Data ONTAP® 8.2

Data Protection Tape Backup and Recovery Guide

For 7-Mode
Contents

Data protection using tape ................................................................. 12
  Advantages and disadvantages of tape backup ................................. 12
  Types of tape backup supported by Data ONTAP ................................. 12
  How to initiate a dump or SMTape backup ....................................... 13
  Differences between dump backup and SMTape backup ..................... 13
  Considerations before choosing a tape backup method ...................... 14
  How online migration affects tape backup ....................................... 14
  How volume move operations affect tape backup ............................. 15

Tape drive management ..................................................................... 16
  What tape devices are ........................................................................ 16
  Types of tape devices ....................................................................... 16
  Tape device name format ................................................................. 17
  Supported number of simultaneous tape devices ............................. 18
  Displaying tape device statistics ...................................................... 19
  Displaying supported tape devices ................................................... 19
  What assigning tape aliases is .......................................................... 21
    What physical path names are ....................................................... 22
    What serial numbers are ............................................................. 23
  Displaying existing aliases of tape drives ......................................... 23
  Displaying information about tape drives and medium changers ....... 24
  Assigning tape aliases ..................................................................... 25
  Removing tape aliases ..................................................................... 25
  Propagating tape aliases to multiple storage systems ...................... 26
  Considerations when configuring multipath tape access .................. 26
  How to add tape drives and libraries to storage systems ................ 27
  How to display tape drive and tape library information .................... 27
    Displaying information about tape drives ....................................... 27
    Displaying information about tape medium changers ..................... 28
    Displaying information about tape drive connections to the storage
      system ............................................................................................... 28
  Controlling tape drives ................................................................... 29
    Moving a tape to the end of data ................................................... 30
Moving forward to a file ................................................................. 31
Moving backward to the beginning of a file ................................. 31
Rewinding a tape ............................................................................ 32
Taking a tape drive offline ............................................................ 32
Displaying status information ..................................................... 33
What qualified tape drives are ...................................................... 34
Format of the tape configuration file .......................................... 34
How the storage system qualifies a new tape drive dynamically .. 36
How to use a nonqualified tape drive ........................................ 37
Displaying information about nonqualified tape drives .......... 37
Tape drive information required for emulation ......................... 38
Emulating a qualified tape drive .................................................. 38
What tape reservations are ........................................................ 39
Enabling tape reservations ......................................................... 40
Disabling tape reservations ......................................................... 40

**NDMP management** ................................................................ 41

Advantages of NDMP .................................................................... 41
What NDMP security is ............................................................... 41
Specifying NDMP access by host or interface .......................... 42
Specifying the NDMP authentication type ................................. 43
Enabling or disabling NDMP connection logging .................. 43
Specifying the NDMP password length .................................. 44
Generating an NDMP-specific password for non-root administrators ... 45
How to manage NDMP ............................................................... 45
Enabling and disabling NDMP services .................................. 45
Specifying a preferred network interface ................................. 46
Designating the range of ports for NDMP data connections .......... 47
Turning off a data connection specification ............................. 48
Displaying the general status information about NDMP sessions .. 48
Displaying detailed NDMP session information ...................... 48
Optimizing NDMP communication performance .................... 50
Terminating an NDMP session .................................................. 51
Displaying the NDMP version ...................................................... 51
NDMP options ........................................................................... 51
NDMP extensions supported by Data ONTAP .......................... 53
Tape backup using NDMP services ............................................ 54
Common NDMP tape backup topologies ................................................. 54
Considerations when using NDMP ..................................................... 54
Scalability limits for NDMP sessions .................................................... 55
Tape devices and configurations you can use with the storage system .... 55
Preparing for basic NDMP backup application management ............... 56
What environment variables do .......................................................... 58
Data backup to tape using the dump engine ................................. 59
   How a dump backup works .............................................................. 59
   What the dump engine backs up .................................................... 60
   What increment chains are ............................................................. 61
   How to specify tape devices for the backup .................................... 62
   What the /etc/dumpdates file is ..................................................... 62
   What the blocking factor is ............................................................ 63
   Considerations before using the dump backup ................................ 64
      Determining the amount of backup data ................................... 64
      Estimating the number of tapes for the backup ...... 64
      Scalability limits for dump backup and restore sessions .......... 65
   When to restart a dump backup ...................................................... 65
   How a dump restore works ........................................................... 67
   What the dump engine restores .................................................... 67
   Considerations before restoring data .............................................. 68
   How to perform a dump backup and restore using NDMP services ... 69
      Environment variables supported for dump .............................. 69
      Enabling or disabling enhanced DAR functionality ................. 80
      What the ndmpcopy command does ....................................... 81
      Displaying file history statistics ............................................. 86
   How to perform a dump backup using the CLI ............................. 88
      What the dump command syntax is ....................................... 88
      Where to enter the dump command ....................................... 90
      Specifying the backup level .................................................... 91
      Improving incremental dump performance ............................... 92
      Updating the /etc/dumpdates file .......................................... 92
      Specifying a local tape device ............................................... 93
      Specifying a tape device on a remote storage system .......... 93
      Specifying the dump path ...................................................... 95
      Specifying a list of files for backup ....................................... 96
Backing up all data that is not in a qtree ....................................................... 97
Excluding specified files and directories ...................................................... 98
Omitting ACLs from a backup ........................................................................ 99
Specifying a name for a backup .................................................................... 100
Specifying a blocking factor ....................................................................... 100
Specifying the tape file size ........................................................................ 101
Appending backups to tapes ......................................................................... 102
Verifying the files backed up by a dump command backup ....................... 102
Checking the status of a dump backup ........................................................ 103
Finding out whether a backup has to be restarted ...................................... 105
How to get details about a specific backup ................................................... 106
Restarting a dump command backup ............................................................ 107
Deleting restartable dump command backups .......................................... 108
How to perform a dump restore using the CLI ............................................. 108
  Restore command syntax .......................................................................... 108
  What restore types are ............................................................................. 109
  What modifiers are ............................................................................... 109
  Where to enter the restore command ....................................................... 110
  Executing a restore command ................................................................. 111
  Restoring incremental backups .............................................................. 111
  Restoring each volume backed up as separate subtrees or qtrees ............. 112
  Restoring individual files and directories ................................................ 112
  Specifying a full restore ......................................................................... 113
  What a table-of-contents restore is ........................................................... 113
  Specifying a resume restore .................................................................... 115
  Specifying tape devices in the restore command ...................................... 116
  Specifying a single tape file on a multifile tape ....................................... 116
  Specifying the restore destination ........................................................... 117
  Specifying the blocking factor during restore .......................................... 118
  Displaying detailed status output .............................................................. 119
  Ignoring inode limitations ....................................................................... 119
  Specifying automatic confirmations ......................................................... 120
  Specifying no ACLs to be restored .......................................................... 121
  Specifying not to restore qtree information ............................................. 122
  Specifying a test restore ........................................................................ 122
  Restore examples: Restoring using a remote tape drive ......................... 123
Backup and restore error messages ................................................................. 152
  Resource limitation: no available thread .................................................. 152
  Duplicated tape drive (tape_drive) specified in the tape argument list ...... 152
  Invalid tape drive tape_drive in tape argument list ..................................... 152
  Tape reservation preempted ....................................................................... 153
  Could not initialize media .......................................................................... 153
  Too many active dumps/restores currently in progress ............................... 153
  Media error on tape write .......................................................................... 153
  Tape write failed .......................................................................................... 154
  Tape write failed - new tape encountered media error ............................... 154
  Tape write failed - new tape is broken or write protected ......................... 154
  Tape write failed - new tape is already at the end of media ....................... 154
  Tape write error .......................................................................................... 154
  Media error on tape read .......................................................................... 154
  Tape read error ............................................................................................ 155
  Already at the end of tape .......................................................................... 155
  Tape record size is too small. Try a larger size. .......................................... 155
  Tape record size should be block_size1 and not block_size2 ..................... 155
  Tape record size must be in the range between 4KB and 256KB ............... 155

NDMP error messages ...................................................................................... 156
  Network communication error .................................................................... 156
  Message from Read Socket: error_string ................................................... 156
  Message from Write Dirnet: error_string .................................................... 156
  Read Socket received EOF .......................................................................... 156
  ndmpd invalid version number: version_number ........................................ 157
  Error: Unable to retrieve session information ........................................... 157
  ndmpd session session_ID not active ......................................................... 157
  No such user user_name ............................................................................ 157
  Cannot generate NDMP password ................................................................ 157
  The specified operation could not be completed as the volume is moving . 157
  Could not obtain vol ref for Volume volume_name ................................... 158

ndmpcopy error messages ............................................................................... 158
  Ndmpcopy: Socket connection to host_name failed ................................... 158
  Ndmpcopy: Error opening NDMP connection ............................................ 158
  Ndmpcopy: Client authentication request failed ....................................... 158
  Ndmpcopy: Authentication failed for source ............................................. 159
Ndmpcopy: Authentication failed for destination ........................................ 159
Ndmpcopy: Failed to start dump on source ................................................ 159
Ndmpcopy: Failed to start restore on destination ....................................... 159
Ndmpcopy: Error in getting extension list .............................................. 159
Error getting local hostname ................................................................... 160
Ndmpcopy: Connection setup for transfer failed ...................................... 160
CONNECT: Connection refused .............................................................. 160
Invalid name. Source filer name does not resolve to the specified address mode ......................................................................................... 160
Invalid name. Destination filer name does not resolve to the specified address mode ................................................................. 161
Dump error messages .................................................................................. 161
No default tape device list ....................................................................... 161
Invalid/offline volume ........................................................................... 161
Unable to lock a snapshot needed by dump ............................................ 161
Failed to determine snapshot type .......................................................... 162
Volume is temporarily in a transitional state ......................................... 162
Unable to locate bitmap files ................................................................. 162
Failed to locate the specified restartable dump ...................................... 162
Dump context created from NDMP. Cannot restart dump ......................... 162
Unable to locate snapshot ..................................................................... 163
Invalid inode specified on restart .......................................................... 163
Invalid restart context. Cannot restart dump ........................................ 163
Failed to retrieve saved info for the restartable dump ............................ 163
Destination volume is read-only ............................................................ 163
Destination qtree is read-only ............................................................... 163
IB restore in progress ........................................................................... 164
Could not access volume in path: volume_name .................................... 164
No files were created ............................................................................ 164
Restore of the file <file name> failed ...................................................... 164
Truncation failed for src inode <inode number> ...................................... 164
SMTape error messages .......................................................................... 165
Internal assertion ................................................................................... 165
Job aborted due to shutdown ............................................................... 165
Job not found ....................................................................................... 165
Job aborted due to Snapshot autodelete ................................................. 165
Invalid volume path ................................................................. 165
UNIX style RMT tape drive is not supported ......................... 166
Volume is currently in use by other operations .................... 166
Volume offline ........................................................................ 166
Volume not restricted ............................................................... 166
Tape is currently in use by other operations ......................... 166
Invalid input tape .................................................................. 166
Too many active jobs .............................................................. 167
Failed to allocate memory ...................................................... 167
Failed to get data buffer ......................................................... 167
Failed to create job UUID ....................................................... 167
Failed to create snapshot ....................................................... 167
Failed to find snapshot ......................................................... 167
Failed to lock snapshot .......................................................... 168
Failed to access the named snapshot ...................................... 168
Failed to softlock qtree snapshots ......................................... 168
Failed to delete softlock ......................................................... 168
Failed to delete snapshot ....................................................... 168
Image header missing or corrupted ......................................... 169
Chunks out of order ............................................................... 169
Tapes out of order ............................................................... 169
Already read volume_name tape_number ............................... 169
Mismatch in backup set ID ....................................................... 169
Aborting: Destination volume, volume_name, is too small ...... 169
Aborting: Destination volume, volume_name, is a clone .......... 170
Source volume size is greater than maximum supported SIS volume size on this platform. Aborting ........................................ 170
Incompatible SnapMirror or copy source Version. Aborting ...... 170
Transfers from volume volume_name are temporarily disabled ........................................ 170
Too many active transfers at once, aborting ......................... 171
Invalid contents in destination volume geometry string
  volume_geometry_string, aborting ......................................... 171
Cannot init input, aborting ..................................................... 171
Source volume is not a flexible volume. Aborting .................... 171
Source volume is a flexible volume. Aborting ......................... 171
Destination is not an aggregate. Aborting .............................. 172
Source is not an aggregate. Aborting .......................................................... 172
Source is not a hybrid aggregate. Aborting ............................................... 172
Invalid checksum for the chunk descriptor ................................................. 172
Received VBN header with invalid checksum error_string, aborting
  transfer on volume volume_name .......................................................... 173
Duplicate VBN VBN_number received for volume volume_name,
  aborting transfer ..................................................................................... 173
Bad block in read stream. VBN = VBN_number, max_VBN =
  max_VBN_number ................................................................................ 174
Invalid checksum found for one of the data block, where VBN number
  is VBN_number ..................................................................................... 174
Block for VBN VBN_number failed checksum verification, aborting the
  current transfer on volume volume_name ............................................. 174
Language setting for the Snapshot is not found .......................................... 175
Volume is currently under migration ......................................................... 175
Failed to get latest snapshot ..................................................................... 175
Failed to load new tape ........................................................................... 175
Remote tape not supported ........................................................................ 175
Failed to initialize tape ............................................................................ 176
Failed to initialize restore stream ............................................................. 176
Failed to read backup image .................................................................... 176
Invalid backup image magic number .......................................................... 177
Chunk format not supported ...................................................................... 177
Invalid backup image checksum ............................................................... 177
Mismatch in backup level number .............................................................. 177
Mismatch in backup time stamp ................................................................. 177
Volume read-only ..................................................................................... 177
Invalid source path: /vol/newvol/ .............................................................. 178

Copyright information ............................................................................. 179
Trademark information ............................................................................ 180
How to send your comments .................................................................... 181
Index ........................................................................................................... 182
Data protection using tape

You use tape backup and recovery to create tape archives and to retrieve data from tape archives.

You back up data from disk to tape for the following reasons:

• You can store the backup tapes at an off-site archive to protect the data against natural disasters.
• You can restore data from tape if an application or a user inadvertently corrupts or deletes files that cannot be recovered using the Snapshot copy feature.
• You can restore data from tape after you reinstall the file system on the storage system (for example, when migrating to larger disks or converting a single-volume storage system to a multivolume storage system).

Advantages and disadvantages of tape backup

Data backed up to tape requires fewer resources to maintain. However, restoring data from tape might take a long time.

The following are the advantages of tape backup over online storage:

• Tape backups require fewer resources to maintain.
• You can place the archives in a more secure place than you can place a storage system.
• You can recover data from any release of Data ONTAP.

The following are the disadvantages of tape archives over online storage:

• Restoring data from tape takes a long time.
• Finding a particular file or directory on tape is time consuming.

Types of tape backup supported by Data ONTAP

Data ONTAP supports two types of tape backup: the dump backup and the SMTape backup.

Tape backup using dump

Dump is a Snapshot copy-based backup to tape, in which your file system data is backed up to tape. The Data ONTAP dump engine backs up files, directories, and the applicable ACL information to tape. Dump supports level-0, differential, and incremental backups.

Tape backup using SMTape

SMTape is a Snapshot copy-based high performance disaster recovery solution that backs up blocks of data to tape. You can use SMTape to perform volume backups to tapes. However, you cannot
perform a backup at the qtree or subtree level. SMTape supports level-0, differential, and incremental backups.

Related concepts

- Data backup to tape using the dump engine on page 59
- Data backup to tape using the SMTape engine on page 127
- Differences between dump backup and SMTape backup on page 13

How to initiate a dump or SMTape backup

You can initiate a dump or SMTape backup by using the Data ONTAP CLI commands or through NDMP-compliant backup applications.

When you use a backup application to back up your data, you must choose the backup type when initiating a backup.

You can perform a CLI-based dump backup or restore using the Data ONTAP dump and restore commands.

Similarly, you can perform a CLI-based SMTape backup or restore using the Data ONTAP smtape backup and smtape restore commands.

Related concepts

- Data backup to tape using the dump engine on page 59
- Data backup to tape using the SMTape engine on page 127

Differences between dump backup and SMTape backup

There are certain differences between dump and SMTape backup engines such as type of data backed up, support of single file restore, and preservation of deduplication. The SMTape backup provides faster backup performance when compared to a dump backup.

The following table lists the differences between SMTape backup and dump backup:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SMTape backup</th>
<th>Dump backup</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Backs up blocks of data to tape.</td>
<td>Backs up files and directories to tape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does not support single file restore.</td>
<td>Supports single file restore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capable of backing up multiple Snapshot copies in a volume.</td>
<td>Capable of backing up only the base Snapshot copy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preserves deduplication while backing up and restoring data.</td>
<td>Does not preserve deduplication while backing up data.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Considerations before choosing a tape backup method

You must consider your business requirements before choosing a tape backup method. Data ONTAP supports dump backup and SMTape backup methods.

You should use dump backup and restore if you want the following features:

- A backup and recovery solution that helps you perform the following tasks:
  - Perform Direct Access Recovery (DAR) of files and directories.
  - Back up some, but not all, subdirectories or files in a specific path.
  - Exclude specific files and directories during a backup.
- Preserve your backups for several years.

You should use SMTape backup and restore if you want the following features:

- A disaster recovery solution that provides high performance.
- To use tape backup to perform an initial full-volume transfer of a source SnapMirror volume to a remote destination storage system and then perform incremental transfers over the network. In such cases, you can perform an SMTape backup of the SnapMirror volume to a tape, ship the tape to the remote location and restore the contents to a target volume, and set up a SnapMirror relationship. After the SnapMirror relationship is established, the incremental backups are performed over the network. You can also use this method to establish a SnapMirror relationship between source and destination storage systems over a low-bandwidth connection.
- To preserve the deduplication on the backed up data during the restore operation.
- To back up large volumes.

If you use the dump engine to back up volumes with a large number of small files, your backup performance might be affected. This is because, the dump engine performs a file system level backup and has to traverse through the files and directories to back up the volumes. These volumes can be more efficiently backed up to tape by using SMTape.

How online migration affects tape backup

You cannot perform a tape backup or restore of a vFiler unit during the cutover phase of online migration.

- Backup or restore of a vFiler unit during the cutover phase of online migration results in the following message: volume is currently under migration
- During the cutover phase of online migration, transfer of file system data by using the ndmpcopy command results in a failure.
- After online migration, incremental backup of a vFiler unit is possible depending on whether the backup is made from the vFiler unit or vfiler0.
Before migration, if a backup is made from… | After migration, if an incremental backup is made from… | Is incremental backup of the vFiler unit possible after migration?
--- | --- | ---
vFiler unit | vFiler unit | yes
vFiler unit | vfiler0 | No
vfiler0 | vFiler unit | No
vfiler0 | vfiler0 | No

For more information about online migration, see the *Data ONTAP MultiStore Management Guide for 7-Mode*.

**How volume move operations affect tape backup**

You cannot perform a tape backup or restore operation while a volume move operation is in cutover phase. Similarly, the cutover phase of a volume move operation cannot start while a tape backup or restore is in progress. You must wait until one of the operations is complete before initiating the other.

For more information about volume move operations, see the *Data ONTAP SAN Administration Guide for 7-Mode*. 
Tape drive management

You need to manage tape drives when you back up data from the storage system to tape and when you restore data from tape to the storage system.

When you back up data to tape, the data is stored in tape files. File marks separate the tape files, and the files have no names. You specify a tape file by its position on the tape. You write a tape file by using a tape device. When you read the tape file, you must specify a device that has the same compression type that you used to write that tape file.

What tape devices are

A tape device is a representation of a tape drive. It is a specific combination of rewind type and compression capability of a tape drive.

A tape device is created for each combination of rewind type and compression capability. Therefore, a tape drive or tape library can have several tape devices associated with it. You must specify a tape device to move, write, or read tapes.

When you install a tape drive or tape library on a storage system, Data ONTAP creates tape devices associated with the tape drive or tape library.

Data ONTAP detects tape drives and tape libraries and assigns logical numbers and tape devices to them. Data ONTAP detects the Fibre Channel, SAS, and parallel SCSI tape drives and libraries when they are connected to the interface ports. Data ONTAP detects these drives when their interfaces are enabled.

Types of tape devices

There are two types of tape devices: local and remote. A local tape device is on a storage system that performs the tape operation. A remote tape device is connected through the network to a host or storage system that is performing the tape operation.

The remote tape device has a trust relationship with the storage system that performs the tape operation. The remote magnetic tape (RMT) protocol, which is a bundled component of Data ONTAP runs on the remote tape device.

Note: SMTape does not support remote tape backups and restores.

Note: You cannot use tape devices associated with tape libraries (media changers) on remote hosts.
Tape device name format

Each tape device has an associated name that appears in a defined format. The format includes information about the type of device, rewind type, alias, and compression type.

The format of a tape device name is as follows:

```
[remote_host:]rewind_type st alias_number compression_type
```

remote_host is optional. You specify a remote host storage system if you want to use a tape drive attached to that host. You must follow the remote host name with a colon (:).

rewind_type is the rewind type.

The following list describes the various rewind type values:

- **r** Data ONTAP rewinds the tape after it finishes writing the tape file.
- **nr** Data ONTAP does not rewind the tape after it finishes writing the tape file. Use this rewind type when you want to write multiple tape files on the same tape.
- **ur** This is the unload/reload rewind type. When you use this rewind type, the tape library unloads the tape when it reaches the end of a tape file, and then loads the next tape, if there is one.

Use this rewind type only under the following circumstances:

- The tape drive associated with this device is in a tape library or is in a medium changer that is in the library mode.
- The tape drive associated with this device is attached to a storage system.
- Sufficient tapes for the operation that you are performing are available in the library tape sequence defined for this tape drive.

**Note:** If you record a tape using a no-rewind device, you must rewind the tape before you read it.

st is the standard designation for a tape drive.

alias_number is the alias that Data ONTAP assigns to the tape drive. When Data ONTAP detects a new tape drive, Data ONTAP assigns an alias to the tape drive.

compression_type is a drive-specific code for the density of data on the tape and the type of compression.

The following list describes the various values for compression_type:

- **a** Highest compression
- **h** High compression
- **m** Medium compression
- **l** Low compression
Examples

- `nrst0a` specifies a no-rewind device on tape drive 0 using the highest compression.
- `remfiler:nrst0a` specifies a no-rewind device on tape drive 0 on the remote host `remfiler` that uses the highest compression.

Attention: When using the `urst` device with the `dump` or `restore` command, ensure that you use tape libraries and that there are sufficient tapes in the library sequence. Otherwise, the tape drives involved terminate the command sequence or overwrite the same tape multiple times.

Example of a listing of tape devices

The following example shows the tape devices associated with HP Ultrium 2-SCSI:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tape drive (fc202_6:2.126L1)</th>
<th>HP</th>
<th>Ultrium 2-SCSI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>rst0l</code> - rewind device,</td>
<td>format is: HP (200GB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>nrst0l</code> - no rewind device,</td>
<td>format is: HP (200GB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>urst0l</code> - unload/reload device,</td>
<td>format is: HP (200GB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>rst0m</code> - rewind device,</td>
<td>format is: HP (200GB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>nrst0m</code> - no rewind device,</td>
<td>format is: HP (200GB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>urst0m</code> - unload/reload device,</td>
<td>format is: HP (200GB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>rst0h</code> - rewind device,</td>
<td>format is: HP (200GB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>nrst0h</code> - no rewind device,</td>
<td>format is: HP (200GB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>urst0h</code> - unload/reload device,</td>
<td>format is: HP (200GB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>rst0a</code> - rewind device,</td>
<td>format is: HP (400GB w/comp)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>nrst0a</code> - no rewind device,</td>
<td>format is: HP (400GB w/comp)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>urst0a</code> - unload/reload device,</td>
<td>format is: HP (400GB w/comp)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following list describes the abbreviations in the preceding example:

- GB—Gigabytes; this is the capacity of the tape.
- w/comp—With compression; this shows the tape capacity with compression.

Related tasks

Assigning tape aliases on page 25

Supported number of simultaneous tape devices

Data ONTAP supports a maximum of 64 simultaneous tape drive connections, 16 medium changers, and 16 bridge or router devices for each storage system in any mix of Fibre Channel, SCSI, or SAS attachments.

Tape drives or medium changers can be devices in physical or virtual tape libraries or stand-alone devices.
**Note:** Although a storage system can detect 64 tape drive connections, the maximum number of backup and restore sessions that can be performed simultaneously depends upon the scalability limits of the backup engine.

## Displaying tape device statistics

The tape device statistics help understand tape performance and check usage pattern. You reset the statistics reading and restart the process of displaying the statistics whenever you want.

**Step**

1. To display the statistics for a specified tape device, enter the following command:

   ```
   storage stats tape tape_name
   ```

   *tape_name* is the name of a tape device.

   **Example**

   ```
   filerA> storage stats tape nrst01
   Bytes Read:  71471104
   Bytes Written: 382147584
   Command       Num issued  Max (ms)  Min (ms)  Avg (ms)
   -------       ----------  --------  --------  --------
   WRITE - Total       2518      1927      2     24      6269 KB/s
   44-48KB           897       372      2      6     6531 KB/s
   60-64KB           421      1927      3     13     4796 KB/s
   128-132KB         800       131       8      19     6761 KB/s
   508KB+           400       481     32      83     6242 KB/s
   READ - Total        1092      1570      5     14     4582 KB/s
   60-64KB          1000      1570      5     13     4958 KB/s
   WEOF                   5     2827  2787  2810
   FSF                    1    13055  13055  13055
   BS                     0       0       0       0
   FSR                    2    1390      5    697
   BSR                    1      23      23     23
   REWIND                 9    67606      94   22260
   ```

## Displaying supported tape devices

You can view a list of tape devices supported by a storage system using the `storage show tape supported` command. You can use a tape device only if it is listed in the output of this command.

**Step**

1. To display a list of the tape drives supported by the storage system, enter the following command:
**storage show tape supported [-v]**

The `-v` option gives you more detailed information about each tape drive.

### Examples

```bash
filer1>storage show tape supported
Supported Tapes
------------------------
Exabyte 8500C 8mm
Exabyte 8505 8mm
Exabyte 8900 8mm
Exabyte 8500 8mm
Exabyte Mammoth-2 8mm
Digital DLT2000
Quantum DLT2000
Sun DLT2000

storage show tape supported -v

IBM ULTRIUM-TD1
Density Compression
Setting  Setting
-------  -----------
0x40      0x00      LTO Format 100 GB
0x40      0x00      LTO Format 100 GB
0x40      0x00      LTO Format 100 GB
0x40      0x01      LTO Format 200 GB comp

IBM 03590B
Density Compression
Setting  Setting
-------  -----------
0x29      0x00      B Format 10 GB
0x29      0x00      B Format 10 GB
0x29      0x00      B Format 10 GB
0x29      0xFF      B Format 20 GB comp

IBM 03590E
Density Compression
Setting  Setting
-------  -----------
0x2A      0x00      E Format 20 GB
0x2A      0x00      E Format 20 GB
0x2A      0x00      E Format 20 GB
0x2A      0xFF      E Format 40 GB comp

IBM 03590H
Density Compression
Setting  Setting
-------  -----------
0x2C      0x00      H Format 30 GB
0x2C      0x00      H Format 30 GB
0x2C      0x00      H Format 30 GB
```
What assigning tape aliases is

Aliasing simplifies the process of device identification. Aliasing binds a physical path name (PPN) or a serial number (SN) of a tape or a medium changer to a persistent, but modifiable alias name.

The following table describes how tape aliasing enables you to ensure that a tape drive (or tape library or medium changer) is always associated with a single alias name:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>Reassigning of the alias</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When the system reboots</td>
<td>The tape drive is automatically reassigned its previous alias.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When a tape device moves to another port</td>
<td>The alias can be adjusted to point to the new address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When more than one system uses a particular tape device</td>
<td>The user can set the alias to be the same for all the systems.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assigning tape aliases provides a correspondence between the logical names of backup devices (for example, st0 or mc1) and a name permanently assigned to a port, a tape drive, or a medium changer.

**Note:** st0 and st00 are different logical names.

You can use tape aliases as parameters to the `dump`, `restore`, `smtape backup`, and `smtape restore` commands.
Note: Logical names and serial numbers are used only to access a device. After the device is accessed, it returns all error messages by using the physical path name.

There are two types of names available for aliasing: physical path name and serial number.

**Related tasks**

- Assigning tape aliases on page 25
- Removing tape aliases on page 25

**What physical path names are**

Physical path names (PPNs) are the numerical address sequences that Data ONTAP assigns to tape drives and tape libraries based on the SCSI-2/3 adapter or switch (specific location) they are connected to, on the storage system. PPNs are also known as electrical names.

PPNs of direct-attached devices use the following format:

\[ \text{host} \_\text{adapter} . \text{device} \_\text{id} \_\text{lun} \]

**Note:** The LUN value is displayed only for tape and medium changer devices whose LUN values are not zero; that is, if the LUN value is zero the \text{lun} part of the PPN is not displayed.

For example, the PPN 8.6 indicates that the host adapter number is 8, the device ID is 6, and the logical unit number (LUN) is 0.

SAS tape devices are also direct-attached devices. For example, the PPN 5c.4 indicates that in a storage system, the SAS HBA is connected in slot 5, SAS tape is connected to port C of the SAS HBA, and the device ID is 4.

PPNs of Fibre Channel switch-attached devices use the following format:

\[ \text{switch} : \text{port} \_\text{id} . \text{device} \_\text{id} \_\text{lun} \]

For example, the PPN MY\_SWITCH:5.3L2 indicates that the tape drive connected to port 5 of a switch called MY\_SWITCH is set with device ID 3 and has the LUN 2.

The LUN (logical unit number) is determined by the drive itself. Fibre Channel, SCSI tape drives and libraries, and disks have PPNs.

In the following example, the `dump` command is using the tape device name of a tape drive:

```bash
dump 0f /dev/nrst0a /vol/vol0
```

In the following example, the `dump` command is using the PPN of the tape drive:

```bash
dump 0f /dev/nr.MY\_SWITCH:5.6.a /vol/vol0
```

PPNs of tape drives and libraries do not change unless the name of the switch changes, the tape drive or library moves, or the tape drive or library is reconfigured. PPNs remain unchanged after reboot.

For example, if a tape drive named MY\_SWITCH:5.3L2 is removed and a new tape drive with the same device ID and LUN is connected to port 5 of the switch MY\_SWITCH, the new tape drive would be accessible by using MY\_SWITCH:5.3L2.
**What serial numbers are**

A serial number (SN) is a unique identifier for a tape drive or a medium changer. Starting with Data ONTAP 8.2, Data ONTAP generates aliases based on SN instead of the WWN.

Since the SN is a unique identifier for a tape drive or a medium changer, the alias remains the same regardless of the multiple connection paths to the tape drive or medium changer. This helps storage systems to track the same tape drive or medium changer in a tape library configuration.

The SN of a tape drive or a medium changer does not change even if you rename the Fibre Channel switch to which the tape drive or medium changer is connected. However, in a tape library if you replace an existing tape drive with a new one, then Data ONTAP generates new aliases because the SN of the tape drive changes. Also, if you move an existing tape drive to a new slot in a tape library or remap the tape drive’s LUN, Data ONTAP generates a new alias for that tape drive.

