Commands: Manual Page Reference

autobalance commands on page 7
cluster commands on page 16
event commands on page 76
job commands on page 124
lun commands on page 153
metrocluster commands on page 213
network commands on page 257
qos commands on page 357
security commands on page 388
snaplock commands on page 488
snapmirror commands on page 495
statistics commands on page 609
statistics-v1 commands on page 585
storage commands on page 666
system commands on page 941
volume commands on page 1198
vserver commands on page 1393

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
```

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 `redo` 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
```

Related references
`redo` on page 2

**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, 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
```

**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 history 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
```
Related references

set on page 4

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 rows 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.

[-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, mac, up-admin, type, ifgrp-node, ifgrp-port, ifgrp-distr-func, ifgrp-mode, vlan-node, vlan-port, vlan-tag, Node, Port, Role, Link, MTU, Auto-Negotiation Administrative, Auto-Negotiation Operational, Duplex Mode Administrative, Duplex Mode Operational, Speed Administrative, Speed Operational, Flow Control Administrative, Flow Control Operational, MAC Address, Up Administrative, Port Type, Interface Group Parent Node, Interface Group Parent Port, Distribution, Create Policy, Parent VLAN Node, Parent VLAN Port, VLAN Tag, 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:b6:70, 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::>

Related references

rows on page 3

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 directory to the top-level directory:

cluster1::storage aggregate> top
cluster1::>

Related references

storage aggregate on page 667
**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* directory:

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

**Related references**
*storage aggregate* on page 667

---

**autobalance commands**

Balance resources across the cluster

**autobalance volume commands**

Balance Infinite Volume used capacity across the cluster

**autobalance volume rebalance commands**

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

**autobalance volume rebalance show**

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.

**Parameters**

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

This specifies the fields that need to be displayed.
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:

```
cmd> autobalance volume rebalance show -vserver vs1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Storage Service</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Percent Transferred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs0</td>
<td>repo_vol</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>running</td>
<td>36.44TB</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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:

```
cmd> autobalance volume show rebalance -vserver vs1 -volume repo_vol -storage-service gold

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Storage Service</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Percent Transferred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>repo_managed gold</td>
<td>running</td>
<td>17.22TB</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>repo_managed silver</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>19.25TB</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
**autobalance volume rebalance start**

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.

**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**

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.

**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
```

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>,...] | [-instance ]]  
If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You 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.
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
    Attributes: CFO
    Excluded
    Mroot
    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
    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
    Attributes: Excluded
    Mroot
    Threshold When Aggregate Is Considered Balanced: 5.04GB

    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
    Attributes: Excluded
    Mroot
    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 \texttt{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

\texttt{-is-enabled \{true|false\}} - Is the Auto Balance Aggregate Feature Enabled

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

\texttt{-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.

\texttt{-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
```

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.

Parameters

```
{ -node-count <integer> - 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-node-ip &lt;IP Address&gt;</th>
<th>Cluster IP Address of Node</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cluster IP address of the node to add. When this parameter is provided, the command directly adds the node.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

[-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.

Examples

The following example adds a node using -node-ip:

```
cluster1::> cluster add-node -node-ip 192.168.1.5
```

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

```
cluster1::> cluster add-node -node-count 3
```

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 node. Once you create the cluster, add additional nodes to the cluster by using the cluster join command.

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.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-license &lt;License Code V2&gt;</th>
<th>Base License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use this optional parameter to specify the base license for the cluster. Obtain this value from your sales or support representative.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-iclustername <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".

[-node-count <integer>] - 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.

Examples
The following example creates a cluster named cluster1

    cluster1::> cluster create -license ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOP -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

Related references

cluster join on page 18

cluster join
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
The cluster join command adds a node to an existing cluster. Use the cluster create 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 -clustername parameter.

| -clustername <text> - Cluster Name of the Cluster to Join
Use this parameter to specify the name of an existing cluster to join. This parameter is mutually exclusive with the -clusteripaddr parameter.

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

This next example joins the local node to a cluster named "cluster1". "cluster1" is a cluster that already exists.
Related references

*cluster create* on page 17

---

**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-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 <integer>` 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)
```
Description
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:

- Cluster name
- Cluster base license key
- Feature license keys
- Cluster administrator's password
- Cluster management interface port, IP address, netmask, default gateway
- Node 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:

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

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.

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]: no
Will the cluster network be configured to use network switches? {yes}:
yes
System Defaults:
Private cluster network ports [e0a,e0b].
Cluster port MTU values will be set to 9000.
```

21
Cluster interface IP addresses will be automatically generated.
Do you want to use these defaults? [yes, no] [yes]:
It can take several minutes to create cluster interfaces...

Step 1 of 5: Create a Cluster
You can type "back", "exit", or "help" at any question.
Enter the cluster name: cluster1
Enter the cluster base license key: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOP
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 administrator's (username "admin") password:
Retype the password:
Enter the cluster management interface port [e0c]:
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 e0c 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
Enter the node management interface port [e0c]: e0d
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
A node management interface on port e0d with IP address 192.0.2.66 has been created.
Cluster "cluster1" has been created.

To complete cluster setup, you must join each additional node to the cluster by running "cluster setup" on each node.

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).

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.

Do you want to create a new cluster or join an existing cluster? {create, join}: join

System Defaults:
Private cluster network ports [e0a,e0b].
Cluster port MTU values will be set to 9000.
Cluster interface IP addresses will be automatically generated.

Do you want to use these defaults? {yes, no} [yes]:

It can take several minutes to create cluster interfaces...

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

Enter the name of the cluster you would like to join [cluster1]:
Joining 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.

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.

This node has been joined to cluster "cluster1".

To complete cluster setup, you must join each additional node to the cluster by running "cluster setup" on each node.

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).

Related references

- `cluster create` on page 17
- `cluster join` on page 18

**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:

```text
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:
cluster unjoin

Unjoin or remove a node from the cluster

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

Description
The cluster unjoin 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.

[-skip-quorum-check-before-unjoin [true]] - Skip Quorum Check Before Unjoin
  If this parameter is specified, quorum checks will be skipped prior to the unjoin. The operation will continue even if there is a possible data outage due to a quorum issue.

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

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

The following example forcibly unjoins the node from the cluster:

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

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 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.

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

Related references

   * cluster contact-info show on page 27
**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 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.
cluster ha modify

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 modify` command modifies the high-availability configuration of the 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.

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

---

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 <[YYY][MM]dd[hh][mm][.ss]>]` - Date and Time
  This parameter sets the date and time information, in the format [YYYY][MM]dd[hh][mm][.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.


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

Displays date and time information in UTC.

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

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

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

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

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.

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

-u is used as an alias for -utcmdateandtime. 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
```
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

Current                       Installation
Node     Version                       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:

```bash
cluster1::> cluster image show-update-history
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Package</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Start</th>
<th>Completion</th>
<th>Component ID</th>
<th>Previous Version</th>
<th>Updated Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12:05:51</td>
<td>12:05:51</td>
<td>55a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14:23:58</td>
<td>15:02:19</td>
<td>55a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>successful</td>
<td>2/13/2014</td>
<td>2/18/2014</td>
<td>ssan-3240-</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16:48:42</td>
<td>09:45:30</td>
<td>55a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>successful</td>
<td>2/18/2014</td>
<td>2/18/2014</td>
<td>ssan-3240-</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10:33:10</td>
<td>11:02:45</td>
<td>55a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12:05:51</td>
<td>12:05:51</td>
<td>55b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14:23:58</td>
<td>15:54:43</td>
<td>55b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>successful</td>
<td>2/13/2014</td>
<td>2/18/2014</td>
<td>ssan-3240-</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16:48:42</td>
<td>10:05:02</td>
<td>55b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>successful</td>
<td>2/18/2014</td>
<td>2/18/2014</td>
<td>ssan-3240-</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10:33:10</td>
<td>11:22:02</td>
<td>55b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Transaction</th>
<th>Trans Id</th>
<th>Component Id</th>
<th>Time Stamp</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>validation</td>
<td>initialize</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>MUM</td>
<td>2/18/2014 10:32:57</td>
<td>completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>validation</td>
<td>mount-image</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>node1</td>
<td>2/18/2014 10:32:52</td>
<td>completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>validation</td>
<td>mount-image</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>node2</td>
<td>2/18/2014 10:32:53</td>
<td>completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>validation</td>
<td>get-health</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>MUM</td>
<td>2/18/2014 10:32:53</td>
<td>completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>validation</td>
<td>run-scripts</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>node1</td>
<td>2/18/2014 10:32:53</td>
<td>completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>validation</td>
<td>run-scripts</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>node2</td>
<td>2/18/2014 10:32:57</td>
<td>completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>validation</td>
<td>unmount-image</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>node1</td>
<td>2/18/2014 10:32:57</td>
<td>completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>validation</td>
<td>unmount-image</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>node2</td>
<td>2/18/2014 10:32:57</td>
<td>completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>validation</td>
<td>complete-validation</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>MUM</td>
<td>2/18/2014 10:32:57</td>
<td>completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>package-management</td>
<td>cleanup-package</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>node1</td>
<td>3/14/2014 09:11:51</td>
<td>completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>package-management</td>
<td>cleanup-package</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>node2</td>
<td>3/14/2014 09:11:51</td>
<td>completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>package-management</td>
<td>process-package</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>node1</td>
<td>3/14/2014 09:13:41</td>
<td>completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>package</td>
<td>synch-image</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>node2</td>
<td>3/14/2014</td>
<td>completed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Dest</th>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Status Message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3/19/2014</td>
<td>13:52:38</td>
<td>MUM</td>
<td>initia</td>
<td>ready-to-run</td>
<td>Created Task</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/19/2014</td>
<td>13:52:38</td>
<td>node1</td>
<td>update</td>
<td>lize</td>
<td>to-run</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
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
----------------- --------------- ---------------
```
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Update Phase</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Estimated Duration</th>
<th>Elapsed Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-update checks</td>
<td>completed</td>
<td>00:10:00</td>
<td>00:00:02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data ONTAP updates</td>
<td>paused-on-error</td>
<td>00:49:00</td>
<td>00:05:21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node name</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Status Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nodeA</td>
<td>waiting</td>
<td>Error: Takeover of node &quot;nodeB&quot; is not possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nodeB</td>
<td>failed</td>
<td>Error: Cluster is not in quorum. Action: Use the &quot;storage failover show&quot; command to view the cause of the failure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Update Phase</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Estimated Duration</th>
<th>Elapsed Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data ONTAP updates</td>
<td>completed</td>
<td>02:19:00</td>
<td>00:00:03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-update checks</td>
<td>paused-on-error</td>
<td>00:10:00</td>
<td>00:00:02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Post-update Check</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Error-Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Quorum Status</td>
<td>Error</td>
<td>Error: Cluster is not in quorum. Action: Use the (privilege: advanced) &quot;cluster ring show&quot; command to verify all replication unit details.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

The following example shows that the automated nondisruptive update is completed on nodeA and nodeB.
cluster image show-update-progress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Update Phase</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Estimated Duration</th>
<th>Elapsed Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-update checks</td>
<td>completed</td>
<td>00:10:00</td>
<td>00:00:13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data ONTAP updates</td>
<td>completed</td>
<td>01:23:00</td>
<td>01:15:11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-update checks</td>
<td>completed</td>
<td>00:10:00</td>
<td>00:00:02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 entries were displayed.

Updated nodes: nodeA, nodeB.

cluster1:

cluster image update

Manages 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.
- `[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.
- `[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.
Examples

The following example shows the update operation:

```
cluster1::> cluster image update -version 8.3
```

It can take several minutes to complete validation...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre-update Check</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Error-Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CIFS status</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster health status</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster quorum status</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disk status</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Availability status</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIF status</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIFs on home node status</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MetroCluster configuration status</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SnapMirror status</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Status</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

- `[-nodes <nodename> | local], ...` - Nodes
  - Specifies the nodes that are to be validated.

Examples

The following example shows the validate operation:

```
cluster1::> cluster image validate -version 8.3
```

It can take several minutes to complete validation...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre-update Check</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Error-Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CIFS status</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster health status</td>
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<tr>
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<td>OK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disk status</td>
<td>OK</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MetroCluster configuration status</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SnapMirror status</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Status</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

```plaintext
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**

```plaintext
{-fields <fieldname>, ...}
```

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

```plaintext
{-detail}
```

This parameter specifies that detailed information should be displayed.

```plaintext
{-instance}
```

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

```plaintext
{-download-ver <text> - Downloaded Version}
```

Displays packages with the specified download version.

```plaintext
{-component-name <text>, ... - Component Name}
```

Displays packages for the specified component.

```plaintext
{-component-version <text>, ... - Component Version}
```

Displays packages with the specified component version.

```plaintext
{-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:

```plaintext
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 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 email 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 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

`[-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.

`[-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.

-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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Host</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Server</th>
<th>Facility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>192.168.0.1</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>udp-unencrypted</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>user</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

```
cluster-l::> cluster log-forwarding show
```

**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` and `cluster peer show` 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` and `security login show` 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>] - 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.

---

**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-addrs cluster2-d2, 10.98.234.246 -username admin
Remote Password:

cluster1::> cluster peer show -instance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peer Cluster Name: cluster2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remote Intercluster Addresses: cluster2-d2, 10.98.234.246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability of the Remote Cluster: Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active IP Addresses: 10.98.234.246, 10.98.234.243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Serial Number: 1-80-123456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address Family of Relationship: ipv4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authentication Status Administrative: no-authentication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Update Time: 02/05 21:05:41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPspace for the Relationship: Default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guidance for When Encryption Should Be Used: never</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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-addrs cluster2-d2, 10.98.234.246 -no-authentication
Remote Password:

cluster1::> cluster peer show

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peer Cluster Name: cluster2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Serial Number: 1-80-123456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability: Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authentication: absent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

cluster2::> cluster peer create -peer-addrs cluster1-d2 -no-authentication
Remote Password:

cluster2::> cluster peer show

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peer Cluster Name: cluster2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Serial Number: 1-80-123456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability: Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authentication: absent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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-addrs FD20:8B1E:B255:C222:6A17:0BBE:E92C:4523 -username admin
Remote Password:

cluster1::> cluster peer show -instance

| Address Family of Relationship: ipv6 |
| Peer Cluster Name: cluster2 |
| Availability of the Remote Cluster: Available |
| Remote Cluster Name: cluster2 |
| 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 both clusters.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer create -peer-addrs 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-addrs 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-addrs 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
```

**Related references**

- `security login role show` on page 442
- `security login show` on page 426
- `cluster show` on page 24
- `cluster peer show` on page 57
- `cluster peer policy` on page 67
- `cluster identity modify` on page 45
**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.

```bash
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-addrs`, 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-addrs <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.

  [-`-timeout <integer>`] - Operation Timeout (seconds) (privilege: advanced)
  
  Use this parameter to specify a timeout value for peer communications. Specify the value in seconds.

  [-`-address-family {ipv4 | ipv6}`] - Address Family of Relationship
  
  Use this parameter to specify the address family of the names specified with the peer-addrs parameter.
[-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` command.
- 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 (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 (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.

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-addrs 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

Related references

cluster peer create on page 49

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
```

Related references

cluster identity modify on page 45

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` 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 Cluster: cluster2
                        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 Cluster: cluster2
                        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 Cluster: cluster1
                        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 Cluster: cluster1
```

---

56 Commands: Manual Page Reference
Related references

network ping on page 257

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-addrs <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.

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-addrs <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
----------------- --------------------- -------------- --------------
ciuster2           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
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
----------------- --------------------- -------------- --------------
ciuster2           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
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 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
---------------------------------------- -------------- -------------
car2                              1-80-123456           Available      ok
```

Detailed information for this scenario is shown below.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show -instance
Peer Cluster Name: car2
Remote Intercluster Addresses: car2-d2, 10.98.234.246
Availability of the Remote Cluster: Available
Remote Cluster Name: car2
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
---------------------------------------- -------------- -------------
car2                              1-80-123456           Unavailable    ok
```

Detailed information for this scenario is shown below.

```
cluster1::> cluster peer show -instance
Peer Cluster Name: car2
Remote Intercluster Addresses: car2-d2, 10.98.234.246
Availability of the Remote Cluster: Unavailable
Remote Cluster Name: car2
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
```

Commands: Manual Page Reference
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
```

**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                      Authentication: ok
    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   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 \texttt{<Peer Node Name>}] - Peer Node
Selects the node that matches this parameter value.

[-destination-cluster-uuid \texttt{<UUID>}] - Peer UUID
Selects the cluster that matches this parameter value.

[-data-ping \{\texttt{unknown_node|internal_error|unreachable|session_reachable|interface_reachable}\}] - Status of Data Ping Operation
Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[-icmp-ping \{\texttt{unknown_node|internal_error|unreachable|session_reachable|interface_reachable}\}] - Status of ICMP Ping Operation
Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[-node-health \{\texttt{true|false}\}] - RDB Health of the Node
Selects the nodes that match this parameter value (\texttt{true} means healthy).

[-cluster-health \{\texttt{true|false}\}] - Cluster Health
Selects the nodes that match this parameter value (\texttt{true} means healthy).

[-availability \{\texttt{true|false}\}] - Communication Indicator
Selects the nodes that match this parameter value (\texttt{true} means communicating).

[-bypass-cache \{\texttt{true|false}\}] - Bypass Cache and Determine Health
Bypasses cached results to determine current cluster health (\texttt{true} means bypass the cache). Cached results may not be current, but they are displayed more quickly.

[-last-updated \texttt{<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
```
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` and `cluster peer modify` commands.

Related references

- `cluster peer create` on page 49
- `cluster peer modify` on page 53

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` 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.

  
  Use this parameter to specify the new expiration time for the offer.
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
----------------------- -------------- ------------------- -------------------
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
----------------------- -------------- ------------------- -------------------
```

Related references

*cluster peer offer cancel* on page 65

**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>, ...]  
  [-instance]]
```

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

Selects the offers that match this parameter value.

**Examples**

The following example displays information about the outstanding authentication offers:
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 or cluster peer modify 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
```

Related references

- cluster peer create on page 49
- cluster peer modify on page 53

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)
- Rebooting a node (system node reboot)
- Issuing a planned takeover (storage failover takeover)

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.
```
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.

```bash
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.
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-e 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>UnitName</th>
<th>Epoch</th>
<th>DB Epoch</th>
<th>DB Trnxs</th>
<th>Master</th>
<th>Online</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node0</td>
<td>mgmt</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1068</td>
<td>node0</td>
<td>master</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node0</td>
<td>vldb</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>node0</td>
<td>master</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node0</td>
<td>vifmgr</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>node0</td>
<td>master</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node0</td>
<td>bcomd</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>node0</td>
<td>master</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node0</td>
<td>crs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>node0</td>
<td>master</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>mgmt</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1068</td>
<td>node0</td>
<td>secondary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>vldb</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>node0</td>
<td>secondary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>vifmgr</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>node0</td>
<td>secondary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>bcomd</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>node0</td>
<td>secondary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>crs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>node0</td>
<td>secondary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 entries were displayed.
Cluster Statistics Commands

Display cluster statistics

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Delta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPU Busy:</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>+27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>951471448</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFS:</td>
<td>12957951479</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIFS:</td>
<td>342195460</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Network:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Busy:</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received:</td>
<td>1.98TB</td>
<td>3.18MB/s:11s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sent:</td>
<td>6.20TB</td>
<td>903KB/s:11s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Network:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Busy:</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received:</td>
<td>6.33TB</td>
<td>1.34MB/s:11s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sent:</td>
<td>6.24TB</td>
<td>3.54MB/s:11s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Disk:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read:</td>
<td>207TB</td>
<td>82.7MB/s:11s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write:</td>
<td>53.3TB</td>
<td>53.5MB/s:11s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**cluster time-service commands**

Manage cluster time services

**cluster time-service ntp commands**

Manage cluster Network Time Protocol (NTP) service
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.
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 \texttt{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.

\begin{example}
\textbf{Examples}

The following example modifies the NTP version of an NTP server named ntp1.example.com. The NTP version is changed to 4.

\begin{verbatim}
cluster1::> cluster time-service ntp server modify -server ntp1.example.com -version 4
\end{verbatim}
\end{example}

\textbf{cluster time-service ntp server reset}

Reset NTP server list to a default selection

\textbf{Availability:} This command is available to \texttt{cluster} administrators at the \textit{advanced} privilege level.

\textbf{Description}

The \texttt{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.

\textbf{Parameters}

\begin{verbatim}
[-use-public \{true|false\}] - Reset Server List to Public Identified Defaults (default: false)
\end{verbatim}

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 \texttt{false}.

\begin{example}
\textbf{Examples}

The following example replaces the current time service configuration with the default public NTP server list that is used by Data ONTAP.

\begin{verbatim}
cluster1::> cluster time-service ntp server reset -use-public true
\end{verbatim}
\end{example}

\textbf{cluster time-service ntp server show}

Display a list of NTP Servers

\textbf{Availability:} This command is available to \texttt{cluster} administrators at the \textit{admin} privilege level.

\textbf{Description}

The \texttt{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).

\textbf{Parameters}

\begin{verbatim}
[{-fields <fieldname>,...}]
\end{verbatim}

If you specify the \texttt{-fields <fieldname>,...} parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify. For example: \texttt{-fields server,version}. 

cluster time-service commands
[-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
```

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 NetApp 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
--------------- -------- --------- ------------------ --------------- --------
filter1        1       include  zap.*         *               *
```
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.CrptStreamRedir.Fail      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
CR.Sync.ACL.Fail                 INFORMATIONAL  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 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 and event destination create 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 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

Related references

- event route add-destinations on page 115
- event destination create on page 81
- event log show on page 100
- event config set-proxy-password on page 80

**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` command to send EMS messages to REST API destinations via the proxy you specify using the `event config modify -proxy-url` 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. See `event show-suppression` command for suppression algorithm details.

**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` 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` 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` for more information.
- **critica** - 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` command to add SNMP recipients to the traphost default destination.

To add recipients to the default destinations, use the `event destination modify` 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` 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.
Related references

event config modify on page 79
event route add-destinations on page 115
event destination show on page 85
system node autosupport on page 1043
system snmp traphost add on page 1197
event destination modify on page 84

**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 -messagename * -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 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 command to delete SNMP recipients from the traphost default destination.

To see the current list of all destinations, use the event destination show command. To add a new destination to the list, use the event destination create 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
```

Related references
- `event route remove-destinations` on page 117
- `system node autosupport` on page 1043
- `system snmp traphost delete` on page 1197
- `event destination show` on page 85
- `event destination create` on page 81

**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 -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` 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?: -
```

Related references

- `event config modify` on page 79
- `event destination show` on page 85

**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` 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` command to view SNMP recipients for the traphost default destination.

To add recipients to the default destination, use the `event destination modify` 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
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Mail Dest.</th>
<th>SNMP Dest.</th>
<th>Syslog Dest.</th>
<th>Params</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>allevents</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>logger.example.com</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asup</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>criticals</td>
<td>oncall</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pager</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pager@example.com">pager@example.com</a></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>support.email</td>
<td>@example.com,</td>
<td>techsupport,</td>
<td>supportmgr @example.com,</td>
<td>oncall @example.com,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>traphost</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>th0.example.com,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>th1.example.com</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 entries were displayed.

Related references

- `system node autosupport` on page 1043
- `system snmp traphost show` on page 1198
- `event destination modify` on page 84

**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 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-wafl-events to a new filter named filter1:

```
cluster1::> event filter copy
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filter Name</th>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Message Name</th>
<th>SNMP Trap Type</th>
<th>Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

event filter commands
Related references

*event filter create* on page 88

**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` 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filter Name</th>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Rule Type</th>
<th>Message Name</th>
<th>SNMP Trap Type</th>
<th>Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>default-trap-events</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>include</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>EMERGENCY, ALERT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>include</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>Standard, Built-in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>exclude</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filter1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>exclude</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>important-events</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>include</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>EMERGENCY, ALERT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>include</td>
<td>callhome.*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>ERROR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>exclude</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no-info-debug-events</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>include</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>EMERGENCY, ALERT, ERROR, NOTICE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>exclude</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 entries were displayed.
```

**Related references**

- `event filter rule` on page 95
**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` 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      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 *
8 entries were displayed.
cluster1::> event filter delete -filter-name 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 *
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.
```
Related references

**`event filter create` on page 88**

**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` 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 Position Rule Type Message Name            SNMP Trap Type  Severity
----------- -------- ---------- --------- ---------------------- --------------- --------
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 Position Rule Type Message Name            SNMP Trap Type  Severity
----------- -------- ---------- --------- ---------------------- --------------- --------
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
```
Related references

*event filter create* on page 88

**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* 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,
2        exclude   *                      *               *
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
----------------- -------- --------- ---------------------- --------------- --------
```
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filter Name</th>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Message Name</th>
<th>SNMP Trap Type</th>
<th>Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>include *</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>EMERGENCY, ALERT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>exclude *</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>important-events</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>include *</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>EMERGENCY, ALERT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>exclude *</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no-info-debug-events</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>include *</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>EMERGENCY, ALERT, ERROR,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTICE</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>exclude *</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6 entries were displayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related references

- **event filter rule** on page 95

**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** 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-waf1-no-scan-but-clone:
1        include   waf1.scan.clone.*      *               *  
2        exclude   waf1.scan.*          *               *  
3        include   waf1.*              *               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-waf1-no-scan-but-clone  
271 events will be included in the given filter.

cluster1::> event filter test -filter-name err-waf1-no-scan-but-clone -message-name  
waf1.scan.clone.split.cantLock  
The message-name "waf1.scan.clone.split.cantLock" is included in the given filter.

cluster1::> event filter test -filter-name err-waf1-no-scan-but-clone -message-name  
waf1.scan.layout.cantWrite  
The message-name "waf1.scan.layout.cantWrite" is excluded from the given filter.

Related references
  
  event filter create on page 88

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 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
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filter Name</th>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Rule Type</th>
<th>Message Name</th>
<th>SNMP Trap Type</th>
<th>Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>default-trap-events</td>
<td>include</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>EMERGENCY, ALERT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>include</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>Standard, Built-in</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>exclude</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emer-and-wafl</td>
<td>include</td>
<td>wafl.*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>EMERGENCY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>exclude</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>important-events</td>
<td>include</td>
<td>callhome.*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>EMERGENCY, ALERT</td>
<td>ERROR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>exclude</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no-info-debug-events</td>
<td>include</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>EMERGENCY, ALERT, ERROR, NOTICE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>exclude</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
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.* -severity ALERT -position 1
```

```
cluster1::> event filter show
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filter Name</th>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Rule Type</th>
<th>Message Name</th>
<th>SNMP Trap Type</th>
<th>Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>default-trap-events</td>
<td>include</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>EMERGENCY, ALERT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>include</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>Standard, Built-in</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>exclude</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emer-and-wafl</td>
<td>include</td>
<td>wafl.scan.*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>ALERT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>include</td>
<td>wafl.*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>EMERGENCY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>exclude</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>important-events</td>
<td>include</td>
<td>callhome.*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>EMERGENCY, ALERT</td>
<td>ERROR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>exclude</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
96 entries were displayed.
```

Commands: Manual Page Reference
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
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filter Name</th>
<th>Rule Name</th>
<th>Message Name</th>
<th>SNMP Trap Type</th>
<th>Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>default-trap-events</td>
<td>include *</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>EMERGENCY, ALERT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emer-and-wafl</td>
<td>include wafl.scan.*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>ALERT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>important-events</td>
<td>include calhome.*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>ERROR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| no-info-debug-events | include *     | *            | EMERGENCY, ALERT, ERROR, *

Related references

*event filter create* on page 88

**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* 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 rule delete -filter-name emer-and-wafl -position 2
```

12 entries were displayed.
### Related references

*event filter show* on page 92

### 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* 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 Position

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 rule reorder -filter-name emer-and-wafl -position 1 -to-position 2

cluster1::> event filter show
```

**Related references**

*event filter show* on page 92
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 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 as 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 wafl.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
```

Commands: Manual Page Reference
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 13:50:00"
```

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
```

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
```

**Related references**

- `event catalog show` on page 76

**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` 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` command.

### Examples
The following example creates an event notification for filter name "filter1" to destinations "email_dest, snmp-traphost and syslog_dest":

```bash
cluster1::> event notification destination show
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Params</th>
<th>Destination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>email_dest</td>
<td>email</td>
<td>false</td>
<td><a href="mailto:test@example.com">test@example.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snmp-traphost</td>
<td>snmp</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>10.27.12.1 (from &quot;system snmp traphost&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syslog_dest</td>
<td>syslog</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>10.23.12.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 entries were displayed.

```bash
cluster1::> event filter show -filter-name filter1
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filter Name</th>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Message Name</th>
<th>SNMP Trap Type</th>
<th>Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>filter1</td>
<td>exclude</td>
<td>callhome.bad.ram</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>include</td>
<td>callhome.*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>ALERT, ERROR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>exclude</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 entries were displayed.

```bash
cluster1::> event notification create -filter-name filter1 -destinations email_dest,syslog_dest,snmp-traphost
```

```bash
cluster1::> event notification show
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Filter Name</th>
<th>Destinations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>filter1</td>
<td>email_dest, syslog_dest, snmp-traphost</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Related references
- `event filter create` on page 88
- `event destination create` on page 81

### 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:

```bash
cluster1::> event notification show
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Filter Name</th>
<th>Destinations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>filter1</td>
<td>email_dest, syslog_dest, snmp-traphost</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

104

Commands: Manual Page Reference
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` 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 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 "?".

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 command to see the list of certificates installed in the cluster.

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":

```bash
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":

```bash
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
```

Related references

- event config modify on page 79
- security certificate show on page 397

**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 \textit{system snmp traphost} command.

**Parameters**

\textbf{\texttt{-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.
```

**Related references**

\textit{system snmp traphost} on page 1196

**event notification destination modify**

Modify an event notification destination

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

**Description**

The \textit{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 \textit{system snmp traphost} 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 <email 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 "?". 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 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: -
```

Related references

- `security certificate show` on page 397
- `system snmp traphost` on page 1196

**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.

**Parameters**

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

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You 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.
Use this optional parameter to display information of event notification destinations that have the specified certificate authority name.

Use this optional parameter to display information of event notification destinations that have the specified certificate serial number.

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    smtp         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
```

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 Position Type Message Name SNMP Trap Type Severity
---------- -------- --------- -------------- --------------- ---------
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 1 include * * EMERGENCY, ALERT, ERROR,
8 entries were displayed.
```

```
cluster1::> event notification destination show
Name Type Destination
---------- -------- ---------
```

112 Commands: Manual Page Reference
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 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 *
```

**Related references**

event mailhistory show on page 113

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: waf1.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: waf1.vol.full: file system on volume
  vol10@vserver:28558fe3-2462-11da-85ab
  -000423bacd20 is full
```
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 command for information about creating destinations. To show all existing destinations and their attributes, use the event destination show command. To remove destinations from an event route, use the event route remove-destinations 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:
Related references

- **event destination create** on page 81
- **event destination show** on page 85
- **event route remove-destinations** on page 117

**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** 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** 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** or **event route remove-destinations**.

**[-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 and event occurs more than five times within 60 seconds.

```
cluster1::> event route modify -messagename raid* -destinations support.email -frequencythreshold 5 -timethreshold 60
```

Related references

* event route add-destinations on page 115
* event route remove-destinations on page 117
* event destination create on page 81

**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` command. To show all existing destinations and their attributes, use the `event destination
show` 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` 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.
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   Threshd Threshd
--------------------- --------- -------------- ------- -------
admin.config.backup.  ERROR     allevents,pager      5     120
push.fail            INFO      allevents            0       0
admin.config.changed INFO      allevents            0       0
admin.file.deleted   INFO      allevents            0       0
admin.login.failed   INFO      allevents            0       0
admin.software.      ERROR     criticals,allevents 0       0
commit.failure       INFO      allevents            0       0
admin.software.      INFO      allevents            0       0
commit.success       INFO      allevents            0       0
admin.software.      INFO      allevents            0       0
committing           INFO      allevents            0       0
admin.software.      INFO      allevents            0       0
installed            INFO      allevents            0       0
aggrcopy.dst.        NOTICE    allevents            0       0
autoRestrictMsg      INFO      allevents            0       0
aggrcopy.dst.        ERROR     pager,admin         4     300
aggrcopy.dst.        NOTICE    allevents            0       0
...                  ...
```

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** 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 *
```

**Related references**

*event snmphistory show* on page 120

---

**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.
[\text{-node}\ \{<\text{nodename}>|\text{local}\}\} - \text{Node}\n
Selects the trap-history records that match this parameter value (text pattern).

[\text{-seqnum} \{<\text{Sequence\ Number}>\} - \text{Sequence Number}\n
Selects the trap-history records that match this parameter value (sequence number).

[\text{-message-name} \{<\text{Message\ Name}>\} - \text{Message Name}\n
Selects the trap-history records that match this parameter value.

[\text{-address} \{<\text{text}>\}, ...] - \text{SNMP\ Client\ Address}\n
Selects the trap-history records that match this parameter value (IP address).

[\text{-time} \{<\text{MM/DD/YYYY\ HH:MM:SS}>\} - \text{Transmission\ Time}\n
Selects the trap-history records that match this parameter value.

[\text{-message} \{<\text{text}>\} - \text{Alert\ Message}\n
Selects the trap-history records that match this parameter value (text pattern).

[\text{-previous-time} \{<\text{MM/DD/YYYY\ HH:MM:SS}>\} - \text{Previous\ Transmission\ Time}\n
Selects the trap-history records that match this parameter value.

[\text{-num-drops-since-previous} \{<\text{integer}>\} - \text{Number\ of\ Drops\ Since\ Previous\ Transmission}\n
Selects the trap-history records that match this parameter value (number of event drops since last transmission).

\bf{Examples}\n
The following example displays information about all SNMP trap-history records:

```
cluster1::> event snmphistory 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
```

\bf{event status commands}\n
Display the status of events, including occurrences and drops

\bf{event status show}\n
Display event status

\textbf{Availability:}\ This command is available to \textit{cluster} administrators at the \textit{admin} privilege level.

\textbf{Description}\n
The \textit{event status show} command summarizes information about occurrences of events. For detailed information about specific occurrences of events, use the \textit{event log show} command.

\textbf{Parameters}\n
\{\text{-fields} \{<\text{fieldname}>\}, ...\}\n
If you specify the \textit{-fields} \{<\text{fieldname}>\}, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use \text{`-fields ?'} to display the fields to specify.

\{\text{-instance}\}\n
If you specify the \textit{-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 ">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.

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 15:56:28
node1             scsitgt.ha.state.changed         2      0     3/11/2010 15:58:28
node1             ses.multipath.notSupported       2      0     3/11/2010 15:58:28
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                   5      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   cec_log.dropped          145         0     WARNING
node1   cecce_log.entry          5           0     WARNING
node1   cecce_log.entry_no_syslog 4540      218   WARNING
node1   cecce_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.fm.backupMailboxError 1           0     WARNING
node1   cf.takeover.disabled     23          0     WARNING
node1   cmdcs.syaconf.logErr     1           0     NODE_ERROR
node1   config.noPartnerDisks    1           0     NODE_ERROR
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.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 15:56:28
node1   scsitgt.ha.state.changed      2      0     3/11/2010 15:58:28
node1   ses.multipath.notSupported   2      0     3/11/2010 15:58:28
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              5      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 example below demonstrates using the `-probability` parameter and `-fields` parameter together to display a list of events that might be suppressed.

```
```
Related references

- event config modify on page 79
- event log show on page 100

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 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
```

Related references

- job show on page 126

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` command to resume a paused job. Use the `job show` 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
```

**Related references**

- `job resume` on page 125
- `job show` on page 126

---

**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` command. Use the `job show` 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
```

**Related references**

- `job pause` on page 124
- `job show` on page 126
**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>] - Owning 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
Owning
Job ID Name            Vserver  Node         State
------ ---------------- --------- ------------ ----------
308114 mirror-daily-3587206
```
**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-by-node

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Job ID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Affinity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node0</td>
<td>1501</td>
<td>log-rotation</td>
<td>node-vserver</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>1498</td>
<td>log-rotation</td>
<td>node-vserver</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node2</td>
<td>1499</td>
<td>log-rotation</td>
<td>node-vserver</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node3</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>log-rotation</td>
<td>node-vserver</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the priority you specify.

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that are associated with the node you specify.

Use this parameter with an affinity value to display only jobs that match the affinity you specify.

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that run on the schedule you specify.

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the queue time you specify.

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the start time you specify.

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the end time you specify.

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the final timeout time you specify.

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the restart value you specify.

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the job state you specify.

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the status code you specify.

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the completion text you specify.

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the job type you specify.

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the job category you specify.

Use this parameter to display information only about the jobs that match the UUID you specify.

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:

class1::> job show-cluster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job ID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Owning</th>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Node</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>305</td>
<td>Auto_Mirror</td>
<td>node-vserver</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>Running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6202</td>
<td>mirror-03_10</td>
<td>node-vserver</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>Queued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6203</td>
<td>mirror-04_10</td>
<td>node-vserver</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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.

**-dropdeadt ime <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

Owning  Job ID Name            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 command to pause a job so that you can later resume it. Use the job show 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
```

Related references
job pause on page 124
job show on page 126

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 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:

job history commands
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"
```

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Job ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08/22 08:15:03 node1 node1-vs</td>
<td>CLUSTER BACKUP AUTO weekly</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08/22 08:15:08 node1 node1-vs</td>
<td>CLUSTER BACKUP AUTO weekly</td>
<td>Idle</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08/22 08:15:49 node1 node1-vs</td>
<td>CLUSTER BACKUP AUTO weekly</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08/22 08:15:08 node1 node1-vs</td>
<td>CLUSTER BACKUP AUTO weekly</td>
<td>Idle</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08/22 08:15:03 node1 node1-vs</td>
<td>CLUSTER BACKUP AUTO weekly</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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? Thr  Thr  Thr  Thr  TX Int Failover?
----------------- ----------- ----- ---- ---- ---- ---- ------- ---------
nodename1          mgwd        true  2    3    5    8    300    true
node0               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 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
```

Related references
job private show on page 140

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` command to resume a paused private job.

Use the `job private show` 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`:

```bash
cluster1::*> jobs private pause -node node1 -id 99
```

### Related references

- `job private resume` on page 139
- `job private show` on page 140

---

**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` 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` 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`:

```bash
cluster1::*> job private resume -node node2 -id 99
```
Related references

- `job private pause` on page 138
- `job private show` on page 140

**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                Vserver    State
------- -------------------- ---------- -----------
3      snap-hourly         cluster1   Queued
Description: Auto-Snapshot
4      snap-daily          cluster1   Queued
Description: Auto-Snapshot
5      snap-weekly         cluster1   Queued
Description: Auto-Snapshot
6      sync task           cluster1   Queued
Description: sync task
7      ldap-certs          cluster1   Queued
Description: ldap resync
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job ID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>End Time</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Completion String</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>sync task</td>
<td>node1</td>
<td>02/17 15:03:23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>load_balancing</td>
<td>node1</td>
<td>02/17 16:29:28</td>
<td></td>
<td>DONE_VIF_STATS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>snap-hourly</td>
<td>node1</td>
<td>02/17 16:05:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>snap-daily</td>
<td>node1</td>
<td>02/17 00:10:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>snap-weekly</td>
<td>node1</td>
<td>02/13 00:15:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cross-Cluster Manager</td>
<td>node1</td>
<td>02/17 16:27:27</td>
<td></td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>reconcile service policy</td>
<td>node1</td>
<td>02/17 15:03:12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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>] - Owning 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:
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>]` - Owning 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* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

**Description**

The `job schedule delete` command deletes a schedule. Use the `job schedule show` command to display all current schedules.

You cannot delete any schedules that are in use by jobs. Use the `job schedule show-jobs` 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
-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
```

Related references
job schedule show on page 145
job schedule show-jobs on page 146

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.

[-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 cron schedules:
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 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

- **-name <text>** - Name
  
  Use this parameter to specify the name of the interval 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 administrators at the admin privilege level.
**Description**

The `job schedule cron delete` command deletes a cron schedule. Use the `job schedule cron show` command to display all current cron schedules.

You cannot delete any cron schedules that are associated with jobs. Use the `job schedule show-jobs` command to display jobs by schedule.

**Parameters**

- `-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
```

**Related references**

- `job schedule cron show` on page 149
- `job schedule show-jobs` on page 146

---

**job schedule cron modify**

Modify a cron schedule

**Availability:** This command is available to `cluster` 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` command to display all current cron schedules. See the documentation for `job schedule cron show` 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**

- `-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
```

Related references

job schedule cron show on page 149

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.

{-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:

```bash
cluster1::> job schedule cron show
Name                Description
----------------    -----------------------------------------------------
weekendcron         Sun,Sat@3:15
```

The following example displays information about the cron schedule named weekendcron:

```bash
cluster1::> job schedule cron show -name weekendcron
    Name: weekendcron
    Month: -
    Day of Week: Sunday, Saturday
    Day: -
    Hour: 3
    Minute: 15
    Description: Sun,Sat@3:15
```

**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 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` command will display it with an interval of 1 day 12 hours.

**Parameters**

- `-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.
[\texttt{-hours <integer>}] - Hours

Use this parameter to specify the "hours" portion of the schedule's interval.

[\texttt{-minutes <integer>}] - Minutes

Use this parameter to specify the "minutes" portion of the schedule's interval.

[\texttt{-seconds <integer>}] - Seconds

Use this parameter to specify the "seconds" portion of the schedule's interval.

\begin{verbatim}
Examples
The following example creates an interval schedule named rollingdaily that runs six hours after the completion of the previous occurrence of the job:

\texttt{cluster1::> job schedule interval create -name rollingdaily -hours 6}
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Related references}

\textit{job schedule interval show} on page 152

\textbf{job schedule interval delete}

Delete an interval schedule

\textbf{Availability:} This command is available to \textit{cluster} administrators at the \textit{admin} privilege level.

\textbf{Description}

The \texttt{job schedule interval delete} command deletes an interval schedule. Use the \texttt{job schedule interval show} command to display all current interval schedules.

You cannot delete interval schedules that are currently being run. Use the \texttt{job schedule show-jobs} command to display jobs by schedule.

\textbf{Parameters}

\texttt{-name <text>} - Name

Use this parameter with the name of an existing interval schedule to specify the interval schedule you want to delete.

\begin{verbatim}
Examples
The following example deletes an interval schedule named rollingdaily:

\texttt{cluster1::> job schedule interval delete -name rollingdaily}
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Related references}

\textit{job schedule interval show} on page 152

\textit{job schedule show-jobs} on page 146

\textbf{job schedule interval modify}

Modify an interval schedule

\textbf{Availability:} This command is available to \textit{cluster} administrators at the \textit{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` command to display all current interval schedules. See the documentation of `job schedule interval show` 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
- **-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
```

Related references
`job schedule interval show` on page 152

`job schedule interval show` on page 152
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.
- **[-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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rollingdaily</td>
<td>Every 8h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, "," , "," , "," , "," , "," , "," , "," .

{-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)

{-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 <os_enum> - 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 and 2012 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.

[-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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cluster1::&gt; lun create -vserver vs1 -path /vol/vol1/lun1 -size 100M -ostype linux</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 unm ap it by using the `lun unmap` command. If a LUN is online, you take it offline by using the `lun offline` 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.

-fforce [-f <true>] - Force Deletion of an Online and Mapped LUN
  Force deletion of an online LUN that is mapped to an initiator group.

-fforce-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

Related references

  lun mapping delete on page 195

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 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 <os_enum_ui> - 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.
- 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Virtual Server</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Qtree</th>
<th>OS Type</th>
<th>Without SS Reserve</th>
<th>With SS Reserve</th>
<th>Complete SS Reserve</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs0</td>
<td>vol0</td>
<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>netware</td>
<td>45MB</td>
<td>45MB</td>
<td>45MB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Displays the maximum size of a LUN for the OS type netware.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Virtual Server</th>
<th>Volume</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>vol1</td>
<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>hyper_v</td>
<td>172.6MB</td>
<td>172.6MB</td>
<td>172.6MB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>windows_2008</td>
<td>172.6MB</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>windows_gpt</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>hpux</td>
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<td>178MB</td>
<td>178MB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shows the maximum size possible of a LUN for the OS type netware.
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/qtree1/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
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 `set -active-help false`. Active help can later be re-enabled with the command `set -active-help true`.

- 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".

Commands: Manual Page Reference
[-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**

```bash
cluster1::> lun modify -path /vol/vol1/lun1 -space-reserve disable
```

Disables the space reserve attribute for LUN /vol/vol1/lun1.

```bash
cluster1::> lun modify -path /vol/vol1/lun1 -state offline
```

Takes the LUN /vol/vol1/lun1 offline.

```bash
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` 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
```

Related references

   lun move start on page 202

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-instance` command reports the "Maximum Resize Size" for a LUN based on the initial geometry. The `lun maxsize` 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-instance` command or the `lun maxsize` 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
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.

Related references
lun show on page 164
lun maxsize on page 157

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 <os_enum>] - 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.
- 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 set -active-help false. Active help can later be re-enabled with the command set -active-help true.
- 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|vvol}] - 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.

[-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.

**Examples**

```shell
cluster1::> lun show -vserver vs0 -path /vol/vol1/lun1 -instance
Vserver Name: vs0
LUN Path: /vol/vol1/lun1
Volume Name: vol1
Qtree Name: ""
LUN Name: lun1
LUN Size: 10MB
OS Type: linux
Space Reservation: disable
Serial Number: 1k/wc+9Cpb1s
Comment: new comment
Space Reservations Honored: true
Space Allocation: disable
State: offline
LUN UUID: 6435dcaa-e360-11df-aa84-00a0980cb0eb
Mapped: unmapped
Block Size: 512.00B
Device Legacy ID: -
Device Binary ID: -
Device Text ID: -
Read Only: false
Used Size: 0.00B
```

The example above displays details of the LUN at path /vol/vol1/lun1 in Vserver vs0.

```shell
cluster1::> lun show -serial 1k/wc+9Cpb1s
Vserver Path State Mapped Type Size
-------- ------------- ------- -------- --------
vs1 /vol/vol1/lun1 offline mapped linux 10MB
```

The example above displays information for the LUN with serial number 1k/wc+9Cpb1s.

```shell
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.
```

**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 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 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
```

**Related references**

*lun delete* on page 156

---

**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

```bash
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` 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
```

**Related references**

- `lun copy resume` on page 170

### 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
```

Related references

- 클러스터에 대한 정보에 대한 관련 문서
- Vserver에 대한 정보에 대한 관련 문서

**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.

Syntax:

```
[-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` 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/<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-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`.
```
Related references

- lun copy resume on page 170
- vserver peer create on page 1722
- lun copy modify on page 169
- lun copy pause on page 170
- lun copy show on page 171

**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**

```bash
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**

```bash
{-fields <fieldname>, ...}
```

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

```bash
[-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           Secondary LUN  Optimal?
---------- -------------------------------------- -------------- --------
vs1       /vol/VV1/PE1               cluster-node1    d200000010000 false
          /vol/VV2/30dfab             vs1            d200000020000 true
          /vol/VV3/234ace             vs1            d200000030000 true
          /vol/VV1/234acf             vs1            d200000010000 true
          /vol/VV2/PE2                cluster-node2    d200000010000 true
          /vol/VV2/30dfab             vs1            d200000010000 true
4 entries were displayed.
```

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` command to unbind the initiator group from the port set. After the initiator group is unbound, you can bind it to another 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

Related references

   lun igroup unbind on page 184

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 igroup 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 command to add initiators. Use the lun igroup remove 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 command or the lun igroup unbind 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 fcp, iscsi, or mixed.

   | [-fcp | -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
```

Related references

- lun igroup add on page 177
- lun igroup remove on page 181
- lun igroup bind on page 177
- lun igroup unbind on page 184

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 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

Related references
lun mapping delete on page 195

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 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

Related references
lun mapping delete on page 195

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

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 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
```

Related references

lun mapping delete on page 195

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|hpux|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.

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: ig2
  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 ig2

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 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/qtree1/lun1.

Examples

cluster1::> lun import create -vserver vs1 -path /vol/vol1/lun1 -foreign-disk 6000B5D0006A0000006A020E00040000

Related references
  storage disk set-foreign-lun on page 759

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 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 6000B5D0006A0000006A20E00040000
```

**Related references**

- [lun import stop](#) on page 190

### 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`.

**Examples**

```
cluster1::> lun import prepare-to-downgrade
```

**Related references**

- [lun show](#) on page 164
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cluster1:</th>
<th>lun import show</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vserver</td>
<td>foreign-disk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path</td>
<td>operation-in-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>progress</td>
<td>admin-state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operational-state</td>
<td>percent-complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>6000B5D006A000006A020E000040000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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: 6000B5D0006A000006A020E00040000
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: 6000B5D0006A000006A020E00040001
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/lun
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
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

lun import commands 189
Display information about the LUNs in an import relationships in a specific vserver.

cluster1::> lun import show -admin-state start  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vserver</th>
<th>path</th>
<th>foreign-disk</th>
<th>admin-state</th>
<th>operational-state</th>
<th>percent-complete</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>/vol/dvol1/lun1</td>
<td>vgv3040f46a:vgbr300s70:9.126L1</td>
<td>stop</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs2</td>
<td>/vol/dvol1/lun2</td>
<td>vgv3040f46a:vgbr300s70:9.126L2</td>
<td>start</td>
<td>in-progress</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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/qtree1/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 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

Related references

   lun import start on page 190

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
```

Related references

`lun import verify start` on page 191
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/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.

{ -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.
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/qtree1/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
```bash
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
```bash
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**

```bash
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cluster1::&gt;</td>
<td>lun mapping show</td>
<td>Shows the LUN mapping information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>/vol/vol1/lun1</td>
<td>/vol/vol1/lun1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>/vol/vol1/lun1</td>
<td>/vol/vol1/lun1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>/vol/vol5/lun1</td>
<td>/vol/vol5/lun1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>/vol/vol5/lun2</td>
<td>/vol/vol5/lun2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 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` 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
```

#### Related references

`lun move start` on page 202
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>-vserver &lt;Vserver Name&gt;</code></td>
<td>Vserver Name Specifies the name of the Vserver that will host the destination LUN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-destination-path &lt;path&gt;</code></td>
<td>Destination Path Specifies the full path to the new LUN, in the format /vol/&lt;volume&gt;[/&lt;qtree&gt;/]&lt;lun&gt;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`-max-throughput {&lt;integer&gt; [KB</td>
<td>MB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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` command to resume the move operation.

**Note:** This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>-vserver &lt;Vserver Name&gt;</code></td>
<td>Vserver Name Specifies the name of the Vserver that will host the destination LUN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-destination-path &lt;path&gt;</code></td>
<td>Destination Path Specifies the full path to the new LUN, in the format /vol/&lt;volume&gt;[/&lt;qtree&gt;/]&lt;lun&gt;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

Related references
lun move pause on page 199

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 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 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/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.

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 {fcp|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>] - TPGroup 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Protocol Type</th>
<th>Initiator Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APTPL: true</td>
<td>iscsi</td>
<td>iqn.1993-08.org.debian:01:fa752b8a5a3a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a0:00:00:00:00:00:00:01</td>
<td>iscsi</td>
<td>iqn.1993-08.org.debian:01:fa752b8a5a3a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a0:00:00:00:00:00:00:01</td>
<td>iscsi</td>
<td>iqn.1993-08.org.debian:01:fa752b8a5a3a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 entries were displayed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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* command.

Use the *network interface create* 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
```

**Related references**

- `lun portset create` on page 206
- `network interface create` on page 281

**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` 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 <protocol_enum> ] }` - Protocol
  
  Specifies if the portset protocol type is `fcp`, `iscsi`, or `mixed`. The default is `mixed`.

  - `-fcp | -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 l1l

Related references
lun portset add on page 205

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 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

Related references
lun igroup unbind on page 184

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` 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
```

Related references
`lun igroup unbind` on page 184

`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 <protocol_enum>] - 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
```

The example above displays the port sets that match the port name lif1.

### 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 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
```

Related references

snapmirror break on page 498

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 <os_enum>] - 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: f33603b-9663-4567-9680-95c1a9cc6d9e
7-mode Serial Number: C4eqKotP18U1
Transition Complete: true
Vserver UUID: be4cc135-163f-11e3-931f-123478563412
Node: cluster-01
```

**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.

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 for before running the `metrocluster configure --node mynode` command, except that only one DR group is configured.

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 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
CLUS::> 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 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 Configuration State Mode
----------------- ---------------------- ------------------------
Local: clusA not-configured -
Remote: clusB not-configured -
clusA::> metrocluster node show
DR Group Cluster Node Configuration 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 Configuration State Mode
----------------- ---------------------- ------------------------
Local: clusA configured normal
Remote: clusB configured normal
clusA::> metrocluster node show
DR Group Cluster Node Configuration State Mirroring Mode
----- ------- ------------------ -------------- --------- --------------------
1 clusA clusA-01 configured enabled normal
  clusA-02 configured enabled normal
215
Related references

*metrocluster show* on page 218

### 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 metrolcluster configure 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.

{-node-object-limit on|off} - Node Object Limit Option (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies whether the node-object-limit for the node is enforced or not. The possible values for this field are on or off and by default this option is set to on. The very first metcluster configure command for a node sets the option to on. If all the nodes in a DR group have this option enabled (the default state), then all the nodes in that DR group are protected from double failures.

A double failure is a scenario where a single node would require to serve data for more than one partner node. There are two double failure cases. In the first case, a switchover occurs (the first failure) followed by a local HA takeover within the surviving site (the second failure). For example, a failure at one site causes a switchover. Node A is on the surviving site and begins serving data for its DR partner. Now a failure occurs on a node A's HA partner, and node A takes over its HA partner. In the second case, a takeover has occurred (the first failure) followed by a switchover at the same site where takeover happened due to failure at partner site (the second failure). For example, a failure at one site causes a takeover at node A. Node A starts serving data for its HA partner node after takeover. Now a failure occurs at the partner site and node A switches over its DR partner. In both these double failure cases, node A must serve data for both its DR partner (on the failed site) and its local HA partner.

Note that an HA takeover followed by a disaster at the same site where the takeover happened it treated as a single failure.

If this option is disabled on any node in a DR group, all the nodes in that DR group are not protected from a double failure and nodes in the DR group would be unable to serve data for more than one partner node. In the case of a two-node cluster configuration, the failure of a node that is already in switchover mode can result the inability of the entire cluster (including the final surviving node) to serve data, resulting in client disruption.

If the metrocluster unconfigure command is issued, the option is set to off and the node continues to operate without being configured as part of the MetroCluster configuration.

This option cannot be modified on a two-node MetroCluster configuration.

{-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

Related references

*metrocluster configure* on page 213

---

**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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Entry Name</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local: clusA</td>
<td>Configuration State: not-configured</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mode: -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote: clusB</td>
<td>AUSO Failure Domain: -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Configuration State: not-configured</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mode: -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AUSO Failure Domain: -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example shows the output of the command after MetroCluster configuration is done only for some DR groups:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Entry Name</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local: clusA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
```

Related references

- `metrocluster node show` on page 248
- `metrocluster configure` on page 213

**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** -phase aggregates and **metrocluster heal** -phase root-aggregates commands must have successfully completed before running the **metrocluster switchback** command.

### Parameters

- **[-override-vetoes | -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.

```bash
clusA::> metrocluster switchback
```

### Related references

- [metrocluster heal](#) on page 216

---

**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: -
```

Related references

- metrocluster show on page 218
- metrocluster operation show on page 252
- metrocluster heal on page 216
- metrocluster switchback on page 219

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

Related references

metrocluster check enable-periodic-check on page 222

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 able to run in the background and periodically check the configuration for errors.

Examples

clusA::> metrocluster check enable-periodic-check

Related references

metrocluster check disable-periodic-check on page 221

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`. If any of the rows in this output show any warnings more details can be viewed by running the `metrocluster check show` 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


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 detailed results.
```

The following example shows the execution of the command when there are some warnings:

```
clusA::> metrocluster check run


Component           Result
-------------------  ---------
 nodes              warning
 clusters           ok
 lifs               ok
 config-replication ok
 aggregates         ok

5 entries were displayed.
```

metrocluster check commands
Command completed. Use the "metrocluster check show -instance" command or sub-commands in "metrocluster check" directory for detailed results.

Related references

- metrocluster check show on page 224
- metrocluster check node show on page 235
- metrocluster check cluster show on page 226
- metrocluster check config-replication show on page 230
- metrocluster check aggregate show on page 227

**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 `metrocluster check run` command.

This command displays the high-level verification results for each of the components. If there any errors for a component, running the show command for that component (for example `metrocluster check node show` or `metrocluster check aggregate show`) 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` 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` 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
Component           Result
------------------- ---------
nodes               ok
clusters            ok
lifs                ok
config-replication  ok
aggregates          ok
5 entries were displayed.
```

The following example shows the execution of the command when there are some warnings:

```
clusA::> metrocluster check show
Component           Result
------------------- ---------
nodes               warning
clusters            ok
lifs                ok
config-replication  ok
aggregates          ok
5 entries were displayed.
```

The following example shows the execution of the command with -instance option:

```
clusA::> metrocluster check show -instance
Name of the Component: nodes
Result of the Check: warning
Additional Information/Recovery Steps:
Name of the Component: cluster
Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps:
Name of the Component: lifs
Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps:
Name of the Component: config-replication
Result of the Check: ok
Additional Information/Recovery Steps:
Name of the Component: aggregates
Result of the Check: warning
Additional Information/Recovery Steps:
5 entries were displayed.
```
Related references

- metrocluster check run on page 222
- metrocluster check node show on page 235
- metrocluster check aggregate show on page 227
- metrocluster check cluster show on page 226
- metrocluster check config-replication show on page 230

**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` 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.

```
[-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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Check</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clusA</td>
<td>negotiated-switchover-ready</td>
<td>ok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>switchback-ready</td>
<td>not-applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Commands: Manual Page Reference
Related references

*metrocluster check run* on page 222  
*metrocluster check show* on page 224  
*metrocluster check node show* on page 235

**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* 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.  
```

---

| job-schedules | ok  
| licenses      | ok  
| clusB         |  
| negotiated-switch-ready | ok  
| switchback-ready      | not-applicable  
| job-schedules | ok  
| licenses      | ok  

8 entries were displayed.
[<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
Node                  Aggregate             Check                 Result
--------------------- --------------------- --------------------- ---------
clusA-01              a1_required_data_aggr
                       mirroring-status ok
disk-pool-allocation ok
clusA-02              a2_required_data_aggr
                       mirroring-status ok
disk-pool-allocation ok
clusB-01              b1_required_data_aggr
                       mirroring-status ok
disk-pool-allocation ok
clusB-02              aggr0_b2
                       mirroring-status ok
disk-pool-allocation ok
CLUSB-01              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: 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 configuration.

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: 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_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.

Related references

metrocluster check run on page 222
metrocluster check show on page 224
metrocluster check node show on page 235
**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 Remarks: ok
  Storage In Use: Cluster-wide Volume: MDV_CRS_1bc7134a5ddf11e3b63f123478563412_A
```
Related references

- metrocluster check run on page 222
- metrocluster check show on page 224
- metrocluster check config-replication show-aggregate-eligibility on page 231

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aggregate</th>
<th>Hosted Config Replication Vols</th>
<th>Eligible to Host Addl Vols</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a0</td>
<td></td>
<td>false</td>
<td>Root Aggregate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a1</td>
<td>MDV_CRS_1bc7134a5ddf11e3b63f123478563412_A</td>
<td>true</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a2</td>
<td>MDV_CRS_1bc7134a5ddf11e3b63f123478563412_B</td>
<td>true</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a3</td>
<td></td>
<td>false</td>
<td>Unable to determine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>available space of aggregate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
Related references

-metrocluster check run on page 222
-metrocluster check show on page 224
-metrocluster check config-replication show on page 230

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
```

Related references

-metrocluster check run on page 222
-metrocluster check show on page 224

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 command. This command is expected to be run after the admin manually rectifies the LIF
placement failures displayed in the `metrocluster check lif show` 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`.

**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` 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` 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::>
```

**Related references**

`metrocluster check lif show` on page 233

**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` 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>}` - Cluster Name

This is the name of the cluster the LIF belongs to. If this parameter is specified, only rows with this cluster will be displayed.

`{-cluster-uuid <UUID>}` - Cluster UUID

This is the uuid of the cluster the LIF belongs to.

`{-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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>LIF</th>
<th>Check</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ClusA</td>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>a_data1</td>
<td>lif-placed-on-dr-node</td>
<td>ok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>port-selection</td>
<td>ok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a_data1_inet6</td>
<td>lif-placed-on-dr-node</td>
<td>ok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>port-selection</td>
<td>ok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ClusA</td>
<td>vs2-mc</td>
<td>b_data1</td>
<td>lif-placed-on-dr-node</td>
<td>warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>port-selection</td>
<td>ok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b_data1_inet6</td>
<td>lif-placed-on-dr-node</td>
<td>ok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>port-selection</td>
<td>warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ClusB</td>
<td>vs1-mc</td>
<td>a_data1</td>
<td>lif-placed-on-dr-node</td>
<td>warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>port-selection</td>
<td>ok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a_data1_inet6</td>
<td>lif-placed-on-dr-node</td>
<td>warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>port-selection</td>
<td>ok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ClusB</td>
<td>vs2</td>
<td>b_data1</td>
<td>lif-placed-on-dr-node</td>
<td>ok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>port-selection</td>
<td>ok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b_data1_inet6</td>
<td>lif-placed-on-dr-node</td>
<td>ok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>port-selection</td>
<td>ok</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16 entries were displayed.
```
Related references

`metrocluster check lif repair-placement` on page 232

**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` command.

The command verifies the following aspects of the configuration of all nodes in MetroCluster:

- **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.

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.

[\-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:
The following example shows the execution of the command with -instance option:

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: 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: 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node Name</th>
<th>Cluster Name</th>
<th>Type of Check</th>
<th>Result of the Check</th>
<th>Additional Information/Recovery Steps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clusA-01</td>
<td>clusA</td>
<td>symmetric-dr-auxiliary-relationship</td>
<td>warning</td>
<td>Partner not found. Check if node &quot;clusA-01's DR auxiliary partner&quot; is configured in MetroCluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusA-01</td>
<td>clusA</td>
<td>storage-failover-enabled</td>
<td>warning</td>
<td>Node's storage failover is disabled. Enable using &quot;storage failover&quot; commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusA-01</td>
<td>clusA</td>
<td>has-intercluster-lif</td>
<td>ok</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusA-01</td>
<td>clusA</td>
<td>node-object-limit</td>
<td>ok</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusB-01</td>
<td>clusB</td>
<td>node-reachable</td>
<td>ok</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusB-01</td>
<td>clusB</td>
<td>metrocluster-ready</td>
<td>ok</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusB-01</td>
<td>clusB</td>
<td>local-ha-partner</td>
<td>ok</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusB-01</td>
<td>clusB</td>
<td>ha-mirroring-on</td>
<td>warning</td>
<td>Node's HA mirroring is not active. Enable it on using &quot;storage failover&quot; commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusB-01</td>
<td>clusB</td>
<td>symmetric-ha-relationship</td>
<td>warning</td>
<td>Partner not found. Check if node &quot;clusB-01's HA partner&quot; is configured in MetroCluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusB-01</td>
<td>clusB</td>
<td>remote-dr-partner</td>
<td>ok</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusB-01</td>
<td>clusB</td>
<td>dr-mirroring-on</td>
<td>ok</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusB-01</td>
<td>clusB</td>
<td>symmetric-dr-relationship</td>
<td>ok</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:

26 entries were displayed.

Related references
- metrocluster check run on page 222
- metrocluster check show on page 224
- metrocluster check aggregate show on page 227

**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
```

Related references
`metrocluster config-replication cluster-storage-configuration show` on page 240

**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
```

Related references
`metrocluster config-replication cluster-storage-configuration modify` on page 239

**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
```

Related references
- `metrocluster show` on page 218
- `metrocluster check config-replication show` on page 230

`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>, ...] |
| [-connectivity] |
| [-switch] |
| [-connectivity-hidden] (privilege: advanced) |
| [-instance] |
```

If you specify 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 WWPN
Displays information only about the interconnect adapters that are connected to the switch with the specified word wide port name.

[-remote-adapters-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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Adapter</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Enabled?</th>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>Port Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clusA-01</td>
<td>cxgb3_0</td>
<td>iWARP</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>10.0.1.1</td>
<td>c0a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusA-01</td>
<td>cxgb3_0</td>
<td>iWARP</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>10.0.2.1</td>
<td>c0b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusA-01</td>
<td>fcvi_device_0</td>
<td>FC-VI</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>1.0.0.1</td>
<td>1a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusA-01</td>
<td>fcvi_device_1</td>
<td>FC-VI</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>2.0.0.3</td>
<td>1b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusA-02</td>
<td>cxgb3_0</td>
<td>iWARP</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>10.0.1.2</td>
<td>c0a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusA-02</td>
<td>cxgb3_0</td>
<td>iWARP</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>10.0.2.2</td>
<td>c0b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusA-02</td>
<td>fcvi_device_0</td>
<td>FC-VI</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>1.0.1.1</td>
<td>1a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusA-02</td>
<td>fcvi_device_1</td>
<td>FC-VI</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>2.0.1.3</td>
<td>1b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

The following example shows the output of the command after MetroCluster switchover is performed:

```
clusA::> metrocluster interconnect adapter show
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Adapter</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Enabled?</th>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>Port Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clusA-01</td>
<td>cxgb3_0</td>
<td>iWARP</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>10.0.1.1</td>
<td>c0a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusA-01</td>
<td>cxgb3_0</td>
<td>iWARP</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>10.0.2.1</td>
<td>c0b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusA-01</td>
<td>fcvi_device_0</td>
<td>FC-VI</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>1.0.0.1</td>
<td>1a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusA-01</td>
<td>fcvi_device_1</td>
<td>FC-VI</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>2.0.0.3</td>
<td>1b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusA-02</td>
<td>cxgb3_0</td>
<td>iWARP</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>10.0.1.2</td>
<td>c0a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
The following example shows the output of the command with connectivity field during normal operation (neither cluster is in swithover state):

cclusA::> 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
---------- ----------------- ----------------------- -----
fcpvi_device_0 clusA-01 21:00:00:24:ff:32:01:80 65536
fcpvi_device_0 clusB-01 21:00:00:24:ff:32:01:54 131072
fcpvi_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
---------- ----------------- ----------------------- -----
fcpvi_device_1 clusA-01 21:00:00:24:ff:32:01:81 196608
fcpvi_device_1 clusB-01 21:00:00:24:ff:32:01:55 262144
fcpvi_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 swithover is performed.

cclusA::> 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
---------- ----------------- ----------------------- -----
fcpvi_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
---------- ----------------- ----------------------- -----
fcpvi_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


text

- **-fields <fieldname>, ...**
  
  If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You 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 specified 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.
[\(-\text{mirror-admin-status \{enabled\|disabled\}}\) - 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
Mirror   Mirror
Partner Admin    Oper
Node Partner Name Type    Status   Status  Adapter Type   Status
---- ------------ ------- -------- ------- ------- ------ -----
clusA-01
clusA-02
HA   enabled online cxgb3_0 iWARP Up
clusB-01
DR enabled online fcvi_device_0
clusA-02
clusA-01
HA   enabled online cxgb3_0 iWARP Up
clusB-02
DR enabled online fcvi_device_0
clusA-02
clusA-01
HA   enabled online cxgb3_0 iWARP Up
clusB-02
DR enabled online fcvi_device_0
```

The following example shows the output of the command after MetroCluster switchover is performed:

```
clusA::> metrocluster interconnect mirror show
Mirror   Mirror
Partner Admin    Oper
Node Partner Name Type    Status   Status  Adapter Type   Status
---- ------------ ------- -------- ------- ------- ------ -----
clusA-01
clusA-02
HA   enabled online cxgb3_0 iWARP Up
clusB-01
DR disabled offline fcvi_device_0
clusA-02
clusA-01
HA   enabled online cxgb3_0 iWARP Up
clusB-02
DR disabled offline fcvi_device_0
clusA-02
clusA-01
HA   enabled online cxgb3_0 iWARP Up
clusB-02
DR disabled offline fcvi_device_0
```
**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, all nodes belonging to the specified cluster are 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 nodes with the specified DR partner is displayed.

