307 uid attribute name defined by the schema.

[-uid-number-attribute <text>] - RFC 2307 uidNumber Attribute

This parameter specifies the RFC 2307 uidNumber attribute name defined by the schema.

[-gid-number-attribute <text>] - RFC 2307 gidNumber Attribute

This parameter specifies the RFC 2307 gidNumber attribute name defined by the schema.

[-cn-group-attribute <text>] - RFC 2307 cn (for Groups) Attribute

This parameter specifies the RFC 2307 cn (for Groups) attribute name defined by the schema.

[-cn-netgroup-attribute <text>] - RFC 2307 cn (for Netgroups) Attribute

This parameter specifies the RFC 2307 cn (for Netgroups) attribute name defined by the schema.

[-user-password-attribute <text>] - RFC 2307 userPassword Attribute

This parameter specifies the RFC 2307 userPassword attribute name defined by the schema.

[-gecos-attribute <text>] - RFC 2307 geocos Attribute

This parameter specifies the RFC 2307 geocos attribute name defined by the schema.

[-home-directory-attribute <text>] - RFC 2307 homeDirectory Attribute

This parameter specifies the RFC 2307 homeDirectory attribute name defined by the schema.

[-login-shell-attribute <text>] - RFC 2307 loginShell Attribute

This parameter specifies the RFC 2307 loginShell attribute name defined by the schema.

[-member-uid-attribute <text>] - RFC 2307 memberUid Attribute

This parameter specifies the RFC 2307 memberUid attribute name defined by the schema.

[-member-nis-netgroup-attribute <text>] - RFC 2307 memberNisNetgroup Attribute

This parameter specifies the RFC 2307 memberNisNetgroup attribute name defined by the schema.

[-nis-netgroup-triple-attribute <text>] - RFC 2307 nisNetgroupTriple Attribute

This parameter specifies the RFC 2307 nisNetgroupTriple attribute name defined by the schema.

`[-enable-rfc2307bis {true|false}]` - Enable Support for Draft RFC 2307bis

This parameter specifies whether RFC 2307bis is enabled for the schema.

`[-group-of-unique-names-object-class <text>]` - RFC 2307bis groupOfUniqueNames Object Class

This parameter specifies the RFC 2307bis groupOfUniqueNames object class name defined by the schema. This parameter takes effect only when RFC 2307bis is enabled for the schema.

`[-unique-member-attribute <text>]` - RFC 2307bis uniqueMember Attribute

This parameter specifies the RFC 2307bis uniqueMember attribute name defined by the schema. This parameter takes effect only when RFC 2307bis is enabled for the schema.

`[-windows-to-unix-object-class <text>]` - Data ONTAP Name Mapping windowsToUnix Object Class

This parameter specifies the name mapping windowsToUnix object class name defined by the schema.

`[-windows-account-attribute <text>]` - Data ONTAP Name Mapping windowsAccount Attribute

This parameter specifies the name mapping windowsAccount attribute name defined by the schema.

`[-windows-to-unix-attribute <text>]` - Data ONTAP Name Mapping windowsToUnix Attribute

This parameter specifies the name mapping windowsToUnix attribute name defined by the schema.

`[-windows-to-unix-no-domain-prefix {true|false}]` - No Domain Prefix for windowsToUnix Name Mapping

This parameter specifies the name mapping windowsToUnixNoDomainPrefix setting defined by the schema.

`[-nis-object-class <text>]` - RFC 2307 nisObject Object Class

This parameter specifies the nisObject class name defined by the schema. This parameter takes effect only when netgroup.byhost is enabled for the vservers.

`[-nis-mapname-attribute <text>]` - RFC 2307 nisMapName Attribute

This parameter specifies the nisMapName attribute name defined by the schema. This parameter takes effect only when netgroup.byhost is enabled for the vservers.

`[-nis-mapentry-attribute <text>]` - RFC 2307 nisMapEntry Attribute

This parameter specifies the nisMapEntry attribute name defined by the schema. This parameter takes effect only when netgroup.byhost is enabled for the vservers.

Examples

The following example modifies the schema template called `corp-schema` owned by Vserver `vs1` to use `User` as the uid attribute name:

```
cluster1::> vservers services name-service ldap client schema modify -vservers vs1 -schema corp-schema -uid-attribute User
```

```
vservers services name-service ldap client schema show
```

Display LDAP schema templates

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vservers services name-service ldap client schema show` command shows information about LDAP schema templates which a Vserver can access. An LDAP schema template created by a Vserver's administrator or by the cluster administrator for the Vserver is owned by the Vserver. A cluster-wide LDAP schema template is created by a cluster administrator by specifying the admin Vserver's name as a value to the `-vservers` parameter. In addition to its owned LDAP schema templates, a Vserver can access such cluster-wide LDAP schema templates.

Parameters

`{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]`

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays all LDAP schema templates that can be accessed by the specified Vserver.

[-schema <text>] - Schema Template

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the schema template with the specified name.

[-comment <text>] - Comment

If you specify this parameter, the command displays schema templates with the specified comment.

[-posix-account-object-class <text>] - RFC 2307 posixAccount Object Class

If you specify this parameter, the command displays schema templates with the specified posixAccount object class.

[-posix-group-object-class <text>] - RFC 2307 posixGroup Object Class

If you specify this parameter, the command displays schema templates with the specified posixGroup object class.

[-nis-netgroup-object-class <text>] - RFC 2307 nisNetgroup Object Class

If you specify this parameter, the command displays schema templates with the specified nisNetgroup object class.

[-uid-attribute <text>] - RFC 2307 uid Attribute

If you specify this parameter, the command displays schema templates with the specified uid attribute.

[-uid-number-attribute <text>] - RFC 2307 uidNumber Attribute

If you specify this parameter, the command displays schema templates with the specified uidNumber attribute.

[-gid-number-attribute <text>] - RFC 2307 gidNumber Attribute

If you specify this parameter, the command displays schema templates with the specified gidNumber attribute.

[-cn-group-attribute <text>] - RFC 2307 cn (for Groups) Attribute

If you specify this parameter, the command displays schema templates with the specified cn (for Groups) attribute.

[-cn-netgroup-attribute <text>] - RFC 2307 cn (for Netgroups) Attribute

If you specify this parameter, the command displays schema templates with the specified cn (for Netgroups) attribute.

[-user-password-attribute <text>] - RFC 2307 userPassword Attribute

If you specify this parameter, the command displays schema templates with the specified userPassword attribute.

[-gecos-attribute <text>] - RFC 2307 geocos Attribute

If you specify this parameter, the command displays schema templates with the specified geocos attribute.

[-home-directory-attribute <text>] - RFC 2307 homeDirectory Attribute

If you specify this parameter, the command displays schema templates with the specified homeDirectory attribute.

[-login-shell-attribute <text>] - RFC 2307 loginShell Attribute

If you specify this parameter, the command displays schema templates with the specified loginShell attribute.

[-member-uid-attribute <text>] - RFC 2307 memberUid Attribute

If you specify this parameter, the command displays schema templates with the specified memberUid attribute.

[-member-nis-netgroup-attribute <text>] - RFC 2307 memberNisNetgroup Attribute

If you specify this parameter, the command displays schema templates with the specified memberNisNetgroup attribute.

[-nis-netgroup-triple-attribute <text>] - RFC 2307 nisNetgroupTriple Attribute

If you specify this parameter, the command displays schema templates with the specified nisNetgroupTriple attribute.

[-enable-rfc2307bis {true|false}] - Enable Support for Draft RFC 2307bis

If you set this parameter to true, the command displays RFC 2307bis enabled LDAP schema templates.

[-group-of-unique-names-object-class <text>] - RFC 2307bis groupOfUniqueNames Object Class

If you specify this parameter, the command displays schema templates with the specified groupOfUniqueNames object class.

[-unique-member-attribute <text>] - RFC 2307bis uniqueMember Attribute

If you specify this parameter, the command displays schema templates with the specified uniqueMember attribute.

[-windows-to-unix-object-class <text>] - Data ONTAP Name Mapping windowsToUnix Object Class

If you specify this parameter, the command displays schema templates with the specified windowsToUnix object class.

[-windows-account-attribute <text>] - Data ONTAP Name Mapping windowsAccount Attribute

If you specify this parameter, the command displays schema templates with the specified windowsAccount attribute.

[-windows-to-unix-attribute <text>] - Data ONTAP Name Mapping windowsToUnix Attribute

If you specify this parameter, the command displays schema templates with the specified windowsToUnix attribute.

[-windows-to-unix-no-domain-prefix {true|false}] - No Domain Prefix for windowsToUnix Name Mapping

If you specify this parameter, the command displays schema templates with the specified windowsToUnixNoDomainPrefix setting.

[-is-owner {true|false}] - Vserver Owns Schema

If you set this parameter to true, the command displays LDAP schema templates with the Vservers which own them.

[-nis-object-class <text>] - RFC 2307 nisObject Object Class

If you specify this parameter, the command displays schema templates with the specified nisObject attribute.

[-nis-mapname-attribute <text>] - RFC 2307 nisMapName Attribute

If you specify this parameter, the command displays schema templates with the specified nisMapName attribute.

[-nis-mapentry-attribute <text>] - RFC 2307 nisMapEntry Attribute

If you specify this parameter, the command displays schema templates with the specified nisMapEntry attribute.

Examples

The following example shows a summary of all of the default LDAP schema templates defined in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service ldap client schema show
Vserver Schema Template Comment
```

```
-----
cluster-node3
  MS-AD-BIS      Schema based on Active Directory Identity Management for UNIX (read-only)
cluster-node3
  AD-IDMU        Schema based on Active Directory Identity Management for UNIX (read-only)
cluster-node3
  AD-SFU         Schema based on Active Directory Services for UNIX (read-only)
```

cluster-node3
RFC-2307 Schema based on RFC 2307 (read-only)
4 entries were displayed.

vserver services name-service netgroup commands

Manage local netgroups

vserver services name-service netgroup load

Load netgroup definitions from a URI

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service netgroup load` command loads netgroup definitions from a uniform resource identifier (URI) to a specified Vserver. You can load from a netgroup file at an FTP or a HTTP location (source URI) using the respective protocol.

Before Data ONTAP saves the new netgroup definitions, it checks that the netgroup file does not have any file structure issues, does not contain any syntax errors, and all entries comply with the following rules:

- A domain name consists of one or more labels separated by periods (.).
- A hostname is a valid domain name, IPv4 address, or IPv6 address.
- Valid characters for a label are all alphanumeric characters, underscore (_), and dash (-). A label may not begin or end with a dash.
- Valid characters for a username are all ASCII printable characters with the exception of whitespace, parentheses, and comma (,).
- Valid characters for a netgroup name are all alphanumeric characters, underscore (_), and dash (-). A netgroup name may not begin with a dash.
- A single line in the netgroup file may not exceed 4096 characters.

If the file is found to contain errors, Data ONTAP will issue an error to that effect and netgroup definitions will not be loaded into the specified Vserver. After correcting the error, reload the netgroup file into the specified Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver for which you want to load netgroup definitions.

-source {(ftp|http)://(hostname|IPv4 Address|'IPv6 Address')}...} - URI to Load from

This parameter specifies the source URI from which you want to load netgroup definitions. You can load from a URI either using the FTP or the HTTP protocol.

[-foreground {true|false}] - Load Netgroup in the Foreground

This parameter specifies whether the operation runs in the foreground. The default setting is `true` (the operation runs in foreground). When set to `true`, the command does not return until the operation completes.

[-skip-hostname-validation [true]] - Skip Hostname Validation (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the hostname validation is skipped.

[-skip-file-size-check [true]] - Skip File Size Check Before Download (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the file is downloaded without checking the file size. Use this parameter if the server does not supply the file size or does not provide an accurate value. This parameter can also be used to download a file greater than the default 5 MB size limit.

Note: If this parameter is specified and the file is very large, the transfer may take a long time or fail due to disk space limitations.

`[-skip-file-duplicate-check [true]]` - Skip Netgroup File Duplicate Check (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the netgroup file is downloaded even if the contents are same as the existing netgroup file. In this case, the existing file will be replaced.

Examples

The following example loads netgroup definitions into a Vserver named vs1 from the file netgroup1 at FTP location ftp://ftp.example.com:

```
cluster1::> vsriver services name-service netgroup load -vserver vs1 -source ftp://ftp.example.com/netgroup1
```

vserver services name-service netgroup status

Display local netgroup definitions status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service netgroup status` command displays the status of local netgroup definitions across a cluster. This enables you to verify that netgroup definitions are consistent across all nodes that back a Vserver into which netgroup definitions have been loaded.

The command displays the following information:

- Vserver name
- Node name
- Load time for netgroup definitions
- Hash value of the netgroup definitions
- Hash value of the netgroup-by-host database
- File size of the netgroup definitions file

Parameters

`{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]`

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

`| [-instance ]`

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

`[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver`

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the netgroup status only for the specified Vserver.

`[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node`

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the netgroup status only for the specified node.

`[-timestamp <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Load Time`

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the status only for the netgroup definitions that were loaded at the specified time. Specify time in the format MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS. Note that the load time stamps for identical definitions are different on different nodes, because each node downloads the definitions from the URI individually.

`[-hashvalue <text>] - Hash Value`

If you specify this parameter, command displays the status only for the netgroup definitions that have the specified hash value. Note that the primary purpose of the command is to verify that the definitions on all nodes have the same hash value, so querying on a specific hash value is not useful in most cases.

[-hashvalue-byhost <text>] - Hash Value Byhost

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the status only for the netgroup definitions that have the specified hash value for netgroup-by-host database. Note that the primary purpose of the command is to verify that the definitions on all nodes have the same hash value for netgroup-by-host database.

[-filesize {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - File Size

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the status only for the netgroup definitions that have the specified file size. Note that the primary purpose of the command is to verify that the definitions on all nodes have the same file size, so querying on a specific file size is not useful in most cases.

Examples

The following example displays the netgroup definition status for all Vservers:

```
cluster1::*> vserver services name-service netgroup status
```

Vserver	Node	Load Time	Hash Value	Hash Value By-Host	File Size
vs1	node1	9/20/2008 16:04:55	e6cb38ec1396a280c0d2b77e3a84eda2	913a182a72aa1872495be398ebb2cd23	1.00KB
	node2	9/20/2008 16:04:53	e6cb38ec1396a280c0d2b77e3a84eda2	913a182a72aa1872495be398ebb2cd23	1.00KB
vs2	node1	9/20/2008 16:06:26	c0d2b77e3a84eda2e6cb38ec1396a280	009321eddb45611e95d9f7f277ec0621	2.3MB
	node2	9/20/2008 16:06:27	c0d2b77e3a84eda2e6cb38ec1396a280	009321eddb45611e95d9f7f277ec0621	2.3MB

4 entries were displayed.

vserver services name-service netgroup file commands

Manage Local Netgroup Files

Managing local netgroup files

vserver services name-service netgroup file delete

Remove a local netgroup file

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service netgroup file delete` command deletes the local netgroup files for given Vservers.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vservers whose local netgroup file you want to delete. Separate multiple Vserver names with commas.

Examples

The following example deletes the local netgroup file for a Vserver named vs1.

```
cluster1::> vserver services netgroup file delete -vserver vs1
```

vserver services name-service netgroup file show

Display a local netgroup file

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services netgroup file show` command displays the contents of the local netgroup file for the specified Vservers. All the entries under a given netgroup, specified in the Netgroup column of the command

output, list the members of that netgroup. Each netgroup file specifies netgroups, which are sets of tuples. Each member of a netgroup is either the name of another netgroup, specified in the Member Netgroup column, or a specification of a tuple as follows: (Host, User, Domain) where Host, User, and Domain are character string names for the corresponding component. Any of the components of a tuple can either be empty to specify a wildcard value or a dash (-) to specify no valid value.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields fieldname, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to display the local netgroup file contents for the Vservers you specify.

[-netgroup <text>] - Netgroup Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the netgroup you specify.

[-netgrpmemb <text>] - Member Netgroup

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the member netgroup you specify.

[-host <text>] - Member Host

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the host you specify.

[-user <text>] - Member User

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the user you specify.

[-domain <text>] - Member Domain

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the domain you specify.

Examples

The following example displays the netgroup file contents for the Vserver named vs1.

```
cluster1::> vserver services netgroup file show -vserver vs1
```

Vserver	Netgroup	Member Netgroup	Host	User	Domain
vs1					
	netgrp1				
		netgrp9	-	-	-
			h1		d1
			h22		d22
		netgrp11	-	-	-
		netgrp18	-	-	-
			h119	u4343	d34
	netgrp8		'_'	u88	'_'

vserver services name-service nis-domain commands

Manage Network Information Service domains

vserver services name-service nis-domain create

Create a NIS domain configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service nis-domain create` command creates a configuration for an NIS domain. You can configure only one NIS domain for a given Vserver. You can also configure more than one Vserver with the same NIS domain.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver on which the NIS domain configuration is created. A data Vserver or admin Vserver can be specified.

-domain <nis domain> - NIS Domain

Use this parameter to specify the NIS domain for which a configuration is created. Maximum Supported NIS Domain length: 64 characters.

{ -nis-servers <text>, ... - NIS Servers

Use this parameter to specify the hostnames/IP addresses of NIS servers used by the NIS domain configuration. Separate multiple hostnames/IP addresses with commas.

| -servers <IP Address>, ...} - (DEPRECATED)-NIS Server

Note: This parameter has been deprecated and might be removed in a future version of ONTAP.

Use this parameter to specify the IP addresses of NIS servers used by the NIS domain configuration. Separate multiple IP addresses with commas.

Examples

The following example creates an NIS domain configuration on the Vserver named `vs0`. The NIS domain is named `nisdomain` and uses an NIS server with the IP address `192.0.2.180`.

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service nis-domain create -vserver vs0 -domain nisdomain -nis-servers 192.0.2.180
```

vserver services name-service nis-domain delete

Delete a NIS domain configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service nis-domain delete` command deletes an NIS domain configuration.

Deleting a NIS domain configuration removes it permanently.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver from which the NIS domain configuration is deleted. A data Vserver or admin Vserver can be specified.

-domain <nis domain> - NIS Domain

Use this parameter to specify the NIS domain whose configuration is deleted.

Examples

The following example deletes the configuration of an NIS domain named `testnisdomain` from a Vserver named `vs2`:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service nis-domain delete -vserver vs2 -domain testnisdomain
```

vserver services name-service nis-domain modify

Modify a NIS domain configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Use the `vserver services name-service nis-domain modify` command to modify the NIS server of a NIS domain configuration.

To change the NIS domain, delete the NIS configuration using the “[vserver services name-service nis-domain delete](#)” on page 2000 command and then create the NIS configuration with new NIS domain using the “[vserver services name-service nis-domain create](#)” on page 1999 command. To permanently remove a configuration, use the “[vserver services name-service nis-domain delete](#)” on page 2000 command.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver whose NIS domain configuration is modified. A data Vserver or admin Vserver can be specified.

-domain <nis domain> - NIS Domain

Use this parameter to specify the NIS domain whose configuration is modified.

{ [-nis-servers <text>, ...] - NIS Servers

Use this parameter to specify the hostnames/IP addresses of NIS servers used by the the NIS domain configuration. Separate multiple hostnames/IP addresses with commas.

| [-servers <IP Address>, ...] - (DEPRECATED)-NIS Server

Note: This parameter has been deprecated and might be removed in a future version of ONTAP.

Use this parameter to specify the IP addresses of NIS servers used by the the NIS domain configuration. Separate multiple IP addresses with commas.

Examples

The following example modifies the NIS servers of a NIS domain named `nisdomain` on a Vserver named `vs0`:
`cluster1::> vserver services name-service nis-domain modify -vserver vs0 -domain nisdomain -nis-servers 192.0.2.180`

vserver services name-service nis-domain show

Display NIS domain configurations

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service nis-domain show` command displays information about NIS domain configurations.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter to display information only about the NIS domain configurations of the Vservers you specify. Use this parameter with the `-domain` parameter to display information only about a particular NIS domain configuration on the Vserver you specify. A data Vserver or admin Vserver can be specified.

[-domain <nis domain>] - NIS Domain

Use this parameter to display information only about the NIS domain configurations that match the NIS domain name you specify. Use this parameter with the `-vserver` parameter to display information only about a particular NIS domain configuration on the Vserver you specify.

[-nis-servers <text>, ...] - NIS Servers

Use this parameter to display information only about the NIS domain configurations that use the NIS servers at the hostnames/IP addresses you specify.

[-servers <IP Address>, ...] - (DEPRECATED)-NIS Server

Note: This parameter has been deprecated and might be removed in a future version of ONTAP.

Use this parameter to display information only about the NIS domain configurations that use the NIS servers at the IP addresses you specify.

Examples

The following example displays information about all NIS domain configurations:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service nis-domain show
Vserver      Domain      NIS Server
-----
vs1          nisdomain   192.0.2.180
vs2          nisdomain   10.0.2.15
vs3          testnisdomain 192.0.2.128, 192.0.2.180
3 entries were displayed.
```

vserver services name-service nis-domain show-bound

Display binding status of a NIS domain configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service nis-domain show-bound` command displays binding information about NIS domain configurations.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you use this parameter, the command displays binding information only about the NIS domain configurations of the specified Vservers. Use this parameter with the `-domain` parameter to display binding information only about a particular NIS domain configuration on the specified Vserver. A data Vserver or admin Vserver can be specified.

[-domain <nis domain>] - NIS Domain

If you use this parameter, the command displays binding information only about the NIS domain configurations that match the specified NIS domain name. Use this parameter with the `-vserver` parameter to display binding information only about a particular Vserver on the specified NIS domain name.

[-bound-servers <IP Address>, ...] - Bound NIS Servers

If you use this parameter, the command displays NIS binding information only about the specified NIS servers.

Examples

The following example displays binding information about all NIS domain configurations:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service nis-domain show-bound
```

Vserver	Domain	Bound NIS Server
vs1	testnisdomain1	192.0.2.180, 10.0.2.15
vs2	testnisdomain2	10.0.2.17

2 entries were displayed.

vserver services name-service nis-domain group-database commands

Manage NIS group database

vserver services name-service nis-domain group-database build

Build NIS group database

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service nis-domain group-database build` command rebuilds the NIS group.byuser DB for a given Vserver if NIS is added as source for group and an active nis-domain exists.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which NIS group.byuser DB will be rebuilt. A data Vserver can be specified.

Examples

The following example rebuilds NIS group.byuser DB for Vserver vs0.

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service nis-domain group-database build -vserver vs0
```

vserver services name-service nis-domain group-database status

Display NIS group database status of the local node

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service nis-domain group-database status` command displays the status of local NIS group.byuser db across a cluster. This enables you to verify that NIS group.byuser db are consistent across all nodes.

The command displays the following information:

- Vserver name
- Node name
- Last build time of NIS group.byuser db
- Hash value of the NIS group.byuser db
- File size of the NIS group.byuser db

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the NIS group.byuser db status only for the specified Vserver.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the NIS group.byuser db status only for the specified node.

[-timestamp <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Load Time

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the status only for the NIS group.byuser db that were built at the specified time. Specify time in the format MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS. Note that the load time stamps for identical definitions are different on different nodes, because each node extracts the db individually.

[-filesize {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - File Size

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the status only for the NIS group.byuser db that have the specified file size. Note that the primary purpose of the command is to verify that the definitions on all nodes have the same file size, so querying on a specific file size is not useful in most cases.

[-hashvalue <text>] - Hash Value

If you specify this parameter, command displays the status only for the NIS group.byuser db that have the specified hash value. Note that the primary purpose of the command is to verify that the definitions on all nodes have the same hash value, so querying on a specific hash value is not useful in most cases.

Examples

The following example displays the NIS group.byuser db status for vs0 :

```
cluster1::*> vsriver services name-service nis-domain group-database status -vserver vs0
Vserver   Node           Last Build Time   File Size
-----
Hash Value
-----
vs0
      node1           2/14/2017 11:39:56  136KB
a30b7d6d03197a7af25de72dcc4bd64f
```

vserver services name-service ns-switch commands

Manage Name Services Switch ordering

Manages name service switch configurations. Each name service switch entry specifies the order in which to lookup the name service sources, for a given Vserver and name service database. Each name service database contains some information regarding hosts, group, password, netgroup or name_map. Such a database comes from one or more name service sources such as files, DNS, LDAP or NIS.