**Attention:** You must update the backup applications with the newly generated aliases.

The SN of a tape device uses the following format: $\text{SN}[xxxxxxxxxxL}[X]$

$x$ is an alphanumeric character and $LX$ is the LUN of the tape device. If the LUN is 0, the $LX$ part of the string is not displayed.

Each SN consists of up to 32 characters; the format for the SN is not case-sensitive.

**Displaying existing aliases of tape drives**

You can determine the existing aliases of tape drives and medium changers by using the `storage alias` command.

**Step**

1. To determine the existing aliases of tape drives, enter the following command:

   ```
   storage alias
   ```

**Example**

The following example displays two tape drive aliases, st0 and st2, and two medium changer aliases, mc0 and mc1 mapped to serial numbers:

```
STSW-3070-2_cluster-01>storage alias
Alias     Mapping                        
----------------------------------------
st0       SN[HU1008922R]               
st2       SN[1068060730]               
mc0       SN[c940abe8b0c3a0980248c8]  
mc1       SN[2B13078413]L1            
```
Displaying information about tape drives and medium changers

You can display information about tape drives and medium changers that helps you assign tape aliases.

**Step**

1. To display information about tape drives and medium changers, enter the following command:

   ```
   storage show {tape | mc} [name]
   
   name is the name of the tape device or medium changer.
   ```

**Examples**

The following examples show detailed information about tape device, nrst0a, and medium changer, 3d.0L1:

```
filer1>storage show tape nrst0a
Tape Drive:        3c.0
Description:       Hewlett-Packard LTO-5
Serial Number:   HU1008922R
WWNN:             5:001:10a001:389194
WWPN:               5:001:10a001:389194
Alias Name(s):    st0
Device State:      available
```

```
filer1>storage show mc 3d.0L1
Medium Changer:        3d.0L1
Description:                OVERLAND NEO Series
Serial Number:        2B13078413
WWNN:            5:005:076312:4b4d6c
WWPN:            5:005:076312:4b4d6c
Alias Name(s):         mc1
Device State:        available
```
Assigning tape aliases

You can assign tape aliases to provide a correspondence between the logical names of backup devices and a name permanently assigned to a port, a tape drive, or a medium changer.

**Step**

1. To assign an alias to a tape drive or medium changer, enter the following command:

   ```
   storage alias {alias {PPN | SN}}
   ```

   *alias* is the logical name of the tape drive or medium changer to which you want to add the alias.

   *PPN* is the physical path name to which you want to assign the tape drive or medium changer.

   *SN* is the unique identifier of a tape drive or medium changer.

   **Examples**

   ```
   storage alias st0 MY_SWITCH:5.3L3
   ```

   The tape device st0 is assigned to the physical path name MY_SWITCH:5.3L3.

   ```
   storage alias mc80 SN[HU106150D4]
   ```

   The medium changer alias mc80 is mapped to its serial number SN[HU106150D4] on LUN 0.

Removing tape aliases

You can remove aliases from tape drives, medium changers, or both, using the `storage unalias` command.

**Step**

1. To remove an alias from a tape drive or medium changer, enter the following command:

   ```
   storage unalias {alias | -a | -m | -t}
   ```

   *alias* is the logical name of the tape drive or medium changer from which you want to remove the alias.

   `-a` removes all aliases.

   `-m` removes the aliases from all medium changers.

   `-t` removes the aliases from all tape drives.
Propagating tape aliases to multiple storage systems

If you need to use the same set of tape drives to back up more than one storage system, you can save the tape alias information in a file. You can then propagate the aliases to multiple storage systems.

Steps

1. To propagate tape aliases to multiple storage systems, create a file named `tape_alias` containing the tape alias information.

   Example
   ```
   storage unalias st0
   storage alias st0 8.6
   storage alias st1 8.7
   storage alias mc0 8.1
   ```

2. Copy the file to the root volume of each storage system.

3. Execute the following command on each storage system:
   ```
   source /vol/root_volume_name/tape_alias
   ```
   `root_volume_name` specifies the root volume.

   All the storage systems contain the same configuration information.

   **Note:** To ensure that multiple storage systems assign the same alias to a tape drive or medium changer, you can type the same set of `storage alias` commands on each storage system.

Considerations when configuring multipath tape access

You can configure multiple paths from the storage system to access tape drives in a tape library. If one path fails, then the storage system can use the other paths to access tape drives without having to immediately repair the failed path. This ensures that tape operations can be restarted.

You must take into account a list of considerations when configuring multipath tape access from your storage system:

- In tape libraries that support LUN mapping, for multipath access to a LUN group, LUN mapping must be symmetrical on each path.
Tape drives and media changers are assigned to LUN groups (set of LUNs that share the same initiator path set) in a tape library. All tape drives of a LUN group must be available for backup and restore operations on all multiple paths.

- Maximum of two paths can be configured from the storage system to access tape drives in a tape library.
- Multipath tape access does not support load balancing.

How to add tape drives and libraries to storage systems

You can add tape drives and libraries to storage systems dynamically (without taking the storage systems offline).

When you add a new medium changer, the storage system detects its presence and adds it to the configuration. If the medium changer is already referenced in the alias information, no new logical names are created. If the library is not referenced, the storage system creates a new alias for the medium changer.

In a tape library configuration, you must configure a tape drive or medium changer on LUN 0 of a target port for Data ONTAP to discover all medium changers and tape drives on that target port.

How to display tape drive and tape library information

You can view information about tape drives, tape medium changers, and tape drive connections to the storage system.

You can use this information to verify that the storage system detects the tape drive associated with the tape device. You can also verify the available tape device names associated with the tape drive. You can view information about qualified and nonqualified tape drives, tape libraries, and tape drive connections to the storage system.

Displaying information about tape drives

You can view information about the tape drives on a storage system, such as the slot on the storage system and the tape drive's SCSI ID.

**Step**

1. To view the tape drive information on a storage system, enter the following command:

   ```
   sysconfig -t
   ```

**Example**

```
filer1>sysconfig -t
Tape drive (0b.1)  Exabyte 89000 8mm
rst01 - rewind device,  format is: EXB-8500  5.0GB(readonly)
```
The numbers following “Tape drive” show the slot on the storage system that the drive is attached to, followed by the drive’s SCSI ID. In the preceding example, the Exabyte 8900 has SCSI ID 1 and is attached to a controller in slot 0b.

**Note:** Compression capacity in the display is an estimate; actual capacity depends on how much data being written to the tape can be compressed.

### Displaying information about tape medium changers

You can view the details about a tape medium changer, such as the slot to which it is attached in the storage system.

**Step**

1. To view details about tape medium changers, enter the following command:

   ```bash
sysconfig -m
   ```

**Example**

```
filer1>sysconfig -m
Medium changer (UC060000834:49.126)  EXABYTE EXB-440
mc0 - medium changer device
```

**Note:** If the autoload option of the medium changer is set to on, the medium changer information might not appear.

### Displaying information about tape drive connections to the storage system

You can view the information about a tape drive connection to the storage system. You can view information such as the SCSI ID, Vendor ID, Product ID, and firmware version.

**Step**

1. Enter the following command:

   ```bash
   sysconfig -v
   ```
Example

This example shows a tape medium changer with SCSI ID 6 and a tape drive with SCSI ID 4 attached to slot 6 of the storage system. The SCSI firmware is 2.26, and the SCSI adapter clock rate is 60 MHz.

| slot 6: SCSI Host Adapter 6 (QLogic ISP 1040B) |
| Firmware Version 2.26    | Clock Rate 60MHz. |
| 6: BHTi      | Quad 7    | 1.41 |
| 4: QUANTUM DLT7000 | 1B41 |

Controlling tape drives

You can move and position the tape drives by using the `mt` command.

You can use the `mt` command to perform any of the following tasks:

- Move a tape to the end of data to append a backup.
- Skip forward over files to access a particular tape file.
- Skip backward over files to access a particular tape file.
- Append a backup to save the tape if you have small backups.
- Rewind a tape to get to the beginning of the tape after using a no-rewind device.
- Take a tape drive offline to service it.
- Display status information to find out whether a tape drive is online, offline, in use, or not in use.

The syntax of the `mt` command is as follows:

```
mt {-f|-t} device command [count]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables and options</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-f and -t</td>
<td>Indicates that the next parameter is a device. These options are interchangeable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>device</td>
<td>Is a tape device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>command</td>
<td>Is a command that controls the tape drives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>count</td>
<td>Specifies the number of times to execute a command that supports multiple operations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `command` option can be any one of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Task</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eom</td>
<td>Position the tape to the end of the data or the end of the medium if the tape is full.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Moving a tape to the end of data

You move a tape to the end of data if you want to append data on a tape.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   `mt -f device eom`

   *device* is the name of a no-rewind tape device.

**Example**

`mt -f nrst0a eom`

*Note:* If you use a rewind or unload/reload tape device, this command rewinds the device, moves the tape to the beginning of data, and unloads it, if possible.
Moving forward to a file

You move forward to access a particular tape file further along the tape. You can skip over a specified number of file marks and stop at the end-of-tape side of a file mark. This puts the tape drive head at the beginning of a file.

Step

1. To move forward to the beginning of a tape file, enter the following command:

   `mt -f device fsf n`

   `device` is the name of a tape device used on the tape.

   `n` is the number of tape file marks you want to skip over going forward. The tape moves forward to the beginning of the `n`th file from its current file location.

**Example**

If you enter the following command in the middle of the third file on the tape, it moves the tape to the beginning of the eighth file on the tape:

```
mt -f nrst0a fsf 5
```

Moving backward to the beginning of a file

You move backward to access a particular tape file positioned towards the beginning of tape from the current position.

Steps

1. Enter the following command:

   `mt -f device bsf n`

   `device` is the name of a tape device used on the tape.

   `n` is the number of tape file marks you want to skip over going backward.

   The tape moves backward to the end of the `n`th file from its current file location.

2. Enter the following command:

   `mt -f device fsf 1`

   The tape moves forward one file mark to the beginning of the desired file.

**Example**

If you enter the following commands in the middle of file 5 on the tape, the tape moves to the beginning of file 2 on the tape:
Rewinding a tape

If you use a no-rewind tape device to back up the data, the tape device does not automatically rewind the tape after the backup. To restore data backed up using such a tape device, you should rewind the tape when you load the tape drive.

Step

1. To rewind a tape, enter the following command:

   ```
   mt -f device rewind
   
   device is the name of a tape device used on the tape.
   ```

Example

   ```
   mt -f nrst0a rewind
   ```

Related concepts

Tape device name format on page 17

Taking a tape drive offline

You take a drive offline to remove or change the tape cartridge. This operation rewinds the tape cartridge and ejects it from the tape drive. The device is still available to the system, but is not ready for I/O or tape movement.

About this task

You use a urst tape device to unload and reload a tape cartridge during a backup or restore operation. When you use a urst device, Data ONTAP waits for you to insert the new cartridge before continuing the operation. However, when you want to remove the current cartridge when no other operation is ongoing, you must use the `mt offline` command with an nrst tape device.

Step

1. To rewind the tape and take the tape drive offline by unloading the tape, enter the following command:

   ```
   mt -f device offline
   
   device is the name of a tape device.
   ```
Displaying status information

You display status information to find out whether you can read with a device or to verify that a tape drive is not in use.

Step

1. To display status information about a tape device and the drive associated with it, enter the following command:

```
mt -f device status
```

*device* is the name of the tape device.

Example

```
filer1>mt -f nrst0a status
Tape drive: CERTANCEULTRIUM 3
Status: ready, write enabled
Format: LTO-3 800GB cmp
fileno = 0  blockno = 0  resid = 0
```

The following list describes the output of the command:

- **Tape drive**: The model of the tape drive.
- **Status**: Whether the tape drive is ready and write-enabled.
- **Format**: The tape drive type, total capacity in gigabytes, and whether data compression is used.
- **fileno**: The current tape file number; numbering starts at 0.
- **blockno**: The current block number.
- **resid**: The number of bytes that the drive attempted to write or read, but could not because it reached the end of the tape.
What qualified tape drives are

A qualified tape drive is a tape drive that has been tested and found to work properly on storage systems.

You can add support for tape drives to existing Data ONTAP releases by using the tape configuration file. To download the tape configuration file, go to the NetApp Support Site. You can view the instructions required to download the tape configuration file, add support to Data ONTAP for a tape drive that was qualified after the release of the Data ONTAP version, and view the current list of supported tape drives at the NetApp Support Site.

Only qualified tape drives are listed in the tape qualification list. The tape libraries are not listed. For example, the tape library IBM TS3500 is not listed. However, the IBM LTO 4 tape drives that the IBM TS3500 contains are listed.

You can view information about qualified and nonqualified tape drives, tape libraries, and tape drive connections to the storage system.

Related information

Tape Device Configuration file: support.netapp.com/NOW/download/tools/tape_config/

Format of the tape configuration file

The tape configuration file format consists of fields such as vendor ID, product ID, and details of compression types for a tape drive. This file also consists of optional fields for enabling the autoload feature of a tape drive and changing the command timeout values of a tape drive.

The following table displays the format of the tape configuration file:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vendor_id (string)</td>
<td>up to 8 bytes</td>
<td>The vendor ID as reported by the SCSI Inquiry command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>product_id (string)</td>
<td>up to 16 bytes</td>
<td>The product ID as reported by the SCSI Inquiry command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>id_match_size (number)</td>
<td></td>
<td>The number of bytes of the product ID to be used for matching to detect the tape drive to be identified, beginning with the first character of the product ID in the Inquiry data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vendor.pretty (string)</td>
<td>up to 16 bytes</td>
<td>If this parameter is present, it is specified by the string displayed by the sysconfig -v or sysconfig -t command; otherwise, INQ_VENDOR_ID is displayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note: The vendor_pretty and product_pretty fields are optional, but if one of these fields has a value, the other must also have a value.

The following table explains the description, density code, and compression algorithm for the various compression types such as, l, m, h, and a:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{l</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{l</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{l</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table describes the optional fields available in the tape configuration file:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>autoload=(Boolean yes/no)</td>
<td>This field is set to yes if the tape drive has an automatic loading feature; that is, after tape cartridge is inserted, the tape drive becomes ready without the need to execute a SCSI load (start/stop unit) command. The default for this field is no.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cmd_timeout_0x</td>
<td>Individual timeout value. Use this field only if you want to specify a different timeout value from the one being used as a default by the tape driver. The sample file lists the default SCSI command timeout values used by the tape drive. The timeout value can be expressed in minutes (m), seconds (s), or milliseconds (ms). <strong>Note:</strong> You should change this field only with guidance from technical support.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To download and view the tape configuration file, go to the NetApp Support Site.
Example of a tape configuration file format

The tape configuration file format for the HP LTO5 ULTRIUM tape drive is as follows:

```
vendor_id="HP"
product_id="Ultrium 5-SCSI"
id_match_size=9
vendor_pretty="Hewlett-Packard"
product_pretty="LTO-5"
l_description="LTO-3(ro)/4 4/800GB"
l_density=0x00
l_algorithm=0x00
m_description="LTO-3(ro)/4 8/1600GB cmp"
m_density=0x00
m_algorithm=0x01
h_description="LTO-5 1600GB"
h_density=0x58
h_algorithm=0x00
a_description="LTO-5 3200GB cmp"
a_density=0x58
a_algorithm=0x01
autoload="yes"
```

Related information

Tape Device Configuration file: support.netapp.com/NOW/download/tools/tape_config

How the storage system qualifies a new tape drive dynamically

The storage system qualifies a tape drive dynamically by matching its vendor ID and product ID with the information contained in the tape qualification table.

When you connect a tape drive to the storage system, the storage system looks for a vendor ID and product ID match between information obtained during the tape discovery process and information contained in the internal tape qualification table. If the storage system discovers a match, it marks the tape drive as qualified and can access the tape drive. If the storage system cannot find a match, the tape drive remains in the unqualified state and is not accessed.
How to use a nonqualified tape drive

You can use a nonqualified tape drive (one that is not on the list of qualified tape drives) on a storage system if it can emulate a qualified tape drive. It is then treated as though it were a qualified tape drive.

For a nonqualified tape drive to emulate a qualified tape drive, you must enter the nonqualified tape drive information in the `/etc/cloned_tapes` file. This file enables the storage system to register the drive as a clone of a qualified drive.

Displaying information about nonqualified tape drives

To use a nonqualified tape drive, you must first determine whether it emulates any of the qualified tape drives.

About this task

You can use a nonqualified tape drive (one that is not on the list of qualified tape drives) on a storage system if it can emulate a qualified tape drive. It is then treated as though it were a qualified tape drive.

Steps

1. If the storage system has accessed the tape drive through the `dump` or `mt` command, go directly to Step 3. If the storage system has not accessed the tape drive through the `dump` or `mt` command, go to Step 2.

2. To access the tape drive, enter the following command:

   `mt -f device status`

   `device` is any device that contains the tape drive number that you think is assigned to the tape drive.

   **Example**

   `mt -f nrst1a status`

3. Enter the following command:

   `sysconfig -t`

   If the storage system has registered a tape drive as emulating a qualified tape drive, it displays a message similar to the following:

   Tape drive (6.5) DLT9000 emulates Digital DLT7000

   If the storage system has not registered a tape drive as emulating a qualified tape drive, it displays a message similar to the following:

   Tape drive (6.5) DLTXXXX (Non-qualified tape drive)
Tape drive information required for emulation

To emulate a qualified tape drive, you must know certain specific information about your nonqualified tape drive.

The required information is as follows:

- Which qualified tape drive the nonqualified tape drive can emulate.
- The vendor ID string, which is a SCSI string and should be in the SCSI section of your tape drive manual.
- The product ID string, which is a SCSI string and should be in the SCSI section of your tape drive manual.

Emulating a qualified tape drive

You can use a nonqualified tape drive by making it emulate a qualified tape drive.

Steps

1. Ensure that you have a tape adapter available on the storage system.
2. Disable the adapter port to which the tape drive will be attached.
3. Connect the tape drive to the storage system according to the tape drive manufacturer’s instructions.
4. Turn on the tape drive and wait for the tape drive to complete its power-on activities.
5. Enable the adapter interface.
   
   When the adapter is enabled, it will discover the device.
   
   An error message is displayed, which tells you that the tape drive is unsupported.
6. Enter the following command:
   
   `sysconfig -t`

   This command creates the `/etc/cloned_tapes` file, if it does not exist. Observe the vendor ID and product ID of the nonqualified devices.

   Note: The cloned tapes emulation method cannot be used if the product ID contains spaces.
   
   For example, the product ID Ultrium 4-SCSI cannot be used for cloning because it has a space between Ultrium and 4. In such a case, you must use a configuration file.

7. Open the storage system’s `/etc/cloned_tapes` file in a text editor on a client that can access it.
8. For each nonqualified tape drive, create a line with the following format in the `/etc/cloned_tapes` file:

   ```
   ```

   `clone_vendor_ID` is the vendor of the nonqualified tape drive.
clone_product_ID is the model number of the nonqualified tape drive.

vendor_ID is the vendor of a qualified tape drive that you want the nonqualified tape drive to emulate.

product_ID is the model number of a qualified tape drive that you want the nonqualified tape drive to emulate.

Example

The following entry in the /etc/cloned_tapes file enables the storage system to treat the nonqualified Quantum DLT9000 tape drive as a clone of the qualified Quantum DLT7000 tape drive:

QUANTUM DLT9000 EMULATES QUANTUM DLT7000

9. Enter the following command:

sysconfig -t

The system reads the cloned_tapes file and puts emulation into effect. Verify that the new device appears as an emulated device.

Related concepts

What qualified tape drives are on page 34

What tape reservations are

Multiple storage systems can share access to tape drives, medium changers, bridges, or tape libraries. Tape reservations ensure that only one storage system accesses a device at any particular time by enabling either the SCSI Reserve/Release mechanism or SCSI Persistent Reservations for all tape drives, medium changers, bridges, and tape libraries.

Note: All the systems that share devices in a library, whether switches are involved or not, must use the same reservation method.

The SCSI Reserve/Release mechanism for reserving devices works well under normal conditions. However, during the interface error recovery procedures, the reservations can be lost. If this happens, initiators other than the reserved owner can access the device.

Reservations made with SCSI Persistent Reservations are not affected by error recovery mechanisms, such as loop reset or target reset; however, not all devices implement SCSI Persistent Reservations correctly.
Enabling tape reservations

You can enable tape reservation using the `options tape.reservations` command. By default, tape reservation is turned off.

**Step**

1. To use either the SCSI Reserve/Release mechanism or SCSI Persistent Reservations, enter the following command:

   ```
   options tape.reservations {scsi | persistent}
   ```

   - `scsi` selects the SCSI Reserve/Release mechanism.
   - `persistent` selects SCSI Persistent Reservations.

Disabling tape reservations

Enabling the tape reservations option can cause problems if tape drives, medium changers, bridges, or libraries do not work properly. If tape commands report that the device is reserved when no other storage systems are using the device, this option should be disabled.

**Step**

1. To turn off tape reservations, enter the following command:

   ```
   options tape.reservations off
   ```
The Network Data Management Protocol (NDMP) is a standardized protocol for controlling backup, recovery, and other types of data transfer between primary and secondary storage devices, such as storage systems and tape libraries.

By enabling NDMP protocol support on a storage system, you enable that storage system to communicate with NDMP-enabled network-attached backup applications (also called Data Management Applications or DMAs), data servers, and tape servers participating in backup or recovery operations. All network communications occur over TCPIP or TCP/IPv6 network. NDMP also provides low-level control of tape drives and medium changers.

**Advantages of NDMP**

Accessing data protection services through backup applications that support NDMP offers a number of advantages.

- NDMP backup applications provide sophisticated scheduling of data protection operations across multiple storage systems.
- They also provide media management and tape inventory management services to eliminate or minimize manual tape handling during data protection operations.
- NDMP backup applications support data cataloging services that simplify the process of locating specific recovery data.
- Direct Access Recovery (DAR) optimizes the access of specific data from large backup tape sets.
- NDMP supports multiple topology configurations, allowing efficient sharing of secondary storage (tape library) resources through the use of three-way network data connections.
- NDMP backup applications typically provide user-friendly interfaces that simplify the management of data protection services.

**What NDMP security is**

Data ONTAP provides features for preventing or monitoring unauthorized use of NDMP connections to your storage system.

You can restrict the set of backup application hosts permitted to start NDMP sessions on a storage system. You can specify the authentication method to use (text or challenge) in order to allow NDMP requests. You can enable or disable monitoring of NDMP connection requests.

All non-root NDMP users on the root vFiler unit and all NDMP users on vFiler units are required to use NDMP passwords that are distinct from the password of the user. This password can be generated by using the `ndmpd password userid` command.
NDMP users must have the `login-ndmp` capability to be able to successfully authenticate NDMP sessions. A predefined role named backup, by default, has the `login-ndmp` capability. To provide a user with the `login-ndmp` capability, the backup role can be assigned to the group to which the user belongs. However, when a group is assigned the backup role, all users within the group get the `login-ndmp` capability. Therefore, it is best to group all NDMP users in a single group that has the backup role.

Data ONTAP also generates an NDMP-specific password for administrators who do not have root privilege on the target storage system.

Data ONTAP provides a set of commands that enable you to manage and monitor the security of NDMP connections to the storage system.

The following are the commands that monitor the security of NDMP connections to storage systems:

- The `options ndmpd.access` command enables you to restrict which hosts can run NDMP sessions with the storage system.
- The `options ndmpd.authtype` command enables you to specify the authentication method (plaintext, challenge, or both) through which users are allowed to start NDMP sessions with the storage system.
- The `options ndmpd.connectlog` command allows you to enable or disable logging of NDMP connections attempts with the storage system.
- The `options ndmpd.password_length` command allows you specify an 8- or 16-character NDMP password.
- The `ndmpd password` command generates a secure NDMP password for administrators who do not have root privileges on the storage system. This password allows them to perform NDMP operations through an NDMP-compliant backup application. For the NDMP password to be generated, the NDMP user must have the `login-ndmp` capability.

### Specifying NDMP access by host or interface

You can use the `options ndmpd.access` command to specify the hosts or interfaces through which NDMP sessions are permitted. Conversely, you can also specify hosts or interfaces to block from NDMP sessions.

#### Steps

1. Start a console session on the storage system to which you want to restrict NDMP access.
2. Enter the following command:

   ```
   options ndmpd.access {all|legacy|host[!]=hosts|if[!]=interfaces}
   ```

   - **all** is the default value, which permits NDMP sessions with any host.
   - **legacy** restores previous values in effect before a Data ONTAP version upgrade.

   **Note:** In the case of Data ONTAP 6.2, the legacy value is equal to **all**.
**host=hosts** is a parameter string that allows a specified host or a comma-separated list of hosts to run NDMP sessions on this storage system. The hosts can be specified by either the host name or by an IPv4 or IPv6 address.

**host!=hosts** is a parameter string that blocks a specified host or a comma-separated list of hosts from running NDMP sessions on this storage system. The hosts can be specified by either the host name or by an IPv4 or IPv6 address.

**if=interfaces** is a parameter string that allows NDMP sessions through a specified interface or a comma-separated list of interfaces on this storage system.

**if!=interfaces** is a parameter string that blocks NDMP sessions through a specified interface or a comma-separated list of interfaces on this storage system.

### Specifying the NDMP authentication type

Data ONTAP supports two methods for authenticating NDMP access to a storage system: plaintext and challenge. You can use the `options ndmpd.authtype` command to specify whether a storage system will accept plaintext, challenge, or both to authenticate NDMP session requests.

**Steps**

1. Start a console session on the storage system whose NDMP authentication method you want to specify.
2. Enter the following command:
   
   ```
   options ndmpd.authtype {challenge|plaintext|plaintext,challenge}
   ```

   - **challenge** sets the challenge authentication method, generally the preferred and more secure authentication method.
   - **plaintext** sets the plaintext authentication method, in which the login password is transmitted as clear text.
   - **plaintext,challenge** sets both challenge and plaintext authentication methods.

   **Note:** If you are carrying out NDMP operations through a backup application, the authentication type or types you specify on this command line must include the types supported by that backup application.

### Enabling or disabling NDMP connection logging

Data ONTAP can log NDMP connection attempts in the `/etc/messages` file. These entries enable an administrator to determine whether and when authorized or unauthorized individuals are attempting to start NDMP sessions. The default value is `off`.

**Steps**

1. Start a console session on the storage system on which you want to enable or disable NDMP connection monitoring.
2. Enter the following command:

   ```bash
   options ndmpd.connectlog.enabled {on|off}
   ```

   **Note:** The value you set for this option will persist across storage system reboots.

3. If you want to check attempted NDMP connection activity, use your UNIX or Windows Admin host to view your storage system’s `/etc/messages` file.

   Entries recording attempted NDMP connections or operations will display the following fields:
   - Time
   - Thread
   - NDMP request and action (allow or refuse)
   - NDMP version
   - Session ID
   - Source IPv4 or IPv6 address (address from where the NDMP request originated)
   - Destination IPv4 or IPv6 address (address of the storage system receiving the NDMP request)
   - Source port (through which the NDMP request was transmitted)
   - Storage system port (through which the NDMP request was received)

   **Example**
   Thu Apr 15 09:27:00 GMT Apr 15 09:27:00
   [host1:ndmp.connection.accept:info]: ndmpd.access allowed for version = 4, sessionId = 2922, from src ip = 192.0.2.68, dst ip = 192.0.2.100, src port = 41855, dst port = 10000

---

**Specifying the NDMP password length**

Administrators who have an account on a storage system but do not have root status on that storage system must input a special NDMP-specific password when carrying out NDMP-related operations on the storage system. This password is a system-generated string derived from that administrator’s regular storage system account password.

**About this task**

The NDMP password can be either 8 or 16 characters long. The default value is 16 characters.

**Step**

1. To specify the NDMP password length, enter the following command on the storage system console:

   ```bash
   options ndmpd.password_length length
   ```

   `length` is either 8 or 16. If you enter a value other than 8 or 16, the storage system prompts you with the following message:
Generating an NDMP-specific password for non-root administrators

An administrator without root privileges uses the NDMP-specific password for any NDMP backup and restore operation that requires password input in either a backup application or CLI environment.

Steps

1. Start a console session on the storage system you want to access.
2. Enter the following command:
   
   \texttt{ndmpd password username}

   \textit{username} is the user name of the administrator.

   The system returns an 8- or 16-character string, depending on the password length set using the \texttt{ndmpd.password_length} command. For example:

   \begin{verbatim}
   filer>ndmpd password barbaraD
   password QM12N%$cnaFWPBVe
   \end{verbatim}

   You use this password in any current or future NDMP operation that requires password input.

   \textbf{Note:} This NDMP-specific password is valid until you change the password to your regular account.

3. If you change the password to your regular storage system account, repeat this procedure to obtain your new system-generated NDMP-specific password.

How to manage NDMP

You can enable or disable NDMP services, specify a preferred network interface, turn off a data connection specification, optimize performance, or terminate a session by using a set of \texttt{ndmpd} commands. You can also view the status of NDMP sessions using the \texttt{ndmpd} command.

Enabling and disabling NDMP services

Enabling NDMP service on your storage system allows NDMP-compliant data protection applications to communicate with the storage system.

\textbf{Step}

1. To enable or disable NDMP service, enter the following command:
ndmpd {on|off}

Use on to enable NDMP.

Use off to disable NDMP.

After you disable the NDMP service, the storage system continues processing all requests on already established sessions, but rejects new sessions.

**Note:** This setting is persistent across reboots.

### Specifying a preferred network interface

You can specify the preferred storage system network interface to be used when establishing an NDMP data connection to another storage system.

**About this task**

By default, an NDMP data connection uses the same network interface as the NDMP control connection established by the NDMP backup application. However, to establish a data connection between NDMP-enabled storage systems over an alternate network, you need to specify the storage system’s interface through which the alternate network will be accessed.

For example, a UNIX or NT resident NDMP backup application and multiple storage systems can be interconnected through a corporate network. The same storage systems can also be interconnected through an isolated private network. To minimize load on the corporate network, the `options ndmpd.preferred_interface` command can be used to direct all NDMP data connections over the isolated private network.

**Step**

1. To specify the preferred network interface to be used for NDMP data connections, enter the following command:

   ```
   options ndmpd.preferred_interface interface
   ```

   `interface` identifies the network interface to be used for all NDMP data connections. Any network interface providing TCP/IP access can be specified. If no parameter is specified, the command returns the name of the interface currently configured for data connections. If no interface is currently set, it reports `disable`.

   You can find the available network interfaces by using the `ifconfig -a` command.

   **Note:** The preferred network interfaces that are set using the `options ndmpd.preferred_interface` command are persistent across storage system reboots.
Designating the range of ports for NDMP data connections

Data ONTAP supports a designated range of TCP/IP ports that can be used for NDMP data connections in response to NDMP_DATA_LISTEN and NDMP_MOVER_LISTEN operations.

About this task

Data ONTAP 8.0 7-Mode and earlier versions do not support data migration by using the ndmpcopy command and three-way tape backups in environments where the source and destination networks are separated by a firewall. This is because the data or mover port that is used in a data transfer is unpredictable.

Starting with Data ONTAP 8.0.1, administrators can designate range of ports that can be used for NDMP data connections in response to NDMP_DATA_LISTEN and NDMP_MOVER_LISTEN operations. Therefore, Data ONTAP enables you to perform data migration by using ndmpcopy command and 3-way tape backups even in environments where the source and destination networks are separated by a firewall.

Step

1. To enable the data port range, enter the following command:

   ```
   options ndmpd.data_port_range {start_port-end_port}
   ```

   The ndmpd.data_port_range option allows administrators to specify a port range on which the NDMP server can listen for data connections.

   The `start_port` and `end_port` indicate the range of ports designated for data connection and can have values between 1024 and 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 incoming data connections. A listen request fails if no ports in the specified range are free.

   The default value for ndmpd.data_port_range option is all. The all implies that any available port can be used to listen for data connections.

   **Note:** The ndmpd.data_port_range option is persistent across reboots.

Example

```
Filer1> options ndmpd.data_port_range 1024-2048
```
Turning off a data connection specification

You can disable a preferred network interface specification and force the NDMP default interface to be used for data connections.

Step

1. To disable a preferred network interface specification and force the NDMP default interface to be used for data connections, enter the following command:

   \texttt{options ndmpd.preferred_interface disable}

   \textbf{Note:} The default value is \texttt{disable}.

Displaying the general status information about NDMP sessions

You can view the general status information to determine whether the NDMP session is operating as expected.

Step

1. To display general NDMP status information, enter the following command:

   \texttt{ndmpd status}

\begin{example}
\begin{verbatim}
filerA> ndmpd status
ndmpd ON.
Session: 12923
  Active
  version: 4
  Operating on behalf of primary host.
tape device: nrst0a
mover state: Active
data state: Connected
data operation: None
\end{verbatim}
\end{example}

Displaying detailed NDMP session information

You can view detailed NDMP session information to help you debug errors encountered during an NDMP session.

Step

1. To display detailed NDMP session information, enter the following command:
**ndmpd probe [session]**

`session` is the number of the session you want to probe. To display the detailed information about all sessions, do not enter any value for `session`.

### Example

In the following example, the command shows the detailed status of session 4 with an IPv4 control connection and IPv6 data connection.