```
[-dr-auxiliary-uuid <UUID>] - DR Auxiliary UUID
```

If this parameter is specified, the nodes 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` command. This field needs to be set to "enabled" for the DR mirroring to be active.

[−configuration−state <text>] - Configuration State of Node
   If this parameter is specified, all nodes with this field set to the specified value are displayed.

[−additional−configuration−info <text>] - Additional Configuration Info
   If this parameter is specified, all nodes with this field set to the specified value are displayed.

[−dr−operation−state <text>] - DR Operation State
   If this parameter is specified, all nodes with this field set to the specified value are displayed.

[−dr−operation−time <integer>] - Time to Complete Operation (secs)
   If this parameter is specified, all nodes with this field set to the specified value are displayed.

[−node−object−limit {on|off}] - Specifies if the Node Object Limits are Enforced
   If this parameter is specified, all nodes with this field set to the specified value are displayed.

[−node−ha−partner <text>] - Node and its HA Partner
   If this parameter is specified, all nodes with this field set to the specified value are displayed.

[−automatic−uso {true|false}] - Automatic USO (privilege: advanced)
   If this parameter is specified, all nodes with this field set to the specified value are displayed.

**Examples**

The following example shows the output of the command before the MetroCluster configuration is done:

```
clusA::> metrocluster node show
DR
----- ------- ------------------ -------------- --------- --------------------
   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 node show -partners
Node (HA Partner) DR Partner (DR Auxiliary)
----------------------------- -----------------------------
Cluster:                       clusA -
    clusA-01 (-) - (-)
    clusA-02 (-) - (-)
```
The following example shows the output of the command when some DR groups in the MetroCluster configuration are not yet configured:

```
clusA::> metrocluster node show
DR Group Cluster Node Configuration DR State 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.
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)
6 entries were displayed.
```

The following example shows the output of the command after after all DR groups in the MetroCluster configuration are configured:

```
clusA::> metrocluster node show
DR Group Cluster Node Configuration DR State Mirroring Mode
----- ------- ------------------ -------------- -------- --------------------
1 clusA clusA-01 configured enabled normal
  clusA-02 configured enabled normal
clusB clusB-01 configured enabled normal
clusB-02 configured enabled normal
2 clusA clusA-03 configured enabled normal
  clusA-04 configured enabled normal
clusB clusB-03 configured enabled normal
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.
```
Related references

- `metrocluster configure` on page 213
- `metrocluster show` on page 218

**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` 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` 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: -
```

**Related references**

- `metrocluster check` on page 221
- `metrocluster configure` on page 213
- `metrocluster operation history show` on page 252

**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` 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
---------------- -------------- ---------------- ------------------
```
Related references

`metrocluster check` on page 221
`metrocluster operation show` on page 252

**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
```

Related references

`metrocluster vserver recover-from-partial-switchover` on page 254

**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 vserver recover-from-partial-switchover
```

Related references

`metrocluster vserver recover-from-partial-switchback` on page 254
** metrocluster vserver resync  
Resynchronize Vserver with it's partner Vserver  

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

**Description**  
The metrocluster vserver resync command resynchronizes the Vserver with it's partner Vserver  

**Parameters**  
-`-cluster <Cluster name>` - Cluster Name  
  Name of the cluster where the Vserver belongs  

-`-vserver <vserver>` - Vserver  
  Name of the Vserver to be resynchronized  

**Examples**  
```bash  
cluster::> metrocluster vserver resync -cluster clus1 -vserver vs1  
```

**Related references**  
metrocluster vserver show on page 255

** metrocluster vserver show  
Display MetroCluster Vserver relationships  

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

**Description**  
The metrocluster vserver 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  

-`[-vserver <vserver>]` - Vserver  
  Name of the Vserver  

-`[-partner-vserver <vserver>]` - Partner Vserver  
  Name of the partner Vserver  

metrocluster vserver commands 255
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**

Corrective action which can be followed to successfully create the partner Vserver

**Creation Time on the source**

Last configuration modification time on the Vserver

**Is out of sync**

Indicates that the Vserver configuration replication is not in sync

**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        Configuration
  -----------    -----------    -----------
  clusA         clusB          healthy
  vs1           vs1-mc         healthy

Cluster: clusB
  Vserver       Partner        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        Configuration
  -----------    -----------    -----------
  clusA         clusB          healthy
  vs1           -              pending-setup

Corrective Action: Create Ipspace ips1 on the partner cluster.

2 entries were displayed.
```
Related references

`metrocluster vserver resync` on page 255

## 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.

[ -fqdn-query | -w [true]] - (DEPRECATED)-FQDN Query
Note: This parameter is deprecated and may be removed in a future version of Data ONTAP.
Use this parameter to generate ICMPv6 Node Information FQDN query, rather than echo-request.

[ -fqdn-query-03-draft | -W [true]] - (DEPRECATED)-FQDN Query but with 03 Draft
Note: This parameter is deprecated and may be removed in a future version of Data ONTAP.
Use this parameter to generate FQDN query with old packet format based on 03 draft. This option is available for backward compatibility.

[ -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.

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.
Related references

- network ping on page 257
- network traceroute on page 261
- network traceroute6 on page 262

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
```
Related references

network test-link on page 353

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 interface group you specify.

-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_EXCEEEDED and UNREACHABLE 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:2.229.0208 ms  228.267 ms  231.891 ms
5  3ffe:2e00:e::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
```

Related references

- network traceroute on page 261
- network ping6 on page 258
- network ping on page 257

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 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` 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
```

Related references

network arp active-entry show on page 267

network arp active-entry commands

Manage active ARP entries

network arp active-entry delete

Delete active ARP entry

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

Description

The network arp active-entry delete command deletes ARP entry from the network stack of node. Using this command, you can delete only dynamically learned ARP entries. To delete statically configured ARP entries use the network arp delete 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>` - Vserver Name

  Use this parameter to specify the name of the Vserver in which the ARP entry is deleted.

- `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. This is an optional parameter. If Port is not specified then command will be applied to all the matching Ports

Examples
The following example deletes the ARP entry for IP address 169.254.42.9 from the Vserver vs1 and from the subnet group 169.254.0.0/16 and from port lo.

cluster1::*> network arp active-entry delete -vserver vs1 -subnet-group 169.254.0.0/16 -remotehost 169.254.42.9 -port lo

Related references
network arp delete on page 265

network arp active-entry show
Display active ARP entries

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>] - Vserver Name
  Use this parameter to display active ARP entries that are specific to a given Vserver.

[-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 active 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 active ARP entries from the Vserver vs1.

```
cluster1:~*> network arp active-entry show -vserver vs1
Node: node-01
Vserver: vs1
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 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 Interface        Remote
Name    Name:Local Port  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    192.0.2.250:48644 UDP/rclopcp
node0   cluslif1:7070    192.0.2.250:48646 UDP/rclopcp
node0   cluslif1:7070    192.0.2.248:48622 UDP/rclopcp
node0   cluslif2:7070    192.0.2.245:48621 UDP/rclopcp
node0   cluslif1:7070    192.0.2.245:48622 UDP/rclopcp
node0   cluslif1:7070    192.0.2.250:48646 UDP/rclopcp
node0   cluslif2:7070    192.0.2.250:48644 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    192.0.2.253:48621 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 Interface        Remote                             LB
Name    Name:Local Port  IP Address:Port   Protocol/Service Migrate
------- ---------------- ----------------- ---------------- -------
node0   cluslif1:7070    192.0.2.253:48621 UDP/rclopcp      false
node0   cluslif1:7070    192.0.2.253:48622 UDP/rclopcp      false
```

network connections commands
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 vserver.

[-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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Vserver Name</th>
<th>Interface Name</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node0</td>
<td>vs0</td>
<td>datalif1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vs0</td>
<td>cluslif1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vs0</td>
<td>cluslif2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>vs0</td>
<td>datalif2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vs0</td>
<td>cluslif1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vs0</td>
<td>cluslif2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node2</td>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>datalif2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>cluslif1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>cluslif2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
At privilege levels above "admin", the command displays an extra column.

### network connections active show-lifs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Vserver Name</th>
<th>Interface Name</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Blocking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node0</td>
<td>vs0</td>
<td>datalif1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vs0</td>
<td>cluslif1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vs0</td>
<td>cluslif2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>vs0</td>
<td>datalif2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vs0</td>
<td>cluslif1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vs0</td>
<td>cluslif2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node2</td>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>datalif2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>cluslif1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>cluslif2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node3</td>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>datalif1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>cluslif1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>cluslif2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 vserver.

`[-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 vserver.

```
[-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
```
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:

```bash
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:

```bash
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 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 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 -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 -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

Related references

network fcp adapter show on page 277
network interface modify on page 287
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
The name for the node on which the adapter is present.

[-adapter <text>] - Adapter
The name of the adapter.

[-description <text>] - Description
A high level description of the adapter.

[-physical-protocol {fibre-channel | ethernet}] - Physical Protocol
The physical layer protocol for the adapter.

[-max-speed {1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 16 | 32 | auto}] - Maximum Speed
The maximum possible speed for the adapter.

[-status-admin {down | up}] - Administrative Status
The administrative status of the adapter.

[-status-oper <text>] - Operational Status
The operational status of the adapter.

[-status-extended <text>] - Extended Status
An extended status contains more detailed information than an operational status.

[-portaddr <Hex Integer>] - Host Port Address
This address refers to the address assigned to the adapter by the fabric.

[-firmware-rev <text>] - Firmware Revision
The revision of the firmware that is running on the ASIC.

[-data-link-rate <integer>] - Data Link Rate (Gbit)
The established data link rate.

[-fabric-established {true | false}] - Fabric Established
True indicates that the adapter has logged into the SAN fabric and a connection is established.

[-fabric-name <text>] - Fabric Name
The WWN of the fabric to which the adapter is connected.

[-conn-established {loop | ptp}] - Connection Established
The type of connection established.
[-media-type \{loop|ptp|auto\}] - Mediatype
The setting for the connection.

[-speed \{1|2|4|8|10|16|32|auto\}] - Configured Speed
The speed at which the adapter is configured to run on. If the speed is negotiated, then the value is auto.

[-fc-wwnn <text>] - Adapter WWNN
The World Wide Node Name for the node.

[-fc-wwpn <text>] - Adapter WWPN
The World Wide Port Name for the adapter.

[-switch-port <text>] - Switch Port
The name of the fabric switch port connected to the adapter.

[-sfp-formfactor <text>] - Form Factor Of Transceiver
The form factor of the Transceiver.

[-sfp-vendor-name <text>] - Vendor Name Of Transceiver
The vendor name of the Transceiver.

[-sfp-part-number <text>] - Part Number Of Transceiver
The part number of the Transceiver.

[-sfp-rev <text>] - Revision Of Transceiver
The revision number of the Transceiver.

[-sfp-serial-number <text>] - Serial Number Of Transceiver
The serial number of the Transceiver.

[-sfp-fc-speed-capabilities <text>] - FC Capabilities Of Transceiver
The speed capabilities of the Transceiver.

[-sfp-vendor-oui <text>] - Vendor OUI Of Transceiver
The OUI of the vendor of the Transceiver.

[-sfp-wavelength <integer>] - Wavelength In Nanometers
The wavelength in nano-meters of the Transceiver.

[-sfp-date-code <text>] - Date Code Of Transceiver
The date code present in the Transceiver.

[-is-sfp-optical-transceiver-valid \{true|false\}] - Validity Of Transceiver
Identifies if the SFP optical transceiver on the specified adapter is valid or not.

[-sfp-connector <text>] - Connector Used
The type of connector used in the Transceiver.

[-sfp-encoding <text>] - Encoding Used
The physical encoding type used by the Transceiver.

[-is-sfp-diagnostics-internally-calibrated \{true|false\}] - Is Internally Calibrated
Identifies if the Transceiver diagnostics have been internally calibrated.

[-sfp-rx-power <text>] - Received Optical Power
The received optical power of the Transceiver.

[-is-sfp-rx-power-in-range \{true|false\}] - Is Received Power In Range
Indicates if the Transceiver receive power for the specified adapter is in range.
**-sfp-tx-power <text>** - SPF Transmitted Optical Power

The transmitted optical power of the Transceiver.

**-is-sfp-tx-power-in-range {true|false}** - Is Xmit Power In Range

Indicates if the transmit power of the Transceiver is in range.

### 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
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: OPNEXT, 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)
Received Power In Range: true
SPF Transmitted Optical Power: 600.4 (uWatts)
Is Xmit Power In Range: true
```

### 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node/Protocol</th>
<th>Local Port</th>
<th>Discovered Device</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Platform</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node1/cdp</td>
<td>Ethernet100/1/17</td>
<td>US-LS01-5010-F11-NX.example.com(SSI142311PD)</td>
<td>N5K-C5010P-BF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ethernet100/1/18</td>
<td>US-LS01-5010-F11-NX.example.com(SSI142311PD)</td>
<td>N5K-C5010P-BF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ethernet100/1/2</td>
<td>US-LS01-5010-F11-NX.example.com(SSI142311PD)</td>
<td>N5K-C5010P-BF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node2/cdp</td>
<td>Ethernet100/1/19</td>
<td>US-LS01-5010-F11-NX.example.com(SSI142311PD)</td>
<td>N5K-C5010P-BF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ethernet100/1/20</td>
<td>US-LS01-5010-F11-NX.example.com(SSI142311PD)</td>
<td>N5K-C5010P-BF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ethernet100/1/4</td>
<td>US-LS01-5010-F11-NX.example.com(SSI142311PD)</td>
<td>N5K-C5010P-BF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ethernet100/1/36</td>
<td>US-LS01-5010-F11-NX.example.com(SSI142311PD)</td>
<td>N5K-C5010P-BF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ethernet100/1/35</td>
<td>US-LS01-5010-F11-NX.example.com(SSI142311PD)</td>
<td>N5K-C5010P-BF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8 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|fcp|fcache|none}, ... - 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, and FCP. 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, or fcp 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.

-**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` 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` command is run on the LIF.

-**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|false} - IPv4 Link Local

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.

[-**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 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` and `system services firewall policy modify` 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 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 -failover-policy broadcast-domain-wide -firewall-policy data -auto-revert true
cluster1::> network interface create -vserver vs0 -lif datalif2 -role data -home-node node0 -home-port e0c -address 3ffe:1::aaaa -netmask-length 64 -failover-policy broadcast-domain-wide -firewall-policy data -auto-revert true
```

Related references

network interface revert on page 290
system services firewall policy show on page 1153
system services firewall policy modify on page 1153
network interface failover-groups on page 300
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 from a Vserver.

**Note:** If you are using SAN protocols and the LIF you want to delete is in a port set, you must remove the LIF from the port set before you can delete the LIF. To determine if a LIF is in a port set, use the `lun portset show` command. To remove the LIF from the port set, use the `lun portset remove` 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
```

Related references
- `lun portset show` on page 208
- `lun portset remove` on page 207

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.

[source-node <nodename>] - (DEPRECATED)-Source Node
Note: This parameter is deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP.
Use this parameter to specify the node from which the logical interface 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 -source-node vs0 -dest-node node2
```

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.
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 command. To remove the LIF from the port set, use the lun portset remove 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

[-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 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 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.

[-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.

[-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" command. Modify existing firewall policies with the "system services firewall policy modify" 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` 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 -vserver vs0 -lif datalif1 -netmask 255.255.255.128
```

### Related references

- `network interface revert` on page 290
- `system services firewall policy show` on page 1153
- `system services firewall policy modify` on page 1153
- `network interface failover-groups` on page 300
- `lun portset show` on page 208
- `lun portset remove` on page 207

### 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
- `vserver <vserver>` - 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` 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 *
```

Related references
- `network interface show` on page 291
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 -by-ipspace 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.

\[-by-ipspace\]
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.

\[-instance\]}
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.

\[-data-protocol \{nfs|cifs|iscsi|fcp|fcache|none\},...\] - Data Protocol
Use this parameter to display information only about logical interfaces that have the enabled data protocols you specify.

\[-home-node <nodename>\] - 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. This applies only to FCP logical interfaces.

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.

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.

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).

Load 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 WWPN
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.

IPSantspace <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
Logical    Status     Network            Current       Current Is
Interface  Admin/Oper Address/Mask       Node          Port    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      192.0.2.66/192 node0 e0a   true
```

network interface commands 293
The following example displays failover information about all logical interfaces.

```
cluster1::> network interface show -failover

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logical Vserver</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Home</th>
<th>Failover</th>
<th>Failover Policy</th>
<th>Failover Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cluster1</td>
<td>cluster_mgmt</td>
<td>node0:e0M</td>
<td>broadcast-domain-wide</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Failover Targets: node0:e0M, node0:e0d, node0:e0e, node0:e0f, node1:e0M, node1:e0d, node1:e0e, node1:e0f</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>node0_mgmt1</td>
<td>node0:e0M</td>
<td>local-only</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Failover Targets: node0:e0M, node0:e0d, node0:e0e, node0:e0f</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>node1_mgmt1</td>
<td>node1:e0M</td>
<td>local-only</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Failover Targets: node1:e0M, node1:e0d, node1:e0e, node1:e0f</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>node0_clus1</td>
<td>node0:e0a</td>
<td>local-only</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Failover Targets: node0:e0a, node0:e0b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>node0_clus2</td>
<td>node0:e0a</td>
<td>local-only</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Failover Targets: node0:e0a, node0:e0b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>node1_clus1</td>
<td>node1:e0a</td>
<td>local-only</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Failover Targets: node1:e0a, node1:e0b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>node1_clus2</td>
<td>node1:e0a</td>
<td>local-only</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Failover Targets: node1:e0a, node1:e0b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**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` command for more information.

**Examples**

This example shows an execution of this command, with all parameters and output.

```
cluster1::> network interface start-cluster-check
```

294 Commands: Manual Page Reference
Related references

*event log show* on page 100

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

```
[-instance]
```

Use this parameter to specify the node for which to obtain data LIF capacity.

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

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` command.

```
[-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 are supported on the node at the current effective cluster version (ECV). To view the version of a node, use the `cluster image show` 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 currently configured to be homed on the node. To view LIFs homed on this node, use the `network interface show -home-node` command.

```
[-count-for-node <integer>] - Number of IP data LIFs that are assigned to the node
```

Examples

The following displays the IP data LIF capacity.

```
cluster1::> network interface capacity details show
 IP Data LIF   IP Data LIF   IP Data LIF
Node   Capacity   Supported Limit   Count
 node1  512         512              128
 node2  512         512              128
```

Related references

`cluster image show` on page 32

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, vserv-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.

[-vserver-name <vserver>] - 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 -over-amount 1
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
```
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".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>DNS Zone</th>
<th>SUCCESS</th>
<th>AUTH</th>
<th>NOAUTH</th>
<th>NORR</th>
<th>NODOM</th>
<th>FAILED</th>
<th>DROP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs2</td>
<td>x.com</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
- DNS Zone
  Use this parameter to display information only for the specified DNS zones.

- Network Address
  Use this parameter to display information only for the specified IP addresses.

- 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            Address        Weight
---------  ------------------  ------------  -------
    vs1    a.com               4.4.4.4       12.4206
    vs1    x.com               1.1.1.1       12.4206
    vs1    x.com               10.72.46.236  12.4206
3 entries were displayed.
```

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 xenal:e0c, xenal: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 to 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
-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 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".
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
-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 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 -vserver 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 name>] - 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

Failover Targets
Vserver          Group            Targets
---------------- ---------------- --------------------------------------------
Cluster          Cluster           node1:e1a, node1:e2a, node2:e1a, node2:e2a,
Cluster          Default           node1:e0M, node1:e0a, node1:e0b, node1:e0c,
                                 node1:e0d, node2:e0M, node2:e0a, node2:e0b,
                                 node2:e0c, node2:e0d
```

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 name>,...} - 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             Cluster                       -
Default             cluster1, vs1, vs2             br1, br2, br3
2 entries were displayed.
```

**network ndp commands**

Manage Neighbor Discovery Protocol

Network Discovery Protocol commands.
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

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 \(<\text{nodename}\)> | local** - Node
  Use this parameter to specify the node on which the neighbor entry is to be deleted.

- **vserver \(<\text{vserver}\)>** - Vserver Name
  Use this parameter to specify the 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 \(<\text{netport}\>|\ <\text{ifgrp}\)>** - 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 Vserver ips1.

```
cluster1::*> network ndp neighbor active-entry delete -vserver ips1 -node local -subnet-group ::/0 -neighbor fe80:4::5:73ff:fea0:107 -port e0d
```

network ndp neighbor active-entry show

Display active neighbor entries

**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 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 \(<\text{nodename}\)> | local] - Node
```

Displays the NDP neighbors from the specified node.

```
[-vserver \(<\text{vserver}\)>] - Vserver Name
```

Displays the NDP neighbors from the specified Vserver.

```
[-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 \(<\text{netport}\>|\ <\text{ifgrp}\)>] - Port
```

Displays the NDP neighbors on the specified port.
[-mac-address \textless MAC Address\textgreater] - MAC Address
Displays the NDP neighbors have the specified MAC address.

[-expire-time \{\langle integer\rangle d|\langle integer\rangle h|\langle integer\rangle m|\langle integer\rangle s|\text{never}|\text{expired}\}] - Expire Time
Displays the NDP neighbors have the specified expire time.

[-state \{\text{nostate}|\text{incomplete}|\text{reachable}|\text{stale}|\text{delay}|\text{probe}|\text{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 \langle integer\rangle] - 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.

\textbf{Examples}

The following example displays NDP neighbors on Vserver ips1.

\begin{verbatim}
cluster1::*> network ndp neighbor active-entry show -vserver ips1
Node: node1
Vserver: ips1
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
3 entries were displayed.
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{network ndp default-router commands}

Manage default router entries
NDP default router commands.

\textbf{network ndp default-router delete-all}
Delete default routers on a given IPspace

\textbf{Availability:} This command is available to cluster administrators at the advanced privilege level.

\textbf{Description}
The \texttt{network ndp default-router delete-all} command deletes default router lists from the specified IPspace.

\textbf{Parameters}

-ipspace \langle IPspace\rangle - IPspace Name
Use this parameter to specify the IPspace where the default routers are to be deleted.

\textbf{Examples}
The following example deletes default routers from IPspace ips1.

\begin{verbatim}
cluster1::*> network ndp default-router delete-all -ipspace ips1
\end{verbatim}
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Router Address</th>
<th>Flag</th>
<th>Expire Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e0f</td>
<td>fe80::5:73ff:fe0a:107</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>0d0h23m9s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node: node1</th>
<th>IPspace: Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Prefix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e0f</td>
<td>fd20:8b1e:b255:814e::/64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>` - 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:
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>] - 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:

```bash
cluster1::> network options cluster-health-notifications show -node node1
Node: node1
Cluster Health Notifications Enabled: 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|false}] - 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.
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

- \(-ip\space<IPspace>\) - IPspace Name
  
  The name of the IPspace for which the specified port health monitors are disabled.

- \(-health-monitors \{l2-reachability|link-flapping|crc-errors\},...\) - 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.
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}, ... - 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.
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},...] - 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 for all IPspaces in the cluster.

Note: Only the specified monitor is enabled after the modify command is issued.

```bash
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 -ipspace 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.

{-ipspace <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}, ...} - 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 physical 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|40000}` - 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|40000}] - Speed Administrative

Selects the network ports that match this parameter value.
[-speed-oper {auto|10|100|1000|10000|40000}] - 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}] - 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 name>] - 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},... ] - 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>IPspace</th>
<th>Broadcast Domain</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>MTU</th>
<th>Admin/Oper</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Health</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e0a</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>9000</td>
<td>auto/1000</td>
<td>healthy</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e0b</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>9000</td>
<td>auto/1000</td>
<td>healthy</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e0c</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>auto/1000</td>
<td>degraded</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e0d</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>auto/1000</td>
<td>degraded</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Node: node2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>IPspace</th>
<th>Broadcast Domain</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>MTU</th>
<th>Admin/Oper</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Health</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e0a</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>9000</td>
<td>auto/1000</td>
<td>healthy</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e0b</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>9000</td>
<td>auto/1000</td>
<td>healthy</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e0c</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>auto/1000</td>
<td>healthy</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e0d</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>auto/1000</td>
<td>healthy</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

8 entries were displayed.

The following example displays health information about all network ports.

```
cluster1::> network port show -health
Node: node1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>IPspace</th>
<th>Broadcast Domain</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>MTU</th>
<th>Admin/Oper</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Degraded Reasons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e0a</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>9000</td>
<td>auto/1000</td>
<td>healthy</td>
<td>false</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e0b</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>9000</td>
<td>auto/1000</td>
<td>healthy</td>
<td>false</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e0c</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>auto/1000</td>
<td>healthy</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>l2_reachability, link_flapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e0d</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>auto/1000</td>
<td>healthy</td>
<td>false</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Node: node2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>IPspace</th>
<th>Broadcast Domain</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>MTU</th>
<th>Admin/Oper</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Degraded Reasons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e0a</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>9000</td>
<td>auto/1000</td>
<td>healthy</td>
<td>false</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e0b</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>9000</td>
<td>auto/1000</td>
<td>healthy</td>
<td>false</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e0c</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>auto/1000</td>
<td>healthy</td>
<td>false</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e0d</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>auto/1000</td>
<td>healthy</td>
<td>false</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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

\textbf{[-node <nodename>] - Node}

Use this parameter to specify the node.

\textbf{[-port \{<netport>|<ifgrp>\}] - Port}

Use this parameter to specify the port. For example, e0c.

\textbf{[-num-total <integer>] - Total Number Of Entries}

Use this parameter to specify the total number of entries.

\textbf{[-num-used <integer>] - Number Of Used Entries}

Use this parameter to specify the number of used entries.

\textbf{[-used-entries <text>, ...] - The Used Entries}

Use this parameter to list the used entries.

\section*{Examples}

The following example displays information of the given port's address filter on the specified node of the cluster.

\begin{verbatim}
cluster1:*> network port show-address-filter-info show -node node1 -port e0c
Node: node1
Total Number       Number of
Port      of Address    Used Address     Used Address
Name  Filter Entries  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
\end{verbatim}

\section*{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.

\textbf{network port broadcast-domain add-ports}

Add ports to a layer 2 broadcast domain

\textbf{Availability:} This command is available to \textit{cluster} administrators at the \textit{admin} privilege level.

\textbf{Description}

Add ports to a broadcast domain.

\textbf{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.

\textbf{Parameters}

\textbf{--ipspace <IPspace> - IPspace Name}

The IPSpace of the broadcast domain.

\textbf{--broadcast-domain <broadcast domain name> - 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 name>` - 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 name>` - 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 name>` - Layer 2 Broadcast Domain
  The merging broadcast domain.

- **into-broadcast-domain** `<broadcast domain name>` - 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 name>` - 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 name> - 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 name> - 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 name>] - 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                     Status Details
------- ----------- ------  ----------------------------- --------------
Cluster Cluster       9000
                node1:e0a                     complete
                node1:e0b                     complete
Default Default       1500
                node1:e0c                     complete
                node1:e0d                     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` 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 -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` 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 name>` - Layer 2 Broadcast Domain
  The broadcast domain to split.

- `-new-broadcast-domain <broadcast domain name>` - 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, cluster1-2:e0d
```
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` 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 <netport> | <ifgrp>` - 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
```

**Related references**

- `network port ifgrp create` on page 333
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 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 {<netport>|<ifgrp>} - 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:

```bash
cluster1:~> network port ifgrp create -node node0 -ifgrp a0a -distr-func ip -mode multimode
```

Related references
network port ifgrp add-port on page 332

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. Before deleting a port interface group, remove all ports from it with the network port ifgrp remove-port command.

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 {<netport>|<ifgrp>} - 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

Related references
network port ifgrp remove-port on page 334

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 {<netport>|<ifgrp>} - 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 <netport> | <ifgrp>] - 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
            Port     Distribution                Active
            Node    ifgrp    Function     MAC Address    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
[Int-fields <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You 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
Network Network
Node  VLAN Name Port  VLAN ID   MAC Address
------- ------- ------- -------  ------------------
node1  elb-70  elb    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.
### 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`.

```bash
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.
Logical Interfaces

Use this parameter to display only the routes that are associated with the specified Logical Interfaces (LIFs).

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".

[-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 - Llinfo
• 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.

```bash
cluster1:*> network route active-entry show -vserver vs0 -subnet-group 10.10.10.0/24
(network route active-entry show)
```

<p>| Vserver: vs0 |
| Node: node1 |
| Subnet Group: 10.10.10.0/24 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Gateway</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Flags</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>default</td>
<td>10.10.10.1</td>
<td>e0c</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>UGS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| Vserver: vs0 |
| Node: node2 |
| Subnet Group: 10.10.10.0/24 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Gateway</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Flags</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>default</td>
<td>10.10.10.1</td>
<td>e0c</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>UGS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 entries were displayed.

Related references

network route show on page 340
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 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
```

Related references

network routing-groups route create on page 346

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` 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.

```bash
cluster1::network routing-groups> delete -vserver node1 -routing-group 192.0.2.165/24
```

Related references

`network interface delete` on page 285

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 vserver.

`-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 10
```

**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 vserver.

[-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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Server</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Gateway</th>
<th>Metric</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>d192.0.2.165/24</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>10.61.208.1</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node2</td>
<td>d192.0.2.166/24</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>10.61.208.1</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 name>** - 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.

network subnet commands
349
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 name>` - 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.
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. All tests are run using intra-cluster LIFs or iSCSI LIFs, depending on whether the test is exercising the one of the intra-cluster LIFs, or an iSCSI LIF used in ONTAP Select or ONTAP Cloud.

The test is built upon the BSD command iPerf3, although it limits the options for simplicity, and adds the framework needed to supply the correct Vserver to use for the requested LIFs. The test itself runs for 10 seconds and sends 128k buffers.

Before executing the network test-link run-test command, the network test-link start-server 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 command should be run to stop the server.

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

- **node** `<nodename>|local>` - Node Name
  
  Use this parameter to specify the node which initiates the test.

- **vserver** `<vserver>` - Vserver
  
  Use one of the following values to specify the Vserver used to access the destination LIF:
  
  - Cluster: LIFs used for intra-cluster data traffic
  - DC: LIFs used for iSCSI traffic

- **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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Time of Test</th>
<th>MB/s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node2</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>172.31.112.173</td>
<td>4/22/2016 15:33:18</td>
<td>41.2678</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**Related references**

- `network test-link start-server` on page 356
- `network test-link stop-server` on page 356
- `network test-link show` on page 354
- `network test-link` on page 353
- `network test-path` on page 260
- `storage iscsi-initiator` on page 841

**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` 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>, \ldots\}

If you specify the \(-fields <fieldname>, \ldots\) parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You 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 only the results of tests run from node. By default, all test results are shown.

\[-vserver <vserver> - Vserver\]

Use this parameter to specify only the results associated with the specified Vserver.

- Cluster: LIFs used for intra-cluster data traffic
- DC: LIFs used for iSCSI traffic

\[-destination <Remote InetAddress> - Destination\]

Use this parameter to specify only the results associated with the specified destination.

\[-timestamp <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS> - Time of Test\]

Use this parameter to specify only the results associated with the specified timestamp.

\[-bandwidth <double> - MB/s\]

Use this parameter to specify only the results 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
-----------------   -----------------   ---------------   -------------------   ------------
```

Related references

- network test-link run-test on page 353
- network test-link start-server on page 356
- network test-link stop-server on page 356
**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` test on the designated node.

Only one server at a time can be running for the `network test-link` 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
```

**Related references**

- `network test-link` on page 353
- `network test-link run-test` on page 353
- `network test-link stop-server` on page 356
- `network test-link show` on page 354

**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` 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

Related references

- network test-link on page 353
- network test-link run-test on page 353
- network test-link start-server on page 356
- network test-link show on page 354

qos commands

QoS settings

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 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, and the range is zero to 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"

Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cluster1::&gt; qos policy-group create p1 -vserver vs1</td>
<td>Creates the &quot;p1&quot; policy group which belongs to Vserver &quot;vs1&quot; with default policy values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster1::&gt; qos policy-group create p2 -vserver vs1 -max-throughput 500MB/s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related references

qos policy-group rename on page 359

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cluster1::&gt; qos policy-group delete p1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster1::&gt; qos policy-group delete p1 -force</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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, and the range is zero to 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".

**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.

[-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.

Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Wklds</th>
<th>Throughput</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pg1</td>
<td>vs4</td>
<td>user-defined</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0-200IOPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg2</td>
<td>vs0</td>
<td>user-defined</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0-500IOPS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

cluster1::> qos policy-group show
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
```
qos statistics commands

Qos Statistics

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)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy Group</th>
<th>Latency</th>
<th>Network</th>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Disk</th>
<th>QoS</th>
<th>NVRAM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>110.35ms</td>
<td>110.02ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>327.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1vol0</td>
<td>167.82ms</td>
<td>167.22ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>603.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol1</td>
<td>117.76ms</td>
<td>117.56ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>191.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>44.24ms</td>
<td>44.05ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>190.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>38.89ms</td>
<td>38.63ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>256.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>64.47ms</td>
<td>64.20ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>266.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol1</td>
<td>27.28ms</td>
<td>27.03ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>253.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1vol0</td>
<td>23.72ms</td>
<td>23.47ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>249.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>409.81ms</td>
<td>409.65ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>169.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol1</td>
<td>816.92ms</td>
<td>816.80ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>120.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>407.88ms</td>
<td>407.66ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>219.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1vol0</td>
<td>3.68ms</td>
<td>3.49ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>193.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>1169.00us</td>
<td>107.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>1062.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>1169.00us</td>
<td>107.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>1062.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

The example above displays latencies for the 3 QoS policy groups with the highest latencies and refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

```
cluster1::> qos statistics latency show -iterations 100 -policy-group pg1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy Group</th>
<th>Latency</th>
<th>Network</th>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Disk</th>
<th>QoS</th>
<th>NVRAM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>5.88ms</td>
<td>308.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>434.00us</td>
<td>5.14ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg1</td>
<td>5.88ms</td>
<td>308.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>434.00us</td>
<td>5.14ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>4.17ms</td>
<td>280.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>477.00us</td>
<td>3.42ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg1</td>
<td>4.17ms</td>
<td>280.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>477.00us</td>
<td>3.42ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>4.43ms</td>
<td>274.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>656.00us</td>
<td>3.50ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg1</td>
<td>4.43ms</td>
<td>274.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>656.00us</td>
<td>3.50ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>4.89ms</td>
<td>276.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>699.00us</td>
<td>3.92ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg1</td>
<td>4.89ms</td>
<td>276.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>699.00us</td>
<td>3.92ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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       4           0KB/s           0B    0%           0
vol1                      11       44.00KB/s        4096B    0%          40
vol2                       4      256.00KB/s       65536B    0%          14
vol1vol0                  101        0.00KB/s        0B    0%          0
- total                   37      808.00KB/s       22361B    2%           3
  System-Best-Effort       15           0KB/s           0B    0%           0
```

qos statistics commands
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.

```
vol2                       12      768.00KB/s       65536B    0%           9
vs1vol0                     8       32.00KB/s        4096B   12%           1
vol1                        2        8.00KB/s        4096B    0%           1
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy Group</th>
<th>IOPS</th>
<th>Throughput</th>
<th>Request size</th>
<th>Read</th>
<th>Concurrency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>3.02MB/s</td>
<td>10783B</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg1</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>470.67KB/s</td>
<td>4096B</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>478.14KB/s</td>
<td>2700B</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg1</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>469.33KB/s</td>
<td>4096B</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>525.78KB/s</td>
<td>2382B</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg1</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>440.00KB/s</td>
<td>4096B</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>1.67MB/s</td>
<td>7527B</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg1</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>446.67KB/s</td>
<td>4096B</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[-policy-group &lt;text&gt;]</th>
<th>QoS Policy Group Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|-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

```bash
cluster1::> qos statistics resource cpu show -node nodeA -iterations 100 -rows 3
Policy Group       CPU
------------------ ----
-total- (100%)      9%
fast               1%
slow               3%
medium             5%
slow               1%
fast               3%
medium             3%
```

The following example shows the output when the session privilege level is diagnostic.

```bash
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.

```bash
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%
```

### 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
```

Commands: Manual Page Reference
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.
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.

The qos statistics volume latency show command displays the average latencies for volumes on Data ONTAP subsystems.

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

Description
The qos statistics volume latency show 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)

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**

```bash
[-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.

```bash
{-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.

```bash
-<vserver <vserver name} - Vserver Name
```

Specifies the Vserver to which the volume belongs.

```bash
-<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.

```bash
{-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.

```bash
{-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 volume latency show -iterations 100 -rows 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workload</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Latency</th>
<th>Network</th>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Disk</th>
<th>QoS</th>
<th>NVRAM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td></td>
<td>110.35ms</td>
<td>110.02ms</td>
<td></td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>327.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1vol0</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>167.82ms</td>
<td>167.22ms</td>
<td></td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>603.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol1</td>
<td>1234</td>
<td>117.76ms</td>
<td>117.56ms</td>
<td></td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>191.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td></td>
<td>38.89ms</td>
<td>38.63ms</td>
<td></td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>256.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>999</td>
<td>44.24ms</td>
<td>44.05ms</td>
<td></td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>190.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1vol0</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>23.72ms</td>
<td>23.47ms</td>
<td></td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>249.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td></td>
<td>409.81ms</td>
<td>409.65ms</td>
<td></td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>169.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol1</td>
<td>1234</td>
<td>816.92ms</td>
<td>816.80ms</td>
<td></td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>219.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>999</td>
<td>407.88ms</td>
<td>407.66ms</td>
<td></td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>253.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workload</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Latency</th>
<th>Network</th>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Disk</th>
<th>QoS</th>
<th>NVRAM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td></td>
<td>455.00us</td>
<td>158.00us</td>
<td></td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>297.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0_vol0-wid1..</td>
<td>15658</td>
<td>428.00us</td>
<td>155.00us</td>
<td></td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>273.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

qos statistics commands
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.
### Examples

```bash
cluster1::> qos statistics volume resource cpu show -node nodeA -iterations 100 -rows 3
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workload</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>CPU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--total-- (100%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0vol1-wid-102</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0vol2-wid-121</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs2_vol10-wid--</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--total-- (100%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0vol1-wid-102</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0vol2-wid-121</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs2_vol10-wid--</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```bash
cluster1::> qos statistics volume resource cpu show -node local -vserver vs0 -volume vs0_vol1 -iterations 100
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workload</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>CPU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--total-- (100%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0_vol1-wid7..</td>
<td>7916</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--total-- (100%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0_vol1-wid7..</td>
<td>7916</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--total-- (100%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0_vol1-wid7..</td>
<td>7916</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--total-- (100%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0_vol1-wid7..</td>
<td>7916</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--total-- (100%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0_vol1-wid7..</td>
<td>7916</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example shows the output when the session privilege level is "diagnostic".

```bash
cluster1::*> qos statistics volume resource cpu show -node nodeB -iterations 100 -rows 3
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workload</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>CPU</th>
<th>Waf1_exempt</th>
<th>Kahuna</th>
<th>Network</th>
<th>Raid</th>
<th>Exempt</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--total-- (200%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0vol1-wid-102</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0vol2-wid-121</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs2_vol10-wid--</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--total-- (200%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0vol1-wid-102</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0vol2-wid-121</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs2_vol10-wid--</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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.

**Examples**

```
cluster1::> qos statistics volume resource disk show -node nodeB -iterations 100 -rows 3
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workload</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Disk</th>
<th>Number of HDD Disks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0vol1-wid101</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0vol2-wid121</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol0-wid1002</td>
<td>1002</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0vol1-wid101</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0vol2-wid121</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workload</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Disk</th>
<th>Number of HDD Disks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0_vol0-wid1..</td>
<td>15658</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0_vol0-wid1..</td>
<td>15658</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Commands: Manual Page Reference
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.
Examples

```
cluster1::> qos statistics volume performance show -iterations 100 -rows 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workload</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>IOPS</th>
<th>Throughput</th>
<th>Latency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>1.90MB/s</td>
<td>216.87ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol_2-wid104</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1.75MB/s</td>
<td>412.78ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol_1-wid103</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100.00KB/s</td>
<td>169.16ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1vol0-wid102</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>52.00KB/s</td>
<td>403.78ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>1276.00KB/s</td>
<td>89.98ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1vol0-wid102</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>112.00KB/s</td>
<td>80.70ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol_1-wid103</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>76.00KB/s</td>
<td>114.72ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol_2-wid104</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1088.00KB/s</td>
<td>257.60ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>1152.00KB/s</td>
<td>225.22ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol_1-wid103</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>68.00KB/s</td>
<td>452.27ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol_2-wid104</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1024.00KB/s</td>
<td>419.93ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1vol0-wid102</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>60.00KB/s</td>
<td>210.63ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workload</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>IOPS</th>
<th>Throughput</th>
<th>Latency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1278</td>
<td>639.17KB/s</td>
<td>404.00us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0_vol0-wid1..</td>
<td>15658</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>263.17KB/s</td>
<td>436.00us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1315</td>
<td>657.33KB/s</td>
<td>86.00us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0_vol0-wid1..</td>
<td>15658</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>264.17KB/s</td>
<td>88.00us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1220</td>
<td>609.83KB/s</td>
<td>418.00us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0_vol0-wid1..</td>
<td>15658</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>257.33KB/s</td>
<td>531.00us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1202</td>
<td>600.83KB/s</td>
<td>815.00us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0_vol0-wid1..</td>
<td>15658</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>259.67KB/s</td>
<td>924.00us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1240</td>
<td>620.17KB/s</td>
<td>311.00us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0_vol0-wid1..</td>
<td>15658</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>262.50KB/s</td>
<td>297.00us</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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.

Examples

```
cluster1::> qos statistics volume characteristics show -iterations 100 -rows 3
Workload            ID     IOPS       Throughput Request size Read Concurrency
--------------- ------ -------- ---------------- ------------ ---- -----------
-total-              -     1567       783.33KB/s        512Kb  90%           2
-vs0_vol0-wid1..  15658   785        783.33KB/s        512Kb  90%           1
-vs0_vol0-wid1..  15658   763  760.50KB/s        512Kb  90%           1
-vs0_vol0-wid1..  15658   982  491.17KB/s        512Kb  90%           0
-vs0_vol0-wid1..  15658  1482  741.00KB/s        512Kb  90%           0
"```
qos statistics workload commands

Detail by workload

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)

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.

Examples

```
cluster1::> qos statistics workload latency show -iterations 100 -rows 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workload</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>latency</th>
<th>Network</th>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Disk</th>
<th>QoS</th>
<th>NVRAM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td></td>
<td>110.35ms</td>
<td>110.02ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>327.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1vol0</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>167.82ms</td>
<td>167.22ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>603.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol1</td>
<td>1234</td>
<td>117.76ms</td>
<td>117.56ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>191.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td></td>
<td>110.35ms</td>
<td>110.02ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>327.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol1</td>
<td>1234</td>
<td>27.03ms</td>
<td>27.03ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>253.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol1</td>
<td>1234</td>
<td>27.03ms</td>
<td>27.03ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>253.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1vol0</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>3.49ms</td>
<td>3.49ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>193.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workload</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>latency</th>
<th>Network</th>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Disk</th>
<th>QoS</th>
<th>NVRAM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.80ms</td>
<td>287.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>427.00us</td>
<td>4.08ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1-wl..</td>
<td>7872</td>
<td>9.60ms</td>
<td>265.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>479.00us</td>
<td>8.85ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1_a-..</td>
<td>6437</td>
<td>8.22ms</td>
<td>262.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>424.00us</td>
<td>7.53ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.80ms</td>
<td>287.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>427.00us</td>
<td>4.08ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1-wl..</td>
<td>7872</td>
<td>8.70ms</td>
<td>211.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>489.00us</td>
<td>8.00ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1_a-..</td>
<td>6437</td>
<td>6.70ms</td>
<td>297.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>464.00us</td>
<td>5.94ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.90ms</td>
<td>303.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>1.71ms</td>
<td>3.88ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1-wl..</td>
<td>7872</td>
<td>11.36ms</td>
<td>263.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>2.06ms</td>
<td>9.04ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1_a-..</td>
<td>6437</td>
<td>9.48ms</td>
<td>250.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>2.30ms</td>
<td>6.93ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workload</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>latency</th>
<th>Network</th>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Disk</th>
<th>QoS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9492</td>
<td></td>
<td>440.00us</td>
<td>272.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>168.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1_b-..</td>
<td>9492</td>
<td>440.00us</td>
<td>272.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>168.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9492</td>
<td></td>
<td>577.00us</td>
<td>313.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>264.00us</td>
<td>0ms</td>
<td>0ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

qos statistics commands
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.

Examples

```
cluster1::> qos statistics workload characteristics show -iterations 100 -rows 4
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workload</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>IOPS</th>
<th>Throughput</th>
<th>Request size</th>
<th>Read</th>
<th>Concurrency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>176.00KB/s</td>
<td>2650B</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1vol0-wid102</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>96.00KB/s</td>
<td>4096B</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_Scan_Besteff..</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0KB/s</td>
<td>0B</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol_1-wid103</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80.00KB/s</td>
<td>4096B</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol_2-wid104</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0KB/s</td>
<td>0B</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>528.00KB/s</td>
<td>3443B</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1vol0-wid102</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>192.00KB/s</td>
<td>4096B</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol_1-wid103</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>172.00KB/s</td>
<td>4096B</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol_2-wid104</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>164.00KB/s</td>
<td>4096B</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_Scan_Besteff..</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0KB/s</td>
<td>0B</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>1016.00KB/s</td>
<td>3797B</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1vol0-wid102</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>340.00KB/s</td>
<td>4096B</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol_2-wid104</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>340.00KB/s</td>
<td>4096B</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol_1-wid103</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>336.00KB/s</td>
<td>4096B</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_Scan_Besteff..</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0KB/s</td>
<td>0B</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workload</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>IOPS</th>
<th>Throughput</th>
<th>Request size</th>
<th>Read</th>
<th>Concurrency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>546.86KB/s</td>
<td>2307B</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1-a..</td>
<td>6437</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>136.00KB/s</td>
<td>4096B</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1-c..</td>
<td>5078</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>133.33KB/s</td>
<td>4096B</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>1042.86KB/s</td>
<td>10428B</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1-a..</td>
<td>6437</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>142.67KB/s</td>
<td>4096B</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1-b..</td>
<td>9492</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>138.67KB/s</td>
<td>4096B</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>575.71KB/s</td>
<td>3075B</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1-c..</td>
<td>7872</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>157.33KB/s</td>
<td>4096B</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1-b..</td>
<td>9492</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>153.33KB/s</td>
<td>4096B</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workload</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Throughput</th>
<th>Request size</th>
<th>Read</th>
<th>Concurrency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>737</td>
<td>2.14MB/s</td>
<td>3045B</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1-b..</td>
<td>9492</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>1058.67KB/s</td>
<td>4096B</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>717</td>
<td>4.26MB/s</td>
<td>6235B</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1-b..</td>
<td>9492</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>1086.67KB/s</td>
<td>4096B</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>2.50MB/s</td>
<td>4202B</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

The example above displays the characteristics for the 10 QoS workloads with the highest IOPS and it refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

qos statistics commands
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.

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 |
| 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.

**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%
```

Commands: Manual Page Reference
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
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workload</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>CPU</th>
<th>Wafl_exempt</th>
<th>Kahuna</th>
<th>Network</th>
<th>Raid</th>
<th>Exempt</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-total- (200%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0-wid-102</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-bigvmdk-...</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs2_vol0-wid-...</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total- (200%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0-wid-102</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-bigvmdk-...</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs2_vol0-wid-...</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workload</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>CPU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-total- (100%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1_b-...</td>
<td>9492</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1_c-...</td>
<td>5078</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total- (100%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1_c-...</td>
<td>5078</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1_b-...</td>
<td>9492</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total- (100%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1_c-...</td>
<td>5078</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1_b-...</td>
<td>9492</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workload</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>CPU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-total- (100%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1_b-...</td>
<td>9492</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total- (100%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1_b-...</td>
<td>9492</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total- (100%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1_b-...</td>
<td>9492</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total- (100%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1_b-...</td>
<td>9492</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

Examples
```
cluster1::> qos statistics workload resource disk show -node nodeB -iterations 100 -rows 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workload</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Disk</th>
<th>Number of HDD Disks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-total- (100%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_RAID</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0-wid101</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-1-wid121</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol0-wid1002</td>
<td>1002</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_WAFL</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total- (100%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0-wid101</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-1-wid121</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

386

Commands: Manual Page Reference
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
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workload</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Disk</th>
<th>Number of HDD Disks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1_a...</td>
<td>6437</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1-wi...</td>
<td>7872</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1_a...</td>
<td>6437</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1-wi...</td>
<td>7872</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1_a...</td>
<td>6437</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1-wi...</td>
<td>7872</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workload</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Disk</th>
<th>Number of HDD Disks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1_a...</td>
<td>6437</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1_a...</td>
<td>6437</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file-test1_a...</td>
<td>6437</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.
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.

**Examples**

```bash
cluster1::> qos workload show -class user-defined

Workload       Wid   Policy Group Vserver  Volume   LUN    Qtree  File Path
-------------- ----- ------------ -------- -------- ------ ------ --------------
vs2-wid100     100   pg1          vs2      -        -      -      -
```

**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

[-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.
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
Protocols Security
Vserver UserName AuthMethod EngineId              Auth Priv Group
---------- -------------- ---------- --------------------- ---- ---- ---------
cluster1   comm1          community  8000031504312d38302d31323334353632
           -    -    readwrite
cluster1   private        community  8000031504312d38302d31323334353632
           -    -    readwrite
vs1        snmpuser1      community  8000031504312d38302d31323334353632
           -    -    readwrite
vs1        snmpuser2      usm 8000031504312d38302d31323334353632
           -    -    readwrite
```

**security certificate commands**

Manage Digital Certificates

**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

```bash
[-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

```bash
-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.

```bash
-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: *Country Codes*

```bash
-state <text> - State or Province Name
```

This specifies the state or province where the Vserver resides.

```bash
-locality <text> - Locality Name
```

This specifies the locality where the Vserver resides. For example, the name of a city.

```bash
-organization <text> - Organization Name
```

This specifies the organization where the Vserver resides. For example, the name of a company.

```bash
-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.

```bash
-email-addr <mail address> - Contact Administrator's Email Address
```

This specifies the email address of the contact administrator for the Vserver.

```bash
-expire-days <integer> - Number of Days until Expiration
```

This specifies the number of days until the certificate expires. The default is 365 days. Possible values are between 1 and 36510.

```bash
-protocol <protocol> - Protocol
```

This specifies the protocol type. This parameter currently supports only the SSL protocol type. The default is SSL.

```bash
-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.
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.

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.

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. The default value is "*".

- **-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.

[-subtypes <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 the security certificate for a Vserver named vs0 in a company named www.example.com.

```
cluster1::> security certificate delete -vserver vs0 -common-name www.example.com -ca "Verisign Inc" -type server
```

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.
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: Country Codes

- **state <text>** - State or Province Name
  This specifies the state or province where the Vserver resides. For example, the name of a city.

- **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.

```bash
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-----
MIIBgjCBxQIBADBgMRQwEgYDVQQDEwtleGFtcGxlLmNvbTELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMx
CTAHBgNVBAgTADEJMAcGA1UEBxMAMQkwBwYDVQQKEwAxCTAHBgNVBAsTADEPMA0G
xOcxixqInRRGZCR7tVmTyyqP5uTvfhVtwDjbmXuj6U3a1woUsb13wfEvqvHnFNCi
2ninsJ8CAAwEAAAMgCSqGSGib3MQEBcwUA0E6EeagLfs05+4q+ejJRRK6TUFQO
UqOUEoRxvXoPCZw7b/7FNS6FVHxIoqYohYCem/NX9h88mbphCoM5Y2OFnKw==
-----END CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
```

Private Key :

```
-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
MIIBoTIBAAJBFpXfanNoJAgPtInzxSxOcxixqImRRGZCR7tvMtyqP5uTvfhVtwDjbm
xOcxixqInRRGZCR7tVmTyyqP5uTvfhVtwDjbmXuj6U3a1woUsb13wfEvqvHnFNCi
2ninsJ8CAAwEAAAMgCSqGSGib3MQEBcwUA0E6EeagLfs05+4q+ejJRRK6TUFQO
UqOUEoRxvXoPCZw7b/7FNS6FVHxIoqYohYCem/NX9h88mbphCoM5Y2OFnKw==
-----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>] - IPv4 and IPv6 address
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-----
MIIB8TCCAzugAwIBAgIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQQQDADBMA0GCSqGSIb3DEQAB
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
Please enter Private Key: Press <Enter> when done
-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
MIIBPAIBAAJBAMl6ytrK8nQj82UsWEHOET8gk0BFXT+y5MLycsUdxhXhumNNpVf
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
Do you want to continue entering root and/or intermediate certificates {y|n}: y
```

security certificate commands 395
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+gAwIBAgIQNhIilsXjOKUgodJfTNcJVDANBgqkqhkiG9w0BAQFADB
zjELMAkGA1UEBhMCbXkEjTzIUBgNVBAcTB2Vzc2VuZCBTaWRpdGUgQ0EhMB8G
A1UEAxMURGhvd3RlIGF1dGwgQ2FwZS5jb20w
-----END CERTIFICATE-----

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 server authentication for a Vserver named vs0. In this case, Data ONTAP acts as an SSL client.

```
cluster1::> security certificate install -vserver vs0 -type server-ca
```

Please enter Certificate: Press <Enter> when done

-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIDNjCCAp+gAwIBAgIQNhIilsXjOKUgodJfTNcJVDANBgqkqhkiG9w0BAQFADB
zjELMAkGA1UEBhMCbXkEjTzIUBgNVBAcTB2Vzc2VuZCBTaWRpdGUgQ0EhMB8G
A1UEAxMURGhvd3RlIGF1dGwgQ2FwZS5jb20w
-----END CERTIFICATE-----

You should keep a copy of the signed digital certificate for future reference.
security certificate prepare-to-downgrade

Restore Certificate Management to releases earlier than Data ONTAP 8.3.1.

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

Description
The security certificate prepare-to-downgrade command restore Certificate Management to releases earlier than Data ONTAP 8.3.1.

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.

  [-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 digital certificates.

```bash
cluster1::> security certificate show
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 -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
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------
| MIIIDfCCAmWgAwIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQsFADBgMRQwEgYDVQQDEwtsYWIuYWJjLmNvbSA | 
| +1H0KZ0M1Bhy6Q             C5qGS1b3DQEBcWwUAA1BDQ1E51pKdy3ZpsSrQeM0wLLeIR |
| +gsE3XEtN07AE4npjIT0eVP0n19QIJA0bP0uPKaCGAVBBSBMoM2mOwbfswI7aJoEh      |
| +XuEoNr0GOz+mltnfhgvl1lf576Ms+xzd3LZ3YQTworus2                ------END CERTIFICATE------ |
```

---

398 Commands: Manual Page Reference
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` 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 is 365 days. Possible values are between 1 and 36510.
- `[-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---
MIIBGjCBxQIBADBgMRQwEgYDVQQDEwtleGFtcGxlLmNvbTELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCTAHBgNVBAgTADEJMAcGA1UEBxMAMQkwBwYDVQQKEwAxCTAHBgNVBAsTADEPMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEJARYAMFwwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEB

---END CERTIFICATE REQUEST---

security certificate commands

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

Related references

security certificate generate-csr on page 393
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
-\texttt{-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver}
  This specifies the name of the Vserver on which the certificate is stored.

-\texttt{-serial <text> - Serial Number of Certificate}
  This specifies the serial number of the certificate.

-\texttt{-ca <text> - Certificate Authority}
  This specifies the name of the Certificate Authority whose certificate will be revoked.

-\texttt{-ca-serial <text> - Serial Number of CA Certificate}
  This specifies the serial number of Certificate Authority.

-\texttt{[\texttt{-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.

\begin{verbatim}
cluster1::> security certificate ca-issued revoke -vserver vs0 -serial 4F5A2DF2 -ca www.ca.com -ca-serial 4F4EB629
\end{verbatim}

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**

```bash
[-fields <fieldname>, ...]
If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Serial Number</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>CA's Certificate Serial Number</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs0</td>
<td>4F5A2C90</td>
<td>example.com</td>
<td>4F4EB629</td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Certificate Authority: vs0.cert</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expiration Date: Sat Apr 14 16:15:13 2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Revocation Date: -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0</td>
<td>4F5A2DF2</td>
<td>example.com</td>
<td>4F4EB629</td>
<td>revoked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Certificate Authority: vs0.cert</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expiration Date: Sat Apr 14 16:21:06 2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Revocation Date: Fri Mar 09 17:08:30 2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
```

**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.

[-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 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 Get Requests:
      ------------
    CLI:  off
    ONTAPI: on
```

**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.

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 TLS protocols. Use the -supported-protocols parameter to include or exclude TLS protocols independently from the FIPS mode. 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 <text>] - 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 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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>FIPS Mode</th>
<th>Supported Protocols</th>
<th>Supported Ciphers</th>
<th>Config Ready</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SSL</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>TLSv1.2, TLSv1.1, TLSv1</td>
<td>ALL:!LOW: !aNULL:!EXP: !eNULL</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

The following example shows the security configuration after FIPS mode has been enabled.

```
cluster1::> security config show

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>FIPS Mode</th>
<th>Supported Protocols</th>
<th>Supported Ciphers</th>
<th>Config Ready</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SSL</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>TLSv1.2, TLSv1.1</td>
<td>ALL:!LOW: !aNULL:!EXP: !eNULL:!RC4</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Related references

security config modify on page 405

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 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.
```

Related references

- `security config modify` on page 405

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 on the node if it already has four active key management servers, or if required SSL certificates are missing or invalid. This command is not supported when onboard key management is enabled.

Parameters

- `-address <IP Address>` - Key Manager IP Address

  This parameter specifies the IP address of the key management server you want to use to store authentication keys.

Examples

```
cluster1::> security key-manager add -address 10.233.1.198
(security key-manager add)
Node: cluster1
Found client CA certificate.
Registering key server...
Key manager registration successful.
```
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

cluster1::> security key-manager create-key -key-tag cluster1
(security key-manager create-key)
Verifying requirements...

Node: cluster1
Creating authentication key...
Authentication key creation successful.
Key ID: F1CB30AFF1CB30B00101000000000000CF0EFD81EA9F6324EA97B369351C56AC

Node: cluster1
Key manager restore operation initialized.
Successfully restored key information.

Node: cluster2
Key manager restore operation initialized.
Successfully restored key information.

cluster1::> security key-manager create-key -key-tag cluster1 -prompt-for-key true
(security key-manager create-key)
Verifying requirements...

Enter a new passphrase:
Reenter the new passphrase:

Node: cluster1
Creating authentication key...
Authentication key creation successful.
Key ID: 6FB176106FB1B719010100000000009FFC077FEEDE8188542230E0B73D289B

Node: cluster1
Key manager restore operation initialized.
Successfully restored key information.

Node: cluster2
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 list of four possible active key management servers. Before you delete a key management server, you must ensure that this key management server is not the sole storage location for authentication keys that might be needed by self encrypting drives (SEDs). If you neglect to do so, you will no longer be able to access data on affected SEDs. This command is not supported when onboard key management is enabled.

Parameters
-address <IP Address> - Key Manager IP Address
  This parameter specifies the IP address of the key management server you want to remove from use.

Examples

cluster1::> security key-manager delete -address 10.233.1.198
(security key-manager delete)

Node: cluster1
Key manager 10.233.1.198 registration will be removed from service.
Key manager registration successfully removed.

Node: cluster2
Key manager 10.233.1.198 registration will be removed from service.
Key manager registration successfully removed.

security key-manager query
Displays the key IDs stored in a key management server and whether restored (present in the node's key table).

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

Description
This command displays the key IDs of the authentication 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, use the security key-manager restore command. This command is not supported when onboard key management is enabled.

Parameters
{ [-fields <fieldname>,...] }  
  This parameter specifies the fields that you want to display.
| [-instance ] |
If you specify this parameter, the command displays all available information about key IDs.

|--node {<nodename> | local} | - Node |
This parameter specifies the name of the node that will query the specified key management servers. If parameter is not specified, all nodes will query the specified key management servers.

|--address <IP Address> | - IP Address |
This parameter specifies the IP address of the key management server you want to query.

|--key-tags <text>, ... | - Key Tag |
If you specify this parameter, the command displays only the key IDs associated with the specified key tags.

|--key-ids <text>, ... | - Authentication Key ID |
If you specify this parameter, the command displays only the specified key IDs.

|--restored {yes | no}, ... | - AK/Key ID Pair Present in Node's Key Table? |
This parameter specifies whether the key ID/AK pairs are present in the specified node's internal key table. If you specify "yes" for this parameter the command displays only the key IDs of the authentication keys that are present in the system's internal key table. If you specify "no" for this parameter the command displays only the key IDs of the authentication keys that are not present in the system's internal key table.

|--count <integer> | - AK/Key ID Pair Count |
This parameter specifies the key ID/AK pair count stored in the key management servers. If you specify this parameter the command displays only the key IDs retrieved from the key management servers with the specified number of key ID/AK pairs.

|--key-manager-server-status {available | not-responding | unknown} | - Key Manager Status |
This parameter specifies the connectivity status of the key management server. If you specify this parameter the command displays only the key IDs retrieved from the key management servers with specified status.

### Examples

```bash
cluster1::> security key-manager query
(security key-manager query)

Node: cluster1
Key Manager: 10.233.1.198
Count: 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Tag</th>
<th>Key ID</th>
<th>Restored</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cluster1</td>
<td>F1CB30AFF1CB30B00101000000000000A68B167F92DD54196297159B5968923C</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster2</td>
<td>F1CB30AFF1CB30B00101000000000000CF0EFD81EA9F6324EA97B369351C56AC</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Node: cluster2
Key Manager: 10.233.1.198
Count: 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Tag</th>
<th>Key ID</th>
<th>Restored</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cluster2</td>
<td>F1CB30AFF1CB30B00101000000000000A68B167F92DD54196297159B5968923C</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster1</td>
<td>F1CB30AFF1CB30B00101000000000000CF0EFD81EA9F6324EA97B369351C56AC</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

```bash
cluster1::> security key-manager query -address 10.233.1.198 -node cluster1 -key-tag cluster1
(security key-manager query)

Node: cluster1
Key Manager: 10.233.1.198
Count: 1
```

security key-manager commands 411
Related references

*security key-manager restore* on page 412

**security key-manager restore**

Restore the authentication key and key ID pairs from the key management servers.

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

**Description**

This command retrieves and restores all authentication keys (AKs) and key IDs associated with the storage controller from the specified key management servers. This command is not supported when onboard key management is enabled.

**Parameters**

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

This parameter specifies the fields that you want to display.

```
[-instance]
```

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about all entries.

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

This parameter specifies the name of the node that is to load the AK/key IDs into its internal key table. If not specified, all nodes retrieve AK/key IDs into their internal key table.

```
[-address <IP Address>] - IP Address
```

If you specify this parameter, the command restores only from key management server at the specified IP address. If not specified the command restores from all available key management servers.

```
[-key-tag <text>] - Key Tag
```

This parameter specifies the value associated with the AK/key ID pair at the time of their creation. If specified, restore only AK/key ID pairs associated with the specified key tag. If not specified, all AK/key ID pairs for the cluster are retrieved.

```
[-key-ids <text>, ...] - Authentication Key ID
```

If you specify this parameter, the command displays only the specified key IDs.

```
[-count <integer>] - AK/Key ID Pair Count
```

This parameter specifies the key ID/AK pair count stored in the key management servers. If you specify this parameter the command displays only the key IDs retrieved from the key management servers with the specified number of key ID/AK pairs.