Note: If a name service switch entry is deleted, default entry of 'files' will be used for the requested name service database except for hosts database for which default source list of 'files, dns' will be used.

Note: If "files" is not specified as the default source for "passwd" or "group" database, ensure that default user and group entries for 'passwd' and 'group' respectively are present in the source configured. Default entries for passwd database: nobody, pcuser, root, sshd, toor, daemon, operator, bin, tty, kmem, games, news, man, smmsp, mailnull, bind, proxy, uucp, pop, www, admin, diag, autosupport. Default entries for group database: wheel, daemon, kmem, sys, tty, operator, mail, bin, news, man, games, ftp, staff, sshd, smmsp, mailnull, guest, bind, proxy, authpf, _pflogd, _dhcp, uucp, dialer, network, audit, www, antivirus, nogroup, nobody.

vserver services name-service ns-switch create

Create a new Name Service Switch table entry

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service ns-switch create` command specifies the order in which to lookup the name service sources, for a given Vserver and name service database. Each name service database contains some information regarding hosts, group, password, netgroup or namemap. Such a database comes from one or more name service sources such as files, DNS, LDAP or NIS.

Note: The “[vserver services name-service ns-switch](#)” on page 2004 command provides the functionality of the `/etc/nsswitch.conf` file on UNIX systems. For more information, see the UNIX man page for `nsswitch.conf` (5).

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver on which to create the new name service switch entry

-database {hosts|group|passwd|netgroup|namemap} - Name Service Switch Database

Name Service Switch Database Use this parameter to specify the name service database for which the order of the source lookup is being specified. This parameter can have the following values:

- hosts
- group
- passwd
- netgroup
- namemap

-sources {files|dns|ldap|nis}, ... - Name Service Source Order

Name Service Source Order Use this parameter to specify the name service sources and the order in which to look them up for the specified Vserver and name service database. Each name service source in the list for this parameter must be one of the following:

- files
- dns
- ldap
- nis

Separate multiple name service sources with commas.

For each database specified with the `-database` parameter, one or more sources must be specified. The valid sources for each database type are shown in the following table:

+-----+-----+	
Database	Valid Sources
+-----+-----+	
hosts	files, dns
group	files, nis, ldap
passwd	files, nis, ldap
netgroup	files, nis, ldap
namemap	files, ldap
+-----+-----+	

Note: If "files" is not specified as the default source for the "passwd" or "group" database, ensure that default user and group entries for the 'passwd' and 'group' respectively are present in the source configured. Default entries for "passwd" database: nobody, pcuser, root, sshd, toor, daemon, operator, bin, tty, kmem, games, news, man, smmsp, mailnull, bind, proxy, uucp, pop, www, admin, diag, autosupport. Default entries for "group" database: wheel, daemon, kmem, sys, tty, operator, mail, bin, news, man, games, ftp, staff, sshd, smmsp, mailnull, guest, bind, proxy, authpf, _pflogd, _dhcp, uucp, dialer, network, audit, www, antivirus, nogroup, nobody.

Examples

The following example creates name service source ordering for the hosts database on a Vserver named vs0. The order of looking up the sources is specified as files followed by DNS.

```
cluster1::> vsserver services name-service ns-switch create -vserver vs0 -database hosts -sources files,dns
```

The following example creates the name service source ordering for the passwd database on a Vserver named vs1. The order of looking up the sources is specified as files, NIS and LDAP.

```
cluster1::> vsserver services nameservice ns-switch create -vserver vs1 -database passwd -sources files,nis,ldap
```

vsserver services name-service ns-switch delete

Remove a Name Service Switch table entry

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Use the `vsserver services name-service ns-switch delete` command to permanently remove an existing name service switch entry.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Vserver Use this parameter to specify the Vserver for which to delete the name service switch entry.

-database {hosts|group|passwd|netgroup|namemap} - Name Service Switch Database

Name Service Switch Database Use this parameter to specify the name service database, of the Vserver, for which the name service switch entry is to be deleted. Following are the possible values for this parameter:

- hosts
- group
- passwd
- netgroup
- name_map

Examples

The following example deletes the name service switch entry for the hosts database on a Vserver named vs0.

```
cluster1::> vsserver services name-service ns-switch delete -vserver vs0 -database hosts.
```

The following example deletes the name service switch entry for the group database on a Vserver named vs1.

```
cluster1::> vsserver services name-service ns-switch delete -vserver vs1 -database group.
```

vsserver services name-service ns-switch modify

Change a Name Service Switch table entry

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Use the `vserver services name-service ns-switch modify` command to modify the order of looking up the name service sources, for an existing name service switch entry.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Vserver Use this parameter to specify the Vserver on which to modify the name service switch entry. A data Vserver or admin Vserver can be specified.

-database {hosts|group|passwd|netgroup|namemap} - Name Service Switch Database

Name Service Switch Database Use this parameter to specify the name service database, of the given Vserver, for which to modify the name service switch entry. Following are the possible values for this parameter:

- hosts
- group
- passwd
- netgroup
- namemap

[-sources {files|dns|ldap|nis}, ...] - Name Service Source Order

Name Service Source Order Use this parameter to specify the name service sources and the order in which look up for the specified Vserver and name service database. Each name service source in the list for this parameter must be one of the following:

- files
- dns
- ldap
- nis

Separate multiple sources with commas.

For each database specified with the `-database` parameter, one or more sources must be specified. The valid sources for each database type are shown in the following table:

Database	Valid Sources
hosts	files, dns
group	files, nis, ldap
passwd	files, nis, ldap
netgroup	files, nis, ldap
namemap	files, ldap

Note: If "files" is not specified as the default source for the "passwd" or "group" database, ensure that default user and group entries for the 'passwd' and 'group' respectively are present in the source configured. Default entries for "passwd" database: nobody, pcuser, root, sshd, toor, daemon, operator, bin, tty, kmem, games, news, man, smmsp, mailnull, bind, proxy, uucp, pop, www, admin, diag, autosupport. Default entries for "group" database: wheel, daemon, kmem, sys, tty, operator, mail, bin, news, man, games, ftp, staff, sshd, smmsp, mailnull, guest, bind, proxy, authpf, _pflogd, _dhcp, uucp, dialer, network, audit, www, antivirus, nogroup, nobody.

Examples

The following example modifies the name service source ordering for the hosts database on a Vserver named vs0. The order of looking up the sources is changed to only DNS.

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service ns-switch modify -vserver vs0 -database hosts -sources dns
```

The following example modifies the name service source ordering for the passwd database on a Vserver named vs1. The order of looking up the sources is changed to LDAP followed by NIS.

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service ns-switch modify -vserver vs1 -database passwd -sources ldap,nis
```

vserver services name-service ns-switch show

Display Name Service Switch configuration

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Use the `vserver services name-service ns-switch show` command to display information about one or more name service switch entries. A name service switch entry provides information about the order of looking up the name service sources, for a Vserver and name service database.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields [fieldname], ...` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Vserver Use this parameter to display only the name service switch entries for the Vserver you specify. A data Vserver or admin Vserver can be specified.

[-database {hosts|group|passwd|netgroup|namemap}] - Name Service Switch Database

Name Service Switch Database Use this parameter to display only the name service switch entries of the name service database type you specify. Following are the possible values for this parameter:

- hosts
- group
- passwd
- netgroup
- name_map

[-sources {files|dns|ldap|nis}, ...] - Name Service Source Order

Name Service Source Order Use this parameter to display only name service switch entries with the specified name service source order. Each name service source in the list for this parameter must be one of the following:

- files
- dns
- ldap
- nis

Separate multiple sources with commas.

Examples

The following example shows the output of the `vserver services name-service ns-switch show` command.


```
cluster1::> vsserver services name-service ns-switch show
```

Vserver	Database	Source Order
vs0	hosts	files, dns
vs1	passwd	files, ldap, nis

2 entries were displayed.

vsserver services name-service unix-group commands

Manage local UNIX group accounts

vsserver services name-service unix-group adduser

Add a user to a local UNIX group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsserver services name-service unix-group adduser` command adds a user to a local UNIX group.

Parameters

-vsserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver location of the local UNIX group to which the user is added.

-name <text> - Group Name

Use this parameter to specify the local UNIX group to which to add the user.

-username <text> - Name of User

Use this parameter to specify the user name to add to the local UNIX group.

[-skip-name-validation {true|false}] - Skip Name Validation

By default, Data ONTAP validates the name to ensure it complies with the following rules:

- The name contains only these valid characters: 0 through 9, A through Z, a through z, "_", ".", and "-".
- The name does not start with the character "-".
- The name does not contain "\$" except as the last character.

If the parameter is set to *true*, the name validation is skipped.

Examples

The following example adds a user named tsmith to a local UNIX group named sales on a Vserver named vs0:

```
cluster1::> vsserver services name-service unix-group adduser -vsserver vs0 -name sales -username tsmith
```

vsserver services name-service unix-group create

Create a local UNIX group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsserver services name-service unix-group create` command creates a local UNIX group on a Vserver. Use a local UNIX group for Windows-to-UNIX and UNIX-to-Windows group mappings.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver on which to create the local UNIX group.

-name <text> - Group Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the group to create.

-id <integer> - Group ID

Use this parameter to specify an ID number for the group.

[-skip-name-validation {true|false}] - Skip Name Validation

By default, Data ONTAP validates the name to ensure it complies with the following rules:

- The name contains only valid characters: 0 through 9, A through Z, a through z, "_", ".", and "-"
- The name does not start with "-"
- The name does not contain "\$" except as the last character

If the parameter is set to *true*, the name validation is skipped.

Examples

The following example creates a group named sales on a Vserver named vs0. The group has the ID 94.

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service unix-group create -vserver vs0 -name sales -id 94
```

vserver services name-service unix-group delete

Delete a local UNIX group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service unix-group delete` command deletes a local UNIX group from a Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver location of the local UNIX group to delete.

-name <text> - Group Name

Use this parameter to specify the local UNIX group to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes a local UNIX group named testgroup from a Vserver named vs0:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service unix-group delete -vserver vs0 -name testgroup
```

vserver services name-service unix-group deluser

Delete a user from a local UNIX group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service unix-group deluser` command removes a user from a local UNIX group.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver location of the local UNIX group from which the user is removed.

-name <text> - Group Name

Use this parameter to specify the local UNIX group from which to remove the user.

-username <text> - Name of User

Use this parameter to specify the user name to remove from the local UNIX group.

Examples

The following example removes a user named testuser from a local UNIX group named sales on a Vserver named vs0:

```
cluster1::> vsserver services name-service unix-group deluser -vserver vs0 -name eng -username testuser
```

vsserver services name-service unix-group load-from-uri

Load one or more local UNIX groups from a URI

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsserver services name-service unix-group load-from-uri` command loads UNIX groups from a universal resource identifier (URI). The URI must contain group information in the UNIX `/etc/group` format:

group_name:password:group_ID:comma_separated_list_of_users

The command discards the value of the *password* field.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver on which to locate the local UNIX groups.

-uri {(ftp|http)://(hostname|IPv4 Address|'IPv6 Address')}...} - URI to Load From

Use this parameter to specify the URI from which the command loads group information.

[-overwrite {true|false}] - Overwrite Entries

Use this parameter with the value `true` to specify that group information loaded from the URI should overwrite existing group information. The default value is `false`, specifying that group information loaded from the URI should not overwrite existing group information.

[-skip-name-validation {true|false}] - Skip Name Validation

By default, Data ONTAP validates the name to ensure it complies with the following rules:

- The name contains only valid characters: 0 through 9, A through Z, a through z, "_", ".", and "-"
- The name does not start with "-"
- The name does not contain "\$" except as the last character

If the parameter is set to `true`, the name validation is skipped.

[-foreground {true|false}] - Load Unix Groups file in the Foreground

If this parameter is set to `false`, the operation runs as a job in the background. Otherwise, the command does not return until the operation is complete. The default value is `true`.

Examples

The following example loads group information from the URI `ftp://ftp.example.com/groups` onto a Vserver named vs0:

```
cluster1::> vsserver services name-service unix-group load-from-uri -vserver vs0 -uri ftp://ftp.example.com/groups
```

vserver services name-service unix-group modify

Modify a local UNIX group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

Use the `vserver services name-service unix-group modify` command to modify a local UNIX group's group ID.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver location of the local UNIX group to modify.

-name <text> - Group Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the group to modify.

[-id <integer>] - Group ID

Use this parameter to specify an ID number for the group.

Examples

The following example changes a local UNIX group named sales on a Vserver named vs0 to have the group ID 100:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service unix-group modify -vserver vs0 -group sales -id 100
```

vserver services name-service unix-group show

Display local UNIX groups

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service unix-group show` command displays information about local UNIX groups.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[-members]

Use this parameter to display the list of users in each local UNIX group.

[-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Use this parameter with the `-name` parameter to display information only about the local UNIX group you specify. Use this parameter without `-name` to display information only about the local UNIX groups that are located on the specified Vserver.

[-name <text>] - Group Name

Use this parameter with the `-vserver` parameter to display information only about the local UNIX group you specify. Use this parameter without `-vserver` to display information only about the local UNIX groups that match the name you specify.

[-id <integer>] - Group ID

Use this parameter to display information only about the local UNIX group that has the ID you specify.

[-users <text>, ...] - Users

Use this parameter to display information only about the local UNIX groups that include the user names you specify.

Examples

The following example displays information about all local UNIX groups, including lists of their users:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service unix-group show -members
```

```
Vserver      Name      ID
vs0          dev        44
Users: admin, jdoe, tsmith

vs0          sales      12
Users: admin, guest, pjones

vs1          testgroup  13
Users: admin, root, testuser

vs1          users      100
Users: admin, jdoe, pjones, tsmith
```

vserver services name-service unix-group file commands

Manage local UNIX-group file

vserver services name-service unix-group file show

Display local UNIX groups file

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service unix-group file show` command displays information about local UNIX groups. It displays the content as it is from the actual UNIX group file which resides in the `mroot` volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the local UNIX group or groups that are located on the specified Vserver.

[-search-string <text>] - Pattern to be searched

If you specify this parameter and the `-vserver` parameter, the command only displays information from the UNIX group file which matches the specified parameter.

Examples

The following example displays information about all local UNIX groups belonging to a specific Vserver:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service unix-group file show -vserver vs0
```

```
Line No  File content
-----
1  daemon:*:1:
2  nobody:*:65535:
3  pcuser:*:65534:
4  root:*:0:
```

vserver services name-service unix-group file status

Display local Unix Groups file status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service unix-group file status` command displays the status of local UNIX group file across a cluster. This enables you to verify that UNIX group files are consistent across all nodes that back a Vserver into which UNIX group files have been loaded.

The command displays the following information:

- Vserver name
- Node name
- Load time for the UNIX group file
- Hash value of the UNIX group file
- Hash value of the UNIX group database file
- Hash value of the UNIX group byuser database file
- File size of the UNIX group file

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the UNIX group status only for the specified Vserver.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the UNIX group status only for the specified node.

[-timestamp <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Load Time

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the status only for the UNIX group file that were loaded at the specified time. Specify time in the format `MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS`. Note that the load time stamps for identical files are different on different nodes, because each node downloads the definitions from the source URI individually.

[-hashvalue <text>] - Hash Value

If you specify this parameter, command displays the status only for the UNIX group files that have the specified hash value. Note that the primary purpose of the command is to verify that the files on all nodes have the same hash value, so querying on a specific hash value is not useful in most cases.

[-hashvalue-db-grp <text>] - Hash Value DB

If you specify this parameter, command displays the status only for the UNIX group files that have the specified hash value for the UNIX group database. Note that the primary purpose of the command is to verify that the files on all nodes have the same hash value, so querying on a specific hash value is not useful in most cases.

[-hashvalue-db <text>] - Hash Value byuser DB

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the status only for the UNIX group files that have the specified hash value for the UNIX group byuser database. Note that the primary purpose of the command is to verify that the files on all nodes have the same hash value for UNIX group database.

[-filesize {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - File Size

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the status only for the UNIX group files that have the specified file size. Note that the primary purpose of the command is to verify that the files on all nodes have the same file size, so querying on a specific file size is not useful in most cases.

Examples

The following example displays the UNIX group file status for all Vservers:

```
cluster1::*> vserver services name-service unix-group file status -instance
```

```
Vserver: vs1
Node: node1
Load Time: 8/9/2016 19:56:25
Hash Value: 835c7f530fb76f96c3bca00e380d36b7
Hash Value DB: e6cb38ec1396a280c0d2b77e3a84eda2
Hash Value byuser DB: 913a182a72aa1872495be398ebb2cd23
File Size: 58B
```

```
Vserver: vs2
Node: node1
Load Time: 8/9/2016 20:15:40
Hash Value: c0d2b77e3a84eda2e6cb38ec1396a280
Hash Value DB: 009321eddb45611e95d9f7f277ec0621
Hash Value byuser DB: 659321eddb45611e95d9f7f277ec0621
File Size: 2.3MB
2 entries were displayed.
```

vserver services name-service unix-group max-limit commands

Manage Configuration Limits for UNIX-Group

vserver services name-service unix-group max-limit modify

Change Configuration Limits for UNIX-Group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service unix-group max-limit modify` command enables you to modify maximum UNIX groups and group-members that can be configured on the system. This allows you to set certain limits to prevent performance issues due to service configurations using excessive resources.

Parameters

[-limit <integer>] - System Limit

This parameter specifies the maximum limit that you want to set for unix-group. The default setting for the limit is 32768. The supported range of values for this parameter is 0 to 65536.

Examples

The following example modifies the system-wide limit of the total number of UNIX groups and members that can be configured on the cluster.

```
vserver services name-service unix-group max-limit modify -limit 33792
```

vserver services name-service unix-group max-limit show

Display Configuration Limits for UNIX-Group

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service unix-group max-limit show` command displays information on UNIX group limits that are configurable with [“vserver services name-service unix-group max-limit modify” on page 2015](#) command. The output will show the following:

- Limit: The configured limit on the total number of UNIX groups and group members configurable.
- Current Count: Total number of current entries for UNIX groups and group members.

Examples

The following example shows the limits and total number of current entries for UNIX group configuration:

```
cluster1::> vsriver services name-service unix-group max-limit show
(vsvriver services name-service unix-group max-limit show)
Limit          Current Count
-----
400            3
```

vsriver services name-service unix-user commands

Manage local UNIX user accounts

vsriver services name-service unix-user create

Create a local UNIX user

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vsvriver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsriver services name-service unix-user create` command creates a local UNIX user on a Vsvriver. You can use local UNIX users for Windows-to-UNIX and UNIX-to-Windows name mappings.

Parameters

-vsriver <vsriver name> - Vsvriver

This parameter specifies the Vsvriver on which you want to create the local unix user.

-user <text> - User Name

This parameter specifies the user account that you want to create.

-id <integer> - User ID

This parameter specifies an ID number for the user.

-primary-gid <integer> - Primary Group ID

This parameter specifies the ID number of the user's primary group.

[-full-name <text>] - User's Full Name

This parameter specifies the user's full name.

[-skip-name-validation {true|false}] - Skip Name Validation

By default, Data ONTAP validates the name to ensure it complies with the following rules:

- The name contains only valid characters: 0 through 9, A through Z, a through z, "_", ".", and "-"
- The name does not start with "-"
- The name does not contain "\$" except as the last character

If the parameter is set to *true*, the name validation is skipped.

Examples

The following example creates a local UNIX user named tsmith on a Vsvriver named vs0. The user has the ID 4219 and the primary group ID 100. The user's full name is Tom Smith.

```
vs1::> vsriver services name-service unix-user create -vsriver vs0 -user tsmith -id 4219 -primary-gid 100 -full-name "Tom Smith"
```

vsriver services name-service unix-user delete

Delete a local UNIX user

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vsvriver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service unix-user delete` command deletes a local UNIX user from a Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which the local UNIX user is located.

-user <text> - User Name

This parameter specifies the user that you want to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes a local UNIX user named `testuser` from a Vserver named `vs0`:

```
vs1::> vserver services name-service unix-user delete -vserver vs0 -user testuser
```

vserver services name-service unix-user load-from-uri

Load one or more local UNIX users from a URI

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service unix-user load-from-uri` command loads one or more UNIX users from a universal resource identifier (URI). The URI must contain user information in the UNIX `/etc/passwd` format: `user_name:password:user_ID:group_ID:full_name:home_directory:shell`. The command discards the value of the `password` field and of the fields after the `full_name` field (`home_directory` and `shell`).

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

This specifies the Vserver on which the local UNIX user or users are to be located.

-uri {(ftp|http):/(hostname|IPv4 Address|'IPv6 Address')}...} - URI to Load From

This specifies the URI from which user information is to be loaded.

[-overwrite {true|false}] - Overwrite Entries

This optionally specifies whether user information from the URI overwrites existing user information. The default setting is `false`.

[-skip-name-validation {true|false}] - Skip Name Validation

By default, Data ONTAP validates the name to ensure it complies with the following rules:

- The name contains only valid characters: 0 through 9, A through Z, a through z, "_", ".", and "-"
- The name does not start with "-"
- The name does not contain "\$" except as the last character

If the parameter is set to `true`, the name validation is skipped.

[-foreground {true|false}] - Load Unix Users file in the Foreground

If this parameter is set to `false`, the operation runs as a job in the background. Otherwise, the command does not return until the operation is complete. The default value is `true`.

Examples

The following example loads user information from the URI `ftp://ftp.example.com/users` onto a Vserver named `vs0`:

```
node::> vserver services name-service unix-user load-from-uri -vserver vs0 -uri ftp://ftp.example.com/users
```

vserver services name-service unix-user modify

Modify a local UNIX user

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service unix-user modify` command modifies a local UNIX user's ID, primary group ID, or full name.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver on which the local UNIX user is located.

-user <text> - User Name

This parameter specifies the user account that you want to modify.

[-id <integer>] - User ID

This optional parameter specifies an ID number for the user.

[-primary-gid <integer>] - Primary Group ID

This optional parameter specifies the ID number of the user's primary group.

[-full-name <text>] - User's Full Name

This optional parameter specifies the user's full name.

Examples

The following example modifies the local UNIX user named pjones on a Vserver named vs0. The user's primary group ID is changed to 100 and the user's full name is Peter Jones.

```
vs1::> vserver services name-service unix-user modify -vserver vs0 -user pjones -primary-gid 100 -full-name "Peter Jones"
```

vserver services name-service unix-user show

Display local UNIX users

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service unix-user show` command displays information about local UNIX users. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all local UNIX users:

- Vserver name
- User name
- User ID
- Primary group ID
- Full name

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter and the `-user` parameter, the command displays information only about the specified local UNIX user. If you specify this parameter by itself, the command displays information only about the local UNIX user or users that are located on the specified Vserver.

[-user <text>] - User Name

If you specify this parameter and the `-vserver` parameter, the command displays information only about the specified local UNIX user. If you specify this parameter by itself, the command displays information only about the local UNIX user or users that have the specified name.

[-id <integer>] - User ID

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the local UNIX user that has the specified ID.

[-primary-gid <integer>] - Primary Group ID

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the local UNIX user or users that have the specified primary group ID.

[-full-name <text>] - User's Full Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the local UNIX user or users that match the specified name.

Examples

The following example displays information about all local UNIX users:

```
vs1::> vserver services name-service unix-user show
  User      User      Group  Full
Vserver    Name      ID      ID      Name
-----
vs0        admin      100     100     administrator
vs0        guest      1000    100     guest
vs0        jdoe       4673    100     Jane Doe
vs0        monitor    2000    100     monitor
vs0        pjones     4236    100     Peter Jones
vs0        root       10      100     root
vs0        tsmith     3289    100     Tom Smith
```

vserver services name-service unix-user file commands

Manage local UNIX-user file

vserver services name-service unix-user file show

Display local UNIX users file

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service unix-user file show` command displays information about local UNIX users. It displays the content as it is from the actual UNIX user file which resides in the `mroot` volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the local UNIX user or users that are located on the specified Vserver.

[-search-string <text>] - Pattern to be searched

If you specify this parameter and the `-vserver` parameter, the command only displays information from the UNIX user file which matches the specified parameter.

Examples

The following example displays information about all local UNIX users belonging to a specific Vserver:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service unix-user file show -vserver vs0
Line No  File content
```

```
-----
1 nobody:*:65535:65535:.....
2 pcuser:*:65534:65534:.....
3 root:*:0:1:.....
```

vserver services name-service unix-user file status

Display local Unix Users file status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service unix-user file status` command displays the status of local UNIX user file across a cluster. This enables you to verify that UNIX user files are consistent across all nodes that back a Vserver into which UNIX user files have been loaded.