```bash
filer1> ndmpd probe 7
ndmpd ON.
Session: 7
    isActive: TRUE
    protocol version: 4
    effHost: Local
    authorized: TRUE
    client addr: 192.0.2.65
    spt.device_id: none
    spt.ha: -1
    spt.scsi_id: -1
    spt.scsi_lun: -1
    tape.device: not open
    tape.mode: Read only
    mover.state: Idle
    mover.mode: Read
    mover.pauseReason: N/A
    mover.haltReason: N/A
    mover.recordSize: 0
    mover.recordNum: 0
    mover.bytesMoved: 0
    mover.seekPosition: 0
    mover.bytesLeftToRead: 0
    mover.windowOffset: 0
    mover.windowLength: 0
    mover.position: 0
    mover.setRecordSizeFlag: false
    mover.setWindowFlag: false
    mover.connect.addr_type: LOCAL
    data.operation: None
    data.state: Connected
    data.haltReason: N/A
    data.connect.addr_type: TCP_IPV6
    data.connect.addr: [2001:0db8::10]
    data.connect.port: 63920
    data.bytesProcessed: 0
```

```bash
filerA> ndmpd probe
ndmpd ON.
Session: 12923
    isActive: TRUE
    protocol version: 4
    effHost: Local
```
Optimizing NDMP communication performance

You can optimize the performance of the NDMP socket through which the storage system communicates with the DMA.

About this task

You can optimize performance for either minimal transmission delay or throughput. By default, the performance is optimized for overall throughput. If the communication performance is optimized for minimal transmission delay, the queued packets are sent immediately.

Step

1. To optimize NDMP communication performance, enter the following command:

   ```
   options ndmpd.tcpnodelay.enable {on|off}
   ```

   on optimizes for minimal transmission delay.

   off optimizes for overall throughput.
Terminating an NDMP session

If an NDMP session is not responding, you can terminate it using the `ndmpd kill` command. The `ndmp kill` command allows nonresponding sessions to be cleared without the need for a reboot.

Step

1. To terminate an NDMP session, enter the following command:

   ```bash
   ndmpd kill session
   ```

   `session` is the specific NDMP session you want to terminate.

   **Note:** If you want to terminate all NDMP sessions, use the `ndmpd killall` command.

Displaying the NDMP version

Starting with Data ONTAP 8.2, the storage system supports only NDMP version 4. You can view the latest NDMP version that the storage system is currently set to use.

Step

1. To view the NDMP version, enter the following command:

   ```bash
   ndmpd version
   ```

   The latest version that NDMP currently allows you to use is displayed.

NDMP options

You can use NDMP options to manage NDMP on your storage system.

The following table lists the NDMP options that you can use with the `options` command:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>`ndmpd.access {all</td>
<td>legacy</td>
<td>host[!]=hosts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`ndmpd.authtype {challenge</td>
<td>plaintext</td>
<td>plaintext,challenge}`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`ndmpd.connectlog.enabled {on</td>
<td>off}`</td>
<td>Enables or disables the monitoring of NDMP connections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Default value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndmpd.enable {on</td>
<td>off}</td>
<td>Enables or disables NDMP service on your storage system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndmpd.maxversion</td>
<td>Specifies the highest NDMP version</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong>: Starting with Data ONTAP 8.2, only NDMP version 4 is supported.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndmpd.ignore_ctime.enabled {on</td>
<td>off}</td>
<td>Enables or disables incremental backup of files that have their ctime changed since the previous backup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndmpd.offset_map.enable {on</td>
<td>off}</td>
<td>Enables or disables offset map generation during backup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndmpd.password_length {8</td>
<td>16}</td>
<td>Specifies the length of NDMP password</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndmpd.preferred_interface {interface</td>
<td>disable}</td>
<td>Specifies the preferred network interface to be used for NDMP data connections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndmpd.tcpnodeelay.enable {on</td>
<td>off}</td>
<td>Optimizes the performance of the NDMP socket through which the storage system communicates with the DMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndmpd.tcpwinsize {tcp_window_size}</td>
<td>Specifies the TCP window size for data connection</td>
<td>32768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong>: The valid TCP window size range is 8192 – 7631441.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Default value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndmpd.data_port_range {start_port-end_port</td>
<td>all}</td>
<td>Specifies a port range on which the NDMP server can listen for data connections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>•  <code>start_port</code> and <code>end_port</code> can have values between 1024 and 65535;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>•  <code>start_port</code> must be less than or equal to <code>end_port</code>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>•  It is best to use <code>start_port</code> and <code>end_port</code> values between 18600 and 18699.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NDMP extensions supported by Data ONTAP**

NDMP v4 provides a mechanism for creating NDMP v4 protocol extensions without requiring modifications to the core NDMP v4 protocol.

The following are the NDMP v4 extensions supported by Data ONTAP:

- Restartable backup  
  This extension is not supported by SMTape.
- SnapVault management
- SnapMirror management
- Snapshot management
- CAE (Connection Address Extension) for IPv6 support
Tape backup using NDMP services

You can use NDMP-enabled commercial backup applications to perform network-based tape backup and recovery.

Common NDMP tape backup topologies

NDMP supports a number of topologies and configurations between backup applications and storage systems or other NDMP servers providing data (file systems) and tape services.

Storage system-to-local-tape

In the simplest configuration, a backup application backs up data from a storage system to a tape subsystem attached to the storage system. The NDMP control connection exists across the network boundary. The NDMP data connection that exists within the storage system between the data and tape services is called an NDMP local configuration.

Storage system-to-tape attached to another storage system

A backup application can also back up data from a storage system to a tape library (a medium changer with one or more tape drives) attached to another storage system. In this case, the NDMP data connection between the data and tape services is provided by a TCP/IP network connection. This is called an NDMP three-way storage system-to-storage system configuration.

Storage system-to-network-attached tape library

NDMP-enabled tape libraries provide a variation of the three-way configuration. In this case, the tape library attaches directly to the TCP/IP network and communicates with the backup application and the storage system through an internal NDMP server.

Storage system-to-data server-to-tape or data server-to-storage system-to-tape

NDMP also supports storage system-to-data-server and data-server-to-storage system three-way configurations, although these variants are less widely deployed. Storage system-to-server allows storage system data to be backed up to a tape library attached to the backup application host or to another data server system. The server-to-storage system configuration allows server data to be backed up to a storage system-attached tape library.

Considerations when using NDMP

You have to take into account a list of considerations when starting the NDMP service on your storage system.

• NDMP backup applications require specification of a target system password.
To enable successful authentication by NDMP services on the storage system, you must use either the storage system’s root password or a system-generated NDMP-specific password (to authenticate a non-root user or administrator).

- NDMP services can generate file history data at the request of NDMP backup applications. File history is used by backup applications to enable optimized recovery of selected subsets of data from a backup image. File history generation and processing might be time-consuming and CPU-intensive for both the storage system and the backup application.

  **Note:** SMTape does not support file history.

If your data protection needs are limited to disaster recovery, where the entire backup image will be recovered, you can disable file history generation to reduce backup time. See your backup application documentation to determine if it is possible to disable NDMP file history generation.

  **Note:** When your data protection needs are limited to disaster recovery, it is recommended that you use SMTape to back up data.

- When a SnapMirror destination is backed up to tape, only the data on the volume is backed up. The SnapMirror relationships and the associated metadata are not backed up to tape. Therefore, during restore, only the data on that volume is restored and the associated SnapMirror relationships are not restored.

### Scalability limits for NDMP sessions

The maximum number of NDMP sessions that can be established simultaneously on a storage system depends on the storage system model. This constitutes of 72 NDMP sessions and the number of NDMP sessions required for concurrent replication operations, such as SnapVault and SnapMirror operations.

The number of NDMP sessions required for concurrent replication operations depends on the storage system model.

For more information about the number of concurrent replication operations that can be performed on a storage system, see the *Data ONTAP Data Protection Online Backup and Recovery Guide for 7-Mode*.

### Tape devices and configurations you can use with the storage system

You can use different types of tape devices and configurations on your storage system.

The storage system can read from or write to these devices when using NDMP:

- Stand-alone tape drives or tapes within a tape library attached to the storage system
- Tape drives or tape libraries attached to the workstation that runs the backup application
- Tape drives or tape libraries attached to a workstation or storage system on your network
- NDMP-enabled tape libraries attached to your network

When you use NDMP to back up the storage system to attached tape libraries, you need to set the tape library autoload setting to `Off`. If the autoload setting is `On`, the storage system uses the tape
library the same way it uses a stand-alone tape drive and does not allow medium changer operations to be controlled by the NDMP backup application.

**Naming conventions for tape libraries**

Historically, the following names were always used to refer to tape libraries:

- \texttt{mcn} or /dev/mcn
- \texttt{sptn} or /dev/sptn

In a specific tape library name, \(n\) is a number. For example, mc0, spt0, /dev/mc0, and /dev/spt0 all refer to the same library.

To view the tape libraries recognized by your system, use the \texttt{sysconfig \textendash m} command on the storage system console. To see what names are currently assigned to any libraries, use the \texttt{storage show mc} command on the storage system. Tape aliasing is also used to refer to tape drives, and you can see the aliases of tape drives using the \texttt{storage show tape} command.

**Example**

The following is an example of an output from the \texttt{storage show mc} command:

```
filerA> storage show mc
Media Changer:         2.3
Description:           SPECTRA 10000
Serial Number:         7030290500
World Wide Name:       WWN[2:000:0090a5:00011c]
Alias Name(s):         mc0
Device State:          available (does not support reservations)
```

**Preparing for basic NDMP backup application management**

To enable a storage system for basic management by a commercial NDMP backup application, you must enable the storage system’s NDMP support and specify the backup application’s configured NDMP version, host IP address, and authentication method.

**About this task**

If an operator without root privileges to the storage system is using a backup application, that user must use a storage system-generated NDMP-specific password to perform backup operations on that storage system.

**Steps**

1. To enable NDMP, enter the following command at the console command line of the target storage system:

   \texttt{ndmpd on}
2. To view the NDMP version supported by the storage system, enter the following command:

   `ndmpd version`

   **Note:** Your backup application must support the same NDMP version that is supported by your storage system.

3. To specify a restricted set of NDMP backup application hosts that can connect to the storage system, enter the following command:

   `options ndmpd.access hosts`

   `hosts` is a comma-separated list of host names or IP addresses of nodes permitted to start NDMP sessions with the storage system.

   **Note:** By default, all hosts have NDMP access.

4. Specify the authentication type (plaintext, challenge, or plaintext and challenge) required for an NDMP connection to this storage system.

   **Example**

   The following example shows the authentication type specified is plaintext and challenge:

   `options ndmpd authtype plaintext,challenge`

   This setting must include the authentication type supported by the NDMP backup application.

   **Note:** The challenge authentication type is the default for this option.

5. If operators without root privilege on the storage system are performing tape backup operations through the NDMP backup application, make sure they have a user administration account on the storage system.

   a) If the operator does not have a user administration account on the storage system, enter the following command:

      `useradmin useradd username`

   b) If you want to know the system-generated NDMP-specific password, enter the following command:

      `ndmpd password username`

   Use this user name and password to connect to the storage system to perform NDMP backup and restore operations.

**Related tasks**

- *Enabling and disabling NDMP services* on page 45
- *Specifying a preferred network interface* on page 46
- *Specifying NDMP access by host or interface* on page 42
- *Specifying the NDMP authentication type* on page 43
- *Generating an NDMP-specific password for non-root administrators* on page 45
What environment variables do

Environment variables are used to communicate information about a backup or restore operation between an NDMP-enabled backup application and a storage system.

For example, if a user specifies that a backup application should back up /vol/vol0/etc, the backup application sets the FILESYSTEM environment variable to /vol/vol0/etc. Similarly, if a user specifies that a backup should be a level 1 backup, the backup application sets the LEVEL environment variable to 1 (one).

**Note:** The setting and examining of environment variables are typically transparent to backup administrators; that is, the backup application sets them automatically.

A backup administrator rarely specifies environment variables; however, you might want to change the value of an environment variable from that set by the backup application to characterize or work around a functional or performance problem. For example, an administrator might want to temporarily disable file history generation to determine if the backup application's processing of file history information is contributing to performance issues or functional problems.

Many backup applications provide a means to override or modify environment variables or to specify additional environment variables. For information, see your backup application documentation.

**Related concepts**

*Environment variables supported for dump* on page 69

**Related references**

*Environment variables supported for SMTape* on page 130
Data backup to tape using the dump engine

Dump is a Snapshot copy-based backup and recovery solution from Data ONTAP that helps you to back up files and directories from a Snapshot copy to a tape device and restore the backed up data to a storage system.

You can back up your file system data, such as directories, files, and their associated security settings to a tape device by using the dump backup. You can back up an entire volume, an entire qtree, or a subtree that is neither an entire volume nor an entire qtree.

You can perform a dump backup or restore by using NDMP-compliant backup applications or by using Data ONTAP operating in 7-Mode dump and restore CLI commands.

When you perform a dump backup, you can specify the Snapshot copy to be used for a backup. If you do not specify a Snapshot copy for the backup, the dump engine creates a Snapshot copy for the backup. After the backup operation is completed, the dump engine deletes this Snapshot copy.

You can perform level-0, incremental, or differential backups to tape by using the dump engine.

How a dump backup works

A dump backup writes file system data from disk to tape using a predefined process.

You can back up a volume, a qtree, or a subtree that is neither an entire volume nor an entire qtree.

The following table describes the process that Data ONTAP uses to back up the object indicated by the dump path:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>For less than full volume or full qtree backups, Data ONTAP traverses directories to identify the files to be backed up. If you are backing up an entire volume or qtree, Data ONTAP combines this stage with Stage 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>For a full volume or full qtree backup, Data ONTAP identifies the directories in the volumes or qtrees to be backed up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Data ONTAP writes the directories to tape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Data ONTAP writes the files to tape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Data ONTAP writes the ACL information (if applicable) to tape.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The dump backup uses a Snapshot copy of your data for the backup. Therefore, you do not have to take the storage system or volume offline before initiating the backup.
The dump backup names each Snapshot copy it creates as snapshot_for_backup\.n, where n is an integer starting at 0. Each time the dump backup creates a Snapshot copy, it increments the integer by 1. The storage system resets the integer to 0 when it is rebooted. After the backup operation is completed, the dump engine deletes this Snapshot copy.

When Data ONTAP performs multiple dump backups simultaneously, the dump engine creates multiple Snapshot copies. For example, if Data ONTAP is running two dump backups simultaneously, you find the following Snapshot copies in the volumes from which data is being backed up: snapshot_for_backup.0 and snapshot_for_backup.1

**Note:** When you are backing up from a Snapshot copy, the dump engine does not create an additional Snapshot copy.

The dump engine does not back up inconsistent LUN clones. Inconsistent LUN clones are LUN clones whose backing Snapshot copies are missing and therefore have missing data blocks.

---

### What the dump engine backs up

The dump engine can back up a file, directory, qtree, or an entire volume to a tape.

In addition to backing up data in files, the dump engine can back up the following information about each file, as applicable:

- UNIX GID, owner UID, and file permissions
- UNIX access, creation, and modification time
- File type
- File size
- DOS name, DOS attributes, and creation time
- Access Control Lists (ACLs) with 1024 Access Control Entries (ACEs)

**Note:** If you restore ACLs backed up from storage systems running Data ONTAP 8.2 to storage systems running Data ONTAP 8.1.x and earlier that have an ACE limit lower than 1024, a default ACL is restored.

- Qtree information
- LUN and LUN clones
  
  You can back up only an entire LUN object; you cannot back up a single file within the LUN object. Similarly, you can restore an entire LUN object but not a single file within the LUN.

  **Note:** The dump engine backs up LUN clones as independent LUNs.

When you back up data to tape, the `dump` command does not back up the LUN clones that are inconsistent. For all other LUN clones, the `dump` command locks their backing Snapshot copies to ensure that they do not become inconsistent during the backup.

When you back up a volume SnapMirror destination to tape, only the data on the volume is backed up. The associated metadata is not backed up. Therefore, when you try to restore the volume, only
the data on that volume is restored. Information about the volume SnapMirror relationships is not available in the backup and therefore is not restored.

If you dump a file that has only Windows NT permissions and restore it to a UNIX-style qtree or volume, the file gets the default UNIX permissions for that qtree or volume.

If you dump a file that has only UNIX permissions and restore it to an NTFS-style qtree or volume, the file gets the default Windows permissions for that qtree or volume.

Other dumps and restores preserve permissions.

What increment chains are

An increment chain consists of a series of incremental backups of the same path. Because you can specify any level of backup at any time, you must understand increment chains to be able to perform backups and restores effectively. You can perform nine levels of incremental backup operations.

There are two types of increment chains:

- A consecutive increment chain is a sequence of incremental backups that starts with level 0 and is raised by 1 at each subsequent backup.
- A nonconsecutive increment chain is one in which incremental backups skip levels or have levels that are out of sequence, such as 0, 2, 3, 1, 4, or more commonly, 0, 1, 1 or 0, 1, 2, 1, 2.

Incremental backups base themselves on the most recent lower-level backup. For example, the sequence of backup levels 0, 2, 3, 1, 4 gives two increment chains: 0, 2, 3 and 0, 1, 4. The following table explains the bases of the incremental backups:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Back-up order</th>
<th>Increment level</th>
<th>Increment chain</th>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Files backed up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>Files on the storage system</td>
<td>All files in the back up path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0, 2, 3</td>
<td>The level-0 backup</td>
<td>Files in the backup path created since the level-0 backup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0, 2, 3</td>
<td>The level-2 backup</td>
<td>Files in the backup path created since the level-2 backup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0, 1, 4</td>
<td>The level-0 backup, because that is the most recent level that is lower than the level-1 backup</td>
<td>Files in the backup path created since the level-0 backup, including files that are in the level-2 and level-3 backups</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### How to specify tape devices for the backup

You must specify at least one tape device to do a backup. If you specify more than one tape device, each tape device in the list is used in the order listed to write a tape file.

You can specify two types of tape devices: local and remote.

If the backup requires more tape devices than the number specified, the last tape device is used for all remaining tape files.

**Attention:** If you specify more than one rewind device on the same tape drive, the storage system displays a warning and terminates the `dump` command.

Note that the storage system device names might not be valid on remote tape drive hosts. For tape drives attached to remote hosts, use tape device names that follow the host naming conventions.

### What the `/etc/dumpdates` file is

The `/etc/dumpdates` file enables you to keep track of backups.

It records the following information:

- The name of the backup, which can be one of the following:
  - If you use the `n` option, the name you supply
  - If you use the `Q` option, the volume you are backing up followed by the notation `/all_non_quota_files`
  - If you use neither, the dump path
- The level of the backup
- The time of the Snapshot copy used for the backup

### Reasons to update the `/etc/dumpdates` file

You update the `/etc/dumpdates` file for the following reasons:

- You plan to perform incremental backups.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Back-up order</th>
<th>Increment level</th>
<th>Increment chain</th>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Files backed up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0, 1, 4</td>
<td>The level-1 backup, because it is both of a lower level and more recent than the level-0, level-2, or level-3 backups</td>
<td>Files created since the level-1 backup</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The storage system uses the data in the `/etc/dumpdates` file to determine what to include in incremental backups.

- You want to keep the history of a backup.

**Principles applying to the `/etc/dumpdates` file**

The following principles apply to the `/etc/dumpdates` file:

- If the `/etc/dumpdates` file does not exist when you try to update it, the storage system creates it.
- You can edit the `/etc/dumpdates` file manually, if needed.
- A new backup of the same path and level overwrites the old entry.

**Example**

An `/etc/dumpdates` file lists one backup per line. Each line contains the name of the backup, followed by the level of the backup, then the date of the backup.

```
/vol/vol1/ 0 Tue Jul 24 22:07:48 2001
/vol/vol0/ 0 Tue Jul 24 21:06:53 2001
/vol/vol0/etc 0 Tue Jul 24 19:06:15 2001
my_named_dump 0 Tue Jul 24 20:40:09 2001
/vol/vol0/all_non_quota_files 0 Tue Jul 24 20:54:06 2001
/vol/vol0/home 0 Tue Jul 24 21:06:39 2001
/vol/vol1/ 1 Tue Jul 24 22:08:09 2001
/vol/vol1/ 2 Tue Jul 24 22:08:20 2001
my_named_dump 1 Tue Jul 24 22:12:26 2001
/vol/vol0/home 5 Tue Jul 24 22:12:45 2001
```

**What the blocking factor is**

A tape block is 1,024 bytes of data. During a tape backup or restore, you can specify the number of tape blocks that are transferred in each read/write operation. This number is called the blocking factor.

Data ONTAP 8.1 supports a blocking factor between the range of 4 KB to 256 KB. The default blocking factor is 63 KB. If you plan to restore a backup to a system other than the system that did the backup, the restore system must support the blocking factor that you used for the backup. For example, if you use a blocking factor of 128, the system on which you restore that backup must support a blocking factor of 128.

During an NDMP backup, the `MOVER_RECORD_SIZE` determines the blocking factor. Data ONTAP allows a maximum value of 256 KB for `MOVER_RECORD_SIZE`. 
Considerations before using the dump backup

Before backing up data using the `dump` command, you must have a clear idea of how much data you will be backing up and how many tapes you will need to store the data.

Determining the amount of backup data

Before you enter the `dump` command, it is helpful to estimate the amount of backup data so that you can determine the number of tape files and the number of tapes required for the backup.

Step

1. For each item that you want to back up, enter the following command:

   ```
   df path_name
   ```

   *path_name* is the name of the path.

   **Note:** For multiple items, such as multiple volumes, add the data for each item to determine the total amount of data to be backed up.

Estimating the number of tapes for the backup

You must estimate the number of tapes required for the backup before executing the `dump` command. This estimate helps you to ensure that the `dump` command does not fail because it runs out of tapes. It also helps you to load the required number of tapes in the tape drives or libraries in advance for an unattended backup.

About this task

If you initiate the `dump` command from the console and have not loaded enough tapes, Data ONTAP prompts you to load additional tapes. However, if you initiate the `dump` command from a Remote Shell connection and have not loaded enough tapes, you do not see the prompts from Data ONTAP and the `dump` command terminates.

Steps

1. Determine the capacity of the tape device you are using for the backup by entering the following command:

   ```
   sysconfig -t
   ```

2. Determine the amount of data to be backed up.

3. Divide the amount of data by the capacity of the tape.

4. If your estimate indicates that your data will nearly fill the last tape, add a tape to the estimate.
This avoids a backup failure if the backup exceeds your estimate. This is especially important when using compression, because compression rates vary based on the data.

**Related tasks**

*Determining the amount of backup data* on page 64

### Scalability limits for dump backup and restore sessions

You must be aware of the maximum number of dump backup and restore sessions that can be performed simultaneously on storage systems of different system memory capacities. This maximum number depends on the system memory of a storage system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System memory of a storage system</th>
<th>Total number of dump backup and restore sessions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 16 GB</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater than or equal to 16 GB but less than 24 GB</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater than or equal to 24 GB</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** If you use `ndmpcopy` command to copy data within storage systems, two sessions are established: dump backup and dump restore.

**Note:** The number of dump backup and restore sessions indicate backup and restore operations initiated by NDMP as well as the `dump` and `restore` commands.

You can obtain the system memory of your storage system by using the `sysconfig -a` command (available through the nodeshell). For more information about using this command, see the man pages.

### When to restart a dump backup

A dump backup sometimes does not finish because of internal or external errors, such as tape write errors, power outages, accidental user interruptions, or internal inconsistency on the storage system. If your backup fails for one of these reasons, you can restart it.

You can choose to interrupt and restart a backup to avoid periods of heavy traffic on the storage system or to avoid competition for other limited resources on the storage system, such as a tape drive. You can interrupt a long backup and restart it later if a more urgent restore (or backup) requires the same tape drive. Restartable backups persist across reboots.

You can restart an aborted backup to tape only if the following conditions are true:

- The aborted backup is in phase IV.
- All the associated Snapshot copies that were locked by the `dump` command are available.
• File history must be enabled before performing restartable backups.

Starting with Data ONTAP 7.2.3, you can restart dumps of volumes containing qtree SnapMirror destinations.

Dumps of volumes containing qtree SnapMirror destinations read data from multiple Snapshot copies and write them onto a tape. When such a dump operation is aborted and left in a restartable state, the associated Snapshot copies are locked. These Snapshot copies are released after the backup context is deleted. To view the list of locked Snapshot copies, run the `backup status` command.