```
[-key-manager-server-status {available|not-responding|unknown}] - Key Manager Status
```

This parameter specifies the connectivity status of the key management server. If you specify this parameter the command displays only the key IDs retrieved from key management servers with specified status.

**Examples**

```
cluster1::> security key-manager restore
(security key-manager restore)
Node: cluster1
Key Manager: 10.233.1.198
Count: 2
```

412  Commands: Manual Page Reference
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 provides a way to configure key management. Data ONTAP supports two mutually exclusive key management methods: external via one or more key management and 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 creates the association between key management servers and the selected node, establishing boot-time parameters used during the boot process to retrieve the authentication keys, and for server communication in the other key-manager operations. 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 keys that are missing. If this is necessary, you will be prompted to run this command by the security key-manager key show command.

Parameters

[-node <nodename>] · Node Name

When configuring an external key management server, this parameter is used to specify the node that will be used to communicate with the external KMIP server. For onboard key management, this parameter is ignored during the initial configuration of the feature. It is only used when a refresh operation is required (see command description). In either case, if you do not specify a node name, the default is the local node.

Examples

The following example creates a configuration for external key management using IPv4 addresses.
cluster1::> 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

You will now be prompted for a subset of your network configuration
setup. These parameters will define a pre-boot network environment,
allowing secure connections to the registered key server.

Enter the TCP port number for KMIP server [5696]:
Enter the network interface [e0c]:
Would you like to configure an IPv4 address? {yes, no} [yes]:
Enter the IP address [10.63.55.148]:
Enter the netmask [255.255.192.0]:
Enter the gateway [10.63.0.1]:
Would you like to configure an IPv6 address? {yes, no} [no]:

The following example creates a configuration for external key management using RFC 5952 supported IPv6 addresses.

cluster1::> security key-manager setup -node cluster1
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

You will now be prompted for a subset of your network configuration
setup. These parameters will define a pre-boot network environment,
allowing secure connections to the registered key server.

Enter the TCP port number for KMIP server [5696]:
Enter the network interface [e0c]:
Would you like to configure an IPv4 address? {yes, no} [yes]:
Enter the IP address [10.63.55.148]:
Enter the netmask [255.255.192.0]:
Enter the gateway [10.63.0.1]:
Would you like to configure an IPv6 address? {yes, no} [no]:

Enter the IPV6 address: fd20:8b1e:b255:208:250:56ff:fe2a:206
Enter the IPv6 address prefix length [64]:
Enter the IPv6 gateway: fd20:8b1e:b255:208:250:56ff:fe2a:200

The following example creates a configuration for onboard key management.

cluster1::> 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]:

Enter the cluster-wide passphrase for onboard key management. This passphrase cannot be reconfigured. To continue the configuration, enter the passphrase, otherwise type "exit": [enter a passphrase of 32 to 256 char long]

Re-enter the cluster-wide passphrase:
Warning: Once passphrase for onboard key management is set, it cannot be reconfigured. Would you like to continue? {yes, no} [no]: yes

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.

Related references

security key-manager key show on page 417

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>,...]
This specifies the fields that need to be displayed.

[-status ]
If you specify this parameter, the command displays the status of each key management server.

[-instance ]]
If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about all entries.

[-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>] - Key Manager IP Address
Shows only a key management server registered with the input address. It is also possible to show multiple key management servers.

Examples

cluster1::> security key-manager show -address 10.233.1.198 -status -node cluster1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Registered Key Manager</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cluster1</td>
<td>10.233.1.198</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster2</td>
<td>10.233.1.198</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**security key-manager certificate commands**

The certificate directory

**security key-manager certificate update**

Update key manager SSL certificates

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

**Description**

This command updates an SSL/TLS certificate in-place without requiring the original SSL/TLS certificate to be deleted. This command is not supported when onboard key management is enabled.

**Parameters**

- `-type {client|server}` - SSL Certificate Type
  
  This parameter is either "client" or "server". If "client", the internal client certificate is replaced. If "server", the internal server certificate is replaced.

- `[<-address <IP Address>]]` - Key Manager IP Address
  
  This parameter updates the key manager server certificate for a particular key management server at the given IP address.

**Examples**

The following example is for updating a server certificate.

```
cluster1::> security key-manager certificate update -type server -address 10.232.186.8

Node: cluster1
Key manager 10.232.186.8 certificate-authority certificate will be updated.
Update successful.

Node: cluster2
Key manager 10.232.186.8 certificate-authority certificate will be updated.
Update successful.
```

The following example is for updating a client certificate.

```
cluster1::> security key-manager certificate update -type client

Node: cluster1
The system client certificate registered with key manager will be updated.
Update successful.

Node: cluster2
The system client certificate registered with key manager will be updated.
Update successful.
```

**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**

```
cluster1::> security key-manager backup show
BEGIN BACKUP
TmV0QXBwIEtleSBCbG9iAAEAAAAAeCAEAAAAAAADuD+byAAAAACEAAAAAAAQAABvOlH0AAAAAMh7qDLryH1DBz12piVdy9ATSEMT0COT1yFs4PDjTaVdZyKldIPhLXAWJoIyg58q8yY1SEBqml1WgE5DLRqkiAAAACACgAAAAAAA3Wh7gAAAAAAAIAAAAAgAZJE1Wdv6r5RCAVhGcL0+wAAAAAAAG.png
```

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 all the keys 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 local key management or external for key management and interoperability protocol (KMIP) server.

[-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 IP address of KMIP server.

[-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 command to restore the key. See the man page for security key-manager setup for details.

Examples

cluster1::> security key-manager key show

Node: node1
Key Store: onboard
Key ID
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
000000000000000002000000000001001BC4C708E2A89A312E14B6CE6D4D49D4
000000000000000002000000000001005E89099721F88176E6E3AE8B68BE1BFCA

Node: node2
Key Store: onboard
Key ID
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
000000000000000002000000000001001BC4C708E2A89A312E14B6CE6D4D49D4
000000000000000002000000000001005E89099721F88176E6E3AE8B68BE1BFCA
4 entries were displayed.

cluster1::> security key-manager key show -detail
Related references

- `security key-manager setup` on page 413

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 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

-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.

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 -is-ns-switch-group yes
```

**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
  - pubkey - Public-key authentication
  - 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`:

```
```
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

- `[-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.

### 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 -is-ns-switch-group yes
```
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
```

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? {y|n}:
Enter a new password:
Enter it again:
```

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.
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

- **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)

### Examples
The example below illustrates how to display information about all user login methods:

```
cluster1::> security login show
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver: cluster1</th>
<th>Authentication</th>
<th>Acct</th>
<th>Is-Nsswitch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>User/Group Name</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Method</td>
<td>Role Name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## security login commands
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:
Related references

- security login show on page 426
- security login create on page 419

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 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 command must be set to 'domain'.
  - The -username parameter of the security login create 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-style mixed
```
Related references

security login create on page 419
vserver create on page 1395
vserver cifs create on page 1427

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 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.

```
cluster1::> security login domain-tunnel delete
```

Related references

security login domain-tunnel create on page 429

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 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` or `security login domain-tunnel modify` 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
```

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.

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 ns-switch commands

The ns-switch directory

security login ns-switch group-authentication commands

The group-authentication directory

security login ns-switch group-authentication prepare-to-downgrade

Remove Ns-switch Groups for Downgrade

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

Description
The security login ns-switch group-authentication prepare-to-downgrade command disables the support for group authentication and role merge features in releases earlier than ONTAP 9.0.

Examples
The following command disables ns-switch group-authentication feature:

```
cluster1:*> security login ns-switch group-authentication prepare-to-downgrade
```

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.
- \i - Incoming LIF IP address (prints 'console' for a console login).
- \l - 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.
- \N - 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
123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890

```


Welcome to the Vserver!

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 AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAspH64CYbUsDQCDW2ZJnK6J /VU9upnKzd2ZzAk9C1f7YaWROAFHsZQe51UmQ3ldi8AD0Vfbr5T6H4FCixNAIza Fc1D7bgnmdj9eN5edGz/JWrfTQbLDh2ybX+72dpQB0cYW8he6eDjIoPLcb ZBgfM1PXh8VjeU44i7W4+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.

```
```

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.
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` 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 AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABAQDDD+pFzFgV/2dlowKRFgym9K910H/u+BTG8ctHteHy08thmaXT1GLCzaOC/12+XX1YKMRhJ00S9vo4QQKUXHaCPXFSgR5PnAs39set39ECCCLzmdupl1JnkWtX96pQH/bg2g3upFcFcC6z9c37uqFtNVPv8Asi1I/9WDQmEZJzmRt.JudJeU5GzwZw5ybgTaN1jxDWus9SS02C43F/vmoCKVT529UHt4/ePcaaHOGT1Q08+Qmm59uTgcfnpq53zYkepNQV8RdYtMdW1Rr44neh1W2rmW7xN4nxNvtEz99cb9s3yT8X1CKQfD0db+?T7y3X7Mif/gKQY6fosvjvZD"
```

**Related references**
- `security login publickey show` on page 439

security login publickey prepare-to-downgrade

Restore publickey features compatible with releases earlier than ONTAP 9.0.

**Availability:** This command is available to **cluster** administrators at the **advanced** privilege level.
Description
The security login publickey prepare-to-downgrade command disables the support for new publickey formats ecdsa and ed25519 in releases earlier than ONTAP 9.0.

Examples
The following command restores publickey features compatible with releases earlier than ONTAP 9.0:

```
cluster1:*> security login publickey prepare-to-downgrade
```

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 AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABBlwAAAIAEAspH64CybuUsOQc6W22JnK6J
/vU9upKzd2zAk9C1f77YaWRUAFlns2Qses1Um31di8AD0Vfbc5T6HzPCiXNAIza
FciDy7hgmj9eNGedGr/JNrfctQbLD1hZybX+72DpQB0tYW8he6eDJoPLob
ZBGFM1FXhVjeU44i7W4+s0hGOE=tsmith@publickey.example.com
Fingerprint:
```

security login commands
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 or security login create 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.

```
ccluster1::> security login role create -role admin -cmddirname volume -query "-aggr aggr0" -access all -vserver vs1.example.com
```

Related references

security login modify on page 423
security login create on page 419
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.

```
class1::> security login role delete -role readonly -cmddirname volume -vserver 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**
- `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 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 -vserver 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.
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:

```bash
cluster1::> security login role show-ontapi
ONTAPI                      Command
--------------------------- ---------------------------------------------------
aggr-add                    storage aggregate add-disks
aggr-check-spare-low        storage aggregate check_spare_low
```

security login commands

443
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 -vserver vs -passwd-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:
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` 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
```

Related references

`security protocol modify` on page 449
Security Session Commands

Manage CLI and ONTAPI 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** \(<\text{nodename}>|\text{local}\) - Node
  
  Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the node that is processing the session.

- **interface** \(\{\text{cli}|\text{ontapi}\}\) - Interface
  
  Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the interface (CLI or ONTAPI) that is processing the session.

- **start-time** \(<\text{MM/DD HH:MM:SS}>\) - Start Time
  
  Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the start time of the current active session.

- **session-id** \(<\text{integer}>\) - Session ID
  
  Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This number uniquely identifies a management session within a given node.

- **vserver** \(<\text{vserver}>\) - Vserver
  
  Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the Vserver associated with this management session.

- **username** \(<\text{text}>\) - Username
  
  Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the authenticated user associated with this management session.

- **application** \(<\text{text}>\) - Client Application
  
  Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the calling application by name.

- **location** \(<\text{text}>\) - 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** \(<\text{integer}>\) - 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** \(\{\text{pending}|\text{active}|\text{idle}\}\) - 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::> 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
```

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
```

security session show

Show active CLI & ONTAPI 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)] - Interface
    Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the interface (CLI or ONTAPI) 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.

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} - Interface**
  The interface (CLI or ONTAPI) 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} - Interface**
  The interface (CLI or ONTAPI) 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]` - Interface
  The interface (CLI or ONTAPI) 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}] - Interface
Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the interface (CLI or ONTAPI) 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  vserver     4
ontapi vserver  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} - Interface
   The interface (CLI or ONTAPI) 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.
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\} - Interface
  The interface (CLI or ONTAPI) 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\} - Interface
  The interface (CLI or ONTAPI) 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_app" -max-active-limit 8
```
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}] - Interface
Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the interface (CLI or ONTAPI) 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
--------- -------------------- ----------
tonapi    -default-                     5
ntonapi    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} - Interface**
  The interface (CLI or ONTAPI) 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} - Interface**
  The interface (CLI or ONTAPI) 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.
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} - Interface
  The interface (CLI or ONTAPI) 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}] - Interface
   Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the interface (CLI or ONTAPI) 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} - Interface
      The interface (CLI or ONTAPI) 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}` - Interface
  The interface (CLI or ONTAPI) 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}` - Interface
  The interface (CLI or ONTAPI) 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}] - Interface
```
Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the interface (CLI or ONTAPI) 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface Request</th>
<th>Max-Active</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cli</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ontapi</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ontapi</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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
-\text{-interface (cli|ontapi)} - Interface
  The interface (CLI or ONTAPI) to which the limit applies.

-\text{-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.

-\text{-user <text>} - User
  The specified user to which this limit applies. The limit with the user name \text{-default-} is the limit used for any user without a specific configured limit.

-\text{-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.

\text{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
-\text{-interface (cli|ontapi)} - Interface
  The interface (CLI or ONTAPI) to which the limit applies.

-\text{-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.

-\text{-user <text>} - User
  The specified user to which this limit applies. The limit with the user name \text{-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)* - Interface
  The interface (CLI or ONTAPI) 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.
If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

`[-interface {cli|ontapi}]` - Interface

Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the interface (CLI or ONTAPI) 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>User</th>
<th>Max-Active</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cli</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>-default-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cli</td>
<td>cluster1</td>
<td>-default-</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cli</td>
<td>cluster1</td>
<td>admin</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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}]` - Interface

The interface (CLI or ONTAPI) 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}` - Interface
  The interface (CLI or ONTAPI) 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}` - Interface
  The interface (CLI or ONTAPI) 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 vserver modify -interface cli -vserver cluster1 -max-active-limit 40

security session limit vserver 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}] - Interface
Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the interface (CLI or ONTAPI) 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 vserver show
Interface Vserver    Max-Active
--------------------- -------
c1i  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}] - Interface`
Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the interface (CLI or ONTAPI) 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.
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.

```plaintext
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: 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.
security session request-statistics show-by-application

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

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}] - Interface
  Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the interface (CLI or ONTAPI) 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>IPspace</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Now</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Pass</th>
<th>Fail</th>
<th>Seconds</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Seconds</th>
<th>Avg (ms)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>console</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>6063</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>localhost</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>2523</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>111</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>IPspace</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Now</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Pass</th>
<th>Fail</th>
<th>Seconds</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Seconds</th>
<th>Avg (ms)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.98.17.254</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2419</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Security Session Commands
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                 Idle    Total
Location          IPspace    Total Now Max Pass Fail  Seconds  Seconds Avg (ms)
----------------- ------- -------- --- --- ---- ---- -------- -------- --------
   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}] - Interface`

  Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the interface (CLI or ONTAPI) 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*
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Request Name</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Now</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Pass</th>
<th>Fail</th>
<th>Idle Seconds</th>
<th>Total Seconds</th>
<th>Avg (ms)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>network interface create</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2556</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network interface modify</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2518</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**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}] - Interface  
Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the interface (CLI or ONTAPI) 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

```

Security Session Commands
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               Interface: cli                 Idle    Total
Vserver          Username    Total Now Max Pass Fail  Seconds  Seconds Avg (ms)
-------------- ---------- -------- --- --- ---- ---- -------- -------- --------
cluster1             diag        1   0   1 100%    0        -     1511  1511958
```

**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 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.

[-node <nodename> | local] - Node
      Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the node that processed the session.

[-interface {cli|ontapi}] - Interface
      Selects the sessions that match this parameter value. This identifies the interface (CLI or ONTAPI) 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-vserver

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
```

Security Session Commands
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-vserver -node node1 -vserver cluster1
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node: node1</th>
<th>Interface: cli</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Now</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Pass</th>
<th>Fail</th>
<th>Idle</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Seconds</th>
<th>Seconds</th>
<th>Avg (ms)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2747</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3055</td>
<td>1112</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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-shal`, `diffie-hellman-group14-shal`, and `diffie-hellman-group1-shal` 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 `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-shal`, `hmac-shal-96`, `hmac-md5`, `hmac-md5-96`, `hmac-ripemd160`, `umac-64`, `umac-64`, `umac-128`, `hmac-sha2-256`, `hmac-sha2-512`, `hmac-sha1-xml`, `hmac-sha1-96`, `hmac-sha2-256`, `hmac-sha2-512`, `hmac-sha1-xml`, `hmac-sha2-256`, `hmac-sha2-512`, `hmac-md5-etm`, `hmac-md5-96-etm`, `hmac-ripemd160`, `umac-64`, `umac-128`, and `umac-128-xml`.

**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-shal 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 -vserver cluster1 -key-exchange-algorithms diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha256,diffie-hellman-group-exchange-shal -ciphers aes256-cbc,aes192-cbc -mac-algorithms hmac-sha1,hmac-sha2-256

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-shal, diffie-hellman-group14-shal, and diffie-hellman-group1-shal 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-shal, hmac-shal-96, hmac-md5, hmac-md5-96, hmac-ripemd160, umac-64, umac-64, umac-128, hmac-shal2-256, hmac-shal2-512, hmac-shal-etal, hmac-shal-96-etal, hmac-shal2-256-etal, hmac-shal2-512-etal, hmac-md5-etal, hmac-md5-96-etal, hmac-ripemd160-etal, umac-64-etal, and umac-128-etal.

Parameters

-vserver <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.
Examples

The following command enables the `diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha256` and `diffie-hellman-group14-shal` key exchange algorithms for the cluster1 Vserver. It also enables the `aes256-ctr`, `aes192-ctr` and `aes128-ctr` ciphers, `hmac-shal` and `hmac-sha2-256` MAC algorithms for the cluster1 Vserver.

```
cluster1::> security ssh modify -vserver cluster1 -key-exchange-algorithms diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha256,diffie-hellman-group14-shal -ciphers aes256-ctr,aes192-ctr,aes128-ctr -mac-algorithms hmac-shal,hmac-sha2-256
```

**security ssh prepare-to-downgrade**

Restore SSH configuration to releases earlier than Data ONTAP 9.0.0.

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

**Description**
The `security ssh prepare-to-downgrade` command restores the configurations of SSH key exchange algorithms and ciphers of all V servers and the cluster to their default settings prior to ONTAP 9.0. This command also disables the MAC configuration capability. 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 restores the SSH security configurations of all Vservers and the cluster to the settings used before ONTAP 9.0.

```
```
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 is 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-shal`, `diffie-hellman-group14-shal`, and `diffie-hellman-group1-shal` 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 also supports MAC algorithms of the following types: `hmac-shal`, `hmac-shal-96`, `hmac-md5`, `hmac-md5-96`, `hmac-ripemd160`, `umac-64`, `umac-64`, `umac-128`, `hmac-sha2-256`, `hmac-sha2-512`, `hmac-shal-16t`, `hmac-shal-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.

```bash
cluster1::> security ssh remove -vserver cluster1 -key-exchange-algorithms diffie-hellman-group1-sha1,diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha1 -ciphers aes128-cbc,3des-cbc -mac-algorithms hmac-sha1-96,hmac-sha2-256
```

**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 and MAC algorithms 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-shal`, `hmac-shal-96`, `hmac-md5`, `hmac-md5-96`, `hmac-ripemd160`, `umac-64`, `umac-64`, `umac-128`, `hmac-sha2-256`, `hmac-sha2-512`, `hmac-sha-256`, `hmac-sha1-96`, `hmac-sha2-256-htm`, `hmac-sha2-256-htm`, `hmac-sha2-512-htm`, `hmac-md5-htm`, `hmac-md5-96-htm`, `hmac-ripemd160-htm`, `umac-64-htm`, `umac-128-htm`

**Parameters**

| [-fields <fieldname>, ...] |
| If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You 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.

Examples
The following command displays the enabled SSH key exchange algorithms, ciphers and MAC algorithms for the cluster and all Vservers. The cluster settings are used as the default for all newly created Vservers.

```
cluster1::> security ssh show
Vserver         Ciphers           Key Exchange Algorithms     MAC Algorithms
--------------- ----------------  --------------------------  --------------
nsadhanacluster-2
| aes256-ctr, | diffie-hellman-group-    | hmac-sha2-256,             |
| aes192-ctr, | exchange-sha256,         | hmac-sha2-512               |
| aes128-ctr  | ecdh-sha2-nistp384       |                           |
vs0
| aes128-ctr  | curve25519-sha256        | hmac-sha1                   |
| aes128-gcm  | ecdh-sha2-nistp384       | hmac-sha2-256              |
| aes128-ctr  | ecdh-sha2-nistp384,     | hmac-sha2-256-              |
| aes128-ctr  | ecdh-sha2-nistp384,     | etm,                       |
| aes128-gcm  | ecdh-sha2-nistp384,     | hmac-sha2-512              |
vs1
| aes128-gcm  | curve25519-sha256       | hmac-sha1-96,              |
| aes128-ctr  | ecdh-sha2-nistp384,     | hmac-sha2-256             |
| aes128-ctr  | ecdh-sha2-nistp384,     | hmac-sha2-512              |
3 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` 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` and `security certificate install` 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` 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-force-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-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.
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
```

**Related references**

- `security certificate create` on page 390
- `security certificate install` on page 394
- `vserver services web show` on page 1874

**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` 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
Sensor          Server  Client
Vserver     Number  Common Name            Enabled    Enabled
----------  -------  ------------------------------- -------- --------
cluster1    516C3CB3 cluster1.company.com  true        true
vs0        516816D4 vs0.company.com         true        false
2 entries were displayed.
```

Related references
vserver services web show on page 1874
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` 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` command can be used to manage the ComplianceClock in the system.

The `snaplock log` command can be used to manage SnapLock log infrastructure.

**Related references**
- `volume create` on page 1199
- `snaplock compliance-clock` on page 488
- `snaplock log` on page 490

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` 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` can be used to check the value of the Volume ComplianceClock.

**Related references**
- `snaplock compliance-clock show` on page 489
- `volume snaplock show` on page 1364

**snaplock compliance-clock initialize**

Initializes the node ComplianceClock

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

**Description**

The `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 parameter, it will suppress the warning message during `snaplock compliance-clock initialize` operation.

Examples

```bash
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::>
```

Related references

* `snaplock compliance-clock show` on page 489

**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 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**

```
class1::> snaplock log create -volume vol1 -max-log-size 50MB -default-retention-period "1 year" -vserver vsl
[Job 47] Job succeeded: SnapLock log created for Vserver "vsl".
```

**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.
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 delete -vserver vs1
[Job 47] Job succeeded: SnapLock log deleted for Vserver "vs1".

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 Vserveers 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

```
class1::> 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
```

```
class1::> snaplock log show
Vserver       Volume     Maximum Size  Retention Period
--------------- ------------- -----------------------------
vs1           voll        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}] - 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 and privileged-delete. 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} - 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

```plaintext
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
File Size   : 560B
```

### 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` 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".

### Related references

- `snapmirror show` on page 538
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 have not finished. 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 or Vserver. You identify the SnapMirror relationship with this command and the command aborts the transfer for the relationship, and for load-sharing mirrors, transfers for associated relationships.

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 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>|<hostname:/lun/lun-name>\} - Source Path

Specifies the source endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of two 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".

\[-source-cluster <Cluster name>\] - 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.
[-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.

[-destination-path {<vserver:<volume>|<cluster://vserver/volume>|<hostname:/lun/
lun-name>}] - Destination Path

Specifies the destination endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of two 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".

[-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.

-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.

[-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.

[-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

Related references

- job stop on page 133
- snapmirror quiesce on page 520
- snapmirror show on page 538

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 endpoint can be a Vserver or a volume. When Data ONTAP breaks the relationship, if the endpoint is a volume, the destination volume is made a read-write volume and can diverge from the source volume, client redirection is turned off on the destination volume, 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.

Subsequent manual or scheduled SnapMirror updates to the broken relationship will fail until the SnapMirror relationship is reestablished using the snapmirror resync 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 command.

The snapmirror break command must be used from the destination Vserver or cluster.

Parameters

{ [-source-path | -S {<vserver:[volume]> | <[cluster://vserver/]volume> | <[hostname://lun/lun-name]>}] - Source Path

  Specifies the source endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of two 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".

  | [-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.

[-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.

{ -destination-path {[vserver:]volume}> | {[cluster://vserver/]volume}|<[hostname:/]lun/ lun-name> } - Destination Path

Specifies the destination endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of two 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".

[-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.

-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.

[-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 relationships.
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
```

Related references

- `snapmirror resync` on page 532
- `snapmirror show` on page 538

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, a vault 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 version 8.3 or later. Creating Vserver SnapMirror relationships is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volumes.

Before using this command to create a SnapMirror relationship between Vservers, you typically create a source and destination Vserver using the `vserver create` 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` 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. Hence 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` command.
Before using this command to create a volume SnapMirror relationship, you typically create a source and destination volume using the `volume create` 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.

You must also take the volume style into consideration when creating volume level SnapMirror relationships. Data ONTAP mirrors FlexVol volumes and Infinite 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 set -units KB followed by volume show.

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` command between the source and the destination Vservers in order to create a relationship between the source and destination volumes. To enable interoperability with Data ONTAP version 8.1, if the source volume is on a storage system running clustered Data ONTAP version 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` 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` command. The destination volumes in a set of load-sharing mirrors are initialized using the `snapmirror initialize-ls-set` command. Load sharing mirrors are not supported for Infinite Volumes.

The `snapmirror create` command must be used from the destination Vserver or cluster.

**Parameters**

```
-s <[vserver:]volume> | <[cluster:]//vserver/volume> | [hostname:/lun/lun-name>]
```

- **Source Path**
  Specifies the source endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of two 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".

```
-c 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".

```
-s <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.
[-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.

{ -destination-path {{<[vserver:]>[volume]>|<[[cluster:]/vserver/]volume>|<[hostname:]/lun/
lun-name>}} - Destination Path

Specifies the destination endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of two 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".

[-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.

-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.

[-type <snapmirrorType>] - Relationship Type

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 7-Mode and a clustered Data ONTAP system (TDP), or a load-sharing (LS) relationship. The default value is
DP. Infinite Volumes support only data protection (DP) relationships.

-<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 command or, in the case of a set of load-sharing
mirrors, using the snapmirror update-ls-set command.

**Note:** You define and name a schedule using the job schedule cron create 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 DPDefault policy is applied to data protection
relationships and the XDPDefault policy is applied to extended data protection relationships. 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 backup/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 associated with that relationship. In clustered ONTAP 8.3 the snapmirror policy has a new field type to indicate how the relationships with that policy will behave. The supported types are async-mirror (mirroring), vault (vaulting/backup) and mirror-vault (unified mirroring and vault). Refer to the man page for the snapmirror policy create command for more information.

Note: You define and name a policy using the snapmirror policy create 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. 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.

### Examples
To create a data protection mirror between the source endpoint vs1.example.com:dept_eng, and the destination endpoint vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror2, 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 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 -source-path cluster1://vs1.example.com/mkt1 -destination-path cluster1://vs1.example.com/mkt1_ls1 -type LS -folder cluster1://vs1.example.com/mkt1 -schedule 5min
```
To create a SnapMirror relationship between the source Vserver `vsl.example.com`, and the destination Vserver `dvsl.example.com` with the schedule named `hourly` used to update the relationship, type the following command:

```
cluster2::> snapmirror create
    -destination-path dvsl.example.com:
    -source-path vsl.example.com:
    -schedule hourly
```

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 `vsl.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.

```
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/dstvol/lun3
```

Related references

- `snapmirror update` on page 563
- `snapmirror update-ls-set` on page 567
- `job schedule cron create` on page 147
- `snapmirror policy` on page 572
- `snapmirror policy create` on page 574
- `vserver create` on page 1395
- `vserver peer create` on page 1722
- `snapmirror initialize` on page 507
- `volume create` on page 1199
- `lun create` on page 153
- `snapmirror delete` on page 505
- `snapmirror resync` on page 532
- `snapmirror resume` on page 530
- `snapmirror show` on page 538
- `snapmirror initialize-ls-set` on page 511
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 endpoint can be a Vserver or a volume. The Vservers and the volumes are not destroyed and Snapshot copies on the volumes are not removed.

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` 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` 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>|<hostname:/lun/lun-name>}] - Source Path

  Specifies the source endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of two 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**".

  | [-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.

[-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.

{-destination-path (<[vserver:]<volume>|<([cluster:]//vserver/)volume>|<[hostname:]|lun/lun-name>)} - Destination Path

Specifies the destination endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of two 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".

[-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.

-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.

[-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
```

Related references

- `snapmirror resync` on page 532
- `snapmirror resume` on page 530
- `snapmirror show` on page 538
- `snapmirror release` on page 522

**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 volume 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` 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` 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` 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` command, the `snapmirror initialize` command will implicitly create the SnapMirror relationship, with the same behaviors as described for the `snapmirror create` 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` command.

For relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above", you can track the progress of the operation using the `snapmirror show` 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` and `job history show` commands.

The `snapmirror initialize` command must be used from the destination Vserver or cluster.

**Parameters**

```
[-source-path | -S {<vserver:>[volume]> | <[[cluster://vserver/]]volume> | <[hostname://lun/]lun-name>}] - Source Path
```

Specifies the source endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of two 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".

```
[-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.

```
[-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.
{ -destination-path <[vserver:]volume>|<[cluster:]//vserver/volume>|<[hostname:]lun/lun-name> } - Destination Path

Specifies the destination endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of two 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".

{ -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.

-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.

[-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 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 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 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 or snapmirror modify commands will be used. To specify fully using 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. 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".

**[-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` command, type the following command:

```bash
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` command, type the following command:

```bash
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:dep_mkt_dp_mirror`, and start the initial transfer, type the following command:

```bash
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/dep_mkt_dp_mirror`, and start the initial transfer when the source cluster is running Data ONTAP 8.1 software, type the following command:

```bash
cluster2::> snapmirror initialize -destination-path
cluster2://vs2.example.com/dep_mkt_dp_mirror
-source-path cluster1://vs1.example.com/dept_mkt
```

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 command, type the following command:

```bash
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`.

510

Commands: Manual Page Reference
• 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` command and bring it InSync, type the following command:

```
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror initialize -destination-path
   vs2.example.com:/cg/cg_dst
```

**Related references**

- `snapmirror policy` on page 572
- `snapmirror create` on page 500
- `snapmirror policy create` on page 574
- `snapmirror modify` on page 516
- `snapmirror show` on page 538
- `snapmirror initialize-Is-set` on page 511
- `job show` on page 126
- `job history show` on page 134

**snapmirror initialize-Is-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-Is-set` command initializes and updates a set of load-sharing mirrors. This command is usually used after the `snapmirror create` 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-Is-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` 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-Is-set` command to initialize the set. The `snapmirror initialize` 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 command.

Parameters

- **-source-path | -S {<[vserver:]>[volume]>|<[[cluster:]//vserver/]volume>|<[hostname:]//lun/lun-name>}** - Source Path
  Specifies the source endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of two 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".

- **-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.

- **-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.

- **[-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
```

Related references

- [snapmirror create](#) on page 500
- [snapmirror initialize](#) on page 507
- [snapmirror show](#) on page 538
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 `-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 other parameters of the `snapmirror list-destinations` command, select the SnapMirror relationships for which the information is displayed.

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>|<[hostname:]/lun/lun-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:/>vol/>|<!--cluster://vserver/>vol/>|<!--hostname:/lun/ lun-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}] - Relationship Group Type
  Selects SnapMirror relationships that have a matching relationship group type. Possible values are:
  • none
  • vserver
  • infinitevol

[-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

[-transfer-progress (<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB])] - Transfer Progress
  Selects SnapMirror relationships that have a matching transfer progress. This option is not supported for Infinite Volume SnapMirror 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 option is not supported for Infinite Volume SnapMirror relationships.
[-is-constituent {true|false}] - Constituent Relationship
Selects SnapMirror relationships that have a matching constituent condition. This parameter is not supported for VServer SnapMirror relationships.

[-source-volume-node <nodename>] - Source Volume Node Name
Selects SnapMirror relationships that have a matching source volume node name. This parameter is not supported for VServer SnapMirror relationships.

[-expand {true}] - Show Constituents of the Group
Specifies whether to display constituent relationships of Vserver 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:

```
class::> snapmirror list-destinations
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Path</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Destination Path</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Transfer Progress</th>
<th>Progress Last Updated</th>
<th>Relationship ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vserver1.example.com:dp_s1</td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>vserver2.example.com:dp_d1</td>
<td>Idle</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>06b4327b-954f-11e1-af65-123478563412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vserver1.example.com:xdp_s1</td>
<td>XDP</td>
<td>vserver2.example.com:xdp_d1</td>
<td>Idle</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>a9c1db0b-954f-11e1-af65-123478563412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vserver2.example.com:dp_s1</td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>dvserver2.example.com:dp_s1</td>
<td>Idle</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Path</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Destination Path</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Transfer Progress</th>
<th>Progress Last Updated</th>
<th>Relationship ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vserver1.example.com:dp_s1</td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>vserver2.example.com:dp_d1</td>
<td>Idle</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>06b4327b-954f-11e1-af65-123478563412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vserver1.example.com:xdp_s1</td>
<td>XDP</td>
<td>vserver2.example.com:xdp_d1</td>
<td>Idle</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>a9c1db0b-954f-11e1-af65-123478563412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vserver2.example.com:dp_s1</td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>dvserver2.example.com:dp_s1</td>
<td>Idle</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
Related references

`snapmirror show` on page 538

## 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 endpoint can be a Vserver or a volume.

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` command.

The `snapmirror modify` command must be used from the destination Vserver or cluster.

**Parameters**

```
{-source-path | -S \{<vserver::volume>|<[[cluster::vserver::volume]|<[[hostname::lun/ lwn-name>])
```

- **Source Path**

  Specifies the source endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of two 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".

```
[-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.
[-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.

{-destination-path {<vserver:volume>|<cluster:vserver:volume>|<hostname:lun/lun-name>}} - Destination Path

Specifies the destination endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of two 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".

[-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.

-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.

[-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 command or, in the case of a set of load-sharing
mirrors, using the snapmirror update-ls-set command.

Note: You define and name a schedule using the job schedule cron create 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 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. 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.

[-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
```

**Related references**

- `snapmirror update` on page 563
- `snapmirror update-ls-set` on page 567
- `job schedule cron create` on page 147
- `snapmirror policy create` on page 574
- `snapmirror show` on page 538
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 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>|<\[hostname:/lun/\>lun-name>>]}  - Source Path

Specifies the source endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of two 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".

|[-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.

|[-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.
-destination-path <[vserver:]/[volume]>|<[cluster://vserver]/volume>|<[hostname://lun/]
lun-name>} - Destination Path

Specifies the destination endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of two 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".

[-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.

-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.

[-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
//vsl.example.com/dept_eng_ls_mirror1
-destination-vserver //vsl.example.com/dept_eng
-source-path //vsl.example.com/dept_eng -f true
```

Related references

snapmirror show on page 538

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 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>|<[hostname:/lun/]
lun-name}>] - Source Path

Specifies the source endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of two 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".

[-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.

[-source-volume <volume name>] - Source Volume

Specifies the source volume of the SnapMirror relationship. If this parameter is specified, parameters -source-volume and for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "Pre 8.2", -source-cluster must also be specified.

[-destination-path {<[vserver:]volume>|<[cluster://vserver/]volume>|<[hostname:/lun/]
lun-name}>] - Destination Path

Specifies the destination endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of two 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".

[-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.

-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.
### Examples

To quiesce the SnapMirror relationship with the destination endpoint `vs2.example.com:dept_eng_mirror2`, type the following command:

```bash
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:

```bash
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:

```bash
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:

```bash
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror quiesce -destination-path vs2.example.com:/cg/cg_dst
```

### Related references

- `snapmirror show` on page 538
- `snapmirror resume` on page 530

### 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` command to display source Vservers' relationship information. This information is populated during the first SnapMirror transfer, not when the `snapmirror create` 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` command.

The `snapmirror release` operation fails if a SnapMirror transfer for the SnapMirror relationship is in a data phase of the transfer.
Parameters

\[-source-path | -S \{<vserver:[volume]>|<[[cluster://vserver/]]volume>|<hostname:/lun/lun-name>\}\] - 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>|<hostname:/lun/lun-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

\nvs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror4\n\ntype the following command:

\nvs1.example.com::> snapmirror release
-destination-path vs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror4\n\nTo release the source information for the SnapMirror relationship with the destination endpoint

\nvs2.example.com:dept_eng_dp_mirror4\n\ntype the following command:
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 relese
  -destination-path vs2.example.com:/cg/cg_dst
  -relationship-info-only true
```

### Related references

- `snapmirror list-destinations` on page 513
- `snapmirror create` on page 500
- `snapmirror show` on page 538

### 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 or LUNs 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.

The following volumes cannot be used as either the source nor destination volume of a restore:

- a volume that is the source or destination endpoint of a SnapMirror load-sharing relationship.
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 -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.

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` 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` 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 or LUNs to the destination volume.

The destination volume must be a read-write volume. Restoring files or LUNs to a data protection volume is not supported. When restoring files or LUNs 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 or LUNs being restored which exist in the common Snapshot copy.

The contents of the files or LUNs to which data is being restored on the destination volume are not preserved by this command. To preserve the contents of the destination files or LUNs, create a Snapshot copy on the destination volume prior to running this command. Client I/O is not allowed to a file or LUN to which data is being restored on the destination volume.

The `--source-snapshot` parameter is required when restoring files or LUNs. It identifies the Snapshot copy on the source volume from which the files or LUNs to be restored are copied. If all files or LUNs to be restored do not exist in this Snapshot copy the command fails.

The source path for each file or LUN being restored is required. The source path of a file or LUN 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 or LUN to which data is being restored on the destination volume does not exist, the file or LUN is created. If any directory in the path of the file or LUN 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 or overwriting the contents of an existing LUN with the contents of a different LUN is supported. Overwriting a file with a LUN or a LUN with a file is not supported. Client I/O is not allowed to all files and LUNs 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 or LUNs to the same destination volume, are not supported. The destination volume of a `snapmirror restore` to which one or more file or LUNs are being restored, can simultaneously be the source volume of a `snapmirror update`.

For a file or LUN restore the following steps are performed:

• Create the `RST` SnapMirror relationship.

• If any file or LUN being restored does not exist on the destination volume, create all such files or LUNs.

• Prevent client I/O to files or LUNs 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 or LUNs to the corresponding file or LUN on the destination volume.

• Allow client I/O to files or LUNs 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 or LUNs being restored, client I/O to files or LUNs being restored should be quiesced. Mapped LUNs remain mapped throughout the operation. SAN clients do not need to rediscover a mapped LUN that has been restored.

If `snapmirror restore` fails or is aborted, the RST relationship remains. Use the `snapmirror show` 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` command with the `-force-fenced` parameter.

The `snapmirror restore` command must be used from the destination Vserver or cluster.

**Parameters**

```
{-source-path | -S <[vserver]:[volume]> | <[cluster://vserver/]:volume>|<[hostname:/]lun/lun-name>} - Source Path
```

Specifies the source endpoint in one of two 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 `snapmirror` commands. The form of the pathname which includes the cluster name is not valid when operating in a Vserver context.

```
[-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 `snapmirror` 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.

```
[-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.

```
[-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.

```
{ -destination-path <[vserver]:[volume]> | <[cluster://vserver/]:volume>|<[hostname:/]lun/lun-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 `snapmirror` 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 snapmirror 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 or LUNs 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 specify fully using 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 or LUNs 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 or LUNs to be restored. The list can contain specifications for up to 8 files or LUNs. Specification for each file or LUN 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 |
| /dira/file1,@/dirb/file2 |
| /dira/file1,@/dirb/file2,/dirc/file3 |

[-use-network-compression [true]] - Use Network Compression

Use this optional parameter to use network compression for data transfer over the wire.

**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:>
```

### Related references

- `snapmirror` on page 495
- `volume snapshot restore` on page 1372
- `volume clone` on page 1269
- `snapmirror break` on page 498
- `volume quota modify` on page 1329
- `volume snapshot create` on page 1367
- `snapmirror show` on page 538
- `snapmirror update` on page 563
- `lun delete` on page 156
- `volume show-space` on page 1242

### 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 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]>|[hostname://lun/lun-name>]) - Source Path`

Specifies the source endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of two 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".

`| [-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.

`[-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.

`{ -destination-path (<[vserver:][volume]>|[[[cluster://vserver/]volume]>|[hostname://lun/lun-name>]) - Destination Path`

Specifies the destination endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of two 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".

`| [-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.
-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.

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:

```
class2::> 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:

```
class2::> 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
```

Related references

- snapmirror show on page 538
- snapmirror quiesce on page 520

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 or volumes. 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 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 may 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 commands. For relationships associated with snapmirror policy 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. 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 commands.

If a SnapMirror relationship does not already exist, that is, the relationship was not created using the snapmirror create command, the snapmirror resync command will implicitly create the SnapMirror relationship, with the same behaviors as described for the snapmirror create command before resyncing it.

For Infinite Volumes and Vservers, you must create SnapMirror relationships between Infinite Volumes or Vservers by using the snapmirror create 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 command.

For relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above", you can track the progress of the operation using the snapmirror show 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` and `job history show` 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:]volunue>|<[cluster://vserver/volume>|<[hostname://lun/lun-name>]} - Source Path

Specifies the source endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of two 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".

\{ [-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.

\{ [-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.

\{ [-destination-path} {<[vserver:]volumen>|<[cluster://vserver/volume>|<[hostname://lun/lun-name>]} - Destination Path

Specifies the destination endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of two 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".

\{ [-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.
-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.

[-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 may 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. The default is data
protection (DP).

[-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 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 or snapmirror modify commands will be used. To specify fully using 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. 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. It is not supported for data
protection and load-sharing relationships. When specified, it changes the behavior of snapmirror resync 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
option is not supported for Infinite Volume SnapMirror relationships.

[-quick-resync [true]] - Quick Resync

This parameter is only supported for extended data protection (XDP) relationships. 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.

-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 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 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 reestablish mirroring for the destination endpoint dvs1.example.com: of a Vserver relationship that has been previously broken off with the snapmirror break 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:
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` command, type the following command:

```bash
vs2.example.com::> snapmirror resync -destination-path
    vs2.example.com:/cg/cg_dst
```

Related references

- `snapmirror policy create` on page 574
- `snapmirror create` on page 500
- `snapmirror modify` on page 516
- `snapmirror update` on page 563
- `snapmirror policy` on page 572
- `snapmirror quiesce` on page 520
- `snapmirror break` on page 498
- `snapmirror delete` on page 505
- `snapmirror show` on page 538
- `job show` on page 126
- `job history show` on page 134

**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:

```bash
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. 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` 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. May 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. |

Only for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above".

| Relationship Status: Status of the SnapMirror relationship. |
| May 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 may 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. May 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. May 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. May 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.
Total Progress: Total amount of data transferred for the current transfer operation.
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 SnapMirror 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.

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".

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 SnapMirror 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"
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. May be one of the following:
- async-mirror
- vault
- mirror-vault

Refer to the man page for the `snapmirror policy create` 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. May be:
- true: The relationship is between constituent volumes.
- false: The relationship is not between constituent volumes.

Destination Volume Node: Node which owns the destination volume of the relationship. Only for relationships with "Relationship Capability" of "8.2 and above".
Identity Preserve Vserver DR: Whether or not the identity of the source Vserver is replicated to the destination Vserver. May 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. May 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.

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 SnapMirror 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> | [[hostname:/lun/lun-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.

{{-source-vserver <vserver name>}} - Source Vserver

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching source Vserver name.

{{-source-volume <volume name>]] - Source Volume

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching source volume name.

{{-destination-path <[vserver:]|volume> | [[cluster://vserver/]volume> | [[hostname:/lun/lun-name>]] - Destination Path

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching destination path name.

Note: 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.

{{-destination-vserver <vserver name>]] - Destination Vserver

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching destination Vserver name.

{{-destination-volume <volume name>]] - Destination Volume

Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching destination volume name.

{{-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

Commands: Manual Page Reference

544
- TDP
- RST

[-relationship-group-type {none|vserver|infinitevol|consistencygroup}] - Relationship Group Type
Select SnapMirror relationships that have a matching relationship group type. Possible values are:
- none
- vserver
- infinitevol

[-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.

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} - 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} - 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 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.

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
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. 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` 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Path: Path of the source endpoint.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Destination Path: Path of the destination endpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationship Type: Type of the SnapMirror relationship. May be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- DP: Data protection relationship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- LS: Load-sharing relationship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- XDP: Extended data protection relationship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- RST: Temporary relationship created during a restore operation, and deleted if the operation completes successfully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- TDP: 7-mode to clustered Data ONTAP transition data protection relationship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- none: No group relationship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- vserver: Vserver relationship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- infinitevol: Infinite Volume relationship.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. May 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 may 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. May 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. May 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. May 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.

Total Progress: Total amount of data transferred for the current transfer operation.

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 SnapMirror 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.

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".

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 SnapMirror 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. May 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` 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. May be:
- true: The relationship is between constituent volumes.
- false: The relationship is not between constituent volumes.

**Destination Volume Node:** Node which owns the destination volume of the relationship. 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. May 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. May 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.

**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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Failed Resyncs</td>
<td>The number of failed SnapMirror resync operations for the relationship. Only for relationships with &quot;Relationship Capability&quot; of &quot;8.2 and above&quot;. This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Successful Breaks</td>
<td>The number of successful SnapMirror break operations for the relationship. Only for relationships with &quot;Relationship Capability&quot; of &quot;8.2 and above&quot;. This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Failed Breaks</td>
<td>The number of failed SnapMirror break operations for the relationship. Only for relationships with &quot;Relationship Capability&quot; of &quot;8.2 and above&quot;. This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Transfer Bytes</td>
<td>Cumulative bytes transferred for the relationship. Only for relationships with &quot;Relationship Capability&quot; of &quot;8.2 and above&quot;. This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Transfer Time</td>
<td>Cumulative total transfer time in seconds for the relationship. Only for relationships with &quot;Relationship Capability&quot; of &quot;8.2 and above&quot;. This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following fields are available only under PVR control for relationships with policy type `sync-mirror`:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Successful PCS</td>
<td>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 <code>sync-mirror</code> back InSync quickly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Failed PCS</td>
<td>The number of failed Pseudo Common Snapshot copy creation operations for the relationship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Time of Resync Operations</td>
<td>Average duration in seconds of resync operations on relationships with policy type <code>sync-mirror</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following fields are available only at the diagnostic privilege level:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Last Transfer Error Codes</td>
<td>Set of Data ONTAP internal error codes providing information on the context of the previous transfer failure. Only for relationships with &quot;Relationship Capability&quot; of &quot;8.2 and above&quot;. This parameter is not supported for Vserver SnapMirror relationships.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Vserver UUID</td>
<td>The unique identifier of the source Vserver. Only for relationships with &quot;Relationship Capability&quot; of &quot;8.2 and above&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destination Vserver UUID</td>
<td>The unique identifier of the destination.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Path</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Destination Path</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Healthy</th>
<th>Updated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cluster1-vs2.example1.com:DP</td>
<td>cluster2-dvs2.example2.com:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Snapmirrored</td>
<td>Idle</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster2-vs1.example.com:dp_src1</td>
<td>cluster2-vs2.example.com:dp_dst1</td>
<td>Snapmirrored</td>
<td>Idle</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster2-vs2.example.com:dp_dst1</td>
<td>Snapmirrored</td>
<td>Idle</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster2://cluster2-vs1.example.com/ls_src1</td>
<td>cluster2://cluster2-vs1.example.com/ls_mr1</td>
<td>Snapmirrored</td>
<td>Idle</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster2://cluster2-vs1.example.com/ls_mr2</td>
<td>Snapmirrored</td>
<td>Idle</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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: -
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: Idile
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: -
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: -
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:

```bash
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.
```

snapmirror show
The example below 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 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Path</th>
<th>Destination Path</th>
<th>Mirror State</th>
<th>Relationship Status</th>
<th>Total Progress</th>
<th>Healthy</th>
<th>Last Updated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cluster1-vs1.example1.com:</td>
<td>cluster2-dvs1.example2.com:</td>
<td>Snapmirrored</td>
<td>Idle</td>
<td></td>
<td>true</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster1-vs1.example1.com:vol1</td>
<td>cluster2-dvs1.example2.com:vol1</td>
<td>Snapmirrored</td>
<td>Idle</td>
<td></td>
<td>true</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster1-vs2.example1.com:</td>
<td>cluster2-dvs2.example2.com:</td>
<td>Snapmirrored</td>
<td>Idle</td>
<td></td>
<td>true</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster1-vs2.example1.com:vol1</td>
<td>cluster2-dvs2.example2.com:vol1</td>
<td>Snapmirrored</td>
<td>Idle</td>
<td></td>
<td>true</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

4 entries were displayed.

Related references

snapmirror list-destinations on page 513

snapmirror policy create on page 574
**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. 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.
  - vserver: Vserver relationship.
  - infinitevol: Infinite Volume relationship.
- **Operation:** Type of the operation. May 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.
      May 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>|<hostname:/lun/lun-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>|<hostname:/lun/lun-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}] - 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     Operation       End      Result
Path         Path         Time       Time            -------

```
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

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: eb92c506-0583-11e3-89bd-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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Start</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs1:vol2</td>
<td>vs1:aggr1</td>
<td>initialize</td>
<td>8/15/2013 08:23:23</td>
<td>8/15/2013 08:23:23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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 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 parameter "type" from `snapmirror create` 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` or `snapmirror initialize-ls-set` 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` command to update a set of load-sharing mirrors.

For extended data protection (XDP) relationships with a `snapmirror policy` 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 may...
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 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 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 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 extended data protection (XDP) 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 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 may 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 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 may transfer just the specified Snapshot copy or Snapshot copies that are newer than
the common Snapshot copy up to and including the specified Snapshot copy. The newly created Snapshot copy is always selected.

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 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 command.

For relationships with “Relationship Capability” of “8.2 and above”, you can track the progress of the operation
using the snapmirror show 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
and job history show 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]> | <[hostname:/lun/lun-name]> } - Source Path

Specifies the source endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of two 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".

{ [-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.

{ [-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.

{ [-destination-path] -D <[vserver:][volume]> | <[cluster://vserver/volume]> | <[hostname:/lun/lun-name]> } - Destination Path

Specifies the destination endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of two 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".

{ [-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.

-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.

{ [-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 may 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 or snapmirror modify commands will be used. To specify fully using 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. 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.

[-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:
```

Related references
snapmirror create on page 500
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` 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` command.

**Parameters**

- `-source-path | -S <[vserver:]volume>|[[cluster://vserver/volume]>|<[hostname:/lun/lun-name]> | Source Path
  Specifies the source endpoint of the SnapMirror relationship in one of two 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".

- `[-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.

-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.

[-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
```

Related references

snapmirror update on page 563
snapmirror show on page 538

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:
Related references

*snapmirror config-replication cluster-storage-configuration show* on page 569

### 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:

```bash
cluster1::*> snapmirror config-replication cluster-storage-configuration show
Disallowed Aggregates: -
Auto-Repair: true
Auto-Recreate: true
Use Mirrored Aggregate: true
```

Related references

*snapmirror config-replication cluster-storage-configuration modify* on page 568

### 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_3d47e9106b7d1e4a77b000c29f810a2_A
Storage Remarks: -
Vserver Streams: ok
```

### Related references

- `snapmirror config-replication status show-communication` on page 571

`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
Eligible to Aggregate Hosted Config Replication Vols 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
a10          -                                          false          Aggregate Offline
a11          -                                          false          Inconsistent Aggregate
a12          -                                          false          Aggregate Full
13 entries were displayed.
```

Related references
snapmirror config-replication status show on page 569

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.
```

**Related references**

`snapmirror config-replication status show` on page 569

**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` 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` or `snapmirror initialize` 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` 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 if 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 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
```

Related references

snapmirror update on page 563
snapmirror initialize on page 507
snapmirror policy on page 572
snapmirror resync on page 532
job schedule cron create on page 147

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 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 or snapmirror resync 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` 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` and `snapmirror
    resync` 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` and
    `snapmirror update` 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` 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
Specifications 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
Specifications 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

Related references
snapmirror update on page 563
snapmirror resync on page 532
snapmirror initialize on page 507
snapmirror policy add-rule on page 573
snapmirror quiesce on page 520
snapmirror resume on page 530
snapmirror policy on page 572
job schedule cron create on page 147

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 default policies DPDefault and XDPDefault 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 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 backups"
```

### Related references

- [snapmirror update](#) on page 563
- [snapmirror initialize](#) on page 507
- [snapmirror policy](#) on page 572
- [snapmirror resync](#) on page 532
- [job schedule cron create](#) on page 147
- [snapmirror policy modify-rule](#) on page 578

### 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 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 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
```

Related references

- job schedule cron create on page 147
- snapmirror update on page 563

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 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 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

Related references
snapmirror policy on page 572

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  1     8  normal  Default policy for DP relationship.
    SnapMirror Label: sm_created               Keep:       1
                        Total Keep:       1

cs      MirrorAllSnapshots async-mirror  2     8  normal  Asynchronous SnapMirror policy for
    mirroring all snapshots and the latest active file system.
    SnapMirror Label: sm_created               Keep:       1
                        all_source_snapshots 1
                        Total Keep:       2

cs      MirrorAndVault     mirror-vault  3     8  normal  A unified Asynchronous SnapMirror and
    SnapVault policy for mirroring the latest active file system and daily and weekly snapshots.
    SnapMirror Label: sm_created               Keep:       1
                        daily 7
                        weekly 52
                        Total Keep:       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

cs      XDPDefault         vault         2     8  normal  Default policy for XDP relationship with
    daily and weekly rules.
    SnapMirror Label: daily weekly               Keep:       ?
                        Total Keep:       ?

vs0.example.com
    TieredBackup       vault 0     8 normal  Use for tiered backups
    Snapmirror-label: -               Keep:       -
                        Total Keep:       0

6 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          XDPDefault normal

vs0.example.com
    TieredBackup       vault 0     8 normal  Use for tiered backups
    Snapmirror-label: -               Keep:       -
                        Total Keep:       0

3 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` 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 appl 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 appl

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

Related references
   snapmirror snapshot-owner create on page 583

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 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
```

Related references
snapmirror snapshot-owner create on page 583

statistics-v1 commands
Display operational statistics

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.

```bash
cluster1::> statistics protocol-request-size show -stat-type nfs3_* -node node0
```

<p>| Node:  | node0 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stat Type:</th>
<th>nfs3_read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Delta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Size:</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Request Count:</td>
<td>46597409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-511:</td>
<td>567023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>512-1023:</td>
<td>4306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1K-2047:</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2K-4095:</td>
<td>160404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4K-8191:</td>
<td>537576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8K-16383:</td>
<td>1742701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16K-32767:</td>
<td>1418620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32K-65535:</td>
<td>46151604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64K-131071:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128K - :</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| Node:  | node0 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stat Type:</th>
<th>nfs3_write</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Delta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Size:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Request Count:</td>
<td>199294247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-511:</td>
<td>36556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>512-1023:</td>
<td>3683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1K-2047:</td>
<td>745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2K-4095:</td>
<td>1413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4K-8191:</td>
<td>28643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8K-16383:</td>
<td>199223207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16K-32767:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32K-65535:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64K-131071:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128K - :</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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

\{ [\textit{-fields <fieldname>,...}] \}

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

\{ [\textit{-instance}] \}

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

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

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only for the specified node.

\{ [\textit{-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).

\{ [\textit{-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.

\{ [\textit{-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.

\{ [\textit{-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.

\{ [\textit{-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.

\{ [\textit{-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.

\{ [\textit{-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.

\{ [\textit{-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.

\{ [\textit{-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.
### Examples

The following example displays statistics about the NFS mounts for a node named node1:

```bash
cluster1::*> statistics-v1 nfs show-mount -node node1
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Delta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td></td>
<td>success -------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Null Ops:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0/s:16s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Ops:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0/s:16s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dump Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmount Ops:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0/s:16s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmount All Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExportAll Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PathConf Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Ops:</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0/s:16s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Delta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td></td>
<td>failure -------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Null Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dump Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmount Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmount All Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExportAll Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PathConf Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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-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             -
```

Related references

statistics show on page 609

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**

```plaintext
\{ [-fields <fieldname>,...] \\
  If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Delta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Null Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stat Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmonitor Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmon All Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SimuCrash Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notify Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Delta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Null Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stat Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmonitor Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmon All Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SimuCrash Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notify Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 readdir operations
• Percent of readdirplus operations
• Percent of pathconf 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.

[-rsm <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.

[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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Delta</th>
<th>Percent Ops</th>
<th>Delta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Null Ops:</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetAttr Ops:</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SetAttr Ops:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lookup Ops:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access Ops:</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReadSymlink Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create Ops:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MkDir Ops:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symlink Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MkNod Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove Ops:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MkDir Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rename Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReadDir Ops:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReadDirPlus Ops:</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FsStat Ops:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FsInfo Ops:</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PathConf Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commit Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Ops:</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[-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.

clusternode2::> statistics-v1 nfs show-v3 -node node1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Delta</th>
<th>Percent Ops</th>
<th>Delta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Null Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetAttr Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SetAttr Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lookup Ops:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReadSymlink Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MkDir Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symlink Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MkNod Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MkDir Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rename Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReadDir Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReadDirPlus Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FsStat Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FsInfo Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PathConf Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 relockown operations

This command is designed to be used to analyze performance characteristics and to help diagnose issues.
Parameters

{ [\[-fields\ <fieldname>, \ldots\]}

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, \ldots` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You 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.

\[-delpur\ <Counter with Delta>\] - Delegpurge Operations

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of delegpurge 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.

[-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 opattr 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 putpfh 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 putrfh 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.

[-readdr <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 readdr 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.

[-sclid <Counter with Delta>] - SetCliId Operations
If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of setcliid operations.

[-scidc <Counter with Delta>] - SetCliIdConf Operations
If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of setcliidconf 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 Delegpurge Operations
   If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of delegpurge 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.
[-nverfy-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 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 readdir 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.

[-relown-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           -          32%         -
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%          -
Opendowng Ops:    0            -          0%          -
Putfh Ops:        92           -          32%         -
Putpubfh Ops:     0            -          0%          -
Putrootfh Ops:    2            -          1%          -
Read Ops:         0            -          0%          -
Readdir Ops:      2            -          1%          -
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Delta</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Node</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Null Procs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cmpnd Procs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commit Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delpur Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delrtn Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getattr Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getfch Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lockt Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locku Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lookup Ops</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lookupp Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nverify Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Ops</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>25%</td>
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<td>Opeanattr Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Openconf Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opendowng Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putfh Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putpubfh Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putrootfh Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Readdir Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Readlink Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rename Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renew Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restorefh Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoref Ops</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savefh Ops</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secinfo Ops</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setattr Ops</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>13%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setclid Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setclidconf Ops</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verify Ops</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write Ops</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lockown Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putrootfh Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Node | Value | Delta | Percent |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cmpnd Procs</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access Ops</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close Ops</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commit Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delpur Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delrtn Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getattr Ops</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getfch Ops</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lockt Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locku Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lookup Ops</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lookupp Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nverify Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Ops</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Openattr Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Openconf Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opendowng Ops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Statistics Commands

Display operational statistics

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 and statistics stop 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. 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>] - Maximum Number of Instances
Specifies the maximum number of instances 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
cfp_data_recv                                           0
cfp_data_sent                                          0
cfp_ops                                               0
hdd_data_read                           51453952
hdd_data_written                     486117376
hostname                                        node-name1
http_ops                                           0
instance_name                                     cluster
iscsi_ops                                             0
net_data_recv                                   35034112
net_data_sent                                   3177472
nfs_ops                                               0
node_name                                             node-name1
node_uuid                                             node-name1
[...]```

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>avg_processor_busy</td>
<td>249876451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cpu_busy</td>
<td>303355441</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related references

- statistics catalog object show on page 620
- statistics start on page 614
- statistics stop on page 616

**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 busy: Overall system utilization based on CPU utilization and subsystem utilization. Examples of subsystems include the storage subsystem and RAID subsystem.
- total ops: The number of total operations per second.
- nfs-ops: The number of NFS operations per second.
- cifs-ops: The number of CIFS operations per second.
- 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
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cpu busy</th>
<th>total ops</th>
<th>nfs-ops</th>
<th>cifs-ops</th>
<th>data busy</th>
<th>data recv</th>
<th>data sent</th>
<th>data cluster busy</th>
<th>cluster recv</th>
<th>cluster sent</th>
<th>cluster disk read</th>
<th>cluster disk write</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>54%</td>
<td>10378</td>
<td>10378</td>
<td>0 59%</td>
<td>66.9MB</td>
<td>99.6MB</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>78.8MB</td>
<td>172MB</td>
<td>8.25KB</td>
<td>24.7KB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49%</td>
<td>8156</td>
<td>8156</td>
<td>0 47%</td>
<td>48.0MB</td>
<td>82.0MB</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>83.9MB</td>
<td>190MB</td>
<td>7.92KB</td>
<td>7.92KB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49%</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>0 54%</td>
<td>24.3MB</td>
<td>87.0MB</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>109MB</td>
<td>182MB</td>
<td>15.8KB</td>
<td>0B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56%</td>
<td>10363</td>
<td>10363</td>
<td>0 71%</td>
<td>62.3MB</td>
<td>110MB</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>96.8MB</td>
<td>136MB</td>
<td>8.00KB</td>
<td>24.0KB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54%</td>
<td>10460</td>
<td>10460</td>
<td>0 66%</td>
<td>65.8MB</td>
<td>106MB</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>94.7MB</td>
<td>141MB</td>
<td>0B</td>
<td>0B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54%</td>
<td>7894</td>
<td>7894</td>
<td>0 62%</td>
<td>40.1MB</td>
<td>101MB</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>99.0MB</td>
<td>186MB</td>
<td>2.68MB</td>
<td>11.0MB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56%</td>
<td>7135</td>
<td>7135</td>
<td>0 65%</td>
<td>30.5MB</td>
<td>104MB</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>93.3MB</td>
<td>206MB</td>
<td>16.2KB</td>
<td>32.3KB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60%</td>
<td>11374</td>
<td>11374</td>
<td>0 78%</td>
<td>67.7MB</td>
<td>126MB</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>88.5MB</td>
<td>209MB</td>
<td>0B</td>
<td>0B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56%</td>
<td>10458</td>
<td>10458</td>
<td>0 72%</td>
<td>65.7MB</td>
<td>112MB</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>87.1MB</td>
<td>205MB</td>
<td>16.0KB</td>
<td>0B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56%</td>
<td>10130</td>
<td>10130</td>
<td>0 59%</td>
<td>64.9MB</td>
<td>98.9MB</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>81.0MB</td>
<td>200MB</td>
<td>8.00KB</td>
<td>24.0KB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55%</td>
<td>9814</td>
<td>9814</td>
<td>0 52%</td>
<td>63.8MB</td>
<td>76.4MB</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>71.2MB</td>
<td>224MB</td>
<td>0B</td>
<td>0B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54%</td>
<td>7776</td>
<td>7776</td>
<td>0 49%</td>
<td>41.2MB</td>
<td>80.7MB</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>86.4MB</td>
<td>218MB</td>
<td>24.5KB</td>
<td>8.16KB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52%</td>
<td>7400</td>
<td>7400</td>
<td>0 49%</td>
<td>38.0MB</td>
<td>80.8MB</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>98.7MB</td>
<td>208MB</td>
<td>7.92KB</td>
<td>23.8KB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55%</td>
<td>9459</td>
<td>9459</td>
<td>0 65%</td>
<td>56.4MB</td>
<td>105MB</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>96.6MB</td>
<td>155MB</td>
<td>0B</td>
<td>0B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56%</td>
<td>10529</td>
<td>10529</td>
<td>0 65%</td>
<td>65.8MB</td>
<td>107MB</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>89.0MB</td>
<td>165MB</td>
<td>16.2KB</td>
<td>0B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57%</td>
<td>9950</td>
<td>9950</td>
<td>0 62%</td>
<td>64.9MB</td>
<td>95.3MB</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>81.8MB</td>
<td>213MB</td>
<td>2.32MB</td>
<td>2.65MB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54%</td>
<td>8287</td>
<td>8287</td>
<td>0 48%</td>
<td>51.9MB</td>
<td>77.2MB</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>73.3MB</td>
<td>226MB</td>
<td>8.16KB</td>
<td>8.16KB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

statistics show-periodic
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 name     node processor name elapsed busy time switches
---------- ------- -------- ------- --------- -------- ---------- --------
processor0 processor0 -       2%         -     1022
processor0 processor0 -       1%         -      959
processor0 processor0 -       2%         -     1098
processor0 processor0 -       2%         -      870
processor0 processor0 -       2%         -     1107

[...]
```

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 name     sk busy switches
---------- -------- --------
processor0 5% 1267
processor0 4% 1163
processor0 7% 1512
processor0 5% 1245
processor0 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` command to stop the collection. You view the sample of performance data by using the `statistics show` 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` 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 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 vserver 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>] - Maximum Number of Instances
Specifies the maximum number of instances 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
Related references

- statistics catalog object show on page 620
- statistics show on page 609
- statistics stop on page 616

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 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 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
```

Related references

- statistics start on page 614
- statistics show on page 609

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

*Total Read Write
Aggregate          Node    Ops  Ops   Ops
--------------------- ------------- ------ ---- -----
aggr0_cluster_node2_0 cluster-node2      9    0     8
aggr0 cluster-node1      6    0     5

[...]
```

统计缓存命令

显示缓存的性能数据

统计缓存闪存池命令

闪存池吞吐量指标

统计缓存闪存池显示

闪存池吞吐量指标

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 vserver 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aggregate</th>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Read Hit (%)</th>
<th>Write Hit (%)</th>
<th>Cache Used (%)</th>
<th>Read Blocks</th>
<th>Write Blocks</th>
<th>Rejects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aggr1</td>
<td></td>
<td>-total-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aggr2</td>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>vol1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

statistics catalog directory

Performance Catalog

The statistics catalog commands provide access to performance catalog data.

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.

[-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
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>instance_name</td>
<td>Instance Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instance_uuid</td>
<td>Instance UUID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node_name</td>
<td>System node name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node_uuid</td>
<td>System node id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>process_name</td>
<td>Ontap process that provided this instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>processor_busy</td>
<td>Percentage of elapsed time that the processor is executing non-idle processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>processor_elapsed_time</td>
<td>Wall-clock time since boot used for calculating processor utilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sk_switches</td>
<td>Number of sk switches per second</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 entries were displayed.

### Related references
- [statistics catalog object show](#) on page 620

### 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 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.
[-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.
```

Related references
- statistics catalog object show on page 620

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

Busy *Total Read Write
Disk         Node  (%)    Ops  Ops   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 - vserver 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 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.

-iteration <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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIF</th>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Recv Packet</th>
<th>Recv Data (Bps)</th>
<th>Recv Errors</th>
<th>Sent Packet</th>
<th>Sent Data (Bps)</th>
<th>Sent Errors</th>
<th>Current Port</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node2_clus_1</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>e0a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node2_clus_2</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>e0b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node1_clus_2</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>e0b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node1_clus_1</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>e0a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node2_mgmt1</td>
<td>ncluster-1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>e0c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node1_mgmt1</td>
<td>ncluster-1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>e0c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[...]
```

**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

*Total Read Write Other   Read Write Latency
Lun Vserver Ops Ops   Ops  (Bps) (Bps)    (ms)
---- ------- ------ ---- ----- ----- ------ ----- -------
lun1  vs1  58   13    15    29 310585  3014      39
lun0  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 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-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 commands
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.

[-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.

[-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.

[-readdirplus <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.
If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of commit 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.

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of null operations.

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of getattr operations.

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of setattr operations.

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of lookup operations.

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of access operations.

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of readsymlink operations.

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of read operations.

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of write operations.

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of create operations.

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of mkdir operations.

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of symlink operations.

If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of mknod operations.