The command displays the following information:

- Vserver name
- Node name
- Load time for the UNIX user file
- Hash value of the UNIX user file
- Hash value of the UNIX user database file
- File size of the UNIX user file

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the UNIX user status only for the specified Vserver.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the UNIX user status only for the specified node.

[-timestamp <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Load Time

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the status only for the UNIX user file that were loaded at the specified time. Specify time in the format `MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS`. Note that the load time stamps for identical files are different on different nodes, because each node downloads the definitions from the source URI individually.

[-hashvalue <text>] - Hash Value

If you specify this parameter, command displays the status only for the UNIX user files that have the specified hash value. Note that the primary purpose of the command is to verify that the files on all nodes have the same hash value, so querying on a specific hash value is not useful in most cases.

[-hashvalue-db <text>] - Hash Value DB

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the status only for the UNIX user files that have the specified hash value for the UNIX user database. Note that the primary purpose of the command is to verify that the files on all nodes have the same hash value for UNIX user database.

[-filesize {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - File Size

If you specify this parameter, the command displays the status only for the UNIX user files that have the specified file size. Note that the primary purpose of the command is to verify that the files on all nodes have the same file size, so querying on a specific file size is not useful in most cases.

Examples

The following example displays the UNIX user file status for all Vservers:

```
cluster1::*> vserver services name-service unix-user file status
```

Vserver	Node	Load Time	Hash Value	Hash Value DB	File Size
vs1	node1	5/20/2016 16:04:55	e6cb38ec1396a280c0d2b77e3a84eda2	913a182a72aa1872495be398ebb2cd23	1.00KB
	node2	5/20/2016 16:04:53	e6cb38ec1396a280c0d2b77e3a84eda2	913a182a72aa1872495be398ebb2cd23	1.00KB
vs2	node1	5/20/2016 16:06:26	c0d2b77e3a84eda2e6cb38ec1396a280	009321eddb45611e95d9f7f277ec0621	2.3MB
	node2	5/20/2016 16:06:27	c0d2b77e3a84eda2e6cb38ec1396a280	009321eddb45611e95d9f7f277ec0621	2.3MB

4 entries were displayed.

vserver services name-service unix-user max-limit commands

Manage Configuration Limits for UNIX-User

vserver services name-service unix-user max-limit modify

Change Configuration Limits for UNIX-User

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service unix-user max-limit modify` command enables you to modify maximum UNIX users that can be configured on the system. This allows you to set certain limits to prevent performance issues due to service configurations using excessive resources.

Parameters

[-limit <integer>] - System Limit

This parameter specifies the maximum limit that you want to set for unix-user. The default setting for the limit is 32768. The supported range of values for this parameter is 0 to 65536.

Examples

The following example modifies the system-wide limit of the total number of UNIX users that can be configured on the cluster.

```
vserver services name-service unix-user max-limit modify -limit 33792
```

vserver services name-service unix-user max-limit show

Display Configuration Limits for UNIX-User

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service unix-user max-limit show` command displays information on UNIX user limits that are configurable with “[vserver services name-service unix-user max-limit modify](#)” on [page 2021](#) command. The output will show the following:

- Limit: The configured limit on the total number of UNIX users configurable.
- Current Count: Total number of current entries for UNIX users configuration.

Examples

The following example shows the limits and total number of current entries for UNIX user configuration:

```
cluster1::*> vserver services name-service unix-user max-limit show
(vserver services name-service unix-user max-limit show)
```

Limit	Current Count
-----	-----
400	3

vserver services name-service ypbind commands

The ypbind directory

vserver services name-service ypbind start

Start ypbind

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service ypbind start` starts the ypbind. NIS creation will fail if ypbind is stopped. This command starts ypbind on all the nodes in a cluster and is persistent across node reboots.

Examples

The following example starts ypbind:

```
vs1::> vserver services name-service ypbind start
```

vserver services name-service ypbind status

Current ypbind status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service ypbind status` displays whether the ypbind is running or stopped.

Examples

The following example displays ypbind status:

```
vs1::> vserver services name-service ypbind status
Status: Running
```

vserver services name-service ypbind stop

Stop ypbind

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services name-service ypbind stop` stops the ypbind. Command fails if NIS entries are present. This command stops ypbind on all the nodes in a cluster and is persistent across node reboots.

Examples

The following example stops ypbind:

```
vs1::> vserver services name-service ypbind stop
```

vserver services ndmp commands

Manage vserver scoped NDMP

vserver services ndmp generate-password

Generates NDMP password for a user

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command is used to generate NDMP password for a given user in the specified Vserver context. The generated NDMP password is based on the user's login password. For this reason regenerate it whenever the user's login password changes. This command fails if a user does not exist for the Vserver.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

Specify the Vserver context for which password is to be generated.

[-user <text>] - User

Specify the user name for which the NDMP password needs to be generated.

[-password <text>] - Password

The generated NDMP password string that is used for authentication.

Examples

The following example shows the usage this command to generate NDMP password for a user belonging to a specific Vserver:

```
cluster1::> vserver services ndmp generate-password -vserver vserver1 -user user1

Vserver: vserver1
User: user1
Password: a9cCCUp32yjGmBiD
```

vserver services ndmp kill

Kill the specified NDMP session

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command terminates a specific NDMP session on a particular Vserver in the cluster.

Parameters

<text> - Session Identifier

Session ID of the NDMP session. A session-id is a string used to identify a particular NDMP session.

Examples

The following example shows how a specific NDMP session on the Vserver named vserver1 can be terminated:

```
cluster1::> vserver services ndmp kill 1000:8002 -vserver vserver1
```

vserver services ndmp kill-all

Kill all NDMP sessions

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command terminates all NDMP sessions on a particular Vserver in the cluster.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver name in which all NDMP sessions that are to be terminated are running.

Examples

The following example shows how all NDMP sessions on the Vserver named vserver1 can be terminated:

```
cluster1::> vserver services ndmp kill-all -vserver vserver1
```

vserver services ndmp modify

Modify NDMP Properties

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command is used to change NDMP options on Vservers.

One or more of the options specified in the parameters section can be modified for a specific Vserver, by this command. A short description of each of the options is provided in the parameters section.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver.

[-ignore-ctime-enabled {true|false}] - Ignore Ctime

This option, when *true*, allows user to exclude files with ctime changed from storage system's incremental dumps since other processes like virus scanning often alter the ctime of files. When this option is *false*, backup on the Vserver will include all files with a change or modified time later than the last dump in the previous level dump. The default value is *false*. This option is persistent across reboots.

Most WIN32 APIs are often unaware of the "last changed time", ctime, they often incorrectly set a later time for files, causing these files to be included in the Vserver's incremental dumps, making the incremental dump very large. This is partially defying the purpose of having incremental dumps, since one uses incremental dumps to speed up the backup by only dumping files that were truly changed since the last backup.

The *-option-value* for this parameter should be *true/false*.

[-offset-map-enable {true|false}] - Enable Offset Map

This option is used to enable or disable generation of the inode offset map during NDMP based dump backups. The offset map is required to perform Enhanced Direct Access Restore (DAR) on the backup data. Enhanced DAR provides support for directory DAR and DAR of files with NT streams. The default value for this option is *true*. This option is persistent across reboots.

The *-option-value* for this parameter should be *true/false*.

[-tcpnodelay {true|false}] - Enable TCP Nodelay

Enables/Disables the TCPNODELAY configuration parameter for the socket between the Vserver and the DMA. When set to true, the Nagle algorithm is disabled and small packets are sent immediately rather than held and bundled with other small packets. This optimizes the system for response time rather than throughput.

This option becomes active when the next NDMP session starts. Existing sessions are unaffected. The default value for this option is *false*. This option is persistent across reboots.

The -option-value for this parameter should be true/false.

[-tcpwinsize <integer>] - TCP Window Size

This option can be used to change the TCP buffer size of the NDMP data connection. The minimum and maximum values are 8192(8K) and 262,144(256K), respectively. The default value for this option is 32768(32K).

This option is persistent across reboots.

The -option-value for this parameter should be a number between 8192(8K) and 262,144(256K).

[-data-port-range <text>] - Data Port Range

This option allows administrators to specify a port range on which the NDMP server can listen for data connections.

The format of this option is *start_port - end_port* start_port, end_port can have values between [1024-65535]; start_port must be lesser than or equal to end_port. If a valid range is specified, NDMP uses a port within that range to listen for data connections. A listen request fails if no ports in the specified range are free.

This option is modifiable only from the admin Vserver context and the said option is applicable for all the data Vservers and the admin Vserver. For example, if the value of the above option is set with 2000-3000, the same value will be applicable throughout the cluster. The value *all* implies that any available port can be used to listen for data connections. The default value for this option is *all*. This option is persistent across reboots.

The -option-value for this option should be in the format {<start_port>-<end port> | all }- where start_port, end_port can have values between [1024-65535]; start_port must be lesser than or equal to end_port.

[-backup-log-enable {true|false}] - Enable Backup Log

Backup logging captures important events during dump/restore and records them in /mroot/etc/log/backup on the root volume. The option allows users to enable or disable this feature. The default value for this option is *true*. This option is persistent across reboots.

The -option-value for this parameter should be true/false.

[-per-qtree-exclude-enable {true|false}] - Enable per Qtree Exclusion

If this option is *true*, users can specify exclude list on a per qtree basis to be excluded from backup. This exclude list will override any values already present due to 'EXCLUDE' environment variable. The user can specify the exclusion list through a .exclude_list file which resides at the root of the qtree. The exclusion list can be a list of files or files that match a specified pattern. The default value for this option is *false*. This option is persistent across reboots.

The -option-value for this parameter should be true/false.

[-authtype <NDMP Authentication types>, ...] - Authentication Type

Allows the administrator to choose the authentication method. NDMP supports three authentication types: challenge, plaintext and plaintext_sso. The plaintext_sso authentication type is mutually exclusive with the other authentication types. By setting the authentication type as plaintext_sso, the actual password for the user can be used to authenticate instead of having to generate an NDMP specific password. The default of this option is *challenge*. This option is persistent across reboots.

The -option-value for this parameter can be {challenge | plaintext | plaintext_sso | challenge, plaintext | plaintext, challenge}.

[-debug-enable {true|false}] - Enable Debug (privilege: advanced)

This option enables debug logging for NDMP. Debug messages will be logged to the ndmpd log file /mroot/etc/log/mlog/ndmpd.log . The default value for this option is *false* .This option is persistent across reboots.

The -option-value for this parameter should be true/false.

[-debug-filter <text>] - Debug Filter (privilege: advanced)

This option controls the NDMP modules for which debug logging is to be enabled. option-value can take five values for this option : all, none, normal, backend or "filter-expression".

all enables debug logging for all modules.

none disables debug logging for all modules. It is equivalent to *modify -vserver vservice_name -debug-enable false*.

normal is a shortcut option that enables debug logging for all modules except verbose and io_loop. The equivalent filter string is all-verbose-io_loop.

backend is a short cut option that enables debug logging for all modules except verbose, io_loop, ndmps and ndmpd. The equivalent filter string is all-verbose-io_loop-ndmps-ndmpd.

(filter-expression) is a combination of one or more modules for which debug logs needs to be enabled. Multiple module names can be combined using following operators :

- - to remove the given module from the list of specified modules in the filter string. For example the filter all-ndmpp will enable debug logging for all modules but not ndmpp.
- ^ to add the given module or modules to the list of modules specified in the filter string. For example the filter ndmpp^mover^data will enable debug logging for ndmpp, mover and data.

The possible module names and a brief description is given below:-

+-----+-----+	
Modules	Description
+-----+-----+	
verbose	verbose message
io	I/O process loop
io_loop	I/O process loop verbose messages
ndmps	NDMP service
ndmpp	NDMP Protocol
rpc	General RPC service
fdc_rpc	RPC to FC driver service
auth	Authentication
mover	NDMP MOVER (tape I/O)
data	NDMP DATA (backup/restore)

The `-option-value` for this parameter should be a number.

`[-fh-node-retry-interval <integer>]` - FH Throttle Value for Node (privilege: advanced)

NDMP protocol sends back file history information for all files in phase 4 of dump to DMA. In the presence of slow DMA or high latency networks, the amount of file history being generated exceeds the amount being consumed by the DMA. To handle slow reader conditions, a flow control mechanism is now introduced where file history generation is throttled when a DMA is slow in consuming them. The value for this option indicates how frequently should the file history be resent if it was throttled. The default value is 250 milliseconds. This option is persistent across reboots.

The `-option-value` for this parameter should be a number.

`[-restore-vm-cache-size <integer>]` - Restore VM File Cache Size (privilege: advanced)

This option mandates the number of WAFL buffers pinned in memory by various meta-files used by logical restore. The minimum and maximum values are 4 and 1024, respectively. The default value for this option is 64. This option is persistent across reboots.

Depending on the value of this option, various meta-files are assigned a number of WAFL buffers that need to be pinned in memory.

Meta-filename	Number of WAFL buffers to be pinned in memory
dumpmap	ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size
filemap	ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size
aclfile_map	ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size
inomap	ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size / 2
basemap	ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size / 2
flipmap	ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size / 2
revmap	ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size / 2
clrimap	ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size / 4
mfp_for_inotab	ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size / 4
map	ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size / 4
offsetfile_map	ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size / 4

The `-option-value` for this parameter should be a number between 4 and 1024.

`[-enable {true|false}]` - Enable NDMP on Vserver

When the option is set to *true*, the NDMP daemon handles requests, and when set to *false*, the NDMP daemon does not handle requests. Enabling and disabling the option is equivalent to executing the following commands: *vserver services ndmp on* and *vserver services ndmp off* respectively. This option is persistent across reboots. The default value of this option is *false*.

The `-option-value` for this parameter is either true or false.

`[-preferred-interface-role {cluster|data|node-mgmt|intercluster|cluster-mgmt}, ...]` - Preferred Interface Role

This option allows the user to specify the preferred Logical Interface (LIF) role while establishing an NDMP data connection channel. The NDMP data server or the NDMP mover establishes a data channel from the node that owns the volume or the tape device respectively. This option is used on the node that owns the volume or the tape device. The order of IP addresses that are used to establish the data connection depends on the order of LIF roles specified in this option.

The default value for this option for the admin Vserver is *intercluster*, *cluster-mgmt*, *node-mgmt*

The default value for this option for a data Vserver is *intercluster*, *data*.

[-secondary-debug-filter <text>] - Secondary Debug Filter (privilege: advanced)

This option allows control on NDMP debug logging. This option takes a comma separated tag=value pairs. The supported tag is *IPADDR* which can be used to specify Vserver IP addresses for which NDMP debugging is required. If this option is set and the option *debug-enable* is set to true, then the debug-filter option is applicable to sessions whose control connection IP addresses match the IP addresses that are listed in the option. If this option is not set, the debug filter is applicable to all Vserver sessions. By default, this option does not have a value set.

[-is-secure-control-connection-enabled {true|false}] - Is Secure Control Connection Enabled

This option enables NDMP service to accept control connections over secure sockets on TCP port 30000. This option is persistent across reboots. The default value of this option is *false*.

Examples

The following example show how to enable NDMP on a Vserver and set authorization type to plaintext :

```
cluster1::> vserver services ndmp modify -vserver vs1 -enable true -authtype plaintext
cluster1::>
```

vserver services ndmp off

Disable NDMP service

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command is used to disable NDMP service on a specific Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver.

Examples

The following example disables NDMP on a specific Vserver:

```
cluster1::> vserver services ndmp off -vserver vs1
```

vserver services ndmp on

Enable NDMP service

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command is used to enable NDMP service on a specific Vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver.

Examples

The following example enables NDMP service on a specific Vserver:

```
cluster1::> vservice services ndmp on -vservice vs1
```

vservice services ndmp probe

Display list of NDMP sessions

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vservice* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The “[system services ndmp probe](#)” on [page 1265](#) command displays diagnostic information about NDMP sessions belonging to a specific Vservice in the cluster. The following fields are displayed for each of the sessions:

- Vservice
- Session identifier
- NDMP version
- Session authorized
- Data state
- Data operation
- Data server halt reason
- Data server connect type
- Data server connect address
- Data server connect port
- Data bytes processed
- Mover state
- Mover mode
- Mover pause reason
- Mover halt reason
- Mover record size
- Mover record number
- Mover bytes moved
- Mover seek position
- Mover bytes left to read
- Mover window offset
- Mover window length
- Mover position
- Mover SetRecordSize flag
- Mover SetWindow flag
- Mover connect type
- Mover connect address
- Mover connect port
- Effective host

- NDMP client address
- NDMP client port
- SCSI device ID
- SCSI hostadapter
- SCSI target ID
- SCSI LUN ID
- Tape device
- Tape mode
- Node
- Is Secure Control Connection
- Data Backup Mode
- Data Path
- NDMP Source Address

Parameters

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

This parameter Specifies the Vserver context in which NDMP sessions are running.

[-session-id <text>] - Session Identifier

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about a specific NDMP session. A session-id is a string used to identify a particular NDMP session.

[-ndmp-version <integer>] - NDMP Version

This parameter refers to the NDMP protocol version being used in the session.

[-session-authorized {true|false}] - Session Authorized

This parameter indicates whether an NDMP session is authenticated or not.

[-data-state <component state>] - Data State

This parameter identifies the current state of the data server's state machine.

[-data-operation <data operation>] - Data Operation

This parameter identifies the data server's current operation.

[-data-halt-reason <halt reason>] - Data Server Halt Reason

This parameter identifies the event that caused the data server state machine to enter the HALTED state.

[-data-con-addr-type <address type>] - Data Server Connect Type

This parameter specifies the type of data connection established by the data server. The data connection can be established locally within a given system or between remote networked systems.

[-data-con-addr <text>] - Data Server Connect Address

This parameter specifies the connection endpoint information for the data server's data connection.

[-data-con-port <integer>] - Data Server Connect Port

This parameter specifies the TCP/IP port that the data server will use when establishing a data connection.

[-data-bytes-processed <integer>] - Data Bytes Processed

This parameter represents the cumulative number of data stream bytes transferred between the backup or recovery method and the data connection during the current data operation.

[-mover-state <component state>] - Mover State

This parameter identifies the current state of the NDMP tape server's mover state machine.

[-mover-mode <mover mode>] - Mover Mode

This parameter identifies the direction of the mover data transfer.

[-mover-pause-reason <pause reason>] - Mover Pause Reason

This parameter identifies the event that caused the mover state machine to enter the PAUSED state.

[-mover-halt-reason <halt reason>] - Mover Halt Reason

This parameter field identifies the event that caused the mover state machine to enter the HALTED state.

[-mover-record-size <integer>] - Mover Record Size

This parameter represents the current mover record size in bytes.

[-mover-record-num <integer>] - Mover Record Number

This parameter represents the last tape record processed by the mover.

[-mover-bytes-moved <integer>] - Mover Bytes Moved

This parameter represents the cumulative number of data stream bytes written to the data connection or the number of data stream bytes read from the data connection and written to the tape subsystem, depending on the mode of mover operation.

[-mover-seek-position <integer>] - Mover Seek Position

This parameter represents the data stream offset of the first byte the DMA requested the mover to transfer to the data connection during a mover read operation.

[-mover-bytes-left-to-read <integer>] - Mover Bytes Left to Read

This parameter represents the number of data bytes remaining to be transferred to the data connection to satisfy the current NDMP_MOVER_READ request.

[-mover-window-offset <integer>] - Mover Window Offset

This parameter represents the absolute offset of the first byte of the mover window within the overall data stream.

[-mover-window-length <integer>] - Mover Window Length

This parameter represents the length of the current mover window in bytes.

[-mover-position <integer>] - Mover Position

This parameter can be used to list only those sessions, whose mover position matches a specific value. Mover-position should be an integer.

[-mover-setrecordsize-flag {true|false}] - Mover SetRecordSize Flag

This parameter is used by the DMA to establish the record size used for mover-initiated tape read and write operations.

[-mover-setwindow-flag {true|false}] - Mover SetWindow Flag

This flag represents whether a mover window has been set or not. A mover window represents the portion of the overall backup stream that is accessible to the mover without intervening DMA tape manipulation.

[-mover-con-addr-type <address type>] - Mover Connect Type

This parameter specifies the type of data connection established by the mover. The data connection can be established locally within a given system or between remote networked systems.

[-mover-con-addr <text>] - Mover Connect Address

This parameter specifies the endpoint address or addresses that the mover will use when establishing a data connection.

[-mover-con-port <integer>] - Mover Connect Port

This parameter specifies the TCP/IP port that the mover will use when establishing a data connection.

[-eff-host <host type>] - Effective Host

This parameter indicates the host context in which the NDMP session runs. The valid values are: PRIMARY or PARTNER.

[-client-addr <text>] - NDMP Client Address

This parameter specifies the client's IP address.

[-client-port <integer>] - NDMP Client Port

This parameter specifies the client's port number.

[-spt-device-id <text>] - SCSI Device ID

This parameter specifies the SCSI device ID.

[-spt-ha <integer>] - SCSI Host Adapter

This parameter specifies the SCSI host adapter.

[-spt-scsi-id <integer>] - SCSI Target ID

This parameter specifies the SCSI target.

[-spt-scsi-lun <integer>] - SCSI LUN ID

This parameter specifies the SCSI LUN ID.

[-tape-device <text>] - Tape Device

This parameter specifies the name to identify the tape device.

[-tape-mode <mover mode>] - Tape Mode

This parameter specifies the mode in which tapes are opened.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the sessions running on the specified node only. Node should be a valid node name.

[-is-secure-control-connection {true|false}] - Is Secure Control Connection

This parameter specifies whether the control connection is secure or not.

[-data-backup-mode <text>] - Data Backup Mode

This parameter specifies whether the mode of data backup is Dump or SMTape.

[-data-path <text>] - Data Path

This parameter specifies the path of data being backed up.

[-source-addr <text>] - NDMP Source Address

This parameter specifies the control connection IP address of the NDMP session.