```
Example

filer> backup status 2

State: RESTARTABLE              Type:    ndmp
Path: /vol/vol1                 Level: 0
Snapshot: filer(0101184236)_vol1_filer_svp-dst.0
Snapshot: snapshot_for_backup.9 [Dec 27 00:41]
Options: b=63, X
Devices: [none]
Completed: 1 tapefile(s)
Last Update: Thu Dec 27 00:41:23 2007
```

The backup status output provides the following information:

- **State**: The state of the dump: ACTIVE or RESTARTABLE.
- **Type**: The type of invocation of dump: CLI or NDMP.
- **Path**: The dump path.
- **Level**: The level of the dump (0 through 9).
- **Snapshot**: The Snapshot copies of the path that is being backed up.
- **Options**: All the options specified for the backup and their respective parameters.
- **Devices**: The current device to which the dump is writing.
- **Completed**: The number tape files that have already been copied.
- **Last Update**: The time and date of the last completed update.

**Related tasks**

*Restarting a dump command backup* on page 107
How a dump restore works

A dump restore writes file system data from tape to disk using a predefined process.

The process in the following table shows how the dump restore works:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Data ONTAP catalogs the files that need to be extracted from the tape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Data ONTAP creates directories and empty files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Data ONTAP reads a file from tape, writes it to disk, and sets the permissions (including ACLs) on it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Data ONTAP repeats stages 2 and 3 until all the specified files are copied from the tape.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What the dump engine restores

The dump engine enables you to recover all the information that you backed up.

The dump engine can recover the following data:

- Contents of files and directories
- UNIX file permissions
- ACLs

If you restore a file that has only UNIX file permissions into an NTFS qtree or volume, the file has no Windows NT ACLs. The storage system uses only the UNIX file permissions on this file until you create a Windows NT ACL on it.

**Attention:** Data ONTAP 7.3 and later releases support more than 192 Access Control Entries (ACEs) per ACL, whereas earlier versions support only a maximum of 192. Therefore, any data migration from Data ONTAP 7.3 or later releases to an earlier release will result in loss of ACLs.

**Note:** If you restore ACLs backed up from storage systems running Data ONTAP 8.2 to storage systems running Data ONTAP 8.1.x and earlier that have an ACE limit lower than 1024, a default ACL is restored.

- Qtree information
  Qtree information is used only if a qtree is restored to the root of a volume. Qtree information is not used if a qtree is restored to a lower directory, such as /vs1/vol1/subdir/lowerdird, and it ceases to be a qtree.
- All other file and directory attributes
- Windows NT streams
• LUNs
  • A LUN must be restored to a volume level or a qtree level for it to remain as a LUN. If it is restored to a directory, it is restored as a file because it does not contain any valid metadata.
• Clustered Data ONTAP volume can be restored to a 7-Mode volume.
• SnapLock volumes are restored as normal read/write volumes.
• The destination volume for a restore operation might have files with mandatory or advisory locks. While performing restore operation to such a destination volume, the dump engine ignores these locks.

You can restore data from previous versions of Data ONTAP using the dump engine. If you want to perform an incremental restore to a storage system running Data ONTAP 6.2 or later using data backed up from a storage system running a version of Data ONTAP earlier than 6.2, you can do one of the following:
• You must perform a level 0 restore and incremental restores before you upgrade to Data ONTAP 6.2 or later.
• You must perform a level 0 restore and incremental restores after you upgrade to Data ONTAP 6.2 or later.

Performing a level 0 restore, upgrading Data ONTAP software, and then performing incremental restores will not restore the incremental backups because the data is in a different format from the level 0 restore. In such a case, you have to repeat the level 0 restore before you can restore incremental backups.

Considerations before restoring data

You can restore the backed up data to its original path or to a different destination. If you are restoring the backed up data to a different destination, you must prepare the destination for the restore.

Before restoring data either to its original path or to a different destination, you must have the following information and meet the following requirements:
• The level of the restore
• The path into which you are restoring the data
• The blocking factor used during the backup
• If you are doing an incremental restore, all tapes must be in the backup chain.
• A tape drive that is available and compatible with the tape to be restored from.

Before restoring data to a different destination, you must perform the following operations:
• If you are restoring a volume, you must create a new volume.
• If you are restoring a qtree or a directory, you must rename or move files that are likely to have the same names as files you are restoring.
Attention: If a restored file has the same name as an existing file, the existing file is overwritten by the restored file. However, the directories are not overwritten.

To rename a file, directory, or qtree during restore without using DAR, you must set the EXTRACT environment variable to E.

Required space on the destination storage system
You need about 100 MB more space on the destination storage system than the amount of data to be restored.

Attention: Restore checks for volume space and inode availability on the destination volume when the restore operation starts. Setting the FORCE environment variable to Y causes the restore operation to skip checks for volume space and inode availability on the destination path. If there is not enough volume space or inodes available on the destination volume, the restore operation recovers as much data allowed by the destination volume space and inode availability. The restore operation stops when there is no more volume space or inodes left.

How to perform a dump backup and restore using NDMP services
You can perform a dump backup or restore by using NDMP-compliant backup applications.

Data ONTAP provides a set of environment variables that enable you to perform a tape backup and restore using NDMP services. The dump engine-based restore using NDMP also supports enhanced direct access recovery (DAR), which enables directory DAR and DAR of files with NT streams.

You can also transfer file system data between storage systems by using the ndmpcopy command.

Environment variables supported for dump
Data ONTAP supports environment variables for dump, which have an associated default value. However, you can manually modify these default values.

If you manually modify the values set by the backup application, the application might behave unpredictably. This is because the dump or restore operations might not be doing what the backup application expected them to do. But in some cases, judicious modifications might help in identifying or working around problems.

The following table contains descriptions of what the environment variables supported by Data ONTAP do if they are used:

Note: In most cases, variables that have Y or N values also accept T or F values, respectively.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment variable</th>
<th>Valid values</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACL_START</td>
<td>return_only</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Created by the backup operation, the ACL_START variable is an offset value used by a direct access restore or restartable NDMP backup operation. The offset value is the byte offset in the dump file where the ACL data (Pass V) begins and is returned at the end of a backup. For a direct access restore operation to correctly restore backed up data, the ACL_START value must be passed to the restore operation when it begins. An NDMP restartable backup operation uses the ACL_START value to tell the backup application where the nonrestartable portion of the backup stream begins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASE_DATE</td>
<td>0, -1, or DUMP_DATE value</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>Specifies the start date for incremental backups. There is no equivalent option for the dump command. When set to -1, the BASE_DATE incremental specifier is disabled. When set to 0 on a level 0 backup, incremental backups are enabled. Subsequent to the initial backup, the value of the DUMP_DATE variable from the previous incremental backup is assigned to the BASE_DATE variable. These variables are an alternative to the /etc/dumpdates file for controlling incremental backups. These variables are an alternative to the LEVEL/UPDATE based incremental backups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| DEBUG                | Y or N       | N       | Specifies that debugging information is printed.  
**Note:** There is no command line equivalent for the DEBUG variable. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment variable</th>
<th>Valid values</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DIRECT</td>
<td>Y or N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Specifies that a restore should fast-forward directly to the location on the tape where the file data resides instead of scanning the entire tape. For direct access recovery to work, the backup application must provide positioning information. If this variable is set to Y, the backup application will specify the file or directory names and the positioning information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMP_NAME</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Specifies the name for a multiple subtree backup. The DMP_NAME variable is equivalent to the n option of the dump command. This variable is mandatory for multiple subtree backups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUMP_DATE</td>
<td>return_value</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>You do not change this variable directly. It is created by the backup if the BASE_DATE variable is set to a value other than -1. The DUMP_DATE variable is derived by prefixing the 32-bit level value to a 32-bit time value computed by the dump software. The level is incremented from the last level value passed into the BASE_DATE variable. The resulting value is used as the BASE_DATE value on a subsequent incremental backup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment variable</td>
<td>Valid values</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| ENHANCED_DAR_ENABLED           | Y or N       | N       | Specifies if enhanced DAR functionality is instantiated. Enhanced DAR functionality supports directory DAR, and DAR of files with NT Streams. It provides performance improvements. Enhanced DAR during restore is possible only if the following conditions are met:  
  • Data ONTAP supports enhanced DAR in Data ONTAP 6.4 or later  
  • File history is enabled (HIST=Y) during the backup  
  • The ndmpd.offset_map.enable option is set to "on"  
  • ENHANCED_DAR_ENABLED variable is set to "Y" during restore |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment variable</th>
<th>Valid values</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| EXCLUDE              | pattern_string | none    | Specifies files or directories that are excluded when backing up data. The EXCLUDE variable is equivalent to the x option of the dump command. The exclude list is a comma-separated list of file or directory names. If the name of a file or directory matches one of the names in the list, it is excluded from the backup. The following are rules for specifying names in the exclude list:  
  - The exact name of the file or directory must be used.  
  - An asterisk (*) is a wildcard character. The asterisk must be either the first or the last character of the string. Each string can have up to two asterisks.  
  - A comma in a file or directory name must be preceded with a backslash.  
  - The exclude list can contain up to 32 names. |
<p>| EXTRACT              | Y, N, or E   | N       | Specifies that subtrees of a backed-up data set are to be restored. The EXTRACT variable is equivalent to the x option of the restore command. The backup application specifies the names of the subtrees to be extracted. If a file name specified matches a directory whose contents were backed up, the directory is recursively extracted. To rename a file, directory, or qtree during restore without using DAR, you must set the EXTRACT environment variable to E. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment variable</th>
<th>Valid values</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EXTRACT_ACL</td>
<td>Y or N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Specifies that ACLs from the backed up file are restored on a restore operation. The EXTRACT_ACL variable is equivalent to the A option of the restore command. The default is to restore ACLs when restoring data, except for DARs (DIRECT=Y).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILESYSTEM</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Specifies the path name of the root of the data that is being backed up. For example, /vol/vol0/etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORCE</td>
<td>Y or N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>The FORCE variable is equivalent to the F option of the restore command. Determines if the restore operation must check for volume space and inode availability on the destination volume. Setting this variable to Y causes the restore operation to skip checks for volume space and inode availability on the destination path. If there is not enough volume space or inodes available on the destination volume, the restore operation recovers as much data allowed by the destination volume space and inode availability. The restore operation stops when there is no more volume space or inodes left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment variable</td>
<td>Valid values</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| HIST                 | Y or N       | N       | Specifies that file history information is sent to the backup application. Most commercial backup applications set the HIST variable to Y. If you want to increase the speed of a backup operation, or you want to troubleshoot a problem with the file history collection, you can set this variable to N.  
**Note:** You should not set the HIST variable to Y if the backup application does not support file history. |
<p>| IGNORE_CTIME         | Y or N       | N       | Specifies that a file is not incrementally backed up if only its ctime value has changed since the previous incremental backup. Some applications, such as virus scanning software, change the ctime value of a file within the inode, even though the file or its attributes have not changed. As a result, an incremental backup might back up files which have not changed. The IGNORE_CTIME variable should be specified only if incremental backups are taking an unacceptable amount of time or space because the ctime value was modified. |
| IGNORE_QTREES        | Y or N       | N       | Specifies that the restore operation does not restore qtree information from backed up qtrees. The IGNORE_QTREES variable is equivalent to the Q option of the restore command. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment variable</th>
<th>Valid values</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LEVEL</td>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Specifies the backup level. Level 0 copies the entire data set. Incremental backup levels, specified by values above 0, copy all files new or modified since the last incremental backup. For example, a level 1 backs up new or modified files since the level 0 backup, a level 2 backs up new or modified files since the level 1 backup, and so on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST</td>
<td>Y or N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Lists the backed-up file names and inode numbers without actually restoring the data. The LIST variable is equivalent to the <code>t</code> option of the <code>restore</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST_QTREES</td>
<td>Y or N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Lists the backed-up qtrees without actually restoring the data. The LIST_QTREES variable is equivalent to the <code>T</code> option of the <code>restore</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MULTI_SUBTREE_NAMES</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Specifies that the backup is a multiple subtree backup. The MULTI_SUBTREE_NAMES variable is equivalent to the <code>l</code> option of the <code>dump</code> command. Multiple subtrees are specified in the string which is a newline-separated, null-terminated list of subtree names. Subtrees are specified by path names relative to their common root directory, which must be specified as the last element of the list. If you use this variable, you must also use the DMP_NAME variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment variable</td>
<td>Valid values</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDMP_UNICODE_FH</td>
<td>Y or N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Specifies that a Unicode name is included in addition to the NFS name of the file in the file history information. This option is not used by most backup applications and should not be set unless the backup application is designed to receive these additional file names. The HIST variable must also be set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDMP_VERSION</td>
<td>return_only</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>You should not modify the NDMP_VERSION variable. Created by the backup operation, the NDMP_VERSION variable returns the NDMP version. Data ONTAP sets the NDMP_VERSION variable during a backup for internal use and to pass to a backup application for informational purposes. The NDMP version of an NDMP session is not set with this variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO_ACLS</td>
<td>Y or N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Specifies that ACLs not be copied when backing up data. The NO_ACLS variable is equivalent to the A option of the dump command. Ordinarily a backup using the dump command writes out metadata related to Windows ACLs. The NO_ACLS variable stops this information from being backed up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment variable</td>
<td>Valid values</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NON_QUOTA_TREE</td>
<td>Y or N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Specifies that files and directories in qtrees be ignored when backing up data. The NON_QUOTA_TREE variable is equivalent to the q option of the dump command. When set to Y, items in qtrees in the data set specified by the FILESYSTEM variable are not backed up. This variable has an effect only if the FILESYSTEM variable specifies an entire volume. The NON_QUOTA_TREE variable only works on a level-0 backup and does not work if the MULTI_SUBTREE_NAMES variable is specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOWRITE</td>
<td>Y or N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Specifies that the restore operation not write data to the disk. The NOWRITE variable is equivalent to the n option of the restore command. This variable is used for debugging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATHNAME_SEPARATOR</td>
<td>return_value</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Specifies the pathname separator character. This character depends upon the file system being backed up. For Data ONTAP, the character &quot;/&quot; is assigned to this variable. NDMP server sets this variable prior to starting a tape backup operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment variable</td>
<td>Valid values</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECURSIVE</td>
<td>Y or N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Specifies that directory entries during a DAR restore be expanded. The DIRECT and ENHANCED_DAR_ENABLED environment variables must be enabled (set to Y) as well. If the RECURSIVE variable is disabled (set to N), only the permissions and ACLs for all the directories in the original source path are restored from tape, not the contents of the directories. If the RECURSIVE variable is N or the RECOVER_FULL_PATHS variable is Y, the recovery path must end with the original path.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** If the RECURSIVE variable is disabled and if there are more than one recovery path, all the recovery paths must be contained within the longest of the recovery paths. Otherwise, an error message is displayed.

For example, the following are valid recovery paths as all the recovery paths are within foo/dir1/deepdir/myfile:

- /foo
- /foo/dir
- /foo/dir1/deepdir
- /foo/dir1/deepdir/myfile

The following are invalid recovery paths:

- /foo
- /foo/dir
- /foo/dir1/myfile
- /foo/dir2
- /foo/dir2/myfile
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment variable</th>
<th>Valid values</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RECOVER_FULL_PATHS</td>
<td>Y or N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Specifies that full recovery path will have their permissions and ACLs restored after the DAR. DIRECT and ENHANCED_DAR_ENABLED must be enabled (set to Y) as well. If RECOVER_FULL_PATHS is Y, recovery path must end with the original path. If directories already exist on the destination volume, their permissions and ACLs will not be restored from tape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TYPE</td>
<td>dump or smtape</td>
<td>dump</td>
<td>Specifies the type of backup you can choose to perform tape backup and restore operations. Data ONTAP supports two types of backup: the dump backup and SMTape backup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPDATE</td>
<td>Y or N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Updates the metadata information to enable LEVEL based incremental backup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VERBOSE</td>
<td>Y or N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Increases the log messages while performing a tape backup or restore operation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Enabling or disabling enhanced DAR functionality**

Enhanced direct access recovery (DAR) functionality provides support for directory DAR and DAR of files with NT Streams. You can enable or disable enhanced DAR functionality by using the options ndmpd.offset_map.enable command. By default, enhanced DAR functionality is enabled.

**About this task**

Enhanced direct access recovery (DAR) functionality is supported only for the NDMP-initiated dump backup and restore and provides improved restore performance. This feature is not supported in SMTape backup and restore.

Because an offset map has to be created and written onto tape, enabling enhanced DAR functionality might impact the backup performance.

**Note:** You should enable or disable this functionality before you initiate the NDMP dump operation.
Step

1. To enable enhanced DAR functionality on your storage system, enter the following command:

   `options ndmpd.offset_map.enable [on|off]`

   * on enables enhanced DAR functionality.
   * off disables enhanced DAR functionality.

Related concepts

* Considerations when using NDMP on page 54

What the ndmpcopy command does

The `ndmpcopy` command enables you to transfer file system data between storage systems that support NDMP v3 or v4.

The `ndmpcopy` command functions as a simple NDMP data management application (backup application) that performs data transfers by initiating a backup operation on the source storage system and a recovery operation on the destination storage system. The command establishes control connections to the storage systems and facilitates data connection establishment. After connections are established, it facilitates data transfer. You can use host names or IPv4 addresses of source and destination storage systems in the `ndmpcopy` command.

Starting with Data ONTAP 7.3.3, the `ndmpcopy` command supports IPv6 addresses of storage systems also. You can use IPv6 addresses to establish control connections to source and destination storage systems and can request the `ndmpcopy` command to use an IPv6 address mode to establish the data connection.

Using the `ndmpcopy` command, you can perform both full and incremental data transfers; however, incremental transfers are limited to a maximum of two levels (one full and up to two incremental backups). You can transfer full or partial volumes, qtrees, directories, or individual files.

You cannot perform a block-level transfer using the `ndmpcopy` command.

Transferring data using ndmpcopy

You can run the `ndmpcopy` command at the command line of the source storage system, the destination storage system, or a storage system that is neither the source nor the destination of the data transfer. You can also run `ndmpcopy` on a single storage system that is both the source and the destination of the data transfer.

Step

1. To transfer data within a storage system or between storage systems using `ndmpcopy`, enter the following command:

   `ndmpcopy [options][source_filer:]source_path [destination_filer:]destination_path [-mcs {inet/inet6}][-mcd {inet/inet6}][-md {inet/inet6}]`
You can specify one or more options in the `ndmpcopy` command. The following table lists the available options:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>-sa</code> <em>username:</em>[password]</td>
<td>Source authorization that specifies the user name and password for connecting to the source storage system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> For a user without root privilege, you must specify the user's system-generated NDMP-specific password and not the regular storage system account password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-da</code> <em>username:</em>[password]</td>
<td>Destination authorization that specifies the user name and password for connecting to the destination storage system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-st</code> {md5</td>
<td>text}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> md5 is the default authentication type used. The md5 authentication exchanges the user name and password in encrypted form. The text authentication exchanges the user name and password in clear text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-dt</code> {md5</td>
<td>text}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-l</code></td>
<td>Sets the dump level used for the transfer to the specified value of level Valid values for level are 0, 1, and 2, where 0 indicates a full transfer and 1 or 2 an incremental transfer. The default is 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-d</code></td>
<td>Enables generation of ndmpcopy debug log messages ndmpcopy debug log files appear in the root volume <code>/etc/log</code> directory. The ndmpcopy debug log file names are in the form <code>ndmpcopy.yyyyymmdd</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-f</td>
<td>Enables forced mode. This mode enables overwriting system files in the <code>/etc</code> directory on the root volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-h</td>
<td>Prints the help message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-p</td>
<td>Prompts you to enter the password for source and destination authorization. This password overrides the password specified for <code>-sa</code> and <code>-da</code> options. <strong>Note:</strong> You can use this option only when the command is running in an interactive console.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-exclude</td>
<td>Excludes specified files or directories from the path specified for data transfer. The value can be a comma-separated list of directory or file names such as &quot;<em>.pst&quot; or &quot;:</em>.txt&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- `source_filer` and `destination_filer` can be host names or IP addresses.

The `ndmpcopy` command determines the address mode for control connections as follows:

- When an IP address (IPv4 or IPv6) is specified instead of the host name, the addressing mode for the control connection is the corresponding IP address type.
- When a host name is specified and it resolves to both IPv6 and IPv4 addresses, IPv6 addressing mode is used.

You can override these rules by using the `-mcs` and `-mcd` options.

- `source_path` and `destination_path` are the absolute path names of the directories to be used during the data transfer.
- `-mcs` specifies the preferred addressing mode for the control connection to the source storage system.  
  `inet` indicates an IPv4 address mode and `inet6` indicates an IPv6 address mode.
- `-mcd` specifies the preferred addressing mode for the control connection to the destination storage system.  
  `inet` indicates an IPv4 address mode and `inet6` indicates an IPv6 address mode.
- `-md` specifies the preferred addressing mode for communication between the source and the destination storage systems.  
  `inet` indicates an IPv4 address mode and `inet6` indicates an IPv6 address mode.

If you do not use the `-md` option in the `ndmpcopy` command, the addressing mode for the data connection is determined as follows:
If either of the addresses specified for the control connections is an IPv6 address, the address mode for the data connection is IPv6.

If both the addresses specified for the control connections are IPv4 addresses, the ndmpcopy command first attempts an IPv6 address mode for the data connection. If that fails, the command uses an IPv4 address mode.

When a DNS name is specified for the control connections, the ndmpcopy command attempts an IPv6 DNS lookup followed by an IPv4 DNS lookup. The address mode for the data connection is determined by the outcome of the DNS lookup.

**Note:** An IPv6 address, if specified, must be enclosed within square brackets.

**Related tasks**

*Generating an NDMP-specific password for non-root administrators* on page 45

**Related references**

*Use cases for ndmpcopy* on page 84

**Use cases for ndmpcopy**

You can migrate data from the source path to a destination path on the same storage system or to a different destination path on a remote host. You can also migrate data from a source path on a remote host to a destination path on the same host or to a destination path on a remote host.

In these examples, `myhost` is used for a local storage system and `remotehost1` and `remotehost2` are used for remote storage systems. If you specify host names when you use the ndmpcopy command, the storage system running the ndmpcopy command should be able to resolve these names to their IP addresses.

**Example of migrating data from a source path to a different destination path on the same storage system**

This sample command migrates data from a source path (`source_path`) to a different destination path (`destination_path`) on the same storage system (`myhost`).

```
myhost>ndmpcopy -sa username:password -da username:password
myhost:/vol/vol0/source_path myhost:/vol/vol0/destination_path
```

The following shorter form of the command achieves the same purpose:

```
myhost>ndmpcopy /vol/vol0/source_path
/vol/vol0/destination_path
```

Because you are running the ndmpcopy command on `myhost` and the source and destination storage system are the same as `myhost`, you can omit the source and destination storage
system names on the `ndmpcopy` command line. When your `ndmpcopy` command is running on the same storage system as the source storage system or destination storage system, you can also omit the `-sa` or `-da` options.

**Example of migrating data from a source path to a different destination path on a remote host**

This sample command migrates data from a source path (`source_path`) to a different destination path (`destination_path`) on `remotehost1`.

```
myhost>ndmpcopy -da username:password /vol/vol0/source_path
remotehost1:/vol/vol0/destination_path
```

The destination storage system must be specified in this case, because it is a remote storage system. The destination authorization is needed, but not the source authorization.

**Example of migrating data from a source path on remote host to a destination path on the local storage system**

This sample command migrates data from a source path (`source_path`) on `remotehost2` to a destination path (`destination_path`) on `myhost`.

```
myhost>ndmpcopy -sa username:password -st text
remotehost2:/vol/vol0/source_path /vol/vol0/destination_path
```

The source authentication type specified by `-st` is text. The `ndmpcopy` command tool running on `myhost` will authenticate with the source storage system by using text authentication.

**Example of migrating data from a source path on a remote host to a destination path on another remote host**

This sample command migrates data from a source path (`source_path`) on `remotehost1` to a destination path (`destination_path`) on `remotehost2`.

```
myhost>ndmpcopy -sa username:password -da username:password -l 1
remotehost1:/vol/vol0/source_path
remotehost2:/vol/vol0/destination_path
```

The `-l 1` option is used to do a level 1 transfer.
Example of overwriting the /etc directory during the root volume migration

Without the -f option, the /etc directory and its contents on the root volume of remotehost1 are protected from being overwritten with the /etc directory from myhost. This helps prevent unintentional changing of the system characteristics after the root volume migration is completed.

myhost>ndmpcopy -da username:password /vol/rootvol
remotehost1:/vol/rootvol

To intentionally overwrite the /etc directory during the root volume migration, use the -f flag as shown in the following example.

myhost>ndmpcopy -da username:password -f /vol/rootvol
remotehost1:/vol/rootvol

Example of the ndmpcopy command where the address modes are explicitly set to IPv6

This sample command explicitly sets the control connections and the data connection to use IPv6 address mode. In this command remotehost1 is the host name that resolves to an IPv6 address.

myhost>ndmpcopy -sa username:password -da username:password
-l 0 -mcs inet6 -mcd inet6 -md inet6 remotehost1:/vol/vol0/source_path [2001:0db8::10]:/vol/vol0/destination_path

Displaying file history statistics

You can view detailed statistics about file history performance of currently active dump sessions using the stats show ndmp command. SMTape does not support file history and therefore SMTape initiated backups do not have any file history statistics associated with them.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   stats show ndmp

   The output of the stats show ndmp command includes the following statistics:

   • Total number of directory file history entries generated
   • Total number of normal file history entries generated
   • Total number of messages sent to the file history thread
   • Minimum, maximum, and average delay times for adding file history entries
- Minimum, maximum, and average delay times for the file history thread to send messages to the NDMP thread
- Total number of file history flush calls
- Minimum, maximum, and average flush times
- Total number of times the dump thread had to block because of slow processing by the file history thread
- Maximum number of outstanding buffers to the file history thread

### Sample output of the stat show ndmp command

```
filer*> stats show ndmp
ndmp:Session 01:dir_buffers_sent:19
ndmp:Session 01:node_buffers_sent:0
ndmp:Session 01:dir_send_was_blocked:2
ndmp:Session 01:node_send_was_blocked:0
ndmp:Session 01:dir_flush_calls:0
ndmp:Session 01:node_flush_calls:0
ndmp:Session 01:num_node_entries:2731
ndmp:Session 01:num_dir_entries:104362
ndmp:Session 01:dir_entry_2fh_min_latency:0ms
ndmp:Session 01:dir_entry_2fh_max_latency:200ms
ndmp:Session 01:dir_entry_2fh_ave_latency:0ms
ndmp:Session 01:dir_entry_2fh_tot_latency:419ms
ndmp:Session 01:num_node_entries_2fh:2731
ndmp:Session 01:node_entry_2fh_min_latency:0ms
ndmp:Session 01:node_entry_2fh_max_latency:1ms
ndmp:Session 01:node_entry_2fh_ave_latency:0ms
ndmp:Session 01:node_entry_2fh_tot_latency:1ms
ndmp:Session 01:num_dir_entries_2ndmp:36
ndmp:Session 01:dir_entry_2ndmp_min_latency:19ms
ndmp:Session 01:dir_entry_2ndmp_max_latency:212ms
ndmp:Session 01:dir_entry_2ndmp_ave_latency:61ms
ndmp:Session 01:dir_entry_2ndmp_tot_latency:2598ms
ndmp:Session 01:num_node_entries_2ndmp:0
ndmp:Session 01:node_entry_2ndmp_min_latency:0ms
ndmp:Session 01:node_entry_2ndmp_max_latency:0ms
ndmp:Session 01:node_entry_2ndmp_ave_latency:0ms
ndmp:Session 01:node_entry_2ndmp_tot_latency:0ms
ndmp:Session 01:max_queue_depth:16
ndmp:Session 01:fh_queue_full_cnt:2
```

At the end of the backup session, the file history statistics is updated in the `etc/log/backup` file.
How to perform a dump backup using the CLI

You can perform a file system backup of your data to tape by using the `dump` command.

What the dump command syntax is

The Data ONTAP `dump` command has a defined syntax that consists of a set of options.

You can enter the `dump` command any time the tape devices you want to use are free to back up data in a specified path. After the `dump` command is finished, the data in the path is written to the tape.

You can run up to eight `dump` commands (depending on the hardware you are using) in parallel on up to eight tape drives, one command per drive. Parallel backups increase throughput.

The `dump` command syntax is as follows:

```
dump options parameters dump_path
```

The following list describes the various `dump` command options:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>backup</td>
<td>Level 0 is a full backup; levels 1 through 9 are for incremental backups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Does not back up ACLs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The blocking factor. Parameter: The number of 1-KB blocks in each write operation. For a storage system, the range is 4 through 256, and the default is 63.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies the number of tape blocks to be written to a tape file before starting a new tape file. Parameter: The number of tape blocks in a tape file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies the tape device for the backup. (mandatory) Parameter: At least one tape device name as a parameter. Separate additional tape device names with commas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Backs up only specific files and directories in the dump path. You must use the <code>n</code> option when using the <code>l</code> option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies to provide a name for the backup to be recorded in the <code>/etc/dumpdates</code> file. It takes a string as a parameter. It is required if you use the <code>l</code> option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Backs up all data in the specified volume that does not reside in a qtree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Updates the <code>/etc/dumpdates</code> file. You must use this option if you plan to perform incremental backups in the future.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Excludes specified files from the backup.

Parameter: A string that specifies the exclusion prefixes or suffixes.

Note: Not all options are mandatory, and some do not have any parameters.

The following list describes the rules for entering the dump command:

- You can list one or more options.
- You must list all options together; do not separate the options by commas or spaces.
- You can list the options in any order.
- You must include a backup level and a tape file in the options.
- parameters can be one parameter or a list of parameters, each of which is associated with an option.
- List all parameters in the same order as their corresponding options.
- Separate each parameter with one or more spaces.
- If the parameter is a list, use commas to separate the items in the list.
- dump_path is the complete path name of the volume, directory, or qtree batch file to be backed up by the dump command.
- Always precede the volume name by /vol/ even if the volume is a root volume, because between different levels of backups, you could have changed the root volume.

### Example of a dump command

dump 0fb rst0a 63 /vol/vol0/

The following list describes the elements of the command line:

0    Does a full backup.

f    Specifies that a tape device is supplied in the command line. Its parameter is rst0a.

b    Specifies that a blocking factor is supplied in the command line.

63   The blocking factor.

/vol/vol0/  The dump path. This command backs up to tape all files and directories in the vol0 volume.

### Related concepts

- What increment chains are on page 61
- How to specify tape devices for the backup on page 62

### Related tasks

- Specifying the backup level on page 91
Where to enter the dump command

You can enter the `dump` command through a Remote Shell connection, such as through the `rsh` command, through a Telnet session accessing the storage system console, or through the storage system console directly.

**Note:** Other than potential problems associated with any remote connection, console access through a Telnet session and direct console connection to the storage system behave the same way.

**Benefits of entering the dump command through a Remote Shell connection**

Entering the `dump` command through a Remote Shell connection gives you these benefits:

- When the `dump` command is in progress, you can still use the console to manage the storage system.
  
  If the `dump` command entered on the console is backing up a large number of files, you cannot use the console for a long time.

- You can start multiple `dump` commands using the `rsh` command.

- Data ONTAP is less likely to inadvertently terminate the `dump` command, especially if it is run in the background from a Solaris system.
  
  If you enter a `dump` command on the storage system console, it could be terminated by pressing Ctrl-C entered on a host connected to the storage system using a Telnet session.

- You can automate storage system backups through shell scripts and crontab entries.

**Benefits of entering the dump command at the console**

If you enter the `dump` command at the console, you can read and respond to screen messages and prompts displayed by the command. For example, the command might prompt you for another tape to complete the backup, whereas a `dump` command entered through a Remote Shell connection does not generate any messages when the command needs user intervention, and terminates instead.
Specifying the backup level

You can specify a backup level for your `dump` command, based on which all files or only the most recently changed files are to be backed up to tape.

About this task

A level-0 backup is a full backup. A full backup backs up all the data in the dump path.

Backups at levels from 1 through 9 are incremental backups. An incremental backup backs up only the items in the dump path that have been created or changed since the most recent backup of a lower level.

Step

1. To specify the backup level, include the level number as an option.
   The range is 0 through 9.

Example

The following command performs a full backup of the `/vol/voll/users/tom/specs` directory. After the `dump` command finishes, the tape drive rewinds the tape.

```
dump 0uf rst0a /vol/voll/users/tom/specs
```

The following list describes the elements of the command line:

- **0**: Does a full backup.
- **u**: Records the backup in the `/etc/dumpdates` file.
- **f**: Specifies that a tape device is supplied in the command line.
- **rst0a**: The tape drive rewinds the tape.
- **/vol/voll/users/tom/specs**: The directory to be backed up.

**Note:** Incremental updates do not run unless the baseline transfer has updated the `dumpdates` file.

Related tasks

- **Updating the `/etc/dumpdates` file** on page 92
- **Backing up all data that is not in a qtree** on page 97
**Improving incremental dump performance**

Data ONTAP 7.3 and later provide an improved incremental dump performance, if you enable the `i2p` option on the volume to be backed up. You can accomplish this by setting the volume option `no_i2p` to `off`.

**Step**

1. To enable the `i2p` option on a particular volume, enter the following command:

   ```
   vol options volume_name no_i2p off
   ```

   `volume_name` is the name of the volume being backed up.

   **Note:** By default, `i2p` is enabled.

**Updating the `/etc/dumpdates` file**

To keep track of the backups, update the `/etc/dumpdates` file.

**Step**

1. To update the `/etc/dumpdates` file, include the `u` option in the `dump` command line.

**Example**

The following command backs up the `/vol/vol0` volume and adds the backup information to the `/etc/dumpdates` file:

```
dump 0fu rst0a /vol/vol0
```

The following list describes the elements of the command line:

- **0**       Does a full backup.
- **f**       Specifies that a tape device is supplied in the command line.
- **u**       Updates the `/etc/dumpdates` file.
- **rst0a**   The tape drive rewinds the tape.
- **/vol/vol0** The directory to be backed up.

If the command is issued on Monday, April 16, 2001, at 45 seconds after 1:12 p.m., the following line is added to the `/etc/dumpdates` file:

```
/vol/vol0/ 0 Mon Apr 16 13:12:45 2001
```
Specifying a local tape device

You can use a local tape device to back up the data.

**Step**

1. To specify local tape devices for a backup, use the `f` option and provide one or more tape devices, separated by commas, as a parameter to the `f` option.

   **Note:** You cannot combine local and remote tape devices in a single command, and you can write to only one remote machine in a command.

   **Example**

   The following command specifies to write one tape file with one device:

   ```
   dump 0f rst0a /vol/vol0
   ```

   The following list describes the elements of the command line:

   | 0    | Does a full backup. |
   | f    | Specifies that a tape device is supplied in the command line. |
   | rst0a | The tape device. |
   | /vol/vol0 | The dump path. |

Specifying a tape device on a remote storage system

You can use tape devices attached to a remote storage systems for a backup.

**Step**

1. To use a tape device on a remote storage system for the backup, use the `f` option and provide one or more tape devices, separated by commas, as a parameter to the `f` option.

   Do not repeat the remote machine name.

   **Note:** You cannot combine local and remote tape devices in a single command, and you can write to only one remote machine in a command.

   **Example**

   The following command performs a backup to a tape drive attached to a remote storage system named `sales1`. The tape drive does not rewind the tape.

   ```
   dump 0f sales1:nrst0a /vol/vol1
   ```

   The following list describes the elements of the command line:
Does a full backup.

Specifies that a tape device is supplied in the command line.

The name of the storage system that the tape drive is attached to.

The tape drive does not rewind the tape.

The volume to be backed up.

---

**Example: Tape drive attached to a remote storage system having an IPv6 address**

You can back up data to a tape device attached to a remote storage system having an IPv6 address.

This sample command performs a level 0 dump of the `voltest` volume to a remote tape device using an IPv6 address:

```
dump 0f [2001:0db8::10]:nrst01 /vol/voltest
```

In this example, `2001:0db8::10` indicates the IPv6 address of the storage system to which the remote tape device is attached.

---

**Examples: Tape drive attached to a Solaris system**

You can perform a backup to a tape drive attached to a Solaris system.

The following command performs a backup to a tape drive on a Solaris system. The tape drive rewinds the tape.