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%             -
```
## 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 setClidconf 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>] - Delegpurge Operations
   If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified number of delegpurge 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>] - GAttr 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.

[-nverfy <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.

[-readdr <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.

[-sclid <Counter with Delta>] - SetCliId Operations
  If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the
  specified number of setcliid operations.

[-scidc <Counter with Delta>] - SetCliIdConf Operations
  If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the
  specified number of setcliidconf 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 nfv4 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 Delegpurge Operations
If you specify this parameter, the command displays statistics only about the node or nodes that have the specified percentage of delegpurge 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 lookpp 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 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.

[-relown-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:

```sh
cluster1::> statistics nfs show-v4 -node node1
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Delta</th>
<th>Percent Ops</th>
<th>Delta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Null Procs:</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cmpnd Procs:</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access Ops:</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cluster statistics for NFSv4 operations
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Delta</th>
<th>Percent Ops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Create Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delpur Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delrtn Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getfh Ops:</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getattr Ops:</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lockt Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locku Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lookup Ops:</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lookupp Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nverify Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Ops:</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Openattr Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Openconf Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opendowng Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putfh Ops:</td>
<td>92</td>
<td></td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putpubfh Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putrootfh Ops:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Readdir Ops:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Readlink Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove Ops:</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rename Ops:</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renew Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restorefh Ops:</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savefh Ops:</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secinfo Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setattr Ops:</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setclid Ops:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setclidconf Ops:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verify Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write Ops:</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Ops:</td>
<td>286</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Node 1
deltal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Delta</th>
<th>Percent Ops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Null Procs:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cmpnd Procs:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commit Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delpur Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delrtn Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getfh Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getattr Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lockt Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locku Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lookup Ops:</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lookupp Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nverify Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Ops:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Openattr Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Openconf Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opendowng Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putfh Ops:</td>
<td>92</td>
<td></td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putpubfh Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putrootfh Ops:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Readdir Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Readlink Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rename Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renew Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restorefh Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savefh Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secinfo Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setattr Ops:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setclid Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setclidconf Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verify Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write Ops:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Ops:</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 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 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

*Total Read Write
   Port     Ops  Ops   Ops
   ----- ------ ---- ----
```
Performance Preset configuration directory

Performance 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.

Related references

*statistics preset import* on page 653

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 import

Import Performance Preset configuration from source URI

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

Description
Imports a Performance Preset and all of its details from a source URI. The performance preset will be created right after it is imported.

Parameters
- **source-uri** {ftp|http://(hostname|IPv4 Address|'[IPv6 Address'])...} - Source URI pointing to a preset file
  Specifies the URI from which to import a Performance Preset.

- **uri-username** <text> - Source URI username
  Specifies the URI username if needed.

- **uri-password** <text> - Source URI password
  Specifies the URI password if needed.

- **preset** <text> - Preset name
  Preset Name

- **comment** <text> - Preset Description
  Specifies the comment of the Performance Preset that you want to import.

- **privilege** <PrivilegeLevel> - Preset Privilege Level
  Specifies the privilege level that this preset can be created at. Possible values: admin, advanced, diagnostic.

- **is-archive-enabled** {true|false} - Is Preset Archive-Enabled?
  Specifies whether or not the Performance Preset will be archived. The preset will be archived if this option is set to true.

- **expiration-length** <integer> - Default Expiration Length (Minutes)
  Specifies the duration of time until this preset expires in minutes.

Examples

```console
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 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.


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: nfs_monitor
Preset UUID: 571db391-02dc-12e3-5e3f-123478563412
Comment: New NFS Monitor preset.

Privilege: diagnostic
Read-Only: true
Archive Enabled: false
Generation ID: 0

5 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 the objects and counters sampled.

**Parameters**

- **-preset <text>** - Preset Name  
  Name of the Performance Preset to be modified.

- **[-new-name <text>]** - New Preset Name  
  New Preset 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 and/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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preset Name</th>
<th>Privilege</th>
<th>Read-Only</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aggregate_overview</td>
<td>admin</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>This preset configuration is used by statistics aggregate show command. Provides overview of aggregate object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disk_overview</td>
<td>advanced</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>This preset configuration is used by statistics disk show command. Provides overview of disk object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fcp_port_overview</td>
<td>admin</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>This preset configuration is used by statistics port fcp show command. Provides overview of fcp port object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flash_pool_overview</td>
<td>admin</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>This preset configuration is used by statistics cache flash-pool show command. Provides overview of flash pool object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Performance Preset 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preset Name</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Sample Counter</th>
<th>Period Set</th>
<th>Instance Filters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>asup-event</td>
<td>aggregate</td>
<td>1w</td>
<td></td>
<td>instance_name,-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>node_name,-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>process_name,-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>parent_host,-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>total_transfers,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>user_reads,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>user_writes,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cp_reads,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>user_read_blocks,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>user_write_blocks,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cp_read_blocks,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wv_fsid,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wv_vol_type,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wv_fsinfo_fs_version,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wv_volinfo_fs_options,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```

statistics samples directory

Manage the statistics samples

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 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

Related references
statistics start on page 614

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 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":


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
  Privilege: admin

Related references
  statistics start on page 614

**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 *statistics* commands.

**Parameters**

[-display-rates {true|false}]- Display Rates
  Specifies whether the *statistics* commands display rate counters in rates/second. The default is true.

[-client-stats {enabled|disabled}]- Collect Per-Client Statistics
  Specifies whether *statistics* 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:
Related references

*statistics* on page 609

**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 *statistics* commands.

**Examples**

The following example displays the current settings for all *statistics* commands:

```
cluster1:*> statistics settings show
Display rate Counters in rate/sec: true
Counter Display: full
Counter Display Units: MB
Display Count Exponent: 3
```

Related references

*statistics* on page 609

**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 advanced 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 \(<\text{nodename}>|local\)] - Node

Selects the node for which you want to display performance data.

[-sort-key \(<\text{text}>\)] - Column to Sort By

If this parameter is specified, the command displays statistics sorted by the specified column.

-\( \text{interval} \ <\text{integer}> \) - Interval

Specifies, in seconds, the interval between statistics updates. The default setting is 5 seconds.

-\( \text{iterations} \ <\text{integer}> \) - 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.

-\( \text{max} \ <\text{integer}> \) - 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

*Total Total
Client   Vserver          Node    Ops (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 advanced 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 - vserver 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Aggregate</th>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Ops (Bps)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/vol/vol01/clus/cache</td>
<td>vol01</td>
<td>vserver01</td>
<td>agg1</td>
<td>cluster-node2</td>
<td>9    80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/vol/vol02</td>
<td>vol02</td>
<td>vserver02</td>
<td>agg2</td>
<td>cluster-node1</td>
<td>6    50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[...]

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 - vserver 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 vserver 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

*Total Read Write Other   Read Write Latency
Volume Vserver Aggregate    Ops  Ops   Ops   Ops  (Bps) (Bps)    (us)
------ ------- --------- ------ ---- ----- ----- ------ ----- -------
vol0   -     aggr0     58   13    15    29 310585  3014      39
vol0   -  aggr0_n0     56    0    11    45   8192 28826      47
```

statistics vserver commands
Vserver throughput and latency metrics

statistics vserver 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Write</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Read</th>
<th>Write (Bps)</th>
<th>(Bps)</th>
<th>Latency (us)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>310585</td>
<td>3014</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs2</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>8192</td>
<td>28826</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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

*Total Read Write Other   Read Write Latency
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workload</th>
<th>Ops</th>
<th>Ops</th>
<th>Ops</th>
<th>Ops</th>
<th>(Bps)</th>
<th>(Bps)</th>
<th>(us)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_USERSPACE_APPS</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30765</td>
<td>8553</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_WAFL_SCAN</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_WAFL_CP</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[...]
```

**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.

wafl 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]} - 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 to mark the aggregate as hybrid-enabled.

{ [-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.
- 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 VMware ESX. Includes disk type VMDISK.
[-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 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.
This command allows the administrator to add disks to an existing aggregate. The command requires the following parameters:

[-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
```

Related references

- `storage aggregate modify` on page 675
- `storage pool show-available-capacity` on page 862

**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}** - Disk Type
  
  This parameter specifies the type of disk on which the aggregate is to be created.

- **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.
  - **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 VMware ESX. Includes disk type VMDISK.

- **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.
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`.

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`.

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`.

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.

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.

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.

This parameter specifies the maximum number of disks that can be included in a RAID group.

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.

This option simulates the aggregate creation and prints the layout of the new aggregate.

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.

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 (%)

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 (%)

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. No volumes can exist on an aggregate that is to be deleted; the command fails if volumes are present on the aggregate. The command prompts you for confirmation before running. You can use the set command with the -confirmations off parameter to disable confirmation messages.

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

Related references
   set on page 4

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}]** - 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.
- 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.
- 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.

[-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.

Examples
The following example changes all RAID groups on an aggregate named aggr0 to use RAID-DP:
Related references

*storage aggregate scrub* on page 680

**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
```

Related references

*storage aggregate online* on page 678

**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.
Related references

- storage aggregate offline on page 678
- storage aggregate restrict on page 680

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.
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

Related references
storage aggregate show on page 682

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.
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
```

**Storage aggregate Commands**

681
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.
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>] - Inofile 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, direct, and wafl 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.

- **-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 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.

**Examples**
The following example displays information about all aggregates that are owned by nodes in the local cluster:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate show

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aggregate</th>
<th>Size Available</th>
<th>Used%</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>#Vols</th>
<th>Nodes</th>
<th>RAID Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aggr0</td>
<td>6.21TB</td>
<td>1.78TB</td>
<td>71% online</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>cluster1-01</td>
<td>raid_dp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Storage aggregate Commands
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 Aggregate SSD Tier Maximum RAID Group Size: -
Owner ID: 4050409551
Owner Name: cluster1-02
Used Percentage: 0%
Workload: /aggr1/plex0, /aggr1/plex1
RAID Groups: /aggr1/plex0/rg0 (block)
/amgr1/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
Is the aggregate being balanced: ineligible
State Change Counter for Auto Balancer: 0
Is Linked: true
Encryption Key ID:
40004FE3000000000030300000000000436F5DB53445FD603FB5AA64937AA7B
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
The following example displays information about aggregates that are owned by nodes in cluster1:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate show -cluster cluster1
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aggregate</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Available</th>
<th>Used%</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>#Vols</th>
<th>Nodes</th>
<th>RAID Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aggr0</td>
<td>6.04GB</td>
<td>3.13GB</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>cluster1-01</td>
<td>raid_dp, mirrored, normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aggr1</td>
<td>53.24MB</td>
<td>12.59MB</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>cluster1-02</td>
<td>raid_dp, mirrored, normal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aggregate</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Available</th>
<th>Used%</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>#Vols</th>
<th>Nodes</th>
<th>RAID Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aggr2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>remote_cluster</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aggr3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>remote_cluster</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 *
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aggregate</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Available</th>
<th>Used%</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>#Vols</th>
<th>Nodes</th>
<th>RAID Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aggr2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>remote_cluster</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aggr3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>remote_cluster</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aggregate</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Available</th>
<th>Used%</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>#Vols</th>
<th>Nodes</th>
<th>RAID Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aggr0</td>
<td>6.04GB</td>
<td>3.13GB</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>cluster1-01</td>
<td>raid_dp, mirrored, normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aggr1</td>
<td>53.24MB</td>
<td>12.59MB</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>cluster1-02</td>
<td>raid_dp, mirrored, normal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 entries were displayed.

Related references

*storage aggregate resynchronization modify* on page 706

**storage aggregate show-efficiency**

Display aggregate storage efficiency details

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

[ [-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
  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
  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.

[ -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.

  Displays the total disk space that is saved by deduplication and FlexClone for files or LUNs by all volumes in the aggregate.

[ -volume-compression-saved { <integer> [ KB | MB | GB | TB | PB ] } ] - Space Saved by Volume Compression
  Displays the total disk space that is saved by compressing blocks by all volumes in the aggregate.

  Displays the total disk space that is saved by inline zero pattern detection by all the volumes in the aggregate.

  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
  Displays the logical size used by the aggregate.
[-aggr-physical-used <integer> [KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Physical Space Used by the Aggregate
Displays the physical size used by the aggregate.

[-aggr-compaction-saved <integer> [KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Space Saved by Aggregate Compaction
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
Displays the storage efficiency ratio of the aggregate.

[-snapshot-logical-used <integer> [KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Logical Size Used by Snapshot Copies
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
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
Displays the logical size used by all FlexClone volumes residing in the aggregate.

[-flexclone-volume-physical-used <integer> [KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]] - Physical Size Used by FlexClone Volumes
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.

[-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
Displays the number of volumes on which efficiency change log is disabled in the aggregate.

Examples
The following example displays information about all aggregates that are owned by nodes in the local cluster:

```
cluster1:*> storage aggregate show-efficiency
Aggregate: aggr1
Node: cluster1-01

----- Cumulative Storage Efficiency ------
Logical   Physical   Storage
Used      Used       Efficiency Ratio
----------- ----------- ------------------
25.74MB    11.80MB    2.18:1

--- Aggregate level Storage Efficiency ---
Logical   Physical   Compaction   Storage
Used      Used       Saved      Efficiency Ratio
----------- ----------- ----------- ------------------
15.72MB    11.80MB    3.93MB     1.33:1

--------------------- Volume level Storage Efficiency ------------------------
Logical   Physical   Efficiency Compression   VBN   Storage
Used      Used       Saved      Saved       Zero Saved   Efficiency Ratio
----------- ----------- ----------- ----------- ----------- ------------------
4.88MB     4.88MB     0B         0B         0B             1.00:1

--------------------- Snapshot and FlexClone volume Storage Efficiency --------
--------- Snapshot -------   --- FlexClone volume ----
Logical   Physical   Logical   Physical   Storage
Used      Used       Used      Used       Efficiency Ratio
----------- ----------- ----------- ----------- ------------------
```

Storage aggregate Commands
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aggregate</th>
<th>Resyncing Plex</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aggr0</td>
<td>plex0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aggr1</td>
<td>plex0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aggr1</td>
<td>plex1</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aggr2</td>
<td>plex0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aggr2</td>
<td>plex2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 entries were displayed.
```

Related references

storage aggregate plex show on page 711
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
```
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

**Related references**

*storage aggregate scrub* on page 680

### 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. 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:

**Parameters**

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

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You 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 space used in the specified aggregate or aggregates.

```
[-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 accommodate 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.

### Examples

The following example displays information about all aggregates:

```bash
cluster1::> storage aggregate show-space
Aggregate : aggr0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Used</th>
<th>Used%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volume Footprints</td>
<td>5.75GB</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate Metadata</td>
<td>380KB</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snapshot Reserve</td>
<td>325.3MB</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Used</td>
<td>6.07GB</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Physical Used</td>
<td>221.9MB</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

696 Commands: Manual Page Reference
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}] - Disk Type
Selects the spare disks that match this parameter value.

[-effective-disk-type {ATA | BSAS | FCAL | FSAS | LUN | MSATA | SAS | SSD | VMDISK}] - 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.

[-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.
- 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 VMware ESX. 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 Physical |
     |--------|------|------------|-----|----------|-----------------|
     | 1.1.13 | BSAS | capacity   | 7200| block    | 827.7GB 828.0GB |
     | 1.1.15 | BSAS | capacity   | 7200| block    | 413.2GB 414.0GB |

Original Owner: node-b
Pool0
     Partitioned Spares
     
     | Disk   | Type | Class      | RPM | Checksum | Local Data | Local Root Physical |
     |--------|------|------------|-----|----------|------------|---------------------|
     | 1.0.8  | SAS  | performance| 10000| block    | 472.9GB 73.89GB 547.1GB |
```

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 Physical |
     |--------|------|------------|-----|----------|-----------------|
     | 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.
```

### Related references
- `storage disk zerospares` on page 779
- `storage raid-options` on page 870

### 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)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Disk</th>
<th>Pool Type</th>
<th>RPM</th>
<th>Size (physical)</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dparity 1.1.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>BSAS</td>
<td>7200</td>
<td>827.7GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>parity 1.1.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>BSAS</td>
<td>7200</td>
<td>827.7GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>data 1.1.10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>BSAS</td>
<td>7200</td>
<td>827.7GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>data 1.1.11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>BSAS</td>
<td>7200</td>
<td>827.7GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>data 1.1.12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>BSAS</td>
<td>7200</td>
<td>827.7GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RAID Group /nodeB_flashpool_1/plex0/rg1 (normal, block checksums) (Storage Pool: SP2)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Disk</th>
<th>Pool Type</th>
<th>RPM</th>
<th>Size (physical)</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>shared 1.0.22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>SSD</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>186.2GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>shared 1.0.20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>SSD</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>186.2GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>shared 1.0.18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>SSD</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>186.2GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>shared 1.0.16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>SSD</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>186.2GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 -event 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 -event 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 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 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 offline 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 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.

Related references
   storage aggregate resynchronization options on page 708
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 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:

```bash
cluster1:/> storage aggregate resynchronization modify -aggregate aggr1 -resync-priority medium
```

Related references

storage aggregate resynchronization options on page 708

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 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**

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

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

```bash
[[-instance]]
```

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

```bash
[-aggregate <aggregate name>] - Aggregate
```

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the resynchronization priority only for the specified aggregate.

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

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the resynchronization priority only for the aggregates owned by the specified node.

```bash
[-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
```

Storage aggregate Commands
Related references

storage aggregate resynchronization options show on page 708

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 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:

```bash
cluster1::> storage aggregate resynchronization options modify -node node1 -max-concurrent-resyncs 10
```

Related references

storage aggregate resynchronization modify on page 706

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 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 the `-aggregate` parameter 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:

```shell
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:

```shell
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 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

Related references

storage aggregate reallocation restart on page 713

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.
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 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 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 *"

Related references

  storage aggregate reallocation start on page 716
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 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job ID</th>
<th>Aggregate</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>aggr0</td>
<td>reallocate_0 23 * 6</td>
<td>Queued</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Storage aggregate Commands
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 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"
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Aggregate</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Relocation Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Not attempted yet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 other node in the same cluster.

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 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.
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.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>LUN Group</th>
<th>LUN Count</th>
<th>Array Name</th>
<th>Array Target Port</th>
<th>Initiator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vnv3070f19a</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>DGC_RAID5_1</td>
<td>5006016030229f13</td>
<td>0d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5006016130229f13</td>
<td>0c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5006016830229f13</td>
<td>0b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5006016930229f13</td>
<td>0a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>HITACHI_OPEN_1</td>
<td>50060e80034fe704</td>
<td>0c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50060e80034fe714</td>
<td>0a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50060e80034fe715</td>
<td>0b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50060e80034fe716</td>
<td>0c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>EMC_SYMMEtrIX_1</td>
<td>50060482cb1bce1d</td>
<td>0a</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>5006048ac8b1bce0c</td>
<td>0c</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>202600a0b8322d10</td>
<td>0c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>204700a0b9722d10</td>
<td>0d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>IBM_UniversalXport_1</td>
<td>202600a0b8322d10</td>
<td>0c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>204700a0b9722d10</td>
<td>0a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vnv3070f19b</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>DGC_RAID5_1</td>
<td>0d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5006016030229f13</td>
<td>0c</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5006016130229f13</td>
<td>0b</td>
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<td>5006016830229f13</td>
<td>0a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>HITACHI_OPEN_1</td>
<td>50060e80034fe704</td>
<td>0c</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50060e80034fe714</td>
<td>0a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50060e80034fe715</td>
<td>0b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

storage array commands
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
- 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:

[-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 (Asymmetric 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
LUN  Link  Disk
I/O Controller Initiator ID Acc Use Target Port TPGN Speed (KB/s)
```
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, rezing, 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.

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}] - 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LUN</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>730</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

730

Commands: Manual Page Reference
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 write hit 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.

storage automated-working-set-analyzer commands 733
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
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bridge</th>
<th>Symbolic Name</th>
<th>Vendor</th>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Bridge WWN</th>
<th>Is Monitored</th>
<th>Monitor Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATTO_10.226.197.16</td>
<td>Bridge Number 16</td>
<td>Atto</td>
<td>FibreBridge 6500N</td>
<td>2000001086603824</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATTO_FibreBridge6500N_2</td>
<td>Not Set</td>
<td>Atto</td>
<td>FibreBridge 6500N</td>
<td>20000010866037e8</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATTO_FibreBridge6500N_3</td>
<td>Not Set</td>
<td>Atto</td>
<td>FibreBridge 6500N</td>
<td>2000001086609e0e</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATTO_FibreBridge6500N_4</td>
<td>Not Set</td>
<td>Atto</td>
<td>FibreBridge 6500N</td>
<td>2000001086609c06</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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'.
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 and storage bridge add commands respectively.

Examples

The following command triggers a refresh for the SNMP data:

```
cluster1::*> storage bridge refresh
cluster1::*> 
```

Related references

storage switch add on page 897
storage bridge add on page 735

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bridge</th>
<th>Symbolic Name</th>
<th>Vendor</th>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Bridge WWN</th>
<th>Is Monitored</th>
<th>Monitor Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATTO_FibreBridge6500N_1</td>
<td>Bridge Number 16</td>
<td>Atto</td>
<td>FibreBridge 6500N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

storage bridge commands 737
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 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

\([-\text{instance}]\)

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.

\[-\text{name <text>}\] - Bridge Name

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the name you specify.

\[-\text{wwn <text>}\] - Bridge World Wide Name

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the bridge wwn you specify.

\[-\text{model <text>}\] - Bridge Model

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the bridge model you specify.

\[-\text{vendor \{unknown|Atto\}}\] - Bridge Vendor

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the bridge vendor you specify.

\[-\text{fw-version <text>}\] - Bridge Firmware Version

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the bridge firmware version you specify.

\[-\text{serial-number <text>}\] - Bridge Serial Number

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the bridge serial number you specify.

\[-\text{address <IP Address>}\] - Bridge IP Address

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the bridge IP address you specify.

\[-\text{is-monitoring-enabled \{true|false\}}\] - Is Monitoring Enabled for Bridge?

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the bridge monitoring value you specify.

\[-\text{status \{unknown|ok|error\}}\] - Bridge Status

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the bridge monitoring status you specify.

\[-\text{profile-data-last-successful-refresh-timestamp MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [+|-]hh:mm}\] - 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.

\[-\text{symbolic-name <text>}\] - Bridge Symbolic Name

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the symbolic name you specify.

\[-\text{snmp-community <text>}\] - SNMP Community Set on the Bridge

Displays information only about the storage bridges that match the bridge SNMP community you specify.

\[-\text{error-text-list <text>, ...}\] - Bridge Error Description List

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the errors you specify.

\[-\text{temp-sensor-name <text>}\] - Temperature Sensor Name

Displays information only about the storage bridges that have the temperature sensor with the name you specify.

\[-\text{min-safe-oper-temp <integer>}\] - 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-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.

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.

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-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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bridge</th>
<th>Symbolic Name</th>
<th>Vendor</th>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Bridge WWN</th>
<th>Is Monitored</th>
<th>Monitor Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATTO_10.226.197.16</td>
<td>ATTO    FibreBridge 6500N</td>
<td>2000001086603824</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>ok</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATTO_10.226.197.17</td>
<td>Atto    FibreBridge 6500N</td>
<td>20000010866037e8</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>ok</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATTO_10.226.197.18</td>
<td>Not Set</td>
<td>Atto</td>
<td>FibreBridge 6500N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Commands: Manual Page Reference
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: -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Initiator Side</th>
<th>Target Side</th>
<th>Port</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dpg-mcc-3240-15-b1</td>
<td>0c mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-3:1-29</td>
<td>mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-1:1-25</td>
<td>2100001086603824</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor Name</th>
<th>Reading</th>
<th>Oper Temp</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chassis Temperature Sensor</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>70 normal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```

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
```
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_10.226.197.48
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:

```
```
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ports</th>
<th>Vendor</th>
<th>Serial Number</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Capability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>AVAGO</td>
<td>AD1020A01FC</td>
<td>AFBR-57D7APZ</td>
<td>8Gbps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>AVAGO</td>
<td>AD1020A01F7</td>
<td>AFBR-57D7APZ</td>
<td>8Gbps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Last Update Timestamp: 10/22/2015 13:27:37 -04:00

SAS QSFP:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ports</th>
<th>Vendor</th>
<th>Serial Number</th>
<th>SFP Type</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Molex Inc.</td>
<td>005820292</td>
<td>passive-copper</td>
<td>112-00176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Last Update Timestamp: -

Mini-SAS HD:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ports</th>
<th>Vendor</th>
<th>Serial Number</th>
<th>SFP Type</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bridge Name: ATTO_10.226.197.48
Bridge WWN: 20000010866002d0
```
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:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Port Mode</th>
<th>Speed</th>
<th>Neg</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Sync</th>
<th>CRC</th>
<th>Rx Words</th>
<th>Tx Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>n-port</td>
<td>8gb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2721271731</td>
<td>3049186605</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>offline</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>6Gbps</td>
<td>2110</td>
<td>1794</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Last Update Time: 8/12/2014 12:34:37 -04:00
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.16L lun0.
- 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:fc1:11.08L lun1.

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.

|--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} - 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 auto assignment 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:

```bash
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:

```bash
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:

```bash
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:

```bash
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.
```

```bash
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:
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.

```
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` 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.
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:

```bash
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 <nvramid>` - Current Home ID
  This specifies the serial number of the failed node.

- `--newhomeid <nvramid>` - New Home ID
  This specifies the serial number of the node that is to take ownership of the failed node's disks.

- `--force [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:

```bash
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:

```bash
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` 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`.

**Parameters**

-\(\text{-disk }<\text{disk path name}>\) - 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
```

**Related references**

- `storage disk removeowner` on page 757
- `storage disk replace` on page 758
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

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758 Commands: Manual Page Reference
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.
- **resetall** - 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.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.

| [-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 resetall
```

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 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".

766  Commands: Manual Page Reference
• 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 <nvramid>] - 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:

[-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.
• 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 VMware ESX. 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 <nvramid>] - 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 <nvramid>] - 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 <nvramid>] - 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.

Selects information about disks that have the specified data partition home owner system ID. Used with root-data partitioned disks.

[~-data1-home-id <nvramid>] - 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 <nvramid>] - 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 {<nodename>|local}] - Disaster Recovery Home
   Selects information about disks that have the specified Disaster home node.

[-dr-home-id <nvramid>] - Disaster Recovery Home System ID
   Selects information about disks whose Disaster home node has the specified system id.

[-error-type {onepath|onedomain|control|foreign|toobig|toosmall|invalidblocksize|
targetsymmap|deviceassymmap|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.
   • targetsymmap = The array LUN is presented more than once on a single target port.
   • deviceassymmap = 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 <nvramid>] - 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 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 <nvramid>] - 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.

[-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|eaar|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, eaar, 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.

[-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}] - 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> {<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.

Examples
The following example displays information about all disks:

```
cluster1::> storage disk show

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disk</th>
<th>Container</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Aggregate</th>
<th>Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Size</td>
<td>Shelf</td>
<td>Bay</td>
<td>Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>10GB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>spare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.4</td>
<td>78.59GB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>spare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.12</td>
<td>10GB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>spare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.12</td>
<td>10GB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>broken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.7</td>
<td>78.59GB</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>aggregate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.6</td>
<td>78.59GB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>broken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.10</td>
<td>78.59GB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>aggregate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.9</td>
<td>78.59GB</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>aggregate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.0</td>
<td>10GB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>aggregate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
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_HKURO500SSX
Serial Number: ZAKAS0GH
UID: 1FF17846:0A419201:9325845A:
3ABD5075:00000000:00000000:00000000:00000000:00000000
BPS: 512
Physical Size: 10.15GB
Position: present
Checksum Compatibility: block
Aggregate: -
Plex: -
```

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 Physical
Position | Disk | Bay | Chan | Pool | Type | RPM | Size | 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
Position | Disk | Bay | Chan | Pool | Type | RPM | 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
```

Commands: Manual Page Reference
The following example displays RAID-related information about spares:

cluster1::> storage disk show -spare
Original Owner: node1
Checksum Compatibility: block

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disk</th>
<th>HA Shelf</th>
<th>Bay</th>
<th>Chan</th>
<th>Pool</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>RPM</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1.23</td>
<td>0b</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Pool0</td>
<td>FCAL</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>132.8GB</td>
<td>134.2GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.25</td>
<td>0b</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Pool0</td>
<td>FCAL</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>132.8GB</td>
<td>134.9GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.26</td>
<td>0b</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Pool1</td>
<td>FCAL</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>132.8GB</td>
<td>133.9GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.27</td>
<td>0b</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Pool1</td>
<td>FCAL</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>132.8GB</td>
<td>134.2GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Home Owner: node2
Checksum Compatibility: block

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disk</th>
<th>HA Shelf</th>
<th>Bay</th>
<th>Chan</th>
<th>Pool</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>RPM</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1.19</td>
<td>0a</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Pool1</td>
<td>FCAL</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>132.8GB</td>
<td>133.9GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.20</td>
<td>0a</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Pool1</td>
<td>FCAL</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>132.8GB</td>
<td>133.9GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.21</td>
<td>0a</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Pool1</td>
<td>FCAL</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>132.8GB</td>
<td>133.9GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[...]

The following example displays RAID-related information about broken disks:

cluster1::> storage disk show -broken
Original Owner: node1
Checksum Compatibility: block

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disk</th>
<th>Outage Reason</th>
<th>HA Shelf</th>
<th>Bay</th>
<th>Chan</th>
<th>Pool</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>RPM</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1.0</td>
<td>admin failed</td>
<td>0b</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Pool0</td>
<td>FCAL</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>132.8GB</td>
<td>133.9GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.6</td>
<td>admin removed</td>
<td>0b</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Pool1</td>
<td>FCAL</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>132.8GB</td>
<td>134.2GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Original Owner: node2
Checksum Compatibility: block

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disk</th>
<th>Outage Reason</th>
<th>HA Shelf</th>
<th>Bay</th>
<th>Chan</th>
<th>Pool</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>RPM</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1.0</td>
<td>admin failed</td>
<td>0a</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Pool1</td>
<td>FCAL</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>132.8GB</td>
<td>133.9GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.13</td>
<td>admin removed</td>
<td>0a</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Pool1</td>
<td>FCAL</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>132.8GB</td>
<td>133.9GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disk</th>
<th>Outage Reason</th>
<th>HA Shelf</th>
<th>Bay</th>
<th>Chan</th>
<th>Pool</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>RPM</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1.8</td>
<td>admin testing</td>
<td>0b</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Pool0</td>
<td>FCAL</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>132.8GB</td>
<td>133.9GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.11</td>
<td>admin testing</td>
<td>0b</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Pool1</td>
<td>FCAL</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>132.8GB</td>
<td>134.2GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Original Owner: node2
Checksum Compatibility: block

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disk</th>
<th>Outage Reason</th>
<th>HA Shelf</th>
<th>Bay</th>
<th>Chan</th>
<th>Pool</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>RPM</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

4 entries were displayed.

storage disk commands
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
    Root pvaruncluster-2-01 pvaruncluster-2-01 4087518786 4087518786
    Data1 - - - -
    Data2 pvaruncluster-2-01 pvaruncluster-2-01 4087518786 4087518786
VMw-1.18 Container pvaruncluster-2-01 pvaruncluster-2-01 4087518786 4087518786
    Root - - - -
    Data1 pvaruncluster-2-01 pvaruncluster-2-01 4087518786 4087518786
    Data2 pvaruncluster-2-01 pvaruncluster-2-01 4087518786 4087518786
```

Related references

- `storage aggregate show-status` on page 701

**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 unfailing a disk. This command cannot be reversed once it is invoked. The default value is false.
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" 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 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

Related references

storage disk firmware update on page 784
storage firmware download on page 840

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. Zeroing a disk writes zeros to the entire disk and must be done before a disk can be reused in another aggregate.

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:

```
cluster1:/> storage disk zerospares -owner node4
```

### 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**

```plaintext
{[-fields <fieldname>, ...]
  If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You 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:

[-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|notallflasdisk}, ...] - 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 -fields firmware-revision` command. The following example displays partial output from the `storage disk show -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` 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 -fields firmware-revision` command. The following example displays partial output from the `storage disk show -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`:
Related references

*storage disk show* on page 761

*storage firmware download* on page 840

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Update State</th>
<th>Waiting</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Total Completion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>running</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>4 1.3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node2</td>
<td>idle</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>0 -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node3</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>0 -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

### 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 -node * -bkg-firmware-update` command.

You can download the latest firmware on the node by using the `storage firmware download` 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 -fields firmware-revision` command. The following example displays partial output from the `storage disk show -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 only automatically update filesystem disks contained in RAID4 volumes. Firmware updates for spares and filesystem disks contained within RAID-DP, mirrored RAID-DP and mirrored RAID4 volumes will be done 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 

   -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. For filesystem disks, this capability currently exists within RAID-DP, mirrored RAID-DP, and mirrored RAID4 volume types. To ensure a faster boot process, no firmware is downloaded to spares and filesystem disks contained in the previous volume types. However, firmware updates for disks within RAID4 volumes are done at boot. RAID4 volumes can be temporarily (or permanently) upgraded to RAID-DP to automatically enable background firmware update capability.

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 

   -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 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 -fields firmware-revision command. The following example displays partial output from the storage disk show -fields firmware-revision command, where the firmware version for the disks is NA01:

```
cluster1::> storage disk show -fields firmware-revision

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>disk</th>
<th>firmware-revision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0.0</td>
<td>NA01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0.1</td>
<td>NA01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0.2</td>
<td>NA01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
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.
```

Related references
- `storage disk option modify` on page 787
- `storage firmware download` on page 840
- `storage disk show` on page 761

**Storage disk option Command**

Manage disk options

The `storage disk option modify` 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Bkg. FW. Upd.</th>
<th>Auto Copy</th>
<th>Auto Assign</th>
<th>Auto Assign Policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node2</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>off</td>
<td></td>
<td>default</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Bkg. FW. Upd.</th>
<th>Auto Copy</th>
<th>Auto Assign</th>
<th>Auto Assign Policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node2</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>off</td>
<td></td>
<td>default</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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            on            default
```

**storage disk commands**
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 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 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.

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::>

Related references

storage encryption disk revert-to-original-state on page 792
storage encryption disk show-status on page 797

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 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 default manufacture secure ID (MSID), indicated by a key ID with the special value 0x0. Verify the key IDs by using the storage encryption disk show 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 reenable I/O operations.

[ -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 
\textit{--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.

\textbf{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 \textit{--data-key-id} and \textit{--fips-key-id} parameters require one of the key IDs that appear in the output of the \textit{security key-manager query} command.

\begin{verbatim}
cluster1::> storage encryption disk modify --data-key-id 6A1E21D8000000010000000000000005A1E8F26FD68E76549C019F2350 --disk 2.10.*
Info: Starting modify on 14 disks.
View the status of the operation by using the storage encryption disk show-status command.
\end{verbatim}

The following command changes the FIPS AK and sets the device into FIPS-compliance mode. Note that the \textit{--fips-key-id} parameter requires one of the key IDs that appear in the output of the \textit{security key-manager query} command.

\begin{verbatim}
cluster1::> storage encryption disk modify --fips-key-id 6A1E21D8000000010000000000000005A1E8F26FD68E76549C019F2350 2.10.*
Info: Starting modify on 14 disks.
View the status of the operation by using the storage encryption disk show-status command.
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Related references}

\textit{storage encryption disk show-status} on page 797
\textit{storage encryption disk show} on page 794
\textit{security key-manager query} on page 410
\textit{security key-manager create-key} on page 409

\textit{storage encryption disk revert-to-original-state}

Revert a self-encrypting disk to its original, as-manufactured state

\textbf{Availability}: This command is available to \textit{cluster} administrators at the \textit{admin} privilege level.

\textbf{Description}

Some self-encrypting disks (SEDs) are capable of an operation that restores them as much as possible to their as-manufactured state. The \textit{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 show by the output of the \textit{storage disk show} command.

The command releases the cluster shell after launching the operation. Monitor the output of the \textit{storage encryption disk show-status} command for command completion.

Upon completion of the operation, all authentication keys (AKs) of the SED have been returned to the default manufacture secure ID (MSID), all data sanitized, the data band unlocked, and other vendor-unique encryption-related parameters reinitialized.
Parameters

-disk <disk path name> - Disk Name

The name of the SED to be reverted to its as-manufactured state. See storage disk modify 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 AC65PYF8CG45YZABUQJKM98WV2VZGRLD
```

Related references

- storage disk show on page 761
- storage encryption disk show-status on page 797

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:

- Changes the disk encryption key to a new random value
- Resets the power-on lock state to false
- Sets the data authentication key (AK) to the default manufacture secure ID (MSID).

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 command for command completion.

Upon command completion, you may return the SED to service using the storage disk unfail command in advanced privilege mode. You might also need to reestablish ownership of the SED using the storage disk assign 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 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 -disk parameter with the
asterisk wildcard(*). If you sanitize active disks, the nodes might not be able to continue operation and 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` command.
```

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.
```

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` command.
```

**Related references**

- `storage disk show` on page 761
- `storage encryption disk show-status` on page 797
- `storage disk unfail` on page 778
- `storage disk assign` on page 751

**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, then 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, then only the SEDs in that container are displayed. See the man page for the `storage disk show` command for a description of the container name. Use the `storage aggregate show-status` and `storage disk show` commands to determine which aggregates the SEDs are in.

```
[-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. 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 -data-key-id key-id` to protect the data. Use `storage encryption disk modify -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 -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:

```bash
cluster1::> storage encryption disk show
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disk</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Data Key ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>0x0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1.0</td>
<td>part</td>
<td>0x0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.2</td>
<td>data</td>
<td>0A9C9FC00000000100000000000000000345CFD1BAD310CA8EDB377D439FB5C9A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.10.0</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>0A53ED2A000000000001000000000000BEDC1B27AD3F0DB8891375AED2F34D0B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.10.1</td>
<td>part</td>
<td>0A9C9FC00000000100000000000000000345CFD1BAD310CA8EDB377D439FB5C9A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.10.2</td>
<td>full</td>
<td>0A9C9FC00000000100000000000000000345CFD1BAD310CA8EDB377D439FB5C9A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

```bash
cluster1::> storage encryption disk show -fips
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disk</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>FIPS-Compliance Key ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>0x0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1.0</td>
<td>part</td>
<td>0A53ED2A00000000000100000000000000C1B27AD3F0DB8891375AED2F34D0BBED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.2</td>
<td>data</td>
<td>0x0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.10.0</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>0A53ED2A00000000000100000000000000BEDC1B27AD3F0DB8891375AED2F34D0B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.10.1</td>
<td>part</td>
<td>0A9C9FC00000000100000000000000000345CFD1BAD310CA8EDB377D439FB5C9A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.10.2</td>
<td>full</td>
<td>0A9C9FC00000000100000000000000000345CFD1BAD310CA8EDB377D439FB5C9A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

```bash
cluster1::> storage encryption disk show -disk 1.10.1
```

Disk Name: 1.10.1

- Key ID of the Current Data Authentication Key: 0A9C9FC00000000100000000000000000345CFD1BAD310CA8EDB377D439FB5C9A
- Key ID of the Current FIPS Authentication Key: 0A9C9FC00000000100000000000000000345CFD1BAD310CA8EDB377D439FB5C9A
- Is Power-On Lock Protection Enabled?: true
- Mode of SED Data and FIPS-Compliance Protection: open

**Related references**

- `storage disk show` on page 761
- `storage aggregate show-status` on page 701
- `storage encryption disk modify` on page 791
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 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 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.

```
class::> 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:

```
class::> storage encryption disk show-status
  SED                  Latest  Start             Execution  Disks  Disks  Disk
  Node     Support Request Timestamp          Time (sec) Begun   Done 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
```

```
class::> storage encryption disk show-status
  SED                  Latest  Start             Execution  Disks  Disks  Disk
  Node     Support Request Timestamp          Time (sec) Begun   Done 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
```

Related references

- `storage encryption disk` on page 790
- `storage encryption disk destroy` on page 790
- `storage encryption disk modify` on page 791
- `storage encryption disk revert-to-original-state` on page 792
- `storage encryption disk sanitize` on page 793

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|deviceasymmap|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
------------------------
vnvci9124s54:1-24.126L23 (600a0b800019e999000036b24bac3983): This array LUN reports an invalid block size and is not usable. Only a block size of 512 is supported.
```

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` command to check the status of giveback operations.

Note:
- 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` 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` 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` 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
```

Related references
- `storage failover modify` on page 801
- `storage failover show-giveback` on page 820
- `storage aggregate show` on page 682

**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`.

  [-check-partner {true|false}] - Check Partner Enabled
  This optionally specifies whether the node checks its partner’s readiness before initiating a giveback operation when the `storage failover giveback` command is run. The default setting is `true`, which reduces downtime caused by a giveback operation.
[-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 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`.

```
[-bypass-takeover-optimization {true|false}] - Bypass Takeover Optimization Enabled
```

This optionally specifies whether operator-initiated planned takeovers will be optimized. If the option is set to
true, the takeover optimization will be bypassed. If the option is set to false, the operator-initiated planned
takeover will be optimized. If the planned takeover is optimized, then all SFO aggregates will be relocated
serially to the node that is taking over, prior to takeover. This reduces client outage. The default value for this
option is false.

```
[-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.

```
[-auto-giveback-override-vetoes {true|false}] - Auto-giveback Override Vetoes Enabled
```

This optionally specifies whether long-running operations (for instance, NDMP dump/restoration, volume
verification, etc.) are terminated and partner veto votes are overridden when an automatic giveback operation is
initiated. When this option is set to false, the automatic giveback operation is deferred until the long-running
operations have completed and will also take into consideration partner veto votes. The default setting is
`false`.

```
[-auto-giveback-cifs-terminate-minutes <integer>] - Auto Giveback Delay Before Terminating CIFS
(minutes)
```

This option can be used to specify the number of minutes to delay an automatic giveback before terminating
CIFS clients that have open files. During the delay, the system periodically sends notices to the affected
workstations. If 0 (zero) minutes are specified, then CIFS clients will be terminated immediately.
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
```

Related references
- `storage failover giveback` on page 799
- `system node reboot` on page 1033

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
• SHELFF_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
  • SHELFF_HOT
  • PARTNER_REVERT_IN_PROGRESS
  • LOCAL_REVERT_IN_PROGRESS
  • PARTNER_TAKEOVER
  • LOCAL_TAKEOVER
  • HALT_NOTKOVER
  • LOG_UNSINC
  • 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 msecs 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 msecs 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 msecs 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 msecs 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_PROGESS - Revert is in progress
- NOTKOVER_HALAT_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.

[-check-partner {true|false}] - Check Partner Enabled
Selects the nodes that have the specified partner-checking 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.

[-bypass-takeover-optimization {true|false}] - Bypass Takeover Optimization Enabled
Selects the nodes that have the specified bypass-takeover-optimization setting. If the value is set to true then optimized operator-initiated planned takeover is bypassed. Operator initiated planned takeover is optimized when SFO aggregates are relocated serially to the partner prior to takeover. This reduces client outage. If the value is set to false then optimized operator-initiated planned takeover is enabled on this node.

[-aggregate-migration-timeout <integer>] - Aggregate Migration Timeout (secs) (privilege: advanced)
Selects the nodes that have the specified aggregate migration timeout.

[-auto-giveback-override-vetoes {true|false}] - Auto-giveback Override Vetoes Enabled
Selects the nodes that have the specified auto-giveback-override-vetoes setting.
[-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 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

```-auto-giveback-cifs-terminate-minutes <integer> [-]```
Auto Giveback Delay Before Terminating CIFS (minutes)
If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the storage-failover configuration or configurations that have the specified auto giveback delay before terminating CIFS.

```-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
+----------+----------+--------------+------------------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Partner</th>
<th>Possible</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node0</td>
<td>node1</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>Connected to node1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node2</td>
<td>node3</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>Connected to node3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>node0</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>Connected to node0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node3</td>
<td>node2</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>Connected to node2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
+----------+----------+--------------+------------------+
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:

```plaintext
node::> storage failover show-giveback
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**

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

If this parameter is specified, the command displays the specified fields for all nodes, in column style output.
If this parameter is specified, the command displays the same detailed information as for the \texttt{-node} parameter, but for all nodes.

\textbf{[-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.

\textbf{[-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.

\textbf{[-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.

\textbf{[-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.

\section*{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.

\input{example1}

\begin{verbatim}
cluster1::> storage failover show-takeover
Node       Node Status           Aggregate      Takeover Status
---------- --------------------- -------------- -------------------------------
nodeA      Takeover not attempted.  -              -
nodeB      Takeover not attempted.  -              -
\end{verbatim}

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.

\input{example2}

\begin{verbatim}
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.
\end{verbatim}
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 
```
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
```
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
{}

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

- [ ]
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: -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alert Type</th>
<th>Alert Event</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Takeover</th>
<th>Last Received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>system_down</td>
<td>power_loss</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>system_down</td>
<td>12_watchdog_reset</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>system_down</td>
<td>power_off_via_rlm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>system_down</td>
<td>power_cycle_via_rlm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>system_down</td>
<td>reset_via_rlm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>system_down</td>
<td>power_off_via_sp</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>system_down</td>
<td>power_cycle_via_sp</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>system_down</td>
<td>reset_via_sp</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>system_down</td>
<td>post_error</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>system_down</td>
<td>abnormal_reboot</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>system_down</td>
<td>loss_of_heartbeat</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>test</td>
<td>test</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID_mismatch</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key_mismatch</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alerts_throttled</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alert Type</th>
<th>Alert Event</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Takeover</th>
<th>Last Received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

storage failover interconnect commands
Display information about the storage failover interconnect

storage failover interconnect show-link
(DEPRECATED)-Display information about the storage failover interconnect link

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

Description
Note: This command has been deprecated and may be removed from a future version of Data ONTAP. Use the `system ha interconnect status` command instead.

The `storage failover interconnect show-link` command displays information about the storage failover interconnect links 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 information only about the interconnect links on the specified node.

\{-link-number <integer>\} - Link Number

Use this parameter to display information only about nodes that have the number of interconnect links you specify.

\{-link-state <text>\} - Link State

Use this parameter to display information only about the interconnect links that are in the state you specify. Valid values are \textit{up} and \textit{down}.

Examples

The following example displays information about all storage-failover interconnect links in the cluster:

```
cluster1::*> storage failover interconnect show-link
Node          Port Number      Link State
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
node1          0                down
               1                up
node2          0                down
               1                up
4 entries were displayed.
```

Related references

\textit{system ha interconnect status} on page 1006

\textbf{storage failover interconnect status}

(DEPRECATED) - Display the state of the storage failover interconnect and active logical links

\textbf{Availability:} This command is available to cluster administrators at the \textit{advanced} privilege level.

\textbf{Description}

\textbf{Note:} This command has been deprecated and may be removed from a future version of Data ONTAP. Use the \textit{system ha interconnect status} command instead.

The \textit{storage failover interconnect status} command displays status information about the storage failover interconnects in the cluster.

\textbf{Parameters}

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

If you specify the \{-fields <fieldname>, ...\} parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You 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 interconnect status of the nodes you specify.

[-state <text>] - Storage Failover Connection State
Use this parameter to display information only about the interconnects that are in the state you specify.
Possible values are connected and disconnected.

[-active-link <integer>] - Active Logical Link
Use this parameter to display information about the interconnects for the nodes on which the specified logical link is active.

Examples
The following example displays storage-failover interconnect status for all nodes in the cluster:

```
cluster1:*> storage failover interconnect status
Node           Connection State        Active Logical Link
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
node1            Disconnected            1
node2            Disconnected            1
2 entries were displayed.
```

Related references

*system ha interconnect status* on page 1006

**storage failover interconnect statistics commands**
Display statistics for the storage failover interconnect

**storage failover interconnect statistics error commands**
Display error statistics for the storage failover interconnect

**storage failover interconnect statistics error show**
(DEPRECATED)-Display error statistics for the storage failover interconnect

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

**Description**

**Note:** This command has been deprecated and may be removed from a future version of Data ONTAP. Use the following commands instead for all interconnect related error statistics. `statistics show -object ic_error_stats` to display basic error statistics. `statistics show -object ic_vi_errors` to display error statistics that are valid on FAS2000 series. `statistics show -object ic_hw_sinai_nic_stats` to display interconnect hardware specific error statistics on FAS2000 series. `statistics show -object ic_rdma_errors` to display error statistics that are valid on FAS3200 series, FAS6200 series and FAS8000 series. `statistics show -object ic_mvia_stats` to display error statistics that are valid on virtual instance of the Data ONTAP. `statistics show -object ic_hw_error_stats` to display interconnect hardware specific error statistics on FAS6200 series and FAS8000 series. For all the above commands, use `statistics start -object objectname` and `statistics stop -object objectname` commands to start and stop collection of the statistics for the desired object.

The `storage failover interconnect statistics error show` command displays node-specific error statistics about the storage-failover interconnect.
Parameters
{[-fields <fieldname>, ...]}
If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You 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 error statistics for the specified node.

[-type {rv|nvram5-sw|nvram5-hw-error|nvram5-hw-perf|nvram5-port-1|nvram5-port-2}] - Error Statistics Type
Selects the error statistics of the specified type.

[-counter <text>] - Error Counter Name
Selects the error statistics for the specified error counter.

[-value <integer>] - Error Counter Value
Selects the error statistics that match the specified counter value.

Examples
The following example displays the counter named RV connection attempts for statistic type RV on the node named node0:

cluster1::*> storage failover interconnect statistics error show -node node0 -type RV -counter "RV connection attempts"
Node Name : node0
Error Statistics Type : RV
Error Counter Name : RV connection attempts
Counter Value : 2

Related references
statistics show on page 609
statistics start on page 614
statistics stop on page 616

storage failover interconnect statistics performance commands
Display performance statistics for the storage failover interconnect

storage failover interconnect statistics performance basic
(DEPRECATED)-Display basic performance statistics for the storage failover interconnect
Availability: This command is available to cluster administrators at the advanced privilege level.

Description
Note: This command has been deprecated and may be removed from a future version of Data ONTAP. Use the system ha interconnect statistics performance show command instead.

The storage failover interconnect statistics performance basic command displays basic performance statistics for the storage-failover interconnect.
Parameters

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

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You 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

Specify this parameter to display only statistics for the node you specify.

[-counter <text>] - Error Counter Name

Specify this parameter to display only the statistic counter you specify.

[-value <integer>] - Error Counter Value

Specify this parameter to display only statistics that have the value you specify.

Examples

The following example displays basic performance statistics for a node named node0:

```
cluster1::*> storage failover interconnect statistics performance basic -node node0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Counter Name</th>
<th>Counter Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node0</td>
<td>Avg MB/s</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Completion Intr rate(per sec)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elapsed time(secs)</td>
<td>2913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RDMA reads</td>
<td>2914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>avg bytes per xfer</td>
<td>6281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>avg ic_waitdone RDMA-READ time(us)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>avg ic_waitdone time(us)</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>avg nv_vq_lengths</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>avg rnv transfer size</td>
<td>8408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>avg time between rnv msgs(us)</td>
<td>2113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>avg time between rnv transfers(us)</td>
<td>1056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ic_16K+_writes</td>
<td>606052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ic_4k_writes</td>
<td>621335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ic_8k_writes</td>
<td>475766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ic_isdones</td>
<td>2489583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ic_isdones done</td>
<td>411252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ic_isdones not-done</td>
<td>2078331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ic_qmax_waits</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ic_small Writes:</td>
<td>2388998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ic_waits</td>
<td>1006419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nvlogAvg time to sync(msec)</td>
<td>530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nvlogMax time to sync(msec)</td>
<td>530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rnv msg dequeued</td>
<td>1378876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rnv msg not queued</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rnv msg queued</td>
<td>1378876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rnv queue total waittime(us)</td>
<td>72775524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rnv transfers</td>
<td>2757936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>total xfers</td>
<td>4092323</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

28 entries were displayed.

Related references

- system ha interconnect statistics performance show on page 1001

storage failover interconnect statistics performance vi-if

(DEPRECATED)-Display vi-if performance statistics for the storage failover interconnect

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

**Note:** This command has been deprecated and may be removed from a future version of Data ONTAP. Use the following commands instead. `statistics start -object ic_viif_stats` to start collection of the statistics. `statistics show -object ic_viif_stats` to display the collected statistics. `statistics stop -object ic_viif_stats` to stop collection of the statistics.

The `storage failover interconnect statistics performance vi-if` command displays performance statistics on a per-interface basis for the storage-failover interconnect.

**Parameters**

```
[-fields <fieldname>, ...]  
If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You 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  
Specify this parameter to display only statistics for the node you specify.
```

```
[-interface <integer>] - VI_IF Interface  
Specify this parameter to display only statistics for the messaging interface you specify. Possible values are 0 and 1.
```

```
[-counter <text>] - Error Counter Name  
Specify this parameter to display only the statistic counter you specify.
```

```
[-value <integer>] - Error Counter Value  
Specify this parameter to display only statistics that have the counter value you specify.
```

**Examples**

The following example displays per-interface performance statistics for the storage-failover interconnect on a node named `node0a`:

```
cluster1:/> storage failover interconnect statistics performance vi-if node0a
Node    Interface   Counter Name                         Counter Value
node0a  0           Send credit                         35
node0a  0           Send Queue length                   0
node0a  0           Send Queue full                     0
node0a  0           Sent Queue length                   0
node0a  0           Sent data                           86868
node0a  0           Receive Queue length                36
node0a  0           Received data                       86868
node0a  0           Explicit credit updates received    35
node0a  0           Explicit credit updates sent        35
node0a  0           Piggyback credit updates received    1143
node0a  0           Piggyback credit updates sent        1142
node0a  0           Sent mbufs                          1143
node0a  0           Recv mbufs freed by vi_if            1
node0a  0           Recv mbufs freed by client           1143
node0a  1           Send credit                         33
node0a  1           Send Queue length                   0
node0a  1           Send Queue full                     0
node0a  1           Sent Queue length                   1
node0a  1           Sent data                           12230704
node0a  1           Receive Queue length                36
node0a  1           Received data                       12230784
node0a  1           Explicit credit updates received    35
node0a  1           Explicit credit updates sent        35
node0a  1           Piggyback credit updates received    509611
```
Related references

- statistics start on page 614
- statistics show on page 609
- statistics stop on page 616

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
```
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 <nvramid>] - 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-rsrctbl: fmdisk_resumePartnerDi
start_done
6
Pre-rsrctbl: coredump_get_busy_spar
start_done
107
Pre-rsrctbl: raid_preread_labels_be
start_done
1
Pre-rsrctbl: fmdisk_reserve_all
start_done
84
rsrctbl: fmrsrc_giveback_done
start_done
0
rsrctbl: fmic
start_done
0
rsrctbl: fmdisk_reserve
start_done
171
rsrctbl: fm_partnerSlowTimeout
start_done
1
rsrctbl: fmdisk_inventory
start_done
0
rsrctbl: 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
rsrctbl: rdb-ha
start_done
36
rsrctbl: giveback_cleanup_wait
start_done
0
rsrctbl: priority_ha
start_done
0
rsrctbl: raid
start_done
113
rsrctbl: raid_disaster_early
start_done
0
rsrctbl: wafl_nvram_replay
start_done
0
rsrctbl: 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.
840

Commands: Manual Page Reference


**Description**
The `storage firmware download` command downloads ACP processor, disk and shelf firmware to a specified node.

Use the `storage disk firmware update` command to install downloaded disk firmware.

Use the `system node run local storage download shelf` command to install downloaded disk shelf module firmware.

Use the `system node run 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, and tftp.

**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
```

**Related references**

- `storage disk firmware update` on page 784
- `system node run` on page 1036

---

**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} - Target Type

Specifies the type of the target. It is used by the node to determine how to use the LUNs. There are three 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.

-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}]** - 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.

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}]` - 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 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]} - 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node Type</th>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Target Portal</th>
<th>Target Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Admin/Op</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mailbox</td>
<td>mediator</td>
<td>10.235.14.141</td>
<td>iqn.2012-05.local:mailbox.group.1</td>
<td>up/up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>partner</td>
<td>partner</td>
<td>10.63.7.205:65200</td>
<td>iqn.2012-06.com.bsdctl:target0</td>
<td>up/up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
### Examples

```
cluster1::> storage load show -switch  
Initiator port: 0a connected to vnbr3850s4:7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LUN Serial #</th>
<th>Target Port</th>
<th>Switch Port</th>
<th>% I/O</th>
<th>I/O (blocks)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>D600020C00D3</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>D600020C00D4</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>D600020C00EF</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Initiator port: 0c connected to vnci9124s54:1-11.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LUN Serial #</th>
<th>Target Port</th>
<th>Switch Port</th>
<th>% I/O</th>
<th>I/O (blocks)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>D600020C00D9</td>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>D600020C00DA</td>
<td></td>
<td>36</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>D600020C00F0</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Initiator port: 0a connected to vnbr3850s4:8.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LUN Serial #</th>
<th>Target Port</th>
<th>Switch Port</th>
<th>% I/O</th>
<th>I/O (blocks)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>D600020C00D4</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Initiator port: 0c connected to vnci9124s54:1-12.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LUN Serial #</th>
<th>Target Port</th>
<th>Switch Port</th>
<th>% I/O</th>
<th>I/O (blocks)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>D600020C00EF</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>D600020C00F0</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Initiator port: 0c connected to vnci9124s54:1-12.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LUN Serial #</th>
<th>Target Port</th>
<th>Switch Port</th>
<th>% I/O</th>
<th>I/O (blocks)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>D600020C00D3</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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` 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
```

**Related references**

`storage path resume` on page 848
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 -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

Related references
storage path quiesce on page 847

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
- 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 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.
[\[-\text{wait-duration} \langle\text{integer}\rangle\]\] - Wait Duration in minutes

The time duration(minutes) in which path is monitored for path failures.

### Examples

The following example shows the default display.

```plaintext
vbv3170f2a::> storage path show

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Initiator</th>
<th>Array Target Port</th>
<th>TPGN</th>
<th>Speed</th>
<th>Path I/O (KB/s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vbv3170f2a-01</td>
<td>0b</td>
<td>50001fe1500a866c</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 Gb/S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vbv3170f2a-01</td>
<td>0b</td>
<td>50001fe1500a866d</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 Gb/S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vbv3170f2a-01</td>
<td>0c</td>
<td>50001fe1500a866e</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4 Gb/S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vbv3170f2b-03</td>
<td>0a</td>
<td>50001fe1500a866d</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2 Gb/S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vbv3170f2b-03</td>
<td>0c</td>
<td>50001fe1500a866f</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4 Gb/S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 entries were displayed.
```

The following example shows how the information is displayed with the array option.

```plaintext
vnv3070f20b::> storage path show -array

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Side</th>
<th>Initiator I/O</th>
<th>Target Port</th>
<th>Target Side</th>
<th>Path I/O</th>
<th>Initiator</th>
<th>Switch Port</th>
<th>(KB/s)</th>
<th>Switch Port</th>
<th>(KB/s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HITACHI_DF600F_1</td>
<td>50060e80004291c0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>vnbr3850s5:12</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBM_1722_1</td>
<td>200600a0b819e16f</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>vnbr3850s5:15</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 entries were displayed.
```

The following example shows how the information is displayed when grouped by target.

```plaintext
vnv3070f20b::> storage path show -by-target

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Initiator</th>
<th>Array Target Port</th>
<th>TPGN</th>
<th>Speed</th>
<th>Path I/O (KB/s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vbv3170f2a-01</td>
<td>0b</td>
<td>50001fe1500a866c</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 Gb/S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vbv3170f2a-01</td>
<td>0b</td>
<td>50001fe1500a866d</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 Gb/S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vbv3170f2a-01</td>
<td>0c</td>
<td>50001fe1500a866e</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4 Gb/S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vbv3170f2b-03</td>
<td>0a</td>
<td>50001fe1500a866d</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2 Gb/S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vbv3170f2b-03</td>
<td>0c</td>
<td>50001fe1500a866f</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4 Gb/S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 entries were displayed.
```

```plaintext
vnv3070f20b::> storage path show -by-target

| Node: vnv3070f20b
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Array Name: HITACHI_DF600F_1</td>
<td>50060e80004291c0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>vnbr3850s5:12</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 entries were displayed.
```

```plaintext
vnv3070f20b::> storage path show -by-target

| Node: vnv3070f20b
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Array Name: IBM_1722_1</td>
<td>200600a0b819e16f</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>vnbr3850s5:15</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 entries were displayed.
```
The following example shows how the information is displayed with the switch option.

```
vbv3170f2a-01          0b         50001fe1500a866c         vbbr300s1:6
vbbr300s1:2                2   2 Gb/S             9             3
vbv3170f2a-01          0b         50001fe1500a866d         vbbr300s1:7
vbbr300s1:2                2   2 Gb/S             0             0
vbv3170f2a-01          0c         50001fe1500a866e         vbci9124s2:1-7
vbci9124s2:1-3             4   4 Gb/S             0             0
vbv3170f2b-03          0a         50001fe1500a866d         vbbr300s1:7
vbbr300s1:3                1   2 Gb/S             4             1
vbv3170f2b-03          0c         50001fe1500a866f         vbci9124s2:1-8
vbci9124s2:1-4             4   4 Gb/S             4             1
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` 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.
```

5 entries were displayed.
[-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 I/O       Initiator Side     Path I/O          Target Side   Target I/O
                     (KB/s)          Switch Port       (KB/s)          Switch Port       (KB/s)
--------- ------------- -------------------- ------------ -------------------- ------------
0a                    3 vnbr3850s4:4                    3        vnbr3850s5:15            3
200600a0b819e16f IBM_1722_1
0        vnbr3850s5:12            0
500600e80000291c0 HITACHI_DF600F_1
200700a0b819e16f IBM_1722_1
0     vnci9124s54:1-22            0
500600e80000291c2 HITACHI_DF600F_1
4 entries were displayed.
```

Related references

*storage path show* on page 848

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 OnCommand 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` 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` 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` 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` 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` 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` 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).

**Related references**
- `storage pool create` on page 856
- `storage pool show-available-capacity` on page 862
- `storage pool reassign` on page 858
- `storage aggregate add-disks` on page 668
- `storage pool add` on page 854

**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 OnCommand 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` 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Container Name</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Current Size</th>
<th>New Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nodeA_flashpool_1</td>
<td>186.2GB</td>
<td>558.7GB</td>
<td>744.9GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nodeB_flashpool_1</td>
<td>186.2GB</td>
<td>558.7GB</td>
<td>744.9GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Available Capacity)</td>
<td>372.5GB</td>
<td>1.09TB</td>
<td>1.45TB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Container Name</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Current Size</th>
<th>New Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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":

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disk</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0.12</td>
<td>744.9GB</td>
<td>SSD</td>
<td>cluster-1-01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New Allocation Unit Size: 744.8GB
Capacity will be allocated in the following way:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Container Name</th>
<th>Capacity To Be Added</th>
<th>Current Size</th>
<th>New Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nodeA_flashpool_1</td>
<td>186.2GB</td>
<td>558.7GB</td>
<td>744.9GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nodeB_flashpool_1</td>
<td>186.2GB</td>
<td>558.7GB</td>
<td>744.9GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Available Capacity)</td>
<td>372.5GB</td>
<td>1.09TB</td>
<td>1.45TB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
```

**Related references**

- *storage pool create* on page 856

---

**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* 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* 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 OnCommand 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.

```shell
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.

```shell
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.

```shell
cluster1::> storage pool create -storage-pool SP3 -disk-list 1.0.13, 1.0.15, 1.0.17, 1.0.19
```

Related references

storage pool reassign on page 858
storage aggregate add-disks on page 668

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Storage Pool</th>
<th>Storage SyncMirror</th>
<th>Allocation Unit</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node-a</td>
<td>SP3</td>
<td>SSD</td>
<td>Pool0</td>
<td>372.5GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node-b</td>
<td>SP3</td>
<td>SSD</td>
<td>Pool0</td>
<td>372.5GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Storage Pool</th>
<th>Storage SyncMirror</th>
<th>Allocation Unit</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node-a</td>
<td>SP2</td>
<td>SSD</td>
<td>Pool0</td>
<td>744.9GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node-b</td>
<td>SP2</td>
<td>SSD</td>
<td>Pool0</td>
<td>744.9GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 entries were displayed.
```

```
cluster1::*> storage pool reassign -storage-pool SP2 -from-node node-b -to-node node-a -allocation-units 1
```
cluster1::*> storage pool show-available-capacity -storage-pool SP2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Storage Pool</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Pool</th>
<th>Unit size</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Usable Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node-a</td>
<td>SP2</td>
<td>SSD</td>
<td>Pool0</td>
<td>744.9GB</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.18TB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node-b</td>
<td>SP2</td>
<td>SSD</td>
<td>Pool0</td>
<td>744.9GB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 entries were displayed.

Related references

storage pool show-available-capacity on page 862

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 node-a,node-b  7.27TB
SmallSP             SSD        2 node-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 ThisAggregate
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` 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Storage Pool</th>
<th>Storage Type</th>
<th>SyncMirror Pool</th>
<th>Allocation Unit size</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Total Usable Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node-a</td>
<td>SP1</td>
<td>SSD</td>
<td>Pool0</td>
<td>558.7GB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>558.7GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node-b</td>
<td>SP1</td>
<td>SSD</td>
<td>Pool0</td>
<td>558.7GB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>558.7GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node-a</td>
<td>SP2</td>
<td>SSD</td>
<td>Pool0</td>
<td>744.9GB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.45TB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node-b</td>
<td>SP2</td>
<td>SSD</td>
<td>Pool0</td>
<td>744.9GB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>744.9GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related references
storage aggregate add-disks on page 668

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}]` - 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disk</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Usable Size</th>
<th>Total Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0.16</td>
<td>SSD</td>
<td>745.0GB</td>
<td>745.2GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0.18</td>
<td>SSD</td>
<td>745.0GB</td>
<td>745.2GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0.20</td>
<td>SSD</td>
<td>745.0GB</td>
<td>745.2GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0.22</td>
<td>SSD</td>
<td>745.0GB</td>
<td>745.2GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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}]` - 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.

[-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},...] - 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Speed (Gb/s)</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>0a</td>
<td>SAS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>disabled</td>
<td>offline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>0b</td>
<td>SAS</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>1a</td>
<td>FC</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>disabled</td>
<td>offline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>FC</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node2</td>
<td>0a</td>
<td>SAS</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node2</td>
<td>0b</td>
<td>SAS</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>online-degraded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node2</td>
<td>1a</td>
<td>FC</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node2</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>FC</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>online</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example displays detailed information about port 0a on node node1:

```bash
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` and `storage raid-options show` 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 5 GB per hour. The default value for this option is 600, which is a rate of approximately 1 GB 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.

**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.

**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 increases. The possible values are 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.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. The default schedule is daily
at 1 a.m. for the duration of 4 hours except on Sunday when it is 12 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 scheduled 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.

Related references

storage raid-options modify on page 873
storage raid-options show on page 874

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 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 command.

- **[-value <text>]** - Option Value

  This parameter specifies the value of the selected RAID option.