Examples

The following example displays diagnostic information about all the sessions in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> vserver services ndmp probe
```

```
      Vserver Name: vserver1
      Session Identifier: 1000:7445
      NDMP Version: 4
      Session Authorized: true
      Data State: IDLE
      Data Operation: NOACTION
      Data Server Halt Reason: NA
```

```
....
...
```

```
      Vserver Name: vserver2
      Session Identifier: 1000:7446
      NDMP Version: 4
      Session Authorized: true
      Data State: IDLE
      Data Operation: NOACTION
      Data Server Halt Reason: NA
```

```
....
...
```

The following example displays diagnostic information of sessions associated with Vserver vserver1 only:

```
cluster1::> vsver services ndmp probe -vsver vsver1
```

```
      Vserver Name: vsver1
      Session Identifier: 1000:7445
      NDMP Version: 4
      Session Authorized: true
      Data State: IDLE
      Data Operation: NOACTION
      Data Server Halt Reason: NA
....
....
....
....
```

vsver services ndmp show

Display NDMP Properties

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command is used to display NDMP options on Vservers.

A combination of parameters can be optionally specified so as to list only a subset of Vservers where specific values of NDMP options are met. A short description of each of the options is provided in the parameters section.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vsver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP options for that Vserver alone.

[-maxversion <integer>] - NDMP Version

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP options for Vservers where the highest NDMP protocol version supported matches the specified input value. The only supported value is 4.

[-ignore-ctime-enabled {true|false}] - Ignore Ctime

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP options for Vservers, where the value for `ignore-ctime-enabled` matches the specified input value.

This option, when *true*, allows user to exclude files with ctime changed from storage system's incremental dumps since other processes like virus scanning often alter the ctime of files. When this option is *false*, backup on the Vserver will include all files with a change or modified time later than the last dump in the previous level dump. The default value is *false*. This option is persistent across reboots.

Most WIN32 APIs are often unaware of the "last changed time", ctime, they often incorrectly set a later time for files, causing these files to be included in the Vserver's incremental dumps, making the incremental dump very large. This is partially defying the purpose of having incremental dumps, since one uses incremental dumps to speed up the backup by only dumping files that were truly changed since the last backup.

The possible value for this parameter is either true or false.

[-offset-map-enable {true|false}] - Enable Offset Map

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP options for Vservers, where the value for `offset-map-enable` matches the specified input value.

This option is used to enable or disable generation of the inode offset map during NDMP based dump backups. The offset map is required to perform Enhanced Direct Access Restore (DAR) on the backup data. Enhanced DAR provides support for directory DAR and DAR of files with NT streams. The default value for this option is *true*. This option is persistent across reboots.

The possible value for this parameter is either true or false.

[-tcpnodelay {true|false}] - Enable TCP Nodelay

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP options for Vservers, where the value for `tcpnodelay` matches the specified input value.

This parameter Enables/Disables the TCPNODELAY configuration parameter for the socket between the Vserver and the DMA. When set to true, the Nagle algorithm is disabled and small packets are sent immediately rather than held and bundled with other small packets. This optimizes the system for response time rather than throughput.

This option becomes active when the next NDMP session starts. Existing sessions are unaffected. The default value for this option is *false*. This option is persistent across reboots.

The possible value for this parameter is either true or false.

[-tcpwinsize <integer>] - TCP Window Size

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP options for Vservers, where the value for `tcpwinsize` matches the specified input value.

This option shows the TCP buffer size of the NDMP data connection. The minimum and maximum values are 8192(8K) and 262,144(256K), respectively. The default value for this option is 32768(32K).

This option is persistent across reboots.

The possible value for this parameter is a number between 8192(8K) and 262,144(256K).

[-data-port-range <text>] - Data Port Range

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP options for Vservers, where the value for `data-port-range` matches the specified input value.

This option shows the port range on which the NDMP server can listen for data connections.

The format of this option is *start_port - end_port* start_port, end_port can have values between [1024-65535]; start_port must be lesser than or equal to end_port. If a valid range is specified, NDMP uses a port within that range to listen for data connections. A listen request fails if no ports in the specified range are free.

This option is modifiable only from the admin Vserver context and the said option is applicable for all the data Vservers and the admin Vserver. For example, if the value of the above option is set with 2000-3000, the same value will be applicable throughout the cluster. The value *all* implies that any available port can be used to listen for data connections. The default value for this option is *all*. This option is persistent across reboots.

The value for this option is displayed in the format {<start_port>-<end port> | all }- where start_port, end_port can have values between [1024-65535]; start_port must be lesser than or equal to end_port.

[-backup-log-enable {true|false}] - Enable Backup Log

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP options for Vservers, where the value for `>backup-log-enable` matches the specified input value.

Backup logging captures important events during dump/restore and records them in `/mroot/etc/log/backup` on the root volume. The default value for this option is *true*. This option is persistent across reboots.

The possible value for this parameter is *true/false*.

`[-per-qtree-exclude-enable {true|false}] - Enable per Qtree Exclusion`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP options for Vservers, where the value for `per-qtree-exclude-enable` matches the specified input value.

If this option is *true*, users can specify exclude list on a per qtree basis to be excluded from backup. This exclude list will override any values already present due to 'EXCLUDE' environment variable. The user can specify the exclusion list through a `.exclude_list` file which resides at the root of the qtree. The exclusion list can be a list of files or files that match a specified pattern. The default value for this option is *false*. This option is persistent across reboots.

The possible value for this parameter is either *true* or *false*.

`[-authtype <NDMP Authentication types>, ...] - Authentication Type`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP options for Vservers, where the value for `authtype` matches the specified input value.

Allows the administrator to choose the authentication method. NDMP supports three authentication types: *challenge*, *plaintext* and *plaintext_sso*. The *plaintext_sso* authentication type is mutually exclusive with the other authentication types. By setting the authentication type as *plaintext_sso*, the actual password for the user can be used to authenticate instead of having to generate an NDMP specific password. The default of this option is *challenge*. This option is persistent across reboots.

The possible value for this parameter can be {*challenge* | *plaintext* | *plaintext_sso* | *challenge, plaintext* | *plaintext, challenge*}.

`[-debug-enable {true|false}] - Enable Debug (privilege: advanced)`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP options for Vservers, where the value for `debug-enable` matches the specified input value.

This option enables debug logging for NDMP. Debug messages will be logged to the `ndmpd` log file `/mroot/etc/log/mlog/ndmpd.log`. The default value for this option is *false*. This option is persistent across reboots.

The possible value for this parameter is either *true* or *false*.

`[-debug-filter <text>] - Debug Filter (privilege: advanced)`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP options for Vservers, where the value for `debug-filter` matches the specified input value.

This option controls the NDMP modules for which debug logging is to be enabled. option-value can take five values for this option : *all*, *none*, *normal*, *backend* or "*filter-expression*".

all enables debug logging for all modules.

none disables debug logging for all modules. It is equivalent to `modify -vserver vserver_name -debug-enable false`.

normal is a shortcut option that enables debug logging for all modules except verbose and io_loop. The equivalent filter string is all-verbose-io_loop.

backend is a short cut option that enables debug logging for all modules except verbose, io_loop, ndmps and ndmmpd. The equivalent filter string is all-verbose-io_loop-ndmps-ndmmpd.

(*filter-expression*) is a combination of one or more modules for which debug logs needs to be enabled. Multiple module names can be combined using following operators :

- - to remove the given module from the list of specified modules in the filter string. For example the filter all-ndmmp will enable debug logging for all modules but not ndmmp.
- ^ to add the given module or modules to the list of modules specified in the filter string. For example the filter ndmmp^mover^data will enable debug logging for ndmmp, mover and data.

The possible module names and a brief description is given below:-

Modules	Description
verbose	verbose message
io	I/O process loop
io_loop	I/O process loop verbose messages
ndmps	NDMP service
ndmmp	NDMP Protocol
rpc	General RPC service
fdc_rpc	RPC to FC driver service
auth	Authentication
mover	NDMP MOVER (tape I/O)
data	NDMP DATA (backup/restore)
scsi	NDMP SCSI (robot/tape ops)
bkup_rpc	RPC to Backup service client
bkup_rpc_s	RPC to Backup service server
conf	Debug configure/reconfigure
dblade	Dblade specific messages
timer	NDMP server timeout messages
vldb	VLDB service
smf	SMF Gateway messages
common	NDMP common state
ext	NDMP extensions messages
ndmprpc	NDMP Mhost RPC server

The default value for this option is *none*. This option is persistent across reboots.

The possible value for this parameter can be {all | none | normal | backend | 'filter-expression'}.

[-dump-logical-find <text>] - Enable Logical Find for Dump (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP options for Vservers, where the value for dump-logical-find matches the specified input value.

This option specifies whether to follow inode-file walk or tree walk for phase I of the dump. Choosing inode-file walk or tree walk affects the performance of the dump. This option can take following values:

If *default* is specified, then level 0 and incremental volume as well as qtree dumps will use inode walk. All the subtree dumps will use tree walk.

If *always* is specified, all dumps will follow treewalk.

A *comma-separated* list of values in any combination from the following list:

- `vol_baseline`: Level 0 full volume backup will follow treewalk.
- `vol_incr`: Incremental full volume backup will follow treewalk.
- `qtree_baseline`: Level 0 qtree backup will follow treewalk.
- `qtree_incr`: Incremental qtree backup will follow treewalk.

The default value for this option is *default*. This option is persistent across reboots.

The possible value for this parameter could be {`default` | `always` | `'vol_baseline'` | `'vol_baseline,qtree_baseline'` | ...}.

`[-abort-on-disk-error {true|false}]` - Enable Abort on Disk Error (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP options for Vservers, where the value for `abort-on-disk-error` matches the specified input value.

If this option is *true*, dump will abort the backup operation on detection of irrecoverable data blocks in user files. If this option is *false*, dump will proceed with backup operation - even if irrecoverable data blocks in user files are detected. On detection of irrecoverable data blocks, dump will send a log message to DMA and also log an entry in `/mroot/etc/log/backup` file. The default value for this option is *false*. This option is persistent across reboots.

The value for this parameter is either true or false.

`[-fh-dir-retry-interval <integer>]` - FH Throttle Value for Dir (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP options for Vservers, where the value for `fh-dir-retry-interval` matches the specified input value.

NDMP protocol sends back file history information for all directories in phase 3 of dump to DMA. In the presence of slow DMA or high latency networks, the amount of file history being generated exceeds the amount being consumed by the DMA. To handle a slow reader, a flow control mechanism is now introduced where file history generation is throttled when a DMA is slow in consuming them. The value for this option indicates how frequently should the file history be resent if it was throttled. The default value is 250 milliseconds. This option is persistent across reboots.

The value for this parameter is a number.

`[-fh-node-retry-interval <integer>]` - FH Throttle Value for Node (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP options for Vservers, where the value for `fh-node-retry-interval` matches the specified input value.

NDMP protocol sends back file history information for all files in phase 4 of dump to DMA. In the presence of slow DMA or high latency networks, the amount of file history being generated exceeds the amount being consumed by the DMA. To handle slow reader conditions, a flow control mechanism is now introduced where file history generation is throttled when a DMA is slow in consuming them. The value for this option indicates how frequently should the file history be resent if it was throttled. The default value is 250 milliseconds. This option is persistent across reboots.

The value for this parameter is a number.

`[-restore-vm-cache-size <integer>]` - Restore VM File Cache Size (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP options for Vservers, where the value for `restore-vm-cache-size` matches the specified input value.

This option mandates the number of WAFL buffers pinned in memory by various meta-files used by logical restore. The minimum and maximum values are 4 and 1024, respectively. The default value for this option is 64. This option is persistent across reboots.

Depending on the value of this option, various meta-files are assigned a number of WAFL buffers that need to be pinned in memory.

Meta-filename	Number of WAFL buffers to be pinned in memory
dumpmap	ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size
filemap	ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size
aclfile_map	ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size
inomap	ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size / 2
basemap	ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size / 2
flipmap	ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size / 2
revmap	ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size / 2
clrimap	ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size / 4
mfp_for_inotab	ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size / 4
map	ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size / 4
offsetfile_map	ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size / 4

The possible value for this parameter is a number between 4 and 1024.

[-enable {true/false}] - Enable NDMP on Vserver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP options for Vservers, where the value for `enable` matches the specified input value.

When the option is set to *true*, the NDMP daemon handles requests, and when set to *false*, the NDMP daemon does not handle requests. Enabling and disabling the option is equivalent to executing the following commands: *vserver services ndmp on* and *vserver services ndmp off* respectively. This option is persistent across reboots. The default value of this option is *false*.

The value for this parameter is either true or false.

[-preferred-interface-role {cluster|data|node-mgmt|intercluster|cluster-mgmt}, ...] - Preferred Interface Role

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP options for Vservers, where the value for `preferred-interface-role` matches the specified input value.

This option allows the user to specify the preferred Logical Interface (LIF) role while establishing an NDMP data connection channel. The NDMP data server or the NDMP mover establishes a data channel from the node that owns the volume or the tape device respectively. This option is used on the node that owns the volume or the tape device. The order of IP addresses that are used to establish the data connection depends on the order of LIF roles specified in this option.

The default value for this option for the admin Vserver is *intercluster, cluster-mgmt, node-mgmt*

The default value for this option for a data Vserver is *intercluster, data*.

[-secondary-debug-filter <text>] - Secondary Debug Filter (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP options for Vservers, where the value for `secondary-debug-filter` matches the specified input value.

This option allows control on NDMP debug logging. This option takes a comma separated tag=value pairs. The supported tag is *IPADDR* which can be used to specify Vserver IP addresses for which NDMP debugging is required. If this option is set and the option `debug-enable` is set to true, then the debug-filter option is applicable to sessions whose control connection IP addresses match the IP addresses that are

listed in the option. If this option is not set, the debug filter is applicable to all Vserver sessions. By default, this option does not have a value set.

`[-is-secure-control-connection-enabled {true|false}] - Is Secure Control Connection Enabled`

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP options for Vservers, where the value for `is-secure-control-connection-enabled` matches the specified input value.

This option enables NDMP service to accept control connections over secure sockets on TCP port 30000. This option is persistent across reboots. The default value of this option is *false*.

Examples

The following example displays NDMP options for the Vserver(s).

```
cluster1::> vsriver services ndmp show
```

VServer	Enabled	Authentication type
cluster	true	plaintext
vs1	true	plaintext
vs2	true	plaintext

3 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::>
```

The following example displays detailed NDMP options for a Vserver.

```
cluster1::*> vsriver services ndmp show -vsriver vs1 -instance
```

```

      Vserver: vs1
      NDMP Version: 4
      Ignore Ctime: false
      Enable Offset Map: true
      Enable TCP Nodelay: false
      TCP Window Size: 32768
      Data Port Range: all
      Enable Backup Log: true
      Enable per Qtree Exclusion: false
      Authentication Type: plaintext
      Enable Debug: false
      Debug Filter: none
      Enable Logical Find for Dump: default
      Enable Abort on Disk Error: false
      FH Throttle Value for Dir: 250
      FH Throttle Value for Node: 250
      Restore VM File Cache Size: 64
      Enable Logging of VM Stats for Dump: false
      Enable NDMP on Vserver: true
      Preferred Interface Role: intercluster, data
      Secondary Debug Filter: -
      Is Secure Control Connection Enabled: false
```

```
cluster1::*>
```

vsriver services ndmp status

Display list of NDMP sessions

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsriver services ndmp status` command lists NDMP sessions belonging to a specific Vserver in the cluster. By default it lists the following details about the active sessions:

- Vserver Name
- Session ID

A combination of parameters can be optionally supplied so as to list only those sessions which match specific conditions. A short description of each of the parameter is provided in the parameters section.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

This optional parameter specifies which all additional fields to display. Any combination of the following fields are valid:

- ndmp-version
- session-authorized
- data-state
- data-operation
- data-halt-reason
- data-con-addr-type
- data-con-addr
- data-con-port
- data-bytes-processed
- mover-state
- mover-mode
- mover-pause-reason
- mover-halt-reason
- mover-record-size
- mover-record-num
- mover-bytes-moved
- mover-seek-position
- mover-bytes-left-to-read
- mover-window-offset
- mover-window-length
- mover-position
- mover-setrecordsize-flag
- mover-setwindow-flag
- mover-con-addr-type
- mover-con-addr
- mover-con-port
- eff-host
- client-addr
- client-port
- spt-device-id
- spt-ha
- spt-scsi-id
- spt-scsi-lun
- tape-device
- tape-modes

- node
- is-secure-control-connection
- data-backup-mode
- data-path
- source-addr

[-instance]

If this parameter is specified, the command displays detailed information about all the active sessions.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

Specifies the Vserver context in which NDMP sessions are running.

[-session-id <text>] - Session Identifier

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about specific NDMP session. A session-id is a string used to identify a particular NDMP session.

[-ndmp-version <integer>] - NDMP Version

This parameter refers to the NDMP protocol version being used in the session.

[-session-authorized {true|false}] - Session Authorized

This field indicates whether an NDMP session is authenticated or not.

[-data-state <component state>] - Data State

This field identifies the current state of the data server's state machine.

[-data-operation <data operation>] - Data Operation

This field identifies the data server's current operation.

[-data-halt-reason <halt reason>] - Data Server Halt Reason

This field identifies the event that caused the data server state machine to enter the HALTED state.

[-data-con-addr-type <address type>] - Data Server Connect Type

This field specifies the type of data connection established by the data server. The data connection can be established locally within a given system or between remote networked systems.

[-data-con-addr <text>] - Data Server Connect Address

This specifies the connection endpoint information for the data server's data connection.

[-data-con-port <integer>] - Data Server Connect Port

This specifies the TCP/IP port that the data server will use when establishing a data connection.

[-data-bytes-processed <integer>] - Data Bytes Processed

This field represents the cumulative number of data stream bytes transferred between the backup or recovery method and the data connection during the current data operation.

[-mover-state <component state>] - Mover State

This parameter identifies the current state of the NDMP tape server's mover state machine.

[-mover-mode <mover mode>] - Mover Mode

This parameter identifies the direction of the mover data transfer.

[-mover-pause-reason <pause reason>] - Mover Pause Reason

This parameter identifies the event that caused the mover state machine to enter the PAUSED state.

[-mover-halt-reason <halt reason>] - Mover Halt Reason

This integer field identifies the event that caused the mover state machine to enter the HALTED state.

[-mover-record-size <integer>] - Mover Record Size

This field represents the current mover record size in bytes.

[-mover-record-num <integer>] - Mover Record Number

This field represents the last tape record processed by the mover.

[-mover-bytes-moved <integer>] - Mover Bytes Moved

This field represents the cumulative number of data stream bytes written to the data connection or the number of data stream bytes read from the data connection and written to the tape subsystem, depending on the mode of mover operation.

[-mover-seek-position <integer>] - Mover Seek Position

This field represents the data stream offset of the first byte the DMA requested the mover to transfer to the data connection during a mover read operation.

[-mover-bytes-left-to-read <integer>] - Mover Bytes Left to Read

This field represents the number of data bytes remaining to be transferred to the data connection to satisfy the current NDMP_MOVER_READ request.

[-mover-window-offset <integer>] - Mover Window Offset

This field represents the absolute offset of the first byte of the mover window within the overall data stream.

[-mover-window-length <integer>] - Mover Window Length

This field represents the length of the current mover window in bytes.

[-mover-position <integer>] - Mover Position

This parameter can be used to list only those sessions, whose mover position matches a specific value. Mover-position should be an integer.

[-mover-setrecordsize-flag {true|false}] - Mover SetRecordSize Flag

This field is used by the DMA to establish the record size used for mover-initiated tape read and write operations.

[-mover-setwindow-flag {true|false}] - Mover SetWindow Flag

This flag represents whether a mover window has been set or not. A mover window represents the portion of the overall backup stream that is accessible to the mover without intervening DMA tape manipulation.

[-mover-con-addr-type <address type>] - Mover Connect Type

This field specifies the type of data connection established by the mover. The data connection can be established locally within a given system or between remote networked systems.

[-mover-con-addr <text>] - Mover Connect Address

This specifies the endpoint address or addresses that the mover will use when establishing a data connection.

[-mover-con-port <integer>] - Mover Connect Port

This specifies the TCP/IP port that the mover will use when establishing a data connection.

[-eff-host <host type>] - Effective Host

This field indicates the host context in which the NDMP session runs. The valid values are: PRIMARY or PARTNER.

[-client-addr <text>] - NDMP Client Address

This parameter specifies the client's IP address.

[-client-port <integer>] - NDMP Client Port

This parameter specifies the client's port number.

[-spt-device-id <text>] - SCSI Device ID

This parameter specifies the SCSI device ID.

[-spt-ha <integer>] - SCSI Host Adapter

This parameter specifies the SCSI host adapter.

[-spt-scsi-id <integer>] - SCSI Target ID

This parameter specifies the SCSI target.

[-spt-scsi-lun <integer>] - SCSI LUN ID

This parameter specifies the SCSI LUN ID.

[-tape-device <text>] - Tape Device

This parameter specifies the name to identify the tape device.

[-tape-mode <mover mode>] - Tape Mode

This parameter specifies the mode in which tapes are opened.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the sessions running on the specified node only. Node should be a valid node name.

[-is-secure-control-connection {true|false}] - Is Secure Control Connection

This parameter specifies whether the control connection is secure or not.

[-data-backup-mode <text>] - Data Backup Mode

This parameter specifies whether the mode of data backup is Dump or SMTape.

[-data-path <text>] - Data Path

This parameter specifies the path of data being backed up.

[-source-addr <text>] - NDMP Source Address

This parameter specifies the control connection IP address of the NDMP session.

Examples

The following example displays all the NDMP sessions on the cluster:

```
cluster1::> vserver services ndmp status
              Session
      Vserver   Id
-----
      vserver1  1000:7445
      vserver2  1000:7446
      vserver2  1000:7447
3 entries were displayed.
```

The following example shows how to display only the sessions running belonging to Vserver vserver2:

```
cluster1::> vserver services ndmp status -vserver vserver2
              Session
      Vserver   Id
-----
      vserver2  1000:7446
      vserver2  1000:7447
2 entries were displayed.
```

vserver services ndmp log commands

The log directory

vserver services ndmp log start

Start logging for the specified NDMP session

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command is used to start logging on an active NDMP session on a vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver.

-session-id <text> - Session Identifier

This parameter specifies the NDMP session-id on which logging needs to be started.

-filter <text> - Level Filter

Use this parameter to specify the filter for a particular session ID. This parameter controls the NDMP modules for which logging is to be enabled. This parameter can take five values. They are as follow : *all*, *none*, *normal*, *backend* or "*filter-expression*". The default value for this is *none*.

- *all* turns on logging for all modules.
- *none* disables logging for all modules.
- *normal* is a short cut parameter that enables logging for all modules except *verbose* and *io_loop*. The equivalent filter string is *all-verbose-io_loop*
- *backend* is a short cut parameter that enables logging for all modules except *verbose*, *io_loop*, *ndmps* and *ndmppd*. The equivalent filter string is *all-verbose-io_loop-ndmps-ndmppd*
- (*filter-expression*) is a combination of one or more modules for which logs needs to be enabled. Multiple module names can be combined using following operators :
 - - to remove the given module from the list of specified modules in the filter string. For example the filter *all-ndmpp* will enable logging for all modules but not *ndmpp*.
 - ^ to add the given module or modules to the list of modules specified in the filter string. For example the filter *ndmpp^mover^data* will enable logging for *ndmpp*, *mover* and *data*.

The possible module names and a brief description is given below:

Modules	Description
verbose	verbose message
io	I/O process loop
io_loop	I/O process loop verbose messages
ndmps	NDMP service
ndmpp	NDMP Protocol
rpc	General RPC service
fdc_rpc	RPC to FC driver service
auth	Authentication
mover	NDMP MOVER (tape I/O)
data	NDMP DATA (backup/restore)
scsi	NDMP SCSI (robot/tape ops)
bkup_rpc	RPC to Backup service client
bkup_rpc_s	RPC to Backup service server
cleaner	Backup/Mover session cleaner
conf	Debug configure/reconfigure
dblade	Dblade specific messages
timer	NDMP server timeout messages
vldb	VLDB service
smf	SMF Gateway messages
vol	VOL OPS service
sv	SnapVault NDMP extension
common	NDMP common state
ext	NDMP extensions messages
sm	SnapMirror NDMP extension
ndmprpc	NDMP Mhost RPC server

Examples

The following example shows how to start logging on a specific NDMP session 1000:35512, running on vserver cluster1-01 with filter all.

```
cluster1::*> vserver services ndmp log start -vserver cluster1-01 -session-id 1000:35512 -filter all
```

vserver services ndmp log stop

Stop logging for the specified NDMP session

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command is used to stop logging on an active NDMP session on a vserver.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver.

-session-id <text> - Session Identifier

This parameter specifies the NDMP session-id on which logging needs to be stopped.

Examples

The following example shows how to stop logging on a specific NDMP session 1000:35512 , running on vserver cluster1-01.

```
cluster1::*> vserver services ndmp log stop -vserver cluster1-01 -session-id 1000:35512
```

vserver services ndmp restartable-backup commands

The restartable-backup directory

vserver services ndmp restartable-backup delete

Delete an NDMP restartable backup context

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver services ndmp restartable-backup delete` command deletes an NDMP restartable backup context. The `-force` flag can be used to forcibly destroy a NDMP restartable backup context.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver for which NDMP restartable backup context is to be deleted.

-context-id <UUID> - Context Identifier

This parameter specifies the NDMP restartable backup context ID which needs to be deleted.

[-force [true]] - Force Delete (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the context is deleted even if there are internal errors.

Examples

The following example shows how to delete an NDMP restartable backup context:

```
cluster1::> vsver services restartable-backup delete -vsver cluster1-01 -context-id 0f8f5c44-d540-11e5-8c45-005056963504
cluster1::>
```

vsver services ndmp restartable-backup show

Display NDMP restartable backup contexts

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsver services ndmp restartable-backup show` command lists the NDMP restartable backup contexts present in the cluster. By default it lists the following details about the context:

- Vserver Name
- Context Identifier
- Is Cleanup Pending?