```
dump 0f ritchie:/dev/rmt/0 /vol/vol1
```

The following list describes the elements of the command line:

- **0** Does a full backup.
- **f** Specifies that a tape device is supplied in the command line.
- **ritchie** The name of the Solaris machine to which the tape drive is connected.
- **/dev/rmt/0** The name of the tape drive. Tape drive names vary according to the type of Solaris system you use.
- **/vol/vol1** The volume to be backed up.

The following command performs a backup to a tape drive on a Solaris system with a 2-GB limit. The size of the backup is greater than 2 GB but less than 4 GB, so the backup must be broken up into two tape files.

```
dump 0fB thompson:/dev/rmt/0n,/dev/rmt/0n 2097151 /vol/vol1
```

The following list describes the elements of the command line:
Does a full backup.

A tape device is supplied in the command line.

Specifies that the maximum tape file size allowed is supplied in the command line.

The name of the Solaris machine to which the tape drive is connected.

The name of the remote tape drive.

The maximum tape file size allowed. This is equal to 2 GB.

The volume to be backed up.

Specifying the dump path

The dump path specifies one volume, qtree, or subtree to back up. (A subtree is a directory in a volume or qtree.)

About this task

You can specify a dump path by specifying a volume, qtree, or subtree to back up all the data in it. The volume, qtree, or subtree can be in either of the following locations:

- The active file system—for example, /vol/volname/home
- A Snapshot copy—for example, /vol/volname/.snapshot/weekly.0/home

Step

1. To specify a single dump path, put the path name of the volume, qtree, or subtree that you want to back up at the end of the dump command.

Example

The following command contains the dump path /vol/vol0:

dump 0f rst0a /vol/vol0

The following list describes the elements of the command line:

0 Does a full backup.

f Specifies that a tape device is supplied in the command line.

rst0a The tape drive rewinds the tape.

/vol/vol0 The dump path.
Specifying a list of files for backup

You can back up some, but not all, subdirectories or files in the dump path using a single dump command.

About this task

You can specify for backup a list of one or more files. However, the files must all be in the same dump path. It is easier to specify a list rather than using a dump command for each subdirectory or file. It also helps you avoid starting multiple dump commands.

Steps

1. Use the n and l options in the command line.
2. Include a name for the backup as a parameter to the n option.
3. Put the path name of the volume, qtree, or subtree that you want to back up at the end of the dump command.
4. Enter the dump command line.
5. In response to prompts, enter each name as a path name relative to the dump path in the dump command.
   
   Note: Do not specify a parent directory (..) or a directory that is a symbolic link.

6. To end the list, press the Enter key.

Example

The following example shows the prompts and path name entry when you back up a list of files or directories. The example ends the list of path names with a blank line.

dump 0ufnl rst0a user.1.3.5 /vol/voll/home

The following list describes the elements of the command line:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Does a full backup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>Records the backup in the /etc/dumpdates file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>Specifies that a tape device is supplied in the command line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>Specifies that a name for the backup is supplied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>Specifies that the names of individual files and directories to be backed up will be entered interactively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rst0a</td>
<td>The tape drive rewinds the tape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user.1.3.5</td>
<td>The name of the backup.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The directory that contains the files to be backed up.

The output of the preceding `dump` command is as follows:

```
DUMP: creating "snapshot_for_backup.0" snapshot.
creating....................................................
DUMP: Date of this level 0 dump: Tue Jun 4 12:47:14 2001
DUMP: Date of last level 0 dump: Tue May 28 4 12:45:51 2001
DUMP: Dumping /vol/vol0/home to nrst0a
DUMP: mapping (Pass I) [regular files]
DUMP: Reading file names from standard input
user1
user3/jdooe
user5/rrope/src
```

**Back up all data that is not in a qtree**

You can back up all data in a specified volume that is not in a qtree. The specified volume is the dump path. You use this method if you back up on a qtree basis and want to back up the remaining data in a volume. Usually, the data in qtrees changes frequently, while the remaining data, such as configuration files, changes rarely.

**About this task**

You cannot perform incremental backups by using this method.

**Step**

1. To back up all non-qtree data in a specified volume, use the `Q` option in the command line.

**Example**

The following command backs up all items in `/vol/vol0` that are not in a qtree:

```
dump 0fQ rst0a /vol/vol0
```

The following list describes the elements of the command line:

- **0**
  - Does a full backup.
- **f**
  - Specifies that a tape device is supplied in the command line.
- **Q**
  - Excludes items in qtrees.
- **rst0a**
  - The tape drive rewinds the tape.
- **/vol/vol0**
  - The dump path.
Excluding specified files and directories

You can exclude a list of files and directories from a backup. You can also specify a pattern based on which you can exclude files and directories from a backup. For example, you can exclude the files that end with .core.

About this task

The rules for constructing a string for excluding files are as follows:

• A string can be a file name.
• You can use the asterisk (*) as a wildcard character.
• The wildcard character must be the first or last character of the string.
  Each string can contain up to two wildcard characters. For example, you can specify *.core, core.*, or *core.*, but not core*.1.
• If you have more than one string, you must separate the strings with a comma.
• You cannot have a comma in the file name or pattern.
• You can specify up to 32 strings.

Steps

1. To exclude files from a backup, use the x option in the command line.
2. Include a string or comma-separated list of strings as a parameter for the x option.

Example

The following command performs a level-0 backup of the /vol/vol1 volume, but excludes the files that meet certain requirements:

dump 0ufX rst0a tmp,*.o,core*,*backup*, /vol/vol1

The following list describes the elements of the command line:

- 0       Does a full backup.
- u       Records the backup in the /etc/dumpdates file.
- f       Specifies that a tape device is supplied in the command line.
- X       Specifies that an exclude list is specified.
- rst0a   The tape drive rewinds the tape.
- tmp,*.o,core*,*backup* The exclude list specifies files as follows:
  • tmp specifies that the file name is tmp.
• *.o specifies that the file name ends in .o (for example, program.o).
• core* specifies that the file name begins with the core string (for example, core.small).
• *backup* specifies that the file name contains the backup string (for example, spec.backup.1).

/vol/vol1 The volume to be backed up.

Omitting ACLs from a backup

You can omit ACLs from a backup. This provides a slight performance enhancement.

About this task

You omit ACLs in two situations:

• You plan to restore to a volume in an environment that does not support ACLs.
• You are backing up files or directories that do not contain ACLs.

Step

1. To omit ACLs from a backup, include the A option in the dump command line.

   Note: This option does not take a parameter.

Example

The following command performs a level-0 backup of the /vol/vol1 volume. The A option means that the backup does not include any ACL information.

dump 0Af rst0a /vol/vol1

The following list describes the elements of the command line:

0 Does a full backup.
A Specifies not to back up ACLs.
f Specifies that a tape device is supplied in the command line.
rst0a The tape drive rewinds the tape.
/vol/vol1 The volume to be backed up.
Specifying a name for a backup

You can name a backup using the n. You can record this backup name in the /etc/dumpdates using the u option.

About this task

You specify a name for a backup in two situations:

- You are specifying a list of directories or files in the backup with the l option.
- You want to monitor the backup history.

Steps

1. To specify a name for the backup, include the n option in the dump command line.
2. Include a name for the backup as a parameter to the n option.

Example

The following command gives the name thisbackup to a backup:

dump 0fn rst0a thisbackup /vol/vol0

The following list describes the elements of the command line:

0      Does a full backup.
f      Specifies that a tape device is supplied in the command line.
n      Specifies to name this backup.
rst0a  The tape drive rewinds the tape.
thisbackup The name of the backup.
/vol/vol0 The dump path.

An output similar to the following appears in the /etc/dumpdates file:

thisbackup 0 Tue Jul 24 20:40:09 2001

Specifying a blocking factor

You can specify a blocking factor using the b option in the dump command line.

Step

1. To specify a blocking factor for a backup, include the b option in the dump command line.
Example

The following command performs a level-0 backup of the `/vol/vol1` volume. This command writes 32 KB of data at a time, enabling you to restore the data from systems that limit each write to 32 KB.

dump 0ufb rst0a 32 /vol/vol1

The following list describes the elements of the command line:

- `0` Does a full backup.
- `u` Records the backup in the `/etc/dumpdates` file.
- `f` Specifies that a tape device is supplied in the command line.
- `b` Specifies that a blocking factor is provided.
- `rst0a` The tape drive rewinds the tape.
- `32` The blocking factor is 32, so writes 32 KB of data at a time.
- `/vol/vol1` The volume to be backed up.

Specifying the tape file size

You can specify the maximum size of the tape file in terms of tape blocks in a `dump` command. If you do a remote backup or plan to restore the backup on a system other than the storage system that was backed up, you might need to specify a tape file size.

About this task

Suppose you want the maximum tape file to be 2 GB; you must specify 2,097,151. This implies that the largest tape file can contain 2,097,151 tape blocks, which are 1 kilobyte each. The tape file size must be equal to or greater than the blocking factor; otherwise, the dump process terminates.

Some systems support only tape files of a limited size; for example, some Solaris systems do not support tape files larger than 2 GB.

Steps

1. To specify a tape file size, include the `B` option in the `dump` command line.
2. Include the tape file size, in KB, in the `dump` command as a parameter to the `B` option.

   The size applies to all tape files in the backup.

Example

The following command backs up the `/vol/vol0` volume using a tape file size of 2,097,151, so that a tape file is no larger than 2 GB:
dump 0fB rst0a 2097151 /vol/vol0

The following list describes the elements of the command line:

0          Does a full backup.
f          Specifies that a tape device is supplied in the command line.
B          Specifies that the file size is given in the command line.
rst0a      The tape drive rewinds the tape.
2097151    The file size is 2,097,151 KB.
/vol/vol1   The volume to be backed up.

Appending backups to tapes

If you are backing up small volumes, qtrees, or files, you can put several backups on one tape to conserve tapes. Also, adding each backup to the tape after the previous backup ensures that backups are sequential.

Steps

1. To append a backup to a tape, move the tape to the desired location using the mt command.
2. Execute the dump command.

   Attention: Use no-rewind device names to ensure that the tape is not rewound and that previous backups are not overwritten.

Related references

   Controlling tape drives on page 29

Verifying the files backed up by a dump command backup

You can verify a backup initiated by the dump command to ensure that all the files you wanted to back up are on the tape.

Steps

1. From your client, preserve the output to the console by using a utility such as a script.
2. List all the files in a backup by entering the following command:

   restore tf rst0a

3. Compare the list to what you intended to back up.
4. For more detailed verification, use the N option of the restore command.
Checking the status of a dump backup

During a lengthy dump session, you are advised to monitor the progress and check the status of the session. This helps you to determine if the backup is proceeding as expected.

Step

1. To check the status of a dump command, enter the following command:
   ```bash
   stat show dump
   ```

   The output of the `stat show dump` command displays the following statistics about the data set and progress:
   - The number of directories that will be dumped
   - The number of files that will be dumped
   - The number of NT STREAMS
   - The number of ACLs
   - The average directory size
   - The average file size

   The following are the progress statistics listed by the command:
   - The number of directories dumped in Phase 3
   - The amount of directory data, in KB, currently written to tape in Phase 3
   - The number of inodes dumped in Phase 4
   - The amount of inode data, in KB, currently written to tape in Phase 4

Example

The following is an example of the `stat show dump` command output:

```bash
filer1>stat show dump
dump:id_0:p1-ino:6097
dump:id_0:p1-dir:412
dump:id_0:p1-str-ino:0
dump:id_0:p1-str-dir:0
dump:id_0:p1-acl:0
dump:id_0:p3-dir:413
dump:id_0:p3-write:487
dump:id_0:p4-ino:1962
dump:id_0:p4-write:135043
```

Statistics shown in the preceding example are as follows:
- `id_0` is the instance name for dump statistics.
  - The number part of the instance name specifies the dump ID.
- `p1-ino` shows the total number of regular inodes that will be dumped.
- `p1-dir` shows the total number of directory inodes that will be dumped.
• p1-str-ino shows the total number of NT stream inodes that will be dumped.
• p1-str-dir shows the total number of NT stream directories that will be dumped.
• p1-acl shows the total number of ACL inodes that will be dumped.
• p3-dir shows the total number of directory inodes that have been written in Phase 3.
• p3-write shows the total number of kilobytes (KB) of directory tape data that have been written in Phase 3.
• p4-ino shows the total number of inodes that have been dumped in Phase 4.
• p4-write shows the total number of kilobytes (KB) of inode tape data that have been written in Phase 4.

The following is an example of statistics shown in the backup log:

dmp ... /vol/compat/(3) Start (Level 0)
dmp ... /vol/compat/(3) End (126 MB)
dmp ... /vol/compat/(3) Log_msg (reg inodes: 1574 other inodes: 1061 dirs: 200 nt dirs: 54 nt inodes: 204 acls: 49)
dmp ... /vol/compat/(3) Log_msg (Phase 1 time: 261)
dmp ... /vol/compat/(3) Log_msg (Phase 3: directories dumped: 255)
dmp ... /vol/compat/(3) Log_msg (Phase 3: wafl directory blocks read: 291)
dmp ... /vol/compat/(3) Log_msg (Phase 3: average wafl directory blocks per inode: 1)
dmp ... /vol/compat/(3) Log_msg (Phase 3: average tape blocks per inode: 2)
dmp ... /vol/compat/(3) Log_msg (Phase 3 throughput (MB sec): read 0 write 0)
dmp ... /vol/compat/(3) Log_msg (Percent of phase3 time spent for: reading inos 0% dumping ino 93%)
dmp ... /vol/compat/(3) Log_msg (Percent of phase3 dump time spent for: convert-wafl-dirs 4% lev0-ra 1%)
dmp ... /vol/compat/(3) Log_msg (Phase 3 averages (usec): wafl load buf time 27 level 0 ra time 62)
dmp ... /vol/compat/(3) Log_msg (Phase 4: inodes dumped: 2839)
dmp ... /vol/compat/(3) Log_msg (Phase 4: wafl data blocks read: 55502)
dmp ... /vol/compat/(3) Log_msg (Phase 4: average wafl data blocks per inode: 19)
dmp ... /vol/compat/(3) Log_msg (Phase 4: average tape data blocks per inode: 75)
dmp ... /vol/compat/(3) Log_msg (Phase 4 throughput (MB sec): read 51 write 50)
dmp ... /vol/compat/(3) Log_msg (Percent of phase4 time spent for: reading inos 3% dumping inos 94%)
dmp ... /vol/compat/(3) Log_msg (Tape write times (msec): average: 0 max: 1863)
dmp ... /vol/compat/(3) Log_msg (Tape changes: 1)

Statistics shown in the backup log example are as follows:
• reg inodes, other inodes, dirs, nt dirs, nt inodes, acls—The total number of regular inodes, other inodes such as symlinks or char devices, directory inodes, NT STREAMS inodes, and ACL inodes that will be dumped.
• Phase 3: directories dumped
  —The total number of directory inodes dumped in Phase 3.
• Phase 3: wafl directory blocks read
  —The total number of WAFL directory blocks read.
• Phase 3: average wafl directory block per inode
  —The average size of directories that were dumped.
• Phase 3: average tape blocks per inode
  —The average number of dump tape blocks (1K) for each directory inode.
• Phase 3 throughput (MB sec)
  —The read and write throughputs, in MBps, for Phase 3.
• Percent of phase3 time spent for: reading inos and dumping inos
  —An indication of where time is spent in Phase 3.
- Percent of phase3 dump time spent for: convert-wafl-dirs and lev0-ra
  — An indication of where time is spent in Phase 3.
- Phase 3 averages (usec): wafl load buf time and level 0 ra time
  — An indication of how long it takes to read a WAFL directory block and how long it took to read ahead for these blocks.
- Phase 4: inodes dumped
  — The total number of inodes dumped in Phase 4.
- Phase 4: wafl data blocks read
  — The total number of WAFL data blocks read.
- Phase 4: average wafl data blocks per inode
  — An indication of the average size of files that were dumped.
- Phase 4: average tape data blocks per inode
  — The average number of dump tape blocks (1K) for each inode.
- Phase 4 throughput (MB sec)
  — The read and write throughputs, in MBps, for Phase 4.
- Percent of phase4 time spent for: reading inos and dumping inos
  — An indication of where time is spent in Phase 4.
- Percent of phase4 dump time spent for: wafl read iovec and lev0-ra
  — An indication of where time is spent in Phase 4.
- Phase 4 averages (usec): wafl read iovec time and level 0 ra time
  — An indication of how long it takes to read a file block and how long it took to read ahead for these blocks.
- Tape write times (msec): average and max
  — An indication of how long it took to write out a tape block.
- Tape changes
  — The number of tape changes.

### Finding out whether a backup has to be restarted

To find out whether a backup initiated by the `dump` command is proceeding as expected or has aborted, you can run the `backup status` command.

#### Step

1. To know the status of a backup, enter the following command:
   ```
   backup status
   ```

Following is an example of the `backup status` command's output:

```plaintext
filer1>backup status
ID State       Type   Device  Start Date     Level  Path
----- -----       ----   ------  ----------     -----  ----
```
The following list describes the elements of the dump table:

**ID**  
The unique ID assigned to the dump and the index in the software’s internal dump table. As soon as a dump completes, its ID number is deallocated and returned to the pool of available slots. The total number of entries in the dump table is limited to 32.

**State**  
The state of the dump: ACTIVE or RESTARTABLE.

**Type**  
The type of invocation of dump: CLI or NDMP.

**Device**  
The current device to which the dump is writing.

**Start Date**  
The date on which the backup began.

**Level**  
The level of the dump (0 through 9).

**Path**  
The dump path.

### How to get details about a specific backup

To get more detailed information about a specific backup initiated by the `dump` command, you can supply the dump ID at the end of the `backup status` command.

Following are the examples of the `backup status` command.

**Example 1**

```
filer> backup status 2  
State: ACTIVE  
Type: dump  
Path: /vol/vol0/src  
Level: 0  
Options: b=63, u  
Devices: rst1a,rst2a,rst3a  
Completed: 3 tape files  
Last Update: Mon Nov 26 00:14:35 2001
```
The preceding example displays the following additional information:

**Snapshot** The Snapshot copies of the path that is being backed up.

### Restarting a dump command backup

To restart an aborted backup, you must use the `R` option in the `dump` command.

**Step**

1. To restart a dump process that has been shown to be restartable, enter the following command from the storage system:

   ```bash
dump R[f comma-separated_device-list] {path | ID}
   ``

   - `f` is an option that enables you to supply a device list.
   - `comma-separated_device-list` lets you direct the dump stream to output devices other than those originally designated in the failed dump. A restarted dump process uses this device list in the same way a regular dump would. Any device list that is valid to a regular dump will be valid in this case.

   If a device list is not specified, the command defaults to the remainder of the devices listed but not yet consumed by the failed dump.

   For example, suppose the following device list was supplied to the previous dump, which failed while writing to rst2a: rst0a,rst1a,rst2a,rst3a,rst4a.

   The command will use rst3a,rst4a to complete the backup. However, if the original device list contained any non-rewinding (nrst) devices or any devices not supported, users are required to supply a new device list at the restart of the dump.

   - `path` is the path that is listed in the dump table (the output of the `backup status` command). If there are multiple entries (that is, entries with exactly the same path) the command prompts you to use the ID to restart the backup.
   - `ID` is the unique ID displayed by the `backup status` command.

   You can use either `path` or `ID` in most cases.
Result
The command starts rewriting the dump stream from the beginning of the tape file in which the
previous dump was interrupted.

Related tasks
Checking the status of a dump backup on page 103

Deleting restartable dump command backups
You can delete a restartable dump using the dump ID. If you have performed restartable backup
operations on an asynchronous SnapMirror destination volume, then you must ensure that you delete
the restartable backup contexts before the volume changes state from read-only to read/write or read/
write to read-only.

Step
1. To delete a restartable backup, enter the following command:
   
   ```
   backup terminate ID
   ```

   *ID* is the unique ID in the dump table that the `backup status` command displays.

   To prevent restartable backups from accumulating on a storage system and taking up
   unreasonable amount of disk space, the `dump` command automatically checks the snap reserve
every 10 minutes. If the snap reserve is over 100 percent, the oldest restartable backups are
deleted until snap reserve usage drops below 100 percent or until there are no more restartable
backups to delete.

How to perform a dump restore using the CLI
You can use the `restore` command to restore data backed up to tape using the dump backup.

Restore command syntax
The `restore` command consists of a set of options that include the restore types and the modifiers.

There are a set of rules that you have to follow when you enter the `restore` command:

- Specify only one restore type.
- Specify multiple options without intervening spaces.
- Enter the parameters for each option in the order that you specify the options. Separate each
  parameter from the next with a space.
- If the destination for each file is the same as the location from which it was backed up, you do not
  need to explicitly specify a destination.

The `restore` command syntax is as follows:

```
restore options [parameters] [files ...]
```
**Options** can be one restore type with modifiers.

### What restore types are

A restore type specifies the type of restore you are performing.

For a restore from tape, you must specify only one restore type. The following table summarizes the restore types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Restore type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restart</td>
<td>Restarts data recovery after an interruption.</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qtree table of contents</td>
<td>Lists qtree names and qtree information in a restore.</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full</td>
<td>Rebuilds the file system or subtree. If you are applying</td>
<td>r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>incrementals, you must specify this option.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File table of contents</td>
<td>Lists file names in a restore.</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File</td>
<td>Extracts an individual file or subtree from the backup.</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Related tasks

- *Specifying a resume restore* on page 115
- *Specifying table-of-contents restores* on page 114
- *Specifying a full restore* on page 113
- *Restoring individual files and directories* on page 112

### What modifiers are

Modifiers specify optional actions.

The following list describes the various modifiers:

- **A**  Specifies not to restore ACLs.
- **D**  Specifies the directory into which the files are restored.
  - Parameter: The directory into which you are restoring files. Without a parameter, the files are restored to the directory from which they were backed up.
- **F**  Forces restore to continue regardless of inode limitations.
- **N**  Reads backup tapes without writing to the storage system.
- **Q**  Ignores qtree information.
- **b**  Specifies the blocking factor.
  - Parameter: The blocking factor that you used in the backup that you are restoring.
f  Specifies the tape device for each tape file.
   Parameter: The name of one or more tape devices, separated by commas

s  Specifies the relative position of a tape file if multiple tape files exist on a tape. File numbering
    starts at 1 from the current tape position.
   Parameter: The tape file number

v  Specifies that the restore will display the inode number of each file restored.

y  Specifies that the restore will not prompt the user if it encounters an error.

Related tasks

  Specifying no ACLs to be restored on page 121
  Specifying the restore destination on page 117
  Ignoring inode limitations on page 119
  Specifying a test restore on page 122
  Specifying not to restore qtree information on page 122
  Specifying the blocking factor during restore on page 118
  Specifying tape devices in the restore command on page 116
  Specifying a single tape file on a multfile tape on page 116
  Displaying detailed status output on page 119
  Specifying automatic confirmations on page 120

Where to enter the restore command

You can enter the restore command through a Remote Shell connection, such as RSH, or on the
console.

Benefits of entering the restore command through a Remote Shell

Entering the restore command through a Remote Shell connection gives you the following benefits:

- When the restore command is in progress, you can still use the console to manage the storage
  system.
- You can start multiple restore commands through a Remote Shell connection if other tape
  drives are available.
- It is less likely that someone will inadvertently terminate the restore command, especially if it
  is run in the background from a UNIX system.

However, if you enter the restore command on the console, it could be terminated by pressing
Ctrl-C on a host connected to the storage system using Telnet.
Benefit of entering the restore command on the console

The benefit of entering the `restore` command on the console is that you can read and respond to screen messages displayed by the command. For example, the command might prompt you for another tape to complete the recovery.

Executing a restore command

You have to perform a series of steps to execute a `restore` command.

Steps

1. Place the tape containing the first tape file of the backup in the tape drive that you specify.
2. Enter the `restore` command.
3. If prompted, insert the next tape of the backup that you are restoring into the appropriate tape drive.
4. Repeat Step 3 until the restore is complete.

Restoring incremental backups

Incremental restores build on each other the way incremental backups build on the initial level-0 backup. Therefore, to restore an incremental backup, you need all the backup tapes from the level-0 backup through the last backup that you want to restore.

About this task

If you attempt an incremental restore to a storage system running Data ONTAP 6.2 or later from a storage system running a version earlier than Data ONTAP 6.2, the restore will fail. This is because there is a formatting code change between the two code releases. You need to run the full backup again after you have upgraded to Data ONTAP 6.2 or later.

Steps

1. Restore the level-0 backup.
2. Follow the prompts.
   
   You might be asked to remove or insert tapes.
3. Restore each incremental backup in the increment chain that you want to restore, starting with the lowest-level backup and going to the last backup that you want to restore.
   
   **Attention:** During an incremental restore operation, a temporary directory labeled `.restore_do_not_touch_xxxxxxxx` will appear in the active file system. Do not edit or delete this directory. The system will delete this directory after the current incremental restore operation is completed.
4. After all the incremental restores are completed, delete the `restore_symboltable` file from the root of the destination directory.

   **Note:** The `restore_symboltable` file contains information required to perform incremental restores. If you intend to perform incremental restores, ensure that this file is not deleted until all the incremental restores are completed.

**Related concepts**

*What increment chains are* on page 61

**Related tasks**

*Specifying the backup level* on page 91

**Restoring each volume backed up as separate subtrees or qtrees**

You can restore an entire storage system even if you used separate `dump` commands to back up files, directories, and qtrees that make up each volume.

**Steps**

1. To restore each volume backed up as separate subtrees or qtrees, create the desired volumes.
2. Restore each backup to the appropriate volume.

**Restoring individual files and directories**

You can restore one or more directories or files from a backup.

**Steps**

1. Use the `x` option in the `restore` command line.
2. At the end of the command line, include the path names relative to the dump path of the files or directories that you want to restore.

   Separate path names with a space.

   **Note:** If you do not have a path in the command line, the `restore` command restores all data on the tape.

**Example**

The following command restores the `/src` directory and puts it in the location from which it was backed up:

`restore Xf rst0a /src`

The following list describes the elements of the command line:
### Specifying a full restore

A full restore rebuilds the file system, qtree, or subtree that was in the backup that a tape file contains.

**Step**

1. To specify a full restore, use the `r` option in the `restore` command line.

#### Example

The following command performs a full restore to the original location.

```
restore rf rst0a
```

The following list describes the elements of the command line:

- `r` Performs a full restore.
- `f` Specifies that a tape device is supplied in the command line.
- `rst0a` The tape device.

### What a table-of-contents restore is

You can display a table of contents of the files or qtrees in a tape file for a tape restore. This is useful in determining what files or qtrees exist on a tape and their locations. For qtrees, the restore lists the qtree properties.

A table-of-contents restore takes much less time than a full restore because only the list of files in the backup is read. However, it uses a lot of CPU time because of the extensive output produced.

### Why Remote Shell is preferred for a table-of-contents restore

In general, you should run a table-of-contents restore from a Remote Shell connection because an enormous output is generated. Usually, you can control the output more easily when it is sent to a client console rather than to the storage system console. Also, client consoles are more flexible and enable you to save the output.

Also, you rarely need to change tapes with a table-of-contents restore. The command needs to read only the directory information from the tape and none of the files or qtrees. Because directory
information tends to constitute a small part of a backup, it is almost always located on one tape. Also, table-of-contents restores work with multiple tape files specified on the command line.

**Types of table-of-contents restore**

You can specify two types of tables of contents: file and qtree. These are explained in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>File</td>
<td>Lists all the file names in a backup. If you specify path names, only the files in the path names are listed.</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qtree</td>
<td>Lists qtrees and their settings for security style and Windows NT oplocks for all qtrees. If you specify qtree names, the information for only those qtrees is listed if they are in the backup.</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You cannot combine the two types in a single command.

**Specifying table-of-contents restores**

Use the `t` or `T` option in the restore command to specify a table-of-contents restore.

**Step**

1. To specify a table-of-contents restore, use the `T` or `t` option in the `restore` command line, with files as parameter.

   If there is no parameter, the entire content of a backup is listed.

**Example**

The following command lists all files in a backup:

```
restore tf rst0a
```

The following list describes the elements of this command line:

- `t` Lists all the files.
  
  **Note:** Option `T` lists all qtree names.

- `f` Specifies that a tape device is supplied in the command line.

- `rst0a` The tape device.
Specifying a resume restore

If an entire tape file restore is stopped, you can resume the restore and avoid restoring again what has already been restored. However, there are some restrictions on this operation.

About this task

You must consider the following restrictions on resuming a restore:

- You can resume only restores that you started with the r or R options.
- You can resume a restore command only if the backup consists of multiple tape files.
- You can resume a restore command only if the command is for a full restore.
  If the restore command is for extracting an individual file or subtree from a backup (that is, if you use the x option), or for a table-of-contents restore, you cannot resume the restore.
- You can resume a restore only if you received a message similar to the following during the restore:

```
```

Steps

1. In the restore command line, use the R option first instead of the r option.
   It does not take a parameter.
2. Enter the rest of the same restore command that was interrupted.
   However, include only the tape files that were not restored.
3. Follow the prompts.

Example

The following command resumes a restore:

```
restore Rf rst0a
```

The following list describes the elements of the command line:

- **R**  Resumes a restore.
- **f**  Specifies that a tape device is supplied in the command line.
- **rst0a**  The tape device.
Specifying tape devices in the restore command

When you performed a backup, you specified one or more tape devices. The files written by these devices can be on one or more tapes. When restoring, you have to list the tape devices in the same order that you used in the backup.

About this task

You must use the same compression type to restore a backup as you did to perform the backup; however, you can use a different rewind type and device number. For example, you can use rst1a and tape drive 1 to restore a backup done on nrst0a, provided that the two tape drives use the same kind of tape.

Steps

1. To specify the tape devices for restores, use the \texttt{f} option in the \texttt{restore} command line.
2. List the tape devices as a parameter to the \texttt{f} option in the same order that you used in the backup.
   Separate multiple tape devices with a comma.

   \textbf{Note:} If you do not specify at least one tape device, the \texttt{restore} command terminates.

The \texttt{restore} command restores from tape files consecutively, using the tape devices in the order that they appear in the command line.

\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
  \hline
  \textbf{Example} & \textbf{} \\
  \hline
  The following command specifies the rst0a device for a backup: & \\
  \texttt{restore rf rst0a} & \\
  The following list describes the elements of the command line: & \\
  \texttt{r} & Performs a full restore. \\
  \texttt{f} & Specifies that a tape device is supplied in the command line. \\
  \texttt{rst0a} & The tape device. \\
  \hline
\end{tabular}

Specifying a single tape file on a multifile tape

You can have more than one tape file on a tape. Tape files do not have names. You can restore a single tape file on a tape that contains more than one tape file. You do this by moving the tape to the beginning of the file that is to be restored.

Steps

1. Use the \texttt{f} option in the \texttt{restore} command line.
2. Use the same tape compression type as a parameter to the \( f \) option that you used in the backup.