Related references

storage raid-options show on page 874
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 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*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Constraint</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>raid.scrub.perf_impact</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>only_one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>raid.scrub.schedule</td>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 entries were displayed.
```
Related references

storage raid-options on page 870
storage raid-options modify on page 873

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)
• Port speed at which the Host Bus Adapter (HBA) is running
• I/O throughput in Kbytes/sec
• Rate of I/O operations per second

[-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)
• Location of the fan in the storage shelf
• 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

[-errors]
Displays the following error status information about the storage shelves which have errors:
• Error type
• Error severity
• Component
• Error description
• Corrective action

[-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
• Status of the firmware update on the module
• 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
• Location of the module within the storage shelf

[-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
• Negotiated physical link rate of the SAS port in Gb/s
• Power 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
• 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
• Location of the power supply unit within the storage shelf
• Voltage sensor number
• Voltage detected by the voltage sensor, in volts (V)
• Operational status of the voltage sensor
• Location of the voltage sensor within the storage shelf
• Current sensor number
• Current detected by the current sensor, in milliamps (mA)
• Operational status of the current sensor
• Location of the current sensor within the storage shelf
• PSU power rating in watts
• PSU crest factor
• Power drawn from the PSU in watts

|-instance

Displays expanded information about all the storage shelves in the system. If a storage shelf is specified, then this parameter displays the same detailed information for the storage shelf you specify as does the -shelf parameter.

|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} - Shelf Module Type

Displays information only about the storage shelves that match the module-type you specify.

|connection-type {unknown | fc | sas} - 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|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_drv_fault|byp_drvcycle|byp_drv_pwr|byp_clk_bits|byp_drvcycle|byp_crc_burst_thr|byp_data_timeout|byp_gen|byp_init|byp_lip_burst_thr|byp_lip_f8|byp_lip_rate_thr|byp_lipf7|byp_lth|byp_present|byp_no_drive|byp_osci|byp_other_thr|byp_reclos|byp_rport|byp_stall_thr|byp_wrd_burst_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_emulate_reserve|phy_dis_inval_dword|phy_dis_inval_dword_burst|phy_dis_loss_dword|phy_dis_loss_dword_burst|phy_dis_manual|phy_dis_mirored|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.

[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|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.
- Fibre Channel Port Operational Status

Displays information only about the storage shelves with FC Ports that match the operational status you specify.

- Power Supply Unit ID

Displays information only about the storage shelves with power supply units (PSU) that match the unit IDs you specify.

- Power Supply Unit Location

Displays information only about the storage shelves with PSUs that are located at the specified location inside the shelf.

- Power Supply Unit Type

Displays information only about the storage shelves with PSUs that match the PSU types you specify.

- Power Supply Unit Part Number

Displays information only about the storage shelves with PSUs that match the PSU part number you specify.

- Power Supply Unit Serial Number

Displays information only about the storage shelves with PSUs that match the PSU serial numbers you specify.

- Power Supply Unit Reset Capability

Displays information only about the storage shelves with reset capable PSUs (true) or reset incapable PSUs (false).

- Power Supply Unit Enable/Disable Status

Displays information only about the storage shelves with PSUs that are enabled (true) or disabled (false).

- Power Supply Unit Firmware Version

Displays information only about the storage shelves with PSUs that have the firmware version you specify.

- Operational Status

Displays information only about the storage shelves with PSUs that match the operational status you specify.

- Power Supply Power Ratings In Watts

Displays information only about the storage shelves with PSUs that match the power rating you specify.

- Power Supply Crest Factor

Displays information only about the storage shelves with PSUs that match the crest factor value you specify.

- Power Drawn From PSU In Watts

 Displays information only about the storage shelves with PSUs that match the drawn power you specify.

- 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}, ...] - 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shelf Name</th>
<th>Shelf ID</th>
<th>Serial Number</th>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6000270148</td>
<td>DS2246</td>
<td>IOM6</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6000001183</td>
<td>DS2246</td>
<td>IOM6</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6000003844</td>
<td>DS2246</td>
<td>IOM6</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>SHJ000000013A9E</td>
<td>DS4246</td>
<td>IOM6</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>SHJ000000013A84</td>
<td>DS4246</td>
<td>IOM6</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6000005555</td>
<td>DS2246</td>
<td>IOM6</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>OPS4417021829F0</td>
<td>DS14-Mk2-AT</td>
<td>AT-FCX</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>OPS65200218EF42</td>
<td>DS14-Mk2-AT</td>
<td>AT-FCX</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>OPS6773421015EF</td>
<td>DS14-Mk4-FC</td>
<td>ESH4</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

9 entries were displayed.
```
cluster1::>
```

The following example displays expanded information about a storage shelf named 3.2:

```
cluster1::> storage shelf show -shelf 3.2 -instance

Shelf Name: 3.2
Stack ID: 3
Shelf ID: 2
Shelf UID: 50:05:0c:c0:02:18:ef:42
Serial Number: OPS65200218EF42
Module Type: AT-FCX
Model: DS14-Mk2-AT
Shelf Vendor: XYRATEX
Disk Count: 14
Connection Type: FC
Shelf State: Online
Status: Normal

Paths:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Controller Port</th>
<th>Initiator Port</th>
<th>Initiator Side Switch Port</th>
<th>Target Side Switch Port</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stsw-3270-01</td>
<td>0a</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stsw-3270-01</td>
<td>0b</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stsw-3270-02</td>
<td>0c</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stsw-3270-02</td>
<td>0d</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Errors:
```
```

cluster1::>
```

The following example displays information about the power supplies, voltage sensors and current sensors of the storage shelf 3.2:

```
cluster1::> storage shelf show -shelf 3.2 -power

Shelf Name: 2.1
Stack ID: 2
```

```
The following example displays information about the cooling elements and temperature sensors inside the storage shelf 3.2:

```
cluster1::> storage shelf show -shelf 3.2 -cooling

Shelf Name: 3.2
Stack ID: 3
Shelf ID: 2
Shelf UID: 50:05:0c:c0:02:18:ef:42
Serial Number: OPS65200218EF42
Module Type: AT-FCX
Model: DS14-Mk2-AT
Shelf Vendor: XYRATEX
Disk Count: 14
Connection Type: FC
Shelf State: Online
Status: Normal

Fans:
Fan #  Fan Speed Operational Fan Status Location
-----  ---------  -------------  ----------------------
1      - RPM  normal         N/A
2      - RPM  normal         N/A
```

The following example displays information about the cooling elements and temperature sensors inside the storage shelf 3.2:
The following example displays information about the connectivity from the node to the storage shelf 3.2:

```
cluster1::> storage shelf show -shelf 3.2 -connectivity

Shelf Name: 3.2
Stack ID: 3
Shelf ID: 2
Shelf UID: 50:05:0c:c0:02:18:ef:42
Serial Number: OPS65200218EF42
Module Type: AT-FCX
Model: DS14-Mk2-AT
Shelf Vendor: XYRATEX
Disk Count: 14
Connection Type: FC
Shelf State: Online
Status: Normal

Paths:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Controller Port</th>
<th>Initiator Port</th>
<th>Initiator Speed</th>
<th>I/O KB/s</th>
<th>IOPS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stsw-3270-01</td>
<td>0a</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stsw-3270-01</td>
<td>0b</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stsw-3270-02</td>
<td>0c</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stsw-3270-02</td>
<td>0d</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Errors:
-------

```

The following example displays information about the disk bays of the storage shelf 3.2:

```
cluster1::> storage shelf show -shelf 3.2 -bay

Shelf Name: 3.2
Stack ID: 3
Shelf ID: 2
Shelf UID: 50:05:0c:c0:02:18:ef:42
Serial Number: OPS65200218EF42
Module Type: AT-FCX
Model: DS14-Mk2-AT
Shelf Vendor: XYRATEX
Disk Count: 14
Connection Type: FC
Shelf State: Online
Status: Normal

```

Errors:
-------

---

cluster1::>

---

cluster1::>

---
The following example displays information about the ports of the storage shelf 3.2:

```
cluster1::> storage shelf show -shelf 3.2 -port

Shelf Name: 3.2
Stack ID: 3
Shelf ID: 2
Shelf UID: 50:05:0c:c0:02:18:ef:42
Serial Number: OPS65200218EF42
Module Type: AT-FCX
Model: DS14-Mk2-AT
Shelf Vendor: XYRATEX
Disk Count: 14
Connection Type: FC
Shelf State: Online
Status: Normal

SAS Ports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phy #</th>
<th>Port Type</th>
<th>WWPN</th>
<th>Port Speed</th>
<th>Negotiated Port Speed</th>
<th>Power Status</th>
<th>Port Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FC Ports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID #</th>
<th>Port Type</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Disk</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Disk</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Disk</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Disk</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Disk</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Disk</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Disk</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Disk</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Disk</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Disk</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Disk</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Disk</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Disk</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Disk</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Hi-Ho</td>
<td>Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>A-to-B</td>
<td>Error</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Errors:

-----
```

---

Errors:

-----
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:09:80:00:91:ce:e9
Serial Number: 6000270148
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).

Shelf Name: 2.1
Shelf UID: 50:05:0c:c0:02:18:29:f0
Serial Number: OPS4417021829F0
Error Type          Description
------------------  ---------------------------
Fan                 Error detected in cooling fan "2". Fan is located in "N/A".
Fan                 Error detected in cooling fan "1". Fan is located in "N/A".
2 entries were displayed.
```

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.
```

888 Commands: Manual Page Reference
[-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 <fieldname>". ... 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} - 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.

Examples

The following example displays the ACP modules connected to each node:

```
cluster1::> storage acp module show
Node            Module Name    State
-----------------  -----------------  ----------------------
stor-v4-la-1b-01  1.10.A         Active
                 1.10.B         Active
                 1.254.B        Active
                 1.254.A        Active

stor-v4-la-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 acp module show. More details on each module can be seen here.

```
cluster1::> storage acp module show -instance
Node: stor-v4-la-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

Node: stor-v4-la-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
```

892   Commands: Manual Page Reference
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

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

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: SHJSM000000001A
IP Address: 192.168.3.239
Protocol Version: 2.1.1.21
Assigner ID: 2.1.1.21
State: Initializing
Last Contact: 206

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: SHJSM000000001A
IP Address: 192.168.1.23
Protocol Version: 2.1.1.21
Assigner ID: 2.1.1.21
State: Initializing
Last Contact: 209

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

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

8 entries were displayed.
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
            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 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
```

### Related references

- [storage firmware download](#) on page 840

---

**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

- **-node** `{<nodename>|local}` - Node
  
  This parameter specifies the node that modifies the led state.

- **-[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.

```bash
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.

```bash
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**

```bash
{ [ -fields <fieldname>, ... ]
  If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You 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.

  -shelf-name <text> - Shelf Name
    Selects the shelves whose shelf-name matches 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.

```
carousel1::> 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 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.

Parameters
- `address <IP Address>` - FC Switch Management IP Address
  This parameter specifies the IP address of the switch that is being added for monitoring.
- `snmp-community <text>` - SNMP Community
  This parameter specifies the SNMP community set on the switch that is being added for monitoring.
- `veto-backend-fabric-check {true|false}` - Veto Backend Fabric Check? (privilege: advanced)
  If specified, the `storage switch add` command will not check if the switch is present in the MetroCluster's backend 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 switch that is being added for monitoring. It is only applicable to director-class switches.

Examples
The following command adds a switch with IP Address 10.226.197.34 for monitoring:

```
carousel1::> storage switch add -address 10.226.197.34 -snmp-community public
carousel1::> storage switch show
Symbolic Name Vendor Model Switch WWN Is Monitor
Switch -------------- ------- ---------- ---------------- --------- -------
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
mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-2
```
The following command adds a Cisco Director Class switch for monitoring:

```
cluster1::> storage switch add -address 10.228.56.208 -snmp-community public -blades 3,4
```

**storage switch modify**

Modify information about a 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 switches added for monitoring in a MetroCluster configuration.

**Parameters**

- `-switch-name <text>` - FC Switch Name
  This parameter specifies the name of the switch.

- `[-switch-ipaddress <IP Address>]` - Switch Ip Address
  This parameter specifies the IP address of the switch.

- `[-snmp-community <text>]` - SNMP Community
  This parameter specifies the SNMP community set 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 public
cluster1::>
```

The following command modifies the blades being monitored on a director-class switch:

```
cluster1::> storage switch modify -switch-name Cisco_10.228.56.208 -blades 3,4
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 and storage bridge add commands respectively.

Examples
The following command triggers a refresh for the SNMP data:

```
cluster1::*> storage switch refresh
```

Related references
storage switch add on page 897
storage bridge add on page 735

storage switch remove

Remove a 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 switches that were previously added for SNMP monitoring.

Parameters
-swigth-name <text> - FC Switch Name

This parameter specifies the name of the switch added for monitoring.

Examples
The following command removes 'Cisco_10.226.197.34' switch from monitoring:

```
cluster1::> storage switch show
Symbolic                                     Is        Monitor
Switch      Name     Vendor  Model      Switch 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.
```
```bash
cluster1::> storage switch remove -switch-name Cisco_10.226.197.34

cluster1::> storage switch show

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbolic Name</th>
<th>Vendor</th>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Switch WWN</th>
<th>Is Monitored</th>
<th>Monitor Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-4</td>
<td>Cisco</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-1</td>
<td>Cisco</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-2</td>
<td>Cisco</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-3</td>
<td>Cisco</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 entries were displayed
```

**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 switches must have been previously added for monitoring using the `storage switch add` 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
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

\([-\text{cooling}]\)

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

\([-\text{error}]\)

Displays the errors related to the storage switch.

\([-\text{port}]\)

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

\([-\text{power}]\)

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
- VSAN member switch name and port
- Zone name
- VSAN 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}] - Supported 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>] - SNMP Community
Displays information only about the storage switches that match the switch SNMP community 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.

[-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.

[-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 Name List
Displays information only about the storage switches that have the zones with the port names 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|xfp|x2-short|x2-medium|x2-tall|xpak-short|}...] - Switch Port SFP Type List
Displays information only about the storage switches that have the ports with the SFP types you specify.
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.


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
Symbolic Name   Vendor  Model      Switch WWN       Monitored Status
-------------- ------- ---------- ---------------- --------- -------
Cisco_10.226.197.34 mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-4 Cisco DS-C9148-16P-K9 2000547fee78f088 true ok
Cisco_10.226.197.35 mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-3 Cisco DS-C9148-16P-K9 2000547fee78f0f0 true ok
Cisco_10.226.197.36 mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-2 Cisco DS-C9148-16P-K9 2000547fee78efb0 true ok
Cisco_10.226.197.37 mcc-cisco-8Gb-fab-1 Cisco DS-C9148-16P-K9 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:

```bash
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Name</th>
<th>Port Mode</th>
<th>Port WWN</th>
<th>Peer Port WWN</th>
<th>Peer Type</th>
<th>Peer Info</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fc1/1</td>
<td>F-port</td>
<td>2001547fee78efb0</td>
<td>2100001086607d34</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/3</td>
<td>F-port</td>
<td>2003547fee78efb0</td>
<td>21000024ff3dd9cb</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/4</td>
<td>F-port</td>
<td>2004547fee78efb0</td>
<td>21000024ff3da8d</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/5</td>
<td>F-port</td>
<td>2005547fee78efb0</td>
<td>500a0980009af880</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/6</td>
<td>F-port</td>
<td>2006547fee78efb0</td>
<td>500a0981009af370</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/11</td>
<td>TE-port</td>
<td>200b547fee78efb0</td>
<td>200b547fee78f088</td>
<td>switch</td>
<td>Cisco_10.226.197.34:fc1/11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/12</td>
<td>TE-port</td>
<td>200c547fee78efb0</td>
<td>200c547fee78f088</td>
<td>switch</td>
<td>Cisco_10.226.197.34:fc1/12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/13</td>
<td>F-port</td>
<td>200d547fee78efb0</td>
<td>2100001086609e22</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/15</td>
<td>F-port</td>
<td>200f547fee78efb0</td>
<td>21000024ff3dd91b</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/16</td>
<td>F-port</td>
<td>2010547fee78efb0</td>
<td>21000024ff3df6f5</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/17</td>
<td>F-port</td>
<td>2011547fee78efb0</td>
<td>500a0981009afda0</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/18</td>
<td>F-port</td>
<td>2012547fee78efb0</td>
<td>500a0981009af6a0</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/25</td>
<td>F-port</td>
<td>2013547fee78efb0</td>
<td>21000010866037e8</td>
<td>bridge</td>
<td>ATTO_10.226.197.17:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/27</td>
<td>F-port</td>
<td>2014547fee78efb0</td>
<td>21000024ff3dd9d3</td>
<td>fcvi-adapter</td>
<td>dpg-mcc-3240-15-a1:fcvi_device_1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/28</td>
<td>F-port</td>
<td>2015547fee78efb0</td>
<td>21000024ff3db33d</td>
<td>fcvi-adapter</td>
<td>dpg-mcc-3240-15-a2:fcvi_device_1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/29</td>
<td>F-port</td>
<td>2016547fee78efb0</td>
<td>500a0980009af0a0</td>
<td>fcvi_device_1</td>
<td>dpg-mcc-3240-15-a1:0d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/30</td>
<td>F-port</td>
<td>2017547fee78efb0</td>
<td>500a0981009af40</td>
<td>fcvi_device_1</td>
<td>dpg-mcc-3240-15-a2:0c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Last Update Time: 7/31/2014 14:26:48 -04:00

Path:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Adapter</th>
<th>Switch Port</th>
<th>Switch Port</th>
<th>Adapter Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dpg-mcc-3240-15-a1</td>
<td>0d</td>
<td>fc1/30</td>
<td>4Gbps</td>
<td>FCP-Initiator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dpg-mcc-3240-15-a2</td>
<td>fcvi_device_1</td>
<td>fc1/29</td>
<td>8Gbps</td>
<td>FC-VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dpg-mcc-3240-15-a2</td>
<td>fcvi_device_1</td>
<td>fc1/28</td>
<td>8Gbps</td>
<td>FC-VI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following command displays cooling (temperature sensors and fans) information about all storage switches:

```bash
cluster::>storage switch show -cooling
Switch Name: Cisco_10.226.197.34
Switch WWN: 2000547fee78efb0
Fabric WWN: 2001547fee78efb1
Vendor: Cisco
Model: DS-C9148-16P-K9
Errors: -
Last Update Time: 7/31/2014 14:26:58 -04:00

Fans:
Fan
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fan Module</th>
<th>RPM Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Module-1</td>
<td>operational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module-2</td>
<td>operational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module-3</td>
<td>operational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module-4</td>
<td>operational</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Last Update Time: 7/31/2014 14:27:10 -04:00

Temperature Sensors:
Sensor
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temp (C) Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

storage switch commands
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:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Switch Name</th>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>WWN</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>IP Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco_10.226.197.34</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2000547fee78f088</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>10.226.197.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco_10.226.197.36</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2000547fee78efb0</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>10.226.197.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Name</th>
<th>Admin Status</th>
<th>Oper Status</th>
<th>Port Mode</th>
<th>SFP Status</th>
<th>Present (Gbps)</th>
<th>Speed (Gbps)</th>
<th>BB PeerPort WWN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fc1/1</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>F-port</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2100001086608b76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/2</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>F-port</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>21000024ff48edd9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/3</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>offline</td>
<td>auto</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>500a09801057f98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/4</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>F-port</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>500a098101069778</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/5</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>F-port</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>500a09801057f98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/6</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>offline</td>
<td>auto</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>500a09801057f98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/7</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>F-port</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>500a098101069778</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/8</td>
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<td>offline</td>
<td>auto</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>500a09801057f98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/9</td>
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<td>offline</td>
<td>auto</td>
<td>true</td>
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<td>500a09801057f98</td>
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</tr>
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<td>auto</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>500a09801057f98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/11</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>offline</td>
<td>TE-port</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>200b547fee78efb0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/12</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>offline</td>
<td>TE-port</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>200c547fee78efb0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/13</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>F-port</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2100001086609c2e</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/14</td>
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<td>offline</td>
<td>auto</td>
<td>true</td>
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<td>2100001086609c2e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/15</td>
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<td>offline</td>
<td>auto</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2100001086609c2e</td>
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<td>fc1/16</td>
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<td>offline</td>
<td>auto</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2100001086609c2e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>fc1/17</td>
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<td>auto</td>
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<td>2100001086609c2e</td>
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</tr>
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<td>auto</td>
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<td>2100001086609c2e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>auto</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>2100001086609c2e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/20</td>
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<td>offline</td>
<td>auto</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2100001086609c2e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/21</td>
<td>enabled</td>
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<td>auto</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>2100001086609c2e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>fc1/22</td>
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<td>offline</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/23</td>
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<td>auto</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2100001086609c2e</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>fc1/24</td>
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<td>auto</td>
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<td>2100001086609c2e</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/25</td>
<td>enabled</td>
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<td>auto</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>2100001086609c2e</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/26</td>
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<td>true</td>
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<td>2100001086609c2e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/27</td>
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<td>auto</td>
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<td>2100001086609c2e</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/28</td>
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<td>auto</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2100001086609c2e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/29</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>offline</td>
<td>auto</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2100001086609c2e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/30</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>offline</td>
<td>auto</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2100001086609c2e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/31</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>offline</td>
<td>auto</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2100001086609c2e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/32</td>
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<td>offline</td>
<td>auto</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2100001086609c2e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/33</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>offline</td>
<td>auto</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2100001086609c2e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/34</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>offline</td>
<td>auto</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2100001086609c2e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/35</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>offline</td>
<td>auto</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2100001086609c2e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following command displays power supply unit information about all storage switches:

```
class::> 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Power Supply</th>
<th>Serial Number</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>300.00W 110v AC</td>
<td>PAC15494TBZ</td>
<td>normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300.00W 110v AC</td>
<td>PAC15494T4D</td>
<td>normal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VSAN ID</th>
<th>Vsan Name</th>
<th>Oper Status</th>
<th>Load Balancing</th>
<th>isIOD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>VSAN0001</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>src-id-dest-id</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>dpg_13_storage</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>src-id-dest-id</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>dpg_13_fcvi</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>src-id-dest-id-ox-id</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>dpg_mcc_13_fab1_fcvi</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>src-id-dest-id</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>dpg_mcc_13_fab1_storage</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>src-id-dest-id-ox-id</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>dpg_mcc_13_fab2_fcvi</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>src-id-dest-id</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>VSAN0040</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>src-id-dest-id</td>
<td>true</td>
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<td>70</td>
<td>dpg_mcc_14_fcvi</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>src-id-dest-id</td>
<td>true</td>
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<td>80</td>
<td>dpg_mcc_14_storage</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>src-id-dest-id-ox-id</td>
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<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>dpg_mcc_15_fcvi</td>
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<td>src-id-dest-id-ox-id</td>
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<td>120</td>
<td>dpg_mcc_15_storage</td>
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<td>src-id-dest-id-ox-id</td>
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<tr>
<td>4094</td>
<td>isolated_vsan</td>
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<td>src-id-dest-id-ox-id</td>
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VSAN Membership:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VSAN ID</th>
<th>Switch Name</th>
<th>Switch Port Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cisco_10.226.197.34</td>
<td>fci/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cisco_10.226.197.34</td>
<td>fci/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cisco_10.226.197.34</td>
<td>fci/8</td>
</tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Cisco_10.226.197.34</td>
<td>fci/9</td>
</tr>
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<td>fci/10</td>
</tr>
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<td>Cisco_10.226.197.34</td>
<td>fci/11</td>
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<td>fci/26</td>
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<td>Cisco_10.226.197.34</td>
<td>fci/34</td>
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The following command displays port SFP information about all storage switches:

```
cluster::> storage switch show -sfp
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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:

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<td>FTLF8528P2BCV-CS FNS16061X9S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/34</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/35</td>
<td>sfp-with-serial-id</td>
<td>short-wave-laser CISCO-FINISAR</td>
<td>FTLF8528P2BCV-CS FNS16061NL7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Name</th>
<th>Rx Frames</th>
<th>Rx Octets</th>
<th>Tx Frames</th>
<th>Tx Octets</th>
<th>Error Frames</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fc1/1</td>
<td>2116207233</td>
<td>3710682580</td>
<td>3906335374</td>
<td>859905888</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/3</td>
<td>3238899002</td>
<td>903116292</td>
<td>3079548736</td>
<td>4014304952</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/4</td>
<td>1888758418</td>
<td>1643379900</td>
<td>2434821325</td>
<td>2997002344</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/5</td>
<td>3719731908</td>
<td>1808138824</td>
<td>1878240211</td>
<td>3421335100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/6</td>
<td>2644430347</td>
<td>1042009564</td>
<td>249190625</td>
<td>2003353056</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/11</td>
<td>3617142898</td>
<td>4129927136</td>
<td>39089396</td>
<td>2595464620</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/12</td>
<td>473603889</td>
<td>1560909460</td>
<td>2797562521</td>
<td>2833496016</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/13</td>
<td>1852255936</td>
<td>1091902804</td>
<td>180309704</td>
<td>1769859928</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc1/15</td>
<td>4997082</td>
<td>3519688264</td>
<td>4283938</td>
<td>3370856432</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
Related references

storage switch add on page 897

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 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" were '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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-device-id &lt;text&gt;</th>
<th>- Tape Drive Device ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use this parameter to specify the device ID of the tape drive that needs to be taken offline.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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> | -name <text> }** - Tape Drive Device ID
  
  Use this parameter to specify the device ID or the device name 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 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" were '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" were '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 nrstla -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

922

Command: Manual Page Reference
- 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 LTO-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 LTO-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
```
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: sw4:10.11L1
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 NetApp 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tape Drive</th>
<th>Supported</th>
<th>Support Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sw412.126L6</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>Nonqualified tape drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hewlett-Packard C1533A</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>Qualified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hewlett-Packard C1553A</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>Qualified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hewlett-Packard Ultrium 1</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>Qualified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sony SDX-300C</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>Qualified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sony SDX-500C</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>Qualified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StorageTek T9840C</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>Dynamically Qualified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StorageTek T9840D</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>Dynamically Qualified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tandberg LTO-2 HH</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>Dynamically Qualified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Is</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
```

928

Commands: Manual Page Reference
Tape Drives                     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: -

Paths:
Node Initiator Alias      Device State              Status
------------------------  ---------  -------  ------------------------  --------
cluster1-01               2a         st0      ready-write-enabled       normal

Tape Drive: sw4:12.4
  Description: HP LTO-3
  WWNN: 2:001:000e11:10b919
  WWPN: 2:002:000e11:10b919
  Serial Number: 1068000371
  Errors: -

Paths:
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`.

```
class 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 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`.

```
class cluster1::> storage tape alias clear -node cluster1-01 -name st3
```
### storage tape alias clear

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 clears all tape drive alias names attached to the node, cluster1-01.

```text
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.

```text
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.

```text
cluster1::> storage tape alias clear -node cluster1-01 -clear-scope all
```
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alias</th>
<th>Mapping</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mc0</td>
<td>SN[00FRU7800000_LL0]L1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mc1</td>
<td>SN[00FRU7800000_LL1]L1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mc2</td>
<td>SN[a6a64c69360a0980248c8]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mc3</td>
<td>SN[c940abe8b0c3a0980248c8]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mc4</td>
<td>SN[fba082e6b335a0980248c8]L5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>st0</td>
<td>SN[HU19487T7N]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>st1</td>
<td>SN[1068000230]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>st10</td>
<td>SN[fba0c508b335a0980248c8]L7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Node: node2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alias</th>
<th>Mapping</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mc1</td>
<td>SN[c940982fc48c8]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>st3</td>
<td>SN[ST456HT8N]L3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>st2</td>
<td>SN[HG68000230]L2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>st11</td>
<td>SN[aba673980248c8]L7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**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
LUN LUN
Node Group Count Library Name Library Target Port Initiator
---------- ----- ------ --------------- ----------------- -------
cluster1-01
```

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Initiator</th>
<th>Target Port</th>
<th>TPGN</th>
<th>Speed</th>
<th>(KB/s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IOPs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster1-01</td>
<td>3d</td>
<td>50050763124b4d6f</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>4 Gb/S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster1-01</td>
<td>0b</td>
<td>510a0980000412d</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>4 Gb/S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster1-01</td>
<td>0b</td>
<td>510a09820000412d</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4 Gb/S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 I/O Initiator Side Path I/O Target Side Target I/O
(KB/s) Switch Port (KB/s) Switch Port (KB/s)
--------- ------------- -------------------- ------------ -------------------- ------------
0b                    0 sw_tape:6                       0            sw_tape:0            0
510a09800000412d TAPE_LIB_1
  sw_tape:1            0
510a09820000412d TAPE_LIB_1
  N/A                             0                  N/A            0
50050763124bd6f TAPE_LIB_2
3d                    0 N/A                             0                  N/A            0
3 entries were displayed.
```

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:
**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_LTO-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
```
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.`
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Enabled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node2</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 entries were displayed.
```

### System Commands

The system directory

The system commands enable you to monitor and control cluster nodes.

#### 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.
[\texttt{-chassis-id <text>\texttt{]} · Chassis ID
Selects information about the specified chassis.

[\texttt{-member-nodes \{<nodename>|local\},\ldots\texttt{]} · List of Nodes in the Chassis
Selects information about the chassis with the specified member node list.

[\texttt{-num-nodes <integer>\texttt{]} · Number of Nodes in the Chassis
Selects information about the chassis with the specified number of nodes.

[\texttt{-status \{ok|ok-with-suppressed|degraded|unreachable|unknown\}\texttt{]} · Status
Selects information about the chassis with the specified status.

\begin{table}
\centering
\begin{tabular}{l|l|l}
\hline
Chassis ID & Status & List of Nodes \\
\hline
4591227214 & ok & node1,node2 \\
4591227000 & ok & node1,node2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{Examples of chassis information}
\end{table}

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

```
cluster1::> system chassis show
```

The following example displays detailed information about a specific chassis:

```
cluster1::> system chassis show -chassis-id 4591227214 -instance
```

\begin{table}
\centering
\begin{tabular}{l}
\hline
Chassis ID: 4591227214 \\
List of Nodes in the Chassis: node1,node2 \\
Number of Nodes in the Chassis: 2 \\
Status: ok \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{Detailed chassis information}
\end{table}

**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 \texttt{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 \texttt{-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}] - 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:

```
class1::> system chassis fru show
Chassis ID   FRU      Type   State         Nodes Sharing the FRU
------------- -------- ------ ----------- ------------------
4591227214   node1   controller   ...  
```

system chassis commands
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 cluster-switch commands**

**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 Data ONTAP cannot automatically discover a cluster or management switch. Data ONTAP relies on discovery protocols to discover the switches. By default, Data ONTAP automatically attempts to discover and monitor supported cluster and management switches.

If the Cisco Discovery Protocol v1 (CDPv1) Daemon is disabled, Data ONTAP cannot discover the cluster and management switches. To verify whether the discovery protocol is enabled or disabled, run the command: `system node run -node <node_name> -command options cdpd.enable`

Use the `system cluster-switch show` command to identify the 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)** - SNMP Version
  Specifies the SNMP version that Data ONTAP uses to communicate with the switch. The default is SNMP v2c.

- **community <text>** - Community String
  Specifies the community string for SNMPv2 authentication. The default is cshm1!.

- **model {NX5010|NX5020|CAT2960|OTHER|NX5596|CN1610|CN1601|NX3132}** - 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 cshm1! -model NX55596 -type cluster-network
```

### Related references

- [system node run](#) on page 1036
- [system cluster-switch show](#) on page 947

### 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.
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}]` - SNMP Version
  Specifies the SNMP version that Data ONTAP uses to communicate with the switch. The default is SNMPv2c.
- `[-community <text>]` - Community String
  Specifies the community string for SNMPv2 authentication.
- `[-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
```

system cluster-switch prepare-to-downgrade

Changes the model number of manually created switches based on the switch support provided in the Data ONTAP releases earlier to 8.2.1

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

**Description**
This command changes switch information so it is compatible with Data ONTAP 8.2. When executed, it changes the model numbers of the switches that are supported in Data ONTAP 8.2.1 and not supported in Data ONTAP 8.2 to OTHER. It also deletes the entries of the switches which were deleted by the user but maintained for record by the cluster switch health monitor. By doing these operations, it prepares cluster switch health monitor to work smoothly in Data ONTAP 8.2.
**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
  • Community String
  • SNMP Version

- `[-status]
  Displays the following status information about a switch:
  • Is Discovered
  • Community String
  • 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>]
  Selects the switches that match the specified device name.

- `[-address <IP Address>]
  Selects the switches that match the specified IP address.

- `[-snmp-version (SNMPv1|SNMPv2c)]
  Selects the switches that match the specified SNMP version.

- `[-is-discovered (true|false)]
  Selects the switches that match the specified discovery setting.

**system cluster-switch commands**
[-community <text>] - Community String
Selects the switches that match the specified community string.

[-model \(\text{NX5010|NX5020|CAT2960|OTHER|NX5596|CN1610|CN1601|NX3132}\)] - 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Switch</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cn1610-143--234</td>
<td>cluster-network</td>
<td>10.238.143.234</td>
<td>CN1610</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                         | 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Community</th>
<th>SNMP Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SwitchA</td>
<td>public</td>
<td>SNMPv2c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The example above displays the configuration of all cluster switches and management switches.
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}] - SNMP Version
    Selects the switches that match the specified SNMP version.
[-community <text>] - Community String
    Selects the switches that match the specified community string.
[-discovered {true|false}] - Is Discovered
    Selects the switches that match the specified discovery setting.
[-model {NX5010|NX5020|CAT2960|OTHER|NX5596|CN1610|CN1601|NX3132}] - 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.
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 configuration commands**

Manage configuration backup and recovery

**system configuration recovery commands**

Configuration Recovery

**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` 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
```

**Related references**

`system configuration backup show` on page 958

**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` 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` 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
```

Related references
- `system configuration backup show` on page 958
- `system configuration recovery cluster rejoin` on page 953

**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` 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

Related references
system configuration recovery cluster recreate on page 952

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 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 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

Related references
system configuration recovery cluster recreate on page 952
system configuration recovery cluster rejoin on page 953

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.
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 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.

```bash
cluster1::*> system configuration backup copy -from-node node1 -backup node1.special.7z -to-node node2
[Job 295] Job is queued: Copy backup job.
```

Related references

system configuration backup show on page 958

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
```

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` 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
```

Related references
`system configuration backup show` on page 958

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`.

```bash
cluster1::*> system configuration backup download -node node2 -source http://www.example.com/config/download/nodeconfig.7z -backup-name exampleconfig.download.7z
```

**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` 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`.

```bash
cluster1::*> system configuration backup rename -node node1 -backup download.config.7z -new-name test.config.7z
```

**Related references**
- `system configuration backup show` on page 958

---

**system configuration commands**
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
```

Commands: Manual Page Reference
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` 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
```

Related references
- system configuration backup settings set-password on page 960

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 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 command to display the destination URL for configuration backups. Use the system configuration backup settings modify 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: 
```

Related references
- system configuration backup settings modify on page 959
- system configuration backup settings show on page 961
- system configuration backup upload on page 959
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 command to change the password used with the user name on the destination. Use the system configuration backup settings modify 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: ftp://www.example.com/config/uploads/
Username: 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
```

Related references

system configuration backup settings set-password on page 960
system configuration backup settings modify on page 959

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.
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]  Selects the bootmedia device that is present on the specified node.
[-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(in 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.

[-serial-num <text>] - Serial number
    Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified serial number.

### Examples
The example below displays the information of the bootmedia devices present in all the nodes in a cluster.

```
cluster1::> system controller bootmedia show

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Display Name</th>
<th>Vendor ID</th>
<th>Device ID</th>
<th>Size Bootmedia</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>Micron Technology 0x655</td>
<td>634</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>1929 good</td>
<td>ok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node2</td>
<td>Micron Technology 0x655</td>
<td>634</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>1929 good</td>
<td>ok</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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 serial commands
The serial directory
system controller bootmedia serial show

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 serial show 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.

[-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(in MB)
Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified memory size.
Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified health monitor status.

`-serial-num <text>` - Serial number

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified serial number.

### Examples

The example below displays the information of the bootmedia devices present in all the nodes in a cluster.

```
cluster1::> system controller bootmedia serial show
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Display Name</th>
<th>Serial No</th>
<th>Size Bootmedia (MB)</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>TOSHIBA</td>
<td>Y4IS104FTNEW</td>
<td>16367</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>ok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node2</td>
<td>TOSHIBA</td>
<td>Y4IS107HTNEW</td>
<td>16367</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>ok</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 entries were displayed.

The example below displays the detailed information about the bootmedia present in a node.

```
cluster1::> system controller bootmedia serial show -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-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 0x11FB 0
           15  1    0x10FB 0x8086 0
           13  1    0x150E 0x8086 1
```

968

Commands: Manual Page Reference
### 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node: cluster1-01</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Br<a href="0,3,0">3721</a>: PCI Device 8086:3721 on Controller</td>
<td>LinkCap (MaxLkSp(2), MaxLkWd(4), ASPM(3), L0(3), L1(6), Port(68)) LinkStatus (LkSp(2), LkWd(4), DLAct), LinkStatus (LkSp(2), LkWd(4), DLAct),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dv<a href="1,0,0">8001</a>: PMC SAS adapter on Controller</td>
<td>LinkCap (MaxLkSp(2), MaxLkWd(8), ASPM(3), L0(3), L1(6), Port(68)) LinkStatus (LkSp(2), LkWd(4), DLAct), LinkStatus (LkSp(2), LkWd(4), DLAct),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Br<a href="0,4,0">3722</a>: PCI Device 8086:3722 on Controller</td>
<td>LinkCap (MaxLkSp(2), MaxLkWd(4), ASPM(3), L0(3), L1(6), Port(68)) LinkStatus (LkSp(1), LkWd(4), DLAct),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dv<a href="2,0,0">6274</a>: PCI Device 15b3:6274 on Controller</td>
<td>LinkCap (MaxLkSp(1), MaxLkWd(8), ASPM(1), L0(7), L1(7), Port(68)) LinkStatus (LkSp(1), LkWd(4), DLAct),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Br<a href="0,5,0">3723</a>: PCI Device 8086:3723 on Controller</td>
<td>LinkCap (MaxLkSp(2), MaxLkWd(4), ASPM(3), L0(3), L1(6), Port(68)) LinkStatus (LkSp(1), LkWd(4), DLAct),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Br<a href="0,28,0">3b42</a>: PCI Device 8086:3b42 on Controller</td>
<td>LinkCap (MaxLkSp(1), MaxLkWd(4), ASPM(3), L0(4), L1(6), Port(68)) LinkStatus (LkSp(1), LkWd(4), DLAct),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dv<a href="5,0,0">10d3</a>: Intel 1G NIC on Controller</td>
<td>LinkCap (MaxLkSp(2), MaxLkWd(4), ASPM(3), L0(6), L1(6), Port(68)) LinkStatus (LkSp(1), LkWd(4), DLAct),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Br<a href="0,5,4">3723</a>: PCI Device 8086:3723 on Controller</td>
<td>LinkCap (MaxLkSp(2), MaxLkWd(4), ASPM(3), L0(6), L1(6), Port(68)) LinkStatus (LkSp(1), LkWd(4), DLAct),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dv<a href="5,0,1">10d3</a>: Intel 1G NIC on Controller</td>
<td>LinkCap (MaxLkSp(2), MaxLkWd(4), ASPM(3), L0(6), L1(6), Port(68)) LinkStatus (LkSp(1), LkWd(4), DLAct),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dv<a href="5,0,2">10d3</a>: Intel 1G NIC on Controller</td>
<td>LinkCap (MaxLkSp(2), MaxLkWd(4), ASPM(3), L0(6), L1(6), Port(68)) LinkStatus (LkSp(1), LkWd(4), DLAct),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dv<a href="5,0,3">10d3</a>: Intel 1G NIC on Controller</td>
<td>LinkCap (MaxLkSp(2), MaxLkWd(4), ASPM(3), L0(6), L1(6), Port(68)) LinkStatus (LkSp(1), LkWd(4), DLAct),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Br<a href="0,28,4">3b4a</a>: PCI Device 8086:3b4a on Controller</td>
<td>LinkCap (MaxLkSp(1), MaxLkWd(1), ASPM(3), L0(4), L1(6), Port(68)) LinkStatus (LkSp(1), LkWd(1), DLAct),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dv<a href="7,0,0">10d3</a>: Intel 1G NIC on Controller</td>
<td>LinkCap (MaxLkSp(1), MaxLkWd(1), ASPM(3), L0(1), L1(6), Port(68)) LinkStatus (LkSp(1), LkWd(1), DLAct),</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Node: cluster1-02

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Br<a href="0,3,0">3721</a>: PCI Device 8086:3721 on Controller</td>
<td>LinkCap (MaxLkSp(2), MaxLkWd(4), ASPM(3), L0(3), L1(6), Port(68)) LinkStatus (LkSp(2), LkWd(4), DLAct),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dv<a href="1,0,0">8001</a>: PMC SAS adapter on Controller</td>
<td>LinkCap (MaxLkSp(2), MaxLkWd(8), ASPM(3), L0(3), L1(6), Port(68)) LinkStatus (LkSp(2), LkWd(4), DLAct),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Br<a href="0,4,0">3722</a>: PCI Device 8086:3722 on Controller</td>
<td>LinkCap (MaxLkSp(2), MaxLkWd(4), ASPM(3), L0(3), L1(6), Port(68)) LinkStatus (LkSp(1), LkWd(4), DLAct),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dv<a href="2,0,0">6274</a>: PCI Device 15b3:6274 on Controller</td>
<td>LinkCap (MaxLkSp(1), MaxLkWd(8), ASPM(1), L0(7), L1(7), Port(68)) LinkStatus (LkSp(1), LkWd(4), DLAct),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Br<a href="0,5,0">3723</a>: PCI Device 8086:3723 on Controller</td>
<td>LinkCap (MaxLkSp(2), MaxLkWd(4), ASPM(3), L0(3), L1(6), Port(68)) LinkStatus (LkSp(1), LkWd(4), DLAct),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Br<a href="0,28,0">3b42</a>: PCI Device 8086:3b42 on Controller</td>
<td>LinkCap (MaxLkSp(1), MaxLkWd(4), ASPM(3), L0(4), L1(6), Port(68)) LinkStatus (LkSp(1), LkWd(4), DLAct),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dv<a href="5,0,0">10d3</a>: Intel 1G NIC on Controller</td>
<td>LinkCap (MaxLkSp(2), MaxLkWd(4), ASPM(3), L0(6), L1(6), Port(68)) LinkStatus (LkSp(1), LkWd(4), DLAct),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dv<a href="5,0,1">10d3</a>: Intel 1G NIC on Controller</td>
<td>LinkCap (MaxLkSp(2), MaxLkWd(4), ASPM(3), L0(6), L1(6), Port(68)) LinkStatus (LkSp(1), LkWd(4), DLAct),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dv<a href="5,0,2">10d3</a>: Intel 1G NIC on Controller</td>
<td>LinkCap (MaxLkSp(2), MaxLkWd(4), ASPM(3), L0(6), L1(6), Port(68)) LinkStatus (LkSp(1), LkWd(4), DLAct),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dv<a href="5,0,3">10d3</a>: Intel 1G NIC on Controller</td>
<td>LinkCap (MaxLkSp(2), MaxLkWd(4), ASPM(3), L0(6), L1(6), Port(68)) LinkStatus (LkSp(1), LkWd(4), DLAct),</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commands: Manual Page Reference
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}] - 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.

Examples
The following example displays information about all major environment FRUs in the cluster:

cluster1::> system controller environment show

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>FRU Name</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>PSU1 FRU</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>PSU2 FRU</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node2</td>
<td>PSU1 FRU</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node2</td>
<td>PSU2 FRU</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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}] - 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 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` 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.
```

**Related references**

- `system controller fru led modify` on page 976
- `system controller fru led show` on page 977

**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` command matches that specified on the FRU map label.

**Examples**

Turn on all FRU fault LEDs.

```bash
cluster1:*> system controller fru led enable-all
14 entries were modified.
```

**Related references**

- `system controller fru led modify` on page 976
- `system controller fru led show` on page 977

**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` command matches that specified on the FRU map label.

**Parameters**

- **-node (node|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 led modify -node node1 -fru-id pci -fru-slot * -fru-state on
```

Related references
system controller fru led show on page 977

**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.
[\texttt{-node} \texttt{\{<nodename>|local\}}] - Node
Selects FRU fault LEDs on the specified nodes.

[\texttt{-fru-id \{<FRU LED key>\}}] - FRU ID
Selects the FRU fault LEDs that match the specified FRU type.

[\texttt{-fru-slot \{integer\}}] - FRU Slot
Selects the FRU fault LEDs that match the specified slot.

[\texttt{-fru-bay \{<text>\}}] - FRU Bay
Selects the FRU fault LEDs that match the specified bay.

[\texttt{-fru-state \{on|off|unknown\}}] - FRU State
Selects the FRU fault LEDs that match the specified status.

[\texttt{-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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>FRU Type</th>
<th>Bay Slot</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Lit By</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>host1</td>
<td>controller</td>
<td>A 1</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>SP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ioxm</td>
<td>B 1</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pci</td>
<td>- 1</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pci</td>
<td>- 2</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pci</td>
<td>- 3</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pci</td>
<td>- 4</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pci</td>
<td>- 5</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pci</td>
<td>- 6</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dimm-nv</td>
<td>- 1</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dimm-nv</td>
<td>- 2</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dimm</td>
<td>- 1</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dimm</td>
<td>- 2</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dimm</td>
<td>- 3</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dimm</td>
<td>- 4</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>identify</td>
<td>- 1</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>FRU Type</th>
<th>Bay Slot</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Lit By</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>host1</td>
<td>controller</td>
<td>A 1</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

### 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

+-------+---------+-------------+-------+-----+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Display</th>
<th>Is-Present?</th>
<th>Power</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>IOXM</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>ok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node2</td>
<td>IOXM</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>ok</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

The example below displays detailed information of an IOXM that is connected to a node.
**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    | Channel  | Slot   | Status|
|----------|----------|---------|---------|--------|----------|--------|-------|-------|
| node1    | DIMM-1   | 0       | 0       | 0      | 0        | 0      | ok    |
| node1    | DIMM-NV1 | 0       | 0       | 1      | 1        | 1      | ok    |
| node2    | DIMM-1   | 1       | 0       | 0      | 0        | 0      | ok    |
| node3    | DIMM-NV1 | 0       | 1       | 0      | 0        | 1      | ok    |
+----------+----------+---------+---------+--------+----------+--------+-------+-------+
```

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
```

system controller commands 981
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

Display                  Correctable Functional Functional
Node          Name                     Error Count Link Width 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
```
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


The PCIe error 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 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}] - 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 Version: Booted Version: Auto Update Configured SP Status: Public Link Status: Display Name:
Node Version Configured Status Status Status
---- -------- ------------ -------- --------- ------- -------
node1 2.2.2     true          online up ok
node2 2.2.2     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.  
  Selects the information about service processors with the specified start 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
----  ---------------  ------------  --------------  ---------
```

system controller commands  987
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
Previous AutoUpdate Status: passed
Health Monitor Name: controller
Status: ok
Display Name: SP Upgrade
```

---

**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.

988 Commands: Manual Page Reference
system feature-usage show-history -serial-number 1-81-0000000000000001122334455 - feature-name NFS
Node Serial Number: 1-81-0000000000000001122334455
Feature Name: NFS
Owner: node1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week #</th>
<th>Usage Status</th>
<th>Date Collected</th>
<th>Feature Message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>in-use</td>
<td>01/22/13 10:00:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>in-use</td>
<td>01/15/13 10:00:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>not-used</td>
<td>01/08/13 10:00:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>configured</td>
<td>01/01/13 10:00:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

4 entries were displayed.

**system ha commands**
The ha directory

**High-Availability interconnect device nic reset**
Manage high-availability interconnect

The `system ha interconnect status` directory displays the interconnect device nic reset configuration information.

**Related references**
`system ha interconnect status` on page 1006

**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 FAS3200 series, FAS6200 series, and FAS8000 series nodes in the cluster:

```
cluster1::*> system ha interconnect config show

    Node: ic-f6210-01
    Interconnect Type: Infiniband (Mellanox ConnectX)
    Local System ID: 1873748022
    Partner System ID: 1873750763
    Connection Initiator: partner
    Interface: external
    Port   IP Address
    ----   -----------------
    ib2a   192.0.1.17
    ib2b   192.0.1.18

    Node: ic-f6210-02
    Interconnect Type: Infiniband (Mellanox ConnectX)
    Local System ID: 1873750763
    Partner System ID: 1873748022
    Connection Initiator: local
    Interface: external
    Port   IP Address
    ----   -----------------
    ib2a   192.0.3.85
```
The following example displays the HA interconnect configuration information on FAS2000 series nodes in the cluster:

```
cluster1:*> system ha interconnect config show

Node: ic-f2240-03
  Interconnect Type: Infiniband (Mellanox Sinai)
  Local System ID: 1781036608
  Partner System ID: 1780360209
  Connection Initiator: local
  Interface: backplane

  Port   IP Address
  ----   -----------------
  -      -

Node: ic-f2240-04
  Interconnect Type: Infiniband (Mellanox Sinai)
  Local System ID: 1780360209
  Partner System ID: 1781036608
  Connection Initiator: partner
  Interface: backplane

  Port   IP Address
  ----   -----------------
  -      -
```

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:
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**

```latex
\{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...] \\
| [-instance] \\
\} - Node
```

Use this parameter to display all the fields from all nodes in the cluster.

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

Use this parameter to display all the fields from the specified node in the cluster.

```latex
[-link-monitor {on|off}] - Link Monitor Detection
```

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

```latex
[-port <integer>, ...] - Port Number
```

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

```latex
[-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.

```latex
[-link-layer-state {invalid|down|initialize|armed|active|reserved}, ...] - Link Layer State
```

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

```latex
[-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.

```latex
[-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.

```latex
[-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 FAS6200 series nodes in the cluster:

```
cluster1::* system ha interconnect port show

Physical  Link
Node      Monitor  Port  Layer  State  Layer  State  Physical  Physical  Active
--------------  -------  ----  ----  -----  -----  -------  ---------  --------
ic-f6210-01     on     0     linkup  active  1    0 true
              1     linkup  active  1    0 false
ic-f6210-02     on     0     linkup  active  1    0 true
              1     linkup  active  1    0 false
```

2 entries were displayed.

High-Availability interconnect device out-of-order delivery capability configuration

The ood directory

The `system ha interconnect ood` directory manages the interconnect device out-of-order delivery capability configuration. These commands are only supported on FAS2000 series nodes in the cluster.

**system ha interconnect ood clear-error-statistics**

Clear error statistics

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

**Description**

The `system ha interconnect ood clear-error-statistics` command enables you to clear all the error statistics collected for the out-of-order delivery-capable high-availability interconnect device. This command is only supported on FAS2000 series nodes in the cluster.

**Parameters**

- `-node <nodename>` - Node

This mandatory parameter specifies which node will have the error statistics cleared. The value "local" specifies the current node.

```
Examples

cluster1::* system ha interconnect ood clear-error-statistics -node ic-f2240-03
```

**system ha interconnect ood clear-performance-statistics**

Clear performance statistics

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

**Description**

The `system ha interconnect ood clear-performance-statistics` command enables you to clear all the performance statistics collected for the out-of-order delivery-capable high-availability interconnect device. This command is only supported on FAS2000 series nodes in the cluster.
Parameters
- **node <nodename>- Node**

This mandatory parameter specifies which node will have the performance statistics cleared. The value "local" specifies the current node.

### Examples

```
cluster1:*> system ha interconnect ood clear-performance-statistics -node ic-f2240-03
```

### system ha interconnect ood disable-optimization

Disable coalescing work requests

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

**Description**
The *system ha interconnect ood disable-optimization* command disables the optimization capability on the high-availability interconnect device. The command is only supported on FAS2000 series nodes in the cluster.

**Parameters**
- **node <nodename>- Node**

This mandatory parameter specifies which node will have the optimization disabled. The value "local" specifies the current node.

### Examples

```
cluster1:*> system ha interconnect ood disable-optimization -node ic-f2240-03
```

### system ha interconnect ood disable-statistics

Disable detailed statistics collection

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

**Description**
The *system ha interconnect ood disable-statistics* command disables collection of the statistics on the out-of-order delivery-capable high-availability interconnect device. This command is only supported on FAS2000 series nodes in the cluster.

**Parameters**
- **node <nodename>- Node**

This mandatory parameter specifies which node will have the statistics collection disabled. The value "local" specifies the current node.
**system ha interconnect ood enable-optimization**

Enable coalescing work requests

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

**Description**
The `system ha interconnect ood enable-optimization` command enables you to turn on optimization (coalescing out-of-order delivery requests) on the high-availability interconnect device. This command is only supported on FAS2000 series nodes in the cluster.

**Parameters**
- `node <nodename>` - Node
  
  This mandatory parameter specifies which node will have the optimization enabled. The value "local" specifies the current node.

**Examples**

```
cluster1:*> system ha interconnect ood enable-optimization -node ic-f2240-03
```

---

**system ha interconnect ood enable-statistics**

Enable detailed statistics collection

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

**Description**
The `system ha interconnect ood enable-statistics` command enables collection of the statistics on the out-of-order delivery-capable high-availability interconnect device. This command is only supported on FAS2000 series nodes in the cluster.

**Parameters**
- `node <nodename>` - Node
  
  This mandatory parameter specifies which node will have the statistics collection enabled. The value "local" specifies the current node.

**Examples**

```
cluster1:*> system ha interconnect ood enable-statistics -node ic-f2240-03
```
**system ha interconnect ood send-diagnostic-buffer**

Send diagnostic buffer to partner

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

**Description**
The `system ha interconnect ood send-diagnostic-buffer` command enables you to run a short out-of-order delivery diagnostic test. The command sends a buffer to the partner controller over the high-availability interconnect. This command is only supported on FAS2000 series nodes in the cluster.

**Parameters**
- `-node <nodename>` - Node
  This mandatory parameter specifies which node will send the diagnostic buffer to its partner. The value "local" specifies the current node.

**Examples**
```
cluster1::*> system ha interconnect ood send-diagnostic-buffer -node ic-f2240-03
```

**system ha interconnect ood status commands**

The status directory

Displays the high-availability interconnect device out-of-order delivery configuration information. This command is supported only on FAS2000 series nodes in the cluster.

**system ha interconnect ood status show**

Display the high-availability interconnect device out-of-order delivery (OOD) information

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

**Description**
The `system ha interconnect ood status show` command displays configuration information of the out-of-order delivery-capable high-availability interconnect devices. This command is supported only on FAS2000 series nodes in the cluster.

**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.
- `[-is-ood-enabled {true | false}] - Is OOD Enabled`
  Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.
- `[-is-coalescing-enabled {true | false}] - Is Coalescing Enabled`
  Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.
Examples
The following example displays the HA interconnect device out-of-order delivery configuration information on FAS2000 series nodes in the cluster.

```
cluster1::*>
```

Node: ic-f2240-03
NIC Used: 0
Is OOD Enabled: true
Is Coalescing Enabled: true

Node: ic-f2240-04
NIC Used: 0
Is OOD Enabled: true
Is Coalescing Enabled: true
2 entries were displayed.

High-Availability interconnect device scatter-gather list statistics
The statistics directory

The `system ha interconnect statistics show-scatter-gather-list` directory displays the interconnect device scatter-gather list statistics.

Related references
`system ha interconnect statistics show-scatter-gather-list` on page 1000

system ha interconnect statistics clear-port
Clear the high-availability interconnect port counters

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

Description
The `system ha interconnect statistics clear-port` command clears the high-availability interconnect device port statistics. This command is supported only on FAS2000 series, FAS6200 series, and FAS8000 series nodes in the cluster.

Note: To display the high-availability interconnect device port statistics, use the `statistics show -object ic_hw_port_stats` command.

Parameters
- `node <nodename>` - Node
  Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

Examples
```
cluster1::*>
```

```
 system ha interconnect statistics clear-port -node ic-f6210-01
```
system ha interconnect statistics clear-port-symbol-error

Clear the high-availability interconnect port symbol errors

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

Description
The `system ha interconnect statistics clear-port-symbol-error` command clears the high-availability interconnect device port symbol errors. This command is supported only on FAS2000 series nodes in the cluster.

Note: To display the high-availability interconnect device port statistics, use the `statistics show -object ic_hw_port_stats` command.

Parameters
- **-node <nodename>** - Node
  Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

Examples
```
cluster1::*> system ha interconnect statistics clear-port-symbol-error -node ic-f2240-03
```

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-f6210-01
Entry  Count              Size
-----  -----------------  ----------------
1       410925          7734493
2        988           1246987
3         72           747325
4       93264        152715579
8          9           294912
9          9           294912

Node: ic-f6210-02
Entry  Count              Size
-----  -----------------  ----------------
1      1544405         310004390
2       6217         16779908
3       1222         12003411
4      338606        554343659
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-mgs-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 FAS3200 series, FAS6200 series, and FAS8000 series nodes in the cluster:

```
cluster1:/> system ha interconnect statistics performance show
Node: ic-f6210-01
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-f6210-02
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 FAS2000 series nodes in the cluster:

```
cluster1:/> system ha interconnect statistics performance show
   Node: ic-f2240-03
   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-f2240-04
   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: 574
   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 FAS3200 series, FAS6200 series, and FAS8000 series 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 FAS2000 series, FAS3200 series, FAS6200 series, and FAS8000 series machines 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**

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

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>,...` parameter, the command displays only the fields that you specify.

```bash
[-instance]
```

Use this parameter to display all the fields for the specified node or all the nodes.

```bash
[-node <nodename>|local] - Node
```

Use this parameter to display all the fields for the specified node.

```bash
[-link-status {up|down}] - Link Status
```

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value. The value `up` means link is online.

```bash
[-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 FAS3200 series, FAS6200 series, and FAS8000 series nodes with two HA interconnect links in the cluster:
The following example displays status information about the HA interconnect connection on FAS2000 series, FAS3200 series, FAS6200 series, and FAS8000 series nodes with a single HA interconnect link in the cluster:

```
cluster1::*> system ha interconnect status show

Node: ic-f6210-01
  Link Status: up
  IC RDMA Connection: up

Node: ic-f6210-02
  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` and `-node` are used with the `system ha interconnect status show` command:

```
cluster1::*> system ha interconnect status show -instance -node ic-f6210-01

Node: ic-f6210-01
  Link 0 Status: up
  Link 1 Status: up
  Is Link 0 Active: true
  Is Link 1 Active: false
  IC RDMA Connection: up
    Slot: 2
      Driver Name: IB Host Adapter i2 (NVRAM8 ConnectX MT26418 rev. B0)
      Firmware: 2.9.1000
      Debug Firmware: no

Interconnect Port 0 :
  GID: fe80:0000:0000:0000:00a0:9800:0000:9111
    Base LID: 0x111
    Subnet Manager LID: 0x0
    MTU: 4096
    Data Rate: 20 Gb/s (4X) DDR
    Link Information: ACTIVE
    QSFP Vendor: Molex Inc.
    QSFP Part Number: 112-00176+A0
    QSFP Type: Passive Copper 1m ID:00
    QSFP Serial Number: 119620011

Interconnect Port 1 :
  GID: fe80:0000:0000:0000:00a0:9800:0000:9112
    Base LID: 0x112
    Subnet Manager LID: 0x0
    MTU: 4096
    Data Rate: 20 Gb/s (4X) DDR
    Link Information: ACTIVE
    QSFP Vendor: Molex Inc.
    QSFP Part Number: 112-00176+A0
```
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:

```bash
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 IOM failure).
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]
Selects the alert definitions for the specified node.

[-monitor <hm_type]]
Selects the alert definitions with the specified monitor name.

[-alert-id <text]]
Selects the alert definitions with the specified alert identifier.

[-perceived-severity <hm_perceived_sev>]
Selects the alert definitions with the specified perceived severity.

[-probable-cause <hm_probable_cause>]
Selects the alert definitions with the specified probable cause of the alert.

[-probable-cause-description <text>]
Selects the alert definitions with the specified probable cause description.

[-possible-effect <text>]
Selects the alert definitions with the specified possible effect.

[-corrective-actions <text>]
Selects the alert definitions with the specified corrective action.

[-subsystem <hm_subsystem>]
Selects the alert definitions with the specified subsystem.

[-additional-information <text>]
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:

```bash
cluster1::> system health alert definition show
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Monitor</th>
<th>Subsystem</th>
<th>Alert ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node-01</td>
<td>system-connect</td>
<td>SAS-connect</td>
<td>DualControllerNonHa_Alert</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 ACP Cabling Guide.
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:

```bash
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 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 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 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
```bash
[-fields <fieldname>, ...]
If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You 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:

```
```

1016 Commands: Manual Page Reference
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.
```
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 &&
```
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 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|Initializing|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
```
Related references

*system health alert show* on page 1011

### 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 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA and BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB to the cluster

```
cluster1:/> system license add -license-code AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA, BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB
```

#### 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:

```
classroom1::> system license clean-up -n -unused -expired
Serial number: 1-80-000011
Owner: classroom
Package                   Reason
------------------------- -----------------------------------------------------
SnapLock                  Demo License has expired
SnapProtectApps           Demo License has expired

Serial number: 1-81-000000000000000004062522917
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:

```
classroom1::> system license clean-up -expired
2 demo licenses deleted.
```

The following example deletes the unused licenses:

```
classroom1::> system license clean-up -unused
2 unused licenses deleted.
```
-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:

```plaintext
cluster1::> system license delete -serial-number 1-81-0000000000000000000123456 -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 <Node Serial Number> } - 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 capacity commands

The capacity directory

system license capacity show

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

Description

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: 1-81-000000000000001234567890123456
Package | Capacity Capacity Expiration
---------|-------|-------------------
Select   | 2TB   | 15.81GB 4/11/2016 00:00:00

Node: node2
Serial Number: 1-81-0000000000000000000123456788
Package | Capacity Capacity Expiration
---------|-------|-------------------
Select   | -     | 10.40TB 4/11/2016 00:00:00

Node: node3
Serial Number: 1-81-0000000000000000000123456789
Package | Capacity Capacity Expiration
---------|-------|-------------------
Select   | -     | 10.40TB 4/11/2016 00:00:00

Node: node4
Serial Number: 1-81-000000000000001234567890123456
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 http://mysupport.netapp.com/licensing/ontapentitlementriskstatus

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 <Node Serial Number>] - 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 cluster-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.

```
cluster1::> system license entitlement-risk show -detail
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**

- **system license status commands**

  Display license status

**system license status show**

- **system license status show**

  Display license status

  **Availability:** This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.
Description
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
alokadcluster-1::> 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             -                     -
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 -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'
```

**Related references**

`storage failover show` on page 804
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, sets 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.

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 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-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."

```shell
cluster1::> system node modify -node node0 -owner "IT" -location "Data Center 2"
```

Related references

system node show on page 1038

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 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
```

Related references
system node show on page 1038

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.
Data ONTAP Version

Specifies the version of Data ONTAP to which the node is to be reverted.

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 8.3:

```
cluster1:~> system node revert-to -node node1 -version 8.3
```

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:

```bash
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.

```bash
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
```

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.

```bash
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     root
                    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_ucode=on,
                    cluster           convert_ucode=on,
                    parity uninit'd!  maxdirsize=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 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":

system node commands
### Related references

- **system node modify** on page 1032

---

**system node show-discovered**

Display all nodes discovered on the local network

**Availability:** This command is available to cluster administrators at the _advanced_ 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.
[\texttt{-cluster-name <text>}] - Cluster Name
Displays information about nodes belonging to the cluster that has the name you specify.

[\texttt{-serial-number <text>}] - Node Serial Number
Displays information about the node that has the serial number you specify.

[\texttt{-addresses <IP Address>, ...}] - Cluster IP Addresses
Displays information about the node that has the cluster IP addresses you specify.

[\texttt{-netmask <IP Address>}] - Cluster Address Mask
Displays information about the nodes that have the netmask address you specify.

[\texttt{-nvramid <nvramid>}] - Node NVRAM ID
Displays information about the node that has the NVRAM ID you specify.

[\texttt{-partner-nvramid <nvramid>}] - Partner NVRAM ID
Displays information about the node that has an HA partner with the NVRAM ID you specify.

[\texttt{-model <text>}] - Model
Displays the nodes that have the specified model number.

[\texttt{-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.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIMM</th>
<th>CECC</th>
<th>Multiple Err</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Same Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIMM-1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>false</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIMM-2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>false</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIMM-3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>false</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIMM-4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>false</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIMM-5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>true</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIMM-6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>false</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIMM-7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>false</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIMM-8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>false</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 entries were displayed.
```

```
cluster1:*> system node show-memory-errors -verbose
Correctable ECC Memory Errors:

Node: localhost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIMM</th>
<th>CECC</th>
<th>Multiple Err</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Same Address</th>
<th>Timestamp</th>
<th>Physical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIMM-1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>false</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12/02/2013 08:17:43</td>
<td>0xD640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIMM-2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>false</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12/02/2013 08:17:57</td>
<td>0x3F7FF800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIMM-3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>false</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12/02/2013 08:18:03</td>
<td>0x11743D000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIMM-4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>false</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12/02/2013 08:18:37</td>
<td>0x11743D000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIMM-5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>true</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12/02/2013 08:18:43</td>
<td>0x11743D000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIMM-6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>false</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12/02/2013 08:18:53</td>
<td>0x87EC0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

1042 Commands: Manual Page Reference
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` 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 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 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 an AutoSupport message with an existing core file from a node. The core file specified by the "-core-filename" option is included in the AutoSupport message. 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 "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 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 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
```

Related references
- system node coredump show on page 1069
**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 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 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.

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::>
```

Related references
system node autosupport modify on page 1046

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 65535, 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:pwl@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 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 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 "?".

\[-hostname-subj \{true|false\}\] - 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 10 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, 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.

[-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@example.com -support enable -transport https -noteto pda@example.com -retry-interval 23m
```

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
```

**Related references**

*system node autosupport trigger modify* on page 1064
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: 10MB
   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
```
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[-fields &lt;fieldname&gt;, ...]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If you specify the -fields &lt;fieldname&gt;, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use -fields ? to display the fields to specify.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[-instance ]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[-node &lt;nodename&gt;] - Node</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selects the check results that match this parameter value. This parameter specifies the node whose status is being displayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[-check-type &lt;Type of AutoSupport Check&gt;] - AutoSupport Check Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selects the check results that match this parameter value. This parameter specifies the type of AutoSupport check being performed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| [-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. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[-error-detail &lt;text&gt;] - Detailed Description of Error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selects the check results that match this parameter value. This parameter specifies the detailed error message for this AutoSupport check.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[-corrective-action &lt;text&gt;] - Corrective Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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".
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>node1</th>
<th>Destinations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 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

Related references
system node autosupport history retransmit on page 1056

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` 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` 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
```

### Related references

- `system node autosupport history show` on page 1057
**Parameters**

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

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

```bash
[-delivery]
```

Use this parameter to display destination information about each AutoSupport message.

```bash
[-detail]
```

Use this parameter to display trigger and subject information about each AutoSupport message.

```bash
[-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)

```bash
[-node <nodename> | local]] - Node
```

Use this parameter to display only AutoSupport messages sent from the node you specify.