A combination of parameters can be optionally supplied so as to list only those contexts which match specific conditions. A short description of each of the parameter is provided in the parameters section.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vsver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP restartable backup contexts that match the specified Vserver.

[-context-id <UUID>] - Context Identifier

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP restartable backup contexts where the value for `-context-id` matches the specified input value.

This parameter specifies the UUID of NDMP restartable backup contexts.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP restartable backup contexts where the value for volume matches the specified input value.

This parameter specifies the volume path information

[-is-cleanup-pending {true|false}] - Is Cleanup Pending?

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP restartable backup contexts where the value for `-is-cleanup-pending` matches the specified input value.

This parameter indicates whether the context is being deleted.

[-engine-type <text>] - Backup Engine Type

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP restartable backup contexts where the value for `engine-type` matches the specified input value.

This parameter specifies the backup engine type.

[-auto-snapshot {true|false}] - Is Snapshot Copy Auto-created?

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP restartable backup contexts where the value for auto-snapshot matches the specified input value.

This parameter indicates if the Snapshot copy was created by DUMP engine.

[-no-acls {true|false}] - Is NO_ACLS Set? (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP restartable backup contexts where the value for no-acls matches the specified input value.

This parameter specifies if NO_ACLS environment variable is set.

[-dump-path <text>] - Dump Path

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP restartable backup contexts where the value for dumppath matches the specified input value.

This parameter represents the corresponding local volume path which is being backed up.

[-backup-level <integer>] - Incremental Backup Level ID

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP restartable backup contexts where the value for backup-level matches the specified input value.

This parameter specifies the backup level.

[-dump-date <integer>] - Dump Date (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP restartable backup contexts where the value for dumpdate matches the specified input value.

This parameter specifies the dumpdate value in epoch.

[-base-date <integer>] - Base Date (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP restartable backup contexts where the value for basedate matches the specified input value.

This parameter specifies the basedate value in epoch.

[-update-dump-dates {true|false}] - Dump Dates Require Update? (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP restartable backup contexts where the value for update-dumpdates matches the specified input value.

This parameter indicates if dumpdates needs to be updated.

[-dump-name <text>] - Dump Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP restartable backup contexts where the value for dumpname matches the specified input value.

This parameter indicates the name for the dump instance.

[-all-non-qtrees {true|false}] - Is NON_QUOTA_QTREE Set? (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP restartable backup contexts where the value for all-non-qtrees matches the specified input value.

This parameter indicates if NON_QUOTA_TREE environment variable is set.

[-print-options <integer>] - Backup Log Level (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP restartable backup contexts where the value for print-options matches the specified input value.

This parameter specifies the logging level during dump.

[-last-update <integer>] - Context Last Updated Time

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP restartable backup contexts where the value for last-update matches the specified input value.

This parameter specifies the last time(in epoch) when the context was modified.

[-has-offset-map {true|false}] - Has Offset Map?

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP restartable backup contexts where the value for has-offset-map matches the specified input value.

This parameter indicates if offset map is present in the backup image.

[-offset-verify {true|false}] - Offset Verify

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP restartable backup contexts where the value for offset-verify matches the specified input value.

This parameter indicates if offset map is successfully verified during backup.

[-ndmp-env-keys <text>, ...] - NDMP Environment Keys (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP restartable backup contexts where the value for ndmpenvkeys matches the specified input value.

This parameter represents the list of NDMP environment variables set during backup.

[-ndmp-env-values <text>, ...] - NDMP Environment Values (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP restartable backup contexts where the value for ndmpenvvalues matches the specified input value.

This parameter represents the values set for the NDMP environment variables.

[-ndmp-env-count <integer>] - Count of NDMP Environment Variables (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP restartable backup contexts where the value for ndmpenvcount matches the specified input value.

This parameter represents the number of NDMP environment variables set during backup.

[-is-restartable {true|false}] - Is Context Restartable?

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP restartable backup contexts where the value for is-restartable matches the specified input value.

This parameter indicates if the NDMP restartable backup context is restartable.

[-is-busy {true|false}] - Is Context Busy?

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP restartable backup contexts where the value for is-busy matches the specified input value.

This parameter indicates if the NDMP restartable backup context is busy.

[-multi-subtree {true|false}] - Is MULTI_SUBTREE_NAMES Set? (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP restartable backup contexts where the value for multi-subtree matches the specified input value.

This parameter indicates if the NDMP environment variable MULTI_SUBTREE_NAMES is set.

[-logical-find {true|false}] - Is LOGICAL_FIND Set? (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP restartable backup contexts where the value for logical-find matches the specified input value.

This parameter indicates if the NDMP environment variable LOGICAL_FIND is set.

[-exclude-list <text>] - Is EXCLUDE Set? (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP restartable backup contexts where the value for exclude-list matches the specified input value.

This parameter represents the value of the the NDMP environment variable EXCLUDE.

[-restart-pass <integer>] - Restart Pass

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP restartable backup contexts where the value for restart-pass matches the specified input value.

This parameter specifies the dump phase from which to restart.

[-backup-results <integer>] - Status of Backup

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP restartable backup contexts where the value for backup-results matches the specified input value.

This parameter specifies the status of the backup.

[-snap-name <text>] - Snapshot Copy Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP restartable backup contexts where the value for snap-name matches the specified input value.

This parameter specifies the name of the Snapshot copy.

[-is-dp-vol {true|false}] - Is DP Volume? (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP restartable backup contexts where the value for is-dp-vol matches the specified input value.

This parameter indicates if the volume specified in the NDMP restartable context is of type DP.

[-context-status <integer>] - State of the Context

If this parameter is specified, the command displays NDMP restartable backup contexts where the value for context-status matches the specified input value.

This parameter specifies the state of the NDMP restartable context.

Examples

The following example displays all the NDMP restartable contexts on the cluster:

```
cluster1::> vserver services ndmp restartable-backup show
Vserver      Context Identifier      Is Cleanup Pending?
-----
vserver1     53a6760e-d245-11e5-a33b-005056bb2685 false
vserver2     68902360-d245-11e5-a33b-005056bb2685 true
vserver2     d7b74e0d-d24c-11e5-a33b-005056bb2685 false
3 entries were displayed.
```

The following example shows how to display only the contexts belonging to Vserver vserver2:

```
cluster1::> vserver services ndmp restartable-backup show -vserver vserver2
Vserver      Context Identifier      Is Cleanup Pending?
-----
vserver2     68902360-d245-11e5-a33b-005056bb2685 true
vserver2     d7b74e0d-d24c-11e5-a33b-005056bb2685 false
2 entries were displayed.
```

vserver services ndmp extensions commands

The extensions directory

vserver services ndmp extensions modify

Modify NDMP extension status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command is used to enable/disable an NDMP extension in the Vserver-aware NDMP mode.

Parameters

[-is-extension-0x2050-enabled {true|false}] - Is Extension 0x2050 Enabled

If this parameter is specified, the command can be used to modify the status of the extension in the Vserver-aware mode.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable NDMP extension 0x2050 in the Vserver-aware NDMP mode of operation:

```
cluster1::> vserver services ndmp extension modify -is-extension-0x2050-enabled true
cluster1::>
```

vserver services ndmp extensions show

Display NDMP extension status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

This command displays whether an NDMP extension is enabled in the Vserver-aware NDMP mode or not.

Examples

The following example shows how to check the status of NDMP extension 0x2050 in a cluster :

```
cluster1::> vserver services ndmp extension show

Is Extension 0x2050 Enabled: true

cluster1::>
```

Web Services Configuration

Manage web services

These commands manage the availability and authorization for all web services in the cluster.

vserver services web modify

Modify the configuration of web services

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command modifies the availability of the web services on Vservers. Only the services that are installed on every node in the cluster can be configured on Vservers whose type is not 'node'. Enabled services must include authorization configuration in the [“vserver services web access” on page 2053](#) command for the services to be externally available.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

Identifies a Vserver for hosting a specific web service.

-name <text> - Service Name

Identifies the name of the web service.

[-enabled {true|false}] - Enabled

Defines the availability of a service on the Vserver. Disabled services are not accessible through the Vserver's network interfaces. This parameter's default value is dependent on the service. In general, services that provide commonly used features are enabled by default.

[-ssl-only {true|false}] - SSL Only

Defines the encryption enforcement policy for a service on the Vserver. Services for which this parameter is set to true support SSL only and cannot be used over unencrypted HTTP. The default for this value is 'false'.

Examples

The following command sets access to the web port to SSL only:

```
cluster1::> vserver services web modify -vserver vs1 -name portal -ssl-only true
```

vserver services web show

Display the current configuration of web services

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the availability of the web services on Vservers. Only the services that are installed on every node in the cluster can be configured on Vservers whose type is not 'node'. Enabled services must include authorization configuration in the [“vserver services web access” on page 2053](#) command for the services to be externally available.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

Identifies a Vserver for hosting a specific web service.

[-name <text>] - Service Name

Identifies the name of the web service.

[-type <vserver type>] - Type of Vserver

Identifies the type of Vserver on which the service is hosted.

[-version <text>] - Version of Web Service

Defines the version number of the service in the format of major.minor.patch.

[-description <text>] - Description of Web Service

Provides a short description of the web service.

[-long-description <text>] - Long Description of Web Service

Provides a long description of the web service.

[-requires <requirement>, ...] - Service Requirements

Defines the list of requirements that must be met for the service to be successfully executed.

Requirements are defined as a service name, a comparison operator (<=>), and a version number.

[-default-roles <text>, ...] - Default Authorized Roles

Defines the roles that are automatically granted access to the service in the [“vserver services web access show” on page 2054](#) configuration.

[-enabled {true|false}] - Enabled

Defines the availability of a service on the Vserver. Disabled services are not accessible through the Vserver's network interfaces. This parameter's default value is dependent on the service. In general, services that provide commonly used features are enabled by default.

[-ssl-only {true|false}] - SSL Only

Defines the encryption enforcement policy for a service on the Vserver. Services for which this parameter is set to true support SSL only and cannot be used over unencrypted HTTP. The default for this value is 'false'.

Examples

This example displays the availability of the web services on the Vservers.

```
cluster1::vserver services web> show
```

Vserver	Type	Service Name	Description	Enabled
cluster1	admin	cem	OBSOLETE	true
cluster1	admin	ontapi	Remote Administrative API	true
cluster1	admin	portal	Data ONTAP Web Services Portal	true
n6070-8	node	cem	OBSOLETE	true
n6070-8	node	ontapi	Remote Administrative API	true
n6070-8	node	portal	Data ONTAP Web Services Portal	true
n6070-8	node	spi	Service Processor Infrastructure	false
n6070-8	node	supdiag	Support Diagnostics Support	true
n6070-9	node	cem	OBSOLETE	true
n6070-9	node	ontapi	Remote Administrative API	true
n6070-9	node	portal	Data ONTAP Web Services Portal	true
n6070-9	node	spi	Service Processor Infrastructure	false
n6070-9	node	supdiag	Support Diagnostics Support	false

13 entries were displayed.

Web Services Authorization

Manage the authorization for web services

These commands manage the user authorizations for web services in the cluster.

vserver services web access create

Authorize a new role for web service access

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command authorizes roles to access the Vserver's web services. For the user to access services that require authentication, the user's roles, as defined by [“security login show” on page 499](#), must be included in this configuration.

Note: Node Vserver services are authorized with the data Vserver's roles.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

Identifies a Vserver for hosting a specific web service.

-name <text> - Service Name

Identifies the name of the web service.

-role <text> - Role Name

Identifies the new role to be authorized for this service.

Examples

The following example authorizes the role *auditor* - created previously - for the web service:

```
cluster1::> vservice services web access create -name ontapi -role auditor
```

vservice services web access delete

Remove role authorization for web service access

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command removes the authorization of a role from the Vserver's web services. A service for which no roles are defined has a single role of 'none' automatically displayed in this configuration.

Note: Node Vserver services are authorized with the data Vserver's roles.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver

Identifies a Vserver for hosting a specific web service.

-name <text> - Service Name

Identifies the name of the web service.

-role <text> - Role Name

Identifies the role whose authorization is to be removed. You cannot remove the authorization of the role 'none'. Use [“vservice services web access create” on page 2053](#) to authorize access for the role.

Examples

The following example removes authorization for the role *auditor* for the web service:

```
cluster1::> vservice services web access delete -name ontapi -role auditor
```

vservice services web access show

Display web service authorization for user roles

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command displays the roles that are authorized to access the Vserver's web services. For the user to access services that require authentication, the user's roles, as defined by [“security login show” on page 499](#), must be included in this configuration.

Note: Node Vserver services are authorized with the data Vserver's roles.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>] - Vserver

Identifies a Vserver for hosting a specific web service.

[-name <text>] - Service Name

Identifies the name of the web service.

[-role <text>] - Role Name

Identifies a role assigned for accessing the service. A service without any authorizations has a role of 'none' assigned to it automatically.

[-type <vserver type>] - Type of Vserver

Identifies the type of Vserver on which the service is hosted.

Examples

The following example displays the roles that are authorized to access the web services.

```
cluster1::vserver services web access> show
Vserver      Type      Service Name  Role
-----
cluster1     admin     cem           none
cluster1     admin     ontapi        readonly
cluster1     admin     portal        none
cluster1     admin     spi           none
cluster1     admin     supdiag       none
vs0          cluster  ontapi        admin
6 entries were displayed.

cluster1::vserver services web access>
```

vserver smtape commands

The smtape directory

vserver smtape break

Make a restored volume read-write

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

This command breaks the relationship between the tape backup of a volume and a restored volume, changing the restored volume from read-only to read/write.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

Use this parameter to specify the Vserver name on which the volume is located.

-volume <volume name> - Volume Name

Use this parameter to specify the name of the read-only volume that needs to be changed into a read/writeable volume after an smtape restore.

Examples

Make the read-only volume *dataval* on Vserver *vserver0* writeable after a restore.

```
cluster1::> vserver smtape break -vserver vserver0 -volume dataval
[Job 84] Job succeeded: SnapMirror Break Succeeded
```

SnapDiff RPC Server Commands

SnapDiff RPC server configuration commands

The `vserver snapdiff-rpc-server` commands help you manage the SnapDiff RPC Servers for a Vserver

vserver snapdiff-rpc-server off

Stop the SnapDiff RPC server

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver snapdiff-rpc-server off` command turns the SnapDiff RPC server off.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver for which you want to turn the SnapDiff RPC server off.

Examples

The following example turns the SnapDiff RPC server off for a Vserver named *vs0*:

```
cluster1::> vserver snapdiff-rpc-server off -vserver vs0
```

vserver snapdiff-rpc-server on

Start the SnapDiff RPC Server

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver snapdiff-rpc-server on` command turns the SnapDiff RPC server on.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the Vserver for which you want to turn the SnapDiff RPC server on.

Examples

The following example enables the SnapDiff RPC server access for a Vserver named *vs0*:

```
cluster1::> vserver snapdiff-rpc-server on -vserver vs0
```


vserver snapdiff-rpc-server show

Display the SnapDiff RPC server configurations of Vservers

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver snapdiff-rpc-server show` command displays the state of the SnapDiff RPC server for all the Vservers. The command output depends on the parameter or parameters specified with the command. If no parameters are specified, the command displays the following information about all the configured Vservers:

- Vserver name
- Whether SnapDiff RPC server access is enabled

You can specify additional parameters to display only the information that matches those parameters. For instance, to display the information only for the Vservers that have access enabled, enter the command with the `-state on` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the specified Vserver.

[-state {on|off}] - SnapDiff RPC Server state

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the specified SnapDiff RPC server state.

Examples

The following example displays information about all the Vservers with SnapDiff RPC server configured:

```
cluster1::> vserver snapdiff-rpc-server show
VserverSnapDiff RPC Server State
-----
vs0on
vs1off
2 entries were displayed.
```

vserver vscan commands

Manage Vscan

vserver vscan disable

Disable Vscan on a Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan disable` command disables Vscan on a Vserver.

Note: This command is not supported on a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which you want to disable Vscan.

Examples

The following example disables Vscan on Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan disable -vserver vs1
```

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan show -vserver vs1
```

```
Vserver: vs1
Vscan Status: off
```

vserver vscan enable

Enable Vscan on a Vserver

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan enable` command enables Vscan on a Vserver.

Note: This command is not supported on a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which you want to enable Vscan. The Vscan configuration must already exist.

Examples

The following example enables Vscan on Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan enable -vserver vs1
```

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan show -vserver vs1
```

```
Vserver: vs1
Vscan Status: on
```

vserver vscan reset

Discard cached scan information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan reset` command discards the cached information of the files that have been successfully scanned. After running this command, the files are scanned again when they are accessed.

Note: This command is not supported on a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver for which you want to discard the cached information.

Examples

The following example discards the cached information of the successfully scanned files.

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan reset -vserver vs1
Warning: Running this command can cause performance degradation because files are scanned again when they are accessed.
Do you want to continue? {y|n}: y

cluster1::>
```

vserver vscan show

Display Vscan status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan show` command displays Vscan status information of the Vservers. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all Vservers:

- Vserver name
- Vscan status

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the specified Vserver.

[-vscan-status {on|off}] - Vscan Status

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vservers that have the specified status.

Examples

The following example displays the Vscan status information.

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan show
Vserver          Vscan Status
-----
vs1              on
vs2              off
2 entries were displayed.
```

vserver vscan show-events

Display Vscan events

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan show-events` command displays contents of the event log, which is generated by the cluster to capture important events. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information for all Vscan servers:

- Vserver name
- Node name
- Vscan server
- Event type
- Event time

You can specify the `-fields` parameter to specify which fields of information to display. In addition to the fields above, you can display the following fields:

- File path
- Vscan server vendor
- Vscan server version
- Disconnect reason
- Scan engine status code
- Vserver LIF used for connection
- Consecutive occurrence count

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

[`-fields <fieldname>, ...`]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[`-instance`]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[`-node {<nodename>|local}`] - Node

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the events that have occurred on the specified node.

[`-vserver <vserver name>`] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the events that have occurred for the specified Vserver.

[`-event-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>`] - Event Log Time

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the events that have occurred at the specified time.

[`-server <IP Address>`] - Server

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the events that have occurred for the specified server.

[`-event-type <event-type>`] - Event Type

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the events that are of the specified event type.

[-file-path <text>] - File Path

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the events that have the specified file path.

[-vendor <text>] - Vscanner Vendor

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the events that have the specified scan-engine vendor.

[-version <text>] - Vscanner Version

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the events that have the specified scan-engine version.

[-disconnect-reason <reason>] - Server Disconnect Reason

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the events that have the specified reason of the server disconnection.

[-lif <IP Address>] - Vserver LIF Used for Connection

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the events that have the specified IP address, which is used for connecting clustered Data ONTAP with the Vscan server.

Examples

The following example displays all the events captured in the cluster:

```
cluster1::*> vserver vscan show-events
```

Vserver	Node	Server	Event Type	Event Time
vs1	Cluster-01	192.168.1.1	file-infected	9/5/2014 11:37:38
vs1	Cluster-01	192.168.1.1	scanner-updated	9/5/2014 11:37:08
vs1	Cluster-01	192.168.1.1	scanner-connected	9/5/2014 11:34:55

3 entries were displayed.

The following example displays detailed event information about all the infected files:

```
cluster1::*> vserver vscan show-events -event-type file-infected -instance
```

```
Node: Cluster-01
Vserver: vs1
Event Log Time: 9/5/2014 11:37:38
Server: 192.168.1.1
Event Type: file-infected
File Path: \\1
Vscanner Vendor: mighty master anti-evil scanner
Vscanner Version: 1.0
Server Disconnect Reason: -
Vserver LIF Used for Connection: 192.168.41.231
```

Vserver Vscan Connection-status Commands

Display connection status of Vscan servers

The `vserver vscan connection-status` commands display connection status of external virus-scanning servers, or "Vscan servers".

vserver vscan connection-status show

Display Vscan servers connection status summary

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan connection-status show` command displays connection status summary of the external virus-scanning servers, or "Vscan servers" for a Vserver. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information for all Vservers:

- Vserver name
- Node name
- List of connected Vscan servers
- Connected count

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers attached to the specified node.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers for the specified Vserver.

[-servers <IP Address>, ...] - List of Connected Vscan Servers

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vservers that have the specified server or servers.

[-connection-count <integer>] - Number of Connected Vscan Servers Serving the Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vservers that have the specified connection count.

Examples

The following example displays connection-status summary for all Vservers.

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan connection-status show
```

Vserver	Node	Connected Server-Count	Connected Servers
vs1	Cluster-01	2	1.1.1.1, 2.2.2.2
vs2	Cluster-01	0	-

2 entries were displayed.

vserver vscan connection-status show-all

Display Vscan servers connection status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan connection-status show-all` command displays connection status information of the external virus-scanning servers, or "Vscan servers". If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information for all Vscan servers:

- Vserver name
- Node name
- Vscan server
- Connection status
- Disconnect reason

You can specify the `-fields` parameter to specify which fields of information to display. In addition to the fields above, you can display the following fields:

- Server type
- Vscan server vendor
- Vscan server version
- Privileged user
- Vscan server connected since
- Vscan server disconnected since
- Vserver LIF used for connection

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers attached to the specified node.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers for the specified Vserver.

[-server <IP Address>] - Server

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan server that you specify.

[-server-status <Status>] - Server Status

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers that have the specified status.

[-server-type <Server type>] - Server Type

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers that have the specified server type.

[-vendor <text>] - Vscanner Vendor

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers that are running scan-engine of the specified vendor.

[-version <text>] - Vscanner Version

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers that are running scan-engine of the specified version.

[-disconnect-reason <reason>] - Server Disconnect Reason

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers that are disconnected because of the specified reason.

[-disconnected-since <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Time When Vscanner Was Disconnected

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers that have been disconnected since the specified time.

[-privileged-user <text>] - Privileged User Used for Connection

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers that are connected to clustered Data ONTAP using the specified privileged user.

[-connected-since <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Time When Vscanner Was Connected

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers that have been connected since the specified time.

[-lif <IP Address>] - Vserver LIF Used for Connection

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers that have used the specified IP address for connecting to clustered Data ONTAP.

Examples

The following example displays connection-status information about all Vscan servers.

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan connection-status show-all
```

Vserver	Node	Server	Connection Status	Disconnect Reason
vs1	Cluster-01	1.1.1.1	disconnected	remote-closed
vs1	Cluster-01	2.2.2.2	connected	-
vs2	Cluster-01	3.3.3.3	disconnected	no-data-lif
vs2	Cluster-01	4.4.4.4	disconnected	no-data-lif

4 entries were displayed.

The following example displays detailed connection-status information about all Vscan servers which are connected.

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan connection-status show-all -instance
-server-status connected

Node: Cluster-01
Vserver: vs1
Server: 2.2.2.2
Server Status: connected
Server Type: primary
Vscanner Vendor: XYZ
Vscanner Version: 1.12.2
Server Disconnect Reason: -
Time When Server Was Disconnected: -
Privileged User Used for Connection: cifs\u2
Time When Server Was Connected: 6/3/2013 08:44:21
Vserver LIF Used for Connection: 10.238.41.223
```

vserver vscan connection-status show-connected

Display connection status of connected Vscan servers

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan connection-status show-connected` command displays connection status information of the connected external virus-scanning servers, or "Vscan servers". If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information for all Vscan servers:

- Vserver name
- Node name
- Vscan server
- Vscan server vendor
- Privileged user

You can specify the `-fields` parameter to specify which fields of information to display. In addition to the fields above, you can display the following fields:

- Server type
- Vscan server version
- Vscan server connected since
- Vserver LIF used for connection

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers attached to the specified node.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers for the specified Vserver.

[-server <IP Address>] - Server

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan server that you specify.

[-vendor <text>] - Vscan Server Vendor

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers that are running scan-engine of the specified vendor.

[-version <text>] - Vscan Server Version

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers that are running scan-engine of the specified version.

[-privileged-user <text>] - Privileged User Used for Connection

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers that are connected to clustered Data ONTAP using the specified privileged user.

[-connected-since <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Time When Vscan Server Was Connected

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers that have been connected since the specified time.

[-server-type <Server type>] - Server Type

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers that have the specified server type.

[-lif <IP Address>] - Vserver LIF Used for Connection

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers that have used the specified IP address for connecting to clustered Data ONTAP.

Examples

The following example displays connection-status information about all connected Vscan servers.

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan connection-status show-connected
```

Vserver	Node	Server	Vendor	Privileged User
vs1	Cluster-01	1.1.1.1	ABC	cifs\u2
vs1	Cluster-01	2.2.2.2	XYZ	cifs\u2

2 entries were displayed.