3. Use the \( s \) option in the \texttt{restore} command line to select the appropriate backup.

4. Include the relative position of the tape file that you are restoring as a parameter to the \( s \) option in the command line.

   \textbf{Note:} Count the relative position from the current tape position. It is best to rewind the tape and start from its beginning.

\begin{table}[h]
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline
\textbf{Example} & \\
\hline
From a tape that has been rewound, the following command restores the third tape file from the beginning of that tape. It then rewinds the tape. & \\
\hline
\texttt{restore rfs rst0a 3} & \\
\hline
The following list describes the elements of the command line: & \\
\hline
\texttt{r} & Performs a full restore. \\
\texttt{f} & Specifies that a tape device is supplied in the command line. \\
\texttt{s} & Selects a tape file. \\
\texttt{rst0a} & The tape device. \\
\texttt{3} & Specifies to use the third tape file. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

\textbf{Specifying the \texttt{restore} destination}

The destination acts as the root of the backup that you are restoring. You specify a different restore destination if you are restoring the backed up data to a different location.

\textbf{About this task}

For example, if you created a backup and then installed multiple volumes on the storage system, you might specify a different volume or directory when you perform a restore.

If you do not specify a restore destination, the files are restored to the locations from which they were backed up.

\textbf{Note:} You should specify a restore destination even if you are restoring to the same destination from which you backed up. This ensures the files are restored where you want them to go and are traceable to that location.

\textbf{Steps}

1. To specify the restore destination, use the \( D \) option in the \texttt{restore} command line.

2. Include the absolute path name of the restore destination as a parameter to the \( D \) option.
Example

The following command restores a backup and puts it in the /vol/destination volume:

```
restore rfD rst0a /vol/destination
```

The following list describes the elements of the command line:

- **r**: Performs a full restore.
- **f**: Specifies that a tape device is supplied in the command line.
- **D**: Specifies that a destination is supplied in the command line.
- **rst0a**: The tape device.
- **/vol/destination**: The destination is the /vol/destination volume.

---

**Specifying the blocking factor during restore**

The blocking factor specifies the number of tape blocks that are transferred in each write operation. A tape block is 1 kilobyte of data. When you restore, you must use the same blocking factor that you used for the backup. The default blocking factor is 63.

**Steps**

1. To specify the blocking factor, use the **b** option in the `restore` command line.
2. Include the blocking factor as a parameter to that option.

---

Example

The following command restores a backup and puts it in the /vol/destination volume:

```
restore rfb rst0a 63 /vol/destination
```

The following list describes the elements of the command line:

- **r**: Performs a full restore.
- **f**: Specifies that a tape device is supplied in the command line.
- **b**: Specifies that a blocking factor is supplied in the command line.
- **rst0a**: The tape device.
- **63**: The blocking factor.
- **/vol/destination**: The restore destination.
Displaying detailed status output

You can get information about the progress of a restore on a file-by-file basis. If you have a restore problem, this output can be useful for your own diagnostics, as well as for technical support. Because of the volume of information that needs to be processed by a console, getting detailed output can slow down a restore considerably.

Step

1. To get status information about each file recovered, use the v option in the restore command line.

   Note: This option does not take a parameter.

Example

The following command restores a backup and produces status information about each file recovered:

```
restore rfv rst0a
```

The following list describes the elements of the command line:

- r: Performs a full restore.
- f: Specifies that a tape device is supplied in the command line.
- v: Produces information about each file recovered.
- rst0a: The tape device.

The elements of this command line are described in the following table.

Ignoring inode limitations

If the restore consists mostly of files to be updated rather than new files, you can instruct the storage system to ignore the inode limitations.

About this task

What inodes are: Inodes are data structures that contain information about files. The number of files, and therefore the number of inodes per volume, is determined by the maxfiles command. For information about setting the maximum number of files per volume and displaying inode information, see the Data ONTAP Storage Management Guide for 7-Mode.

How the restore command handles inodes: The restore command assumes that the files being restored are added to the number of files on the storage system, and, therefore, that the inodes are added to the storage system. When the total of inodes in the restore and on a storage system exceeds the number of inodes that are allowed on a storage system, the restore is terminated.
However, if a restore updates an existing file, the inode count remains the same. Therefore, if you are sure that the restore consists mostly of files to be updated rather than new files, you can instruct the storage system to ignore the calculations of the `restore` command.

**Note:** During a restore, if the inode count exceeds the maximum number of inodes allowed, the restore is terminated.

**Step**

1. To specify a restore to ignore inode limitations, use the `F` option in the `restore` command line.

   **Note:** This option does not take a parameter.

   **Example**
   The following command restores a backup and ignores the inode limitations:
   
   ```bash
   restore rF F rst0a
   ```
   
   `r` performs a full restore.
   
   `F` specifies that a tape device is supplied in the command line.
   
   `F` specifies that you can ignore inode limitations.
   
   `rst0a` is the tape device.

**Specifying automatic confirmations**

An automatic confirmation automatically answers all restore questions with a "yes." You usually use this mode on restores that are run using a Remote Shell connection.

**About this task**

A Remote Shell connection does not let you interact with the `restore` command; therefore, if the `restore` command requires user input and is run using a Remote Shell connection, it usually terminates. Specifying confirmation mode enables such restores to be completed in most cases. Even with the `y` option, however, the `restore` command fails if it encounters hard media errors or unclean drives.

**Attention:** This option is not advisable for critical restores because it can cause silent failure.

**Step**

1. To specify automatic confirmations, use the `y` option in the `restore` command line.

   **Note:** This option does not take a parameter.
Example
The following command restores a backup with automatic confirmations:

```bash
restore rfy rst0a
```

The following list describes the elements of the command line:

- **r** Performs a full restore.
- **f** Specifies that a tape device is supplied in the command line.
- **y** Specifies automatic confirmations.
- **rst0a** The tape device.

Specifying no ACLs to be restored

You can exclude ACLs from a restore. This provides a slight performance enhancement.

About this task

You can exclude ACLs in two situations:

- You plan to restore to an environment that does not support ACLs.
- The backup has no files or directories that contain ACLs.

Step

1. To exclude ACLs from a restore, include the `A` option in the `restore` command line.

   **Note:** This option does not take a parameter.

Example

The following command restores a backup, but does not restore ACLs:

```bash
restore rfA rst0a
```

The following list describes the elements of the command line:

- **r** Performs a full restore.
- **f** Specifies that a tape device is supplied in the command line.
- **A** Specifies not to restore ACLs.
- **rst0a** The tape device.
Specifying not to restore qtree information

You can omit qtree information from a restore. In such cases, the qtrees are restored as ordinary directories.

**Step**

1. To omit qtree information from a restore, include the `Q` option in the restore command line.

   **Note:** This option does not take a parameter.

   **Example**

   The following command restores a backup, but does not restore the qtree information:

   ```
   restore rfQ rst0a
   ```

   The following list describes the elements of the command line:

   - `r` Performs a full restore.
   - `f` Specifies that a tape device is supplied in the command line.
   - `Q` Specifies not to restore qtrees.
   - `rst0a` The tape device.

Specifying a test restore

You can test a restore by performing a restore that reads the tape, but does not write to the storage system.

**About this task**

You can do a test restore in the following situations:

- To verify a backup tape that is old and might have deteriorated
- To verify that the set of tapes you have is complete
- To verify a backup tape that you believe was not written properly
- To quickly ensure that a block size works, if the block size is unknown

   **Note:** Because a test restore depends on the speed of reading from tape, it takes almost the same time as an actual restore.

**Step**

1. To specify a test restore, include the `N` option in the `restore` command line.

   **Note:** This option does not take a parameter.
Example

The following command performs a test restore of a backup:

```
restore rfN rst0a
```

The following list describes the elements of the command line:

- `r` Performs a full restore.
- `f` Specifies that a tape device is supplied in the command line.
- `N` Specifies a test restore.
- `rst0a` The tape device.

Restore examples: Restoring using a remote tape drive

You can perform a storage system restore using a tape drive attached to a remote storage system or a tape drive attached to a Solaris system.

Example of a storage system restore using a tape drive attached to a remote storage system

Assume you have performed a backup using the following `dump` command:

```
dump 0f sales1:rst0a /vol/vol1
```

The following command performs a restore from a tape drive attached to a remote storage system named sales1. The tape drive then rewinds the tape.

```
restore rf sales1:rst0a
```

The following list describes the elements of the command line:

- `r` Performs a full restore.
- `f` Specifies that a tape device is supplied in the command line.
- `sales1` The name of the storage system.
- `rst0a` The restore is done using the rst0a tape device.

Example of a storage system restore using a tape drive attached to a Solaris system

Assume you have performed a backup using the following `dump` command:

```
dump 0f ritchie:/dev/rmt/0 /vol/vol1
```

The following command performs a restore from a tape drive on a Solaris system:
restore rf ritchie:/dev/rmt/0

The following list describes the elements of the command line:

- **r**: Performs a full restore.
- **f**: Indicates that a tape device is supplied in the command line.
- **ritchie**: The name of the Solaris machine to which the tape drive is connected.
- **/dev/rmt/0**: The name of the tape device.

Example of restoring data from a tape drive attached to a remote storage system having an IPv6 address

The following sample command restores data from a tape device attached to a storage system having an IPv6 address. Data is restored to the `voltest` volume.

```
restore rfD [2001:0db8::10]:nrst01 /vol/voltest
```

Restore examples: Multiple tape restores

There are different types of multiple tape restores, such as multiple tapes on a single-tape drive, multiple tapes on two single-tape drives, and multiple tapes on a tape library.

Example of restore from multiple tapes on a single-tape drive

Assume you have performed a backup using the following `dump` command:

```
dump 0f rst0a /vol/vol
```

The following command restores the `/vol/vol1` volume from the two tapes it took to back it up. You are prompted for the next tape when the first tape is restored.

```
restore rf rst0a
```

The following list describes the elements of the command line:

- **r**: Performs a full restore.
- **f**: Specifies that a tape device is supplied in the command line.
- **rst0a**: The restore is done using the rst0a tape device; the restore command prompts for the second tape.

Example of restore from multiple tapes on two single-tape drives

Assume you have performed a backup using the following `dump` command:

```
dump 0f rst0a,rst1a /vol/voll
```
The first tape is in tape drive 0 and the second tape is in tape drive 1. The following command restores the /vol/vol1 volume from the two tapes it took to back it up. It uses the tape in the second tape drive when the first tape is restored.

```bash
restore rf rst0a,rst1a
```

The following list describes the elements of the command line:

- **r**: Performs a full restore.
- **f**: Specifies that a tape device is supplied in the command line.
- **rst0a**: The restore is done using the rst0a tape device for the first tape.
- **rst1a**: The restore is done using the rst1a tape device for the second tape.

---

**Example of a restore from multiple tapes on a tape library**

Assume you have performed a backup using the following `dump` command:

```bash
dump 0f urst0a,urst0a /vol/vol1
```

The following command restores the /vol/vol1 volume from the two tapes used to back it up. It unloads the first tape and loads the second tape.

```bash
restore rf urst0a,urst0a /vol/vol
```

The following list describes the elements of the command line:

- **r**: Performs a full restore.
- **f**: Specifies that a tape device is supplied in the command line.
- **urst0a, urst0a**: The tape drive unloads and loads each tape.

---

**How dump works when volume access type changes**

Whenever an asynchronous SnapMirror destination volume changes state from read/write to read-only or from read-only to read/write, you must perform a baseline tape backup or restore operation.

SnapMirror destination volumes are read-only volumes. If you perform tape backup and restore operations on such volumes in an asynchronous SnapMirror relationship, you must perform a baseline backup or restore operation whenever the volume changes state from read-only to read/write or read/write to read-only.

**Note**: If you have performed restartable backup operations on an asynchronous SnapMirror destination volume, then ensure that you delete the restartable backup contexts before the volume changes state from read-only to read/write or read/write to read-only.
For more information about when a SnapMirror destination volume changes state, see the *Data ONTAP Data Protection Online Backup and Recovery Guide for 7-Mode*.

**Related tasks**

*Deleting restartable dump command backups* on page 108
Data backup to tape using the SMTape engine

SMTape is a high performance disaster recovery solution from Data ONTAP that backs up blocks of data to tape. It is a Snapshot copy-based backup to tape feature. In releases earlier than Data ONTAP 8.0 operating in 7-Mode, SMTape is referred to as SM2T.

You can use SMTape to perform volume backups to tapes. However, you cannot perform a backup at the qtree or subtree level. SMTape supports level-0, differential, and incremental backups. Using SMTape, you can back up 255 Snapshot copies. For subsequent baseline, incremental, or differential backups, you must delete older backed up Snapshot copies.

When you perform an SMTape level-0 backup, you can specify the name of the Snapshot copy to be backed up to tape. When you specify a Snapshot copy for the backup, all the Snapshot copies older than the specified Snapshot copy are also backed up to tape.

If you do not specify a Snapshot copy for the backup, the following happens:

- If the volume is read-writeable, a Snapshot copy is created automatically.
  The Snapshot copy that is created and all older Snapshot copies are backed up to tape.
- If the volume is read-only, all the Snapshot copies till the latest Snapshot copy are backed up to tape.
  Any new Snapshot copies created after the backup has started is not backed up.

When you perform an SMTape incremental or differential backup, the NDMP-compliant backup applications create and manage Snapshot copies.

You can perform an SMTape backup and restore by using NDMP-compliant backup applications or by using the `smtape backup` and `smtape restore` Data ONTAP CLI commands operating in 7-Mode. However, if you want to perform an incremental backup, you must perform both baseline and incremental backups by using only the NDMP-compliant backup applications.

These commands replace the `snapmirror store` and `snapmirror retrieve` commands in releases earlier than Data ONTAP 8.0 operating in 7-Mode.

How SMTape backup works

SMTape backup writes blocks of data to tape in a predefined process.

The following table describes the process that SMTape uses to back up data to tape:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Data ONTAP creates a base Snapshot copy for the backup. If a Snapshot copy name is provided, Data ONTAP uses this Snapshot copy as the base Snapshot copy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage</td>
<td>Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Data ONTAP begins transferring blocks of data to tape.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What tape seeding is**

Tape seeding is an SMTape functionality that helps you initialize the destination storage system in a volume SnapMirror relationship.

Tape seeding enables you to establish a SnapMirror relationship between a storage system and a destination system over a low-bandwidth connection. Incremental mirroring of Snapshot copies from the source to the destination is feasible over a low-bandwidth connection. However, an initial mirroring of the base Snapshot copy would take a long time over a low-bandwidth connection. In such a case, you can perform an SMTape backup of the source volume to a tape and use the tape to transfer the initial base Snapshot copy to the destination. You can then set up incremental SnapMirror updates to the destination system using the low-bandwidth connection.

**Features of SMTape**

SMTape features such as tape seeding, backup of Snapshot copies, incremental and differential backups, and preservation of deduplication and compression features on restored volumes help you optimize your tape backup and restore operations.

The following are the features of SMTape:

- Provides a high performance disaster recovery solution.
- Does not require a license.
- Storage systems support only 32 concurrent backup and restore sessions. Even if another node is taken over, the storage system allows only 32 sessions instead of 64 sessions.
- Supported only on NDMP v4.
- Supports restore of backup images that were created across up to two major Data ONTAP releases.
  For example, on a storage system running Data ONTAP 8.1.x, you can restore data backed up from Data ONTAP 7.3.x and Data ONTAP 8.0.x.
- Supports restore of an incremental backup in Data ONTAP 8.1.1.
- Supports restore of data backed up in Data ONTAP 8.0.x from 32-bit or 64-bit aggregates to volumes in 64-bit aggregates in Data ONTAP 8.1.x and later.

  **Note:** You can restore data to volumes created across up to two major consecutive Data ONTAP releases only.

For example, if you back up data in Data ONTAP 8.0.x from either a 32-bit or a 64-bit aggregate, then you can restore this data to volumes in 64-bit aggregates in Data ONTAP 8.1.x and the next major Data ONTAP release.
• Supports tape seeding.
• Supports concurrent volume SnapMirror and SMTape backup operations when backing up SnapMirror destination to tape.
• Supports backup of Snapshot copies.
• Supports deduplicated volumes and preserves deduplication on the restored volumes.
• Supports blocking factor in multiples of 4 KB, in the range of 4 KB to 256 KB.
• Supports backup of large aggregate volumes.
• Supports backup of compressed volumes and preserves compression on the restored volumes.
• Supports incremental and differential backups.

Features not supported in SMTape

There are certain features that are not supported in SMTape, such as SnapLock and FlexCache volume, remote tape backup using CLI commands, and restartable backup.

The following features are not supported in SMTape:

• Remote tape backup using the CLI
• SnapLock volume and FlexCache volume
• Restartable backup
• Multiple backups on a single tape
• Backup or restore of selected files or directories
• Verification of files backed up

Maximum number of SMTape backup and restore sessions

The maximum number of SMTape backup and restore sessions supported by a storage system over a TCP/IP network is 32.

Note: The number of SMTape backup and restore sessions indicate backup and restore operations initiated by NDMP as well as the smtape backup and smtape restore commands.

How to perform an SMTape backup and restore using NDMP services

You can perform an SMTape-based backup and restore by using NDMP-compliant backup applications.

Data ONTAP provides a set of environment variables that enable you to perform a block-level tape backup and restore using NDMP services. However, SMTape does not support DAR and file system data transfer between storage systems.
Environment variables supported for SMTape

Data ONTAP supports a set of environment variables for SMTape. These variables are used to communicate information about a SMTape backup or restore operation between an NDMP-enabled backup application and a storage system.

The following table lists the environment variables supported by Data ONTAP for SMTape backup and recovery, their valid values, default value, and description:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment variable</th>
<th>Valid values</th>
<th>Default value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DUMP_DATE</td>
<td>return_value</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>At the end of an SMTape backup, DUMP_DATE contains a string identifier that identifies the reference Snapshot copy for the next incremental backup. The resulting value of DUMP_DATE is used as the BASE_DATE value for subsequent incremental backups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASE_DATE</td>
<td>DUMP_DATE</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>BASE_DATE specifies the start date for incremental backups. BASE_DATE is a string representation of the reference Snapshot identifiers. Using the BASE_DATE string, SMTape locates the reference Snapshot copy. Subsequent to the initial backup, the value of the DUMP_DATE variable from the previous incremental backup is assigned to the BASE_DATE variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILESYSTEM</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Specifies the path name of the root of the data that is being backed up. For example, /vol/vol0/etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment variable</td>
<td>Valid values</td>
<td>Default value</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMTAPE_BACKUP_SET_ID</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Specifies the backup set ID for the baseline backup and subsequent incremental backups. Backup set ID is a 128-bit unique ID that identifies the sequence of incremental backups with respect to baseline backup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMTAPE_SNAPSHOT_NAME</td>
<td>Any valid Snapshot copy that is available in the volume</td>
<td>Invalid</td>
<td>When the SMTAPE_SNAPSHOT_NAME variable is set to a Snapshot copy, that Snapshot copy and its older Snapshot copies are backed up to tape. This variable is available only in the SMTape backup context.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMTAPE_DELETE_SNAPSHOT</td>
<td>Y or N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>When the SMTAPE_DELETE_SNAPSHOT variable is set to Y, SMTape deletes the auto-Snapshot copy after the backup operation is complete. If you specify a Snapshot copy name for the backup, this Snapshot copy is not deleted, but the softlock on this Snapshot copy is removed. <strong>Note:</strong> When the variable is set to N, SMTape does not delete the auto-Snapshot copy and leaves the softlock on this Snapshot copy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Environment variable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment variable</th>
<th>Valid values</th>
<th>Default value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| SMTAPE_BREAK_MIRROR          | Y or N       | N             | When the SMTAPE_BREAK_MIRROR variable is set to Y, it ensures that the SnapMirror relationship established by the restore operation is broken after the operation is complete. This variable is available only in the SMTape restore context.

Note: After a successful restore, the restored volume is in the restricted state and does not become writable unless the SMTAPE_BREAK_MIRROR variable is set to Y.

---

### How to back up and restore using the SMTape commands

You can perform an SMTape backup and restore by using the Data ONTAP CLI commands. You can also manage your SMTape-initiated backup and restore by using the CLI commands.

You can back up and restore data by using the `smtape backup` and `smtape restore` commands. You can also display the volume geometry of a traditional volume and the image header of a tape, abort or continue a backup or restore operation, and display the status of a backup or restore operation by using the SMTape CLI commands.

### Backing up data to tape using SMTape

You can perform an SMTape backup by using the `smtape backup` command. You can specify a Snapshot copy name for the backup, in which case the specified Snapshot copy is used as the base Snapshot copy for the backup. When you do not specify a Snapshot copy for the backup, a base Snapshot copy is created and backed up.

#### Step

1. Enter the following command:
   ```
   smtape backup [-g volume_geometry] [-b block_size] [-s snapshot_name] path tape_device
   ```

   g specifies that the geometry of the backup image is supplied in the command line. This option optimizes the tape for a particular traditional volume destination and increases the restore performance. This option is applicable only to traditional volumes.
Note: The geometry of a FlexVol volume is always 1.

volume geometry is the volume geometry of the traditional volume. You can determine the geometry by using the smtape restore -g command on that traditional volume.

b specifies that a blocking factor for the backup is supplied in the command line. It can be in multiples of 4 KB, in the range of 4 KB to 256 KB. The default tape record size is 240 KB.

block_size is the blocking factor for the backup.

s specifies that the base Snapshot copy is supplied in the command line.

snapshot_name is the base Snapshot copy that must be used for the backup.

path is the path of the data to be backed up.

tape_device is the tape device to be used for the backup.

If the storage system crashes during the backup session, the auto-Snapshot copy of the volume being backed up continues to remain in the storage system. This stale Snapshot copy is deleted when you perform an SMTape backup of the volume again.

A unique job ID in the range of 1 to 99999 is assigned to this backup operation. You can subsequently use this job ID to check the backup status or to abort the backup operation. Also, an entry is made in the /etc/log/backup file.

In the following example, the data in /vol/testdata is backed up to the rst0a tape device in blocks of 256 KB:

```
filer>smtape backup -b 256 /vol/testdata rst0a
Job 9 started
```

Related tasks

Displaying the volume geometry of a traditional volume on page 133

Displaying the volume geometry of a traditional volume

You can view the volume geometry of a specific traditional volume by using the smtape restore command.

Step

1. To display the volume geometry of a traditional volume, enter the following command:

```
smtape restore -g path
```

$g is the volume geometry of the traditional volume that is to be displayed.

$path is the path of the traditional volume.
You get an improved restore performance if you use the output of this command while backing up the data by using the `smtape backup -g` command.

**Displaying the image header of a tape**

You can display the image header of a tape in a specific tape device by using the `smtape restore` command.

**Step**

1. To display the image header of a tape in a tape device, enter the following command:

   ```bash
   smtape restore -h tape_device
   ``

   *h* is the image header of a tape that is to be displayed.

   *tape_device* is the tape device that has the tape for which the image header is to be displayed.

   **Note:** The image header of tape backups created by using the `snapmirror store` command in releases earlier than Data ONTAP 7.3 can be read by using the `smtape restore -h` command.

The following example displays the header image of a tape in the tape drive rst1a:

```bash
filer> smtape restore -h rst1a
Tape Number                   : 1
WAFL Version                  : 21054
BareMetal Version             : 9
Source Filer                  : filer
Source Volume                 : testdata
Source Volume Capacity        : 51200MB
Source Volume Used Size       : 3407MB
Source Snapshot               :
snapshot_for_smtape.db6bb83a-0b99-11de-a2dc-00a
980de1c2.0
Volume Type                   : Flexible
Is Aggregate                  : no
Is SIS Volume                  : no
Backup Set ID                 : d7b1812a-0f90-11de-a2dc-00a0980de1c2
Backup Version                : 0:0
Backup Sequence No.           : 0
Backup Mode                   : dw-data
Time of Backup                : Wed Mar 11 05:36:12 GMT 2009
Time of Previous Backup       : None
Volume Total Inodes           : 1638399
Volume Used Inodes            : 102
Volume Attributes              :/
Number of Snapshots           : 1
Snapshot ID                   : 76
Snapshot Time                 : Fri Mar  6 04:30:31 GMT 2009
Snapshot Name                 :
snapshot_for_smtape.db6bb83a-0b99-11de-a2dc-00a
```
Restoring data from tape using SMTape

You can perform a level-0 restore of a backup image in a specific tape device to a destination volume by using the `smtape restore` command.

**Before you begin**

Prior to a restore operation, the volume must be in restricted mode.

**About this task**

The `smtape restore` command works the same way as the SnapMirror to Tape restore and provides users with the ability to initialize a volume SnapMirror destination volume by using backup images from tapes. After the restore, a volume SnapMirror relationship can be established between the source volume and the destination volume through the `snapmirror` commands. Any existing data on the volume is overwritten during the restore. The volume stays restricted during the restore operation and the restored volume is in the read-only state after a successful restore.

**Note:** Tape backups created by using the `snapmirror store` command in releases earlier than Data ONTAP 8.0 can be restored by using the `smtape restore` command.

**Step**

1. To restore data from tape to a destination volume, enter the following command:
   ```sh
   smtape restore [-b block_size] path tape_device
   ```
   
   `b` specifies that the tape record size to be used is supplied in the command line.
   
   `block_size` is the blocking factor that was used during the backup.
   
   `path` is the path to which the data has to be restored to.
   
   `tape_device` contains the data to be restored.

   A unique job ID in the range of 1 to 99999 is assigned to this restore operation. You can subsequently use this job ID to check the restore status or to abort the restore operation. Also, an entry is made in the `/etc/log/backup` file.

   The following example shows how to restore the data in rst1a tape drive to the `/vol/testdata` volume:
   ```sh
   filer>smtape restore /vol/testdata rst1a
   Job 10 started
   ```
Related tasks

_Backing up data to tape using SMTape_ on page 132

**Aborting a backup or restore operation using smtape abort command**

You can abort a backup or restore operation using the `smtape abort` command. To abort a backup or restore operation, you must know its job ID.

**Step**

1. To abort a backup or restore operation, enter the following command:

   `smtape abort job_id`

   **Note:** To abort an SMTape backup or restore operation initiated through NDMP, you must also terminate the associated NDMP session.

   The specified job is aborted and an entry is made in the `/etc/log/backup` file.

   The following example aborts the SMTape operation with job ID 9.

   ```
   filer>smtape abort 9
   Job 9 aborted
   ```

   Related tasks

   _Terminating an NDMP session_ on page 51

**Continuing a backup or restore after reaching the end of tape**

You can continue a backup or restore operation after it has reached the end of current tape and is in the wait state to write output to or accept input from a new tape.

**About this task**

When an SMTape backup or restore operation reaches the end of tape, and the backup or restore operation requires more than one tape to complete, one of the following messages is displayed on the console:

```
Change tape for smtape backup with job id <job ID>
```

```
Change tape for smtape restore with job id <job ID>
```

To continue your backup or restore operation, you must change the tape and use the `smtape continue` command.
Step

1. To continue your backup or restore operation after changing the tape, enter the following command:

   ```
smtape continue job_id [tape_device]
   ```

   *job_id* is the job ID of the backup or restore operation to be continued.

   *tape_device* is the tape device to be used to continue with the backup or restore operation. If you do not specify a tape device, the current tape device is used.

### Displaying the status of SMTape backup and restore operations

You can display the status of backup and restore operations using the `smtape status` command. You can display the status for a specific job ID or for a specific backup or restore path.

Step

1. To display the status of backup and restore operations, enter the following command:

   ```
smtape status [-l] [ -p path ] | [ job_id ]
   ```

   *l* displays a detailed status.

   *p* displays the status of a specific path.

   *path* is the path for which the status must be displayed.

   *job_id* is the job ID for which the status must be displayed.

The following example displays the status of current backup and restore jobs:

```
filer>smtape status
Job ID  Seq No  Type    Status Path       Device       Progress
   1      0  Backup  Active /vol/vol0/ urst0a  240 MB
   2      0  Restore Active /vol/vol1/ urst1a  201 MB
```

The following example displays a detailed status for the backup job ID 3:

```
filer>smtape status -l 3
Job ID:                3
Sequence No:           0
Type:                  Backup
Status:                Active
Path:                  /vol/testdata
Device:                rst1a
Progress:              1243360 KB
Job Begin:             Wed Mar 11 06:08:01 GMT 2009
Job End:               -
Last Update Time:      Wed Mar 11 06:08:14 GMT 2009
```
Removing the SnapMirror status entries

When you perform an SMTape backup or restore, a SnapMirror status entry is created in the storage system. If you do not want to use SMTape backup for tape seeding, you must remove the SnapMirror status entries after the backup or restore completes.

How to remove the SnapMirror status entries created during backup

After a successful SMTape backup, the base Snapshot copy and the SnapMirror status entry are retained in the volume, which can be used to initialize a volume SnapMirror relationship.

**Note:** In case of a failed backup, the base Snapshot copy is automatically deleted. However, the SnapMirror status entry is retained.

You can delete a SnapMirror status entry by using the `snapmirror release` command or by deleting the Snapshot copy.

How to remove the SnapMirror status entries created during restore

After a successful SMTape restore, a SnapMirror status entry is created in the storage system. This SnapMirror status entry lists the restored volume and the base Snapshot copy name that is used to synchronize the SnapMirror source and destination volumes during tape seeding. To remove this SnapMirror status entry, you must make the restored volume writable, and then delete the base Snapshot copy. After the Snapshot copy is deleted, the SnapMirror status entry is automatically removed.

Removing the SnapMirror status entry after an SMTape backup

You can remove the SnapMirror status entry corresponding to the volume you backed up.

**Steps**

1. To list the SnapMirror status entries, enter the following command:

   ```
   snapmirror status vol_name
   ```

   `vol_name` is the name of the volume that you backed up.

   The SnapMirror status of the volume is displayed. In case of a successful SMTape backup, the source is the volume being backed up and the destination is a Snapshot copy. This Snapshot copy has a name in the `snapmirror_tape_hexchar` format, in which `hexchar` is a set of hexadecimal characters specific to the Snapshot copy. In case of a failed SMTape backup, the source is the volume being backed up and the destination is a tape name.

2. To remove the SnapMirror status entry by releasing the SnapMirror relationship, enter one of the following commands:
If the backup... Then enter the following commands:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Successful</th>
<th>snapmirror release vol_name snapmirror_tape_hexadecimal_char</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fails</td>
<td>snapmirror release vol_name filer_name:tape_device</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **vol_name** is the volume being backed up.
- **filer_name** is the name of the storage system to which the tape device is attached.
- **tape_device** is the tape device to which the volume is backed up.

When the backup is successful and the SnapMirror status entry is removed by using the `snapmirror release` command, SMTape deletes the auto-Snapshot copy. If you specify a Snapshot copy name for the backup, this Snapshot copy is not deleted, but the softlock on this Snapshot copy is removed.

The following example removes the SnapMirror status entry for the testdata volume that was successfully backed up:

```
filer1> snapmirror status testdata
Snapmirror is on.
Source            Destination                                          State   Lag     Status       
filer1:testdata   snapmirror_tape_2b8da4a4-1fa9-11de-842e-000c29d658dc Source 0:02:31 Idle

filer1> snapmirror release testdata snapmirror_tape_2b8da4a4-1fa9-11de-842e-000c29d658dc
```

The following example removes the SnapMirror status entry for the testdata2 volume that failed during the backup:

```
filer1> snapmirror status testdata2
Snapmirror is on.
Source               Destination      State     Lag    Status       
filer1:testdata2     filer1:rst1a     Source    -      Idle

filer1> snapmirror release testdata2 filer1:rst1a
```

In case of a failed backup, though the SnapMirror status entry is deleted, the SnapMirror release command displays an error message as follows:

```
snapmirror release: testdata2 filer1:rst1a: No release-able destination found that matches those parameters.
Use 'snapmirror destinations' to see a list of release-able destinations.
```

---

**Removing the SnapMirror status entry after an SMTape restore**

You can remove the SnapMirror status entry corresponding to the volume you restored.

**Steps**

1. To list the SnapMirror status entries, enter the following command:

   `snapmirror status vol_name`
vol_name is the name of the volume that you restored.

The SnapMirror status of the volume is displayed. In case of a successful SMTape restore, the source is a Snapshot copy with a name in the format snapshot_for_smtape.hexchar and the destination is the restored volume. The hexchar in the Snapshot copy name is a set of hexadecimal characters specific to that Snapshot copy. In case of a failed SMTape restore, the source is a tape device name and the destination is the volume that failed to restore.

2. To remove the SnapMirror status entry by releasing the SnapMirror relationship, enter one of the following commands:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the restore...</th>
<th>Then...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Succeeded</td>
<td>a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Succeeded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To remove the SnapMirror status entry, enter the following command:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failed</td>
<td>Destroy the volume.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: It is safe to destroy the volume because it is not useful due to the failed restore.

The following example removes the SnapMirror status entry for the testdata volume that was successfully restored:

```
filer1> snapmirror status testdata
Snapmirror is on.
Source                      Destination      State         Lag
Status
snapshot_for_smtape.3fde069c-2639-11de-90f6-00a0980c225b.0  filer1:testdata  Snapmirrored  00:15:12
Idle

filer1> snapmirror break testdata
snapmirror break: Destination testdata is now writable.
Volume size is being retained for potential snapmirror resync.
  If you would like to grow the volume and do not expect to resync,
  set vol option fs_size_fixed to off.

filer1> snap delete testdata snapshot_for_smtape.3fde069c-2639-11de-90f6-00a0980c225b.0
Wed Apr  8 18:57:41 PDT [fsr-u29: waf1.snap.delete:info]: Snapshot copy snapshot_for_smtape.3fde069c-2639-11de-90f6-00a0980c225b.0 on volume testdata was deleted by the Data ONTAP function snapcmd_delete. The unique ID for this Snapshot copy is (1, 11).```

Enabling or disabling concurrent volume SnapMirror and SMTape backup operations

Starting with Data ONTAP 8.1, you can make an SMTape backup of a volume SnapMirror destination when SnapMirror transfers are in progress. You can run volume SnapMirror and SMTape
backup operations concurrently by enabling the `vsm.smtape.concurrent.cascade.support` option on a volume SnapMirror destination system.