```bash
[-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.

```bash
[-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.

```bash
[-trigger <Message Name>] - Trigger Event
```

Use this parameter to display only AutoSupport messages that match the trigger event you specify.

```bash
[-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.

```bash
[-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
Seq Num Destination Status      Attempt Count Last Update
----------- ----- ----------- -------------------- -------- -----------------------
nodel1 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
```
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.
Use this parameter to display details of AutoSupport messages of the compressed size you specify.

- **Percent Complete**
  Use this parameter to display the percentage completed for any active (incomplete) AutoSupport message.

- **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 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seq</th>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Num</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Complete</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>node1</td>
<td>smtp</td>
<td>smtp</td>
<td>755.9KB</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>142.88KBps</td>
<td>0s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>node1</td>
<td>http</td>
<td>http</td>
<td>755.8KB</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>125.97KBps</td>
<td>10s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>node1</td>
<td>noteto</td>
<td>noteto</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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-precheck** - 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
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Sequence</th>
<th>AutoSupport</th>
<th>Body Filename</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>372</td>
<td><strong>Completed</strong></td>
<td><strong>Completed</strong></td>
<td><strong>Completed</strong></td>
<td><strong>Completed</strong></td>
<td><strong>Completed</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SYSCONFIGN-A.txt</td>
<td>1.73KB</td>
<td><strong>completed</strong></td>
<td><strong>completed</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OPTIONS.txt</td>
<td>29.44KB</td>
<td><strong>completed</strong></td>
<td><strong>completed</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>software_image.xml</td>
<td>7.56KB</td>
<td><strong>completed</strong></td>
<td><strong>completed</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CLUSTER-INFO.xml</td>
<td>3.64KB</td>
<td><strong>completed</strong></td>
<td><strong>completed</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**system node commands**
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,subsys
```

```
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
            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 -
            24        completed
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 -
            14 entries were displayed.
```
**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
```

**Related references**

- `system node autosupport manifest show` on page 1061

**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` 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.

```bash
cluster1::> system node autosupport trigger show
AutoSupport Message To Note To Additional Content
------------ ------------------------- --------- ------------- ---------------
node1 aggr.offline enabled enabled -
nodel1 aggr.restricted disabled enabled -
nodel1 aggr.wafliron disabled enabled -
nodel1 bad.ram disabled disabled -
nodel1 battery.failure enabled enabled -
nodel1 battery.low disabled disabled -
nodel1 battery.notice enabled enabled -
nodel1 battery.overchg enabled enabled -
nodel1 battery.overtemp enabled enabled -
nodel1 battery.warning enabled enabled -
nodel1 bmc.bus disabled disabled -
nodel1 bmc.hb.stop disabled disabled -
nodel1 bmc.post disabled disabled -
nodel1 bootfs.chkdsk enabled enabled -
nodel1 c.fan enabled enabled -
nodel1 c.fan.fru.degraded disabled disabled -
nodel1 c.fan.fru.fault disabled disabled -
nodel1 c.fan.fru.rm disabled disabled -
nodel1 c.fan.fru.shut enabled enabled -
nodel1 ch.ps.degraded disabled disabled -
Press <space> to page down, <return> for next line, or 'q' to quit... q
20 entries were displayed.
```

Related references

- `system node autosupport destinations show` on page 1055
- `system node autosupport manifest show` on page 1061

### 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`. A saved core dump can be uploaded to a remote site for support analysis; see the `system node coredump upload` 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

Related references
system node coredump config modify on page 1077
system node coredump upload on page 1076
system node coredump save-all on page 1069

system node coredump save-all

Save all unsaved kernel core dumps 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

Related references
system node coredump save on page 1068

system node coredump show

Display a list of core dumps

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.
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

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the core files that match the specified version.

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.

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
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_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_06_18.nz    true  9/6/2010 15:06:18
    core.101271326.2010-09-06_09_49.nz    true  9/6/2010 15:09:49
2 entries were displayed.
```

Related references

system node coredump status on page 1072
**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
- 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
- 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>] - 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 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
```
system node coredump trigger

Related references

system node coredump show on page 1069

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, system node halt, or system node reboot 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 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 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
-------- ------------------------------------------- ----- -----------------
Partial Core: false
Number of Attempts to Save Core: 0
Space Needed To Save Core: 3.60GB
```
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" 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 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 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 filesystem 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" 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
```
Related references

*system node autosupport invoke-core-upload* on page 1044

**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 spare 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*" 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:
Related references

 system node autosupport invoke-core-upload on page 1044

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Enabled</th>
<th>Core Bytes</th>
<th>Min Dump Attempts</th>
<th>Max On Save Attempts</th>
<th>Enabled Coredump Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node0</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>250MB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>250MB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node2</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>250MB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node3</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>250MB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 entries were 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.

|[-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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Report Name</th>
<th>Panic Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
```

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 \(<\text{nodename}>\mid local\)** - 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 \(<\text{nodename}>\mid local\)** - 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
[\(-\text{node} \{\text{<nodename>|\text{local}}\}\)] - Node

Selects information about the core segments on the specified node.

[\(-\text{segment} \{\text{<text>}\}\)] - 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.

[\(-\text{owner-node} \{\text{<text>}\}\)] - 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.

[\(-\text{panic-system-id} \{\text{<integer>}\}\)] - 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.

[\(-\text{md5-data-chksum} \{\text{<text>}\}\)] - 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.

[\(-\text{segment-name} \{\text{<text>}\}\)] - Name of the Core Segment

Selects information about the core segments with the specified name.

[\(-\text{total-segment-count} \{\text{<integer>}\}\)] - Number of Segments Generated

Selects information about the core segments with the specified name.

[\(-\text{panic-time} \{\text{MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS}\}\)] - Time of Panic That Generated Core

Selects information about the core segments that were generated by a panic at the specified time.

[\(-\text{size} \{\text{<text>}\}\)] - Size of Core Segment (bytes)

Selects information about the core segments that are of the specified size.

[\(-\text{panic-string} \{\text{<text>}\}\)] - 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`.

```bash
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`.

```bash
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
```
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|nvmem|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
     mynode          Partner IO Pre         NOT_PRESENT
                     Partner Ctrl Pre         PRESENT
```

system node commands
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PSU2 Over Curr</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSU2 Over Volt</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSU2 Over Temp</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSU2 Fault</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSU2 DC OK</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSU2 Input OK</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSU2 ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSU2 Fan2 Fault</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSU2 Fan2 Speed</td>
<td>normal</td>
<td>15400 RPM</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td></td>
<td>25500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSU2 Fan1 Fault</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSU2 Fan1 Speed</td>
<td>normal</td>
<td>15700 RPM</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td></td>
<td>25500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSU2 Curr</td>
<td>normal</td>
<td>28000 mA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSU2 Temp</td>
<td>normal</td>
<td>29 C</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSU2 Present</td>
<td>PRESENT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSU1 Fault</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSU1 Over Curr</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSU1 Over Volt</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSU1 Over Temp</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSU1 Fan2 Fault</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSU1 Fan2 Speed</td>
<td>normal</td>
<td>15600 RPM</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td></td>
<td>25500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSU1 Fan1 Fault</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSU1 Fan1 Speed</td>
<td>normal</td>
<td>16200 RPM</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td></td>
<td>25500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSU1 Curr</td>
<td>normal</td>
<td>27000 mA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSU1 Temp</td>
<td>normal</td>
<td>28 C</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSU1 Present</td>
<td>PRESENT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery 3.3V</td>
<td>normal</td>
<td>3400 mV</td>
<td>3025</td>
<td>3100</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>3575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUX 3.3V</td>
<td>normal</td>
<td>3328 mV</td>
<td>3024</td>
<td>3104</td>
<td>3504</td>
<td>3568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STBY 12V</td>
<td>normal</td>
<td>12152 mV</td>
<td>10478</td>
<td>10602</td>
<td>13392</td>
<td>13516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STBY 5V</td>
<td>normal</td>
<td>4979 mV</td>
<td>4602</td>
<td>4696</td>
<td>5310</td>
<td>5404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STBY 3.3V</td>
<td>normal</td>
<td>3375 mV</td>
<td>3025</td>
<td>3100</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>3575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
system node hardware commands
The system node hardware directory

system node hardware tape commands
Manage tape related devices

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 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         rst01 rst0m rst0h rst0a
IBM LTO 4 ULTRIUM    rst0l rst0m rst0h rst0a
urst0l urst0m urst0h urst0a
brocade-247-198:3.126L2        nrst1l nrst1m nrst1h nrst1a         rst1l rst1m rst1h rst1a
IBM LTO 4 ULTRIUM    rst1l rst1m rst1h rst1a
urst1l urst1m urst1h urst1a
brocade-247-198:3.126L3        nrst2l nrst2m nrst2h nrst2a         rst2l rst2m rst2h rst2a
IBM LTO 4 ULTRIUM    rst2l rst2m rst2h rst2a
urst2l urst2m urst2h urst2a
brocade-247-198:3.126L4        nrst3l nrst3m nrst3h nrst3a         rst3l rst3m rst3h rst3a
IBM LTO 4 ULTRIUM    rst3l rst3m rst3h rst3a
urst3l urst3m urst3h urst3a
brocade-247-198:3.126L6        nrst5l nrst5m nrst5h nrst5a         rst5l rst5m rst5h rst5a
SONY    SDX-400C     rst5l rst5m rst5h rst5a
urst5l urst5m urst5h urst5a
5 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` 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 `-node` 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
```

Related references

network fcp adapter modify on page 276

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 this parameter is specified, 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 \texttt{(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 \texttt{<text>}] - Administrative Status

If this parameter is specified, the command displays adapters with the specified status.

[-supported-modes \texttt{(fc|cna)}, ...] - Supported Modes

The list of modes that the adapter supports.

[-supported-fc-types \texttt{(initiator|target|fcvi)}, ...] - Supported FC Types

The list of FC-4 types the adapter supports when configured into fc mode.

[-supported-cna-types \texttt{(initiator|target|fcvi)}, ...] - Supported CNA Types

The list of FC-4 types the adapter supports when configured into cna mode.

\textbf{Examples}

The following example displays information about all Fibre Channel and converged networking adapters in the cluster:

\begin{verbatim}
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      cna     target   -        -        -          online
node1       6b      cna     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.
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{system node external-cache commands}

The external-cache directory

\textbf{system node external-cache modify}

Modify external cache settings.

\textbf{Availability:} This command is available to cluster administrators at the admin privilege level.

\textbf{Description}

The \texttt{system node external-cache modify} command can be used to modify the following attributes of external-cache for a node:

\begin{itemize}
  \item is-enabled
  \item is-rewarm-enabled
  \item is-mbuf-inserts-enabled
  \item pcs-size
\end{itemize}
• 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

```shell
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.
This option does not need an input value. Specifying this option will display the information about all the entries.

```
[-instance ]
```

**[-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 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 admin 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.
system node image get

Fetch a file from a URL

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

- `[-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**

```
cluster1::> 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 *admin* 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 admin 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.
```
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 admin 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` 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
```

**Related references**

*system node image update* on page 1097
system node image update

Perform software image upgrade/downgrade

Availability: This command is available to cluster administrators at the admin 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`. For example, `image.tgz`. Available packages can be displayed using `system node image package show`.

  - 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`.

- `[--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`. 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
   ```

Related references
   `system node image get` on page 1094
   `system node image package show` on page 1099
   `system node image show-update-progress` on page 1096

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 `admin` 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 *admin* 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 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.
Examples
The following example downloads firmware to node-01 from a web server:

```
cluster1:*> system node firmware download -node node-01 -package http://example.com/serviceimage.zip
```

**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'.

1100

Commands: Manual Page Reference
-speed-op <Link speed> - Speed Operational
  Use this parameter to show the speed operational setting. '10', '100' or '1000'.
-<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
Auto-Negot       Duplex      Speed(Mbps) 
Port  Role               Link       Admin/Oper     Admin/Oper   Admin/Oper
--- -----------  ----------------  -----------  -----------  -----------
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-e0F            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 eeprom

Display onboard switch eeprom config

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

Description

The `system node internal-switch dump eeprom` command is used to show the internal switch eeprom firmware content.

Parameters

```
{-fields <fieldname>,...}  
  If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You 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 internal switch resides on.

[-switch-id <integer>] - Switch
  Use this parameter to specify the switch id. For example, 1.
```
--version <text> - Version
Use this parameter to specify the version of firmware needs to be dumped.

--eeprom <text> - Firmware
Use this parameter to specify the firmware content needs to be dumped.

Examples

The following example shows the internal switch eeprom firmware content of the internal switch 0 on Node1.

```
cluster1::> system node internal-switch dump eeprom -node Node1 -switch-id 0
EEPROM Configuration

Node: Node1 , Switch: 0 , Version: Version2 SB_XX Switch0
7fa61017fa032337fa71337fa5b0007fa200007fa610207fa80233
7fa73117fa5b0007fa200007fa300007fa610407fa802117fa733337fa5b000
802712080282c808047101080482c808087102080882c80810710108102c80
820714082082c808047101080482c808087102080882c80810710108102c80
820714082082c808047101080482c808087102080882c80810710108102c80
820714082082c808047101080482c808087102080882c80810710108102c80
820714082082c808047101080482c808087102080882c80810710108102c80
820714082082c808047101080482c808087102080882c80810710108102c80
820714082082c808047101080482c808087102080882c80810710108102c80
```

system node internal-switch dump port-mapping
Display onboard switch port mapping

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

Description
The `system node internal-switch dump port-mapping` command is used to show the internal switch port connections.

Parameters

```
[-fields <fieldname>, ...]  
If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You 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.

[-role <text>] - Port Name
Use this parameter to specify the port name. For example, e0M.
```
Examples

The following example shows the port connections of the internal switch 0 on Node1.

```
cluster1::> system node internal-switch dump port-mapping -node Node1 -switch-id 0
Port  Port Name
----  -----------------
Node: Node1 , Switch: 0
0     sw-wrench
1     sw-locked-wrench
2     sw-e0M
3     sw-e0P
4     sw-midplane-1
5     sw-expander-1
6     sw-sp-1
7 entries were displayed.
```

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.

```
```

system node commands
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::> 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 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

Related references
- system node root-mount show on page 1107
- system node root-mount delete on page 1106

**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` 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.
```

Related references
- system node root-mount show on page 1107
- system node root-mount create on page 1105
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 needs testing 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:
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
```

Related references

- `system node root-mount create` on page 1105
- `system node root-mount delete` on page 1106

**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 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 and cluster ping-cluster 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.

```
classeter1:*> system node upgrade-revert show
Node: node1                                             Status: complete
Status Message: The upgrade is complete.
Vers Phase       Status       Upgrade Phase Status Message
----------      -----------   ------------------------------------------------------
```

system node commands
Related references

*system node upgrade-revert upgrade* on page 1110  
*cluster show* on page 24  
*cluster ping-cluster* on page 20

**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 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**

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

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You 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 Doamin:  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
  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 have 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 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. Access to the vSphere server is failing since the server hostname or IP address is not set. Correct the vSphere credentials with the "system node virtual-machine hypervisor modify-credentials* command.
3 entries were displayed.
```

---

**Related references**

- `system node virtual-machine hypervisor show` on page 1115

**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
```

**Related references**

- `system node virtual-machine hypervisor show-credentials` on page 1118

**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.
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 ESX 4.1.0 build-12345
Software Vendor: Unknown
Hypervisor: VMware ESX 4.1.0 build-12345
Host Name: myesx.example.com
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 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.

Related references

system node virtual-machine instance show-system-disks on page 1112

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 -node <node>, system node virtual-machine instance show-system-disks -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.
```

Related references
- system node virtual-machine hypervisor show on page 1115
- system node virtual-machine instance show-system-disks on page 1112
- system node virtual-machine hypervisor modify-credentials on page 1115
system node virtual-machine provider commands

Configure how Data ONTAP accesses the provider's services

The system node virtual-machine provider commands configure how Data ONTAP accesses the provider's services.

system node virtual-machine provider credential commands

Configure the credentials used to access the provider's services

The system node virtual-machine provider credential commands configure the credentials used to access provider services.

**system node virtual-machine provider credential create**

Add provider credentials

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

**Description**

The system node virtual-machine provider credential create command configures a node with the given credentials. The credentials are used by the Data ONTAP node to access the provider's services.

**Parameters**

- `node <nodename>|local` - Node
  
  This parameter specifies the name of the Data ONTAP node for which the credentials will be configured.

- `aws-access-key <text>` - Amazon Web Services Access Key
  
  This parameter specifies the AWS access key. The key must be 16 to 32 characters in length.

- `aws-secret-key <text>` - Amazon Web Services Secret Key
  
  This parameter specifies the AWS secret key associated with the `aws-access-key`.

**Examples**

The following example configures a node with an AWS access key pair.

```
cluster1::> system node virtual-machine provider credential create
    -node node1 -aws-access-key AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE
    -aws-secret-key wJalrXUttnFEMI/K7MDENG/bFxRfiCyzEXAMPLEKEY
```

**system node virtual-machine provider credential delete**

Remove provider credentials

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

**Description**

The system node virtual-machine provider credential delete command removes the credentials configured on a node. The credentials are used by the Data ONTAP node to access the provider's services.

**Parameters**

- `node <nodename>|local` - Node
  
  This parameter specifies the name of the Data ONTAP node for which the credentials will be deleted.
Examples
The following example removes provider credentials from all nodes in the cluster.

cluster1::> system node virtual-machine provider credential delete -node *

**system node virtual-machine provider credential modify**

Modify provider credentials

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

**Description**
The `system node virtual-machine provider credential modify` command reconfigures a node with the given credentials. The credentials are used by the Data ONTAP node to access the provider's services.

**Parameters**

- `-node <nodename>|local` - Node
  This parameter specifies the name of the Data ONTAP node for which the credentials will be modified.

  - `[-aws-access-key <text>]` - Amazon Web Services Access Key
    This parameter specifies the AWS access key. The key must be 16 to 32 characters in length.

  - `[-aws-secret-key <text>]` - Amazon Web Services Secret Key
    This parameter specifies the AWS secret key associated with the provided `aws-access-key`.

**Examples**
The following example reconfigures all nodes with an AWS access key pair.

cluster1::> system node virtual-machine provider credential modify
  -node * -aws-access-key AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE
  -aws-secret-key wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYzEXAMPLEKEY

**system node virtual-machine provider credential show**

Display the provider credentials

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

**Description**
The `system node virtual-machine provider credential show` command displays the provider credentials configured for each Data ONTAP node in the cluster. The credentials are used by the Data ONTAP node to access the provider's 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.
[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

This optional parameter 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.

[-aws-access-key <text>] - Amazon Web Services Access Key

This optional parameter selects nodes configured with the specified AWS access key.

Examples

The following example illustrates typical output from the `system node virtual-machine provider credential show` command for the Data ONTAP virtual machines running in the cluster.

```
cluster1::> system node virtual-machine provider credential show
Node                Amazon Web Services Access Key
------------------- ------------------------------
node1               AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE
node2               AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE
2 entries were displayed.
```

**system node virtual-machine provider proxy commands**

Configure the proxy server used to access the provider's services

The `system node virtual-machine provider proxy` commands configure whether a proxy server is used to access the provider's services.

**system node virtual-machine provider proxy create**

Add a proxy server

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

*Description*

The `system node virtual-machine provider proxy create` command configures a `node` to use a proxy server to access the provider's services.

*Parameters*

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

  This parameter specifies the name of the Data ONTAP node for which the proxy server will be configured.

- `[-server <text>] - Proxy Server`

  This parameter specifies the proxy server. It takes the form: [protocol://]server[:port]

*Examples*

The following example configures a `node` to use a proxy server.

```
cluster1::> system node virtual-machine provider proxy create
    -node node1 -server http://10.11.12.13:9090
```

**system node virtual-machine provider proxy delete**

Remove the proxy server

*Availability:* This command is available to `cluster` administrators at the `admin` privilege level.
Description
The `system node virtual-machine provider proxy delete` command removes the proxy configuration from a `node`. The proxy is used by the Data ONTAP `node` to access the provider's services.

Parameters
- `-node <nodename>|local` - `Node`
  This parameter specifies the name of the Data ONTAP node for which the proxy configuration will be deleted.

Examples
The following example removes the proxy configuration from all `nodes` in the cluster.

```
cluster1::> system node virtual-machine provider proxy delete -node *
```

**system node virtual-machine provider proxy modify**

Modify the proxy server

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

Description
The `system node virtual-machine provider proxy modify` command changes the proxy configuration on a `node`. The proxy is used by the Data ONTAP `node` to access the provider's services.

Parameters
- `-node <nodename>|local` - `Node`
  This parameter specifies the name of the Data ONTAP node for which the proxy configuration will be modified.

- `-server <text>` - `Proxy Server`
  This parameter specifies the proxy server. It takes the form: `[protocol://]server[:port]`

Examples
The following example reconfigures all `nodes` to use a proxy server.

```
cluster1::> system node virtual-machine provider proxy modify
```

**system node virtual-machine provider proxy show**

Display the proxy server

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

Description
The `system node virtual-machine provider proxy show` command displays the proxy server configured for each Data ONTAP `node` in the cluster. The proxy is used by the Data ONTAP `node` to access the provider's 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.
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 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>]` - Proxy Server

This optional parameter selects nodes configured with the specified proxy server.

### Examples

The following example illustrates typical output from the `system node virtual-machine provider proxy show` command for the Data ONTAP virtual machines running in the cluster.

```markdown
cluster1:/> system node virtual-machine provider proxy show
Node                Proxy Server
------------------- ------------------------------
node1               http://10.11.12.13:9090
node2               http://10.11.12.13:9090
2 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` 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 that 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`.

```bash
cluster1:/> system script delete -filename sessionlog2,sessionlog3
```

The following example deletes all saved script files.

```bash
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.
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 -this-session yes` command to display files that are recording the current CLI session. Use the `system script stop` 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
```

**Related references**
- `system script show` on page 1125
- `system script stop` on page 1126

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` command. Use the `system script show -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.
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 command to display saved CLI sessions. Use the system script start 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

Related references

system script show on page 1125
system script start on page 1126

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.
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}]` - Type of Device
Selects information for the Service Processors of the specified type.

`[-status {online|offline|sp-daemon-offline|node-offline|degraded|rebooting|unknown}]` - 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   Configured  Firmware Version  IP Address
----------- ---- ------- ---- ------------ --------- -------------------------
node1       SP    online  true  2.2X5        true         192.168.1.201
node2       SP    online  true  2.2X5        true         192.168.1.202
2 entries were displayed.
```

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
```
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.
```

**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.
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:
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] - 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.

```
class1::> system service-processor image show
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Current Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>SP</td>
<td>primary</td>
<td>installed</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>backup</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node2</td>
<td>SP</td>
<td>primary</td>
<td>installed</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>backup</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 entries were displayed.
```

class1::>

The following command displays all available firmware information for the Service Processors of all the nodes.

```
class1::> system service-processor image show -instance
Node: node1
Image: primary
```

system service-processor commands

1133
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 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 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 \texttt{baseline} is false or omitted.

\texttt{[-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.

\texttt{[-update-type \{serial-full|serial-differential|network-full\] - Type}

This parameter specifies the type of update to be performed.

If you set the value to \texttt{serial-full}, the command transfers contents of the entire SP firmware image to the SP via the packetized serial interface, and the contents are written to the SP primary partition.

If you set the value to \texttt{serial-differential}, the command transfers the SP firmware files that are different between the old SP firmware image and the new SP firmware image to the SP via the packetized serial interface, and the contents are written to SP primary partition.

If you set the value to \texttt{network-full}, the command transfers the entire SP firmware image to the SP via the SP network interface, and the contents are written to the SP primary partition.

If you do not specify the update-type option, the command checks for dependencies of network-based SP firmware updates. If the dependencies are satisfied, then the command uses the SP network interface to update the SP firmware. If the dependencies are not satisfied, then the serial interface is used.

\texttt{[-clear-logs \{true|false\}] - Clear Logs After Update}

If you set this parameter to \texttt{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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>In Progress</th>
<th>Start Time</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Done</th>
<th>End Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>8/28/2012 20:00:34</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node2</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 entries were displayed.
```

```
cluster1::>
```
system service-processor image update-progress commands

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
In       Percent
```
### 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.

```plaintext
cluster1::> system service-processor log show-allocation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>From Which Node</th>
<th>Log File Sequence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cluster1-01</td>
<td>cluster1-01</td>
<td>10, 11, 12, 13, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster1-01</td>
<td>cluster1-02</td>
<td>14, 15, 16, 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster1-02</td>
<td>cluster1-01</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster1-02</td>
<td>cluster1-02</td>
<td>11, 12, 13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
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 set to 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::> system service-processor network modify -node local -address-family IPv4 -enable true -ip-address 192.168.1.202 -netmask 255.255.255.0 -gateway 192.168.1.1
```

```
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
```

```
cluster1::> system service-processor network modify -node local -address-family IPv4 -enable true -ip-address 192.168.1.202 -netmask 255.255.255.0 -gateway 192.168.1.1
```

```
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
```
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}] - 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}] - 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.
### Examples

The following example displays basic network configuration information for the Service Processors of all the nodes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Link State</th>
<th>IP Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>IPv4</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>192.168.1.201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DHCP: v4 MAC Address: ab:cd:ef:fe:ed:01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Network Gateway: 192.168.1.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Network Mask (IPv4 only): 255.255.255.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prefix Length (IPv6 only): -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IPv6 RA Enabled: -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subnet Name: -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SP Network Setup Status: succeeded</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>node2</th>
<th>online</th>
<th>IPv4</th>
<th>up</th>
<th>192.168.1.202</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DHCP: v4 MAC Address: ab:cd:ef:fe:ed:02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Network Gateway: 192.168.1.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Network Mask (IPv4 only): 255.255.255.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following example displays all available network configuration information for the Service Processors of all the nodes.

class1::> 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

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
Address
Node Status Family Link State IP Address
```
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
Address
Node          Status         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                     Broadcast                   Avail/
Name      Subnet           Domain    Gateway           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
Address
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
```

```
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/Netmask>, ...` - 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: 192.168.1.202/24, 192.168.10.201/24

cluster1::> system service-processor ssh show
   Allowed Addresses: -

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.
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` 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:
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 ssh -allow-list 192.0.2.128/25
```

```
cluster1::> system services firewall policy create -policy data -service https -allow-list 192.0.2.128/25
```

**Related references**

*network interface modify* on page 287

**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` 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
```

**Related references**

*network interface modify* on page 287
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** 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
```

**Related references**

- [system services firewall modify on page 1149](#)

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>, ...]` (optional)

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command displays only the fields that you specify.

`[-instance]` (optional)

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.
[\text{-policy <textpolicy\_name>}] - Policy
Use this parameter to display information about the policy you specify.

[\text{-service <service>}] - Service
Use this parameter to display information about the services you specify.

[\text{-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.

[\text{-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 \text{-fields <fieldname>, ...} parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use \text{\textquotesingle-fields \textquotesingle} 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` 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
```

**Related references**
- `system services manager policy show` on page 1157
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 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
+-----------------+--------+-------------+-------------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Constituent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diagnosis</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>schmd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diagnosis</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>shmd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
+-----------------+--------+-------------+-------------+
2 entries were displayed.
```
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 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 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.
Related references

`system services manager policy show` on page 1157

**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.
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" 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
```

Related references

vserver services ndmp modify on page 1845

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" 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
```

Related references

`vserver services ndmp off` on page 1850

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" 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
```

Related references

`vserver services ndmp on` on page 1850

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" 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:
```

Related references

vserver services ndmp generate-password on page 1844

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 SM Tape.

[-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
....
```

**Related references**

- [system services ndmp status](#) on page 1167

**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" 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.
```

**Related references**

- `vserver services ndmp show` on page 1855

**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-setrecordszize-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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Id</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node-01</td>
<td>17479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node-01</td>
<td>19769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node-02</td>
<td>21118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 entries were displayed.
```

The following example shows how to display only the sessions running on node-01:
system services ndmp status -node node-01

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Id</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node-01</td>
<td>17479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node-01</td>
<td>19769</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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" 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 follows: 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 ndmpd. 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modules</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>verbose</td>
<td>verbose message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>io</td>
<td>I/O process loop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>io_loop</td>
<td>I/O process loop verbose messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndmps</td>
<td>NDMP service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndmpp</td>
<td>NDMP Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rpc</td>
<td>General RPC service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fdc_rpc</td>
<td>RPC to FC driver service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auth</td>
<td>Authentication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mover</td>
<td>NDMP MOVER (tape I/O)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data</td>
<td>NDMP DATA (backup/restore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scsi</td>
<td>NDMP SCSI (robot/tape ops)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bkup_rpc</td>
<td>RPC to Backup service client</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bkup_rpc_s</td>
<td>RPC to Backup service server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cleaner</td>
<td>Backup/Mover session cleaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conf</td>
<td>Debug configure/reconfigure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dblade</td>
<td>Dblade specific messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timer</td>
<td>NDMP server timeout messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vldb</td>
<td>VLDB service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smf</td>
<td>SMF Gateway messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol</td>
<td>VOL OPS service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sv</td>
<td>SnapVault NDMP extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>common</td>
<td>NDMP common state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ext</td>
<td>NDMP extensions messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sm</td>
<td>SnapMirror NDMP extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndmprpc</td>
<td>NDMP Mhost RPC server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
```

Related references

vserver services ndmp log start on page 1867

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" 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

Related references

vserver services ndmp log stop on page 1868

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" commands.

Related references

vserver services ndmp on page 1843

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" command.
This command puts NDMP server in Vserver-aware mode. The Vserver-aware commands are available under `vserver services ndmp`.

**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.
```

**Related references**
[vserver services ndmp](#) on page 1843

**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`" 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

```
cluster1::> system services ndmp node-scope-mode on
NDMP node-scope-mode is enabled.
```

**Related references**
[vserver services ndmp](#) on page 1843

**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`" 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

```bash
cluster1::> system services ndmp node-scope-mode status
NDMP node-scope-mode is disabled.
```

**Related references**

- `vserver services ndmp` on page 1843
- `system services ndmp service commands`
- `system services ndmp service modify`

**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:

```bash
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` command. The `system services ndmp on` 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` 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

```bash
cluster1::*> system services ndmp service start -node node0
```

Related references

- `system services ndmp on` on page 1161
- `system services ndmp service stop` on page 1178

**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` command. The `system services ndmp off` 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

```bash
cluster1::*> system services ndmp service stop -node node0
```

Related references

- `system services ndmp off` on page 1160
- `system services ndmp service start` on page 1177

**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` 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
```

Related references

* system services ndmp kill-all on page 1159

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* 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
```

Related references

* system services firewall on page 1149

**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` 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` 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` 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` 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.

```
class1:/> system services web show
External Web Services: true
  Status: online
HTTP Protocol Port: 80
HTTPS Protocol Port: 443
HTTP Enabled: true
```

### Related references
- `system services firewall` on page 1149
- `system services web node` on page 1180
- `system services web node show` on page 1180

### Manage Node Web Servers
Manage the nodes' web servers

These commands manage the availability of web protocols (HTTP/HTTPS) 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 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 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.
Related references

*system services firewall* on page 1149
*system services web show* on page 1179

### 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* or *system smtape restore* 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.
```

Related references

*system smtape backup* on page 1182
*system smtape restore* on page 1185

#### 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`. 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
```

Related references

- `system smtape status` on page 1188
- `system smtape restore` on page 1185
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
```

**Related references**

- [system smtape backup](#) on page 1182
- [system smtape restore](#) on page 1185
- [system node hardware tape drive show](#) on page 1088

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 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. 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 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`.

```bash
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.

```bash
cluster1::> system smtape restore -vserver vserver0 -volume datavol -tape /cluster1-01/rst0a
Session 5 created successfully
```

### Related references

- `system smtape backup` on page 1182
- `system smtape status` on page 1188
- `system smtape break` on page 1184
- `system smtape status show` on page 1189
- `system smtape continue` on page 1184
- `system node hardware tape drive show` on page 1088

### system smtape showheader

Display SM Tape 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 `nrst01` residing on the node `cluster1-01` and displays relevant tape header information.

```
cluster1::> system smtape showheader -tape /cluster1-01/nrst01
  -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 SM Tape sessions

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

Description
This command clears SM Tape sessions which are completed, failed or Unknown state.

Parameters

- **session** <Sequence Number> - Session Identifier
  Use this parameter to clear the SM Tape sessions with the specified session identifier.

- **node** (<nodename>|local) - Node Name
  Use this parameter to clear the SM Tape sessions related to the specified node.

- **type** {backup|restore} - Operation Type
  Use this parameter to clear the SM Tape 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 SM Tape sessions which have the status as specified in the parameter.

- **path** <text> - Path Name
  Use this parameter to clear the SM Tape sessions which have path as specified in the parameter.

- **device** <text> - Device Name
  Use this parameter to clear the SM Tape sessions on a specific tape device.

- **backup-snapshot** <snapshot name> - Snapshot Name
  Use this parameter to clear the SM Tape sessions using the Snapshot copy name as specified in the parameter.

- **tape-block-size** <integer> - Tape Block Size
  Use this parameter to clear the SM Tape sessions with the tape block size as specified in the parameter.

Examples

The following example clears all the completed SM Tape sessions in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system smtape status clear
5 sessions are purged.
```

The SM Tape 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 SM Tape sessions of the specified operation type.

[-status {COMPLETED | FAILED | ACTIVE | WAITING | ABORTING | UNKNOWN}] - Session Status
Selects information about SM Tape sessions having the specified status in the parameter.

[-path <text>] - Path Name
Selects information about SM Tape 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 SM Tape 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 SM Tape 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 SM Tape sessions whose starting time matches the specified starting time.

[-end-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - End Time
Selects information about SM Tape sessions whose ending time matches the specified ending time.

[-backup-snapshot <snapshot name>] - Snapshot Name
Selects information about SM Tape 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 SM Tape 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 SM Tape sessions that have a particular error description which matches the specified error description in the parameter.

Examples
Displays default entries about the five SM Tape sessions.

cluster1::> system smtape status show

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Path</th>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Node</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Backup</td>
<td>COMPLETED</td>
<td>50MB</td>
<td>/vsrvr1/vol1</td>
<td>/cls1-01/nrst01</td>
<td>cluster1-01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Restore</td>
<td>FAILED</td>
<td>0B</td>
<td>/vsrvr1/vol3</td>
<td>/cls1-02/nrst21</td>
<td>cluster1-02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Backup</td>
<td>COMPLETED</td>
<td>50MB</td>
<td>/vsrvr1/vol3</td>
<td>/cls1-01/nrst01</td>
<td>cluster1-01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Backup</td>
<td>COMPLETED</td>
<td>50MB</td>
<td>/vsrvr1/vol2</td>
<td>/cls1-03/nrst0m</td>
<td>cluster1-03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Backup</td>
<td>COMPLETED</td>
<td>50KB</td>
<td>/vsrvr1/vol5</td>
<td>/cls1-01/nrst0n</td>
<td>cluster1-01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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:
**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 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 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:  
```
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
Add, delete and display 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 SNMP managers who receive the SNMP trap PDUs. SNMP manager can be a hostname or IP address. There is no limit on the number of traphosts supported.

Parameters
- **peer-address** <Remote InetAddress> - **hostname|ipaddress**
  Specifies the IP address or hostname of the host.

Examples
This command adds a new hostname 'yyy.example.com'.

```
cluster1::> system snmp traphost add -peer-address yyy.example.com
Or
cluster1::> system snmp traphost add yyy.example.com

cluster1::> system snmp traphost show
  yyy.example.com(yyy.example.com)(192.168.xxx.xxx)
  xxx.example.com(xxx.example.com)(xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx)
```

system snmp traphost delete

Delete a traphost

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

Description
Deletes SNMP managers who receive SNMP trap PDUs. SNMP managers can be hostname or IP address. There is no limit on the number of traphosts supported.

Parameters
- **peer-address** <Remote InetAddress> - **hostname|ipaddress**
  Specifies the IP address or hostname of the host.

Examples
This command deletes a traphost 'yyy.example.com'.

```
cluster1::> system snmp traphost delete -peer-address yyy.example.com
Or
cluster1::> system snmp traphost delete yyy.example.com

cluster1::> system snmp show
  xxx.example.com(xxx.example.com)(xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx)
```
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 managers that receive trap PDUs.

Examples
The example below displays all host names or IP addresses that have been added until now.

    cluster1::> system snmp traphost show
    xxx.example.com(xxx.example.com){xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx}

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 in 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.

```bash
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.

```bash
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, 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. Only Infinite Volumes can use unified.)
- 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
- Cache retention priority
- Efficiency policy
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 150 or fewer characters in length for Infinite Volumes, 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

[-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 is 20MB per constituent. For Infinite Volumes, the minimum size is 1.33 TB per node that will host a data 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 command. The maximum number of files a volume is configured for is listed under "Total Files" when running the command volume show-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 and 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 policies, see the documentation for the vserver export-policy create command. FlexGroups do not support policies that allow CIFS or 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.
   FlexGroups and FlexGroup Constituents only support the unix security style.

[-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 or Infinite Volumes.

[-comment <text>] - Comment
   This optionally specifies a comment for the volume.

[-max-autosize (<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB])] - Maximum Autosize (for flexvols only)
   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 volumesize. The value for -max-autosize cannot be set larger than the platform-dependent maximum
   FlexVol 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 FlexGroups or 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 or is
   invalid when autosize is enabled, the minimum size is reset to the volume size. This parameter is not supported
   on FlexGroups or 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 FlexGroups or 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 FlexGroups or 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 FlexVol 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. This parameter is not supported on FlexGroups or Infinite Volumes.

[-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. 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`
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 or LUNs 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-reservation policy 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 this value 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 | DC}] - Volume Type

This optionally specifies the volume's type, either read-write or data-protection. If you do not specify a value for this parameter, a read-write volume is created by default. Only rw is supported for FlexGroups.

[-percent-snapshot-space <percent>] - Space Reserved for Snapshot Copies

This optionally specifies the amount of space that is reserved in the volume for Snapshots. 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 and vserver modify commands. The schedules associated with the snapshot-policy for an Infinite Volume cannot have an interval shorter than hourly. 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. You cannot specify the language encoding setting for an Infinite Volume.

   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 and 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.

[-storage-service <storage service name>] - Storage Service Name (privilege: advanced)

The name of the initial storage service for the Infinite Volume. This is required if the parameter -is-managed-by-service is set to true. This parameter applies to Infinite Volumes only.
[\texttt{--enable-snapdiff \{true|false\}]} - Create Namespace Mirror Constituents For SnapDiff Use

When set to \texttt{true} for an Infinite Volume that spans three or more nodes, namespace mirror constituents are created for SnapDiff use. One namespace mirror constituent is created on every node that contains a data constituent for the Infinite Volume. A namespace constituent is not created on nodes that contain either the namespace constituent or a namespace mirror constituent used for data protection of the namespace constituent. An automatic daily replication schedule is set up for every namespace mirror constituent created. The default setting is \texttt{false}. This parameter applies to Infinite Volumes only.

[\texttt{--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 \texttt{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 \texttt{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 \texttt{return-generated}. This parameter applies to Infinite Volumes only.

[\texttt{--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 applies to Infinite Volumes only.

[\texttt{--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.

[\texttt{--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.

[\texttt{--data-aggr-list <aggregate name>, ...}]} - List of Aggregates for Data Constituents (privilege: advanced)

Specifies the aggregates that can be used to create Infinite Volume data 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.

[\texttt{--max-data-constituent-size \{<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]\}]} - Maximum Size of Each Data Constituent (privilege: advanced)

This optional 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 chosen as the default for the \texttt{max-data-constituent-size} for the Infinite Volume. This parameter applies to Infinite Volumes only.

[\texttt{--qos-policy-group <text>]} - QoS Policy Group Name

This optionally 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. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[\texttt{--caching-policy <text>]} - Caching Policy Name

This optional 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. If a caching policy is not assigned to this volume, the system uses \texttt{auto} as the default caching policy. 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-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 optional 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 available only at the advanced privilege level and higher. 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`. 

1206

Commands: Manual Page Reference
[-max-constituent-size {<integer> [KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Maximum size of a FlexGroup Constituent (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter 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 chosen 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 Infinite Volumes or 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. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

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
-aggr-list aggr1,aggr2 -aggr-list-multiplier 2 -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
-aggregate aggr1 -state online -caching-policy auto
```

The following example creates a new FlexGroup named media_vol on a Vserver named vs0 with 4 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 -aggr-list-multiplier 2 -junction-path /media -size 200TB
-space-guarantee none -foreground false
```

Related references

volume modify on page 1209
volume show on page 1223
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.

Note:
- 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`) 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
```

Related references
- `volume offline` on page 1219

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.
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 at least 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 autosizing
- 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
- Convert ucode
- Caching policy
- Cache retention priority

You can use the `volume move` command to change a volume's aggregate or node. You can use the `volume rename` command to change a volume's name. You can use the `volume make-vsroot` 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 FlexGroups or 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` command. FlexGroups do not support export policies that allow CIFS or 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. FlexGroup and FlexGroup Constituents only support the `unix` security style.

```
[-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 (for flexvols only)
```

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 `max-autosize` cannot be set larger than the platform-dependent maximum size.
FlexVol volume size. If you specify a larger value, the value of \texttt{-max-autosize} is automatically reset to the supported maximum without returning an error. This parameter is not supported on FlexGroups or Infinite Volumes.

\texttt{[-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 \texttt{grow_shrink} autosize mode enabled, then the default minimum size is equal to the initial volume size. If the value of the \texttt{-min-autosize} 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 FlexGroups or Infinite Volumes.

\texttt{[-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 FlexGroups or Infinite Volumes.

\texttt{[-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 FlexGroups or Infinite Volumes.

\texttt{[-autosize-mode \{off|grow|grow_shrink\}]} - Autosize Mode

This parameter specifies the autosize mode for the volume. The supported autosize modes are:

- \texttt{off} - The volume will not grow or shrink in size in response to the amount of used space.
- \texttt{grow} - The volume will automatically grow when used space in the volume is above the grow threshold.
- \texttt{grow_shrink} - The volume will grow or shrink in size in response to the amount of used space.

By default, \texttt{-autosize-mode} is \texttt{off} for new flexible volumes, except for DP mirrors, for which the default value is \texttt{grow_shrink}. The \texttt{grow} and \texttt{grow_shrink} modes work together with Snapshot autodelete to automatically reclaim space when a volume is about to become full. The volume parameter \texttt{-space-mgmt-try-first} controls the order in which these two space reclamation policies are attempted. This parameter is not supported on FlexGroups or Infinite Volumes.

\texttt{[-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 FlexGroups or Infinite Volumes.

\texttt{[-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 \texttt{files} value cannot be decreased below the current number of files that can be tracked within the assigned space for the volume.

\texttt{[-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.

\texttt{[-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 or LUNs 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 and vserver modify commands. The schedules associated with the snapshot-policy for an Infinite Volume cannot have an interval shorter than hourly.

[-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.

[-filesys-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.

[-enable-snapdiff {true|false}] - Create Namespace Mirror Constituents For SnapDiff Use
When set to *true* for an Infinite Volume that spans three or more nodes, namespace mirror constituents are created for SnapDiff use. One namespace mirror constituent is created on every node that contains a data constituent for the Infinite Volume. A namespace mirror constituent is not created on nodes that contain either the namespace constituent or a namespace mirror constituent used for data protection of the namespace constituent. An automatic daily replication schedule is set up for every namespace mirror constituent created. If set to *false*, all existing namespace mirror constituents used by SnapDiff are deleted. The namespace mirror constituent used for namespace data protection is not affected. 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-name-space-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 chosen as the default for the maximum constituent size. This parameter applies to Infinite Volumes only.

[-qos-policy-group <text>] - QoS Policy Group Name
This optionally 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.
[-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. 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.
[\textbf{-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 \textit{true}, the Auto Balance Aggregate feature might recommend moving this volume to another aggregate. The default value is \textit{true}.

[\textbf{-max-constituent-size \{<integer>\[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]\}}] - Maximum size of a FlexGroup Constituent (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter 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 chosen as the default for the \textbf{-max-constituent-size} for the FlexGroup. This parameter applies to FlexGroups only.

[\textbf{-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.

\section*{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.

```
class=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.

```
class=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.

```
class=volume modify -space-guarantee none -volume vol2
```

The following example modifies all volumes in Vserver vs0 to have a fractional reserve of 30%.

```
class=volume modify -fractional-reserve 30 -vserver vs0 *
```

The following example modifies a volume named vol2 to grow in size by 5 gigabytes.

```
class=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.

```
class=volume modify -volume vol2 -caching-policy none
```

\section*{Related references}

\textit{vserver export-policy create} on page 1553  
\textit{vserver create} on page 1395  
\textit{vserver modify} on page 1397
**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 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 wafl-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] -f [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:

classid1::> 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] - 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] - 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:
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`:

```bash
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*.

**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 'vsi:vol1' is now restricted.
```

**Related references**

*volume offline* on page 1219

**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
• 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

volume show

1225
• Whether the volume has FlexGroup enabled
• List of the aggregates used by the FlexGroup
• List of the nodes used by the FlexGroup
• SnapLock Type
• Is in precommiti phase of Copy-Free Transition

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).

```
[-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 -filesys-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 (for flexvols only)
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 specifies 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-reservation policy. 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|DC}] - 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 the name of the 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).

[-filesys-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 filesys-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-quiesced-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-quiesced-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\)] - 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 (privilege: advanced)
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
(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. 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.

[-max-namespace-constituent-size {<integer> [KB|MB|GB|TB|PB]}] - Maximum Size of Namespace Constituent
(privilege: advanced)

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
(privilege: advanced)

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.

[-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-maid <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>] - Inofile 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.

[-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.

**Examples**

The following example displays information about all volumes on the Vserver named vs1:

```
cluster1::> volume show -vserver vs1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Aggregate</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Available</th>
<th>Used%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>vol1</td>
<td>aggr1</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>RW</td>
<td>2GB</td>
<td>1.9GB</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>aggr0</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>RW</td>
<td>150GB</td>
<td>110.3GB</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>vol3</td>
<td>aggr1</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>RW</td>
<td>150GB</td>
<td>120.0GB</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>vol4</td>
<td>aggr1</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>150GB</td>
<td>120.0GB</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>vol5</td>
<td>aggr1</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>150GB</td>
<td>120.0GB</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>vol6</td>
<td>aggr2</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>150GB</td>
<td>120.0GB</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>vol7</td>
<td>aggr3</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>RW</td>
<td>150GB</td>
<td>118.5GB</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>vol8</td>
<td>aggr3</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>RW</td>
<td>150GB</td>
<td>90.03GB</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>vol9</td>
<td>aggr4</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>RW</td>
<td>150GB</td>
<td>43.67GB</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>vol10</td>
<td>aggr4</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>RW</td>
<td>150GB</td>
<td>108.7GB</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>vol11</td>
<td>aggr5</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>RW</td>
<td>250GB</td>
<td>45.65GB</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>vol11_dr</td>
<td>aggr5_d</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>250GB</td>
<td>45.65GB</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
```
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.

**Parameters**

```
{-fields <fieldname>,...}
```

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You 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.

[-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 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.
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.

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.

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.

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".

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.

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.

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.

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the volumes whose guarantees use the specified percentage of space in the aggregate.

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.

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.
[\texttt{-total-footprint \{<integer>\[KB\mid MB\mid GB\mid TB\mid 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.

[\texttt{-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.

[\texttt{-aggregate-size \{<integer>\[KB\mid MB\mid GB\mid TB\mid 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.

\section*{Examples}

The following example displays information about all volumes in the system

\begin{verbatim}
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.
\end{verbatim}

\section*{Related references}

\textit{volume show-space} on page 1242
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.
[\texttt{-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.

[\texttt{-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.

[\texttt{-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.

[\texttt{-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.

[\texttt{-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.

[\texttt{-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.

[\texttt{-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.

[\texttt{-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 accommodate volume metadata. Creating space in the volume will make this space available.

[\texttt{-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.

[\texttt{-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.

[\texttt{-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 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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Used</th>
<th>Used%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>User Data</td>
<td>180.8MB</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filesystem Metadata</td>
<td>280KB</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inodes</td>
<td>12KB</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snapshot Reserve</td>
<td>12.20MB</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Used</strong></td>
<td>193.3MB</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Physical Used</strong></td>
<td>192.9MB</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 entries were displayed.

The following example shows all Volumes that have a snap reserve greater than 2 MB:

```bash
cluster1::> volume show-space -snapshot-reserve >2m
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Used</th>
<th>Used%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>User Data</td>
<td>163.4MB</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filesystem Metadata</td>
<td>172KB</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inodes</td>
<td>2.93MB</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snapshot Reserve</td>
<td>292.9MB</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Used</strong></td>
<td>459.4MB</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Physical Used</strong></td>
<td>166.4MB</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vserver: vs1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Used</th>
<th>Used%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>User Data</td>
<td>180.8MB</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filesystem Metadata</td>
<td>280KB</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inodes</td>
<td>12KB</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snapshot Reserve</td>
<td>12.20MB</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Used</strong></td>
<td>193.3MB</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Physical Used</strong></td>
<td>192.9MB</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 entries were displayed.

### Related references

- [volume show on page 1223](#)

### 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` 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
```

Related references

  `volume mount` on page 1219

volume efficiency commands

Manage volume efficiency

The `volume efficiency` commands enable you to manage efficiency on volumes. The `stat` command is not supported on FlexGroups, FlexGroup constituents, or Infinite Volumes. The `volume efficiency` commands are not supported on FlexGroups, FlexGroup constituents, or 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 FlexGroups, FlexGroup constituents, or 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.

- `[-idd {true|false}]` - (DEPRECATED)-Incompressible Data Detection
  This option is used to enable and disable incompressible data detection. It can be enabled only if `compression` is enabled. The default value is false.

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

- `[-quick-check-fsize <integer>]` - (DEPRECATED)-Compression Quick Check File Size
  This option is used to modify the minimum file size (in bytes) required to attempt Quick check on a file. The default value is 500MB.

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

- `[-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.

### Examples

The following examples modify efficiency options on a volume.

```bash
cluster1::> volume efficiency modify -vserver vs1 -volume voll -schedule sun-sat@12

cluster1::> volume efficiency modify -vserver vs1 -volume voll -policy policy1

cluster1::> volume efficiency modify -vserver vs1 -volume voll -compression true -inline-compression true -idd true -inline-dedupe true -data-compaction true
```

1250

Commands: Manual Page Reference
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 FlexGroups, FlexGroup constituents, 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 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 command can be used to modify schedule and the volume efficiency policy modify command can be used to modify policy. You can also manually start an efficiency operation with the volume efficiency start command. This command is not supported on FlexGroups, FlexGroup constituents, or 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.

```
```
Related references

volume efficiency modify on page 1249
volume efficiency policy modify on page 1266
volume efficiency start on page 1258

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 before Data ONTAP 9.0.0. This command also disables the use of incompatible efficiency features.

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 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 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 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 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 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.

**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 Metatile 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 Metatile
  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 vsrver 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 or Disabled).
- 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).
- Incompressible Data Detection: (DEPRECATED) Current state of Incompressible Data Detection on the volume (Enabled or Disabled).
- Compression Quick Check File Size: (DEPRECATED) Minimum file size (in bytes) to attempt Quick Check on a file. The default value is 500MB.
- 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 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).

• 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 -vserver 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.
  
  | [-i ]  
  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}]] - 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.

[-idd {true|false}] - (DEPRECATED)-Incompressible Data Detection
Note: This parameter is deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP.
Displays information only for those volumes that match the specified idd setting. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-is-constituent {true|false}] - Constituent Volume
Displays information only for those volumes that either are or are not constituents of a Infinite Volume, depending on the value provided.

[-quick-check-fsize <integer>] - (DEPRECATED)-Compression Quick Check File Size
Note: This parameter is deprecated and may be removed in a future release of Data ONTAP.
Displays information only for those volumes that match the specified quick-check file size setting. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

[-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.

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        vol11   Enabled  Idle        Idle for 22:37:53
vs1        vol12   Enabled  Idle        Idle for 22:37:53
```
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
Incompressible Data Detection: false
Constituent Volume: false
Compression Quick Check File Size: 524288000
Inline Dedupe: false
Data Compaction: false
```

Related references

`volume efficiency start` on page 1258

**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 FlexGroups, FlexGroup constituents, or 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**

`-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.

`| -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)` 

Dedupe 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.

`[-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 | -u [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.

```
class1::> 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.

```
class1::*> volume efficiency stat
Vserver Volume Allocated Saving %Saved
-------- -------- ----------- -------- -------
vs0 vol10 16284324 KB 4680 KB 0%
vs1 vol11 4376500 KB 18684 KB 3%
vs1 vol12 3458716 KB 0 KB 0%
vs1 vol13 965296 KB 308 KB 0%
vs1 vol14 796212 KB 60 KB 0%
vs1 vol15 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:

```
class1::> 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.

```
class1::> 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: 
```

volume efficiency commands
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: 0
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
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 FlexGroups, FlexGroup constituents, or 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 FlexGroups 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 [true]` - *Decompress Data in the Volume*
  
  Undo the effects of compression. This requires efficiency to be disabled (by performing `volume efficiency off`).

- `dedupe [true]` - *Undo Block Sharing in the Volume*
  
  Undo the effects of deduplication. This requires efficiency to be disabled (by performing `volume efficiency off`).

- `inode <integer>` - *Inode Number to Undo Sharing*
  
  Remove the block sharings from a specified inode. This parameter is not supported on Infinite Volumes.

- `undo-type {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 [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 [true]` - *Undo Data Compaction in the Volume*
  
  Undo the effects of data compaction.

**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`:

```
```
Related references

volume efficiency off on page 1251

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 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
```

Related references

`job schedule` on page 144

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.
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**.

Job Schedule Name

This specifies the job schedule. Use `job schedule show` to show all the jobs.

Duration

This specifies the duration that an efficiency operation can run in hours. The possible value is between 1 and 999 inclusive.

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

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

This specifies whether the policy is enabled or not. Default value is true.

Comment

User specified comment.

Examples

The following example modifies efficiency policy.

```
cluster1::> volume efficiency policy modify -policy policy1 -schedule hourly
```

Related references

`job schedule show` on page 145

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**

```bash
[-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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Job</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>QoS Policy</th>
<th>Enabled</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>default</td>
<td>daily</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>best_effort</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>Default policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>inline-only</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Inline-Only policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>policy1</td>
<td>daily</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>best_effort</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>user-defined</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vserver</th>
<th>policy</th>
<th>duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>default</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>inline-only</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>policy1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

3 entries were displayed.

---

**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 specifies the Vserver on which the parent volume resides. If only one data Vserver exists, you do not need to specify this parameter.
-flexclone <volume name> - FlexClone Volume
This 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 (privilege: advanced)
This specifies the name of the Vserver to which the FlexClone parent volume belongs.

[-parent-volume -b <volume name>] - FlexClone Parent Volume
This 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-reservation policy 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.

[-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.
- no_read_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**

```bash
([-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 (privilege: advanced)
  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-reservation policy.

[-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.

[-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] - 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] - 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] - 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] - Volume-Level UID
  Selects summary information for the FlexClone volumes that are created with the specified volume-level UID.

- [gid] - Volume-Level GID
  Selects summary information for the FlexClone volumes that are created with the specified vol-level GID.

### Examples

#### 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 (privilege: advanced)`
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.

[-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

Related references
    volume clone show on page 1271

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.

[-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.

[-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.

[-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 command. You can also stop the job using the job stop command. You can monitor the current progress of the job using the volume clone split show and job show 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

Related references
volume clone split stop on page 1279
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 aggregate commands

Manage Infinite Volume aggregate operations

volume aggregate vacate

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.

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.

```plaintext
cluster1::> volume aggregate vacate -vserver vs0 -volume repo_vol -source-aggregate aggr1 -destination-aggregate aggr2
```

---

### 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>] - Volume Name**
  
  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`:

```plaintext
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”.

[-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.
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 vserv1.

```bash
vserver1::> volume file privileged-delete -file /vol/vol1/wormfile
```

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 FlexGroups or 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.
If you specify the \texttt{-instance} parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

\texttt{-vserver <vserver name>} - \texttt{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.

\texttt{-path </vol/<volume name>/<file path>>} - \texttt{Full Path}

This required parameter is used to specify the path of the file for which the command displays the total bytes used.

\texttt{[-range | -r <<start offset>:<end offset>>]} - \texttt{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 \texttt{file1.txt} in volume \texttt{/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 \textit{cluster} and \textit{Vserver} administrators at the \textit{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   | 0x8000402 | 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
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
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Inode</th>
<th>File Path</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>vol1</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>/vol/vol1/file1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>vol1</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>/vol/vol1/file2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>vol1</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>/vol/vol1/A/file2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Inode</th>
<th>Snapshot Name</th>
<th>Snapshot ID</th>
<th>File Path</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>vol1</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>mysnap</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>/vol/vol1/.snapshot/mysnap/file1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>vol1</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>mysnap</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>/vol/vol1/.snapshot/mysnap/file2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 entries were displayed.

The following example displays detailed 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 -instance
```

Vserver Name: vs1
Volume Name: vol1
Inode number: 96
File Path: /vol/vol1/.snapshot/mysnap/file1
Snapshot Name: mysnap
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/mysnap/file2
Snapshot Name: mysnap
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 commands
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 a file or LUN clone. Newly created file and LUN 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 or LUN 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 or LUN clone. Otherwise, specify the absolute path.

- \(-enable \{true|false\}\) - Enable or Disable Autodelete
  This parameter enables or disables the autodelete feature for the file or LUN clones in a specified volume if the clones are already added for automatic deletion. If you set the parameter to true, the specified file or LUN clones gets 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 or LUN, or a file or LUN clone. If \(-enable\) is false then specifying this parameter disables autodeletion on a file or LUN - or a file or LUN 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 or a LUN. 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
File or LUN clones create a duplicate copy of another file or LUN, 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 or LUN.

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 or LUN is going to be cloned.

\[-source-path <text>\] - Source Path
This specifies the path to the file or LUN to be cloned relative to the specified volume.

\[-destination-path <text>\] - Destination Path
This specifies the path for the newly-created cloned file or LUN relative to the specified volume. If the file or LUN clone to be created is a whole file or LUN, the destination file or LUN must not exist. If the range parameter is specified, the destination file or LUN must exist. 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 or LUN 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 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.
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 or LUNs 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 or LUNs. 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.

[-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 or LUN clones created for auto deletion. When set to true, the file or LUN 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}] - Clones for Backup

This parameter is used to create backups, 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 creates from Active File System volumes. The default value is false.
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 random-read
```

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 or LUN clone. The command displays the following information about a file or LUN clone:

- Vserver Name
- Clone Path
- Whether auto deletion of file or LUN 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 or LUN clone belongs.

```
-clone-path <text> - Clone Path
```

This specifies the path of the file or LUN clone.

```
[-autodelete-enabled {true|false}] - Autodelete Enabled
```

If this parameter is true, the file or LUN 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 or LUN clone.
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
-\texttt{-vserver <vserver name>} - Vserver Name
  Name of the vserver.
-\texttt{-volume <volume name>} - Volume Name
  Name of the volume.
-\texttt{-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 \texttt{vol1} of vserver \texttt{vs1}.

\begin{verbatim}
cluster1::> volume file clone deletion add-extension -vserver vs1 -volume vol1 -extensions vmdk,vhd
\end{verbatim}

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
-\texttt{-vserver <vserver name>} - Vserver Name
  Name of the vserver.
-\texttt{-volume <volume name>} - Volume Name
  Name of the volume.
-\texttt{[-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 vserver vs1.

```
cluster1:/> volume file clone deletion modify -volume vol1 -vserver 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**
- `-vserver <vserver name>` - Vserver Name
  Name of the vserver.
- `-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 vserver *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.
If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

`[-vserver <vserver name>]` - Vserver Name
Name of the vserver.

`[-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    Extensions
  -----------------   -------------------   -------    ----------------------
  vs0                 testvol                100B      vmdk, vhd, vhdx, vswp
  vs0_root                  0B      -
  vs1                 testvol                100G      vmdk, vhd, vhdx, vswp
  vs1_root                  0B      -
```

The following example displays the clone deletion information for volume `vol1` of vserver `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 or LUN 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 or LUN 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 or LUN 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 or LUN clone split load on a node.
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 an 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 on which the volume resides.
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 committed to WORM on SnapLock volumes 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.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...] }  
If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You 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:

```bash
cluster1::> volume file fingerprint dump -session-id 17039367
Vserver: vs1
Session-ID: 17039367
Volume: nfs_slc
Path: /vol/nfs_slc/worm
  Data Fingerprint: MOFJVevxNSJm3C/4Bn5oEYXH51CrudOzZKY4r5Cfyq=
  Metadata Fingerprint: 8iMjqJXiNcqgXT5XuRhLiEwIrJEihdMwSOhrexnjgmc=
  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
  Volume Containing Aggregate: slc_aggr
     Aggregate ID: c84634aa-c757-4b98-8f07-eeef32565f67
  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
```

---

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File-Path</th>
<th>Session-ID</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/vol/nfs_slc/worm</td>
<td>17104897</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/vol/nfs_slc/worm_appended</td>
<td>17104898</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/vol/nfs_slc/regular</td>
<td>17104899</td>
<td>In-Progress</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 an 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 Vserver 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

WORM file retention-related commands

volume file retention show

Display retention time of a WORM file.

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 WORM file 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 WORM file 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 WORM file 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.

[-is-wraparound {true|false}] - Is Retention Time Wraparound
   If this parameter is specified, the command returns the retention time of the WORM file 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_sle/f12:

```
cluster1:/> volume file retention show -vserver vs0 -file /vol/nfs_sle/f12
    Vserver : vs0
    Path : /vol/nfs_sle/f12
    Retention Time (Secs from Epoch) : 1439111404
    Formatted Retention Time : Sun Aug  9 09:10:04 GMT 2015
    Is Retention Time Wraparound : false
```

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.
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 vserver, volume, aggregate, status, scan-percent, remaining-time, space-needed, and scanner-progress.

Parameters
```
{{-fields <fieldname>,...}
| [-instance ]
| [-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:

volume inode-upgrade commands
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 -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 vs0.voll alert cutover_hard_deferred 0% -
vs0 vs0.vol2 failed failed - -
2 entries were displayed.
```

```
cluster1::> volume move abort -vserver vs0 -volume voll
```

```
cluster1::> volume move show -vserver vs0 -volume voll 
vs0 voll "Volume move job stopped."
```

Related references

vserver on page 1393
volume on page 1198
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.
```

Related references

 job stop on page 133

**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` 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` 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` 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.

Related references

volume move trigger-cutover on page 1316
volume move show on page 1309

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.

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
    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
    Source Aggregate: cluster1_aggr1
    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
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
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
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
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% 98% -
vs0 vol2 failed failed - -
```

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
--------- --------- ------ ---------- ---------------- ----------------
```
**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` 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` 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` 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`. 

**Volume Move commands**

1315
[\textit{\textbf{[-foreground \(\text{true} | \text{false}\)]}}] - Foreground Process

This specifies whether the volume move operation runs as a foreground process. The default setting is \textit{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.

\begin{mdframed}
\textbf{Examples}

The following examples perform a validation-check for a volume named volume\textunderscore test on a Vserver named vs0 to determine if it can be moved to a destination-aggregate named dest\_aggr.

\begin{verbatim}
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.
\end{verbatim}

The following example performs a volume move start operation to move a volume named volume\textunderscore test on a Vserver name vs0 to a destination-aggregate named dest\_aggr.

\begin{verbatim}
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.
\end{verbatim}
\end{mdframed}

\textbf{Related references}

\textit{volume move trigger-cutover} on page 1316

\textbf{volume move trigger-cutover}

Trigger cutover of a move job

\textbf{Availability}: This command is available to cluster administrators at the \textit{admin} privilege level.

\textbf{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.

\textbf{Parameters}

- \texttt{\textit{vserver <vserver name>}} - Vserver Name
  
  The Vserver on which the volume is located.

- \texttt{\textit{volume <volume name>}} - Volume Name
  
  The volume that is being moved.

\[\textit{[-force \{true\}]}\] - 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.
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.
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 on volumes of the specified Vserver.

{-volume <volume name>} - Volume Name (Required field)
Selects information about compatible target aggregates that have the specified volume name.

{-aggregate <aggregate name>} - Aggregate Name
Selects information about compatible target aggregates with the specified aggregate name (to which the volume might be moved).

{-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
--------------   --------------   ------------
```

36%
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.

-qtrees-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 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
```

Related references

vserver export-policy create on page 1553

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 and job watch-progress 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.

```bash
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.
```

Related references

- `job show` on page 126
- `job watch-progress` on page 134

**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 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
```

Related references

vserver export-policy create on page 1553

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.
-qtreenametext - Qtree Name

This specifies the name of the qtree for which the oplock mode is being displayed or modified.

|-qtreenamethext - 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-modaltext - 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 nametext> - Vserver Name

This specifies the name of the Vserver on which the volume containing the qtree belongs.

{ -volume <volume nametext> - Volume Name

This specifies the name of the volume containing the qtree to be renamed.

-qtree <qtree nametext> - Qtree Name

This specifies the name of the qtree to be renamed.
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.

```bash
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.

```bash
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.

```bash
cluster1::> volume qtree security -vserver vs0 -volume vol1 -qtree qtree2 -security-style unix
```
volume qtree security

The following example uses a 7G-compatible command to display and modify the security style of a qtree.

```bash
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**

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

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

```bash
[-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
```

Commands: Manual Page Reference
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" 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.

volume qtree commands
[-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>.

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          | vol10   | qtree1  | 10876   | 2678     |
| vs0          | vol11   | 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          | vol11   | qtree1a | 16543   | 0        |
+-------------------------+-------------------------------+-------------------+-------------------+
```

Related references
volume qtree statistics-reset on page 1328

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.
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 and job watch-progress 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 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*, *volume quota off* and *volume quota resize*.

**[-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 -vserver vs0 -volume vol1 -state on
[Job 24] Job is queued: Quota ON Operation on vserver vs0 volume vol1.
```

The following example turns on quota message logging and sets the logging interval to 4 hours.

```
cluster1::> volume quota modify -vserver vs0 -volume vol1 -logging on -logging-interval 4h
```

The following example resizes quota limits on a volume.

```
cluster1::> volume quota modify -vserver 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` and `job watch-progress` 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 vserver 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::> vserver context vs0
vs0::> quota off vol1
```

**Related references**
- `job show` on page 126
- `job watch-progress` on page 134
- `volume quota modify` on page 1329
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 and job watch-progress 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 vserver 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::> vserver context vs0
vs0::> quota on -w vol1
[Job 25] Job is queued: Quota ON Operation on vserver vs0 volume vol1.
[Job 25] Job succeeded: Successful
```

Related references

job show on page 126
job watch-progress on page 134
volume quota modify on page 1329

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 <qtree name>] - Qtree Name
If this parameter is specified, the command displays the quota report for the quota rules that have the specified qtree 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 qtree in which the file resides within the volume, user quota rule at the volume and qtree 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 qtree level corresponding to the UNIX group identifier associated with the file.

Examples
The following example displays the quota report for all the volumes.