The following example displays detailed connection-status information about connected Vscan servers which are running XYZ scan-engine.

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan connection-status show-connected -instance -vendor XYZ
```

Node: Cluster-01
Vserver: vs1
Server: 2.2.2.2
Vscanner Vendor: XYZ
Vscanner Version: 1.12
Privileged User Used for Connection: cifs\u2
Time When Vscanner Was Connected: 6/3/2013 08:44:21
Server Type: primary
Vserver LIF Used for Connection: 10.238.41.223

vserver vscan connection-status show-not-connected

Display connection status of Vscan servers which are allowed to connect but not yet connected

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan connection-status show-not-connected` command displays connection status information of the external virus-scanning servers, or "Vscan servers" that are ready to accept connection but are not yet connected. This command could be useful for troubleshooting. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information for all Vscan servers:

- Vserver name
- Node name
- Vscan server
- Connection status
- Disconnect reason

You can specify the `-fields` parameter to specify which fields of information to display. In addition to the fields above, you can display the following fields:

- Server type
- Vscan server disconnected since

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

[`-fields <fieldname>, ...`]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[`-instance`]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[`-node {<nodename>|local`}] - Node

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers attached to the specified node.

[`-vserver <vserver name>`] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers for the specified Vserver.

[`-server <IP Address>`] - Server

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan server that you specify.

[`-server-status <Status>`] - Server Status

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers that have the specified status.

[`-disconnect-reason <reason>`] - Server Disconnect Reason

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers that are disconnected because of the specified reason.

[`-disconnected-since <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>`] - Time When Vscan Server Was Disconnected

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers that have been disconnected since the specified time.

[`-server-type <Server type>`] - Server Type

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers that have the specified server type.

Examples

The following example displays connection-status information about all Vscan servers which are ready to accept connection but not yet connected.

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan connection-status show-not-connected
```

Vserver	Node	Server	Connection Status	Disconnect Reason
vs2	Cluster-01	3.3.3.3	disconnected	invalid-session-id
vs2	Cluster-01	4.4.4.4	disconnected	remote-closed

2 entries were displayed.

The following example displays detailed connection-status information about Vscan servers which are disconnected because the connection is remotely closed.

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan connection-status show-not-connected -instance
-disconnect-reason remote-closed
```

```
Node: Cluster-01
Vserver: vs2
Server: 4.4.4.4
Server Status: disconnected
Server Disconnect Reason: remote-closed
Time When Vscanner Was Disconnected: 6/4/2013 06:51:32
Server Type: primary
```

vserver vscan on-access-policy commands

Manage Vscan On-Access policies

vserver vscan on-access-policy create

Create an On-Access policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan on-access-policy create` command creates an On-Access policy.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <*vserver name*> - **Vserver**

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which you want to create an On-Access policy.

-policy-name <*Policy name*> - **Policy**

This parameter specifies the name of the On-Access policy that you want to create. An On-Access policy name can be up to 256 characters long and is a string that can only contain any combination of ASCII-range alphanumeric characters (a-z, A-Z, 0-9), "_", "-", and ".".

-protocol <*CIFS*> - **File-Access Protocol**

This parameter specifies the protocol name for which the On-Access policy will be created. Currently only CIFS is supported.

[-filters {*scan-ro-volume*|*scan-execute-access*}, ...] - **Filters**

This parameter specifies a list of filters which can be used to define the scope of the On-Access policy more precisely. The list can include one or more of the following:

- *scan-ro-volume* - Enable scans for read-only volume.
- *scan-execute-access* - Scan only files opened with execute-access (CIFS only).

[-scan-mandatory {*on*|*off*}] - **Mandatory Scan**

This parameter specifies whether access to a file is allowed if there are no external virus-scanning servers available for virus scanning. By default, it is on.

[-max-file-size {<*integer*>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}) - **Max File Size Allowed for Scanning**

This parameter specifies the maximum size of the file which will be considered for virus scanning. By default, it is 2GB.

[-paths-to-exclude <*File path*>, ...] - **File Paths Not to Scan**

This parameter specifies a list of paths, separated by commas, to exclude from virus scanning. This path is given from the root of the Vserver and can be up to 255 characters long. By default, no paths are excluded. CIFS protocol based On-Access policies must use "\" as the path separator. The path can be in one of the following forms:

- `\dir1\dir2\name` - This would match "`\dir1\dir2\name`" as well as "`\dir1\dir2\name\...`".
- `\dir1\dir2\name\` - This would only match "`\dir1\dir2\name\...`".

Note: If you are using the CLI, you must delimit all paths with double quotation marks ("). For instance, to add the paths "`\vol\ a b\`" and "`\vol\ a, b\`" to the `-paths-to-exclude` in the CLI, type "`\vol\ a b\`", "`\vol\ a, b\`" at the command prompt. To add a "?" to the expression, press ESC followed by the "?".

[-file-ext-to-exclude <File extension>, ...] - File Extensions Not to Scan

This parameter specifies a list of file extensions, separated by commas, to exclude from virus scanning. By default, no file extensions are excluded. Each file extension can be up to 16 characters long. The `-file-ext-to-exclude` supports wildcard patterns containing "*" and "?". Pattern matching is defined as:

- * - Matches any string, including the empty string. For example, `mp*` would match `mp`, `mp3`, `mp4`, `mpeg` etc.
- ? - Matches any single character. For example, `mp?` would match `mp3`, `mp4` but not `mp` and `mpeg`.

Note: If you are using the CLI, you must delimit all patterns with double quotation marks ("). For instance, to enter the pattern `mp*` in the CLI, type "`mp*`" at the command prompt. To add a "?" to the expression, press ESC followed by the "?".

[-file-ext-to-include <File extension>, ...] - File Extensions to Scan

This parameter specifies a list of file extensions, separated by commas, to include for virus scanning. By default it is *, which means all the file extensions are considered for virus scanning except those which match one of the patterns provided in `-file-ext-to-exclude` list. Each file extension can be up to 16 characters long. The `-file-ext-to-include` supports wildcard patterns containing "*" and "?". Pattern matching is defined as:

- * - Matches any string, including the empty string. For example, `mp*` would match `mp`, `mp3`, `mp4`, `mpeg` etc.
- ? - Matches any single character. For example, `mp?` would match `mp3`, `mp4` but not `mp` and `mpeg`.

Note: If you are using the CLI, you must delimit all patterns with double quotation marks ("). For instance, to enter the pattern `mp*` in the CLI, type "`mp*`" at the command prompt. To add a "?" to the expression, press ESC followed by the "?".

Note: If you specify both `-file-ext-to-include` and `-file-ext-to-exclude` lists, then only those file extensions are considered for virus scanning which match one of the patterns provided in `-file-ext-to-include` list but do not match any of the patterns provided in `-file-ext-to-exclude` list.

[-scan-files-with-no-ext {true|false}] - Scan Files with No Extension

This parameter specifies if the files without any extension are considered for virus scanning or not. By default, it is true.

Examples

The following example creates an On-Access policy.

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan on-access-policy create -vserver vs1 -policy-name test
           -protocol CIFS -scan-mandatory on -filters scan-ro-volume -max-file-size 3GB
           -file-ext-to-exclude "mp3","txt" -file-ext-to-include "mp*","tx*"
           -paths-to-exclude "\vol\ a b\","vol\ a, b\"
```

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan on-access-policy show -instance -vserver vs1 -policy-name test
```

```

Vserver: vs1
Policy: test
Policy Status: off
Policy Config Owner: vserver
File-Access Protocol: CIFS
Filters: scan-ro-volume
Mandatory Scan: on
```

```
Max File Size Allowed for Scanning: 3GB
File Paths Not to Scan: \vol\ a b\, \vol\ a,b\
File Extensions Not to Scan: mp3, txt
File Extensions to Scan: mp*, tx*
Scan Files with No Extension: true
```

vserver vscan on-access-policy delete

Delete an On-Access policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan on-access-policy delete` command deletes an On-Access policy.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver from which you want to delete an On-Access policy.

-policy-name <Policy name> - Policy

This parameter specifies the name of the On-Access policy that you want to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes an On-Access policy.

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan on-access-policy delete -vserver vs1 -policy-name test

cluster1::> vserver vscan on-access-policy show -vserver vs1 -policy-name test
There are no entries matching your query.
```

vserver vscan on-access-policy disable

Disable an On-Access policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan on-access-policy disable` command disable an On-Access policy for the specified Vserver.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which you want to disable an On-Access policy.

The Vserver administrator can disable On-Access policies created within the scope of the Vserver and can also disable an On-Access policy created by the cluster administrator. The cluster administrator can disable On-Access policies for any Vserver.

-policy-name <Policy name> - Policy

This parameter specifies the name of the On-Access policy you want to disable.

Examples

The following command disable an On-Access policy on specified Vserver.

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan on-access-policy disable -vserver vs1 -policy-name new
cluster1::> vserver vscan on-access-policy show -instance -vserver vs1 -policy-name new

Vserver: vs1
Policy: new
Policy Status: off
Policy Config Owner: vserver
File-Access Protocol: CIFS
Filters: scan-ro-volume
Mandatory Scan: on
Max File Size Allowed for Scanning: 4GB
File-Paths Not to Scan: \vol\temp
File-Extensions Not to Scan: txt
```

vserver vscan on-access-policy enable

Enable an On-Access policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan on-access-policy enable` command enables an On-Access policy for the specified Vserver. Only one On-Access policy of a specific protocol can be enabled at one time.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which you want to enable an On-Access policy. The Vserver administrator can enable On-Access policy created within the scope of the Vserver or the cluster. The cluster administrator can enable On-Access policy for any Vserver but cannot enable them with a scope of cluster. The scope is determined at a Vserver level.

-policy-name <Policy name> - Policy

This parameter specifies the name of the On-Access policy you want to enable.

Examples

The following command enables an On-Access policy on specified Vserver.

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan on-access-policy enable -vserver vs1 -policy-name new
cluster1::> vserver vscan on-access-policy show -instance -vserver vs1 -policy-name new

Vserver: vs1
Policy: new
Policy Status: on
Policy Config Owner: vserver
File-Access Protocol: CIFS
Filters: scan-ro-volume
Mandatory Scan: on
Max File Size Allowed for Scanning: 4GB
File-Paths Not to Scan: \vol\temp
File-Extensions Not to Scan: txt
```

vserver vscan on-access-policy modify

Modify an On-Access policy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan on-access-policy modify` command modifies an On-Access policy.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which you want to modify an On-Access policy.

-policy-name <Policy name> - Policy

This parameter specifies the name of the On-Access policy that you want to modify.

[-filters {scan-ro-volume|scan-execute-access}, ...] - Filters

This parameter specifies a list of filters which can be used to define the scope of the On-Access policy more precisely. The list can include one or more of the following:

- *scan-ro-volume* - Enable scans for read-only volume.
- *scan-execute-access* - Scan only files opened with execute-access (CIFS only).

[-scan-mandatory {on|off}] - Mandatory Scan

This parameter specifies whether access to a file is allowed if there are no external virus-scanning servers available for virus scanning.

[-max-file-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Max File Size Allowed for Scanning

This parameter specifies the maximum size of the file which will be considered for virus scanning.

[-paths-to-exclude <File path>, ...] - File Paths Not to Scan

This parameter specifies a list of paths, separated by commas, to exclude from virus scanning. This path is given from the root of the Vserver and can be up to 255 characters long. CIFS protocol based On-Access policies must use "\" as the path separator. The path can be in one of the following forms:

- *\dir1\dir2\name* - This would match "\dir1\dir2\name" as well as "\dir1\dir2\name\...".
- *\dir1\dir2\name* - This would only match "\dir1\dir2\name\...".

Note: If you are using the CLI, you must delimit all paths with double quotation marks ("). For instance, to add the paths "\vol\ a b\" and "\vol\ a, b\" to the `-paths-to-exclude` in the CLI, type `"\vol\ a b\"", "\vol\ a, b\""` at the command prompt. To add a "?" to the expression, press ESC followed by the "?".

[-file-ext-to-exclude <File extension>, ...] - File Extensions Not to Scan

This parameter specifies a list of file extensions, separated by commas, to exclude from virus scanning. Each file extension can be up to 16 characters long. The `-file-ext-to-exclude` supports wildcard patterns containing "*" and "?". Pattern matching is defined as:

- * - Matches any string, including the empty string. For example, *mp** would match mp, mp3, mp4, mpeg etc.
- ? - Matches any single character. For example, *mp?* would match mp3, mp4 but not mp and mpeg.

Note: If you are using the CLI, you must delimit all patterns with double quotation marks ("). For instance, to enter the pattern *mp** in the CLI, type `"mp*"` at the command prompt. To add a "?" to the expression, press ESC followed by the "?".

[-file-ext-to-include <File extension>, ...] - File Extensions to Scan

This parameter specifies a list of file extensions, separated by commas, to include for virus scanning. Each file extension can be up to 16 characters long. The `-file-ext-to-include` supports wildcard patterns containing "*" and "?". Pattern matching is defined as:

- * - Matches any string, including the empty string. For example, *mp** would match mp, mp3, mp4, mpeg etc.
- ? - Matches any single character. For example, *mp?* would match mp3, mp4 but not mp and mpeg.

Note: If you are using the CLI, you must delimit all patterns with double quotation marks ("). For instance, to enter the pattern *mp** in the CLI, type "*mp**" at the command prompt. To add a "?" to the expression, press ESC followed by the "?".

Note: If you specify both `-file-ext-to-include` and `-file-ext-to-exclude` lists, then only those file extensions are considered for virus scanning which match one of the patterns provided in `-file-ext-to-include` list but do not match any of the patterns provided in `-file-ext-to-exclude` list.

`[-scan-files-with-no-ext {true|false}]` - Scan Files with No Extension

This parameter specifies if the files without any extension are considered for virus scanning or not.

Examples

The following example modifies an On-Access policy.

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan on-access-policy modify -vserver vs1 -policy-name test
           -protocol CIFS -scan-mandatory on -filters scan-ro-volume -max-file-size 10GB
           -file-ext-to-exclude "mp3" -file-ext-to-include "mp*" -scan-files-with-no-ext false
           -paths-to-exclude "\vol1\temp","\vol2\1a"

cluster1::> vserver vscan on-access-policy show -instance -vserver vs1 -policy-name test

           Vserver: vs1
           Policy: test
           Policy Status: off
           Policy Config Owner: vserver
           File-Access Protocol: CIFS
           Filters: scan-ro-volume
           Mandatory Scan: off
Max File Size Allowed for Scanning: 10GB
           File Paths Not to Scan: \vol1\temp, \vol2\1a
           File Extensions Not to Scan: mp3
           File Extensions to Scan: mp*
           Scan Files with No Extension: false
```

vserver vscan on-access-policy show

Display On-Access policies

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan on-access-policy show` command displays information about the On-Access policies belonging to the Vserver. It also displays the current status in Vserver scope. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all On-Access policies:

- Vserver name
- Policy name
- Policy status
- Policy owner
- Protocol

- File paths to exclude
- File extensions to exclude

You can specify the `-fields` parameter to specify which fields of information to display about On-Access policies. In addition to the fields above, you can display the following fields:

- List of filters
- Mandatory scan
- Max file size
- File extensions to include
- Scan files without extension

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Access policies for the specified Vserver.

[-policy-name <Policy name>] - Policy

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the specified On-Access policy.

[-policy-status {on|off}] - Policy Status

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Access policies that have the specified status.

[-owner <Configuration owner>] - Policy Config Owner

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Access policies that have the specified owner.

[-protocol <CIFS>] - File-Access Protocol

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Access policies that have the specified protocol.

[-filters {scan-ro-volume|scan-execute-access}, ...] - Filters

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Access policies that have the specified filter or filters in the filter list.

[-scan-mandatory {on|off}] - Mandatory Scan

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Access policies that have mandatory scanning enabled.

[-max-file-size <integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Max File Size Allowed for Scanning

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Access policies that have the specified max-file-size.

[-paths-to-exclude <File path>, ...] - File Paths Not to Scan

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Access policies that have the specified path or paths in the exclude list.

[-file-ext-to-exclude <File extension>, ...] - File Extensions Not to Scan

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Access policies that have the specified file extension or extensions in the exclude list.

[-file-ext-to-include <File extension>, ...] - File Extensions to Scan

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Access policies that have the specified file extension or extensions in the include list.

[-scan-files-with-no-ext {true|false}] - Scan Files with No Extension

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Access policies that have the specified value.

Examples

The following example displays information about all On-Access policies.

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan on-access-policy show
```

Vserver	Policy Name	Policy Owner	Protocol	Paths Excluded	File-Ext Excluded	Policy Status
Cluster	default_CIFS	cluster	CIFS	-	-	off
vs1	default_CIFS	cluster	CIFS	-	-	on
vs1	new	vserver	CIFS	\vol\temp	txt	off
vs2	default_CIFS	cluster	CIFS	-	-	on

4 entries were displayed.

The following example displays detailed information about an On-Access policy.

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan on-access-policy show -instance -vserver vs1 -policy-name new
```

```

Vserver: vs1
Policy: new
Policy Status: off
Policy Config Owner: vserver
File-Access Protocol: CIFS
Filters: scan-ro-volume
Mandatory Scan: on
Max File Size Allowed for Scanning: 4GB
File Paths Not to Scan: \vol\temp
File Extensions Not to Scan: txt
File Extensions to Scan: *
Scan Files with No Extension: true

```

vserver vscan on-access-policy file-ext-to-exclude commands

Manage list of file extensions to be excluded in an On-Access policy

vserver vscan on-access-policy file-ext-to-exclude add

Add to the list of file extensions to exclude

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan on-access-policy file-ext-to-exclude add` command adds a file extension or a list of file extensions that must be excluded from scanning to the specified policy name.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver containing the specified on-access policy to which you want to add a file extension or a list of file extensions that must be excluded from scanning.

-policy-name <Policy name> - Policy

This parameter specifies the name of the on-access policy to which you want to add a file extension or a list of file extensions that must be excluded from scanning.

-file-ext-to-exclude <File extension>, ... - File Extensions Not to Scan

This parameter specifies the file extension or a list of file extensions that must be excluded from scanning.

Examples

The following example adds a list of file extensions that must be excluded from scanning to the specified on-access policy:

```
cluster1::> vsender vscan on-access-policy file-ext-to-exclude add -vserver vs1
               -policy-name policy1 -file-ext-to-exclude txt,mp4

cluster1::> vsender vscan on-access-policy file-ext-to-exclude show -vserver vs1
               -policy-name policy1

               Vserver: vs1
               Policy: policy1
File-Extensions Not to Scan: mp3, mp4, txt, wav
```

vsender vscan on-access-policy file-ext-to-exclude remove

Remove from the list of file extensions to exclude

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsender vscan on-access-policy file-ext-to-exclude remove` command removes a file extension or a list of file extensions that are excluded from scanning from the specified policy name.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver containing the specified on-access policy from which you want to remove a file extension or a list of file extensions that are excluded from scanning.

-policy-name <Policy name> - Policy

This parameter specifies the name of the on-access policy from which you want to remove a file extension or a list of file extensions that are excluded from scanning.

-file-ext-to-exclude <File extension>, ... - File Extensions Not to Scan

This parameter specifies the file extension or a list of file extensions that must be removed from the on-access policy.

Examples

The following example removes a list of file extensions that are to be excluded from scanning from the specified on-access policy:

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan on-access-policy file-ext-to-exclude remove -vserver vs1
-policy-name policy1 -file-ext-to-exclude mp3,txt

cluster1::> vserver vscan on-access-policy file-ext-to-exclude show -vserver vs1
-policy-name policy1

Vserver: vs1
Policy: policy1
File-Extensions Not to Scan: mp4, wav
```

vserver vscan on-access-policy file-ext-to-exclude show

Display list of file extensions to exclude

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan on-access-policy file-ext-to-exclude show` command displays the list of file extensions that are excluded from scanning belonging to the Vserver. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all on-access policies:

- Vserver name
- Policy name
- List of File-Extensions to exclude

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the policy names for the specified Vserver.

[-policy-name <Policy name>] - Policy

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the specified policy name.

[-file-ext-to-exclude <File extension>, ...] - File Extensions Not to Scan

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the policies that have the specified file extensions that are excluded from scanning.

Examples

The following example displays the list of file extensions that are excluded from scanning for all the policies:

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan on-access-policy file-ext-to-exclude show
Vserver      Policy Name      File-Ext Excluded
-----
cluster1     default_CIFS      txt
vs1          default_CIFS      txt
vs1          policy1           mp4, wav
vs1          policy3           wmv
vs2          default_CIFS      txt
vs2          policy2           mp3
6 entries were displayed.
```

vserver vscan on-access-policy file-ext-to-include commands

Manage list of file extensions to be included in an On-Access policy

vserver vscan on-access-policy file-ext-to-include add

Add to the list of file extensions to include

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan on-access-policy file-ext-to-include add` command adds a file extension or list of file extensions to include for virus scanning to the specified policy.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver containing the specified on-access policy to which you want to add a file extension or a list of file extensions to include for virus scanning.

-policy-name <Policy name> - Policy

This parameter specifies the name of the on-access policy to which you want to add a file extension or a list of file extensions to include for virus scanning.

-file-ext-to-include <File extension>, ... - File Extensions to Scan

This parameter specifies the file extension or a list of file extensions to include for virus scanning.

Examples

The following example adds a list of file extensions to include for virus scanning to the specified on-access policy.

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan on-access-policy file-ext-to-include add -vserver vs1
               -policy-name policy1 -file-ext-to-include "mp*","tx*"

cluster1::> vserver vscan on-access-policy file-ext-to-include show -vserver vs1
               -policy-name policy1

               Vserver: vs1
               Policy: policy1
               File Extensions to Scan: mp*, tx*, wav
```

vserver vscan on-access-policy file-ext-to-include remove

Remove from the list of file extensions to include

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan on-access-policy file-ext-to-include remove` command removes a file extension or list of file extension that are included for virus scanning from the specified policy.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver containing the specified on-access policy from which you want to remove a file extension or list of file extensions that are included for virus scanning.

-policy-name <Policy name> - Policy

This parameter specifies the name of the on-access policy from which you want to remove a file extension or a list of file extensions that are included for virus scanning.

-file-ext-to-include <File extension>, ... - File Extensions to Scan

This parameter specifies the file extension or a list of file extensions that you want to remove from the specified on-access policy.

Examples

The following example removes a list of file extensions from the specified on-access policy.

```
cluster1::> vsserver vscan on-access-policy file-ext-to-include remove -vsserver vs1
               -policy-name policy1 -file-ext-to-include "txt*", "wav"

cluster1::> vsserver vscan on-access-policy file-ext-to-include show -vsserver vs1
               -policy-name policy1

               Vserver: vs1
               Policy: policy1
               File Extensions to Scan: mp*
```

vsserver vscan on-access-policy file-ext-to-include show

Display list of file extensions to include

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsserver vscan on-access-policy file-ext-to-include show` command displays the list of file extensions to include for virus scanning belonging to the Vserver. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all on access policies:

- Vserver name
- Policy name
- List of File-Extensions to Scan

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ **[-fields <fieldname>, ...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| **[-instance]**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vsserver <vsserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the policies for the specified Vserver.

[-policy-name <Policy name>] - Policy

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the specified policy.

[-file-ext-to-include <File extension>, ...] - File Extensions to Scan

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the policies that have the specified file extensions that are included for virus scanning.

Examples

The following example displays the list of file extensions that are included for virus scanning for all policies.

```
cluster1::> vsriver vscan on-access-policy file-ext-to-include show
Vserver          Policy Name      File-Ext Included
-----
cluster1         default_CIFS      *
vs1              default_CIFS      *
vs1              policy1           mp*
vs1              policy3           doc*, xl*
vs2              default_CIFS      *
vs2              policy2           d*, m*, t*
6 entries were displayed.
```

vserver vscan on-access-policy paths-to-exclude commands

Manage list of paths to be excluded in an On-Access policy

vserver vscan on-access-policy paths-to-exclude add

Add to the list of paths to exclude

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan on-access-policy paths-to-exclude add` command adds a path or a list of paths that must be excluded from scanning to the specified policy name.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver containing the specified on-access policy to which you want to add a path or a list of paths that must be excluded from scanning.