**About this task**

- The default value for the `vsm.smtape.concurrent.cascade.support` option is `off`. Any change in the option takes effect in the next volume SnapMirror or SMTape backup operation. It does not affect the operations that are in progress.
- When the `vsm.smtape.concurrent.cascade.support` option is enabled, SMTape backup locks only the base and incremental Snapshot copies. Any of the intermediate Snapshot copies (Snapshot copies between the base Snapshot copy and incremental Snapshot copy) can be deleted and deleted Snapshot copies are not backed up to tape.

  **Note:** The `smtape restore -h` command lists the Snapshot copies that are present at the start of SMTape backup. Therefore, the list might include the Snapshot copies that are deleted by the SnapMirror update.

- The first SnapMirror update after a SnapMirror resync operation and SMTape backup operation cannot run concurrently.
- Concurrent volume SnapMirror and SMTape backup operations are supported only on FlexVol volumes and not on traditional volumes.

**Step**

1. To enable or disable concurrent volume SnapMirror and SMTape backup operations, enter the following command:

   ```
   options vsm.smtape.concurrent.cascade.support {on|off}
   ```

   `on` enables volume SnapMirror and SMTape backup operations to run concurrently.

   `off` disables volume SnapMirror and SMTape backup operations to run concurrently.

**Performing SMTape restores**

You can perform baseline and incremental restores by using the SMTape engine to restore data on a volume from tape. You must follow a certain workflow to perform baseline and incremental restores.

**Performing a baseline restore**

You can perform a baseline restore if you want to restore the entire data set that has been backed up. You must follow a workflow to perform a baseline restore of data on a volume from tape.

**Steps**

1. Restrict the volume.
2. Restore the volume from tape.
After restore is complete, the volume is in a read-only state.

3. Make the volume writeable by either using the `snapmirror break` command or Data ONTAP APIs.

**Performing an incremental restore**

Incremental restores build on each other the way incremental backups build on the baseline backup. Therefore, to restore an incremental backup, you need all the backup tapes from the baseline backup through the last incremental backup that you want to restore.

**Steps**

1. Restrict the volume.
2. Perform a baseline restore of the volume from tape.
   
   The volume is in a read-only state.

   **Note:** You must not change the state of the volume or use the `snapmirror break` command on the volume.

3. Perform incremental restores of the volume from tape in a chronological order.
4. After completing the required number of incremental restores, you can make the volume writeable by either using the `snapmirror break` command or Data ONTAP APIs.
What event logging is

Data ONTAP automatically logs significant events and the times at which they occur during dump and restore operations. All dump and restore events are recorded in a log file named `backup` in the `/etc/log/` directory. By default, event logging is set to `on`.

You might want to view event log files for the following reasons:

- To find out whether a nightly backup was successful
- To gather statistics on backup operations
- To use information contained in past event log files to help diagnose problems with dump and restore operations

Once every week, the event log files are rotated. The `/etc/log/backup` file is renamed to `/etc/log/backup.0`, the `/etc/log/backup.0` file is renamed to `/etc/log/backup.1`, and so on. The system saves the log files for up to six weeks; therefore, you can have up to seven message files (`/etc/log/backup.[0-5]` and the current `/etc/log/backup` file).

If a takeover occurs in an HA pair, the set of backup log files for the takeover storage system remains separate from the backup log files for the failed storage system.

Accessing the event log files

You can access the event log files for tape backup and restore operations at the `/etc/log/` directory by using the `rdfile` command. You can view these event log files to monitor tape backup and restore operations.

**Step**

1. You can access the event log files for tape backup and restore operations by entering the following command:

   `rdfile /etc/log/backup`

   With additional configurations, you can also use a web browser to access these log files. For more information about accessing a node's log files by using a web browser, see the Data ONTAP System Administration Guide for 7-Mode.

What the dump and restore event log message format is

For each dump and restore event, a message is written to the backup log file.

The format of the dump and restore event log message is as follows:

```
type timestamp identifier event(event_info)
```
The following list describes the fields in the event log message format:

- Each log message begins with one of the type indicators described in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>log</td>
<td>Logging event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dmp</td>
<td>Dump event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rst</td>
<td>Restore event</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- `timestamp` shows the date and time of the event.
- The `identifier` field for a dump event includes the dump path and the unique ID for the dump. The `identifier` field for a restore event uses only the restore destination path name as a unique identifier. Logging-related event messages do not include an `identifier` field.

**What logging events are**

The event field of a message that begins with a log specifies the beginning of a logging or the end of a logging.

It contains one of the events shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Start_Loading</td>
<td>Indicates the beginning of logging or that logging has been turned back on after being disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop_Loading</td>
<td>Indicates that logging has been turned off.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What dump events are**

The event field for a dump event contains an event type followed by event-specific information within parentheses.

The following table describes the events, their descriptions, and the related event information that might be recorded for a dump operation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Event information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Start</td>
<td>A dump or NDMP dump is started</td>
<td>Dump level and the type of dump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restart</td>
<td>A dump restarts</td>
<td>Dump level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End</td>
<td>Dumps completed successfully</td>
<td>Amount of data processed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abort</td>
<td>The operation is cancelled</td>
<td>Amount of data processed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Options</td>
<td>Specified options are listed</td>
<td>All options and their associated values, including NDMP options</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Event Log Entries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Event information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tape_open</td>
<td>The tape is open for read/write</td>
<td>The new tape device name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tape_close</td>
<td>The tape is closed for read/write</td>
<td>The tape device name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase-change</td>
<td>A dump is entering a new processing phase</td>
<td>The new phase name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error</td>
<td>A dump has encountered an unexpected event</td>
<td>Error message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snapshot</td>
<td>A Snapshot copy is created or located</td>
<td>The name and time of the Snapshot copy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base_dump</td>
<td>A base dump entry in the /etc/dumpdates file has been located</td>
<td>The level and time of the base dump (for incremental dumps only)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example of a dump output

The following is an example of the output for a dump operation:

```plaintext
dmp Thu Sep 20 01:11:22 GMT /vol/vol0/(1) Start (Level 0)
dmp Thu Sep 20 01:11:22 GMT /vol/vol0/(1) Options (b=63, B=1000000, u)
dmp Thu Sep 20 01:11:22 GMT /vol/vol0/(1) Snapshot (snapshot_for_backup.6, Sep 20 01:11:21 GMT)
dmp Sep 20 01:11:22 GMT /vol/vol0/(1) Tape_open (nrst0a)
dmp Sep 20 01:11:22 GMT /vol/vol0/(1) Phase_change (I)
dmp Sep 20 01:11:24 GMT /vol/vol0/(1) Phase_change (II)
dmp Sep 20 01:11:24 GMT /vol/vol0/(1) Phase_change (III)
dmp Sep 20 01:11:26 GMT /vol/vol0/(1) Phase_change (IV)
dmp Sep 20 01:14:19 GMT /vol/vol0/(1) Tape_close (nrst0a)
dmp Sep 20 01:14:20 GMT /vol/vol0/(1) Tape_open (nrst0a)
dmp Sep 20 01:14:54 GMT /vol/vol0/(1) Phase_change (V)
dmp Sep 20 01:14:54 GMT /vol/vol0/(1) Tape_close (nrst0a)
dmp Sep 20 01:14:54 GMT /vol/vol0/(1) End (1224 MB)
```

There are five phases in a dump operation (map files, map directories, dump directories, dump files, and dump ACLs).
The log file for a dump operation begins with either a Start or Restart event and ends with either an End or Abort event.

What restore events are

The event field for a restore event contains an event type followed by event-specific information in parentheses.

The following table provides information about the events, their descriptions, and the related event information that can be recorded for a restore operation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Event information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Start</td>
<td>A restore or NDMP restore is started</td>
<td>Restore level and the type of restore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restart</td>
<td>A restore restarts</td>
<td>Restore level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End</td>
<td>Restores completed successfully</td>
<td>Number of files and amount of data processed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abort</td>
<td>The operation is cancelled</td>
<td>Number of files and amount of data processed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Options</td>
<td>Specified options are listed</td>
<td>All options and their associated values, including NDMP options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tape_open</td>
<td>The tape is open for read/write</td>
<td>The new tape device name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tape_close</td>
<td>The tape is closed for read/write</td>
<td>The tape device name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase-change</td>
<td>Restore is entering a new processing phase</td>
<td>The new phase name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

The following is an example of the output for a restore operation:

rst Thu Sep 20 02:24:22 GMT /vol/rst_vol/ Start (level 0)
rst Thu Sep 20 02:24:22 GMT /vol/rst_vol/ Options (r)
rst Thu Sep 20 02:24:22 GMT /vol/rst_vol/ Tape_open (nrst0a)
rst Thu Sep 20 02:24:23 GMT /vol/rst_vol/ Phase_change (Dirs)
rst Thu Sep 20 02:24:24 GMT /vol/rst_vol/ Phase_change (Files)
rst Thu Sep 20 02:39:33 GMT /vol/rst_vol/ Tape_close (nrst0a)
rst Thu Sep 20 02:39:33 GMT /vol/rst_vol/ Tape_open (nrst0a)
There are two phases in a restore operation (restore directories and restore files).
The log file for a restore operation begins with either a Start or Restart event and ends with either an End or Abort event.

Example

The following is an example of the output of a cancelled restore operation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thu Sep 20</td>
<td>Start (Level 0)</td>
<td>/rst_vol/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thu Sep 20</td>
<td>Options (r)</td>
<td>/rst_vol/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thu Sep 20</td>
<td>Tape_open (nrst0a)</td>
<td>/rst_vol/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phase_change (Dirs)</td>
<td>/rst_vol/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phase_change (Files)</td>
<td>/rst_vol/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thu Sep 20</td>
<td>Error (Interrupted)</td>
<td>/vol/rst_vol/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thu Sep 20</td>
<td>Tape_close (nrst0a)</td>
<td>/vol/rst_vol/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thu Sep 20</td>
<td>Abort (3516 files, 598 MB)</td>
<td>/vol/rst_vol/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What the SMTape event log message format is

For each SMTape event, a message is written to the backup log file in a specified format.

The format of the SMTape event log message is as follows:

\[ \text{job_id} \ \text{time_stamp} \ \text{vol_path} \ \text{event} (\text{event_info}) \]

The following list describes the fields in the event log message format.

- The \text{job_id} field shows the unique ID allocated to the SMTape backup or restore job.
- The \text{time_stamp} field shows the date and time at which SMTape backup or restore event occurred.
- The \text{vol_path} is the volume path associated with the SMTape backup or restore job.
- The \text{event} field shows the event name.
- The \text{event_info} field shows the event specific information.
What SMTape CLI backup and restore events are

The event field for an SMTape backup or restore event begins with a CLI event type followed by event-specific information within parentheses.

The following table describes the CLI events and their descriptions recorded for an SMTape backup and restore operation initiated from the CLI. The event information for these events is the tape device name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLI-Backup</td>
<td>The SMTape backup operation is initiated by using the <code>smtape backup</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLI-Restore</td>
<td>The SMTape restore operation is initiated by using the <code>smtape restore</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLI-Abort</td>
<td>The SMTape backup or restore operation is aborted by using the <code>smtape abort</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLI-Continue</td>
<td>The SMTape backup or restore operation is continued after a tape change by using the <code>smtape continue</code> command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What SMTape backup events are

The event field for an SMTape backup event contains an event type followed by event-specific information within parentheses.

The following table describes the events, their descriptions, and the related event information that are recorded for an SMTape backup operation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Event information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BKP-Start</td>
<td>An SMTape CLI or NDMP backup begins</td>
<td>The level of backup and the backup set ID that identifies the backup session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BKP-Params</td>
<td>The parameters for the backup job</td>
<td>Parameters of the backup operation, such as the origin of the command that specifies whether the command was initiated from NDMP or CLI, the tape record size used in the backup, and the tape device name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BKP-DW-Start</td>
<td>Data warehouse begins for the backup job</td>
<td>Does not have any event information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BKP-DW-End</td>
<td>Data warehouse ends for the backup job</td>
<td>Time taken to complete the backup job and the number of blocks backed up to tape.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Event Description Event information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Event information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BKP-Tape-Stats</td>
<td>The tape statistics for the backup job</td>
<td>The backup statistics, such as the wait time, the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wait count, total count, and the available count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BKP-End</td>
<td>The backup job ends</td>
<td>The amount of data backed up to tape, the time taken for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the backup, and the performance in GB/hour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BKP-Abort</td>
<td>The backup job aborts</td>
<td>A message indicating the reason for aborting the backup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BKP-Tape-Chg</td>
<td>The backup job is waiting for a tape change</td>
<td>The job ID of the backup operation that waits for a tape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BKP-Continue</td>
<td>The backup operation continues after a tape</td>
<td>The job ID of the backup operation that continues after a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>change</td>
<td>tape change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BKP-Warning</td>
<td>The backup operation has encountered an</td>
<td>The reason for the unexpected event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>unexpected event</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Example of an SMTape backup output

The following is an example of the output for an SMTape backup operation:

```
(null) Tue May  5 11:15:00 PDT /vol/testdata CLI-Backup (rst9a)
1 Tue May  5 11:15:00 PDT /vol/testdata BKP-Start (level 0 backup of Backup Set ID f99f17ac-3b32-11de-9682-00a0980c225b)
1 Tue May  5 11:15:00 PDT /vol/testdata BKP-Params (originator=CLI mode=dw-data tape_record_size=240KB tape=rst9a all_snapshots tape_seeding)
1 Tue May  5 11:27:04 PDT /vol/testdata BKP-DW-Start
1 Tue May  5 11:27:04 PDT /vol/testdata BKP-DW-End (phase completed in 0:12:04; 9214285 blocks moved)
1 Tue May  5 11:27:04 PDT /vol/testdata BKP-Tape-Stats (wait_time=684s wait_count=128990 total_count=153951 avail_count=130809/17974/4906/262)
1 Tue May  5 11:27:04 PDT /vol/testdata BKP-End (backed up 36.857 GB bytes in 0:12:04; performance=183.267 GB/hour)
```

#### What SMTape restore events are

The event field for an SMTape restore event contains an event type followed by event-specific information within parentheses.

The following table describes the SMTape restore events, their descriptions, and the related event information that are recorded for an SMTape restore operation:
### Example of an SMTape restore output

The following is an example of the output for an SMTape restore operation:

```
(null) Thu May  7 18:41:52 PDT /vol/testdata CLI-Restore (rst8a)
29 Thu May  7 18:41:52 PDT /vol/testdata RST-Start (Restore Set ID bc24cbb0-3d03-11de-bef3-00a0980c225b)
29 Thu May  7 18:41:52 PDT /vol/testdata RST-Params (originator=CLI mode=image tape_record_size=240KB tape=rst8a)
29 Thu May  7 18:42:01 PDT /vol/testdata RST-End (restored 399.840 MB bytes in 0:00:09; performance=159.936 GB/hour)
```

### Enabling or disabling event logging

You can turn the event logging on or off.

**Step**

1. To enable or disable event logging, enter the following command:

   ```bash
   options backup.log.enable {on | off}
   ```

   - **on** turns event logging on.
off turns event logging off.

Note: Event logging is turned on by default.
**Error messages for tape backup and restore**

You might encounter an error message when performing a dump or SMTape-based backup or restore operation due to various reasons.

**Backup and restore error messages**

You might encounter an error message while performing a tape backup or restore using SMTape or dump.

**Resource limitation: no available thread**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Message</th>
<th>Resource limitation: no available thread</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cause</td>
<td>The maximum number of active local tape I/O threads is currently in use. You can have a maximum of 16 active local tape drives.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Corrective action**  
Wait for some tape jobs to finish before starting a new backup or restore job.

**Duplicated tape drive (tape_drive) specified in the tape argument list**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Message</th>
<th>Duplicated tape drive (tape_drive) specified in the tape argument list</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Cause   | You have specified a tape drive name twice in the argument list of the backup or restore command.  
If a tape drive name is duplicated in the dump or smtape backup command, data is backed up twice to the tape attached to that tape drive. If the tape drive name is duplicated in the restore or smtape restore command, data is restored twice to the destination. |

**Corrective action**  
Retry the job without specifying the same tape drive more than once in the tape argument list.

**Invalid tape drive tape_drive in tape argument list**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Message</th>
<th>Invalid tape drive tape_drive in tape argument list</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cause</td>
<td>The tape drive specified for the backup or restore operation is not valid.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Corrective action**  
Use a valid tape drive and retry the operation.  
Use the `sysconfig -t` command to get a list of valid tape drives.
Tape reservation preempted

**Message**  
Tape reservation preempted

**Cause**  
The tape drive is in use by another operation or the tape has been closed prematurely.

**Corrective action**  
Ensure that the tape drive is not in use by another operation and that the DMA application has not aborted the job and then retry.

Could not initialize media

**Message**  
Could not initialize media

**Cause**  
You might get this error for one of the following reasons:

- The tape drive used for the backup is corrupt or damaged.
- The tape does not contain the complete backup or is corrupt.
- The maximum number of active local tape I/O threads is currently in use.
  
  You can have a maximum of 16 active local tape drives.

**Corrective action**  
- If the tape drive is corrupt or damaged, retry the operation with a valid tape drive.
- If the tape does not contain the complete backup or is corrupt, you cannot perform the restore operation.
- If tape resources are not available, wait for some of the backup or restore jobs to finish and then retry the operation.

Too many active dumps/restores currently in progress

**Message**  
Too many active dumps/restores currently in progress

**Cause**  
A maximum number of backup and/or restore jobs are already running.

**Corrective action**  
Retry the operation after some of the currently running jobs have finished.

Media error on tape write

**Message**  
Media error on tape write

**Cause**  
The tape used for the backup is corrupted.

**Corrective action**  
Replace the tape and retry the backup job.
Tape write failed

Message: Tape write failed
Cause: The tape used for the backup is corrupted.
Corrective action: Replace the tape and retry the backup job.

Tape write failed - new tape encountered media error

Message: Tape write failed - new tape encountered media error
Cause: The tape used for the backup is corrupted.
Corrective action: Replace the tape and retry the backup.

Tape write failed - new tape is broken or write protected

Message: Tape write failed - new tape is broken or write protected
Cause: The tape used for the backup is corrupted or write-protected.
Corrective action: Replace the tape and retry the backup.

Tape write failed - new tape is already at the end of media

Message: Tape write failed - new tape is already at the end of media
Cause: There is not enough space on the tape to complete the backup.
Corrective action: Replace the tape and retry the backup.

Tape write error

Message: Tape write error - The previous tape had less than the required minimum capacity, size MB, for this tape operation, The operation should be restarted from the beginning
Cause: The tape capacity is insufficient to contain the backup data.
Corrective action: Use tapes with larger capacity and retry the backup job.

Media error on tape read

Message: Media error on tape read
Cause
The tape from which data is being restored is corrupted and might not contain the complete backup data.

Corrective action
If you are sure that the tape has the complete backup, retry the restore operation. If the tape does not contain the complete backup, you cannot perform the restore operation.

Tape read error

Message
Tape read error

Cause
The tape drive is damaged or the tape does not contain the complete backup.

Corrective action
If the tape drive is damaged, use another tape drive. If the tape does not contain the complete backup, you cannot restore the data.

Already at the end of tape

Message
Already at the end of tape

Cause
The tape does not contain any data or must be rewound.

Corrective action
If the tape does not contain data, use the tape that contains the backup and retry the restore job. Otherwise, rewind the tape and retry the restore job.

Tape record size is too small. Try a larger size.

Message
Tape record size is too small. Try a larger size.

Cause
The blocking factor specified for the restore operation is smaller than the blocking factor that was used during the backup.

Corrective action
Use the same blocking factor that was specified during the backup. In case of an SMTape restore operation, use the smtape restore -h tape_drive command to determine the correct blocking factor.

Tape record size should be block_size1 and not block_size2

Message
Tape record size should be block_size1 and not block_size2

Cause
The blocking factor specified for the local restore is incorrect.

Corrective action
Retry the restore job with block_size1 as the blocking factor.

Tape record size must be in the range between 4KB and 256KB

Message
Tape record size must be in the range between 4KB and 256KB
The blocking factor specified for the backup or restore operation is not within the permitted range.

Specify a blocking factor in the range of 4 KB to 256 KB.

NDMP error messages

You might encounter an error message while performing a tape backup or restore using NDMP-enabled commercial backup applications.

Network communication error

Message: Network communication error

Cause: Communication to a remote tape in an NDMP three-way connection has failed.

Corrective action: Check the network connection to the remote mover.

Message from Read Socket: error_string

Message: Message from Read Socket: error_string

Cause: Restore communication from the remote tape in NDMP 3-way connection has errors.

Corrective action: Check the network connection to the remote mover.

Message from Write Dirnet: error_string

Message: Message from Write Dirnet: error_string

Cause: Backup communication to a remote tape in an NDMP three-way connection has an error.

Corrective action: Check the network connection to the remote mover.

Read Socket received EOF

Message: Read Socket received EOF

Cause: Attempt to communicate with a remote tape in an NDMP three-way connection has reached the End Of File mark. You might be attempting a three-way restore from a backup image with a larger block size.

Corrective action: Specify the correct block size and retry the restore operation.
ndmpd invalid version number: version_number

Message: ndmpd invalid version number: version_number
Cause: The NDMP version specified is not supported by the storage system.
Corrective action: Specify NDMP version 4.

Error: Unable to retrieve session information

Message: Error: Unable to retrieve session information
Cause: The system is probably overloaded.
Corrective action: Retry the operation.

ndmpd session session_ID not active

Message: ndmpd session session_ID not active
Cause: The NDMP session might not exist.
Corrective action: Use the ndmpd status command to view the active NDMP sessions.

No such user user_name

Message: No such user user_name
Cause: The specified user might not exist.
Corrective action: Use the useradmin command to list the valid users of the system.

Cannot generate NDMP password

Message: Cannot generate NDMP password
Cause: The user might not have the login-ndmp capability.
Corrective action: Ensure that the user has the proper capabilities to access NDMP.

The specified operation could not be completed as the volume is moving

Message: The specified operation could not be completed as the volume is moving
Cause: The volume is under migration.
Corrective action: Retry the operation after the volume migration is complete.
Could not obtain vol ref for Volume volume_name

**Message**  
Could not obtain vol ref for Volume vol_name

**Cause**  
The volume reference could not be obtained because the volume might be in use by other operations.

**Corrective action**  
Retry the operation later.

**ndmpcopy error messages**

You might encounter an error message while transferring data between storage systems using the `ndmpcopy` command.

**Ndmpcopy: Socket connection to host_name failed**

**Message**  
Ndmpcopy: Socket connection to host_name failed

**Cause**  
Unable to create a socket connection from the storage system to the `host_name`.

**Corrective action**  
Ensure that you can ping the `host_name` from the storage system. Ensure that the NDMP server is up and running by using the `ndmpd status` command. If the NDMP server is not running, enable NDMP service. Ensure that the firewall settings for NDMP are configured on both the network and the storage system. Check whether the option `ndmpd.access` is set correctly.

**Ndmpcopy: Error opening NDMP connection**

**Message**  
Ndmpcopy: Error opening NDMP connection

**Cause**  
Unable to create a socket connection from the storage system to the host name.

**Corrective action**  
Ensure that you can ping the `host_name` from the storage system. Ensure that the NDMP server is up and running by using the `ndmpd status` command. If the NDMP server is not running, enable NDMP service. Ensure that the firewall settings for NDMP are configured on both the network and the storage system. Check whether the option `ndmpd.access` is set correctly.

**Ndmpcopy: Client authentication request failed**

**Message**  
Ndmpcopy: Client authentication request failed

**Cause**  
Authentication parameters might be incorrect.
Corrective action  Ensure that the authentication parameters are correct. Verify the authentication type (plaintext or md5) by using the options ndmpd.authtype command on the source and destination storage systems.

Ndmpcopy: Authentication failed for source

Message  Ndmpcopy: Authentication failed for source
Cause  Authentication parameters might be incorrect for the source.
Corrective action  Ensure that the authentication parameters are correct. Verify the authentication type (plaintext or md5) by using the options.ndmpd.authtype command on the source storage system.

Ndmpcopy: Authentication failed for destination

Message  Ndmpcopy: Authentication failed for destination
Cause  Authentication parameters might be incorrect for the destination.
Corrective action  Ensure that the authentication parameters are correct. Verify the authentication type (plaintext or md5) by using the options.ndmpd.authtype command on the destination storage system.

Ndmpcopy: Failed to start dump on source

Message  Ndmpcopy: Failed to start dump on source
Cause  Could not establish a data connection to the NDMP server.
Corrective action  Ensure that the network connectivity between the source and the destination is appropriate. Also, ensure that the firewall settings for NDMP are configured on both the network and the storage system.

Ndmpcopy: Failed to start restore on destination

Message  Ndmpcopy: Failed to start restore on destination
Cause  Could not establish a data connection to the NDMP server.
Corrective action  Ensure that the network connectivity between the source and the destination is appropriate. Also, ensure that the firewall settings for NDMP are configured on both the network and the storage system.

Ndmpcopy: Error in getting extension list

Message  Ndmpcopy: Error in getting extension list
Cause: Either the source or the destination does not support IPv6.
Corrective action: Retry the operation using IPv4.

**Error getting local hostname**

Message: Error getting local hostname
Cause: Local machine might not have a valid host name.
Corrective action: Ensure that the local machine has a valid host name.

**Ndmpcopy: Connection setup for transfer failed**

Message: Ndmpcopy: Connection setup for transfer failed
Cause: The *ndmpcopy* command failed to establish a data connection between the source and the destination.
Corrective action: Ensure that the network connectivity between the source and the destination is appropriate. Also, ensure that the firewall settings for NDMP are configured on both the network and the storage system.

**CONNECT: Connection refused**

Message: CONNECT: Connection refused
Cause: The NDMP server refuses connections in the following scenarios:
• The NDMP connections running on the server has reached the maximum limit.
• The NDMP server is shutting down.
Corrective action: Retry the NDMP connection later.

**Invalid name. Source filer name does not resolve to the specified address mode**

Message: Invalid name. Source filer name does not resolve to the specified address mode
Cause: The storage system name does not resolve to the specified address mode (IPv4 or IPv6).
Corrective action: Retry the operation using the appropriate address mode.
Invalid name. Destination filer name does not resolve to the specified address mode

Message: Invalid name. Destination filer name does not resolve to the specified address mode

Cause: The storage system name does not resolve to the specified address mode (IPv4 or IPv6).

Corrective action: Retry the operation using the appropriate address mode.

Dump error messages

You might encounter an error message while performing a tape backup or restore using the dump engine.

No default tape device list

Message: No default tape device list

Cause: The tape device list specified in the dump command is incorrect.

Corrective action: Specify a valid tape device list in the dump command and retry the backup.

Invalid/offline volume

Message: Invalid/offline volume

Cause: The volume specified in the dump command is offline or has been deleted.

Corrective action: If the volume is offline, bring the volume back online and make the volume writable and then perform the backup. If the volume has been deleted, you cannot perform the backup.

Unable to lock a snapshot needed by dump

Message: Unable to lock a snapshot needed by dump

Cause: The Snapshot copy specified for the backup is not available.

Corrective action: Retry the backup with a different Snapshot copy. Use the snap list command to see the list of available Snapshot copies.
Failed to determine snapshot type

Message: Failed to determine snapshot type
Cause: The Snapshot copy specified for the backup is not available.
Corrective action: Retry the backup with a different Snapshot copy.
Use the `snap list` command to see the list of available Snapshot copies.

Volume is temporarily in a transitional state

Message: Volume is temporarily in a transitional state
Cause: The volume being backed up is temporarily in an unmounted state.
Corrective action: Wait for some time and perform the backup again.

Unable to locate bitmap files

Message: Unable to locate bitmap files
Cause: The bitmap files required for the backup operation might have been deleted. In this case, the backup cannot be restarted.
Corrective action: Perform the backup again.

Failed to locate the specified restartable dump

Message: Failed to locate the specified restartable dump
Cause: The dump ID specified for restarting the failed backup is invalid.
Corrective action: Restart the backup with the correct dump ID.
Use the `backup status` command to determine the dump ID of the failed backup that you are trying to restart.

Dump context created from NDMP. Cannot restart dump

Message: Dump context created from NDMP. Cannot restart dump.
Cause: The dump operation was initiated through NDMP, but you are attempting to restart it from CLI.
Corrective action: Restart the dump operation through NDMP.
### Unable to locate snapshot

**Message**  Unable to locate snapshot  
**Cause**  The Snapshot copies required for restarting the backup are not available.  
**Corrective action**  Backup cannot be restarted. Perform the backup again.