```
cluster1::> volume quota report
Vserver: vs0

+-------+-------+--------+---------+--------+---------+--------+--------+--------+--------+--------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Tree</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Used</th>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>Used</th>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>Specifier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>user</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0.00B</td>
<td>100MB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>vxw02</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.00B</td>
<td>200MB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>vxw02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>vxw02</td>
<td>user</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0.00B</td>
<td>50MB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>vxw02</td>
<td>user</td>
<td>sam,Engr\Sammy</td>
<td>0.00B</td>
<td>100MB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>sam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>group</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0.00B</td>
<td>500MB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>q1</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1MB</td>
<td>100MB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>q1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>q1</td>
<td>user</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0.00B</td>
<td>50MB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>q1</td>
<td>group</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0.00B</td>
<td>500MB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>q1</td>
<td>group</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>1MB</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>vxw01</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.00B</td>
<td>100MB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>vxw01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>vxw01</td>
<td>user</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0.00B</td>
<td>50MB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>vxw01</td>
<td>group</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0.00B</td>
<td>500MB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>vxw02</td>
<td>group</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>0.00B</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>vxw02</td>
<td>group</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0.00B</td>
<td>50MB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>vxw02</td>
<td>group</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0.00B</td>
<td>500MB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>vxw02</td>
<td>group</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>0.00B</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>vxw02</td>
<td>user</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0.00B</td>
<td>50MB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>vxw02</td>
<td>user</td>
<td>root,Engr\root</td>
<td>0.00B</td>
<td>100MB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>vxw03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>vxw02</td>
<td>user</td>
<td>root,Engr\root</td>
<td>0.00B</td>
<td>50MB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>vxw02</td>
<td>group</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>0.00B</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>vxw02</td>
<td>group</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>1MB</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>q1</td>
<td>user</td>
<td>root,Engr\root</td>
<td>0.00B</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>vxw01</td>
<td>user</td>
<td>root,Engr\root</td>
<td>0.00B</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>vxw02</td>
<td>user</td>
<td>root,Engr\root</td>
<td>0.00B</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>vxw03</td>
<td>user</td>
<td>root,Engr\root</td>
<td>0.00B</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
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
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Tree</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Used</th>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>Used</th>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>Specifier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>q1</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>1MB</td>
<td>100MB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>q1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>q1</td>
<td>group</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>1MB</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>group</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>1MB</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>user</td>
<td>john,John</td>
<td>1MB</td>
<td>50MB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Tree</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Used</th>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>Used</th>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>Specifier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>q1</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>1MB</td>
<td>100MB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>q1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>q1</td>
<td>group</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>1MB</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>group</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>1MB</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>user</td>
<td>8017,S-1-5-21-3567637-1906459281-1427260136-60871</td>
<td>1MB</td>
<td>50MB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
Related references

volume quota show on page 1338
volume quota modify on page 1329
volume quota policy rule on page 1345

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 and job watch-progress 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.
```

Related references

job show on page 126
job watch-progress on page 134
volume quota modify on page 1329

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.
• 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 \texttt{-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 \texttt{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 \texttt{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 \texttt{on}.

- **Sub status** - additional status about quotas for this volume. Following are the possible values reported:
  - \texttt{upgrading} - this indicates that the quota metadata format is being upgraded from an older version to a newer version for the volume.
  - \texttt{setup} - this indicates that the quotas are being setup on the volume.
  - \texttt{transferring rules} - this indicates that the quota rules are being transferred to the volume.
  - \texttt{scanning} - this indicates that the quota filesystem scanner is currently running on the volume.
  - \texttt{finishing} - this indicates that the quota on or resize operation is in the final stage of the operation.
  - \texttt{done} - this indicates that the quota operation is finished.
  - \texttt{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 (\texttt{on} or \texttt{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**

\{\texttt{-fields <fieldname>,...}\}

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

\{\texttt{-logmsg}\}

If this parameter is specified, the command displays whether quota exceeded messages are logged and the logging interval for the quota messages.

\{\texttt{-instance}\}

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

\texttt{-vserver <vserver name>} - Vserver Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the volumes in the specified Vserver.

\texttt{-volume <volume name>} - Volume Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information for the specified volume.

\texttt{-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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>root_vs0</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0</td>
<td>vol1</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Last Error: Volume vol1 has no valid quota rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0</td>
<td>vol2</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>initializing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0</td>
<td>vol3</td>
<td></td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 entries were displayed.

The following example displays the logging information for all the volumes.

cluster1::> volume quota show -logmsg

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Message</th>
<th>Interval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>root_vs0</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0</td>
<td>vol1</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following example displays detailed information in advanced privilege for a volume `vol1`, which exists on Vserver `vs0`.

```bash
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver Name: vs0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volume Name: vol1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quota State: on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scan Status: -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logging Messages: on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logging Interval: 1h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Quota Status: none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Quota Error Message: -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection of Quota Errors: -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Quota enforced: true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Quota enforced: false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Quota enforced: false</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

The following example displays detailed information in advanced privilege for a volume `vol1`, which exists on Vserver `vs0`.

```bash
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver Name: vs0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volume Name: vol1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quota State: on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scan Status: 3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logging Messages: -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logging Interval: -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

The following example displays the detailed information when quotas are upgrading for volume `vol1`, which exists on Vserver `vs0`.

```bash
cluster1::> volume quota show -instance -vserver vs0 -volume vol1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver Name: vs0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volume Name: vol1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quota State: initializing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scan Status: 3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logging Messages: -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logging Interval: -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
The following example displays the "Last Quota Error Message" and the "Collection of Quota Errors" for volume `vol1`, which exists on Vserver `vs0`.

```
class1::> 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`.

```
class1::> 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:
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" command.

### Parameters

- **-vserver <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".

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`.

```bash
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.

```bash
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.

```bash
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`.

```bash
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`.

```bash
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`.

```bash
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`.

```bash
cluster1::> volume quota policy rule create -vserver vs0
      -policy-name quota_policy_0 -volume vol0 -type user -target domxyz\myuser
      -qtree qtree1
```

```bash
cluster1::> volume quota policy rule create -vserver vs0
      -policy-name quota_policy_0 -volume vol0 -type user -target S-123-456-789
      -qtree qtree1
```

```bash
cluster1::> volume quota policy rule create -vserver vs0
      -policy-name quota_policy_0 -volume vol0 -type group -target engr
      -qtree qtree1
```

```bash
cluster1::> volume quota policy rule create -vserver vs0
      -policy-name quota_policy_0 -volume vol0 -type user -target domxyz\myuser
      -qtree qtree1
```
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

Related references

vserver name-mapping on page 1715
volume quota modify on page 1329

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" 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

Related references
volume quota modify on page 1329

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" 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 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
```

Related references

volume quota modify on page 1329

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

User       Disk     Disk   Files    Files
Type   Target  Qtree  Mapping   Limit    Limit   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.
Displays rule count subtotals in hierarchical format with subtotals at the quota policy, volume, qtree, and quota rule type levels.

Displays the total rule count for each Vserver and quota policy.

Displays detailed information about all fields.

Displays quota rule counts for the specified Vserver.

Displays quota rule counts for the specified quota policy.

Displays quota rule counts for the specified volume.

Displays quota rule counts for the specified qtree.

Displays quota rule counts for the specified quota rule type.

Subtotal of rules matching the given Vserver, quota policy, volume, qtree, and quota rule type. If specified as input, only matching totals are displayed.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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
          Rule     Count
Volume
```
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, 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, file, or volume layout in the log file. To view previous measure-only reallocation checks, use the volume reallocation show 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, 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, 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: Reallocation Job.
```

Related references

`volume reallocation show` on page 1359

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` 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
```

Related references

`volume reallocation on` on page 1356

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.
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` 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, file, or volume that you want to stop temporarily.

Examples
```
cluster1::> volume reallocation quiesce /vol/vol2
2 entries were acted on.
```

Related references
`volume reallocation restart` on page 1357

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, 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 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 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, 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.
volume reallocation commands

Examples

```
cluster1::> volume reallocation schedule -s "0 23 6 *" /vol/db/lun1
```

Related references

volume reallocation start on page 1360

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>]

Specify this parameter to display reallocation scans that match the Vserver that you specify.

[-path <text>]

Specify this parameter to display reallocation scans that match the path that you specify.

[-threshold | -t <integer>]

Specify this parameter to display reallocation scans that match the threshold that you specify.

[-id <integer>]

Specify this parameter to display reallocation scans that match the reallocation job ID that you specify.

[-description <text>]

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}]

Specify this parameter to display reallocation jobs that match the state that you specify.

[-progress <text>]

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>]

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 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

Related references

job schedule show on page 145

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, 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, 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 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, 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, 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.
```

Related references

`volume reallocation schedule` on page 1358

### 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, 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, 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 vserver 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> hours} | none}] - Autocommit Period

Specifies the autocommit period for SnapLock volume. All files which are not modified for a period greater than 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 suffix for autocommit period is hours. For example, a value of 2hours represents an autocommit period of 2 hours. The minimum allowed autocommit period is 2 hours and the maximum allowed autocommit period is 24 hours.

If this option value is none, then autocommit is disabled on the SnapLock volume.

[-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 command.

If it is set to disabled, then the privileged-delete operation is not supported.
Once it is set to \textit{permanently-disabled}, then neither the privileged-delete operation nor any change in the volume privileged-delete attribute is permitted.

\begin{tabular}{|p{0.8\textwidth}|}
\hline
\textbf{Examples} \\
The following command sets \texttt{-default-retention-period} of a given SnapLock volume: \\
\begin{verbatim}
cluster1::> volume snaplock modify -volume vol_slc -default-retention-period 2years 
cluster1::>
\end{verbatim} \\
\texttt{The following command sets \texttt{-maximum-retention-period} of a given SnapLock volume to \textit{infinite}:} \\
\begin{verbatim}
cluster1::> volume snaplock modify -volume vol_slc -maximum-retention-period infinite 
cluster1::>
\end{verbatim} \\
\texttt{The following command enables the privileged-delete operation on a SnapLock volume.} \\
\begin{verbatim}
cluster1::> volume snaplock modify -vserver vs1 -volume vol_sle -privileged-delete enabled 
cluster1::> 
cluster1::> volume snaplock show -vserver vs1 -volume vol_sle -fields privileged-delete 
vserver volume privileged-delete 
------- -------- ----------------- 
vs1 vol_sle enabled 
cluster1::>
\end{verbatim}
\hline
\end{tabular}

\textbf{Related references} \\
\textit{volume file privileged-delete} on page 1282

\textbf{volume snaplock show} \\
Display SnapLock attributes of a SnapLock volume \\
\textbf{Availability:} This command is available to \textit{cluster} and \textit{Vserver} administrators at the \textit{admin} privilege level.

\textbf{Description} \\
The \texttt{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
- Privileged Delete attribute of the volume
• Volume expiry time of the volume
• Volume ComplianceClock

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 will display information for all the SnapLock volumes that match the specified -vserver value.

[-volume <volume name>] - Volume
   If this parameter is specified, the command will display information for the specified -volume value.

[-type {non-snaplock|compliance|enterprise}] - SnapLock Type
   If this parameter is specified, the command will display 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 will display 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 will display 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 will display all the volumes that match the specified -maximum-retention-period value.

[-autocommit-period {(<integer> hours) | none}] - Autocommit Period
   If this parameter is specified, the command will display all the volumes that match the specified -autocommit-period value.

[-privileged-delete {disabled|enabled|permanently-disabled}] - Privileged Delete
   If this parameter is specified, the command will display all the volumes that match the specified -privileged-delete value.

[-expiry-time <text>] - Expiry Time
   If this parameter is specified, the command will display all the volumes that match the specified -expiry-time value.

[-compliance-clock-time <text>] - ComplianceClock Time
   If this parameter is specified, the command will display all the volumes that match the specified -compliance-clock-time value.

Examples
The following command shows summary of SnapLock volumes on a vserver:
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:

```bash
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
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
```

```bash
cluster1::> volume snaplock show -vserver vs1 -volume vol_sle
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
Privileged Delete: enabled
Expiry Time: infinite
ComplianceClock Time: Wed May 11 20:08:44 IST 2016 +05:30
```

## 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 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_snap -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. 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-snapshot-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-snapshot-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.
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 v011 -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 v011 -snapshot snap2 -expiry-time infinite
cluster1::>
```

```
cluster1::> volume snapshot show -vserver vs1 -fields snaplock-expiry-time
vserver volume snapshot snaplock-expiry-time
------- ------ -------- ------------------------
vs1     v011   snap1    3/3/2020 00:00:00 +05:30
vs1     v011   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 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.

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
```

### Related references

- **volume snapshot restore-file** on page 1373

---

**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 polices 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 nodel
```
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 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.

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
```

Related references
volume move on page 1306

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" 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.

[--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 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 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 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 and LUNs. 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 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 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

Note: 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.

[-inode-version <integer>] - Snapshot Inofile 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.

If you use this parameter only those Snapshot copies that have the specified snaplock expiry time are shown.

**Examples**
The following example displays default information about all Snapshot copies of a volume named vol1:

```
cluster1::> volume snapshot show -volume vol1
---Blocks---
Vserver  Volume   Snapshot                                  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 <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: -
```

1378 Commands: Manual Page Reference
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 or file clone autodelete policy settings. Based on the defined policy, automatic deletion of Snapshot copies and LUN or file clones is triggered. Automatic deletion of Snapshot copies and LUN or file clones is useful when you want to automatically reclaim space consumed by the Snapshot copies and LUN or file clones from the volume when it is low in available space. LUN 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 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 or file clones is enabled or disabled. If set to true, automatic deletion of Snapshot copies and LUN or file clones is enabled. If set to false, automatic deletion of Snapshot copies and LUN or file clones is disabled.

[-commitment {try|disrupt|destroy}] - Commitment
This option specifies which Snapshot copies and LUN 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 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 and file clones) and LUN 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 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 or file clones.

[-delete-order {newest_first|oldest_first}] - Delete Order
This option specifies if the oldest Snapshot copy and the oldest LUN or file clone or the newest Snapshot copy and the newest LUN 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 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 or file clones must stop. Depending on the -trigger Snapshot copies and LUN 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 or file clones.
Setting this option to volume triggers automatic deletion of Snapshot copies and LUN 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 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.

If you specify `vol_clone`, the cloned volume backed by the Snapshot copy is deleted.

If you specify `lun_clone`, and the LUN is in the process of being cloned when autodelete is triggered, the cloning operation is aborted. Any access to this LUN 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 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 or file clone autodelete for volume `vol3` which is part of the Vserver `vs0`:

```
cluster1::> volume snapshot autodelete modify -vserver vs0 -volume vol3 -enabled true -trigger volume -commitment try -delete-order oldest_first -destroy-list lun_clone, file_clone
```
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Option Name</th>
<th>Option Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs0</td>
<td>vol3</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Commitment</td>
<td>try</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Trigger</td>
<td>volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target Free Space</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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` or `job schedule interval create` 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 255.

- `[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.

```bash
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` or `job schedule interval create` 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 255.

**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.
This option specifies the name of the fifth schedule associated with the Snapshot policy. If this parameter is specified, the \(-c5\) parameter must also be specified.

\[-c5 <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 \(-s5\) parameter must also be specified.

\[-p5 <text>] - Snapshot Copy Name Prefix for Schedule5

This option specifies the prefix associated with the fifth schedule. If this parameter is specified, \(-s5\) and \(-c5\) 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 be 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.

\[-s5 <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 -schedule 4hrs -count 5 -prefix every_4_hour
```

Related references

- job schedule cron create on page 147
- job schedule interval create on page 150

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 255.

[-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.
```

Commands: Manual Page Reference
[-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
Number of Is
Policy Name              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-weekly                  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
Number of Is
Policy Name              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 voll
Vserver  Volume  Convert Job ID  Directory-path  State
----------  ---------  ----------------  ------------
vs0        voll       151 /data/large_dir  Running
```

Commands: Manual Page Reference
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
```

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|fcp|iscsi|ndmp}, ... - Protocols
   This parameter specifies the list of protocols to be allowed to run on the Vserver. Possible values include nfs, cifs, fcp, and iscsi, and ndmp.

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 exit 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:

```bash
cluster1::> vserver context -vserver vs0.example.com
Info: Use 'exit' command to return.
vs0.example.com::>
```

Related references

`exit` on page 1

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 specifies the name of the Vserver's root volume, which is created when the Vserver is created. The size of the Vserver's root volume is 1GB

- `aggregate <aggregate name>` - Aggregate
  This specifies the storage aggregate that holds the Vserver's root volume.
  - 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 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). Regardless of the security style, both NFS and CIFS clients can read from and write to the root volume. The unified security style, which applies only to Infinite Volumes, cannot be applied to a Vserver's 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 or volume modify 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. This parameter is not supported on a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

[-is-repository {true|false}] - Is Vserver with Infinite Volume
   This specifies that the Vserver will contain an 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.

[-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 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
```

Related references
- `volume create` on page 1199
- `volume modify` on page 1209

**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` 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
```

Related references
- `snapmirror break` on page 498

**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|fcp|iscsi|ndmp}, ...] - 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, fcp, iscsi, and ndmp. Possible values for a Vserver with Infinite Volume include nfs and cifs.

[-disallowed-protocols {nfs|cifs|fcp|iscsi|ndmp}, ...] - 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, fcp, iscsi, and ndmp. 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::> vserver 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|fcp|iscsi|ndmp}, ...` - **Protocols**
  This parameter specifies the list of protocols to be removed on the Vserver. Possible values include `nfs`, `cifs`, `fcp`, `iscsi`, and `ndmp`.

**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 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, ndmp - detailed view only)
- Disallowed Protocols (nfs, cifs, fcp, iscsi, 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**

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

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

```bash
[-protocols]
```

If this optional parameter is specified, the command displays the allowed and disallowed set of protocols for the Vserver(s).

```bash
[-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.
[\text{-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.

[\text{-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.

[\text{-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.

[\text{-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.

[\text{-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.

[\text{-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.

[\text{-allowed-protocols \{nfs|cifs|fcp|iscsi|ndmp\}, ...}] - 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.

[\text{-disallowed-protocols \{nfs|cifs|fcp|iscsi|ndmp\}, ...}] - 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.

[\text{-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.

[\text{-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.

[\text{-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.

```
class1::> vserver show
non mcc setup:
Vserver Type Subtype Admin Operational Root
---------- ------- --------------- ----------- ----------- -----------
cluster admin - -
node1 node - -
vs0 data default running running root_vs1 aggr0
vs1 data dp-destination stopped stopped - -
4 entries were displayed.
```

```
mcc setup:
class1::> vserver show
Vserver Type Subtype Admin Operational Root
---------- ------- --------------- ----------- ----------- -----------
cluster admin - -
node1 node - -
vs2 data sync-source running running rv data_aggr
vs3-mc data sync-destination running stopped - -
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
Available
Vserver        Aggregate      State         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|fcp|iscsi|ndmp}, ...] - Protocols`
If this optional parameter is specified, the command displays all the Vservers configured with the specified protocols.
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::> vserver unlock -vserver vs123.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

- `-vserver <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::> vserver active-directory create -vserver 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::> vserver active-directory create -vserver 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:
vserver active-directory delete

Delete an Active Directory account

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

Description
The vserver active-directory delete command deletes the Active Directory account for a specified Vserver.

Parameters
-vserver <vserver> - Vserver
This parameter specifies the Vserver for the Active Directory account you want to delete.

Examples
The following example deletes the Active Directory account for a Vserver named vs1:

```
cluster1::> vserver active-directory delete -vserver 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:
```

vserver 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 Vserver administrators at the admin privilege level.

Description
The vserver 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
-vserver <vserver> - Vserver
This parameter specifies the Vserver 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::> vserver active-directory modify -vserver 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
```
vserver active-directory password-change

Change the domain account password for an Active Directory account

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

Description
The vserver active-directory password-change command changes the domain account password for the specified Vserver's Active Directory account.

Parameters
-vserver <vserver> - Vserver
This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver 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 Vserver named vs1.

```
cluster1::> vserver active-directory password-change -vserver vs1
```

vserver active-directory password-reset

Reset the domain account password for an Active Directory account

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

Description
The vserver 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 Vserver'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
-vserver <vserver> - Vserver
This parameter specifies the name of the Vserver 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::> vserver active-directory password-reset -vserver 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.
[-vserver <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 \(\text{domain}[\text{workgroup}]\)] 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.

```bash
cluster1::> vserver active-directory show

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Account Name</th>
<th>Domain/Workgroup Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>ADSERVER1</td>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

The following example displays all information about all Active Directory Vservers in list form.

```bash
cluster1::> vserver 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 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:

```
cluster1::> vserver check lif-multitenancy run -vserver vs0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>LIF</th>
<th>Connected</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs0</td>
<td>warning</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>vs0_lif1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operationally</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>vs0_lif2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0</td>
<td>warning</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>vs0_lif3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operationally</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>vs0_lif4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0</td>
<td>failure</td>
<td>DNS</td>
<td>10.98.200.20</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>cache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0</td>
<td>failure</td>
<td>NIS domain</td>
<td>10.98.13.53</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>cache</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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 nework address from.

cluster1::> vserver check lif-multitenancy show-results -vserver vs0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Logical Interface</th>
<th>Connected</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs0</td>
<td>info</td>
<td>DNS</td>
<td>10.98.200.20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Successful runs made with -verbose true will show the LIF used to Ping the nework address from.

```
cluster1::> vserver check lif-multitenancy show-results -vserver vs0
Vserver    Severity  Service      Network      Logical
----------  --------  -----------  -----------  ---------  ---------- -------
vs0
   info      DNS          10.98.200.20
          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      Logical
----------  --------  -----------  -----------  ---------  ---------- -------
vs0
   warning  -            -            vs0_lif1   -          operationally down
   warning  -            -            vs0_lif2   -          operationally down
   failure  DNS          10.98.200.20
   failure  NIS domain   10.98.13.53  -          no         cache
```
4 entries were displayed.

### Vserver Audit Commands

Manage auditing of protocol requests that the Vserver services

The `vserver audit` commands enable you to manage auditing of protocol requests that the Vserver services.

`vserver audit create`

Create an audit configuration

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

**Description**

The `vserver 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` command.

`[-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 EVTIX 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-hour 12 -rotate-schedule-minute 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-hour 6,12,18 -rotate-schedule-minute 15,30,45 -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 EVTIX.

```
cluster1::> vserver audit create -vserver vs1 -destination /audit_log -format evtx -events file-ops
```

Related references

vserver audit modify on page 1422

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.

**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 forcibly enable auditing. By default the setting is false.

**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-hour 12 -rotate-schedule-minute 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 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        Limit
----------- --------- ------------------------ --------
vs1         100MB     -                        0
```

The following example displays in list form all audit configuration information about all Vservers.
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.

```bash
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.

```bash
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
```
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.
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.

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 CIFSSERVER1 for Vserver vs1 and domain EXAMPLE.com:

```
cluster1::> vserver cifs create -vserver vs1 -cifs-server CIFSSERVER1 -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":

```
class1:~> 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".

```
class1:~> 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\user\name" 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.
[\text{-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

[\text{-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

[\text{-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.

[\text{-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.

\begin{verbatim}
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
   ------------------ ---------------  ---------  ----------
\end{verbatim}
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 -
```
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:

```bash
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.
```

The following example fails the command with specific error:

```bash
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
```

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}] - 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
```

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Server Name</th>
<th>Domain/Workgroup</th>
<th>Authentication Style</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>CIFSSERVER1</td>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>domain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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`. 

vserver cifs commands
**Parameters**

`-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver`

This parameter specifies a Vserver containing a configured CIFS server that has been stopped.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The following example starts the CIFS server on Vserver vs1:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>cluster1::&gt; cifs start -vserver vs1</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related references**

`vserver cifs create` on page 1427

---

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>vserver &lt;vserver name&gt; - Vserver</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This parameter specifies a Vserver containing a configured CIFS server that is running.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The following example stops the CIFS server on Vserver vs1:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>cluster1::&gt; cifs stop -vserver vs1</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**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 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 /vs_hash_store -operating-mode all-shares -versions v2-enable -hash-store-max-size 1GB -server-key "vs1 secret"
```

Related references

vserver cifs share modify on page 1512
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 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 vserver secret", all existing hashes are removed, the service supports all BranchCache versions, and is enabled on a per-share basis.

```
class1::> vserver cifs branchcache modify -vserver vs1 -hash-store-path /vs1_hash_store_2 -server-key "new vserver secret" -flush-hashes true -versions enable-all -operating-mode per-share
```

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.

```
class1::> vserver cifs branchcache modify -vserver vs1 -operating-mode all-shares -versions v1-enable -hash-store-max-size 1TB
```

Related references

vserver cifs share modify on page 1512

vserver 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 vserver 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.

```
-vserver <vserver 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Operating Mode</th>
<th>Allowed Versions</th>
<th>Max Size</th>
<th>Path</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>per_share</td>
<td>enable_all</td>
<td>1GB</td>
<td>/hash_dir/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Versions</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Path</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>per_share</td>
<td>enable_all</td>
<td>1GB</td>
<td>/branchcache_hash_store</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```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, 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
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Volume Name</th>
<th>Character Mapping</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
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
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Volume Name</th>
<th>Character Mapping</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>vol1</td>
<td>3c:e17d, 3e:f17e, 2a:f746</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Volume Name</th>
<th>Character Mapping</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>vol1</td>
<td>3c:e17d, 3e:f17e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
[\texttt{-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.

[\texttt{-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:

```bash
cluster1::> vserver cifs connection show
Node: node1
Vserver: vs1
Connection Session                          Workstation
ID         IDs                Workstation IP Port        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:

```bash
cluster1::*> vserver cifs connection show
Node: node1
Vserver: vs1
Connection Session                          Workstation             Network
ID         IDs                Workstation IP Port        LIF IP      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:

```bash
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. 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 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. 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 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.

  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.

[-protocol-version <CIFS Dialects>] - Negotiated SMB Protocol Version
  If you use this parameter, the command only displays servers with the specified negotiated SMB protocol version.

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 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 cifsl.example.com,
cifss.example.com
```

tsvserver 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
--------------  ----------------------------------
vservr_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
-\texttt{vserver \textit{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.

\begin{verbatim}
cluster1::> vserver cifs domain password change -vserver vs1
cluster1::>
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{vserver cifs domain password reset}

Reset the CIFS server's machine account password in the Windows Active Directory domain.

\textbf{Availability:} This command is available to \textit{cluster} and \textit{Vserver} administrators at the \textit{admin} privilege level.

\textbf{Description}
The \texttt{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
-\texttt{vserver \textit{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.

\begin{verbatim}
cluster1::> vserver cifs domain password reset -vserver vs1
Enter your user ID: Administrator
Enter your password:
cluster1::>
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{vserver cifs domain password schedule commands}

The schedule directory

\textit{vserver cifs domain password schedule modify}

Modify the domain account password change schedule

\textbf{Availability:} This command is available to \textit{cluster} and \textit{Vserver} administrators at the \textit{admin} privilege level.

\textbf{Description}
The \texttt{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 -schedule-time-of-day 23:00:00 -schedule-day-of-week sunday
```

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.
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.

```
classcode1::> 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 accidently deleted.

```
classcode1::> 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>,...]|[-instance]|[-node <nodename>|local]|[-vserver <vserver name>]|[-home-domain <domain name>]|[-trusted-domain <domain name>,...]} - Node
`Vserver
`Home Domain Name
`Trusted Domain Name
If you specify the `-fields` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `-fields ?` to display the fields to specify.
If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.
If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about trusted domains of the home domains for the specified node.
If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about trusted domains of the specified Vserver.
If you use this parameter, the command displays information only about trusted domains of the home domain with the specified 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.
vserver cifs domain trusts show -node node-01 -vserver vserver_1

Node: node-01
Vserver: vserver_1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Home Domain</th>
<th>Trusted Domain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE.COM</td>
<td>CIFS1.EXAMPLE.COM,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CIFS2.EXAMPLE.COM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

class1::> 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
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
```
- 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>SID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>p1</td>
<td>S-1-17-3386172923-1132988875-3044899393-3993546205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description: policy #1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Creation Time: Tue Oct 22 09:34:13 2013</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Member Rules: r1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>p2</td>
<td>S-1-17-1885229282-1100162114-134354072-822349040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description: policy #2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Creation Time: Tue Oct 22 10:28:20 2013</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Member Rules: r1</td>
<td>r2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>SID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>p1</td>
<td>S-1-17-3386172923-1132988875-3044489393-3993546205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Description: policy #1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Creation Time: Tue Oct 22 09:34:13 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Member Rules: r1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>p2</td>
<td>S-1-17-1885229282-1100162114-134354072-822349040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Description: policy #2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Creation Time: Tue Oct 22 10:28:20 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Member Rules: r1, r2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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.

[time <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::> vserver 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
    Proposed Permissions: O: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
    Proposed Permissions: O: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:

```bash
cluster1::> vserver 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
vs1        r2
   Description: rule #2
   Creation Time: Tue Oct 22 10:27:57 2013
   Modification Time: Tue Oct 22 10:27:57 2013
```

2 entries were displayed.

vserver cifs group-policy restricted-group commands

- Manage restricted group

vserver cifs group-policy restricted-group show-applied

- Show the applied 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-applied command displays settings of all the restricted groups applied to a Vserver.
   
   If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all the restricted groups applied to 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 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
----------
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::> vserver cifs group-policy restricted-group show-defined
Vserver: vs_1
------------

Group Policy Name: gpo1
   Version: 16
   Link: OrganizationalUnit
   Group Name: grp1
   Members: usr1
   MemberOf: GPO\g9

Group Policy Name: Resultant Set of Policy
   Version: 0
   Link: RSOP
   Group Name: grp1
   Members: usr1
   MemberOf: GPO\g9

vserver cifs home-directory commands
   Manage home directories
vserver cifs home-directory modify

Modify attributes of CIFS home directories

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

Description
The vserver 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::> vserver 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::> vserver 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::> vserver 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.
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::> vserver cifs home-directory show-user -vserver 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::> vserver cifs home-directory show-user -vserver 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::> vserver cifs home-directory show-user -vserver vs1 -username gpo\rpuser1 -share-name ~GPO~rpuser1

Vserver : vs1
Username : GPO/rpuser1
ShareName                               Home Directory Path
-------------------------------------   ----------------------------------
~GPO~rpuser1                            /home/GPO/rpuser1
```
vserver cifs home-directory search-path commands

Manage the list of paths used to find home directories

vserver cifs home-directory search-path add

Add 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 add command adds a search path to a CIFS home directory configuration.

Parameters
-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver
     This parameter specifies the CIFS-enabled Vserver 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:
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.

-[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.
[-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.

[-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.

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.

[-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.

[-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 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 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 2050. 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 50. 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 800. 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 100. 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.

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-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.

### 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-advanced-sparse-file-support-enabled true -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::> vserver cifs options modify -vserver 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::> vserver cifs options modify -vserver 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::> vserver cifs options modify -vserver 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::> vserver cifs options modify -vserver vs1
-grant-unix-group-perms-to-others true
```

---

vserver cifs options show

Display CIFS options

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

**Description**
The vserver 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.
- `[-vserver <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.

[-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 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 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.

[-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.

[-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-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.

Examples

The following example lists CIFS options for a Vserver on the cluster.
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 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 Same User Session Per Connection: 50
Max Same Tree Connect Per Session: 50
Max Opens Same File Per Tree: 800
Max Watches Set Per Tree: 100
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
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: -
```

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: -
Read Grants Exec: disabled
WINS Servers: -
```
### 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.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guest Unix User:</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are Administrators mapped to 'root':</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is Advanced Sparse File Support Enabled:</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct-Copy Copy Offload Enabled:</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export Policies Enabled:</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant Unix Group Permissions to Others:</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is Advertise DFS Enabled:</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is Client Duplicate Session Detection Enabled:</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is Client Version Reporting Enabled:</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is DAC Enabled:</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is Fake Open Support Enabled:</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is Hide Dot Files Support Enabled:</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is Large MTU Enabled:</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is Local Auth Enabled:</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is Local Users and Groups Enabled:</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is Multichannel Enabled:</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is NetBIOS over TCP (port 139) Enabled:</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is Referral Enabled:</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is Search Short Names Support Enabled:</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is Trusted Domain Enumeration And Search Enabled:</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is UNIX Extensions Enabled:</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is Use Junction as Reparse Point Enabled:</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Length of Data Zeroed by One Operation:</td>
<td>32MB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Multiplex Count:</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Connections Per Multichannel Session:</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max IFs Per Multichannel Session:</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Same User Session Per Connection:</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Same Tree Connect Per Session:</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Opens Same File Per Tree:</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Watches Set Per Tree:</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBNS Interfaces:</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is Path Component Cache Enabled:</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is UNIX Extensions Enabled:</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is Use Junction as Reparse Point Enabled:</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>32</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBNS Interfaces:</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is Path Component Cache Enabled:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Path Component Cache Maximum Entries:</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Path Component Cache Entry Expiration Time:</td>
<td>15000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Path Component Cache Symlink Expiration Time:</td>
<td>15000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Path Component Cache Maximum Session Token Size:</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NT ACLs on UNIX Security Style Volumes Enabled:</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read Grants Exec:</td>
<td>disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read Only Delete:</td>
<td>disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported File System Sector Size:</td>
<td>4096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrict Anonymous:</td>
<td>no-restriction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shadowcopy Dir Depth:</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shadowcopy Enabled:</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Buffer Size for SMB1 Message:</td>
<td>65535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMB2 Enabled:</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMB3 Enabled:</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMB3.1 Enabled:</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map Null User to Windows User or Group:</td>
<td>cifsGroup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WINS Servers:</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**[-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.

### 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".
vserver cifs security modify -vserver vs1 -kerberos-clock-skew 3 -kerberos-ticket-age 8 -is-signing-required true

vserver cifs security show

Vserver: vs1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kerberos Clock Skew:</th>
<th>3 minutes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kerberos Ticket Age:</td>
<td>8 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerberos Renewal Age:</td>
<td>7 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerberos KDC Timeout:</td>
<td>3 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is Signing Required:</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is Password Complexity Required:</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use start_tls For AD LDAP connection:</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is AES Encryption Enabled:</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM Compatibility Level:</td>
<td>krb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is SMB Encryption Required:</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Client Session Security:</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related references

vserver cifs security show on page 1496
vserver cifs users-and-groups local-user create on page 1540
vserver cifs users-and-groups local-user set-password on page 1543

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.

**Examples**
The following example displays CIFS server security settings.
cluster1::> vserver cifs security show

Vserver: vs1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kerberos Clock Skew:</th>
<th>3 minutes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kerberos Ticket Age:</td>
<td>8 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerberos Renewal Age:</td>
<td>7 days</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is Signing Required:</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is Password Complexity Required:</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use start_tls For AD LDAP connection:</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is AES Encryption Enabled:</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM Compatibility Level:</td>
<td>krb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is SMB Encryption Required:</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Client Session Security:</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example displays the Kerberos clock skew for all Vservers.

cluster1::> vserver cifs security show -fields kerberos-clock-skew

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vserver kerberos-clock-skew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related references

vserver cifs security modify on page 1494

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                                        Open            Idle        Connection
ID         ID      Workstation      Windows User         Files            Time             Count
---------- ------- ---------------- ---------------- --------- --------------- -----------------
127834     1       172.17.193.172   Administrator       2             22s                 4
```

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
```
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:

```bash
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:

```bash
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.
If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about the CIFS file that are opened on the specified session ID.

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about CIFS files opened through a session that have the specified number of CIFS connections.

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.

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.

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about open CIFS files that reside on the specified aggregate.

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about open CIFS files that reside on the specified volume.

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about CIFS files that are opened over the specified CIFS share.

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about open CIFS files that match the specified CIFS file path.

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.

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about open CIFS files that have the specified number of range locks.

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::> vserver 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 `vserver cifs share` commands are used to manage CIFS shares and their attributes.
vserver cifs share create

Create a CIFS share

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

Description
The vserver 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 (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.

- 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 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.

```bash
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.

```bash
cluster1::> vserver cifs share create -vserver vs1 -share-name SALES_SHARE -path /sales -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.

```bash
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.

```bash
cluster1::> vserver cifs share create -vserver vs1 -share-name DOCUMENTS -path /documents -share-properties changenotify,oplocks -offline-files documents
```

The following example creates a home directory share on a Vserver named vs1. The path to the share has a %d and %w combination.

```bash
cluster1::> vserver cifs share create -vserver vs1 -share-name %d%w -path %d/%w -share-properties homedirectory
```

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.

```bash
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.

[-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.
[\text{-max-connections-per-share \text{<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).

[\text{-force-group-for-create \text{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 ""
```

**vserver cifs share show**

Display CIFS shares

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

**Description**

The \text{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.
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:

The following example displays information about a CIFS share named SALES_SHARE on a Vserver named vs1.
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 Change Notify 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.
   • 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 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 Change Notify 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.

• 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 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.

  • 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 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.

Note: For certain workloads, stale file attribute data could be delivered to a client.
• 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.

```bash
cluster1::> vserver cifs share properties show

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Share</th>
<th>Properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>abc</td>
<td>oplocks, browsable, changenotify, show-previous-versions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>admin$</td>
<td>browsable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>ipc$</td>
<td>browsable, oplocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>sh1</td>
<td>browsable, changenotify, show-previous-versions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 entries were displayed.
```

### 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::> vserver 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::> vserver cifs share access-control create -share vol3 -user-or-group pcuser -user-group-type unix-user -permission read
vs1::> vserver cifs share access-control create -share vol3 -user-or-group daemon -user-group-type unix-group -permission read
```

vserver 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 vserver cifs share access-control delete command deletes a user or group from 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 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
Examples
The following example deletes the group "Everyone" for the access control list of share "vol3".

```
vs1:/> vserver cifs share access-control delete -share vol3 -user-or-group Everyone
```

**vserver 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 `vserver cifs share access-control modify` command modifies the permissions of a user or group in a CIFS share's ACL.

**Parameters**

- `-vserver <vserver 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".
vserver 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".

vserver cifs share access-control modify -share vol3 -user-or-group pcuser -user-group-type unix-user -permission change
vserver cifs share access-control modify -share vol3 -user-or-group daemon -user-group-type unix-group -permission change

vserver 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 vserver 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.

**Examples**
The following example displays all the ACLs for shares in Vserver vs1.

```bash
vs1::> vserver cifs share access-control show
Vserver | Share | User/Group | Type | Access
---------|-------|------------|------|-------
    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 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.

```bash
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.

v1::> 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>CIFS Server</th>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Account Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>SMB_SERVER1</td>
<td>CIFSDOMAIN</td>
<td>ADMINISTRATOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs2</td>
<td>SMB_SERVER2</td>
<td>CIFSDOMAIN</td>
<td>ADMINISTRATOR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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 CIFSSERVER1 -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::> vserver cifs symlink modify -vserver 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::> vserver cifs symlink modify -vserver vs1 -unix-path /example/ -share-name EXAMPLE_SHARE -cifs-path "/mycompany/example/" -cifs-server cifs.example.com -locality widelink
```

**vserver cifs symlink show**
Show symlink path mappings

**Availability:** This command is available to `cluster` and `Vserver` administrators at the `admin` privilege level.
Description
The `vserver 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:
vserver cifs symlink commands

Manage local users, groups, and privileges

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:

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 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.

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 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_usr1, AD_DOMAIN\dom_grp2

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::> vserver cifs users-and-groups local-group create -vserver vs1 -group-name CIFS_SERVER \g1
```

**vserver 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 `vserver 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::> vserver cifs users-and-groups local-group delete -vserver vs1 -group-name CIFS_SERVER \g1
```
vserver 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 vserver 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".
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::> vserver cifs users-and-groups local-group rename -group-name CIFS_SERVER\g_old -new-group-name CIFS_SERVER\g_new -vserver vs1

vserver 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 vserver 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::> vserver cifs users-and-groups local-group show -vserver vs1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Group Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>BUILTIN\Administrators</td>
<td>Built-in Administrators group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>BUILTIN\Backup Operators</td>
<td>Backup Operators group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>BUILTIN\Power Users</td>
<td>Restricted administrative privileges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>BUILTIN\Users</td>
<td>All users</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>CIFS_SERVER\g1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>CIFS_SERVER\g2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 entries were displayed.
```

**vserver 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
---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------
         | BUILTIN\Administrators      | AD_DOMAIN\Domain Admins
         | AD_DOMAIN\dom_grp1         | AD_DOMAIN\dom_usr1
         | BUILTIN\Users               | AD_DOMAIN\Domain Users
         | CIFS_SERVER\g1             | CIFS_SERVER\u1
```
6 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".

```bash
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".

```bash
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**

```bash
{-fields <fieldname>, ...}
```

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

```bash
{-instance}
```

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

```bash
{-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.

```bash
{-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 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 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: ~, !, @, #, ^, &, * , -, +, =, \, |, (, ), [ , ], :, ;, " , ', <, >, , ., ?, /

**Parameters**

- **-vserver <server 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".

```bash
cluster1::> vserver cifs users-and-groups local-user create -vserver vs1 -user-name CIFS_SERVER\u1
Enter the password:
Confirm the password:
```

### vserver 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 `vserver 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".

```bash
cluster1::> vserver cifs users-and-groups local-user show-membership
(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.
cluster1::> vserver cifs users-and-groups local-user delete -vserver vs1 -user-name CIFS_SERVER\u1
```
vserver 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 `vserver cifs users-and-groups local-user modify` command modifies attributes of a local user.

**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 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::> vserver cifs users-and-groups local-user modify -user-name CIFS_SERVER\u1 -full-name "John Smith" -vserver vs1
```

vserver 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 `vserver 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::> vserver cifs users-and-groups local-user rename -user-name CIFS_SERVER\u_old -new-user-name CIFS_SERVER\u_new -vserver vs1
```

**vserver 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 *vserver 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: ~, !, @, #, $, %, ^, &, *, _, -, +, =, `", |, (, ), [`, [`, :., ;, ", ', <, >, .., ?, /

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::> vserver cifs users-and-groups local-user set-password -user-name CIFS_SERVER\1 -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::> vserver cifs users-and-groups local-user set-password -user-name CIFS_SERVER\1 -vserver 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.

text

vserver 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 vserver 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.

[-vserver <vserver 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.
vserver 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.

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 confirmations 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 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 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
```

**Related references**

- `vserver config-replication pause` on page 1546
- `vserver config-replication resume` on page 1546

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

This specifies the Vserver with Infinite Volume for which the data policy will be displayed.

Examples
The following example shows the current data policy.

cluster1::> vserver data-policy export -vserver vs1

```
{ "ruleset_format_version" : "1.0",
 "rules" : [ 
  { "rule_label" : "default",
    "rule_id" : "ec17a05f-7785-11e1-baf4-123478563412",
    "rule_epoch" : { "epoch_reference" : "ctime" },
    "rule_epochs" : [ 
      { "local" : { 
        "metadata" : { 
          "storageservice" : "-"
        }
      }
    ]
  }
]}
```

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.

Parameters
-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver with Infinite Volume for which the data policy will be changed.

Examples
The following examples attempt to change the Vserver data policy, first with bad content, and then with an acceptable data policy.

```
cluster1::> vserver data-policy import -vserver vs1
Enter the contents of the file data policy for Vserver "vs1":
Press <Enter> when done
{ "foo" : "bar" }
Error: command failed: Data Policy validation failed: 'ruleset_format_version' is a required field.
```

```
cluster1::> vserver data-policy import -vserver vs1
Enter the contents of the file data policy for Vserver "vs1":
Press <Enter> when done
```
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.

**Parameters**

`-vserver <vserver name>` - Vserver Name

This specifies the Vserver with Infinite Volume for which the data policy will be validated.

**Examples**
The following examples show first a problem with a given data policy, and then an example of a valid data policy.

```
cluster1::> vserver data-policy validate -vserver vs1
Enter the contents of the file data policy for Vserver "vs1":
Press <Enter> when done

{ "foo" : "bar" }

Error: command failed: Data Policy validation failed: 'ruleset_format_version' is a required field.
```

```
cluster1::> vserver data-policy validate -vserver vs1
Enter the contents of the file data policy for Vserver "vs1":
Press <Enter> when done

{ "ruleset_format_version" : "1.0",
  "rules" : [
    { "rule_label" : "default",
      "rule_id" : "ec17a05f-7785-11e1-baf4-123478563412",
      "rule_scope" : [],
      "rule_epoch" : { "epoch_reference" : "ctime" },
      "rule_epochs" : { "0" : { "local" : { "metadata" : { "storageservice" : "-" } } } } }]
}
```
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
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 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 vserver. 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 -access-type read
Policy    Policy       Rule
Path                          Policy     Owner     Owner Type  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 -access-type read-write
Policy    Policy       Rule
Path                          Policy     Owner     Owner Type  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 -access-type read-write -qtree qt1
Policy    Policy       Rule
Path                          Policy     Owner     Owner Type  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 -access-type read-write -qtree qt1
Policy    Policy       Rule
Path                          Policy     Owner     Owner Type  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 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
```
Related references

vserver export-policy rule create on page 1565

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:

```
v1::> 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:

```
v1::> 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 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 advanced 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.

-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.

-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 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 advanced 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` 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
```

### Related references

[vserver export-policy access-cache config modify on page 1555](#)

**vserver export-policy access-cache config show**

Display exports access cache configuration

**Availability:** This command is available to cluster and Vserver administrators at the advanced 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.
[[-vserver <vserver 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
-------- ------------- ------------ ----------- ---------------
vs0          300            60           1            3600
vs1           3600          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 advanced 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 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:
Related references

`vserver export-policy access-cache config show` on page 1557

**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` 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.

```bash
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 cache.
```
Related references

vserver export-policy netgroup queue show on page 1561

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.

`-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.

`[-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-addrs-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::> vserver export-policy netgroup cache show -vserver vs1 -netgroup netgroup1
Vserver Netgroup State
-------- --------- ------------
vs1 netgroup1 Ready
```

`vserver export-policy netgroup queue commands`

The queue directory

`vserver export-policy netgroup queue show`

Show the Netgroup Processing Queue

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

vserver export-policy commands
Description
The `vserver 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     Total Hosts
---------- ---------- --------- --------- ---------
testvs1    test-netgr retrying     0:0:47     12441

testvs1    test       waiting     0:01:35         -
```

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 name of the Vserver 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.
```

vserver export-policy commands
• **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 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` 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, 10.1.12.10/4
- 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"
```

### Related references

- [vserver export-policy rule show](#) on page 1576

---

**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 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 or CIFS, you will not be able to apply the policy to which this rule belongs to a FlexGroup, as FlexGroups do not support NFSv4 or CIFS 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, 10.1.12.10/4
• 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 rrule/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 rrule/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 rrule/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 rrule/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 rrule/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 rrule/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 rrule/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.

-rrule <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 -rrule "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 command to reorder the rules in a rule set.

Parameters
- vserver <vserver name> - Vserver
  This parameter specifies the Vserver which contains the export policy.

- policymame <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 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:

```bash
cluster1:/> vserver export-policy rule delete -vserver vs0
-policyname read_only_expolicy -ruleindex 5
```

Related references
vserver export-policy rule show on page 1576
vserver export-policy rule setindex on page 1576

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 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 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 or CIFS, you will not be able to apply the policy to which this rule belongs to a FlexGroup, as FlexGroups do not support NFSv4 or CIFS 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, 10.1.12.10/4
  • 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 rrule/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 rrule/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 rrule/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 rrule/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 rrule/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 rrule/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 rrule/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.

[-rrule <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:
- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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:

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

```bash
cluster1::> vserver export-policy rule modify -vserver vs0 -policyname default_expolicy -ruleindex 3 -protocol "nfs2,cifs" -clientmatch "@group1, @group2" -rorule any -rwrule "ntlm,krb5" -allow-suid true
```
vserver 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 `vserver 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 `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 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 `vserver export-policy rule show` 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, 10.1.12.10/4
  - 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.
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 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

Related references

vserver export-policy rule show on page 1576

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 \texttt{-vserver}, \texttt{-policyname}, and \texttt{-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 \texttt{-rwrule never} parameter.

\textbf{Parameters}

\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{\{-fields <fieldname>, ...\}}
  \begin{itemize}
  \item If you specify the \texttt{-fields} parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.
  \end{itemize}
\item \texttt{\{-instance\}}
  \begin{itemize}
  \item If you specify the \texttt{-instance} parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.
  \end{itemize}
\item \texttt{\{-vserver <vserver name>\}} - Vserver
  \begin{itemize}
  \item If you specify this parameter, the \texttt{-policyname} parameter, and the \texttt{-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.
  \end{itemize}
\item \texttt{\{-policyname <export policy name>\}} - Policy Name
  \begin{itemize}
  \item If you specify this parameter, the \texttt{-vserver} parameter, and the \texttt{-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.
  \end{itemize}
\item \texttt{\{-ruleindex <integer>\}} - Rule Index
  \begin{itemize}
  \item If you specify this parameter, the \texttt{-vserver} parameter, and the \texttt{-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.
  \end{itemize}
\item \texttt{\{-protocol <Client Access Protocol>, ...\}} - Access Protocol
  \begin{itemize}
  \item 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:
  \begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{any} - Any current or future access protocol
  \end{itemize}
  \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}
- Any current or future version of NFS
- The NFSv3 protocol
- The NFSv4 protocol
- The CIFS protocol
- 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, 10.1.12.10/4
- 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

[-rrule <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 rrule/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 rrule/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 rrule/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 rrule/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 rrule/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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Client Protocol Match</th>
<th>RO</th>
<th>Rule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs0</td>
<td>default_expolicy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>any</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0,::0/0</td>
<td>any</td>
<td>any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs0</td>
<td>read_only_expolicy</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>any</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>any</td>
<td>any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>default_expolicy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>any</td>
<td>10.10.10.10,11.11.11.11</td>
<td>any</td>
<td>any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>test_expolicy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>any</td>
<td>0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>any</td>
<td>any</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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* 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
```

**Related references**

*vserver fcp modify* on page 1583
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 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

Related references
   vserver fcp modify on page 1583

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.
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::> vserver fcp show

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Target Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs0</td>
<td>20:00:00:a0:98:0c:b0:eb</td>
<td>up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs2</td>
<td>20:01:00:a0:98:0c:b0:eb</td>
<td>up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 entries were displayed.

vserver 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 to enable the FCP license.

Parameters

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver Name
Specifies the Vserver for the FCP service.
Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver fcp start -vserver vs_1
   (vserver fcp start)
```

Related references

*system license add* on page 1023

**vserver 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::> vserver fcp stop -vserver vs_1
   (vserver fcp stop)
```

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logical Vserver</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>WWPN</th>
<th>Current Node</th>
<th>Current Port</th>
<th>Is Home</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>vs1.fcp</td>
<td>up/down</td>
<td>2f:a2:00:00:98:0b:56:13</td>
<td>node1</td>
<td>0c</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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}] - 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.
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.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver 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 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\}] - Extended Status

Use this parameter to select the extended result of FCP ping command.

### Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>WWPN</th>
<th>Logical Interface</th>
<th>Ping</th>
<th>Extended Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vserver_1</td>
<td>c0:03:ff:e4:70:06:00:e4 node_1</td>
<td>lif_1</td>
<td>reachable</td>
<td>wwpn-logged-in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c0:03:ff:e4:70:06:00:e6 node_2</td>
<td>lif_2</td>
<td>not-zoned</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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` 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
```

**Related references**

`network interface modify` on page 287
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logical</th>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>WWPN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs_a</td>
<td>vs_a.fcp</td>
<td></td>
<td>2f:a2:00:a0:98:0b:56:13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs_iol1</td>
<td>vs_iol1.fcp</td>
<td></td>
<td>2f:9e:00:a0:98:0b:56:13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs_2</td>
<td>lif2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2f:a3:00:a0:98:0b:56:13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs_2</td>
<td>lif3</td>
<td></td>
<td>2f:a4:00:a0:98:0b:56:13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs_2</td>
<td>lif4</td>
<td></td>
<td>2f:a5:00:a0:98:0b:56:13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs_2</td>
<td>lif5</td>
<td></td>
<td>2f:a6:00:a0:98:0b:56:13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs_2</td>
<td>vs_2.fcp</td>
<td></td>
<td>2f:9a:00:a0:98:0b:56:13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>vs1.fcp</td>
<td></td>
<td>2f:9d:00:a0:98:0b:56:13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>vs1.fcp2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2f:97:00:a0:98:0b:56:13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>01:02:03:04:05:06:07:08</th>
<th>vs1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01:02:03:04:05:06:07:09</td>
<td>vs1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
vserver fcp wwpn-alias remove

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::> vserver fcp wwpn-alias set -vserver vs_1 -alias my_alias -wwpn 2f:a0:00:a0:98:0b:56:13
```

vserver 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).

Note: You can also use these commands to display WWPN aliases:
• `lun igroup show`
• `lun igroup create`
• `lun igroup add`
• `lun igroup remove`
• `vserver fcp show`

## Parameters

\[ [-\text{fields <fieldname>}, ...] \]

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

\[ [-\text{instance}] \]

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

\[ [-\text{vserver <Vserver Name>} - \text{Vserver Name}] \]

Use this parameter to display a list of WWPNs and the associated aliases that match the Vserver name that you specify.

\[ [-\text{alias} | -a <text>] - \text{Initiator WWPN Alias} \]

Use this parameter to display the WWPN that matches the alias that you specify.

\[ [-\text{wwpn} | -w <FC WWN>] - \text{Initiator WWPN} \]

Use this parameter to display a list of aliases that match the WWPN that you specify.

### Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver fcp wwpn-alias show
Initiator               Initiator
Vserver   WWPN                    Alias
--------- ----------------------- ------------------
vs1       2f:a0:00:a0:98:0b:56:13 my_alias
```

### Related references

- `lun igroup show` on page 182
- `lun igroup create` on page 178
- `lun igroup add` on page 177
- `lun igroup remove` on page 181
- `vserver fcp show` on page 1584

## 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 will 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.

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 which will be 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::> vserver fpolicy engine-connect -node FPolicy-01 -vserver vs1.example.com -policy-name p -server 1.1.1.1
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy show
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FPolicy</th>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Server</th>
<th>Server-status</th>
<th>Server-type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs1.example.com</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>FPolicy-01</td>
<td>1.1.1.1</td>
<td>connected</td>
<td>primary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

vserver 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 vserver 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.

-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver
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
```
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Policy Name</th>
<th>Sequence Number</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Engine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FPolicy</td>
<td>cserver_policy</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>eng1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1.example.com</td>
<td>vlp1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>eng2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1.example.com</td>
<td>vlp2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>native</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1.example.com</td>
<td>cserver_policy</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>native</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs2.example.com</td>
<td>vlp1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>native</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs2.example.com</td>
<td>vlp2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>eng3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs2.example.com</td>
<td>cserver_policy</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>eng1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

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

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

```bash
[-instance]
```

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

```bash
[-vserver <vserver>] - Vserver
```

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy policies for the specified Vserver.

```bash
[-policy-name <Policy name>] - Policy Name
```

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy policy that you specify.

```bash
[-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 poll          2
vs1.example.com po12         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]
```
If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy external engine attached to the specified node.

```
-vserver <Vserver Name>
```
If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy server for the specified Vserver.

```
-policy-name <Policy name>
```
If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy servers that are attached with the specified policy.

```
-server <IP Address>
```
If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy servers that you specify.

```
-server-status <Status>
```
If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the FPolicy servers that have the specified status.

```
-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- Server-
---------- --------------- ----------- ------- -------- -------
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
+-------------+------------+------------+----------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FPolicy</th>
<th>Server</th>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Policy Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vserver</td>
<td>Policy Name</td>
<td>Node</td>
<td>Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs2.example.com</td>
<td>pol_cifs_2</td>
<td>FPolicy-01</td>
<td>2.2.2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1.example.com</td>
<td>pol_cifs_1</td>
<td>FPolicy-01</td>
<td>1.1.1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
+-------------+------------+------------+----------+
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
+-------------+------------+------------+----------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FPolicy</th>
<th>Server</th>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Policy Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vserver</td>
<td>Policy Name</td>
<td>Node</td>
<td>Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1.example.com</td>
<td>pol_cifs_1</td>
<td>FPolicy-01</td>
<td>1.1.1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
+-------------+------------+------------+----------+

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: 8ce0f012e-2502-11e3-8d84-23478563412
Server Status: connected
Time Passthrough Read Channel was Connected: 9/24/2013 10:17:45
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 fpolicy policy event create 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.

```bash
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.
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 ".".

-evts <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 fpolicy policy event create 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.

```bash
cluster1::> vserver 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::> 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 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
cs2.example.com cserver_pol  cserver_   cserver_eng    true          yes
```

vs vserver fpolicy commands
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 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 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 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 send 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::> vserver fpolicy policy external-engine create -vserver vs1.example.com -engine-name new_engine -primary-servers 1.1.1.1 -port 10 -secondary-servers 2.2.2.2 -ssl-option mutual-auth -extern-engine-type synchronous -certificate-serial 8DDE112A114D1FBC -certificate-common-name Sample1-FPolicy-Client -certificate-ca TASample1

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

Related references
security certificate install on page 394

vserver 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 vserver fpolicy policy external-engine delete command deletes an FPolicy external engine.

Note: This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.
Parameters

- `vserver <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.

```bash
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

cluster1::> vserver fpolicy policy external-engine delete -vserver vs1.example.com -engine-name new_engine
```

vserver 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 alphanumerical 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 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 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> `<integer>m</integer> `<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> `<integer>m</integer> `<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 -secondary-servers 2.2.2.2
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
  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::*> vserver fpolicy policy external-engine modify -vserver vs1.example.com -engine-name new_engine -recv-buffer-size 0 -send-buffer-size 0
```

### Related references

- `security certificate install` on page 394
vserver 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 vserver 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.

{-vserver <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        Secondary       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.

```
```
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 "*".

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 notifications are 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 is monitored.
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::> vserver fpolicy policy scope create
-vserver vs1.example.com
-policy-name vs1_pol
-file-extensions-to-include flv, wmv, mp3, mp4

cluster1::> vserver 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.
```

vserver 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-exclude 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::> vserver fpolicy policy scope modify -vserver vs1.example.com
-flv,wmv,mp3,mp4
-policy-name vs1_pol
-file-extensions-to-include
-file-extensions-to-exclude cpp,c,h,txt
```

```
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy policy scope show
Vserver  Policy  Extensions  Extensions
Name     Name     Included  Excluded
----------  ---------  ------------  ------------
vs1.example.com vs1_pol  flv, wmv, mp3, mp4  cpp, c, h, txt
```

2 entries were displayed.

vserver fpolicy policy scope show

Display scope

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

Description

The vserver 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**

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

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

```bash
[-instance]
```

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

```bash
[-vserver <Vserver Name>]
```

If you specify this parameter, the command displays scope information only about the FPolicy policies for the specified Vserver.

```bash
[-policy-name <Policy name>]
```

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the specified FPolicy policy.

```bash
[-shares-to-include <Share name>, ...]
```

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.

```bash
[-shares-to-exclude <Share name>, ...]
```

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.

```bash
[-volumes-to-include <volume name>, ...]
```

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.

```bash
[-volumes-to-exclude <volume name>, ...]
```

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.

```bash
[-export-policies-to-include <FPolicy export policy>, ...]
```

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.

```bash
[-export-policies-to-exclude <FPolicy export policy>, ...]
```

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.

```bash
[-file-extensions-to-include <File extension>, ...]
```

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::> vserver 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 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.

Note: Three parameters have dependency rules: -protocol, -files-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 request for first read.
- **first-write** - Filter the client request for first write.
- **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.
[-volume-operation \texttt{(true|false)}] - Send Volume Operation Notifications

This parameter specifies whether volume operations generate notifications for the FPolicy event. If this field is set to \texttt{true} then FPolicy sends notifications when volumes are mounted or unmounted. By default, it is \texttt{false}.

### Examples
The following example creates an FPolicy event.

```bash
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy policy event create -vserver vs1.example.com -event-name cifs_event -protocol cifs -file-operations open,close,read,write -volume-operation true
```

```bash
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy policy event show -vserver 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
```

### vserver fpolicy policy event delete
Delete an event

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

**Description**
The `vserver fpolicy policy event delete` command deletes an FPolicy event.

**Note:** This command is not supported for a Vserver with Infinite Volume.

**Parameters**
- \texttt{-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver}
  This parameter specifies the Vserver from which you want to delete an FPolicy event.
- \texttt{-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.

```bash
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy policy event delete -vserver vs1.example.com -event-name cifs_event
```

### vserver fpolicy policy event modify
Modify an event

**Availability:** This command is available to \textit{cluster} and \textit{Vserver} administrators at the \textit{admin} privilege level.
Description
The vserver 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.

**Note:** Three parameters have dependency rules: `-protocol`, `-files-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 request for first read.
• **first-write** - Filter the client request for first write.
• **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.

[-`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.

```bash
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy policy event modify -vserver vs1.example.com -event-name cifs_event -protocol cifs -filters first-read,offline-bit -file-operations open,close,read,write -volume-operation true

cluster1::> vserver fpolicy policy event show -vserver 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
```

### vserver fpolicy policy event show

Display events

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

**Description**

The `vserver 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.

```bash
cluster1::> vserver fpolicy policy event show

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>File</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>cserver_evt</td>
<td>cifs</td>
<td>open, close,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>read, write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>first-write,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1.example.com</td>
<td>cserver_evt</td>
<td>cifs</td>
<td>open, close,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>first-read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>first-write,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

vserver fpolicy commands
vs1.example.com
vs1.example.com
vs1.example.com
vs2.example.com

v1e1
v1e2
v1e3
cserver_evt

cifs
cifs
nfsv4
cifs

read,
open,
open
open
open,
read,

write
read
close,
write

first-read
first-read
first-write,
first-read

false
true
true

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 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-toWindows) 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-toUNIX group mapping, win-unix for a Windows-to-UNIX group mapping, and unix-win for a UNIX-toWindows group mapping.

1636

Commands: Manual Page Reference


-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 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"
```

Related references
vserver group-mapping insert on page 1638

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-toUNIX group mapping, win-unix for a Windows-to-UNIX group mapping, and unix-win for a UNIX-toWindows 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
"([^@/]+)(/[^@]+)?@SEC.EXAMPLE.COM" -replacement "\1"

1638

Commands: Manual Page Reference


**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\(.+\)".

```bash
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

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

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

```bash
[-instance]
```

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

```bash
[-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.

```bash
[-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.

```bash
[-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.

```bash
[-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.

```bash
[-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:

```bash
cluster1::> vserver group-mapping show
Vserver       Direction  Position
----------------- -------- -------
vs1           win-unix  1         Pattern: EXAMPLE\artists
               Replacement: nobody
```

1640 Commands: Manual Page Reference
### 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.

```bash
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 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 follow these rules:

- Contains up to 223 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.

[-max-error-recovery-level <integer>] - Max Error Recovery Level (privilege: advanced)

Specifies the maximum error recovery level allowed by the iSCSI service. You can specify 0, 1, or 2, or you can accept the default. The default is zero. The actual error recovery level depends on the negotiated error recovery level between the initiator and the iSCSI target when the session is created.

- 0 - Session failure recovery
- 1 - Digest failure recovery
- 2 - Connection failure recovery

[-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.
**vserver iscsi delete**

Delete a Vserver's iSCSI service

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

**Description**
This command deletes the iSCSI service from a Vserver.

**Note:** You must first disable the service with the command `vserver iscsi modify` with "-status-admin down" before you can delete the service.

**Parameters**
- `-vserver <Vserver Name>` - *Vserver*
  
  Specifies the Vserver for the iSCSI service.

**Examples**
```
cluster1::> vserver iscsi delete -vserver vs_1
```

**Related references**

`vserver iscsi modify` on page 1643

**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 follow these rules:
  
  - Contains up to 223 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.

[-max-error-recovery-level <integer>] - Max Error Recovery Level (privilege: advanced)
  Specifies the maximum error recovery level the iSCSI service negotiates with iSCSI initiators during login phase.
  • 0 - Session failure recovery
  • 1 - Digest failure recovery
  • 2 - Connection failure recovery

[-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

Related references
vserver iscsi stop on page 1647
vserver iscsi start on page 1646
network interface modify on page 287

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.

-max-error-recovery-level <integer> - Max Error Recovery Level (privilege: advanced)  
Selects the iSCSI services with a maximum error recovery level 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.
### Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cluster1:</td>
<td><code>vserver iscsi show</code></td>
<td>Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vserver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs_1</td>
<td></td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>vs_1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 entries were displayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cluster1:</td>
<td><code>vserver iscsi show -instance</code></td>
<td>Vserver: vs_1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target Name: iqn.1992-08.com.example:sn.c7c82a22bf9f11df83e5123478563412:vs.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The following is the output of the show command at the advanced privilege level:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target Alias: vs_1_alias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Administrative Status: up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 entries were displayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cluster1:</td>
<td><code>vserver iscsi show</code></td>
<td>Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vserver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs_1</td>
<td></td>
<td>vs_1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 entries were displayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Output</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cluster1:</td>
<td><code>vserver iscsi show -instance</code></td>
<td>Vserver: vs_1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target Name: iqn.1992-08.com.example:sn.c7c82a22bf9f11df83e5123478563412:vs.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target Alias: vs_1_alias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Administrative Status: up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Max Error Recovery Level: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DefaultTime2Retain Value (in sec): 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Login Phase Duration (in sec): 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Max Connections per Session: 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Max I/O per Session: 128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TCP Window Size all Sessions (in bytes): 131400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 entries were displayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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` with "-status-admin up".

Parameters
-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver
Specifies the Vserver for the iSCSI service.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver iscsi start -vserver vs_1
```

Related references

- `vserver iscsi modify` on page 1643

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` with "-status-admin down".

Parameters
-vserver <Vserver Name> - Vserver
Specifies the Vserver for the iSCSI service.