-policy-name <Policy name> - Policy

This parameter specifies the name of the on-access policy to which you want to add a path or a list of paths that must be excluded from scanning.

-paths-to-exclude <File path>, ... - Paths Not to Scan

This parameter specifies the path or list of paths that must be excluded from scanning.

Examples

The following example adds a list of paths that must be excluded from scanning to the specified on-access policy:

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan on-access-policy paths-to-exclude add -vserver vs1
-policy-name policy1 -paths-to-exclude \test\test2,\test\test3

cluster1::> vserver vscan on-access-policy paths-to-exclude show -vserver vs1
-policy-name policy1

Vserver: vs1
Policy: policy1
File-Paths Not to Scan: \test\test1, \test\test2, \test\test3
```


vserver vscan on-access-policy paths-to-exclude remove

Remove from the list of paths to exclude

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan on-access-policy paths-to-exclude remove` command removes a path or a list of paths that are excluded from scanning from the specified policy name.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver containing the specified on-access policy from which you want to remove a path or list of paths that are excluded from scanning.

-policy-name <Policy name> - Policy

This parameter specifies the name of the on-access policy from which you want to remove a path or a list of paths that are excluded from scanning.

-paths-to-exclude <File path>, ... - Paths Not to Scan

This parameter specifies the path or a list of paths that must be removed from the on-access policy.

Examples

The following example removes a list of paths that are excluded from scanning from the specified policy name:

```
cluster:> vserver vscan on-access-policy paths-to-exclude remove -vserver vs1
        -policy-name policy1 -paths-to-exclude \test\test2,\test\test3

cluster1:> vserver vscan on-access-policy paths-to-exclude show -vserver vs1
        -policy-name policy1

        Vserver: vs1
        Policy: policy1
File-Paths Not to Scan: \test\test1
```

vserver vscan on-access-policy paths-to-exclude show

Display list of paths to exclude

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan on-access-policy paths-to-exclude show` command displays the list of paths that are excluded from scanning belonging to the Vserver. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all on-access policies:

- Vserver name
- Policy name
- List of Paths to exclude

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

[`-instance`]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[`-vserver <vserver name>`] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the policy names for the specified Vserver.

[`-policy-name <Policy name>`] - Policy

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the specified policy name.

[`-paths-to-exclude <File path>, ...`] - File Paths Not to Scan

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the policies that have the specified paths that are excluded from scanning.

Examples

The following example displays the list of paths that are excluded from scanning for all the policies:

```
cluster1::> vsadmin vscan on-access-policy paths-to-exclude show
Vserver      Policy Name      Paths Excluded
-----
cluster1     default_CIFS     \test\test1
vs1          default_CIFS     \test\test1
vs1          policy1          \test\test2,\test\test3
vs1          policy3          \test\test4
vs2          default_CIFS     \test\test1
vs2          policy2          \test\test5
6 entries were displayed.
```

vserver vscan on-demand-task commands

Manage Vscan On-Demand scans

vserver vscan on-demand-task create

Create an On-Demand task

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan on-demand-task create` command creates an On-Demand task. The On-Demand task consists of a set of attributes that are used for configuring the scope of scanning. It also specifies the cron schedule at which the task should run.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

`-vserver <vserver name>` - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which you want to create an On-Demand task.

`-task-name <text>` - Task Name

This parameter specifies the name of the On-Demand task that you want to create. An On-Demand task name can be up to 256 characters long.

`-scan-paths <text>, ...` - List of Scan Paths

This parameter specifies a list of paths, separated by commas, for virus scanning. This path is given from the root of the Vserver using UNIX path delimiter `"/"`.

-report-directory <text> - Report Directory Path

This parameter specifies a directory path where the On-Demand report file is created. Each run for a task creates a new file. The report directory path is given from the root of the Vserver using UNIX path delimiter "/".

[-schedule <text>] - Job Schedule

This parameter specifies the already existing cron schedule. The On-Demand task triggers virus scanning for the specified scan-paths at the time configured in the schedule.

Note: A Vserver can have only one scheduled task at a time.

[-max-file-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Max File Size Allowed for Scanning

This parameter specifies the maximum size of the file that will be considered for virus scanning. By default, it is 10GB.

[-paths-to-exclude <text>, ...] - File Paths Not to Scan

This parameter specifies a list of paths, separated by commas, to exclude from virus scanning. This path is given from the root of the Vserver using UNIX path delimiter "/". By default, no paths are excluded. The path can be in one of the following forms:

- /dir1/dir2/name - This would match "/dir1/dir2/name" as well as "/dir1/dir2/name/..."
- /dir1/dir2/name/ - This would only match "/dir1/dir2/name/..."

Note: If you are using the CLI, you must delimit all paths with double quotation marks ("). For instance, to add the paths "/vol/a b/" and "/vol/a,b/" to the -paths-to-exclude in the CLI, type "/vol/a b/", "/vol/a,b/" at the command prompt.

[-file-ext-to-exclude <File extension>, ...] - File Extensions Not to Scan

This parameter specifies a list of file extensions, separated by commas, to exclude from virus scanning. By default, no file extensions are excluded. Each file extension can be up to 16 characters long. The -file-ext-to-exclude supports wildcard patterns containing "*" and "?". Pattern matching is defined as:

- * - Matches any string, including the empty string. For example, *mp** matches mp, mp3, mp4, mpeg etc.
- ? - Matches any single character. For example, *mp?* matches mp3, mp4 but not mp and mpeg.

Note: If you are using the CLI, you must delimit all patterns with double quotation marks ("). For instance, to enter the pattern *mp** in the CLI, type "*mp**" at the command prompt. To add a "?" to the expression, press ESC followed by the "?".

[-file-ext-to-include <File extension>, ...] - File Extensions to Scan

This parameter specifies a list of file extensions, separated by commas, to include for virus scanning. By default it is *, which means all the file extensions are considered for virus scanning except those that match one of the patterns provided in -file-ext-to-exclude list. Each file extension can be up to 16 characters long. The -file-ext-to-include supports wildcard patterns containing "*" and "?". Pattern matching is defined as:

- * - Matches any string, including the empty string. For example, *mp** matches mp, mp3, mp4, mpeg etc.
- ? - Matches any single character. For example, *mp?* matches mp3, mp4 but not mp and mpeg.

Note: If you are using the CLI, you must delimit all patterns with double quotation marks ("). For instance, to enter the pattern *mp** in the CLI, type "*mp**" at the command prompt. To add a "?" to the expression, press ESC followed by the "?".

Note: If you specify both -file-ext-to-include and -file-ext-to-exclude lists, then only those file extensions are considered for virus scanning which match one of the patterns provided in -file-ext-to-include list but do not match any of the patterns provided in -file-ext-to-exclude list.

`[-scan-files-with-no-ext {true|false}]` - Scan Files with No Extension

This parameter specifies if the files without any extension are considered for virus scanning or not. By default, it is true.

`[-request-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>]` - Request Service Timeout

This parameter specifies the timeout value for a scan request. It is used to specify the time interval in which the node waits for a response from the Vscan server. Beyond this timeout period, the scan request is considered as failed. The value for this field must be between 10s and 1h. By default, it is 5m.

`[-cross-junction {true|false}]` - Cross Junction

This parameter specifies if the On-Demand task is allowed to cross volume junctions. If the parameter is set to false, crossing junctions is not allowed. By default, it is true.

`[-directory-recursion {true|false}]` - Directory Recursion

This parameter specifies if the On-Demand task is allowed to recursively scan through sub-directories. If the parameter is set to false, recursive scanning is not allowed. By default, it is true.

`[-scan-priority {low|normal}]` - Scan Priority

This parameter specifies the priority of the On-Demand scan requests generated by this task compared to On-Access scan requests. By default, it is low.

`[-report-log-level {verbose|info|error}]` - Report Log Level

This parameter specifies the log level of the On-Demand report. By default, it is info.

Examples

The following example creates an On-Demand task:

```
cluster1::> vsver vscan on-demand-task create -vserver vs1 -task-name t1
  -scan-paths "/vol1/", "/vol2/cifs/" -report-directory "/report"
  -schedule daily -max-file-size 5GB -paths-to-exclude "/vol1/cold-files/"
  -file-ext-to-include "vmdk?", "mp*" -file-ext-to-exclude "mp3", "mp4"
  -scan-files-with-no-ext false -request-timeout 2m -cross-junction false
  -directory-recursion true -scan-priority low -report-log-level verbose
[Job 126]: Vscan On-Demand job is queued. Use the "job show -id 126" command to view the status.
```

```
cluster1::> vsver vscan on-demand-task show -instance -vserver vs1 -task-name t1
```

```

      Vserver: vs1
      Task Name: t1
      List of Scan Paths: /vol1/, /vol2/cifs/
      Report Directory Path: /report
      Job Schedule: daily
Max File Size Allowed for Scanning: 5GB
      File Paths Not to Scan: /vol1/cold-files/
      File Extensions Not to Scan: mp3, mp4
      File Extensions to Scan: vmdk, mp*
      Scan Files with No Extension: false
      Request Service Timeout: 2m
      Cross Junction: false
      Directory Recursion: true
      Scan Priority: low
      Report Log Level: verbose
```

vserver vscan on-demand-task delete

Delete an On-Demand task

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan on-demand-task delete` command deletes an On-Demand task.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver from which you want to delete an On-Demand task.

-task-name <text> - Task Name

This parameter specifies the name of the On-Demand task that you want to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes an On-Demand task:

```
cluster1::> vsadmin on-demand-task delete -vserver vs1 -task-name t1

cluster1::> vsadmin on-demand-task show -vserver vs1 -task-name t1
There are no entries matching your query.
```

vsadmin vscan on-demand-task modify

Modify an On-Demand task

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsadmin vscan on-demand-task modify` command modifies an On-Demand task. The On-Demand task consists of a set of attributes that are used for configuring the scope of scanning. It also specifies the cron schedule at which the task should run.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which you want to modify an On-Demand task.

-task-name <text> - Task Name

This parameter specifies the name of the On-Demand task that you want to modify.

[-scan-paths <text>, ...] - List of Scan Paths

This parameter specifies a list of paths, separated by commas, for virus scanning. This path is given from the root of the Vserver using UNIX path delimiter `/`.

[-report-directory <text>] - Report Directory Path

This parameter specifies a directory path where the On-Demand report file is created. Each run for a task creates a new file. The report directory path is given from the root of the Vserver using UNIX path delimiter `/`.

[-schedule <text>] - Job Schedule

This parameter specifies the already existing cron schedule. The On-Demand task triggers virus scanning for the specified scan-paths at the time configured in the schedule. Providing empty schedule (`"`) un schedules the task.

Note: A Vserver can have only one scheduled task at a time.

[-max-file-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Max File Size Allowed for Scanning

This parameter specifies the maximum size of the file which will be considered for virus scanning.

[-paths-to-exclude <text>, ...] - File Paths Not to Scan

This parameter specifies a list of paths, separated by commas, to exclude from virus scanning. This path is given from the root of the Vserver using UNIX path delimiter "/". The path can be in one of the following forms:

- `/dir1/dir2/name` - This would match `/dir1/dir2/name` as well as `/dir1/dir2/name/...`.
- `/dir1/dir2/name/` - This would only match `/dir1/dir2/name/...`.

Note: If you are using the CLI, you must delimit all paths with double quotation marks ("). For instance, to add the paths `/vol/a b/` and `/vol/a,b/` to the `-paths-to-exclude` in the CLI, type `/vol/a b/`, `/vol/a,b/` at the command prompt.

`[-file-ext-to-exclude <File extension>, ...]` - File Extensions Not to Scan

This parameter specifies a list of file extensions, separated by commas, to exclude from virus scanning. Each file extension can be up to 16 characters long. The `-file-ext-to-exclude` supports wildcard patterns containing `"**"` and `"?"`. Pattern matching is defined as:

- `*` - Matches any string, including the empty string. For example, `mp*` matches `mp`, `mp3`, `mp4`, `mpeg` etc.
- `?` - Matches any single character. For example, `mp?` matches `mp3`, `mp4` but not `mp` and `mpeg`.

Note: If you are using the CLI, you must delimit all patterns with double quotation marks ("). For instance, to enter the pattern `mp*` in the CLI, type `"mp*"` at the command prompt. To add a `"?"` to the expression, press ESC followed by the `"?"`.

`[-file-ext-to-include <File extension>, ...]` - File Extensions to Scan

This parameter specifies a list of file extensions, separated by commas, to include for virus scanning. Each file extension can be up to 16 characters long. The `-file-ext-to-include` supports wildcard patterns containing `"**"` and `"?"`. Pattern matching is defined as:

- `*` - Matches any string, including the empty string. For example, `mp*` matches `mp`, `mp3`, `mp4`, `mpeg` etc.
- `?` - Matches any single character. For example, `mp?` matches `mp3`, `mp4` but not `mp` and `mpeg`.

Note: If you are using the CLI, you must delimit all patterns with double quotation marks ("). For instance, to enter the pattern `mp*` in the CLI, type `"mp*"` at the command prompt. To add a `"?"` to the expression, press ESC followed by the `"?"`.

Note: If you specify both `-file-ext-to-include` and `-file-ext-to-exclude` lists, then only those file extensions are considered for virus scanning which match one of the patterns provided in `-file-ext-to-include` list but do not match any of the patterns provided in `-file-ext-to-exclude` list.

`[-scan-files-with-no-ext {true|false}]` - Scan Files with No Extension

This parameter specifies if the files without any extension are considered for virus scanning or not.

`[-request-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>]` - Request Service Timeout

This parameter specifies the timeout value for a scan request. It is used to specify the time interval in which the node waits for a response from the Vscan server. Beyond this timeout period, the scan request is considered as failed. The value for this field must be between 10s and 1h.

`[-cross-junction {true|false}]` - Cross Junction

This parameter specifies if the On-Demand task is allowed to cross volume junctions. If the parameter is set to false, crossing junctions is not allowed.

`[-directory-recursion {true|false}]` - Directory Recursion

This parameter specifies if the On-Demand task is allowed to recursively scan through sub-directories. If the parameter is set to false, recursive scanning is not allowed.

`[-scan-priority {low|normal}]` - Scan Priority

This parameter specifies the priority of the On-Demand scan requests generated by this task compared to On-Access scan requests.

[-report-log-level {verbose|info|error}] - Report Log Level

This parameter specifies the log level of the On-Demand report.

Examples

The following example modifies an On-Demand task:

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan on-demand-task modify -vserver vs1 -task-name t1
           -scan-paths "/vol3/", "/vol4/cifs/" -report-directory "/report-dir"
           -schedule custom -max-file-size 2GB -paths-to-exclude "/vol1/cold-files/"
           -file-ext-to-include "*" -file-ext-to-exclude "mp3", "mp4"
           -scan-files-with-no-ext true -request-timeout 1m -cross-junction true
[Job 136]: Vscan On-Demand job is queued. Use the "job show -id 136" command to view the status.
```

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan on-demand-task show -instance -vserver vs1 -task-name t1
```

```

      Vserver: vs1
      Task Name: t1
      List of Scan Paths: /vol3/, /vol4/cifs/
      Report Directory Path: /report-dir
      Job Schedule: custom
Max File Size Allowed for Scanning: 2GB
      File Paths Not to Scan: /vol1/cold-files/
      File Extensions Not to Scan: mp3, mp4
      File Extensions to Scan: *
      Scan Files with No Extension: true
      Request Service Timeout: 1m
      Cross Junction: true
      Directory Recursion: true
      Scan Priority: low
      Report Log Level: verbose
```

vserver vscan on-demand-task run

Run an On-Demand task

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan on-demand-task run` command start virus scanning immediately for an On-Demand task.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which you want to start virus scanning.

-task-name <text> - Task Name

This parameter specifies the name of the On-Demand task that you want to start virus scanning.

Examples

The following example starts virus scanning an On-Demand task:

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan on-demand-task run -vserver vs1 -task-name t1
[Job 161]: Vscan On-Demand job is queued. Use the "job show -id 161" command to view the status.
```

vserver vscan on-demand-task schedule

Schedule an On-Demand task

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan on-demand-task schedule` command schedules an On-Demand task.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which you want to schedule an On-Demand task.

-task-name <text> - Task Name

This parameter specifies the name of the On-Demand task that you want to schedule.

-schedule <text> - Schedule Name

This parameter specifies the already existing cron schedule. The On-Demand task triggers virus scanning for the specified scan-paths at the time configured in the schedule.

Note: A Vserver can have only one scheduled task at a time.

Examples

The following example schedules an On-Demand task:

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan on-demand-task schedule -vserver vs1 -task-name t1 -schedule daily
[Job 150]: Vscan On-Demand job is queued. Use the "job show -id 150" command to view the status.
```

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan on-demand-task show -instance -vserver vs1 -task-name t1
```

```

                Vserver: vs1
                Task Name: t1
                List of Scan Paths: /test
                Report Directory Path: /report
                Job Schedule: daily
Max File Size Allowed for Scanning: 2GB
                File Paths Not to Scan: /vol1/cold-files/
                File Extensions Not to Scan: mp3, mp4
                File Extensions to Scan: *
                Scan Files with No Extension: true
                Request Service Timeout: 1m
                Cross Junction: true
                Directory Recursion: true
                Scan Priority: low
                Report Log Level: verbose
```

vserver vscan on-demand-task show

Display On-Demand tasks

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan on-demand-task show` command displays information about the On-Demand tasks belonging to the Vserver. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all On-Demand tasks:

- Vserver name

- Task name
- Scan paths
- Report directory path
- Schedule

You can specify the `-fields` parameter to specify which fields of information to display about On-Demand tasks. In addition to the fields above, you can display the following fields:

- Max file size
- File paths to exclude
- File extensions to exclude
- File extensions to include
- Scan files without extension
- Scan timeout
- Cross junction
- Directory recursion
- Scan priority
- Report log level

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]}

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand tasks for the specified Vserver.

[-task-name <text>] - Task Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the specified On-Demand task.

[-scan-paths <text>, ...] - List of Scan Paths

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand tasks that have the specified path or paths in the scan-paths list.

[-report-directory <text>] - Report Directory Path

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand tasks that have the specified report-directory.

[-schedule <text>] - Job Schedule

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand tasks that have the specified schedule.

[-max-file-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Max File Size Allowed for Scanning

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand tasks that have the specified max-file-size.

[-paths-to-exclude <text>, ...] - File Paths Not to Scan

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand tasks that have the specified path or paths in the exclude list.

[-file-ext-to-exclude <File extension>, ...] - File Extensions Not to Scan

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand tasks that have the specified file extension or extensions in the exclude list.

[-file-ext-to-include <File extension>, ...] - File Extensions to Scan

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand tasks that have the specified file extension or extensions in the include list.

[-scan-files-with-no-ext {true|false}] - Scan Files with No Extension

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand tasks that have the specified value.

[-request-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Request Service Timeout

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand tasks that have the specified request-timeout.

[-cross-junction {true|false}] - Cross Junction

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand tasks that have the specified value.

[-directory-recursion {true|false}] - Directory Recursion

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand tasks that have the specified value.

[-scan-priority {low|normal}] - Scan Priority

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand tasks that have the specified scan-priority.

[-report-log-level {verbose|info|error}] - Report Log Level

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand tasks that have the specified report-log-level.

Examples

The following example displays information about all On-Demand tasks:

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan on-demand-task show
```

Vserver	Task Name	Scan Paths	Report Directory Path	Schedule
vs1	t1	/test	/report	-
vs2	t2	/, /test/	/report	daily

2 entries were displayed.

The following example displays detailed information about an On-Demand task:

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan on-demand-task show -instance -vserver vs1 -task-name t1
```

Vserver: vs1
Task Name: t1
List of Scan Paths: /test
Report Directory Path: /report
Job Schedule: -
Max File Size Allowed for Scanning: 2GB
File Paths Not to Scan: /vol1/cold-files/
File Extensions Not to Scan: mp3, mp4
File Extensions to Scan: *
Scan Files with No Extension: true
Request Service Timeout: 1m

```
Cross Junction: true
Directory Recursion: true
Scan Priority: low
Report Log Level: verbose
```

vserver vscan on-demand-task unschedule

Unschedule an On-Demand task

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan on-demand-task unschedule` command unschedules an On-Demand task.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which you want to unschedule an On-Demand task.

-task-name <text> - Task Name

This parameter specifies the name of the On-Demand task that you want to unschedule.

Examples

The following example unschedules an On-Demand task:

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan on-demand-task unschedule -vserver vs1 -task-name t1
cluster1::> vserver vscan on-demand-task show -instance -vserver vs1 -task-name t1
```

```

      Vserver: vs1
      Task Name: t1
      List of Scan Paths: /test
      Report Directory Path: /report
      Job Schedule: -
Max File Size Allowed for Scanning: 2GB
      File Paths Not to Scan: /vol1/cold-files/
      File Extensions Not to Scan: mp3, mp4
      File Extensions to Scan: *
      Scan Files with No Extension: true
      Request Service Timeout: 1m
      Cross Junction: true
      Directory Recursion: true
      Scan Priority: low
      Report Log Level: verbose
```

vserver vscan on-demand-task report commands

Manage Vscan On-Demand reports

vserver vscan on-demand-task report delete

Delete an On-Demand report

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan on-demand-task report delete` command deletes an On-Demand report.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver from which you want to delete an On-Demand report.

-task-name <text> - Task Name

This parameter specifies the name of the On-Demand task whose report you want to delete.

-report-file <text> - Report File Path

This parameter specifies the path of the report-file whose report record you want to delete.

[-delete-report-file {true|false}] - Delete Report File Also

This parameter specifies if the corresponding report file is also to be deleted. By default, it is false.

Examples

The following example deletes only On-Demand report record:

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan on-demand-task report delete -vserver vs1 -task-name t1
              -report-file /rep/avod_146_20150902_161439.log

cluster1::> vserver vscan on-demand-task report delete -vserver vs1 -task-name t1
              -report-file /rep/avod_146_20150902_161439.log
There are no entries matching your query.
```

The following example deletes an On-Demand report file along with the report record:

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan on-demand-task report delete -vserver vs1 -task-name t1
              -report-file /rep/avod_146_20150902_161439.log -delete-report-file true

cluster1::> vserver vscan on-demand-task report delete -vserver vs1 -task-name t1
              -report-file /rep/avod_146_20150902_161439.log -delete-report-file true
There are no entries matching your query.
```

vserver vscan on-demand-task report show

Display On-Demand reports

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan on-demand-task report show` command displays information about the On-Demand reports belonging to the Vserver. A new report record is generated at the end of an On-Demand task run. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all On-Demand tasks:

- Vserver name
- Task name
- Report file path
- Number of clean files
- Number of infected files

You can specify the `-fields` parameter to specify which fields of information to display about On-Demand report. In addition to the fields above, you can display the following fields:

- Job ID
- Job duration
- Number of attempted scans
- Number of files skipped from scanning
- Number of already scanned files
- Number of successful scans
- Number of failed scans
- Number of timed-out scans
- Job start time
- Job end time

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

[-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

[-instance]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand reports for the specified Vserver.

[-task-name <text>] - Task Name

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand reports for the specified task.

[-report-file <text>] - Report File Path

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand reports that have the specified report file-path.

[-job-id <integer>] - Job ID

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand reports that have the specified job ID.

[-job-duration <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Job Duration

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand reports that have the specified value.

[-attempted-scans <integer>] - Number of Attempted Scans

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand reports that have the specified value.

[-skipped-scans <integer>] - Number of Files Skipped from Scanning

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand reports that have the specified value.

[-already-scanned-files <integer>] - Number of Already Scanned Files

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand reports that have the specified value.

[-successful-scans <integer>] - Number of Successful Scans

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand reports that have the specified value.

[-failed-scans <integer>] - Number of Failed Scans

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand reports that have the specified value.

[-timedout-scans <integer>] - Number of Timedout Scans

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand reports that have the specified value.

[-files-cleaned <integer>] - Number of Clean Files

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand reports that have the specified value.

[-files-infected <integer>] - Number of Infected Files

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand reports that have the specified value.

[-internal-error <integer>] - Number of Internal Error (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand reports that have the specified value.

[-scan-retries <integer>] - Number of Scan Retries (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand reports that have the specified value.

[-job-start-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Job Start Time

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand reports that have the specified value.

[-job-end-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Job End Time

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand reports that have the specified value.

Examples

The following example displays information about all On-Demand reports:

```
cluster1::> vscan on-demand-task report show
```

Vserver	Task Name	Report File Path	Files Cleaned	Files Infected
vs1	t1	/rep/avod_146_20150902_161439.log	6240	5
vs1	t1	/rep/avod_149_20150903_160313.log	115	0

2 entries were displayed.

The following example displays detailed information about an On-Demand task:

```
cluster1::> vscan on-demand-task report show -vserver vs1 -task-name t1
-report-file /rep/avod_146_20150902_161439.log
```

```

      Vserver: vs1
      Task Name: t1
      Report File Path: /rep/avod_146_20150902_161439.log
      Job ID: 146
      Job Duration: 76s
      Number of Attempted Scans: 6245
      Number of Files Skipped from Scanning: 1286
      Number of Already Scanned Files: 987
      Number of Successful Scans: 6245
      Number of Failed Scans: 0
      Number of Timedout Scans: 0
      Number of Clean Files: 6240
      Number of Infected Files: 5
      Job Start Time: 9/2/2015 16:14:39

```

vserver vscan scanner-pool commands

Manage Vscan scanner pools

vserver vscan scanner-pool apply-policy

Apply scanner-policy to a scanner pool

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan scanner-pool apply-policy` command applies a scanner policy to the specified scanner pool on a specified Vserver.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which you want to apply the scanner policy. The Vserver administrator can apply the scanner policy to a scanner pool created within the scope of the Vserver or the cluster. The cluster administrator can apply the scanner policy to a scanner pool for any Vserver but cannot apply it within the scope of cluster. The scope is determined at a Vserver level.

-scanner-pool <Scanner pool> - Scanner Pool

This parameter specifies the name of the scanner pool.

-scanner-policy <Scanner policy> - Scanner Policy

This parameter specifies the scanner policy that you want to apply to the specified scanner pool on a Vserver. Currently only system policies are available. Available system policies are:

- *primary* - Makes it active always.
- *secondary* - Makes it active only when none of the primary external virus-scanning servers are connected.
- *idle* - Makes it inactive always.

[-cluster <Cluster name>] - Cluster on Which Policy Is Applied

This parameter specifies the name of the cluster on which you want to apply the scanner policy of a scanner pool. By default, it is applied on the local cluster. This parameter does not have any significance if the cluster is not in a DR relationship.

Examples

The following command applies a scanner policy to the specified scanner pool on a specified Vserver.

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan scanner-pool apply-policy -vserver vs1
               -scanner-pool p1 -scanner-policy primary -cluster cluster2

cluster1::> vserver vscan scanner-pool show -vserver vs1 -scanner-pool p1

Vserver: vs1
Scanner Pool: p1
Applied Policy: primary
Current Status: on
Cluster on Which Policy Is Applied: cluster2
Scanner Pool Config Owner: vserver
List of IPs of Allowed Vscan Servers: 1.1.1.1, 2.2.2.2
List of Privileged Users: cifs\u1, cifs\u2
```

vserver vscan scanner-pool create

Create a scanner pool

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan scanner-pool create` command creates a Vscan scanner pool. Scanner pool is a set of attributes which are used to validate and manage connection between clustered Data ONTAP and external virus-scanning server, or "Vscan server". It also specifies other parameters which are used for connection management. After creating a scanner pool, a scanner-policy must be applied to it using the command ["vserver vscan scanner-pool apply-policy" on page 2095](#). The default applied policy is *idle*, which means the scanner pool is inactive.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which you want to create a scanner pool.

-scanner-pool <Scanner pool> - Scanner Pool

This parameter specifies the name of the scanner pool. Scanner pool name can be up to 256 characters long and is a string that can only contain any combination of ASCII-range alphanumeric characters (a-z, A-Z, 0-9), "_", "-" and ".".

-hostnames <text>, ... - List of Host Names of Allowed Vscan Servers

This parameter specifies a list of host names or IP addresses of the Vscan servers which are allowed to connect to clustered Data ONTAP.

-privileged-users <Privileged user>, ... - List of Privileged Users

This parameter specifies a list of privileged users. A valid form of privileged user-name is "domain-name \user-name" and can be up to 256 characters long. Privileged user-names are stored and treated as case-insensitive strings. Virus scanners must use one of the registered privileged users for connecting to clustered Data ONTAP for exchanging virus-scanning protocol messages and to access file for scanning, remediating and quarantining operations.

[-request-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Request Service Timeout (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the timeout value for a scan request. It specifies the time interval in which the node waits for a response from the Vscan server. If the timeout is reached, the node allows the file-operation if the applicable On-Access policy has scan-mandatory set to 'off'. If the policy has scan-mandatory set to 'on', then the node will retry the scan or disallow the file-operation depending on the remaining lifetime of the CIFS request. Valid values for this field are from 10s to 40s. However, if scan-mandatory is set to 'off', the effective value is limited to a maximum of 35s. The default value is 30s.

[-scan-queue-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Scan Queue Timeout (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the timeout value for a scan request in scan-engine's queue. The value for this field must be between 10s and 30s. By default, it is 20s.

[-session-setup-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Session Setup Timeout (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the timeout value for a response for session-setup-message. The value for this field must be between 5s and 10s. By default, it is 10s.

[-session-teardown-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Session Teardown Timeout (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the timeout value for a response for session-teardown-message, or for any message to be received for a session-id, after the underlying connection has been disconnected. The value for this field must be between 5s and 10s. By default, it is 10s.

[-max-session-setup-retries <integer>] - Max Number of Consecutive Session Setup Attempts (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the maximum number of consecutive session-setup attempts. The value for this field must be between 1 and 10. By default, it is 5.

Examples

The following example creates a scanner pool.

```
Cluster1::> vserver vscan scanner-pool create -vserver vs1 -scanner-pool SP
             -hostnames 1.1.1.1,vmwin204-27.fsct.nb -privileged-users cifs\u1,cifs\u2

Cluster1::> vserver vscan scanner-pool show -vserver vs1 -scanner-pool SP

             Vserver: vs1
             Scanner Pool: SP
             Applied Policy: idle
             Current Status: off
             Cluster on Which Policy Is Applied: -
             Scanner Pool Config Owner: vserver
             List of IPs of Allowed Vscan Servers: 1.1.1.1, 10.72.204.27
             List of Host Names of Allowed Vscan Servers: 1.1.1.1, vmwin204-27.fsct.nb
             List of Privileged Users: cifs\u1, cifs\u2
```

vserver vscan scanner-pool delete

Delete a scanner pool

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan scanner-pool delete` command deletes a scanner pool.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver from which you want to delete a scanner pool.

-scanner-pool <Scanner pool> - Scanner Pool

This parameter specifies the name of the scanner-pool that you want to delete.

Examples

The following example deletes a scanner pool.

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan scanner-pool delete -vserver vs1 -scanner-pool test

cluster1::> vserver vscan scanner-pool show -vserver vs1 -scanner-pool test
There are no entries matching your query.
```

vserver vscan scanner-pool modify

Modify a scanner pool

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan scanner-pool modify` command modifies a Vscan scanner pool. Scanner pool is a set of attributes which are used to validate and manage connection between clustered Data ONTAP and external virus-scanning server, or "Vscan server". It also specifies other parameters which are used for connection management.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver on which you want to modify a scanner pool.

-scanner-pool <Scanner pool> - Scanner Pool

This parameter specifies the name of the scanner pool. Scanner pool name can be up to 256 characters long and is a string that can only contain any combination of ASCII-range alphanumeric characters (a-z, A-Z, 0-9), "_", "-" and ".".

[-hostnames <text>, ...] - List of Host Names of Allowed Vscan Servers

This parameter specifies a list of host names or IP addresses of the Vscan servers which are allowed to connect to clustered Data ONTAP.

[-privileged-users <Privileged user>, ...] - List of Privileged Users

This parameter specifies a list of privileged users. A valid form of privileged user-name is "domain-name \user-name" and can be up to 256 characters long. Privileged user-names are stored and treated as case-insensitive strings. Virus scanners must use one of the registered privileged users for connecting to clustered Data ONTAP for exchanging virus-scanning protocol messages and to access file for scanning, remedying and quarantining operations.

[-request-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Request Service Timeout (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the timeout value for a scan request. It specifies the time interval in which the node waits for a response from the Vscan server. If the timeout is reached, the node allows the file-operation if the applicable On-Access policy has scan-mandatory set to 'off'. If the policy has scan-mandatory set to 'on', then the node will retry the scan or disallow the file-operation depending on the remaining lifetime of the CIFS request. Valid values for this field are from 10s to 40s. However, if scan-mandatory is set to 'off', the effective value is limited to a maximum of 35s.

[-scan-queue-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Scan Queue Timeout (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the timeout value for a scan request in scan-engine's queue. The value for this field must be between 10s and 30s.

[-session-setup-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Session Setup Timeout (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the timeout value for a response for session-setup-message. The value for this field must be between 5s and 10s.

[-session-teardown-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Session Teardown Timeout (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the timeout value for a response for session-teardown-message, or for any message to be received for a session-id, after the underlying connection has been disconnected. The value for this field must be between 5s and 10s.

[-max-session-setup-retries <integer>] - Max Number of Consecutive Session Setup Attempts (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the maximum number of consecutive session-setup attempts. The value for this field must be between 1 and 10.

Examples

The following example modifies a scanner pool.

```
Cluster1::> vserver vscan scanner-pool modify -vserver vs1 -scanner-pool SP
             -hostnames 2.2.2.2,vmwin204-29.fsct.nb -privileged-users cifs\u3
```

```
Cluster1::> vserver vscan scanner-pool show -vserver vs1 -scanner-pool SP
```

```

                Vserver: vs1
                Scanner Pool: SP
                Applied Policy: idle
                Current Status: off
Cluster on Which Policy Is Applied: -
                Scanner Pool Config Owner: vserver
List of IPs of Allowed Vscan Servers: 2.2.2.2, 10.72.204.29
List of Host Names of Allowed Vscan Servers: 2.2.2.2, vmwin204-29.fsct.nb
                List of Privileged Users: cifs\u3
```

vserver vscan scanner-pool resolve-hostnames

Resolve the hostnames configured in the scanner pool

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan scanner-pool resolve-hostnames` command resolves the host names configured in the scanner pool and update it with the IP addressses. This command also updates the active scanner pool configuration of the Vserver if the scanner pool is part of that. You must run this command for the scanner pool whose host name entry is modified in the DNS server.

Note: This command is not supported on a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver for which you want to resolve host names.

-scanner-pool <Scanner pool> - Scanner Pool

This parameter specifies the name of the scanner pool for which you want to resolve host names.

Examples

The following example resolves the host names of a scanner pool:

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan scanner-pool resolve-hostnames -vserver vs1 -scanner-pool SP
```

```
Cluster1::> vserver vscan scanner-pool show -vserver vs1 -scanner-pool SP
```

```

                Vserver: vs1
                Scanner Pool: SP
                Applied Policy: primary
                Current Status: on
Cluster on Which Policy Is Applied: Cluster1
                Scanner Pool Config Owner: vserver
List of IPs of Allowed Vscan Servers: 10.72.204.27, 10.72.204.29
List of Host Names of Allowed Vscan Servers: vmwin204-27.fsct.nb, vmwin204-29.fsct.nb
```

vserver vscan scanner-pool show

Display scanner pools

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan scanner-pool show` command displays information about the Vscan scanner pools belonging to the Vserver. It also displays the scanner policy applied to the scanner pool and its current status in Vserver scope. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all scanner pools:

- Vserver name
- Scanner pool
- Scanner pool owner
- Scanner policy
- Current status
- Cluster on which policy is applied
- List of servers
- List of host names
- List of privileged user

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the scanner pools for the specified Vserver.

[-scanner-pool <Scanner pool>] - Scanner Pool

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the specified scanner pool.

[-scanner-policy <Scanner policy>] - Applied Policy

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the scanner pools for the specified scanner policy.

[-current-status {on|off}] - Current Status

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the scanner pools that have the specified status.

[-cluster <Cluster name>] - Cluster on Which Policy Is Applied

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the scanner pools that are applied to the specified cluster.

[-owner <Configuration owner>] - Scanner Pool Config Owner

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the scanner pools that have the specified owner.

[-servers <IP Address>, ...] - List of IPs of Allowed Vscan Servers

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the scanner pools that have the specified IP address or IP addresses.

[-hostnames <text>, ...] - List of Host Names of Allowed Vscan Servers

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the scanner pools that have the specified host name or host names.

[-privileged-users <Privileged user>, ...] - List of Privileged Users

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the scanner pools that have the specified privileged user or users.

[-request-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Request Service Timeout (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the scanner pools that have the specified request-timeout.

[-scan-queue-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Scan Queue Timeout (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the scanner pools that have the specified scan-queue-timeout.

[-session-setup-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Session Setup Timeout (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the scanner pools that have the specified session-setup-timeout.

[-session-teardown-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Session Teardown Timeout (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the scanner pools that have the specified session-teardown-timeout.

[-max-session-setup-retries <integer>] - Max Number of Consecutive Session Setup Attempts (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the scanner pools that have the specified max-session-setup-retries.

Examples

The following example displays information about all scanner pools.

```
Cluster1::> vserver vscan scanner-pool show
```

Vserver	Scanner Pool	Pool Owner	Servers	Privileged Users	Scanner Policy
vs1	SP	vserver	1.1.1.1, 10.72.204.27	cifs\u1, cifs\u2	primary
vs1	p1	vserver	3.3.3.3	cifs\u1, cifs\u2	secondary

2 entries were displayed.

The following example displays detailed information about one scanner pool.

```
Cluster1::> vserver vscan scanner-pool show -vserver vs1 -scanner-pool SP
```

Vserver: vs1
Scanner Pool: SP

```

Applied Policy: primary
Current Status: on
Cluster on Which Policy Is Applied: Cluster1
Scanner Pool Config Owner: vsserver
List of IPs of Allowed Vscan Servers: 1.1.1.1, 10.72.204.27
List of Host Names of Allowed Vscan Servers: 1.1.1.1, vmwin204-27.fsct.nb
List of Privileged Users: cifs\u1, cifs\u2

```

vserver vscan scanner-pool show-active

Display active scanner pools

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan scanner-pool show-active` command displays active scanner pool information available to the Vserver. The active scanner pool configuration is derived by merging the information of the scanner pools which are currently active on a Vserver. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all Vservers:

- Vserver name
- List of scanner pools
- List of servers
- List of privileged user

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the specified Vserver.

[-scanner-pools <Scanner pool>, ...] - List of Enabled Scanner Pools

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vservers that have the specified scanner pool or pools. A scanner pool becomes part of this list if it is active at this time.

[-servers <IP Address>, ...] - Merged List of IPs of Allowed Vscan Servers

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vservers that have the specified server or servers. Servers of all active scanner pools on a Vserver are merged to derive this effective server list.

[-privileged-users <Privileged user>, ...] - Merged List of Privileged Users

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vservers that have the specified privileged user or users. Privileged users of all active scanner pools on a Vserver are merged to derive this effective privileged user list.

[-request-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Request Service Timeout (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vservers that have the specified request-timeout. This is set to the maximum value of the request-timeout of all active scanner pools on a Vserver.

[-scan-queue-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Scan Queue Timeout (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vservers that have the specified scan-queue-timeout. This is set to the maximum value of the scan-queue-timeout of all active scanner pools on a Vserver.

[-session-setup-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Session Setup Timeout (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vservers that have the specified session-setup-timeout. This is set to the maximum value of the session-setup-timeout of all active scanner pools on a Vserver.

[-session-teardown-timeout <[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]>] - Session Teardown Timeout (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vservers that have the specified session-teardown-timeout. This is set to the maximum value of the session-teardown-timeout of all active scanner pools on a Vserver.

[-max-session-setup-retries <integer>] - Max Number of Consecutive Session Setup Attempts (privilege: advanced)

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vservers that have the specified max-session-setup-retries. This is set to the maximum number of the max-session-setup-retry of all active scanner pools on a Vserver.

Examples

The following example displays information about active scanner pool on all Vservers.

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan scanner-pool show
```

Vserver	Scanner Pool	Pool Owner	Servers	Privileged Users	Scanner Policy
Cluster	clus	cluster	5.5.5.5	cifs\u5	idle
vs1	new	vserver	1.1.1.1, 2.2.2.2	cifs\u1	primary
vs1	clus	cluster	5.5.5.5	cifs\u5	idle
vs1	p1	vserver	3.3.3.3	cifs\u4	primary
vs2	clus	cluster	5.5.5.5	cifs\u5	primary
vs2	p2	vserver	3.3.3.3, 4.4.4.4	cifs\u2	primary

6 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan scanner-pool show-active
```

Vserver	Scanner Pools	Servers	Privileged Users
vs1	new, p1	1.1.1.1, 2.2.2.2, 3.3.3.3	cifs\u1, cifs\u4
vs2	clus, p2	3.3.3.3, 4.4.4.4, 5.5.5.5	cifs\u2, cifs\u5

2 entries were displayed.

vserver vscan scanner-pool privileged-users commands

Manage list of privileged users of a scanner pool

vserver vscan scanner-pool privileged-users add

Add to the list of privileged users

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan scanner-pool privileged-users add` command adds one privileged users or list of privileged users to the specified scanner pool.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <*vserver name*> - **Vserver**

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver containing the specified scanner pool on which you want to add a privileged user or users.

-scanner-pool <*Scanner pool*> - **Scanner Pool**

This parameter specifies the name of the scanner pool to which you want to add a privileged user or users.

-privileged-users <*Privileged user*>, ... - **List of Privileged Users**

This parameter specifies the privileged user or users that you want to add to the specified scanner pool.

Examples

The following example adds a list of privileged users to the specified scanner pool.

```
cluster1::> vsadmin vscan scanner-pool privileged-users add -vserver vs1
               -scanner-pool p1 -privileged-users cifs\u2,cifs\u3

cluster1::> vsadmin vscan scanner-pool privileged-users show -vserver vs1
               -scanner-pool p1

               Vserver: vs1
               Scanner Pool: p1
List of Privileged Users: cifs\u1, cifs\u2, cifs\u3
```

vsadmin vscan scanner-pool privileged-users remove

Remove from the list of privileged users

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsadmin vscan scanner-pool privileged-users remove` command removes one privileged users or list of privileged users from the specified scanner pool. All the existing privileged users of a scanner pool cannot be removed.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <*vserver name*> - **Vserver**

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver containing the specified scanner pool on which you want to remove a privileged user or users.

-scanner-pool <*Scanner pool*> - **Scanner Pool**

This parameter specifies the name of the scanner pool from which you want to remove a privileged user or users.

-privileged-users <*Privileged user*>, ... - **List of Privileged Users**

This parameter specifies the privileged user or users that you want to remove from the specified scanner pool.

Examples

The following example removes a list of privileged users from the specified scanner pool.


```
cluster1::> vsriver vscan scanner-pool privileged-users remove -vsriver vs1
               -scanner-pool p1 -privileged-users cifs\u2,cifs\u3

cluster1::> vsriver vscan scanner-pool privileged-users show -vsriver vs1
               -scanner-pool p1

               Vserver: vs1
               Scanner Pool: p1
List of Privileged Users: cifs\u1
```

vsriver vscan scanner-pool privileged-users show

Display list of privileged users

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vsriver vscan scanner-pool privileged-users show` command displays the list of privileged users of the Vscan scanner pools belonging to the Vserver. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about the scanner pools:

- Vserver name
- Scanner pool
- List of privileged users

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vsriver <vsriver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the scanner pools for the specified Vserver.

[-scanner-pool <Scanner pool>] - Scanner Pool

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for the specified scanner pool.

[-privileged-users <Privileged user>, ...] - List of Privileged Users

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the scanner pools that have the specified privileged user or users.

Examples

The following example displays the list of privileged users of all scanner pools.

```
cluster1::> vsriver vscan scanner-pool privileged-users show
Vserver      Scanner Pool      Privileged Users
-----
Cluster      clus               cifs\u5
vs1          new               cifs\u7
vs1          clus              cifs\u5
vs1          p1               cifs\u1, cifs\u2
vs2          clus              cifs\u5
vs2          p2               cifs\u2
6 entries were displayed.
```

vserver vscan scanner-pool servers commands

Manage list of servers of a scanner pool

vserver vscan scanner-pool servers add

Add to the list of hostnames

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan scanner-pool servers add` command adds one server or list of servers to the specified scanner pool.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver containing the specified scanner pool on which you want to add a server or servers.

-scanner-pool <Scanner pool> - Scanner Pool

This parameter specifies the name of the scanner pool to which you want to add a server or servers.

-hostnames <text>, ... - List of Host Names for Vscan Servers

This parameter specifies the host name or host names that you want to add to the specified scanner pool.

Examples

The following example adds a list of servers to the specified scanner pool.

```
Cluster1::> vserver vscan scanner-pool servers add -vserver vs1
             -scanner-pool SP -hostnames 2.2.2.2, vmwin204-27.fsct.nb

Cluster1::> vserver vscan scanner-pool servers show -vserver vs1 -scanner-pool SP

                Vserver: vs1
                Scanner Pool: SP
List of IPs of Allowed Vscan Servers: 1.1.1.1, 2.2.2.2, 10.72.204.27
List of Host Names of Allowed Vscan Servers: 1.1.1.1, 2.2.2.2,
                                             vmwin204-27.fsct.nb
```

vserver vscan scanner-pool servers remove

Remove from the list of hostnames

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan scanner-pool servers remove` command removes one server or list of servers from the specified scanner pool. All the existing servers of a scanner pool cannot be removed.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver containing the specified scanner pool on which you want to remove a server or servers.

-scanner-pool <Scanner pool> - Scanner Pool

This parameter specifies the name of the scanner pool from which you want to remove a server or servers.

-hostnames <text>, ... - List of hostnames for Vscan Servers

This parameter specifies the host name or host names that you want to remove from the specified scanner pool.

Examples

The following example removes a list of servers from the specified scanner pool.

```
Cluster1::> vserver vscan scanner-pool servers remove -vserver vs1 -scanner-pool SP -hostnames vmwin204-27.fsct.nb
```

```
Cluster1::> vserver vscan scanner-pool servers show -vserver vs1 -scanner-pool SP
```

```

                Vserver: vs1
                Scanner Pool: SP
    List of IPs of Allowed Vscan Servers: 1.1.1.1, 2.2.2.2
    List of Host Names of Allowed Vscan Servers: 1.1.1.1, 2.2.2.2
```

vserver vscan scanner-pool servers show

Display list of servers

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* and *Vserver* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `vserver vscan scanner-pool servers show` command displays the list of servers of the Vscan scanner pools belonging to the Vserver. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all scanner pools:

- Vserver name
- Scanner pool
- List of servers

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance]]

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the scanner pools for the specified Vserver.

[-scanner-pool <Scanner pool>] - Scanner Pool

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only for the specified scanner pool.

[-servers <IP Address>, ...] - List of IPs of Allowed Vscan Servers

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the scanner pools that have the specified IP address or IP addresses.

[-hostnames <text>, ...] - List of Host Names of Allowed Vscan Servers

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the scanner pools that have the specified host name or host names.

Examples

The following example displays the list of servers of all scanner pools.

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan scanner-pool servers show
Vserver      Scanner Pool      Servers
-----
vs1          SP              1.1.1.1, 10.72.204.27
vs2          p1              10.72.204.29
6 entries were displayed.
```

The following example displays the list of servers and host names of all scanner pools.

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan scanner-pool servers show -instance

                Vserver: vs1
                Scanner Pool: SP
List of IPs of Allowed Vscan Servers: 1.1.1.1, 10.72.204.27
List of Host Names of Allowed Vscan Servers: 1.1.1.1, vmwin204-27.fsct.nb

                Vserver: vs2
                Scanner Pool: p1
List of IPs of Allowed Vscan Servers: 10.72.204.29
List of Host Names of Allowed Vscan Servers: vmwin204-29.fsct.nb
2 entries were displayed.
```


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