### Invalid inode specified on restart

**Message**  Invalid inode specified on restart  
**Cause**  The inode specified for the NDMP-initiated backup is invalid.  
**Corrective action**  Try to restart the backup with a valid inode number and offset.

### Invalid restart context. Cannot restart dump

**Message**  Invalid restart context. Cannot restart dump.  
**Cause**  The registry might be corrupt.  
**Corrective action**  Restart the backup again. If it fails, you must redo the backup.

### Failed to retrieve saved info for the restartable dump

**Message**  Failed to retrieve saved info for the restartable dump.  
**Cause**  The registry might be corrupt.  
**Corrective action**  Restart the backup again. If it fails, you must redo the backup.

### Destination volume is read-only

**Message**  Destination volume is read-only  
**Cause**  The path to which the restore operation is attempted to is read-only.  
**Corrective action**  Try restoring the data to a different location.

### Destination qtree is read-only

**Message**  Destination qtree is read-only  
**Cause**  The qtree to which the restore is attempted to is read-only.  
**Corrective action**  Try restoring the data to a different location.
IB restore in progress

**Message**  
IB restore in progress

**Cause**  
An SMTape restore is currently running. You cannot perform a dump-based restore when an SMTape restore is running.

**Corrective action**  
Retry the restore operation after the SMTape restore operation finishes.

Could not access volume in path: volume_name

**Message**  
Could not access volume in path: volume_name

**Cause**  
The destination volume specified in the restore command does not exist.

**Corrective action**  
Try to restore the data to a different volume or create a new volume with the specified name.

No files were created

**Message**  
No files were created

**Cause**  
A directory DAR was attempted without enabling the enhanced DAR functionality.

**Corrective action**  
Enable the enhanced DAR functionality and retry the DAR.

Restore of the file <file name> failed

**Message**  
Restore of the file file name failed

**Cause**  
When a DAR (Direct Access Recovery) of a file whose file name is the same as that of a LUN on the destination volume is performed, then the DAR fails.

**Corrective action**  
Retry DAR of the file.

Truncation failed for src inode <inode number>...

**Message**  
Truncation failed for src inode <inode number>. Error <error number>. Skipping inode.

**Cause**  
Inode of a file is deleted when the file is being restored.

**Corrective action**  
Wait for the restore operation on a volume to complete before using that volume.
SMTape error messages

You might encounter an error message while performing a tape backup or restore using SMTape.

Internal assertion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Message</th>
<th>Internal assertion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cause</td>
<td>There is an internal SMTape error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrective action</td>
<td>Report the error and send the etc/log/backup file to technical support.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Job aborted due to shutdown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Message</th>
<th>Job aborted due to shutdown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cause</td>
<td>The storage system is being rebooted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrective action</td>
<td>Retry the job after the storage system reboots.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Job not found

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Message</th>
<th>Job not found</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cause</td>
<td>The backup or restore job is not active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrective action</td>
<td>Check the job number and retry the job.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Job aborted due to Snapshot autodelete

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Message</th>
<th>Job aborted due to Snapshot autodelete</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cause</td>
<td>The volume does not have enough space and has triggered the autodeletion of Snapshot copies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrective action</td>
<td>Free up space in the volume and retry the job.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Invalid volume path

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Message</th>
<th>Invalid volume path</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cause</td>
<td>The specified volume for the backup or restore operation is not found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrective action</td>
<td>Retry the job with a valid volume path and volume name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNIX style RMT tape drive is not supported

**Message**  UNIX style RMT tape drive is not supported

**Cause**  A remote tape drive was specified for the backup or restore job.

**Corrective action**  SMTape does not support remote tapes. Use a local tape drive for the job.

Volume is currently in use by other operations

**Message**  Volume is currently in use by other operations

**Cause**  The volume is currently in use by another SnapMirror operation. You cannot perform an SMTape operation when another SnapMirror operation is using the volume.

**Corrective action**  Retry the job after the SnapMirror operation finishes.

Volume offline

**Message**  Volume offline

**Cause**  The volume being backed up is offline.

**Corrective action**  Bring the volume online and retry the backup.

Volume not restricted

**Message**  Volume not restricted

**Cause**  The destination volume to which data is being restored is not restricted.

**Corrective action**  Restrict the volume and retry the restore operation.

Tape is currently in use by other operations

**Message**  Tape is currently in use by other operations

**Cause**  The tape drive is in use by another job.

**Corrective action**  Retry the backup after the currently active job is finished.

Invalid input tape

**Message**  Invalid input tape

**Cause**  The signature of the backup image is not valid in the tape header. The tape has corrupted data or does not contain a valid backup image.
Corrective action  Retry the restore job with a valid backup image.

Too many active jobs

Message  Too many active jobs
Cause    A maximum number of SMTape jobs are already running. You can have a maximum of 32 SMTape jobs running simultaneously.
Corrective action  Retry the operation after some of the SMTape jobs have finished.

Failed to allocate memory

Message  Failed to allocate memory
Cause    The system has run out of memory.
Corrective action  Retry the job later when the system is not too busy.

Failed to get data buffer

Message  Failed to get data buffer
Cause    The storage system ran out of buffers.
Corrective action  Wait for some storage system operations to finish and then retry the job.

Failed to create job UUID

Message  Failed to create job UUID
Cause    The storage system could not create an UUID because the system is too busy.
Corrective action  Reduce the system load and then retry the job.

Failed to create snapshot

Message  Failed to create snapshot
Cause    The volume already contains the maximum number of Snapshot copies.
Corrective action  Delete some Snapshot copies and then retry the backup operation.

Failed to find snapshot

Message  Failed to find snapshot
Cause    The Snapshot copy specified for the backup is unavailable.
Corrective action  Check if the specified Snapshot copy is available. If not, retry with the correct Snapshot copy.

Failed to lock snapshot

Message  Failed to lock snapshot
Cause  The Snapshot copy is either in use or has been deleted.
Corrective action  If the Snapshot copy is in use by another operation, wait for that operation to finish and then retry the backup. If the Snapshot copy has been deleted, you cannot perform the backup.

Failed to access the named snapshot

Message  Failed to access the named snapshot
Cause  The Snapshot copy might have been deleted.
Corrective action  If the Snapshot copy was deleted, you cannot perform the backup operation. If the Snapshot copy exists, retry the job.

Failed to softlock qtree snapshots

Message  Failed to softlock qtree snapshots
Cause  The Snapshot copy is in use or the Snapshot copy has been deleted.
Corrective action  If the Snapshot copy is in use by another operation, wait for that operation to finish and then retry the job. If the Snapshot copy has been deleted, you cannot perform the backup operation.

Failed to delete softlock

Message  Failed to delete softlock
Cause  The system could not remove the softlock for a Snapshot copy.
Corrective action  If the Snapshot copy is no longer required, delete the softlock manually by using the registry command.

Failed to delete snapshot

Message  Failed to delete snapshot
Cause  The auto-Snapshot copy could not be deleted because it is in use by other operations.
Corrective action  Use the `snap` command to determine the status of the Snapshot copy. If the Snapshot copy is not required, delete it manually.

Image header missing or corrupted

Message  Image header missing or corrupted
Cause  The tape does not contain a valid SMTape backup.
Corrective action  Retry with a tape containing a valid backup.

Chunks out of order

Message  Chunks out of order
Cause  The backup tapes are not being restored in the correct sequence.
Corrective action  Retry the restore operation and load the tapes in the correct sequence.

Tapes out of order

Message  Tapes out of order
Cause  The first tape of the tape sequence for the restore operation does not have the image header.
Corrective action  Load the tape with the image header and retry the job.

Already read volume_name tape_number

Message  Already read volume_name tape_number
Cause  The tape has already been processed.
Corrective action  Be sure to load the correct tape when changing tapes.

Mismatch in backup set ID

Message  Mismatch in backup set ID
Cause  The tape loaded during a tape change is not a part of the backup set.
Corrective action  Load the correct tape and retry the job.

Aborting: Destination volume, volume_name, is too small

Message  Aborting: Destination volume, volume_name, is too small
Cause
The destination volume for the restore is not large enough for the backed up data.

Corrective action
Create a larger volume for the restore job.
Use the `smtape restore -h tape_drive` command to determine the volume size of the backup image.

Aborting: Destination volume, volume_name, is a clone

Message
Aborting: Destination volume, volume_name, is a clone

Cause
You might be trying to restore an SMTape backup to a FlexClone volume. SMTape does not support data restoration to a FlexClone volume.

Corrective action
Try to restore the data to a regular FlexVol volume.

Source volume size is greater than maximum supported SIS volume size on this platform. Aborting

Message
Source volume size is greater than maximum supported SIS volume size on this platform. Aborting

Cause
The backup image is from a SIS volume (deduplication-enabled volume) that is larger than the maximum size supported by the restore volume. The maximum volume size when deduplication is enabled depends on the platform that you are using.

For more information about the maximum volume size supported for different storage systems when deduplication is enabled, see Data ONTAP Data Protection Online Backup and Recovery Guide for 7-Mode.

Corrective action
Restore the backup image on a platform that allows larger deduplication-enabled volumes.

Incompatible SnapMirror or copy source Version. Aborting

Message
Incompatible SnapMirror or copy source Version. Aborting

Cause
The tape contains an incompatible backup image. The backup image is generated from a newer version of Data ONTAP.

Corrective action
Use the correct Data ONTAP version to restore the backup image.

Transfers from volume volume_name are temporarily disabled

Message
Transfers from volume volume_name are temporarily disabled

Cause
The volume is currently in use by other operations.
Corrective action  Wait for other operations to finish and then retry the job.

Too many active transfers at once, aborting

Message  Too many active transfers at once, aborting
Cause  A maximum number of SMTape and SnapMirror transfers are already running.
Corrective action  Retry the operation after some of the SMTape and SnapMirror transfers have finished.

Invalid contents in destination volume geometry string
volume_geometry_string, aborting

Message  Invalid contents in destination volume geometry string volume_geometry_string, aborting
Cause  The format of the destination volume geometry string might be incorrect.
Corrective action  Use the smtape restore -g destination_volume_path command to identify the destination geometry.

Cannot init input, aborting

Message  Cannot init input, aborting
Cause  Tape read/write operation fails or the tape is not connected properly to the storage system.
Corrective action  Ensure that you can perform tape read/write operation using the dump or restore command.

Source volume is not a flexible volume. Aborting

Message  Source volume is not a flexible volume. Aborting
Cause  The tape contains the backup of a traditional volume and you might be trying to restore the backup image to a flexible volume.
Corrective action  Try restoring the backup image to a traditional volume. Use the smtape restore -h tape_device command and see the Volume Type field to determine the type of volume.

Source volume is a flexible volume. Aborting

Message  Source volume is a flexible volume. Aborting
| **Cause** | The tape contains the backup of a flexible volume and you might be trying to restore the backup image to a traditional volume. |
| **Corrective action** | Try restoring the backup image to a flexible volume. Use the `smtape restore -h tape_device` command and see the Volume Type field to determine the type of volume. |

**Destination is not an aggregate. Aborting**

| **Message** | Destination is not an aggregate. Aborting |
| **Cause** | The tape contains the backup of an aggregate and you might be trying to restore the backup image to a volume. |
| **Corrective action** | Try restoring the backup image to an aggregate. Use the `smtape restore -h tape_device` command and see the Volume Type field to determine the type of volume. |

**Source is not an aggregate. Aborting**

| **Message** | Source is not an aggregate. Aborting |
| **Cause** | The tape contains the backup of a volume and you might be trying to restore the backup image to a volume. |
| **Corrective action** | Try restoring the backup image to a volume. Use the `smtape restore -h tape_device` command and see the Volume Type field to determine the type of volume. |

**Source is not a hybrid aggregate. Aborting**

| **Message** | Source is not a hybrid aggregate. Aborting |
| **Cause** | The backup image might not be of a hybrid aggregate and you are trying to restore to a hybrid aggregate. |
| **Corrective action** | Use the `smtape restore -h tape_device` command and see the Volume Type field to determine the type of volume. |

**Invalid checksum for the chunk descriptor**

| **Message** | Invalid checksum for the chunk descriptor |
| **Cause** | You might get this error message for one of the following reasons: |
| | • The tape is not positioned at the location of the backup image. |
| | • The tape is corrupt or damaged. |
| | • The wrong tape is loaded for restore. |
Corrective action

- If the tape is not positioned correctly, position the tape at the location of the backup image and retry the operation.
- If the tape is corrupt, you cannot perform the restore operation.
- If the wrong tape is loaded, retry the operation with the correct tape.

**Received VBN header with invalid checksum error_string, aborting transfer on volume volume_name**

**Message**
Received VBN header with invalid checksum error_string, aborting transfer on volume volume_name

**Cause**
You might get this error message for one of the following reasons:

- The tape is not positioned at the location of the backup image.
- The tape is corrupt or damaged.
- The wrong tape is loaded for restore.

**Corrective action**

- If the tape is not positioned correctly, position the tape at the location of the backup image and retry the operation.
- If the tape is corrupt, you cannot perform the restore operation.
- If the wrong tape is loaded, retry the operation with the correct tape.

**Duplicate VBN VBN_number received for volume volume_name, aborting transfer**

**Message**
Duplicate VBN VBN_number received for volume volume_name, aborting transfer

**Cause**
You might get this error message for one of the following reasons:

- The tape is not positioned at the location of the backup image.
- The tape is corrupt or damaged.
- The wrong tape is loaded for restore.

**Corrective action**

- If the tape is not positioned correctly, position the tape at the location of the backup image and retry the operation.
- If the tape is corrupt, you cannot perform the restore operation.
- If the wrong tape is loaded, retry the operation with the correct tape.
Bad block in read stream. VBN = VBN_number, max_VBN = max_VBN_number

Message: Bad block in read stream. VBN = VBN_number, max_VBN = max_VBN_number

Cause: You might get this error message for one of the following reasons:

• The tape is not positioned at the location of the backup image.
• The tape is corrupt or damaged.
• The wrong tape is loaded for restore.

Corrective action:

• If the tape is not positioned correctly, position the tape at the location of the backup image and retry the operation.
• If the tape is corrupt, you cannot perform the restore operation.
• If the wrong tape is loaded, retry the operation with the correct tape.

Invalid checksum found for one of the data block, where VBN number is VBN_number

Message: Invalid checksum found for one of the data block, where VBN number is VBN_number

Cause: You might get this error message for one of the following reasons:

• The tape is not positioned at the location of the backup image.
• The tape is corrupt or damaged.
• The wrong tape is loaded for restore.

Corrective action:

• If the tape is not positioned correctly, position the tape at the location of the backup image and retry the operation.
• If the tape is corrupt, you cannot perform the restore operation.
• If the wrong tape is loaded, retry the operation with the correct tape.

Block for VBN VBN_number failed checksum verification, aborting the current transfer on volume volume_name

Message: Block for VBN VBN_number failed checksum verification, aborting the current transfer on volume volume_name

Cause: You might get this error message for one of the following reasons:

• The tape is not positioned at the location of the backup image.
• The tape is corrupt or damaged.
• The wrong tape is loaded for restore.

Corrective action
• If the tape is not positioned correctly, position the tape at the location of the backup image and retry the operation.
• If the tape is corrupt, you cannot perform the restore operation.
• If the wrong tape is loaded, retry the operation with the correct tape.

Language setting for the Snapshot is not found
Message: Language setting for the Snapshot is not found
 Cause: Cannot get the language setting from the Snapshot ID.
Corrective action: It is a warning message; the backup or restore operation continues.

Volume is currently under migration
Message: Volume is currently under migration
 Cause: Volume migration and SMTape backup cannot run simultaneously.
Corrective action: Retry the backup job after the volume migration is complete.

Failed to get latest snapshot
Message: Failed to get latest snapshot
 Cause: The latest Snapshot copy might not exist because the volume is being initialized by SnapMirror.
Corrective action: Retry after initialization is complete.

Failed to load new tape
Message: Failed to load new tape
 Cause: Error in tape drive or media.
Corrective action: Replace the tape and retry the operation.

Remote tape not supported
Message: Remote tape not supported
 Cause: A remote tape drive is specified for the backup or restore job.
Corrective action: SMTape does not support remote tapes. Use a local tape drive for the job.
Failed to initialize tape

Message: Failed to initialize tape

Cause: You might get this error message for one of the following reasons:

- The backup image is not of SMTape.
- The tape blocking factor specified is incorrect.
- The tape is corrupt or damaged.
- The wrong tape is loaded for restore.

Corrective Action:

- If the backup image is not of SMTape, retry the operation with a tape that has SMTape backup.
- If the blocking factor is incorrect, specify the correct blocking factor and retry the operation.
- If the tape is corrupt, you cannot perform the restore operation.
- If the wrong tape is loaded, retry the operation with the correct tape.

Failed to initialize restore stream

Message: Failed to initialize restore stream

Cause: You might get this error message for one of the following reasons:

- The backup image is not of SMTape.
- The tape blocking factor specified is incorrect.
- The tape is corrupt or damaged.
- The wrong tape is loaded for restore.

Corrective Action:

- If the backup image is not of SMTape, retry the operation with a tape that has SMTape backup.
- If the blocking factor is incorrect, specify the correct blocking factor and retry the operation.
- If the tape is corrupt, you cannot perform the restore operation.
- If the wrong tape is loaded, retry the operation with the correct tape.

Failed to read backup image

Message: Failed to read backup image

Cause: The tape is corrupt.

Corrective Action: If the tape is corrupt, you cannot perform the restore operation.
Invalid backup image magic number

**Message**  
Invalid backup image magic number

**Cause**  
The backup image is not of SMTape.

**Corrective action**  
If the backup image is not of SMTape, retry the operation with a tape that has the SMTape backup.

Chunk format not supported

**Message**  
Chunk format not supported

**Cause**  
The backup image is not of SMTape.

**Corrective action**  
If the backup image is not of SMTape, retry the operation with a tape that has the SMTape backup.

Invalid backup image checksum

**Message**  
Invalid backup image checksum

**Cause**  
The tape is corrupt.

**Corrective action**  
If the tape is corrupt, you cannot perform the restore operation.

Mismatch in backup level number

**Message**  
Mismatch in backup level number

**Cause**  
The tape loaded during a tape change is not a part of the backup set.

**Corrective action**  
Use the `smtape restore -h` command to verify the header information of a tape.

Mismatch in backup time stamp

**Message**  
Mismatch in backup time stamp

**Cause**  
The tape loaded during a tape change is not a part of the backup set.

**Corrective action**  
Use the `smtape restore -h` command to verify the header information of a tape.

Volume read-only

**Message**  
Volume read-only
You cannot restore to a read-only volume.

Use a read/write volume for SMTape restore.

Invalid source path: /vol/newvol/

Invalid source path: /vol/newvol/

The specified volume path is invalid.

Volume path should not be terminating with the "/" character; use /vol/newvol.
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Index

A

ACLs (access control lists)
  excluding from tape restores 121
aliases, tape
  on multiple storage systems 26
appending backups to tapes 102

B

backup and restore using NDMP services
  dump 69
  SMTape 129
backups
  copying from tape with restore command 111
  parallel 88
backups to tape (dump command)
  benefits of entering at console 90
  benefits of using Remote Shell 90
  estimating tapes required for 64
  rules for excluding files from 98
  syntax 88
  unattended 64
  where to enter the command 90
baseline and incremental restores
  workflow of 141
baseline restores
  performing 141
blocking factor
  about 63

C

change in volume access type
  dump behavior during 125
compression type
  specifying in restores from tape 116
considerations
  before choosing a tape backup method 14
  before using the dump command 64

D

data
  transferring 84

data backup
  using SMTape 132
data restore
  using dump engine for 67
  using SMTape 135
dump
  about 59
  backing up directories using 59
  backing up files using 59
dump and restore events
  viewing log messages for 144
dump and SMTape backup
  differences 13
dump backup
  how it works 59
dump backup and restore sessions
  scalability limits for 65
dump command
  backup levels, defined 91
  maximum tape blocks per tape file 101
  order of tape devices specified by 62
  specifying a blocking factor 100
  specifying a dump path 95
  specifying backup names 100
  specifying files and directories 96
  specifying local tape device names 93
  specifying tape blocks per tape file 101
  specifying to omit ACLs 99
dump engine
  using environment variables for 69
See also dump
dump error messages
  could not access volume in path: volume_name 164
  destination qtree is read-only 163
  destination volume is read-only 163
  dump context created from NDMP. Cannot restart dump. 162
  failed to determine snapshot type 162
  failed to locate the specified restartable dump 162
  failed to retrieve saved info for the restartable dump. 163
  IB restore in progress 164
  invalid inode specified on restart 163
  invalid restart context. Cannot restart dump. 163
  invalid/ offline volume 161
  no default tape device list 161
no files were created 164
restore of the file <file name> failed 164
truncation failed for src inode <inode number>... 164
unable to locate bitmap files 162
unable to locate snapshot 163
unable to locate snapshot files 161
volume is temporarily in a transitional state 162
dump events
about 144
dump restart command (restarts interrupted backup) 107
dump restores
about 67
dumpdates file
principles applying to dumpdates file 62
purpose 62
reasons to update 62

E
enhanced DAR functionality
disabling 80
enabling 80
environment variables
BASE_DATE 130
DUMP_DATE 130
FILESYSTEM 130
SMTAPE_BACKUP_SET_ID 130
SMTAPE_BREAK_MIRROR 130
SMTAPE_DELETE_SNAPSHOT 130
SMTAPE_SNAPSHOT_NAME 130
uses 58
environment variables for dump
understanding 69
event logging
enabling or disabling 150
events during dump and restore operations
logging 143
events in takeover mode
log files 143
examples
event log
SMTape backup 148
SMTape restore 149
existing aliases of tape drives and medium changers
determining 23

F
files
excluding data from backup 98
excluding from dump command 98
files and data backup
using dump engine for 60
format of dump and restore event log messages
about 143
format of SMTape event log messages
about 147

I
ignore inode limitations
during restore operation 119
image header of a tape
displaying 134
incremental chains
understanding 61
incremental restores
performing 142
information about tape drives
information about medium changers
viewing

L
latest NDMP version
displaying 51
levels of backups 91
levels of incremental backup
specifying 61

M
manage NDMP
how to 45
multipath tape access
about 26
considerations for 26
understanding 26

N
NDMP
about 41
advantages of 41
considerations 54
disabling preferred network interface 48
displaying file history performance 86
enabling or disabling service (ndmpd on|off) 45
firewall policy 54
killing sessions (ndmpd kill command) 51
ndmpcopy command 54
options 51
range of ports for data connections, designating 47
session information
displaying detailed status (ndmpd probe) 48
displaying status (ndmpd status command) 48
setting preferred network interface 46
tape backup topologies
  Storage system-to-data server-to-tape 54
  Storage system-to-local-tape 54
  Storage system-to-network attached tape library 54
  Storage system-to-tape attached to another storage system 54
tape devices used with 55
  using with tape libraries 55
NDMP backup application management
  preparing a storage system for 56
NDMP commands
  ndmp on 45
  ndmp kill (terminates NDMP session) 51
  ndmp on|off (enabling or disabling service) 45
  ndmpd probe (displays detailed status) 48
  ndmpd status (displays status) 48
NDMP error messages
cannot generate NDMP password 157
could not obtain vol ref for Volume volume_name 158
error: Unable to retrieve session information 157
message from Read Socket: error_string 156
message from Write DirNet: error_string 156
ndmpd invalid version number: version_number 157
ndmpd session session_ID not active. 157
network communication error 156
no such user user_name 157
read Socket received EOF 156
the specified operation could not be completed as the volume is moving 157
NDMP sessions
  scalability limits for 55
ndmpcopy
about 81
performing backup and restore operations using 81
syntax of 81
transferring data using 81
understanding 81
use case for 84
using 84
ndmpcopy error messages
  CONNECT: Connection refused 160
error getting local hostname 160
invalid name. Destination filer name does not resolve to the specified address mode 161
invalid name. Source filer name does not resolve to the specified address mode 160
ndmpcopy: Authentication failed for destination 159
ndmpcopy: Authentication failed for source 159
ndmpcopy: Client authentication request failed 158
ndmpcopy: Connection setup for transfer failed 160
ndmpcopy: Error in getting extension list 159
ndmpcopy: Error opening NDMP connection 158
ndmpcopy: Failed to start dump on source 159
ndmpcopy: Failed to start restore on destination 159
ndmpcopy: Socket connection to host_name failed 158
nonqualified tape drives
  using 37, 38
O
online migration
  tape backup during 14
options
  backup.log.enable (turns event logging on or off) 150
  concurrent operations
    volume SnapMirror and SMTape backup
      enabling or disabling 140
    ndmp.preferred_interface (sets preferred network) 46
    ndmpd.data_port_range 47
    vsm.smtape.concurrent.cascade.support 140
P
physical path names (PPNs)
  about 22
Q
qtrees
excluding data from backup 97
omitting data from dump command 97
omitting information from tape restores 122
qualified tape drives
  about 34
  emulating 38

R

restartable backups
  qualifications 65
restartable dump command backups
  deleting 108
restore
  incremental backups 111
restore command
  disk space required for 68
  information required for using 68
  options 109
  restoring individual files 112
  specifying a full restore 113
  specifying a resume restore 115
  specifying a single tape file on a multifile tape 116
  specifying a test restore 122
  specifying automatic confirmations 120
  specifying no qtreen information 122
  specifying table-of-contents restore 114
  specifying tape devices 116
  specifying the blocking factor 118
  specifying to exclude ACLs 121
  syntax 108
  using with Remote Shell 110
restore command, executing 111
restore events
  about 146
restore types
  understanding 109
restores
  performing baseline and incremental 141
  rules
    for restore command 108
    for specifying a resume restore 115

S

serial numbers
  about 23
simultaneous backup or restore sessions
  supported number of 18
SMTape

  aborting a backup or restore job 136
  about 127
  backing up data using 132
  backing up files using 127
  backup and restore using CLI commands 132
  continuing a backup or restore 136
  features not supported 129
  features of 128
  performing restores using 141
  removing the snapmirror status entry
    after a backup operation 138
    after a restore operation 139
  restoring data 135
SMTape backup
  how it works 127
  using Snapshot copies 132
SMTape backup and restore operations
  displaying status of 137
SMTape backup and restore sessions
  maximum number of 129
smtape commands
  smtape abort 136
  smtape backup 132
  smtape continue 136
  smtape restore 134, 135
  smtape status 137
SMTape engine
  See SMTape
SMTape error messages
  aborting: Destination volume, volume_name, is a clone 170
  aborting: Destination volume, volume_name, is too small 169
  already read volume_name tape_number 169
  bad block in read stream. VBN = VBN_number,
    max_VBN = max_VBN_number 174
  block for VBN VBN_number failed checksum
    verification, aborting the current transfer on volume
    volume_name 174
  cannot init input, aborting 171
  chunk format not supported 177
  chunks out of order 169
  destination is not an aggregate. Aborting 172
  duplicate VBN VBN_number received for volume
    volume_name 173
  failed to access the named snapshot 168
  failed to allocate memory 167
  failed to create job UUID 167
  failed to create snapshot 167
  failed to delete snapshot 168
failed to delete softlock 168
failed to find snapshot 167
failed to get data buffer 167
failed to get latest snapshot 175
failed to initialize restore stream 176
failed to initialize tape 176
failed to load new tape 175
failed to lock snapshot 168
failed to read backup image 176
failed to softlock qtree snapshots 168
image header missing or corrupted 169
incompatible SnapMirror or copy source Version. Aborting 170
internal assertion 165
invalid backup image checksum 177
invalid backup image magic number 177
invalid checksum for the chunk descriptor 172
invalid checksum found for one of the data block, where VBN number is VBN_number 174
invalid contents in destination volume geometry string volume_geometry_string, aborting 171
invalid input tape 166
invalid source path: /vol/newvol/ 178
invalid volume path 165
job aborted due to shutdown 165
job aborted due to Snapshot autodelete 165
job not found 165
language setting for the Snapshot is not found 175
mismatch in backup level number 177
mismatch in backup set ID 169
mismatch in backup time stamp 177
received VBN header with invalid checksum error_string, aborting transfer on volume volume_name 173
remote tape not supported 175
source is not a hybrid aggregate. Aborting 172
source is not an aggregate. Aborting 172
source volume is a flexible volume. Aborting 171
source volume is not a flexible volume. Aborting 171
source volume size is greater than maximum supported SIS volume size on this platform. Aborting 170
tape is currently in use by other operations 166
tapes out of order 169
too many active jobs 167
too many active transfers at once, aborting 171
transfers from volume volume_name are temporarily disabled 170
UNIX style RMT tape drive is not supported 166

volume is currently in use by other operations 166
volume is currently under migration 175
volume not restricted 166
volume offline 166
volume read-only 177

SMTape events
backup events 148
CLI backup and restore 148
restore events 149

SnapMirror status entries
removing 138
removing entries
after a backup 138
after a restore 139

storage systems
adding Fiber Channel-attached drives dynamically to 27
displaying information about tape drive connections to 28
dynamically adding tape drives and libraries to 27
subtrees, defined 95

supported NDMP extensions
about 53

sysconfig -m command (shows information about tape medium changers) 28
sysconfig -v command (shows tape drive connections to storage system) 28

table-of-contents for tape restores
about 113
table-of-contents restore display
using remote shell connection for 113
tape aliases
assigning 25
definition 21
removing 25
using serial numbers for 23
tape backup
using NDMP 41
tape backup and recovery
using NDMP 41
using the dump engine 59
using the SMTape engine 127
tape backup and restore error messages
already at the end of tape 155
could not initialize media 153
duplicated tape drive (tape_drive) specified in the tape argument list 152
invalid tape drive tape_drive in tape argument list 152
media error on tape read 154
media error on tape write 153
resource limitation: no available thread 152
tape read error 155
tape record size is too small 155
tape record size must be in the range between 4KB and 256KB 155
tape record size should be block_size1 and not block_size2 155
tape reservation preempted 153
tape write error 154
tape write failed 154
tape write failed - new tape encountered media error 154
tape write failed - new tape is already at the end of media 154
tape write failed - new tape is broken or write protected 154
too many active dumps/restores currently in progress 153
tape backup and restore event log files accessing 143
tape backup and restore operations accessing the event log files for 143
tape configuration files accessing 34 format of 34
tape device name format 17
tape devices about 16 types of 16
tape drive connections supported number of 18
tape drive information displaying 27
tape drives controlling 29 managing 16 nonqualified using 37 rewinding tape (mt -rewind) 32 showing status (mt -status) 33 tape medium changers, displaying information about 28 unloading tape after rewind (mt -offline) 32 tape drives and libraries to storage systems dynamically adding 27 tape drives dynamically qualifying 36 tape drives to storage systems dynamically adding 27 tape libraries showing names assigned to 56 tape libraries to storage systems dynamically adding 27 tape reservations what are 39 tape restores displaying a table of contents for 113 displaying detailed status output 119 running a test restore 122 specifying a restore destination 117 specifying automatic confirmations 120 specifying tape devices 116 tape seeding 128 tapes displaying the image header of 134 traditional volumes displaying the volume geometry of 133 types of tape backup 12

V

volume access type change performing baseline tape backup and restore operations during 125 volume move operations performing tape operations during 15