Examples

```
cluster1::> vserver iscsi stop -vserver vs_1
```

Related references

- `vserver iscsi modify` on page 1643

vserver 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-mdsl <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-mdsl <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::> vserver iscsi connection show -vserver vs1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Tpgroup</th>
<th>Conn</th>
<th>TSIH</th>
<th>Local Address</th>
<th>Remote Address</th>
<th>TCP Recv Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>vs1.iscsi</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10.63.8.163</td>
<td>10.60.141.65</td>
<td>131400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>vs1.iscsi</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10.63.8.163</td>
<td>10.62.8.75</td>
<td>131400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 entries were displayed.
```

vserver iscsi 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 vserver iscsi session shutdown command.

Parameters
-vserver <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 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::> vserver iscsi command show -instance -vserver 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: Scsicdb_Waiting_STLayer
Command Type: Sequenced

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>] - TPGroup 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:6ed6dfb0489e00:02:3d:03:00:00 -
   vs_1    vs_1.iscsi  7 iqn.1993-08.org.debian:01:fa752b8a5a3a00:02:3d: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] - 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 interface 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
Logical         Status     IP              Curr        Curr
Vserver    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
Logical         Status     IP              Curr        Curr
Vserver    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 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` 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 vserver 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
```

**Related references**

`vserver iscsi interface disable` on page 1652

`vserver iscsi interface accesslist remove` on page 1656

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Initiator Name</th>
<th>Logical Interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>iqn.2010-01.com.example:aaaaa</td>
<td>isw1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>isw2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>iqn.2010-01.com.example:aaabb</td>
<td>isw1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>isw2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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` 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 vserver management LIF.

  **Note:** A default route must exist for the specified vserver. To create a route, use the `network routing-groups route create` command. To view existing routes, use the `network routing-groups route show` 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

```bash
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.
Related references

- network routing-groups route create on page 346
- network routing-groups route show on page 347
- network interface create on page 281

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` command. To view existing routes, use the `network routing-groups route show` 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

Related references

network routing-groups route create on page 346
network routing-groups route show on page 347

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cluster1::&gt; vserver iscsi isns stop -vserver vs_1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cluster1::&gt; vserver iscsi isns update -vserver vs_1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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` command to display connection information. Use the `vserver iscsi session parameter show` 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` 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.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Tpgroup</th>
<th>Initiator</th>
<th>Initiator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TSIH</td>
<td>ISID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs_1</td>
<td>tpgroup_1</td>
<td>ign.1993-08.org.debian:01:fa752b8a5a3a</td>
<td>00:02:3d:01:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>initiator-alias</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Displays session information for all sessions on Vserver vs_1.
```

**Related references**

- `vserver iscsi connection show` on page 1647
- `vserver iscsi session parameter show` on page 1665
- `vserver iscsi modify` on page 1643

**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 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::*> vserver iscsi session shutdown -vserver vs_1 -tpgroup tpgroup_1 -tsih 2

Related references
vserver iscsi connection shutdown on page 1649

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 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-mrdsl <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-mrdsl <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

```bash
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.
```

Related references

vserver iscsi modify on page 1643

vserver iscsi security commands

The security directory
Commands used to manage iSCSI security configuration.

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.

```
Examples

cluster1::> iscsi security create -initiator eui.0123456789abcdef -auth-type CHAP -user-name bob -outbound-user-name bob2

Password:
Outbound Password:
```

**vserver 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` 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::> iscsi security default -vserver vs_1 -security chap -user-name bob -outbound-user-name bob_out
   Password:
   Outbound Password:

Related references

vserver iscsi security create on page 1667

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::> iscsi security delete -vserver vs_1 -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` 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-user-name bob_out

Password:

Outbound Password:
```

Related references

`vserver iscsi security delete` on page 1669

vserver 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.

{-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.

Examples

cluster1::> iscsi security show -vserver vs_1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Initiator Name</th>
<th>Auth Type</th>
<th>Auth CHAP</th>
<th>Inbound CHAP</th>
<th>Outbound CHAP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs_1</td>
<td>default</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs_1</td>
<td>iqn.2010-12.com.example:abcdefg</td>
<td>CHAP</td>
<td>local</td>
<td>bob</td>
<td>bob2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 entries were displayed.

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 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-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 only effective when a qtree is assigned an export policy.

[-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 all the Vserver's NFS exports list using "showmount -e" command. The default setting is disabled.

[-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. This parameter is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

- `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.

- `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 msecs) 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 msecs) 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}] - Lookup for the filename in unconverted language if converted language lookup fails (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether to continue the search with unconverted name while doing lookup in a directory.

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::> vserver nfs create -vserver vs0 -access true -rpcsec-ctx-high 5 -rpcsec-ctx-idle 360 -v3 enabled -udp enabled -tcp enabled
```

Related references

vserver export-policy rule create on page 1565

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

-vserver <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::> vserver nfs delete -vserver 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 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

(privacy: 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 (privacy: 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

(privacy: 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) (privacy: advanced)

This optional parameters 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 (privacy: 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.

[\(-v4.1\)-pfnfs {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 only effective when a qtree is assigned an export policy.

[-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 all the Vserver's NFS exports list using "showmount -e" command. The default setting is disabled.

[-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 msecs) 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 msecs) 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}] - Lookup for the filename in unconverted language if converted language lookup fails (privilege: advanced)

This optional parameter specifies whether to continue the search with unconverted name while doing lookup in a directory.

Examples
The following example enables NFS access on a Vserver named vs0 for NFS clients that use NFS v3 over TCP:

```
cluster1::> vserver nfs modify -vserver vs0 -access true -v3 enabled -udp disabled -tcp enabled
```

Related references
- `vserver export-policy rule create` on page 1565

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**

- `vserver <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 -vserver 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.

```
cluster1:/> vserver nfs prepare-for-v3-ms-dos-client-downgrade
```

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>, ...]  
 | [-krb-opts] (privilege: advanced)]
```

If you specify the `-fields` parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.

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 Auxiliary 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 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 msecs) 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 msecs) 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}] - Lookup for the filename in unconverted language if converted language lookup fails (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.

**Examples**

The following example displays information about all NFS-enabled Vservers:

```
cluster1::> vserver nfs show
General Default
Vserver Access v3 v4 v4.1 UDP TCP 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 kerberos commands

The kerberos directory

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-vendor Other -adminserver-ip 192.0.2.170 -adminserver-port 749 -passwordserver-ip 192.0.2.170 -passwordserver-port 464
```

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::> vserver nfs kerberos realm modify -vserver AUTH -realm SEC.EXAMPLE.COM -adserver-name AUTH.SEC.EXAMPLE.COM -adserver-ip 192.0.2.170 -kdc-ip 192.0.2.170 -kdc-vendor Microsoft
```

vserver 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        | Active Directory| KDC     |
| Realm         |                 | Server Vendor   | Vendor  |
|               |                 | IP Address      | IP Address |
|---------------+-----------------+-----------------+---------+----------+
| AUTH          | SEC.EXAMPLE.COM | AUTH.SEC.EXAMPLE.COM | Microsoft | 192.0.2.170 |
```

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.
[\text{-keytab-uri} \{(ftp|http)://(hostname|IPv4 Address|'['IPv6 Address']')\ldots\}] - Load Keytab from URI

This optional parameter specifies loading a keytab file from the specified URI.

[\text{-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.

```
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**

- `\text{-vserver <vserver name>}` - Vserver
  This parameter specifies the Vserver associated with the NFS Kerberos configuration you want to modify.

- `\text{-lif <lif-name>}` - Logical Interface
  This parameter specifies the name of the logical interface associated with the NFS Kerberos configuration you want to modify.

- `\text{[-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.

- `\text{[-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.

- `\text{[-admin-username <text>]}` - Account Creation Username
  This optional parameter specifies the administrator user name.

- `\text{[-keytab-uri} \{(ftp|http)://(hostname|IPv4 Address|'['IPv6 Address']')\ldots\}]` - Load Keytab from URI
  This optional parameter specifies loading a keytab file from the specified URI.
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.

```
vs0::> vserver nfs kerberos interface modify -vserver vs0 -lif datalif1 -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 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 and vserver nfs pnfs devices mappings show. 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 NetApp Support personnel.

Related references
vserver nfs pnfs devices show on page 1704
vserver nfs pnfs devices mappings show on page 1706
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 if 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.
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`.

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
```

Related references
- `vserver nfs pnfs devices show` on page 1704
- `vserver nfs pnfs devices mappings show` on page 1706

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
---
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vserver</th>
<th>mapping id</th>
<th>dsid</th>
<th>lif ip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1025</td>
<td>10.53.4.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related references**

vserver nfs pnfs devices mappings show on page 1706

### 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 NetApp 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**

**Related references**

vserver nfs pnfs devices mappings show on page 1706

### 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` 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
```

Related references

`vserver nfs pnfs devices show` on page 1704
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.

-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.

[-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::> vserver 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     /vol1/notes1.txt          node1_data1   cifs        share-level 192.168.1.5
Sharelock Mode: read_write-deny_delete
Oplock Level: batch
vol1     /vol1                     node1_data2   cifs        share-level 192.168.1.5
Sharelock Mode: read-deny_delete
Oplock Level: read-batch
7 entries were displayed.
```

The following example displays the SMB related information about all locks:

```
cluster1::> vserver 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: 625e2ff46ee5df1194ba0050569d37047058909c00000000873d21070000000
Oplock Level: read-batch
Oplock Level: op-lock 192.168.1.5
Open Group ID: 625e2ff46ee5df1194ba0050569d37047058909c00000000873d21070000000
```

vserver locks commands
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
SMB Open Type: durable
SMB Connect State: connected
SMB Expiration Time (Secs): -
SMB Open Group ID: 625e2ff6e5df1194ba0050569d37047058909c00000000873d210700000000

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: -
```

7 entries were displayed.

Commands: Manual Page Reference
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 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 -address 10.238.33.245/24"
cluster1::> vserver name-mapping create -vserver vs1 -direction unix-win -position 5 -pattern cifs
   -replacement "EXAMPLE\Domain Users -hostname google.com"
```

Related references

vserver name-mapping insert on page 1717

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.

```bash
cluster1::> vserver name-mapping insert -vserver vs1 -direction krb-unix -position 2 -pattern "([^@/]+)(/[^[@]+)?@SEC.EXAMPLE.COM" -replacement "\1"
cluster1::> vserver name-mapping insert -vserver vs1 -direction krb-unix -position 3 -pattern "([^@/]+)(/[^[@]+)?@SEC.EXAMPLE.COM" -replacement "\1 -address 10.238.33.245/24
```

vserver name-mapping modify
Modify a name 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 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 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 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 google.com
```
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::> vserver 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 <server 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 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::> vserver peer accept -vserver pvs1.example.com -peer-vserver 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 command on peer cluster, peer Vserver name is locally refered by unique system generated name pvs1.example.com.1. Using vserver peer accept command specify the unique -local-name for peer Vserver.

cluster2::> vserver peer accept -vserver pvs1.example.com -peer-vserver pvs1.example.com.1 -local-name locallyUniqueName

Related references
vserver peer create on page 1722
vserver peer reject on page 1725

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

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name
   Specifies the name of the local Vserver.

-peer-vserver <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::> vserver peer create -vserver lvs1.example.com -peer-vserver 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::> vserver peer create -vserver lvs1.example.com -peer-vserver lvs1.example.com -peer-cluster cluster2 -applications snapmirror -local-name cluster2lvs1locallyUniqueName

cluster1::> vserver peer show
Peer    Peer    Peering
--------- --------- ---------------
 lvs1.example.com  lvs1.example.com  initiated  snapmirror

Here is an another example which creates an intracluster Vserver peer relationship.

cluster1::> vserver peer create -vserver lvs1.example.com -peer-vserver lvs2.example.com -applications snapmirror

Related references

vserver peer accept on page 1722
vserver peer delete

Delete a Vserver peer relationship

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

**Description**
The `vserver peer delete` command deletes the Vserver peer relationship between two Vservers.

**Parameters**
- `vserver <vserver>` - Vserver Name
  Specifies the local Vserver name for which you want to delete the Vserver peer relationship.
- `peer-vserver <vserver>` - Peer Vserver 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
```

**Related references**
- `vserver peer create` on page 1722

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
```

Related references
- `vserver peer create` on page 1722
- `vserver peer delete` on page 1724

**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.

```
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
```

Related references

- `vserver peer create` on page 1722
- `vserver peer accept` on page 1722

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
```

**Related references**

*vserver peer suspend* on page 1730

**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::> vserver peer show
Peer        Peer                           Peering        Remote
Vserver     Vserver     State        Peer Cluster      Applications   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
5 entries were displayed.
```

**Vserver administrator:**

```
vs11.example.com::> vserver peer show
Peer        Peer         Peering               Remote
Vserver     Vserver     State        Applications          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.
```

### Related references

* vserver peer show-all on page 1729
vserver 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 vserver 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.
The following example illustrates how to display Vserver peer relationships.

```
cluster1::> vserver peer show-all

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Peer</th>
<th>Peering</th>
<th>Remote Vserver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lvs1.example.com</td>
<td>lvs2.example.com</td>
<td>peered</td>
<td>snapmirror lvs2.example.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lvs1.example.com</td>
<td>pvs1.example.com</td>
<td></td>
<td>snapmirror pvs1.example.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lvs2.example.com</td>
<td>lvs1.example.com</td>
<td>peered</td>
<td>snapmirror lvs1.example.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lvs3.example.com</td>
<td>pvs1_cluster3.example.com</td>
<td></td>
<td>snapmirror pvs1.example.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lvs1.example.com</td>
<td>lvs1_cluster4.example.com</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 entries were displayed.
```

**Related references**

- `vserver peer show` on page 1727

**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 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 *vsl.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 vsl.example.com -src-filer-name src1.example.com -multi-path-address src1-e0d.example.com
-llocal-lifs lif1, lif2
```

**Related references**

- *vserver peer transition modify* on page 1732
- *vserver peer transition delete* on page 1731
- *vserver peer transition show* on page 1733

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 `lvs1.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
```

Related references

- `vserver peer transition create` on page 1731
- `vserver peer transition modify` on page 1732
- `vserver peer transition show` on page 1733

`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.
Related references

vserver peer transition create on page 1731
vserver peer transition delete on page 1731
vserver peer transition show on page 1733

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
```

Related references

- `vserver peer transition create` on page 1731
- `vserver peer transition modify` on page 1732
- `vserver peer transition delete` on page 1731

**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::> vserver 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.

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
  (Applies to Directories):
    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
```

```
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
```
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 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, vsserver security file-directory show -vserver vs1 -path "/vol1/*" will show ACL information for the directory named ":*", only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[-inode &lt;integer&gt;]</th>
<th>File Inode Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[-volume-name &lt;volume name&gt;]</th>
<th>Volume Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[-share-name &lt;Share&gt;]</th>
<th>Share Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| [-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. |

| [-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. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[-security-style &lt;security style&gt;]</th>
<th>Security Style</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[-effective-style &lt;security style&gt;]</th>
<th>Effective Style</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[-dos-attributes &lt;Hex Integer&gt;]</th>
<th>DOS Attributes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about file and directory security only for files and directories with the specified DOS attributes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[-text-dos-attr &lt;TextNoCase&gt;]</th>
<th>DOS Attributes in Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[-expanded-dos-attr &lt;TextNoCase&gt;]</th>
<th>Expanded Dos Attributes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[-user-id &lt;user name&gt;]</th>
<th>UNIX User Id</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
[-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)
```
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 Attributes: -
Unix User Id: 0
Unix Group Id: 1
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 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
```

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
    POLICY ID-All resources - No Write-0x0-OI|CI
    DACL - ACEs
    ALLOW-CIFS1\Administrator-0xf01ff-OI|CI
    ALLOW-Everyone-0xf01ff-OI|CI
    ALLOW CALLBACK-DAC\skanyakal-0xf01ff-OI|IO
    ((@User.department==@Resource.Department_MS&&@Resource.Impact_MS>1000)&&@Device.department==@Resource.Department_MS)

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 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver: vserver1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NTFS Security Descriptor Name: sd1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To</th>
<th>Account Name</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Access Rights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>folder, sub-folders, files</td>
<td>BUILTIN\Administrators</td>
<td>allow full-control</td>
<td>this-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>folder, sub-folders, files</td>
<td>BUILTIN\Users</td>
<td>allow full-control</td>
<td>this-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>folder, sub-folders, files</td>
<td>CREATOR OWNER</td>
<td>allow full-control</td>
<td>this-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>folder, sub-folders, files</td>
<td>NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM</td>
<td>allow full-control</td>
<td>this-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**[-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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver: vserv1</th>
<th>NTFS Security Descriptor Name: sdl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Account Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>files</td>
<td>BUILTIN\Administrators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>files</td>
<td>BUILTIN\Users</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>files</td>
<td>CREATOR OWNER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>files</td>
<td>NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example creates an NTFS security descriptor named “sd1” on Vserver “vs1” and assigns “DOMAIN\Administrator” as the security descriptor owner.

```shell
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::> vserver security file-directory ntfs modify -ntfs-sd sd2 -vserver vs1 -owner domain\administrator
```

```
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 show**

Display an NTFS security descriptors

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

**Description**

The `vserver 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.
[\textbf{-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.

[\textbf{-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.

\begin{quote}
\textbf{Examples}

The following example displays information about an NTFS security descriptor named “sd2” on Vserver vs1.

\begin{verbatim}
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
\end{verbatim}
\end{quote}

\textbf{vserver security file-directory ntfs dacl commands}

Manage NTFS file security DACLs

\textit{vserver security file-directory ntfs dacl add}

Add a DACL entry to NTFS security descriptor

\textbf{Availability:} This command is available to \textit{cluster} and Vserver administrators at the \textit{admin} privilege level.

\textbf{Description}

The \textit{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.
  \textbf{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 \textit{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

Note: 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::> vserver security file-directory ntfs dacl add -ntfs-sd sd1 -access-type deny -account DOMAIN\Administrator -rights full-control -apply-to this-folder -vserver vs1
cluster1::> vserver security file-directory ntfs dacl show -vserver vs1 -ntfs-sd sd1 -access-type deny -account domain\Administrator
Vserver: vs1
Security Descriptor Name: sd1
  Allow or Deny: deny
```
vserver 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 vserver 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 vserver security file-directory ntfs dacl 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 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

**Note:** 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.

```bash
cluster1::> vserver security file-directory ntfs dacl modify -ntfs-sd sd2 -access-type allow -account BUILTIN\Administrators -vserver vs1 -rights modify -apply-to this-folder,sub-folders
cluster1::> vserver 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
```

---

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

-\texttt{-vserver <vserver name>\textit{-} Vserver}
  
  If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about discretionary access control entries associated with the specified Vserver.

-\texttt{-ntfs\_sd <ntfs\_sd name>\textit{-} 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.

-\texttt{-access\_type \{deny|allow\}\textit{-} 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.

-\texttt{-account <name or sid>\textit{-} 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

  \textbf{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.

-\texttt{-rights \{no\_access|full\_control|modify|read\_and\_execute|read|write\}\textit{-} 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

-\texttt{-rights\_raw \textit{Hex Integer}}\textit{- 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.

-\texttt{-advanced\_rights \textit{Advanced access right}, \ldots}\textit{- 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.

```bash
cluster1:/> vservice security file-directory ntfs acl show
Vserver: vs1
NTFS Security Descriptor Name: sd2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account Name</th>
<th>Access Type</th>
<th>Access Rights</th>
<th>Apply To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BUILTIN\Users</td>
<td>allow</td>
<td>full-control</td>
<td>this-folder, sub-folders, files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CREATOR OWNER</td>
<td>allow</td>
<td>full-control</td>
<td>this-folder, sub-folders, files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM</td>
<td>allow</td>
<td>full-control</td>
<td>this-folder, sub-folders, files</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 entries were displayed.
```
**vserver security file-directory ntfs sacl commands**

Manage NTFS file security SACLs

**vserver security file-directory ntfs sacl 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 sacl 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 sacl 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.


docline

```
[-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

**Note:** 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 -apply-to this-folder -vserver vs1
```

```
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:
You can modify the following parameters:

- -rights,-advanced-rights,-rights-raw
- -apply-to

The `vserver security file-directory ntfs sacl 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[-rights-raw &lt;Hex Integer&gt;] - Raw Access Rights (privilege: advanced)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[-advanced-rights &lt;Advanced access right&gt;, ...] - Advanced Access Rights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You can specify one or more of the following advanced rights:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• read-data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• write-data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• append-data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• read-ea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• write-ea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• execute-file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• delete-child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• read-attr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• write-attr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• delete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• read-perm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• write-perm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• write-owner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• full-control</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| [-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 |

**Note:** 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.

```bash
cluster1::> vserver security file-directory ntfs sacl modify -ntfs-sd sd2 -access-type success -account BUILTIN\Administrators -vserver vs1 -rights modify -apply-to this-folder, sub-folders

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 system access control list 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 vs1
```

**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.
```

vserver security commands
[-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.

```
class/1::> vserver security file-directory sacl show
    (vserver security file-directory ntfs sacl show)
Vserver: vs1
    NTFS Security Descriptor Name: sdi
    Account Name     Access   Access             Apply To
    ----------------- -------  -------            -----------
    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.
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::> vserver security file-directory policy show
Vserver          Policy Name
----------------- --------------
vs1              policy1
```

### vserver 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 `vserver security file-directory policy delete` command deletes a security policy from a Vserver.

The `vserver 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::> vserver security file-directory policy delete -policy-name policy1 -vserver vs1
```

### vserver 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 `vserver 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 `vserver security file-directory policy show` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

**Parameters**

```
{ [-fields <fieldname>,...] } 
| [-instance ] |
([-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::> vserver security file-directory policy show
Vserver     Policy Name
----------     ----------
vs1           policy1
vs1           policy2
2 entries were displayed.
```

### vserver security file-directory policy task commands

Manage file security policy tasks
**vserver 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 `vserver 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. Its value can be file-directory or slag, respectively. When its value is slag, the specified security descriptors with the task are applied for the volume or qtree. Otherwise, the security descriptors are applied on files and directories at the specified path. 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 -ntfs-mode propagate -ntfs-sd sd -index-num 1
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>File/Folder Path</th>
<th>Access Control</th>
<th>Security Type</th>
<th>NTFS Mode</th>
<th>NTFS Security Descriptor Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>slag</td>
<td>ntfs</td>
<td>propagate</td>
<td>sd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vserver: vs1
Policy: policy2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>File/Folder Path</th>
<th>Access Control</th>
<th>Security Type</th>
<th>NTFS Mode</th>
<th>NTFS Security Descriptor Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>/1</td>
<td>file-directory</td>
<td>ntfs</td>
<td>propagate</td>
<td>sd1, sd2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
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.
[\texttt{-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

[\texttt{-ntfs-sd <ntfs sd name>, ...}] - NTFS Security Descriptor Name

Specifies the list of security descriptor names to apply to the path specified in the \texttt{-path} parameter.

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
\textbf{Index} & \textbf{Path} & \textbf{Access Control} & \textbf{Security Type} & \textbf{NTFS Mode} & \textbf{NTFS Security Descriptor Name} \\
\hline
1 & / & file-directory & ntfs & propagate & sd \\
2 & /1 & file-directory & ntfs & propagate & sd1, sd2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{Examples of NTFS Security Descriptors}
\end{table}

\textit{vserver security file-directory policy task remove}

Remove a policy task

\textbf{Availability}: This command is available to \textit{cluster} and \textit{Vserver} administrators at the \textit{admin} privilege level.

\textbf{Description}

The \textit{vserver security file-directory policy task remove} command removes a task entry from a security policy.

The \textit{vserver security file-directory policy task remove} command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

\textbf{Note}: Removing a policy task fails if a job is currently running for the specified policy from which a task is being removed.

\textbf{Parameters}

- \texttt{\textbf{\textit{-vserver <vserver name>}} - Vserver}

  Specifies the Vserver associated with the security policy that contains the task you want to remove.

- \texttt{\textbf{\textit{-policy-name <Security policy name>}} - Policy Name}

  Specifies the name of the security policy that contains the task you want to remove.

- \texttt{\textbf{\textit{-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.

```bash
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

```bash
{-fields <fieldname>,...}  
If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command only displays the fields that you specify.
```

```bash
{-instance}
If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all entries.
```

```bash
{-vserver <vserver name>} - Vserver
If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only tasks associated with the specified Vserver.
```

```bash
{-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.
```

```bash
{-index-num <integer>} - Position
If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about tasks assigned the index number that you specify.
```

```bash
{-path <text>} - Path
If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about tasks applied to the specified path.
```

```bash
{-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  Access           Security  NTFS       NTFS Security
Path         Control          Type      Mode       Descriptor Name
-----  -----------  ---------------  --------  ---------- ---------------
1      /1           file-directory   ntfs      propagate  sd1, sd2
2      /2           file-directory   ntfs      ignore     -
2 entries were displayed.
```

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>] - Owning 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.

[-dropdeadttime <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|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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job ID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Node</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>FSecurity Apply</td>
<td>vsim2.3</td>
<td>vsim2.3-01</td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description: File Directory Security Apply Job
```

vserver security trace commands
Manage security tracing

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 specifies the cluster node on which the permission tracing event that you want to delete occurred.

- `-vserver <vserver name>` - **Vserver**
  This specifies the Vserver on which the permission tracing event that you want to delete occurred.

- `-seqnum <integer>` - **Sequence Number**
  This 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` 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

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.

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.

### 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 Access is allowed because Access is allowed because
                        and NT ACL            the user has UNIX root
                                grants requested access
                                while opening existing
                                file or directory.
                                Access is granted for: Access is granted for:
                                "Read Attributes"
                                Share: sh1
                                Path: /stk/bit
                                Win-User: cifs1\ administrator
                                Unix-User: root
                                Session-ID: 58455810

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 Access is allowed because
                        and UNIX permissions the user has UNIX root
                                grants requested access
                                while opening existing
                                file or directory.
                                Access is granted for: Access is granted for:
                                "Read Attributes"
                                Share: sh1
                                Path: /stk/bit
                                Win-User: cifs1\ administrator
                                Unix-User: root
                                Session-ID: 58455810

1 entries were displayed.
```
Related references

vserver security trace filter create on page 1780

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. This feature is currently supported for CIFS only and not supported for NFS.

The vserver security trace filter create command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver

This specifies the name of the Vserver on which the permission trace is applied.

-index <integer> - Filter Index

This 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.
[[-client-ip <IP Address>] - Client IP Address to Match
This specifies the IP Address from which the user is accessing the Vserver.

[-path <TextNoCase>] - Path
This specifies the path to which permission tracing is applied. The value can be the complete path, starting from the root of the share for CIFS or the root of the volume for NFS 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 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
This specifies the Unix user name to trace.

[-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 specifies whether to enable or disable the filter. Filters are enabled by default.

[-time-enabled <integer>] - Minutes Filter is Enabled
This 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`, 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
```

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. This feature is currently supported for CIFS only and not supported for NFS.

The `vserver security trace filter delete` command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.
Parameters

\texttt{\textit{-vserver <vserver name>}} - Vserver

This specifies the name of the Vserver on which the tracing filter entry that you want to delete is applied.

\texttt{\textit{-index <integer>}} - Filter Index

This 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 \textit{vserver security trace filter show} command.

Examples

The following example deletes a security trace filter.

\begin{verbatim}
cluster1::> vserver security trace filter delete -vserver vs0 -index 1
\end{verbatim}

Related references

\textit{vserver security trace filter show} on page 1783

\textbf{vserver security trace filter modify}

Modify a security trace entry

\textbf{Availability:} This command is available to \textit{cluster} and \textit{Vserver} administrators at the \textit{admin} privilege level.

\textbf{Description}

The \textit{vserver security trace filter modify} command modifies a security trace filter entry. This feature is currently supported for CIFS only and not supported for NFS.

The \textit{vserver security trace filter modify} command is not supported for Vservers with Infinite Volume.

Parameters

\texttt{\textit{-vserver <vserver name>}} - Vserver

This specifies the name of the Vserver on which the permission trace is applied.

\texttt{\textit{-index <integer>}} - Filter Index

This 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.

\texttt{\textit{[\textit{-client-ip <IP Address>}]}} - Client IP Address to Match

This specifies the IP Address from which the user is accessing the Vserver.

\texttt{\textit{[\textit{-path <TextNoCase>}]}} - Path

This specifies the path to which permission tracing is applied. The value can be the complete path, starting from the root of the share for CIFS or the root of the volume for NFS 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.

\texttt{\textit{[\textit{[-windows-name <TextNoCase>]}} - Windows User Name

This specifies the Windows user name to trace. You can use any of the following formats when specifying the value for this parameter:

\begin{itemize}
  \item user_name
  \item domain\user_name
\end{itemize}

\texttt{\textit{[\textit{[-unix-name <TextNoCase>]}} - UNIX User Name

This specifies the Unix user name to trace.
[[-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 specifies whether to enable or disable the filter. Filters are enabled by default.

[[-time-enabled <integer>] - Minutes Filter is Enabled
  This 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, 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

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. This feature is currently supported for CIFS only and not supported for NFS.

The vserver security trace filter show command is not supported for Vservers 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 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.
[<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
If you specify this parameter, the command displays permission tracing information only for filters applied to
the specified UNIX user name.

[<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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Client-IP</th>
<th>Path</th>
<th>Trace-Allow</th>
<th>Windows-Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vserver1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>domain\user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vserver1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>192.168.2.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vserver1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>/dir1/dir2/file</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>domain\administrator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 entries were displayed.

**vserver services commands**
The vserver services directory

**vserver services name-service commands**
Manage Name Services

**vserver services name-service dns commands**
Manage DNS service
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.

[-state {enabled|disabled}] - (DEPRECATED)-Enable/Disable DNS

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 specify that the DNS server mapping is active when it is created. Use this parameter with the value disabled to specify that the DNS server mapping is not active.

[-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.

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.
vserver 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 `vserver 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. To disable a DNS server mapping without deleting it, use the `vserver services name-service dns modify` command with the `-state disabled` parameter.

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:/> vserver services name-service dns delete -vserver vs0
```

Related references
- `vserver services name-service dns modify` on page 1786

vserver 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 `vserver services name-service dns modify` command to modify an existing DNS server mapping.

Use the `-state disabled` parameter to disable a DNS server mapping without deleting it. To permanently remove a mapping, use the `vserver services name-service dns delete` 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.

  `-state {enabled|disabled}` - (DEPRECATED)-Enable/Disable DNS
  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 specify that the DNS server mapping is active. Use this parameter with the value disabled to specify that the DNS server mapping is not active.

[-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 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.

[-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.

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
```

The following example disables the DNS mapping for example.com on a Vserver named vs1:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service dns modify -vserver vs1 -domains example.com -state disabled
```

Related references
vserver services name-service dns delete on page 1786

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.
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.

`[-state {enabled|disabled}]` - (DEPRECATED)-Enable/Disable DNS

**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 information only about the DNS server mappings that are active. Use this parameter with the value `disabled` to display information only about the DNS server mappings that are not active.

`[-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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Domains</th>
<th>Servers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node1</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>example.com</td>
<td>10.0.0.1, 10.0.0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node2</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>example.com, example2.com</td>
<td>10.0.0.1, 10.0.0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster1</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>example.com, example2.com</td>
<td>192.168.0.1, 192.168.0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
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.

vserver services commands
vserver services name-service dns hosts delete

cluster1::> vserver services name-service dns hosts delete -vserver vs1 -address 10.0.0.16
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Hostname</th>
<th>Aliases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>10.0.0.10</td>
<td>mail.example.com</td>
<td>mail, mailhost, snmp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>10.0.0.15</td>
<td>ftp.example.com</td>
<td>ftp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>10.0.0.16</td>
<td><a href="http://www.example.com">www.example.com</a></td>
<td>www</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs2</td>
<td>10.0.0.10</td>
<td>mail.example.com</td>
<td>mail, mailhost, snmp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs2</td>
<td>10.0.0.15</td>
<td>ftp.example.com</td>
<td>ftp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs2</td>
<td>10.0.0.16</td>
<td><a href="http://www.example.com">www.example.com</a></td>
<td>www</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs2</td>
<td>10.0.0.17</td>
<td>test.example.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 entries were displayed.

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.

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.
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]

Examples
The following example requests address information for localhost

```bash
cluster1::*> vserver services name-service getxxbyyy getaddrinfo -node cluster1-01 -vserver vs1 -hostname localhost -address-family all -show-source true
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 getxbyy 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

Examples
The following example requests group information for the given groupid

```
cluster1::*> vserver services name-service getxbyy getgrbygid -node cluster1-01 -vserver vs1 -groupID 1
name: daemon
gid: 1
```

The following example requests group information for the given group name

```
vserver services name-service getxbyy 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 getxbyy 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

Examples
The following example requests group information for the given group name
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
- **[-show-source {true|false}]** - Source used for Lookup
  Using this parameter as true, source is always displayed as Unknown.

**Examples**
The following example requests the grouplist for the given username

```
cluster1:~> vserver services name-service getxxbyyy getgrlist -node cluster1-01 -vserver vs1 -username root -show-source false
pw_name: root
Groups: 5
```
-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

**Examples**

The following example requests host information for the given IP address

```
cluster1::*> vserver services name-service getxxbyyy gethostbyaddr -node cluster1-01 -vserver vs1 -ipaddress 127.0.0.1 -show-source false
IP address: 127.0.0.1
Host name: localhost
```

**vserver 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 `vserver 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 lookup 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

- **-vserver \(<vserver name>\) - 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

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
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

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-rbac false
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

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-rbac true
  Source used for Lookup: Files
  pw_name: vsadmin
  pw_passwd: $1$f7b22f688KihT1ptYgpEjcM4jfE60f0
  pw_uid: 1001
  pw_gid: 65533
  pw_gecos: User
  pw_dir: /var/home/vsadmin
  pw_shell: /sbin/ngsh
```

vserver services name-service getxxbyyy netgrp

Checks if a client is part of a netgroup.

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

Description
The vserver services name-service getxxbyyy netgrp 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

- **client-name `<text>`** - Client Name
  Use this parameter to specify the Client name for which the membership in a given netgroup needs to be checked

- **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:

```bash
cluster1::*> vserver services name-service getxxbyyy netgrp -node cluster1-01 -vserver vs1 -netgroup net1 -client-name h1 -show-source false
h1 is a member of net1
```

vserver services name-service getxxbyyy netgrpbyhost

Check if a client is part of a netgroup using netgroup-by-host query

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

**Description**

The vserver services name-service getxxbyyy netgrpbyhost command checks whether a client is part of a netgroup using the netgroup.byhost map. 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 IPv4/IPv6 address for which you want to check the membership in a given netgroup.

- **enable-domain-search-flag {true|false}** - Use DNS domain
  Use this parameter to specify whether you want to perform shortname host lookups in case the configured DNS search domains match the domain returned by the reverse lookup.

- **show-source {true|false}** - Source Used for Lookup
  Use this parameter to specify whether you want to display the source used for the lookup.
Examples
The following example checks whether the given client IP address is a member of the given netgroup:

```
cluster1::*> vserver services name-service getxxbyyy netgrpbyhost -node node1 -vserver vs1
-netgroup ng1 -clientIP 10.10.10.90
Hostname resolved to: dnshost.example.com
Success
```

vserver services name-service ldap commands
Manage LDAP configuration

vserver services name-service ldap create
Create 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 create command associates an LDAP client configuration with a Vserver.

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, that you want to associate with the Vserver.

- `-client-enabled {true|false} - (DEPRECATED)-LDAP Client Enabled`
  
  Note: This parameter has been deprecated and might be removed in a future version of Data ONTAP.
  This parameter specifies whether the Vserver can use the LDAP configuration.

  Note: You must also include the 'ldap' method in the Vserver's `-ns-switch` and/or `-nm-switch` parameters before the Vserver uses an enabled LDAP configuration.

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
```

Related references
vserver services name-service ldap client on page 1804

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.
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
```

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`, that you want to associate with the Vserver.

- `[<client-enabled {true|false}]` - **(DEPRECATED)-LDAP Client Enabled**
  
  **Note:** This parameter has been deprecated and might be removed in a future version of Data ONTAP. This parameter specifies whether the Vserver can use the LDAP configuration.

**Note:** You must also include the 'ldap' method in the Vserver's `-ns-switch` and/or `-nm-switch` parameters before the Vserver uses an enabled LDAP configuration.

### 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
```
Related references

vserver services name-service ldap client on page 1804

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.

[-client-enabled {true|false}]- (DEPRECATED)-LDAP Client Enabled
Note: This parameter has been deprecated and might be removed in a future version of Data ONTAP.
If you specify this parameter, the command displays information about LDAP configurations with the matching client state.

Examples
The following example shows the LDAP configuration for Vserver "vs1":

```
cluster1:/> vserver services name-service ldap show -vserver vs1
Client        Client
-------------- ------------- -------
vs1            corp          true
```

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 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.

{-servers <IP Address>, ...} - 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 -ad-domain, -preferred-ad-servers or -bind-as-cifs-server parameters.

| -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 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, 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 command.

[-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|sasl}] - 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 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 172.160.0.100 and 172.16.0.101 for Vserver vs1:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service ldap client create -vserver vs1 -client-config corp -servers 172.160.0.100,172.16.0.101
```

The following example creates an LDAP client configuration named corp that makes binds to 172.160.0.100 and 172.16.0.101 for Vserver vs1 for bind-dn diag:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service ldap client create -vserver vs1 -client-config corp -servers 172.160.0.100,172.16.0.101 -bind-dn diag
Please enter password:
Confirm password:
```

The following example creates an LDAP client configuration with multiple user DNs.

Note: The following commands are only available in advanced mode.

```
cluster1::*> vserver services ldap client create -vserver vs1 -client-config corp -servers 172.160.0.100,172.16.0.101 -user-dn "ou=People,dc=mypc,dc=example,dc=com; ou=People1,dc=mypc1,dc=example2,dc=com"
```

The following example creates an LDAP client configuration with multiple user DNs, one of them containing a semicolon

```
cluster1::*> vserver services ldap client create -vserver vs1 -client-config corp -servers 172.160.0.100,172.16.0.101 -user-dn "ou=People,dc=mypc,dc=example,dc=com\; ou=People1,dc=mypc1,dc=example2,dc=com"
```

The following example creates an LDAP client configuration with netgroup by host DN.

```
cluster1::*> vserver services ldap client create -vserver vs1 -client-config corp -servers 172.160.0.100,172.16.0.101 -user-dn "ou=People\;,dc=mypc,dc=example,dc=com\; ou=People1,dc=mypc1,dc=example2,dc=com"
```
Related references

vserver services name-service ldap client schema on page 1814
vserver services name-service ldap on page 1802

**vserver services name-service ldap client delete**

Delete 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 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 only 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.
[-servers <IP Address>, ...] - 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 -ad-domain, -preferred-ad-servers or -bind-as-cifs-server parameters.

[-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 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 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|sasl}] - 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 (".

vserver services commands 1809
[-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 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 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-level simple
```

The following example modifies the user DN of an existing LDAP client configuration to contain multiple DNs separated by a semicolon.

```
cluster1::> vserver services ldap client modify -client-config corp -vserver vs1 -bind-dn administrator@example.com -user-dn "ou=People,dc=mypc,dc=example,dc=in; ou=People1,dc=mypc,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::> vserver services ldap client modify -client-config corp -vserver vs1 -bind-dn administrator@example.com -user-dn "ou=People\;,dc=mypc,dc=example,dc=com; ou=People1,dc=mypc,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::> vserver services ldap client modify -client-config corp -vserver vs1 -bind-dn administrator@example.com -user-dn "ou=People\;,dc=mypc,dc=example,dc=com\; ou=People1,dc=mypc,dc=example2,dc=com"
```

The following example modifies an existing LDAP client configuration with netgroup by host DN.

```
cluster1::> vserver services ldap client modify -client-config corp -vserver vs1 -client-config corp -netgroup-byhost-dn nisMapName="netgroup.byhost",dc=rfcbis,dc=com
```

Related references

`vserver services name-service ldap client schema` on page 1814

`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::> vserver services 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.

[-servers <IP Address>, ...] - LDAP Server List

If you specify this parameter, the command displays LDAP client configurations using the specified list of 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.

[-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|sasl}] - 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Client</th>
<th>LDAP Servers</th>
<th>Active Directory</th>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Schema</th>
<th>Min Bind Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>corp</td>
<td>172.16.0.100</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>RFC-2307</td>
<td>anonymous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>corpnew</td>
<td>172.16.0.200</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>RFC-2307</td>
<td>simple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**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":

1814
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`:

```
calendar1::> 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` 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 gecos Attribute
   This parameter specifies the RFC 2307 gecos 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{\textless}text\textgreater]\] - 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 vservcer.

[[-nis-mapname-attribute \text{\textless}text\textgreater]\] - 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 vservcer.

[[-nis-mapentry-attribute \text{\textless}text\textgreater]\] - 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 vservcer.

### Examples

The following example modifies the schema template called corp-schema owned by Vserver vs1 to use User as the uid attribute name:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service ldap client schema modify -vserver vs1 -schema corp-schema -uid-attribute User
```

### Related references

- [vserver services name-service ldap client schema copy](#) on page 1814

vserver 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 vserver 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 -vserver parameter. In addition to its owned LDAP schema templates, a Vserver can access such cluster-wide LDAP schema templates.

**Parameters**

{-fields \text{\textless}fieldname\textgreater, ...}

If you specify the -fields \text{\textless}fieldname\textgreater, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You 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 \text{\textless}Vserver Name\textgreater]\] - Vserver

If you specify this parameter, the command displays all LDAP schema templates that can be accessed by the specified Vserver.

[[-schema \text{\textless}text\textgreater]\] - 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 (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 gecos Attribute

If you specify this parameter, the command displays schema templates with the specified gecos 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.

Examples

The following example loads netgroup definitions into a Vserver named vs1 from the file netgroup1 at FTP location ftp:// ftp.example.com:
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

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]
  If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You 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.
Examples

The following example displays the netgroup definition status for all Vservers:

```bash
cluster1::*> vserver services name-service netgroup status

+-----------+-------+-------------------+-------------------+--------------------+
| Vserver   | Node  | Load Time         | Hash Value        | Hash Value By-Host |
|-----------+-------+-------------------+-------------------+--------------------|
| vs1       | node1 | 9/20/2008 16:04:55| e6cb38ec1396a280c0d2b77e3a84eda2| e6cb38ec1396a280c0d2b77e3a84eda2 |
|           | node2 | 9/20/2008 16:04:53| e6cb38ec1396a280c0d2b77e3a84eda2| e6cb38ec1396a280c0d2b77e3a84eda2 |
| vs2       | node3 | 9/20/2008 16:06:26| c0d2b77e3a84eda2e6cb38ec1396a280| c0d2b77e3a84eda2e6cb38ec1396a280 |
|           | node4 | 9/20/2008 16:06:27| c0d2b77e3a84eda2e6cb38ec1396a280| c0d2b77e3a84eda2e6cb38ec1396a280 |
+-----------+-------+-------------------+-------------------+--------------------+
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.

```bash
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
Member
Vserver Netgroup 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 multiple NIS domains for a given Vserver, but only one NIS domain can be active on a Vserver at any given time. 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.

-active {true|false} - (DEPRECATED)-Active Domain
Note: This parameter has been deprecated and might be removed in a future version of Data ONTAP. Use this parameter with the value true to specify that the NIS domain configuration is active when it is created. Use this parameter with the value false to specify that the NIS domain configuration is not active.

-servers <IP Address>, ... - NIS Server
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, is active upon creation, 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 -active true -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 an NIS domain configuration removes it permanently. To disable a configuration without deleting it, use the vserver services name-service nis-domain modify command with the -active false parameter.

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

Related references
vserver services name-service nis-domain modify on page 1825
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 activity status and NIS server of an NIS domain configuration.

Use the -active false parameter to disable an NIS domain configuration without deleting it. To permanently remove a configuration, use the vserver services name-service nis-domain delete 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.

[-active {true|false}] - (DEPRECATED)-Active Domain
  Note: This parameter has been deprecated and might be removed in a future version of Data ONTAP.
  Use this parameter with the value true to specify that the NIS domain configuration is active. Use this parameter with the value false to specify that the NIS domain configuration is not active.

[-servers <IP Address>, ...] - NIS Server
  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 disables the configuration of an NIS domain named nisdomain on a Vserver named vs0:

```
cluster1::> vserver services name-service nis-domain modify -vserver vs0 -domain nisdomain -active false
```

Related references
vserver services name-service nis-domain delete on page 1824

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.}
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.

`-active {true|false}` - (DEPRECATED)-Active Domain

**Note:** This parameter has been deprecated and might be removed in a future version of Data ONTAP. Use this parameter with the value `true` to display information only about the NIS domain configurations that are active. Use this parameter with the value `false` to display information only about the NIS domain configurations that are not active.

`-servers <IP Address>, ...` - NIS Server

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        Active NIS Server
------------- ------------- --------------
node1         nisdomain     true   192.0.2.180
node2         nisdomain     true   10.0.2.15
node2         nisdomain     false  192.0.2.180
node3         testnisdomain true   192.0.2.128, 192.0.2.180
4 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 Vserver you specify.
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

Bound
Vserver   Domain              NIS Server
------------- ------------------- -----------------
vs1       testnisdomain1      192.0.2.180, 10.0.2.15
vs1       testnisdomain2      10.0.2.17
2 entries were displayed.
```

### 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 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` 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database</th>
<th>Valid Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hosts</td>
<td>files, dns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passwd</td>
<td>files, nis, ldap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>netgroup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>namemap</td>
<td>files, ldap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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.

```bash
cluster1::> vserver services nameservice ns-switch create -vserver vs1 -database passwd -sources files,nis,ldap
```

**Related references**

`vserver services name-service ns-switch` on page 1827

### vserver 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 `vserver 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.

```bash
cluster1::> vserver 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.

```bash
cluster1::> vserver services name-service ns-switch delete -vserver vs1 -database group.
```

### vserver 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database</th>
<th>Valid Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hosts</td>
<td>files, dns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group</td>
<td>files, nis, ldap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passwd</td>
<td>files, nis, ldap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>netgroup</td>
<td>files, nis, ldap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>namemap</td>
<td>files, ldap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

vserver services commands
Separate multiple sources with commas.

**Examples**
The following example shows the output of the `vserver services name-service ns-switch show` command.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Database</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs0</td>
<td>hosts</td>
<td>files, dns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>passwd</td>
<td>files, ldap, nis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 entries were displayed.

**vserver services name-service remote-admin-auth commands**
The remote-admin-auth directory

**vserver services name-service remote-admin-auth prepare-to-downgrade**
Disable remote admin authentication 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 remote-admin-auth prepare-to-downgrade` command will remove all LDAP and NIS configurations for the admin Vserver and disable the remote admin authentication feature. Use this command to prepare for downgrading the system to a release earlier than Data ONTAP 8.3.1.

**Examples**
The following example disables the remote admin authentication feature.

```
cluster1::*> vserver services name-service remote-admin-auth prepare-to-downgrade
Warning: This command will remove all LDAP and NIS configurations for the admin Vserver and disable the remote admin authentication feature. Use this command to prepare for downgrading the system to a release earlier than Data ONTAP 8.3.1.
Do you want to continue? [y|n]: y
```

**vserver services name-service unix-group commands**
Manage local UNIX group accounts

**vserver 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 `vserver services name-service unix-group adduser` command adds a user to a local UNIX group.

Parameters
- `vserver <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:/> vserver services name-service unix-group adduser -vserver vs0 -name sales -username tsmith
```

`vserver 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 `vserver 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.

```bash
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:

```bash
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:
vserver 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 vserver 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.

Examples

The following example loads group information from the URI ftp://ftp.example.com/groups onto a Vserver named vs0:

cluster1::> vserver 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:
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 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::> vserver services name-service unix-group max-limit show
(vserver services name-service unix-group max-limit show)
Limit       Current Count
----------- --------------
400         3
```

Related references
- `vserver services name-service unix-group max-limit modify` on page 1837

vserver services name-service unix-user commands
Manage local UNIX user accounts

vserver services name-service unix-user create
Create 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 create` command creates a local UNIX user on a Vserver. You can use local UNIX users for Windows-to-UNIX and UNIX-to-Windows name mappings.

Parameters
- `vserver <vserver name>` - Vserver
  This parameter specifies the Vserver 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 Vserver named vs0. The user has the ID 4219 and the primary group ID 100. The user's full name is Tom Smith.
vserver services name-service unix-user delete

Delete 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 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.

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 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` 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
```

Related references

- `vserver services name-service unix-user max-limit modify` on page 1842

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:

```bash
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:
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' 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 then 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 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 shortcut 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-ndmpd will enable debug logging for all modules but not ndmpd.

• ^ to add the given module or modules to the list of modules specified in the filter string. For example the filter ndmpd^mover^data will enable debug logging for ndmpd, mover and data.

The possible module names and a brief description is given below:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modules</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>verbose</td>
<td>verbose message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>io</td>
<td>I/O process loop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>io_loop</td>
<td>I/O process loop verbose messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndmps</td>
<td>NDMP service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndmpd</td>
<td>NDMP Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rpc</td>
<td>General RPC service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fdc_rpc</td>
<td>RPC to FC driver service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auth</td>
<td>Authentication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mover</td>
<td>NDMP MOVER (tape I/O)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data</td>
<td>NDMP DATA (backup/restore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scsi</td>
<td>NDMP SCSI (robot/tape ops)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bkup_rpc</td>
<td>RPC to Backup service client</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bkup_rpc_s</td>
<td>RPC to Backup service server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conf</td>
<td>Debug configure/reconfigure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The default value for this option is `none`. This option is persistent across reboots.

The `-option-value` for this parameter can be `{all | none | normal | backend | 'filter-expression'}`.

**[-dump-logical-find <text>]** - Enable Logical Find for Dump (privilege: advanced)

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 `-option-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 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 `-option-value` for this parameter should be `true/false`.

**[-fh-dir-retry-interval <integer>]** - FH Throttle Value for Dir (privilege: advanced)

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 `-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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meta-filename</th>
<th>Number of WAFL buffers to be pinned in memory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dumpmap</td>
<td>ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filemap</td>
<td>ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aclfile_map</td>
<td>ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inomap</td>
<td>ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size / 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basemap</td>
<td>ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size / 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filmap</td>
<td>ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size / 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revmap</td>
<td>ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size / 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clrimap</td>
<td>ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size / 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mfp_for_inotab</td>
<td>ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size / 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>map</td>
<td>ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size / 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>offsetfile_map</td>
<td>ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size / 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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::> vserver services ndmp on -vserver vs1
```
vserver services ndmp probe

Display list of NDMP sessions

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

Description
The system services ndmp probe command displays diagnostic information about NDMP sessions belonging to a specific Vserver in the cluster. The following fields are displayed for each of the sessions:

- Vserver
- 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
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
```
The following example displays diagnostic information of sessions associated with Vserver vserver1 only:

```
cluster1::> vserver services ndmp probe -vserver vserver1

  Vserver Name: vserver1
  Session Identifier: 1000:7445
  NDMP Version: 4
  Session Authorized: true
  Data State: IDLE
  Data Operation: NOACTION
  Data Server Halt Reason: NA
  ....
  ....
```

Related references

- `vserver services ndmp status` on page 1861
- `system services ndmp probe` on page 1162

**vserver 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.

[-vserver <Vserver Name>]
 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' 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 then 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 less 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 less than or equal to *end_port*.

```bash
[-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.

```bash
[-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.

```bash
[-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}`.

```bash
[-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.

```bash
[-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 ndmpp. The equivalent filter string is all-verbose-io_loop-ndmps-ndmpp.

`(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 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modules</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>verbose</td>
<td>verbose message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>io</td>
<td>I/O process loop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>io_loop</td>
<td>I/O process loop verbose messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndmps</td>
<td>NDMP service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndmpp</td>
<td>NDMP Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rpc</td>
<td>General RPC service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fdc_rpc</td>
<td>RPC to FC driver service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auth</td>
<td>Authentication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mover</td>
<td>NDMP MOVER (tape I/O)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data</td>
<td>NDMP DATA (backup/restore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scsi</td>
<td>NDMP SCSI (robot/tape ops)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bkup_rpc</td>
<td>RPC to Backup service client</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bkup_rpc_s</td>
<td>RPC to Backup service server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conf</td>
<td>Debug configure/reconfigure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dbblade</td>
<td>Dblade specific messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timer</td>
<td>NDMP server timeout messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vldb</td>
<td>VLDB service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smf</td>
<td>SMF Gateway messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>common</td>
<td>NDMP common state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ext</td>
<td>NDMP extensions messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndmprpc</td>
<td>NDMP Mhost RPC server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 node-file walk or tree walk affects the performance of the dump. This option can take following values:

- `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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meta-filename</th>
<th>Number of WAFL buffers to be pinned in memory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dumpmap</td>
<td>ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filemap</td>
<td>ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aclfile_map</td>
<td>ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inomap</td>
<td>ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size / 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basemap</td>
<td>ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size / 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revmap</td>
<td>ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size / 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clrimap</td>
<td>ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size / 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mfp_for_inotab</td>
<td>ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size / 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>map</td>
<td>ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size / 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>offsetfile_map</td>
<td>ndmpd.restore.vm_cache_size / 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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::> vserver services ndmp show
VServer       Enabled   Authentication type
------------- --------- -------------------
ccluster       true      plaintext
vs1           true      plaintext
vs2           true      plaintext
3 entries were displayed.
cluster1::>
```

The following example displays detailed NDMP options for a Vserver.

```
cluster1::*> vserver services ndmp show -vserver 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
```

**vserver 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 `vserver 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

```bash
[[-instance]]
```

If this parameter is specified, the command displays detailed information about all the active sessions.

```bash
[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver
```

Specifies the Vserver context in which NDMP sessions are running.

```bash
[-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.

```bash
[-ndmp-version <integer>] - NDMP Version
```

This parameter refers to the NDMP protocol version being used in the session.

```bash
[-session-authorized {true|false}] - Session Authorized
```

This field indicates whether an NDMP session is authenticated or not.

```bash
[-data-state <component state>] - Data State
```

This field identifies the current state of the data server's state machine.

```bash
[-data-operation <data operation>] - Data Operation
```

This field identifies the data server's current operation.

```bash
[-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.

```bash
[-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.

```bash
[-data-con-addr <text>] - Data Server Connect Address
```

This specifies the connection endpoint information for the data server's data connection.

```bash
[-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.

```bash
[-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.

```bash
[-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
```

vserver services commands
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::>
```

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 *ndmpd*. The equivalent filter string is *all-verbose-io_loop-ndmps-ndmpd*
  - *(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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modules</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>verbose</td>
<td>verbose message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>io</td>
<td>I/O process loop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>io_loop</td>
<td>I/O process loop verbose messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndmps</td>
<td>NDMP service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndmpp</td>
<td>NDMP Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rpc</td>
<td>General RPC service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fdc_rpc</td>
<td>RPC to FC driver service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auth</td>
<td>Authentication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mover</td>
<td>NDMP MOVER (tape I/O)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data</td>
<td>NDMP DATA (backup/restore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scsi</td>
<td>NDMP SCSI (robot/tape ops)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bkup_rpc</td>
<td>RPC to Backup service client</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bkup_rpc_s</td>
<td>RPC to Backup service server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cleaner</td>
<td>Backup/Mover session cleaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conf</td>
<td>Debug configure/reconfigure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following example shows how to start logging on a specific NDMP session 1000:35512, running on vserver cluster1-01 with filter all.

```
carolinas*:~> vserver services ndmp log start -vserver cluster1-01 -session-id 1000:35512 -filter all
carolinas*:~>
```

**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.

```
carolinas*:~> vserver services ndmp log stop -vserver cluster1-01 -session-id 1000:35512
```
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::> vserver services restartable-backup delete -vserver cluster1-01 -context-id 0f8f5c44-d540-11e5-8c45-005056963504
cluster1::>
```

vserver 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 `vserver 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.

`-vserver <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-qtree {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-qtree 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 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?
-------- ------------------------------------ ---------------
        53a6760e-d245-11e5-a33b-005056bb2685 false
vserver1 68902360-d245-11e5-a33b-005056bb2685 true
```

1872 Commands: Manual Page Reference
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 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
```
**Related references**

*vserv*or*er services web access* on page 1875

**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* command for the services to be externally available.

**Parameters**

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

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

```bash
[-vserver <Vserver Name>]
Vserver
Identifies a Vserver for hosting a specific web service.
```

```bash
[-name <text>]
Service Name
Identifies the name of the web service.
```

```bash
[-type <vserver type>]
Type of Vserver
Identifies the type of Vserver on which the service is hosted.
```

```bash
[-version <text>]
Version of Web Service
Defines the version number of the service in the format of major.minor.patch.
```

```bash
[-description <text>]
Description of Web Service
Provides a short description of the web service.
```

```bash
[-long-description <text>]
Long Description of Web Service
Provides a long description of the web service.
```

```bash
[-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.
```

```bash
[-default-roles <text>, ...]
Default Authorized Roles
Defines the roles that are automatically granted access to the service in the *vserver services web access show* configuration.
```

```bash
[-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.
```

```bash
[-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.

```bash
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             | false  
n6070-8  | node   | supdiag      | Support Diagnostics           | 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             | false  
n6070-9  | node   | supdiag      | Support Diagnostics           | false  
```

13 entries were displayed.

Related references

- `vserver services web access show` on page 1876
- `vserver services web access` on page 1875

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`, 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::> vserver services web access create -name ontapi -role auditor
```

Related references
security login show on page 426

vserver 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 vserver services web access create to authorize access for the role.

Examples
The following example removes authorization for the role auditor for the web service:

```
cluster1::> vserver services web access delete -name ontapi -role auditor
```

Related references
vserver services web access create on page 1875

vserver 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, 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
va0>cluster>ontapi>admin
6 entries were displayed.
```

Related references
security login show on page 426

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 datavol on Vserver vserver0 writeable after a restore.

```
cluster1::> vserver smtape break -vserver vserver0 -volume datavol
[Job 84] Job succeeded: SnapMirror Break Succeeded
```

Related references

- system smtape backup on page 1182
- system smtape restore on page 1185

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
Vserver   SnapDiff RPC Server State
----------- --------------------------
vs0        on
vs1        off
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 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.
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
```

vserver vscan commands
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
Server: 192.168.1.1
Event Type: file-infected
File Path: \\
Vsscanner Vendor: mighty master anti-evil scanner
Vsscanner 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 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.

```bash
cluster1::> vserver vscan connection-status show-all

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Server</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Disconnect Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>Cluster-01</td>
<td>1.1.1.1</td>
<td>disconnected</td>
<td>remote-closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>Cluster-01</td>
<td>2.2.2.2</td>
<td>connected</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs2</td>
<td>Cluster-01</td>
<td>3.3.3.3</td>
<td>disconnected</td>
<td>no-data-lif</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs2</td>
<td>Cluster-01</td>
<td>4.4.4.4</td>
<td>disconnected</td>
<td>no-data-lif</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 entries were displayed.
```

The following example displays detailed connection-status information about all Vscan servers which are connected.

```bash
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
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Server</th>
<th>Vendor</th>
<th>Privileged User</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
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
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.
If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers attached to the specified node.

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers for the specified Vserver.

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan server that you specify.

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers that have the specified status.

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers that are disconnected because of the specified reason.

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the Vscan servers that have been disconnected since the specified time.

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    Disconnect
         -----------------  -----------------  -------------  ---------------
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
  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\b1" and "\vol\a\b2" 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 "?".

vserver vscan commands
[-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.

```bash
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
```
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.

```bash
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 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
  
  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.

```bash
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
```
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.

```bash
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\a"

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\a |
| 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 vsan on-access-policy show

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Paths Excluded</th>
<th>Excluded</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>default_</td>
<td>cluster</td>
<td>CIFS</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CIFS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>default_</td>
<td>cluster</td>
<td>CIFS</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CIFS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>new</td>
<td>vserver</td>
<td>CIFS</td>
<td>\vol\temp</td>
<td>txt</td>
<td>off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs2</td>
<td>default_</td>
<td>cluster</td>
<td>CIFS</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CIFS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 entries were displayed.
```

The following example displays detailed information about an On-Access policy.

```
cluster1::> vserver vsan 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 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::> vserver vscan on-access-policy file-ext-to-include remove -vserver vs1  
-poly-name policy1 -file-ext-to-include "txt","wav"
```

```
cluster1::> vserver vscan on-access-policy file-ext-to-include show -vserver vs1  
-poly-name policy1

Vserver: vs1
Policy: policy1
File Extensions to Scan: mp*
```

vserver 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 vserver 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.}
[-vserver <vserver 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::> vserver 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 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::> vserver vscan on-access-policy file-ext-to-exclude add -vserver vs1
-policy-name policy1 -file-ext-to-exclude txt,mp4
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: mp3, mp4, txt, wav
```

vserver 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 `vserver 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:

```bash
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 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:

```bash
cluster1::> vserver 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::> vserver vsan on-demand-task create -vserver vs1 -task-name t1
  -scan-paths "/vol1/","/vol2/cifs/" -report-directory "/report"
  -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::> vserver vsan 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 vsan 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 vsan 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::> vserver vsan on-demand-task delete -vserver vs1 -task-name t1
cluster1::> vserver vsan on-demand-task show -vserver vs1 -task-name t1
There are no entries matching your query.
```

---

**vserver vsan 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 `vserver vsan 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 (""”) unschedules 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 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 commands
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**

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

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

```bash
[-instance]
```

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

```bash
[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver
```

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand tasks for the specified Vserver.

```bash
[-task-name <text>] - Task Name
```

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the specified On-Demand task.

```bash
[-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.

```bash
[-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.

```bash
[-schedule <text>] - Job Schedule
```

If you specify this parameter, the command displays information only about the On-Demand tasks that have the specified schedule.
The following example displays information about all On-Demand tasks:

```
cluster1::> vserver vsan on-demand-task show
Vserver  Task Name  Scan Paths          Report
-------- -------- --------------------------
vs1      t1       /test                /report
vs2      t2       /, /test/            /report
t2 entries were displayed.
```

The following example displays detailed information about an On-Demand task:

```
cluster1::> vserver vsan on-demand-task show -instance -vserver vs1 -task-name t1
Vserver: vs1
  Task Name: t1
  List of Scan Paths: /test
```

Examples

The following example displays information about all On-Demand tasks:

```
cluster1::> vserver vsan on-demand-task show
Vserver  Task Name  Scan Paths          Report
-------- -------- --------------------------
vs1      t1       /test                /report
vs2      t2       /, /test/            /report
t2 entries were displayed.
```

The following example displays detailed information about an On-Demand task:

```
cluster1::> vserver vsan on-demand-task show -instance -vserver vs1 -task-name t1
Vserver: vs1
  Task Name: t1
  List of Scan Paths: /test
```
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:
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:

```
class1::> vscan on-demand-task report show
Files     Files
Vserver     Task Name   Report File Path                     Cleaned  Infected
----------- ----------  ---------------------------------- --------- ---------
vs1         t1          /rep/avod_146_20150902_161439.log       6240         5
```

1918 Commands: Manual Page Reference
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
Job End Time: 9/2/2015 16:15:55

---

**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.

```bash
cluster1::> vserver vscan scanner-pool apply-policy -vserver vs1 -scanner-pool p1 -scanner-policy primary -cluster cluster2
```

```bash
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
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`. 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, 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 is used to specify the time interval in which the node waits for a response from the Vscan server. Beyond this timeout period, the file operation fails if the applicable On-Access policy has the value scan-mandatory as one of the values for the On-Access policy filter. The value for this field must be between 10s and 40s. By default, it 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 5. By default, it is 5.

Examples

The following example creates a scanner pool.

```
Cluster1::> vserver vsan scanner-pool create -vserver vs1 -scanner-pool SP
               -hostnames 1.1.1.1,vmwin204-27.fact.nb -privileged-users cifs\u1,cifs\u2
Cluster1::> vserver vsan 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.fact.nb
          List of Privileged Users: cifs\u1, cifs\u2
```

Related references

-vserver vsan scanner-pool apply-policy on page 1919
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 &lt;Privileged user&gt;,...] - 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 &lt;[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]&gt;] - Request Service Timeout (privilege: advanced)

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 file operation fails if the applicable On-Access policy has the value scan-mandatory as one of the values for the On-Access policy filter. The value for this field must be between 10s and 40s.

[-scan-queue-timeout &lt;[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]&gt;] - 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 &lt;[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]&gt;] - 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 &lt;[<integer>h][<integer>m][<integer>s]&gt;] - 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 &lt;integer&gt;] - 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 5.

Examples

The following example modifies a scanner pool.

```
Cluster1::> vserver vsan scanner-pool modify -vserver vs1 -scanner-pool SP
    -hostnames 2.2.2.2,vmwin204-29.fact.nb -privileged-users cifs\u3
```

Cluster1::> vserver vsan 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.fact.nb
List of Privileged Users: cifs\u3
```

vserver vsan 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 addresses. 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
  List of Privileged Users: cifs\u1, cifs\u2
```

`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.
[\textbf{-session-setup-timeout} \{<\text{integer}>h \ [<\text{integer}>m \ [<\text{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.

[\textbf{-session-teardown-timeout} \{<\text{integer}>h \ [<\text{integer}>m \ [<\text{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.

[\textbf{-max-session-setup-retries} \{\text{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.

\textbf{Examples}

The following example displays information about all scanner pools.

\begin{verbatim}
Cluster1::> vserver vscan scanner-pool show

Vserver | Pool | Owner | Servers | Users   | Policy
---------|------|-------|---------|---------|-------
vs1      | p1   | vserv | 3.3.3.3 | cifs\u1, cifs\u2 | secondary
vs1      | SP   | vserv | 1.1.1.1, 10.72.204.27 | cifs\u1, cifs\u2 | primary

2 entries were displayed.
\end{verbatim}

The following example displays detailed information about one scanner pool.

\begin{verbatim}
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: vserv
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
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{vserver vscan scanner-pool show-active}

Display active scanner pools

\textbf{Availability:} This command is available to \textit{cluster} and \textit{Vserver} administrators at the \textit{admin} privilege level.

\textbf{Description}

The \texttt{vserver vscan scanner-pool show-active} command displays active scanner pool information available to the \textit{Vserver}. The active scanner pool configuration is derived by merging the information of the scanner pools which are currently active on a \textit{Vserver}. If you do not specify any parameters, the command displays the following information about all \textit{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       Pool       Owner   Servers   Users       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
VVserver     Scanner Pools      Servers                     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::> vserver vscan scanner-pool privileged-users add -vserver vs1
              -scanner-pool p1 -privileged-users cifs\u2,cifs\u3
cluster1::> vserver 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
```

vserver 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 `vserver 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::> vserver vscan scanner-pool privileged-users remove -vserver vs1
              -scanner-pool p1 -privileged-users cifs\u2,cifs\u3
cluster1::> vserver vscan scanner-pool privileged-users show -vserver vs1
              -scanner-pool p1
  Vserver: vs1
  Scanner Pool: p1
  List of Privileged Users: cifs\u1
```
vserver 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 `vserver 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.

`[-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.

`[-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.

```bash
cluster1::> vserver 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 vsan 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 vsan 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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